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The Herald.

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GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD-WILL TOWARD MEN.

RIVAL MEDICOS ARE AT WAR.

Grand Trunk Men Want an Homeopath,

BUT ALLOPATHS OBJECT.

An Interesting Medical Quarrel in Point St. Charles.

Though the warfare between the rival schools of medicine, homeopathy and allopathy, has been brisk enough for the last hundred years or so, it sometimes develops new and rather interesting features.

This is now the case in Point St. Charles, where a struggle is going on between a large section of the Grand Trunk Railway employes who desire to place a homeopathic physician on the medical board of their insurance and provident society, on the one hand, and the medical board itself, composed altogether of those of the allopathic faith, on the other hand.

The trouble seems to have begun several weeks ago, when a deputation from the society called upon its chief medical officer, Dr. James A. Hutchison, and requested him to assist them in their efforts to have Dr. A. R. Griffith, a homeopathist and one of the most popular practitioners in the "Point," placed upon the Board. The deputation met with a poin-blank refusal from Dr. Hutchison, but, though rebuffed, determined to find other means to compass their wishes.

About a fortnight ago, therefore, a memorial from the members was presented at a meeting of the Medical Board, asking for Dr. Griffith's appointment. The memorial, sixteen or seventeen feet long, was signed by a very large percentage of the members,—there being over seven hundred signatures out of something over a thousand members in the district.

Dr. Hutchison, the chairman of the Board, was very averse to granting the request of the men. After mentioning some minor objections, he stated that there would be an additional expense which the society could ill bear, and that such an appointment would create a very troublesome precedent, since every other city and town on the line would also want a homeopathic physician. Finally, the matter was referred to a committee for investigation and consideration.

Almost immediately, however, two counter-petitions began to circulate among the doctors composing the Board. The one, purporting to come from themselves, protests strongly against Dr. Griffith's appointment, inasmuch as it will create a precedent and be but another expense to the society. The other is for those members of the society who signed the memorial in favor of Dr. Griffith, and is to the effect that "we, the undersigned, withdraw our signatures on the ground of the additional expense which would be caused the society."

Thus far, few, if any names, have been placed on this latter petition, although a copy of it has been posted in the office of the master car builder in order, the men say, to coerce the members.

Dr. Griffith, when spoken to about the matter, said that his position was simply one of acquiescence. Those of his friends and patients who were members of the society, had asked him to allow himself to be placed on the board of physicians, and it was for their sake, and with a desire to obtain recognition of homeopathy, that he had consented. The members of the society, he said, were only asking for what they were in every way entitled to. He had heard a good deal about the counter-petitions, but had not seen them.

The objection of additional expense would not hold, he thought, as he understood that the physicians of the society were paid pro rata for patients attended. Concluding, he said that considering his present practice, the allegation that his objects were pecuniary could hardly be said to apply.

The members themselves speak very freely about the matter, and are evidently quite determined to have what they ask for. The excuse of additional expense they also laugh at, and assert it to be utterly without foundation. It is simply a case, they say, of the allopathic school fighting tooth and nail to prevent the appointment of a homeopathist.

The members of the society based their memorial on the grounds that the society being a purely mutual one, they are entitled to a voice in its affairs, and that, considering it is they who pay the medical attendants, it is entirely within their right that they receive the kind of treatment they ask and pay for, and, they now say, there is not the slightest reason why any or every other city and town should not also get what they want too.

A meeting of the members is to be held shortly which Dr. Hutchison will be requested to attend, and the men hope to come to some amicable agreement which will recognize their rights.

ITALY WILL NOT JOIN GREAT BRITAIN

And Occupy Chusan, China—England's Policy Will be to Watch.

London, Dec. 24.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Rome says it is rumored there that owing to her obligations to Germany, Italy has declined England's proposal for common action in the far East, including a joint occupation of Chausan.

It is also asserted that England has proposed to Russia a conference on the Chinese question with a view to avoiding dangerous rivalries.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Chinese Government is helpless. It is mobilizing a few troops under the least incapable generals who conducted the campaign against Japan. The British fleet at present is at sea.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning it has good reason to believe that the Government has decided upon a watching policy and will refrain from occupying any Chinese territory but it will give its moral support to Japan and distinct warnings to China concerning England's action in certain contingencies. It is understood, says the Daily Chronicle, that Japan will protest in the strongest manner against Germany's action, while diplomatic circles ridicule the idea of a Russo-German entente concerning China.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—The press is evidently deeply interested as to the attitude Great Britain and the United States are likely to adopt in the Chinese affair. Every attempt is being made to create ill feeling against England and to represent her as isolated. The official newspapers pretend that Japan has asquiesced in the German and Russian moves and will take no aggressive action. Everything indicates the anxiety that hinges upon the ultimate grouping of the powers. Japan's action in withdrawing her protest with reference to the course of the United States at Hawaii is interpreted as showing a desire to be unencumbered abroad and to have her hands free to deal with the Chinese question.

The Berliner Tagblatt ridicules the idea of an Anglo-Japanese-American alliance yet seems to fear it. The Koloinsche Zeitung thinks America will side with Russia leaving England in splendid isolation.

The National Zeitung says: It is easy to believe that England would welcome active steps on the part of the United States, but hard to believe that the United States would adopt a policy of friendship toward England and of hostility toward Russia, contrary to all its traditions, for the sake either of England or China.

MRS. DAVIS LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of a Well-known Montrea Lady.

The funeral of the late Mrs. S. Davis took place from the family residence, 136 Mackay street, yesterday afternoon. Rabbi Veld preached the funeral service, reading from the 121st Psalm, which was a favorite with the deceased, and delivering an address upon charity, the practice of which virtue made Mrs. Davis so generally beloved. There were no pall-bearers. The chief mourners were Messrs. M. E. Davis, M. H. Davis and D. T. Davis, sons of the deceased; Dr. Lustgarten and Mr. B. J. Cole, both sons-in-law, of New York; B. A. Boas, A. Boas, B. Boas and Dr. M. Lauterman. The eldest son, Mr. Eugene H. Davis, and the third son, Mr. Mortimer B. Davis, were unable to reach home in time for the funeral, being absent in New Orleans and San Francisco respectively. The body was laid to rest in the plot of Temple Emanu-El, in the Mount Royal Cemetery, in the family lot, and was placed next to the grave of the late S. Davis. A very large number of people attended the funeral, the procession of draped carriages being an unusually long one.

THE VALUATION UPHELD.

Hon. G. A. Drummond Appeals Against the St. Henri Assessors.

An important appeal from the valuation of the town assessors was heard by Recorder Larochelle, of St. Henri, yesterday. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond's property, consisting of 500 vacant lots, was valued at $243,000, which he protested against as exorbitant, contending that it should only be assessed at $150,000.

A large number of witnesses were heard, both pro and con, in the case. For Mr. Drummond there appeared Mr. J. Cradock Simpson, Mr. R. A. Mainwaring, Mr. Henry Joseph, Mr. Joseph Permault, Mr. Gendron, and for the city, Messrs. N. Trudelle, C. Leduc, J. H. Macduff, L. F. Larose, J. B. Cyr, L. Deneau, H. Forgue, and others. After hearing the evidence in the case the Recorder gave judgment sustaining the valuation of the assessors.

It is said that the case may be taken to the Superior Court. An appeal can be made at any time within eight days.

JUDICIAL VAGARIES.

A Case Where the Minority Carry, and a New Trial is Needed.

Owing to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Cowans and Marshall, the plaintiff, John Marshall, is now proceeding to a new trial by jury, which will probably take place in January. The jury awarded $4,000 as compensation for an accident caused by an explosion of boiling lead, by which Marshall lost the sight of both eyes. The Supreme Court reversed the findings of the courts in this Province, which confirmed the verdict, and ordered a new trial on the technical ground that the jury should have given fuller answers to certain of the questions submitted. The case is also noteworthy for the diversity of judicial opinion which it evoked, as well as for the fact that the result so far is that the opinion of six judges prevails over that of seven judges and a jury.

STATISTICS ON PATENTS.

Compiled from the Commissioner's report for 1896, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, Temple Building, Montreal:—

In 1896 there were received in the United States Patent Office 43,077 applications for patents, 1,828 applications for designs, 77 applications for re-issues, 2,271 caveats, 2,005 applications for registration of trade marks; 59 applications for registration of labels, and 36 applications for prints. There were 23,312 patents granted, including designs, 61 patents re-issued, 1,813 trade marks registered and 1 label and 32 prints. The number of patents which expired was 12,133. The number of patents which were by operation of the law forfeited for non-payment of the final fees, was 4.736. The total expenditures were $1,113,413.71 The receipts over expenditures were $210,646.12, and the total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amounts to $4,718,639.47.

The Canadian Patent Office has recently granted the following patents to Canadian inventors:—No. 5823, A. Rainville, et al, Montreal, fire escape; No. 58331, J. B. I. Prefontaine, South Durham, shoe sole; No. 58408, O. C. Beloin, East Providence, folding table; No. 58436, A. Pageau, et al, Montreal, smoke consumer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Northrop, of Belleville, are spending the holidays with the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George, 60 McTavish Street.

FIRST CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS.

[From the Gospel According to St. Luke, II., 7-20.]

AND she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because therhe same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying:

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger.

And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told thehm concerning this child.

And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.

But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen as it was told unto them.

POWER TO BORROW

Will be Extended by the New Bill

IF IT IS ADOPTED AT QUEBEC

Some Important Proposals Made by Hon. Mr. Stephens.

Quebec, Dec. 24.—Hon. Geo. W. Stephens has prepared for the consideration of the members of the Legislature an elaborate statement on the finances of the city of Montreal, which concludes with the following proposition:—

It is unjust to ask the Legislature to manage our finances; and it is very difficult nay, almost impossible, for them to be conversant with the state of the finances of the city. The self-évident remedy is to place the financial responsibility where it belongs. By simply adopting the following clause we think the question would be settled once for all:—

Section 14.—The city of Montreal may, under the formalities required by law, pass by-laws for contracting debts, by borrowing money or otherwise, and for levying rates for payment of such debts on the rateable property of the municipality for any purpose within the jurisdiction of the Council; but no such by-law shall be valid which is not in accordance with the following restrictions and provisions:—

2. The by-law shall provide that the whole of the debt and obligations to be issued thereupon, shall be made payable not exceeding twenty years from the day on which such by-law takes effect.

3. The by-law shall take effect on the day it is ratified by the popular vote hereafter prescribed.

4. The by-law shall determine a specific sum to be raised annually for the payments of the interest and instalments on principal of the debt, or

The principal shall be payable by equal annual drawings according to schedule so prepared; that the aggregate payments including both interest and principal shall be the same throughout the whole period of the loan. The interest shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November. And the city shall issue debentures for the amount payable as above provided. The city may issue registered stock instead of debentures.

5. The rate of interest to be capitalized yearly shall not exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

6. The by-law shall provide that such annual sum shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rentable property in the city.

7. The by-law shall state: A. The amount of the debt to be created. B. The object or objects for which it is to be created. C. The total amount to be raised annually for its extinction by annual instalments of principal and interest according to the schedule which shall form part of said law. D. The total amount of existing debt at the date of the passing of the by-law.

8. Every special assessment imposed and levied under the above sections of this act shall constitute a lien and charge upon all the taxable real estate of this city.

Save and except when such by-laws provide for the repayment of the particular loan in question, principal and interest, by a special personal tax.

9. Every by-law authorizing a loan must be approved of by the vote of majority in number and value of the proprietors of real estate in the city.

Save and except where the special tax for the repayment of the principal and interest of such loan is to be paid by a special personal tax. In which case the whole of the electors shall have the right to vote.

No by-law so approved can be repealed until the loan contracted under its provision shall be fully paid up in interest and principal.

10. The proceeds of such loan or debenture shall not be used or applied to any other purpose than the object or objects specified in the by-law authorizing such loan. Any alderman or councillor voting for or consenting to the use or expenditure of any part or portion of the proceeds of such loan or debentures for any purpose other than the object or objects specified in the by-law authorizing such loan, or debentures, shall be personally responsible for the amount so used or expended, and shall be disqualified from holding any civic office for the future.

Any rate-payer may sue for the recovery of the amount in question by ordinary action at law. The amount of judgment after deduction of costs to the plaintiff shall be paid to the City Treasurer, less 10 per cent., of the amount aforesaid, which shall be paid to the plaintiff. The action for the recovery of the amount of proceeds of the loan or debentures so misapplied, shall be prescribed by six months' lapse of time from the date of vote or consent of the alderman implicated."

TUPPER TOLD ENGLAND ABOUT THE KLONDIKE.

That Was the Object of His Recent Journey.

New York, Dec. 24.—While in New York, Sir Charles Tupper gave the following interview to a World reparter:

"My visit to England, has been a short one. I wanted to give British investors some idea of the wealth of the newly discovered gold fields of British Columbia and the K'ondike.

"Marvelous as the gold discoveries are, I consider them of secondary importance—as only a means of attracting settlers to that northern country the wealth of which is just beginning to be appreciated.

"The timber that is standing to-day in British Columbia forests is sufficient to supply empires for centuries. There are fisheries up there that are capable of being developed on an unheard of scale.

"The outlook for the future greatness of Canada was never brighter. All over Europe the Dingley law is regarded as a sad mistake, a blunder that it will take the Union years to recover from. But as a Canadian I ought not to complain. It only knits closer the bonds that unite Canada to the mother country.

"The increased tariff keeps Canadian goods out of American markets ,and as a logical result we are bound to reciprocate by purchasing goods in England that we formerly bought here."

OUTRAGEOUS DISCIPLINE.

Charges of Cruelty Brought Against a New York Sisterhood.

New York, Dec. 24.—Charges of cruelty against the House of Mercy, at Inwood, a Protestant Episcopal institution, a home for girls, made to Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court, resulted in the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus ordering the management to produce in court Fannie Hirschberg. The matter was brought up before Justice Smyth yesterday.

Eldredge T. Gerry appeared on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, while Lawyer Hummer was in court for Mrs. Hirschberg, the girl's mother, who secured the writ of habeas corpus.

The principal contention between the lawyers was the question of the girl's age, Mr. Gerry declaring it to be seventeen years while Mr. Hummel claimed that she was more than twenty-one, thus outside of any control of the House of Mercy.

Justice Smyth remanded the girl in the custody of the Gerry Society until next Wednesday, when the question of the girl's age will be decided. No evidence was taken to-day.

The allegations in the case are made by Dora Hirschberg, mother of the girl. They embody assertions that the Sisters of St. Mary, who conduct the House of Mercy, have established and enforced a discipline outrageously severe in character and deplorable in results.

Dark cells, the whip, the gag and other unlawful and inhuman punishments, it is asserted, are in common and daily use.

There are now in the House of Mercy and St. Agnes Home adjoining about 150 girls, most of whom are committed to the care of the Sisters of St. Mary by city magistrates at the request of parents or agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In age they range from twelve to twenty-one, and some, it is said, are even older. These commitments were made, in most instances, because the girls were wild or intractible, and it was thought they were not old and hardened enough to deserve imprisonment in the workhouse.

The institution is supported by charity, by yearly appropriations from the city—this year it was $14,000—and by the day labor of the inmates.

MASONIC COURTESIES.

Several members of the Lewiston (Me.) Commandery, K.T., visited Montreal last August and were entertained by Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory. In acknowledgment of the courtesies then extended, a series of resolutions, beautifully engrossed, were presented to the Preceptory last night by Eminent Commander Plummer, who came here specially for that purpose. The speeches made fully demonstrated the fraternal feeling which exists.

FIGURES FOR YEAR

Have Been Made Public at Ottawa.

SMALL DEFICIT RECORDED.

Amount of Money in the Savings Bank Has Increased.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The public accounts (blue book) for the year ending June 30th, 1897, has just been issued.

The receipts were $37,829,778 and the expenditure $38,349,759, leaving a deficit of $519,981.

The expenditure on capital account was $3,505,821.

Of this amount $2,539,206 was expended on railways and canals, as follows:—Intercolonial, $149,112; Annapolis & Digby, $41,457; Lachine Canal, $282,052; Ottawa River works, $1,908; Rideau Canal, $10,720; St. Lawrence River canals, $1,355,535; Sault Ste. Marie Canal, $209,561; Trent Canal, $486,577; Welland Canal, $2,284.

There was expended on public works $129,237, distributed as follows—River St. Lawrence, $109,308; Rainy River, $5,205; Port Arthur harbor, $9,096; Nanaimo harbor, $7,625.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was paid $14,054.

Subsidies amounting to $416,955 were paid to the following railways:—Atlantic & Northwestern, $186,600; Canadian Pacific, $52,000; Cap de la Madeleine, $7,424; Gulf Shore, $28,635; Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa, $48,000; Lake Temiscamingue, $6,476; Lotbiniere & Megantic, $22,400; Montreal & Ottawa, $32,000; Ontario, Belmont & Northern, $30,720; United Counties, $2,700.

The amount at the credit of depositors in the savings banks at the close of the year was $48,934,975, an increase over the previous year of $2,135,657. The Dominion notes circulation increased by $1,945,881.

The net debt was increased by $3,041,163, and amounted to $261,538,596 at the end of the year.

The average of interest on the gross debt was 3.20 per cent., against 3.23 per cent., whilst the net rate was 2.76, against 2.80 in the previous year.

A BRANCH OF THE DOMINION BANK

May be Opened in Montreal—Official Considering It.

A branch of the Dominion Bank may be opened in this city within a few weeks. It was rumored yesterday that the board had finally decided to open the branch, but R. D. Gamble, manager of the Dominion Bank, says that the proposition is being considered by the board, but no decision has yet been reached.

CEMETERY TRUSTEES.

The Annual Election of Mount Royal Cemetery Board.

The following gentlemen were elected trustees for the several denominations represented in the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. It will be seen that the personnel remains the same as last year.

The trustees for the Church of England are:—Messrs. Richard White, F. Wolferstan Thomas, J. P. Cleghorn, G. F. C. Smith, Henry Bulmer, W. R. Salter, James Crathern, G. H. Balfour.

Presbyterian Church:—Messrs. John Sterling, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, J. Hodgson, A. McPherson, George Graham, William McGibbon, James Tasker, G. S. Brush.

Methodist Church:—Hon. J. K. Ward, Mr. Thomas D. Hood.

Congregational Church:—Mr. Charles Alexander.

Baptist Church:—Mr. G. B. Muir.

Unitarian Church:—Mr. Henry Archbald.

LUMBER POLICY.

The Natural Result of America's Prohition Duties of $2 in Ontario.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 24.—Arthur Hill, the well known Saginaw lumberman, who has extensive interests in Canada,, in discussing the Ontario Government's timber policy, says: "It is the natural outcome of a prohibitory $2 lumber tariff, for if the Canadians could not sell their lumber in this country they would naturally resist the transfer of the lumber business out of their hands into those of American manufacturers. The movement for a lumber duty was in my judgment a great mistake for the Saginaw Valley. Within a week one of the larger factory owners said to me that the lumber which he bought had advanced but that he was finding it impossible to get prices for his finished product to cover that advance and was, therefore, doing business without a profit. I have not myself favored the restriction of the exportation of logs, having preferred and advocated an export duty on lumber or a discriminating stumpage charge on logs exported. I wanted to see conditions equalized so our firm could do businesss in Canada under conditions substantially of the McKinley bill, which the Dingley bill repudiates. The genius of Blaine wove into the McKinley bill a thread of reciprocity which really meant fair dealing with our neighbors to the north. McKinley gracefully accepted it as part of the texture of the measure, but Dingley spat upon it and now instead of friends to the north we have a nation so aggrieved as to be ready to enact the most hurtful legislation."

BIG LEGAL DISPUTE.

The Late Hart A. Massey Will Called Into Question.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—There is likely to be a big legal fight over the fortune left by the late Hart A. Massey. A lawsuit has already commenced, the plaintiffs being John T. Hersey, A. L. Massey, Winona G. Massey and Bessie I. Massey. The defendants are the executors of the estate.

The suit is instituted to void the sale of 106 shares of Massey stock made by the company to Hart A. Massey in January, 1885, also to void the sale of 42 shares made by Hart A. Massey "to himself" in March, 1886, and to have the plaintiffs declared owners of fifty shares which are referred to in a letter written to the official guardian, Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., by the late Hart Massey.

Arthur L. Lyman, in his affidavit, says that he has for a long time believed that, after his father's death, the other shareholders of the Massey Company were unfairly treated by his grandfather. He declares "that the company, through its officers, has altered its books to facilitate the plans of the said Hart A. Massey in acquiring the shares of my father's estate and of the other shareholders by writing off large sums from the accounts, which, after such writing off had served its purpose, were restored and again treated as assets of the company." He is also of the opinion that the production of these books will prove that the assets of the company were four or five times greater than represented.

M.G.H. VACANCIES.

Positions Filled by the Governors Yesterday.

The governors of the General Hospital, presided over by Mr. Charles Alexander, met yesterday for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Dr. Kirkpatrick on the staff of surgeons, and filling the vacancy on the outdoor staff caused by Dr. Elder's resignation. The first business was the electing as life governors of the institution, of Mr. E. Kirk Green, Mrs. Gertrude Greene, Rev. T. S. McWilliams and Mr. George Ross Robertson.

It was decided that but one ballot should be cast for the successor to the late Dr. Kirkpatrick. Dr. Shepherd moved, seconded by Mr. Richard White, that Dr. J. M. Elder, who has held the position of assistant physician for some time, be appointed to the position. It was unanimously carried.

Dr. Craik moved, seconded by Mr. Harry Stikeman, that Dr. J. Anderson Springle be appointed to the outdoor staff. The appointment was by acclamation, and, like the other, there was but one ballot cast. No other business came up before the meeting.

TO RUN THE RAPIDS.

Big John Canadien is Ready if Anyone Else is.

Big John Canadien is ready to run the rapids on New Year's day providing the river is open, and there are at least five adventurous spirits who will go down with him and pay him for piloting them through the turbulent waters. It is seven years now since he has run the rapids on New Year's day, and he is anxious to try it again. He accomplished the feat safely three times, first in 1878, next in 1889 and last in 1891.

NEW CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—H. B. Britton has been appointed collector of Customs at Gananoque.

L. Merryman, collector of Customs, of Stanstead, has been superannuated, and C. H. McClintock appointed in his place.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

There will be no lack of opportunity to-morrow for those who desire to spend part of their Christmas in listening to entertainments of one sort or another. A full list of these is given below for the guidance of Herald readers:—

Academy of Music—"The Foundling" (comedy) and Cissy Fitzgerald. 2.15 and 8.15.

Theatre Francais—"Little Em'ly," a dramatization of "David Copperfield;" and Van Biene. 2.15 and 8.15.

Queen's Theatre—"The Real Widow Brown" (farce comedy). 2.15 and 8.15.

Theatre Royal—Hopkins' Trans-Oceanics, burlesque and vaudeville. 2.15 and 8.15.

Cochrane's Auditorium—Prince Arthur Skating Rink, open from 9.30 a.m. till 11 p.m. Band afternoon and evening.

Crystal Skating Rink—Band in afternoon and evening.

—o—

BILLS PASS THE LEGISLATURE.

Much Accomplished at Yesterday's Short Session.

CHAMBLY BILL ADOPTFD,

But the Bill of the Royal Electric Company Passes.

Quebec, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The House did not meet until eight o'clock last evening, it having been decided to allow the Private Bills Committee to spend the afternoon in the consideration of the question relative to the granting of a number of applications by law and medical students to be admitted to final examination for practice without having passed the preliminary. There was a great deal of disucssion, and investigation of individual cases; but the committee finally decided that, while students who had been following law and medical courses without having previously passed the preliminary might be credited with the time spent in study, all must pass the preliminary before being permitted to present themselves for final examination for diploma.

The St. Louis du Mile End charter amendments were adopted, the borrowing power of the municipality being limited to fifteen per cent. of the value of taxable real estate.

When the assembly met last evening the Chambly Company's bill was taken up in committee of the whole. The Hon. Mr. Hackett moved that the company be not allowed to open streets for laying wires without the consent and authorization of the municipalities concerned.

A vote being taken, Mr. Hackett's motion was defeated.

Mr. Hackett next moved that the engineer or other officer of the municipality should have the power to indicate the streets or places where such work should be performed. He held that unless some such provision was made, every municipality in the Province would be placed at the mercy of the company.

Ald. Rainville opposed Mr. Hackett's motion, employing similar arguments to those employed by him in the case of the Royal Electric Company's bill on the preceding evening.

The Hon. Mr. Atwater warmly supported Mr. Hackett's amendment, which, however, was defeated on the vote being taken.

The bill was then adopted.

The Speaker having maintained Mr. Gouin's decision and ruled that the Royal Electric Company's bill was in order, the House again went into committee on that measure.

Mr. Hackett again made an effort to have the rights of the city of Montreal and other municipalities protected; but he was voted down.

The Phillips bill, in favor of Mr. W. Ellegood Phillips, was next taken up and voted down by a big majority.

The Union Abattoir Company's bill was discussed in committee of the whole, but the committee rose and reported progress without adopting the measure, which will be considered anew at next sitting.

The House next concurred in the amendments to Dr. de Grosbois' bill respecting the jurisdiction of commissioners' courts by 33 to 21, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for the next meeting of the House.

Mr. Chicoyme moved the second reading of his "conciliation" bill, the provisions of which have been already explained. He stated that a measure of a similar character had been adopted in other countries, France especially, with satisfactory results in respect to avoiding law costs and otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. Atwater supported the bill, the principle of which he believed to be highly commendable.

The second reading was adopted on division and the bill referred to the committee of legislation.

Consideration of the estimates was then resumed in committee of supply.

The Opposition was very inquisitive as to a certain sum for repairs to gaols and court houses throughout the Province, amounting to a total of $16,865, as against $28,975 last year. The Hon. Mr. Duffy produced a detailed list proving that the proposed expenditure in each case was as low as possible, and considerably lower than in the previous year.

The House adjourned at half-past eleven.

The Legislative Council.

The Government was defeated yesterday afternoon in the Legislative Council on a bill of the Hon. Mr. Archambault to give the Government power to dismiss recorders and stipendiary magistrates. The vote was 9 to 8, the Hon. Mr. Ouimet voting with the Government. The Hon. Mr. Rolland, although in the building at the time, was not present to give his vote.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

All the classes, under the control of this council, will close for the Xmas holidays on Friday the 24th inst., and will re-open on Monday the 10th, January, 1898.

The attendance at the classes is more numerous than last year, and a visit to the class rooms on any evening shows that notwithstanding all the outside attractions, there are many earnest young men in the city who use their evenings to obtain knowledge that will help them to better positions and to take leading places among their fellows.

SENATOR ARMAND IMPROVING.

Senator Armand who has been confined to the Hotel Dieu for some time, is reported to be improving daily and to be now out of danger.

NO PAPER TOMORROW.

There will be no issue of The Herald tomorrow, on account of the day being Christmas.

CANDIDATES ON THE INCREASE.

Are Becoming More Numerous Each Day.

ALL WANT TO BE ALDERMEN

Contests Are Now in View Where None Were Expected.

The struggle for a place in the Council of 1898-99 can now be said to be fairly on. Requisition papers are daily becoming more numerous, and candidates are bobbing up in the most unexpected places.

Ald. Marsolais met his constituents Tuesday evening at the Riendeau Hotel, Jacques Cartier square, and on the requisition of over three hundred persons he again accepted the nomination as a candidate for aldermanic honors. The meeting was enthusiastic, and it is said that Ald. Marsolais will for the third time be returned by acclamation.

Not so with Ald. Beausoleil, his colleague of the East Ward. Mr. Joseph Contant, whose place of business is directly opposite that of Ald. Marsolais, is being prevailed upon by his friends to oppose Ald. Beausoleil, and it is believed that he will accept the nomination. The requisition papers now being circulated are receiving a large number of signatures, and Mr. Contant's friends say that this will be the argument that will compel him to give his consent and enter the field.

Ald. Ouimet's friends, of St. Jean Baptiste Ward, met Wednesday evening at Valliere's Hotel, St. Lawrence street, and Mount Royal avenue, and tendered him nomination. Ald. Ouimet signified his acceptance.

Ald. Costigan will be opposed in St. Antoine Ward by Martin Phelan, and Ald. Laporte may find an opponent in Centre Ward in Philippe Roy, of the law firm of Roy & Roy. Adolph Davis was asked to run in both St. Gabriel and Hochelaga Wards, but he has declined nomination for either district.

MR. DICKINSON TALKS.

Thinks There is no Official Announcement About Sealing Award.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23.—Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, senior counsel for the United States, commenting to-day on Canadian press reports concerning the amount of the Behring Sea award, said:—

"There is no official announcement of the amount of the award, but whatever it may be, the Canadian newspapers are clearly in error. The compromise offer by the Cleveland Administration in August, 1894, was $425,000, of principal. If the commissioners have adopted that as a basis, as these papers claim (a legally impossible theory, however), their award must have been for that amount and interest as claimed, at seven per cent. from the date of the seizures. The total sum would be, on that basis, over $70,000. If interest is given only from the date of the compromise on the basis of the compromise, the award would be between $500,000 and $600,000. So you see if the basis taken by commissioners of principal and added interest is as stated by the Canadian papers, the result must be far in excess of their guess."

Mr. Dickinson declined to state the actual amount of the award, saying it must first be given out officially by the State Department at Washington.

AN INCENDIARY CASE.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—At the Police Court yesterday morning, Harry Johnston, of Athens, was committed for trial for setting fire to buildings belonging to T. K. Scovil, of Portland, on Nov. 21, 1896. Wm. Laing, who swore that he drove out from Athens to Portland with Harry Johnston, who set the fire and who says he received forty dollars from Scovil as hush money, was sent up on remand and will be held as a crown witness. Scovil was arrested on a charge of causing the buildings to be set on fire. His preliminary trial is fixed for January 5th.

WANT TO KEEP THE CONSUL.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 24.—A petition is to be circulated by the leading citizens, asking that Consul Duffie be retained in his present office. It is understood that the feeling among these residents of the city, who favor the present United States Government, is unanimous in favor of Col. Duffie remaining, and there is no doubt but that the petition will be signed by thousands.



The pathetic story of Romeo and Juliet is repeated every day in modern life, with the exception that Juliet does not die by poison. She dies because of her own neglect or ignorance.

Neglectfulness causes much of woman's peculiar sickness. Neglect of the minor troubles causes serious complications. The irregularities, the burning, dragging ache, the debilitating drains that mark the progress of feminine diseases, are passed lightly over or are borne in ignorance of their cause. Their continuance means death or insanity. This is all unnecessary. So-called female weakness can be cured. It can be cured quickly and permanently, and right in the privacy of the home without the humiliating local treatment so universally insisted upon by physicians. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does this and more. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned and makes them strong and healthy. It banishes the usual discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It tones and strengthens the nerves. At all medicine stores.

W. R. Malcolm, Esq., of Knobel, Clay Co., Ark., writes: "My wife for perhaps four months previous to the birth of our child took the 'Favorite Prescription.' This strengthened her entire system and child-birth, to her, was very easy, being attended with little pain. Our baby Ruth is thirteen months old and she has never been sick a day, not so much as had the colic; she is hearty and stout, and pretty as a picture—pretty because she is healthy, and we very much blame Dr. Pierce's family medicines for it.

We keep Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' in our home and use them. We have been married almost three years and I have called a physician into my family but one time—at birth of our baby."

Rosy cheeks. The rich, pure, red blood of health makes them. Keep the blood pure and you will have them. Constipation causes impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it promptly and permanently and never gripe. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. No other pill acts so naturally and perfectly. Druggists sell them.

TRUSTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Not Bound to Pay More Than Received

RAPHAEL'S CONTENTIONS

Are Not Considered Sound by the Court of Appeal.

To expect trustees to furnish a larger income from their trust than it yields has already been declared ridiculous by the highest court in this Province, in the now famous case of Raphael and McLaren et al, and this dictum was reiterated yesterday morning by that court.

The facts of the case are so well-known that they can be briefly stated. The late James McLaren, of Ottawa, by his will left $30,000 to his daughter Louise (Mrs. H. W. Raphael), and increased the sum by codicil to $70,000. His executors were authorized to hold the money for three years after his death, paying Mrs. Raphael 5 per cent. annual income from it; at the end of that time the amount to be put into trust, and the income paid to her, and the principal, after her death, handed over to her children. After her death Mr. Raphael, as tutor to his children, sued the trustees to recover not the income but a specific amount of 5 per cent on the principal invested. The case reached the Court of Appeal last January, and it was declared that the executors were not bound to pay 5 per cent but merely to account for the income on the sum placed in their hands and invested by them in good faith. Mr. Raphael tried to have this revised in the Supreme Court, but that body declared that it had no jurisdiction.

A new action was brought in the Superior Court, the contention of the plaintiff being the same as previously and the defence also. Both parties appealed from the judgment rendered, Mr. Raphael because his right to demand 5 per cent was denied and the trustees because the court found that the amount of interest due, after allowing legal deductions, should be $2,200, instead of the $1,500 tendered.

The Court this morning dismissed Mr. Raphael's appeal, which it said merely brought up the same question raised, discussed and decided last January. The 5 per cent was only to be paid by the executors, and if there was a deficiency in the income it came out of the estate. But now that it was in the hands of trustees they could not be expected to pay more than the investment brought in. As Mr. Justice Wurtele put it: "If such were the law there would be few trusts in existence, for I know not where testators could find trustees to pay more than the trusts brought in." The appeal of the trustees was maintained, and their tender declared sufficient.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

Several Important Matters of Legislation Considered Yesterday.

Quebec, Que., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The bill of the St. Lawrence Power Company has been withdrawn.

The bill respecting the estate of Owen McGarvey, presented by Hon. Dr. Guerin, came before the Private Bills Committee. Final consideration was suspended. Mr. Philip Sheridan represented the petitioner.

The Hon. Francois Langelier appeared before the committee yesterday morning, representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to suggest a mode of handling the numerous applications now before the Legislature for admission of individuals to the practice of medicine, who had not passed the preliminary examinations for the admission to study. Mr. Langelier held that a public bill could be introduced to apply to the numerous class of students who had already progressed far in their medical studies, although through ignorance of the law they had failed to present themselves for the preliminary examination. A number of lawyers and others having been heard on behalf of interested parties, further consideration was deferred.

Messrs. Bender and Bernachez appeared before the committee of agriculture to seek the approval of that body of a proposal that the Government grant the Quebec Abattoir Company a guarantee of 4 per cent. on a loan of $100,000 for ten years, the company depositing the security in gold in any provincial bank. The company will further guarantee to kill 30,000 head of cattle per annum, and the revenue from the sale of the hides would be transferred to the Government to form a sinking fund. The committee decided to submit the scheme to the House.

A deputation headed by Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Lake St. John Railway, asked the Government for a land subsidy for a railway from Roberval to James' Bay. The Government promised consideration.

Ald. Beausoleil introduced a deputation of Montreal hotelkeepers, respecting the amendment to the license law. They opposed certain legislation now before the House.

BUYING CHRISTMAS GOODS IN DETROIT.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 24.—Deputy Collector of Customs Welsh says that the amount of duty collected at the ferry landing these days is a record breaker. Windsor citzens are this year purchasing more goods in Detroit than they have at any former time at Christmas season. The regulations allow the customs officers to charge duty on articles valued as low as five cents and at present duty is being charged on very small amounts. This is owing principally to an agitation on behalf of the Windsor merchants, to prevent as far as possible the purchasing of holiday goods in Detroit, but it has failed to do so, and as a result the amount of duty collected is exceedingly large. The customs receipts here for the year up to November 30th were $184,000 or $9,100 more than was collected for the same period last year. Mr. Welsh says the receipts for the full year will be about $200,000.

WILL APPEAL TO SIR WILLIAM.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphers here, are keenly interested in the outcome of to-day's conference in Montreal between the eastern division telegraphers committee and T. G. Shaughnessy vice-president of the company. The point at issue is the question of wages, the management absolutely refusing the increase asked by the men. If the appeal to Mr. Shaughnessy is unsuccessful a final appeal will be made to Sir William Van Horne, and that failing a strike is not impossible.

PLAIN TRUTHS TO AMERICANS.

Geo. W. Smalley Tells Them Things About England.

A SENATOR GREW EXCITED.

Did Not Relish the Denunciation of American Foreign Policy.

New York, Dec. 24.—George W. Smalley, the American correspondent of the London Times, who responded to the toast of "New and Old England" at the eighteenth annual dinner of the New England Society of Brooklyn, at Pouch's mansion the other evening, gave an unexpected and almost sensational turn to the speech-making. In the outset, Mr. Smalley paid a beautiful and tender tribute to New England, where he was born, but soon turned to England, which country he praised in the highest terms for its forbearance toward this troublesome country; its patience, greatness and power.

As the speaker progressed the astonishment of his hearers grew, and when he had taken his seat few were surprised to see Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, spring to his feet and in a manner betraying suppressed feeling, say:—

"I do not wish to mar the harmony of this occasion, but I do wish to say that I regret that Mr. Smalley so little understands his own country."

Mr. Smalley's speech had not only overflowed with praise of England, but it had contained a severe criticism of the course of the United States in the Venezuela incident and the Cuban and Hawaiian matters. He had declared that the course of the United States had convinced all continental Europe that this country was a menace to the peace of the world, and that these countries had reached the conclusion that the safest policy was to combine against this Government. He said the English press and people had received the tremendous provocation of President Cleveland in the Venezuelan matter first in an incredulous, and later in a forbearing spirit.

England he declared to be the greatest financial power in the world, with a navy matching that of any two of the European countries, and could this country reject the friendship of so powerful a nation when it was offered to us.

The spirit of his utterances plainly pleased numbers of his audience no better than it did Senator Hawley, who was almost outspokenly indignant.

Mr. Smalley was the last speaker, following General Hawley. Speeches had been made by Governor Black, St. Clair McKelway and Mr. Thomas Moore, president of the New England Society of Brooklyn, who presided as toastmaster.

Mr. Smalley said that some might feel it was unpatriotic to speak in terms of high praise of England, but he did not think so. England was nearly allied to this country in history and feeling.

"The immese preponderance of feeling in England," he declared, "is in sympathy with our country. Why reject it? I do not say all, but I say that a majority of the English people have for us the feeling of cousins.

"The proof of their good will was furnished a little over two years ago when President Cleveland launched his war message across the ocean. It was only to have been taken up in the spirit in which it was given to have made a great conflict inevitable. The English people would not believe that it was true; they would not accept the news when it first was made public. It was inexplicable to them, and the spirit of forbearance in which the press received it cannot be too highly praised. Some of our friends said the English don't want to fight, but a few months later, when the Transvaal incident came on, they saw conclusively whether England would fight or not.

"President Cleveland's provocation was put aside in a spirit that can only be called a spirit of brotherly love. Since the Venezuelan message we have said and done so much as to convince Continental Europe that we are a menace to the peace of the world.

"Our sermonizing about Armenia, our sermonizing about Greece, our continued provocation and perversion of the Monroe doctrine of defence and not of offence, and finally our proposition to annex Hawaii has convinced continental powers that their best policy is to unite against this country. For their own preservation they will have to adopt a policy of co-operation against the United States."

"I like to think of the English as a country of wise, kindly and delightful people. The lesson of life they have been learning for centuries we have learned in three hundred years. It would be strange if we did not have much to learn from them. It would be stranger than all if the world did not learn much from us both."

Mr. Smalley sat down with little applause to mark the close of his address. It had created general surprise, not to say astonishment, and Senator Hawley, who had left the speakers' table and was seated quite a distance away, quickly arose and made the remark quoted above.

It was plain from General Hawley's manner that he would have liked to say much more, for a combative gleam shone in his warrior's eye and a flush burned upon either cheek. He turned away, and to quite a number of gentlemen who came up to shake his hand he expressed regret that the occasion precluded a reply from him.

YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER

Where Will You Enjoy It This Year?

You could not go to a better place than the Stanley Hotel, 135 Windsor street, opposite the C.P.R. depot. This cosy and inviting hostelry is being largely patronized by the best people in the city, especially families, to whom every courtesy and attention is paid. Every effort is made to make guests feel entirely at home. In order to encourage the patronage of family guests, the interior of the Stanley was recently rebuilt with the special object of creating parlors, sitting rooms, etc., for the convenience and comfort of guests who are not regularly living at the house, but appreciate an occasional dinner or lunch in some refined hotel. For the holidays the management has made elaborate preparations to meet the tastes of their guests in the way of table delicacies, choice wines, etc. You can afford your family or friend no better pleasure than inviting them to have Christmas dinner with you at the Stanley.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

What Legislation Costs the Province.

WHAT ECONOMY CAN DO.

Sessional Expenses Under the Two Regimes Contrasted.

Quebec, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—A statement has been prepared showing that the expenses of conducting the work of the Legislature last session, exclusive of Speakers' salaries, members' and councillors' indemnities, and salaries of permanent officials, were $360 per day, compared with $88.58 per day during the present session. The details are as follows:—

Flynn Gov't.		Marchand Gov't.	
104 copyists...	$213.50	12 copyists ..	$36.00
52 messengers and pages..	85.50	28 messengers and pages...	37.00
	$299.00		$73.00
Secretariat.			
7 temporary employes....	14.00	3 temporary employes ..	6.00
Agriculture.			
2 temporary employes....	5.00	1 temporary employe. ..	3.00
Crown Lands.			
14 temporary employes....	26.61	2 temporary employes ..	4.08
Public Works.			
4 temporary employes....	9.50	1 temporary employe. ..	2.50
Attorney-General.			
4 temporary employes....	6.50	None.	

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—It is learned that the owners of the sealing vessels Ariel and the Willie McGowan, seized by the Russian cruisers in 1892 have signified their readiness to accept the offer of the Russian Government in settlement of their claims. The amount tendered by the Government at St. Petersburg as compensation was $40,080. This is understood to be somewhat below the sum of the two claims, nevertheless the owners have notified the Government of their acceptance of the amount tendered. They have also agreed to accept the division of the amount to be made by Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hawkins—"I won't let a church sexton have charge of our wedding."

Miss Bliss—"Why?"

Hawkins—"When Tompkins married Miss Bronson the notice of the wedding began: 'Suddenly on the 10th inst.'"—Harlem Life.

KIDNEY DECEIT.

How Many Are Unintentionally Deceived in Treating Kidney Disorders—Can You Afford to Trifle With Your Own Existence?—If You Suspect There is Any Kidney Trouble, Discard Pills, Powders and Cure-Alls—South American Kidney Cure is a Time-Tried and Testified Kidney Specific.

A remedy which dissolves all obstructions, which heals and strengthens the affected parts, and which from its very nature eradicates all impurities from the system, is the only safe and sure remedy in cases of kidney disorder. Such a remedy is South American Kidney Cure. This is not hearsay. The formula has been put under the severest of tests, and it has been proclaimed by the greatest authorities in the world of medical science that liquids—and liquids only—will obtain the results sought for. A liquid remedy taken into the system goes directly into the circulation and attacks immediately the affected parts, while solids such as pills or powders cannot possibly attain these results. Kidney disorders cannot afford to be trifled with. The quickest way is the safest way to combat these insidious ailments. This great remedy never fails. It's a liquid kidney specific. It's a solvent.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.

Charles Allard, et al, Petitioners, and Alphonse Dosithe Allard, Absentee.

All persons who may have any rights against the succession or the property of said Absentee, are requested to appear within a month after last publication of said notice.

CHARLES ARCHER,
Attorney.

Montreal, December 15th, 1897.

Mason & Risch

PIANOS

Are the Instruments of the Cultured.

There is no pretence made that our Pianos can be sold at the same prices as ordinary Canadian Pianos, but as a piano is generally the choice of a lifetime, the small extra cost is always justified by the superior musical qualities and unexampled durability of our goods.

A representative stock of our various styles of pianos can always be found at our Montreal warerooms.

Dealing directly with the maker saves money and ensures responsibility.

Liberal Terms of Payment.

MASON & RISCH,

Piano Co., Limited.

19 PHILLIPS SQUARE, Montreal, Art Association Building.

PURE AIR

IS BEST OBTAINED BY USING THE

Hot Blast System

Of heating. We have not space to describe it here, but can send you full particulars.

Geo. W. Reed & Co.,

—783, 785 Craig Street

Merry Christmas

We hope everybody will spend a pleasant day to-morrow. Remember how happy you can make the little ones by getting them a new Suit or Overcoat. It's not too late yet. We are open to-night until 10 p.m.

Disappointments are remembered. You can bring joy instead of sorrow by calling at the

WORKMAN'S MAMMOTH

CLOTHING HOUSE,

1888 & 1890 NOTRE DAME ST.

MARK WORKMAN.

Proprietor.

Branch—647 CRAIG STREET.

FROM INDIA and CEYLON,

"Tetley's" TEAS

Elephant Brand.

Wishing their patrons a Merry Xmas.

A cup of Tetley's bracing and delicious Teas will contribute to its enjoyment.

JOSEPH TETLEY & CO., London, Eng. and 14 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL.

Furs

WE are importing Furs direct from the largest markets in the world and paying cash for them. Thus we can save our customers money, as they have no middle profits to pay and we give them the benefit of our special rates with the manufacturers.

For a Christmas Gift

Nothing could be more acceptable than a Fur Boa or Muff, Fur Collarette, Fur Gloves or Gauntlets. We have everything in

Furs Suitable for Gifts.

Chs. Desjardins & Cie.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

—OF—

FINE FURS,

1537 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

A Beautiful Solid Gold Ring, Set with Genuine Garnet FREE!



YOU PAY NOTHING, SIMPLY SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Plainly written, and we will send you 20 Packages of IMPERISHABLE VIOLET SACHET PERFUME (which for delicacy of odor, natural freshness and inexhaustible character is unsurpassed) to sell for us (if you can) among friends at 10 cents per package. When sold remit us the money and we will send you FREE for your trouble the above described ring, which is stamped and warranted Solid Gold, set with Genuine Garnet (a very handsome and desirable Christmas Gift). Send address at once and *state that it is the Perfume you wish* and we will send it. No money required. We take all risk. Goods returnable if not sold.

TISDALL SUPPLY CO., SNOWDON CHAMBERS, TORONTO, ONT.

Holiday Confections

Our New Premises at 2358 St. Catherine Street is now fully equipped for the convenience of the public. No store in the city better able to satisfy you in Choice Confectionary for the Holidays, Parties, etc. Candies Fresh Daily. Our Down Town Branch carried on as usual.

St. James Street . . . . . Tel. 903.
St. Catherine Street . . . . . Tel. 3062.

CHAS. ALEXANDER & SONS,

Before Making Your Xmas Presents

Come and See Us. We have a specialty—low price that will surprise you.

Shirts.

Our Shirts are acknowledged to be the best at the price—White Shirts Special—open in front, with or without cuffs, usual price $1.75. Our price $1.00.

Neckties.

The finest assortment on St. Lawrence Street—Neckties of all sorts — Ascots — four-in-hands—the Vallieres, etc.

From 25c to $1.00.

Undershirts and Drawers

A very large and varied assortment from 25c up. Ask to see our Undershirts and Drawers.

Hats.

We have a full assortment of the newest Hats on the market—English and American Hats of the newest shapes. Come and see them.

Furs.

We are the largest dealers in FURS in the ward. Our Furs are beautiful and selected with skill.

Our Prices are low—Our Customers know that.

Cloaks—Collarettes—Collars—Caps—Muffs—Boas, etc.—We Repair Furs with care—Send your Furs to us. We will send them back like new, and at small cost.

Genereux & Co.

227 St. Lawrence Street.

Perfumery

No other druggist in the city carries a better stock of HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY than we do. In this department we do a trade extending to every part of the city. This has only been secured by giving our customers satisfaction. We do not carry anything in the trashy line. Our brands will not be found in the cheap dry goods houses. Some of our brands are:

Roger & Gallet, Paris, Violet, Paris, Aguel, Paris, Grossmith, London, Seely, Detroit, Crown Perfumery Co., London, Colgate & Co., New York,

CHAPMAN'S PHARMACY 2637 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Tel. . . . 4067.

DISPENSING OUR SPECIALTY.

E. B. EDDY'S "Flamer" Matches.

Part of winter's comforts and necessities.

A "Flamer" will blaze despite any inclemency in the weather.

"Wind-proof, storm-proof, rain-proof."

Ask your dealer for them.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited,

Montreal Branch, 61 Latour St.

THIS TELLS YOU HOW MONTREAL PROPERTY IS TAXED.

The City Assessment Upon Which Next Year's Taxes Will be Collected in Centre, West and East Wards, Comprising a Considerable Portion of the Business Section.

Not a little curiosity has been expressed at one time or another concerning the assessment of city property upon which the taxes are levied. It is thought by some that there are inequalities which should not be allowed to continue. As to the grounds for these assumptions readers of The Herald will be able in many cases to judge for themselves by a glance at the values placed in the assessment roll against properties in the East, West and Centre Wards, as given in to-day's issue.

In view of the forthcoming municipal elections, and the interest now being taken in an effort to put the finances of the city in a better position, much interest should attach to a study of the valuations in these three great tax-paying wards. Worthy of remark, also, is the relatively small number of proprietors, certain of whom own large tracts of land in the business section, it is curious to observe how few, relatively, are those who own the properties which serve as their places of business.

It will be remembered by those who care to compute the taxation of any property, that the general rate is one per cent., and the school rate a quarter of one per cent.

EAST WARD.

ST. PAUL STREET.

30-32 Sir G. E. Carter Estate 7,000
39-51 Ditto 7,500
53-55 Estate W. Molson 4,100
57-61 Mrs. A. E. Dumas 4,500
63-67 G. Desjardins 6,500
69-73 F. Mercier 8,000
73½-75 L. Rivet 4,700
77-79 O. J. Devlin 7,000
81-87 Estate J. Kelly 7,000
91-99½ A. Brodeur 34,200
103-111 Beaujeu Estate 38,000
113-115 Mrs. P. Leman 20,000
121-129½ P. P. Martin 28,100
133-147½ Estate J. Tiffin 32,300
151-159 Estate N. Lefebvre 18,100
165 Estate R. Mackay 4,000
167-173 Mrs. A. E. Desrieviers et al. 12,500
179-189 Estate C. S. Rodier 40,400
191 A. Desjardins 8,500
193-201 J. A. Gravel 7,000
203-213 V. Perrault 9,000
219-221 Estate P. Delveatu. 8,500
223-225 Ditto 8,000
227-231 Estate H. Senecal 7,000
233-239 Ditto 8,000
241 Ditto 10,000
253-257 Estate P. P. Lachapelle 12,000
259-265 A. Boyer 14,400
269-273 Estate J. Tiffin 14,000
275-279 Estate R. McKenzie 8,000
281-285 Estate S. Valois 12,000
282 Hon. L. Beaubien 8,500
282 Hon. L. Beaubien 8,500
278-276 Estate Jos. Masson 18,000
274 S. Delorme 24,000
268 S. H. A. Prevost 11,000
266 C. A. G. Prevost 11,000
264-260 Estate S. Valois 13,000
258-256 R. Bellemare 15,000
252-250 L. Ouimet 11,000
246-244 Estate John Pratt 22,000
238 Mrs. M. L. Latour 9,000
236 Estate L. Ricard 9,000
234-232 J. G. Laviolette 8,000
230-228 Montreal Safe Deposit 12,000
226 L. J. Beauchemin 4,000
224-222 Mrs. M. L. Beauchemin 4,000
220 G. N. Valois, et al 9,000
218 T. Wilson 10,700
212-210 Estate J. S. Kelly 35,000
208 Estate Barre 8,000
206-204 Estate J. A. Berthelet 10,000
202-200 Ditto 10,000
198-194 T. J. Darling 20,000
Market The City ex 300,000
Church, exempt 55,000
92-66 Seminaire St. Sulpice 36,000
Shedden Co 3,700
58-54 Mrs. M. Smyth 6,100
50-48 C. & T. Rascom 7,000
46-44 Mrs. M. Smyth 6,000
42-38 M. Delisle et al 15,000

COMMISSIONERS STREET.

C.P.R. 220,700
City lot, exempt 18,000
19-37 St. Sulpice 28,000
39-41 St. Sulpice, exempt 24,000
71-73 Miss Beauchemin 4,500
75-77 L. J. Beauchemin 4,500
79-81 J. G. Laviolette 5,500

ST. FRANCOIS STREET.

23 Shedden Company 3,000
15 A. McIntosh 9,000

NOTRE DAME STREET.

1425a C. Rascon 12,000
1427-33 Hospital exempt 60,000
1435-43 Mrs. S. Laurent 15,000
1445-49 Mrs. P. Lewan 14,000
1451-53 Mrs. James Lowe 6,000
1455-57 Mrs. M. Smyth 6,000
1459-61 Mrs. M. Smyth 7,000
1463-65 Mrs. M. Smyth 6,100
1467 M. N. Delisle et al 7,100
1469 M. N. Delisle et al 7,000
1471 M. N. Delisle et al 8,000
1475 Estate John Pratt 11,000
1477-79 Estate John Pratt 10,000
19 Mrs. D. H. Senecal 4,500
17-15½ Mrs. D. H. Senecal 4,000
15-13 Mrs. D. H. Senecal 4,000
11½-11 Mrs. D. H. Senecal 5,300

CHAMP DE MARS STREET.

139-137 G. B. Burland 10,000
135-131 J. Beauchamp 9,000
129-127 G. Boivin 4,000
125 Mrs. J. B. Vallee 3,500
123 Mrs. G. E. Starnes 4,500
121a J. D. Cole 5,100
119 G. Seebold 4,000
117 C. P. Hebert 8,000
115 J. A. Hudon 12,100
97-91 Mrs. V. Tarants 4,500
89-83 Ditto 6,500
81-75 Mrs. M. Cuddihy 5,000
73-71 M. N. Delisle et al 4,000
69a P. Guerette 2,200
67a M. Thurerge 5,000
65-63 Mrs. M. O. Dowd 1,200
61-59 M. Thurerge 4,100
76-78 W. W. Halpin, exempt 3,000
80-82 L. Moquin 3,400
84-86 Mrs. M. Irwin 3,000
86a-92 Mrs. J. Leman 9,000
94-96 T. D. Hood 7,300
112 Estate John Pratt 6,500
114 Ditto 5,000
116 Ditto 5,000
118 Ditto 5,000
120 Mrs. M. Delorimier 6,000
122-126 Mrs. J. P. Martel 7,500
128 J. V. A. Leclaire, et al 5,500
130 Ditto 5,500
132 Ditto 5,500
138 Mrs. A. Ouimet 7,500
140-42 O. Corbeil 8,000
146 L. A. St. Louis 3,500

BONSECOURS STREET.

49-45 P. C. Cherrier et al 8,000
43-41 D. C. Brosseau 15,000
37-31½ M. N. Delisle et al 8,000
21-15 Ditto 9,500
13 Estate P. Delvecchio 6,500
11-9 Mrs. L. Piche 7,000

BONSECOURS STREET.

6-10 Lucy Jane Tate 9,000
14 Ditto 4,700
16-18 Ditto 7,000
20-22 J. L. A. Papineau 9,100
42-48 J. B. Seers 7,900
52-54 J. Walker 5,000
58-66 Mrs. P. Rowan 8,500

ST. CLAUDE STREET.

7-9 Estate N. Lefebvre 6,400
15-27 C. L. Letang 10,000
6 Estate R. Mackay 2,300
8 Ditto 2,300

LE ROYER STREET.

2-6 Estate R. Mackay 8,000
6½-22 M. Moody & Son 15,000
14 Estate J. Tiffin 5,000
19-13 S. Cross 9,000
11 Est. C. Papineau 3,000
19-13 S. Cross 9,000
11 Estate C. Papineau 3,000
5 Mrs. J. Levy 3,500

JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.

33-31 L. A. Seers 8,500
25-19 Mrs. A. C. Prevost 32,100
15½-11 V. Perrault 10,000
18 P. C. Cherrier et al 4,500
20 Ditto 3,000
22-24 Mrs. P. Lussier 7,100
26-28 Ditto 9,600
32-36 La Seers 8,500
38-42 Estate J. Pratt 17,000
44-52 Mrs. J. Pratt 10,000
58-60 Rouer Roy 15,000
62-66 Estate F. X. Beaudry 8,000

ST. AMABLE STREET.

7-19 P. C. Cherrier et al 9,500
10-14 Ditto 5,000

ST. VINCENT STREET.

15 P. C. Cherrier et al 5,000
19-25 M. Branchaud 7,000
27-33 A. Carmel 11,500
41 Mrs. Kersabrac 14,000
43-45 Mrs. L. Piche 6,000
46-42 Fabre Estate 10,200
38-34 Estate M. Nowlan 8,000
32-24 Estate M. Nowlan 4,900
20-16 E. Senecal 20,000
14-6 S. J. B. Rolland, et al 15,000

ST. GABRIEL STREET.

15-21 J. L. Peltier 20,000
25 Mrs. E. A. Lionais 8,000
27-31 I. T. L. Ouimet 6,000
33-37 H. Beaugrand 8,000
39-43 J. J. Greenshields 20,200
61 Estate J. Tiffin 9,000
61r Estate A. Roy 600
End of East Ward.

WEST WARD.

ST. JAMES STREET.

266-260 Bank Toronto 150,000
258-256 J. Fortier 28,000
254-250 S. W. Ridley 33,000
248-244 R. H. Stephens 95,000
244-238 Mrs. J. A. Ouimet 35,000
236-232 G. Boyer 39,000
230-226 J. Tiffin estate 50,000
224 G. R. Prowse 36,000
222-214 Est. R. Campbell 44,000
212-208 Est. Campbell 33,000
206-204 Mechanics' Institute 82,500
200-198 Molsons Bank 150,000
194-190 S. Carsley 75,000
186 Canada Life 60,000
180-174 City & Dist. Sav. Bank 240,000
168-158 T. P. Barron 158,000
156-154 Mrs. F. D. Joseph 30,000
148-146 Est. J. D. Gibb 50,000
142-140 Bank B.N.A. 80,000
138-136 Mrs. E. Galt 33,000
134-130 Mrs. H. Boxer 110,000
129-135 H. Hogan 120,000
137-141 H. Hogan 105,000
143-149 Mrs. A. S. Davis 88,000
163-165 Standard Life 70,000
163-165 Hugh Graham 45,000
167-169 Hugh Graham 45,000
171-173 L. Sutherland 45,000
175-181 Est. T. Hart 46,000
181 Andrew Allan et al 70,000
187 Methodist Church trustees 300,000
189 Canada Life 450,000
207-217 Nordheimer's 170,000
217-223 Est. Mrs. G. W. Campbell 86,000
225-227 S. E. Molson 85,000
231 A. Molson 38,000
233a Est. J. D. Molson 36,000
235-237 Est. G. E. Molson 37,000
239-243 F. A. Laroque 50,000
245-251 Est. A. Laroque 50,000
253-257 Mrs. A. Fisher 40,000
259-261 Mrs. H. Lyman 40,000
263-267 R. H. Stephens 120,000
153-157 Standard Life 220,000
205 Merchants Bank 200,000

NOTRE DAME STREET.

1842-1840 Lamothe Estate $13,000
1838-1836 Lamothe Estate 9,000
1834 Mrs. W. R. Richards 12,000
1828 Estate G. H. Cadieux 12,000
1826 J. Johnston & Co. 14,000
1824 Mary Ferrier Estate 13,000
1822 Mrs. R. W. Olney 15,000
1812 Mrs. H. N. Kay 55,000
1804-1802 B. Shaw 20,000
1800-1798 B. Shaw 35,000
1792 Estate A. Murphy 10,000
1790 Synod Montreal 13,000
1786-1784 Mrs. P. C. Senecal 20,000
1780 Mrs. P. C. Senecal 12,000
1778-1776 G. W. Stephens 16,000
1774 A. F. Gault 30,000
1770 Sun Life 100,000
1758 Bell Telephone 300,000
1756-1752 G. B. Burland 22,000
1750-1748 Estate W. Stephens 17,000
1744-1742 Mrs. H. N. Kay 17,000
1740-1732 A. Paterson 30,000
1730-1722 British Empire Life 100,000
1725-1727 Estate W. Stephens 10,000
1729 Estate W. Stephens 10,000
1731 Estate W. Stephens 14,000
1733-1739 Estate J. Tiffin 36,000
1741-1745 Miss E. Orkney 32,000
1747-1749 T. P. Barron 24,000
1751-1753 Estate C. Wilson 24,000
1755 Miss M. Aitken 16,000
1757 Miss M. Aitken 16,000
1759 Estate Thos. Hart 15,000
1761-1763 City & District Bank 60,000
1765-1769 S. Carsley 45,000
1771-1773 Estate J. Caverhill 22,000
1775-1777 Estate J. Caverhill 22,000
1779-1783 S. Carsley 75,000
1791 A. E. Prevost 16,000
1793-1795 Mrs. F. Stephens 12,000
1797-1799 G. W. & S. S. Stephens 12,000
1801 S. S. Stephens 12,000
1803 S. S. Stephens 12,000
1805 S. S. Stephens 12,000
1807 S. S. Stephens 15,000

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

20-22 Mrs. A. H. Cross 8,000
32-30 Estate A. Larocque 36,000
36-44 G.N.W. Tel. Co. 90,000
52-54 Estate J. Hutchison 25,000
56-60 P. C. Cherrier et al 23,000
64 G. C. Desaulles 16,000
66 G. C. Desaulles 8,000
78 North British Mercantile Fire & Life Co. 45,000
82-84 G. W. Stephens 36,000
92-104 Mrs. J. Fairie 25,000
108-118 Mrs. R. F. Boxer 35,000

CRAIG STREET.

600-602 L. Beaubien 36,000
604-22 H. Hogan 65,000
636 T. Robertson & Co. 18,000
638-42 T. Robertson & Co. 30,000
644 T. Robertson & Co. 12,000
646 Estate John Tiffin 15,000
648 Estate John Tiffin 15,000
650 Estate John Tiffin 15,000
652 Estate John Tiffin 15,000
654 J. Date 16,000
658-60 Estate J. Redpath 10,000
662-½ G. Martin 10,000
76 74672-682 J. R. Dougall 60,000
684-690 Est. R. Campbell 25,000
692-694 J. M. Bond 18,000
696 J. C. Wilson 55,000
704-706 J. R. Wilson 18,000
708-710 B. Tansey 14,000
712-716 Thompson & Co 33,000
718-718½ Thompson & Co 9,000
720-722 B. Tansey 7,000
724-728 Gazette 32,000

VICTORIA SQUARE.

19-17 Jane A. McIntyre 80,000
15 Jane A. McIntyre 35,000
13 Jane A. McIntyre 40,000
11-7 Jane A. McIntyre 25,000

M'GILL STREET.

227-219 Est. Rev. A. Toupin $75,000
213 Miss H. Laviolette 8,000
211 J. M. Lamothe et al 8,000
209 H. P. Lamothe 10,000
207 Sir W. Hingston et al 12,000
203-187 Est. W. E. Phillips 39,000
185-187 Mrs. J. A. Ouimet 22,000
175-171 Mrs. B. Caloubier 12,000
169-165 Est. C. S. Delorme 13,000
163-159 C. E. Delorme 16,000
147 Est. C. D. Proctor 9,000
145-141 Est. Jno. Ross 20,000
137-127 Est. Jno. Ross 35,000
121-111 Est. A. Larocque 14,000
Market 45,000
91-83 Grey Nuns 11,000
81-69 Grey Nuns 35,000
65 Grey Nuns 16,600
31-29 Grey Nuns 13,600

YOUVILLE STREET.

10 H. & A. Allan et al $ 6,000
14 H. & A. Allan et al 15,000

COMMISSIONERS STREET.

65 Dominion Government, ex.$ 220,000
57 Harbor Commissioners 85,000
55 H. & A. Allan 28,000
43 Grey Nuns 50,000
35 Grey Nuns 25,000
33 Grey Nuns 12,000
31 Masson Estate 20,000
27-21 Est. H. B. Smith 40,000
15-11 Mrs. P. E. Beaudry 9,000

FOUNDLING STREET.

2-4 G. W. Stephens $18,000
10 Est. H. B. Smith 7,000
12-12½ W. W. Ogilvie 40,000
20-26 Mrs. J. A. Ouimet 14,000
28-34 Grey Nuns 17,000
36-40 Grey Nuns 26,000
42-50 Grey Nuns 12,000
58-68 Grey Nuns 12,000
92-94 Grey Nuns 11,000
96-98 Grey Nuns 7,000
100-102 Grey Nuns 8,000
104-108 Grey Nuns 15,000

PORT STREET.

16-14 Mrs. M. Beaudry, et al $4,000
12 Rev. J. J. A. Desjardins 7,000

HORMAND STREET.

27-15 Grey Nuns $8,500
13-1 Grey Nuns 9,000

COMMISSIONERS STREET.

339-337 Eliza Doherty $8,000
335 F. X. St. Charles 5,000
333 F. X. St. Charles 6,000
331-329 Merchants' Bank 9,000
327-321 Frs. Ward 12,000
319-317 Estate Lachapelle 8,000
313-309 L. Chaput 25,000
275-265 S. H. & J. Moss 8,000
263 Estate Jos. Tiffin 9,900
259 Estate H. Pare 11,000

ST. PAUL STREET.

432 Estate Jos. Tiffin $9,500
442-444 Alex. Paterson 9,000
446-448 Estate H. B. Smith 11,000
450 Estate J. Pratt 16,000
452-456 S. H. & J. Moss 17,000
468 Mrs. W. Torrance 9,500
470-472 Estate D. T. Fraser 10,000
474 Mrs. M. J. Demers, et al. 8,500
476 Mrs. M. J. Demers, et al. 8,500
478 Seybold, Son & Co. 18,000
480 S. H. Ewing 18,000
482-488 W. Travers 11,000
490-492 W. Travers 12,800
494-498 Benoit Estate 11,500
500-502 W. Strachan 18,500
504-510 Lachapelle Estate 11,000
512-514 Jos. Ward 4,000
516 Jos. Ward 3,500
518-522 Merchants' Bank 14,000
524-526 Estate J. Pratt 8,000
528-530 J. S. McDougall 8,900
532-536 Mrs. C. R. Boxer 24,000
538 Dr. Berthelet, et al. 7,500
540-544 Estate A. Larocque 15,600
537-535 Estate J. Ross 12,500
533-529 Estate P. T. Delveechio. 17,500
525-517 E. K. Greene, et al. 24,000
515 Jesse Joseph 7,000
511-509 Jesse Joseph 7,000
507-505½ Estate Donald Ross. 18,000
503-501 Mrs. Jas. Smith 18,000
495 Silverman, Boulter & Co. 24,000
493-491 Estate Jno. Pratt 16,000
493-491 Estate Jas. S. Evans 6,000
489-487 Jas. Coristine 13,000
485-483 Archbishop of Montreal 7,000
481 J. Coristine 11,000
479 J. Coristine 9,000
475-471 J. Coristine 40,000
469 J. Coristine 50,000
461 R. H. Stephens 5,000
459 R. H. Stephens 5,000
457-455 Estate E. Atwater 14,000
453 Estate J. Pratt 8,500
449 Estate J. Pratt 7,000
447-445 Est. Mrs. G. W. Campbell 7,000
441 W. F. Shores 6,000
439 R. Kimber 8,000

ST. ELOI STREET.

18 J. H. Joseph 2,500
14-6 Estate J. Hutchison 5,000

ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

13 R. H. Stephens 3,000
15-21 A. W. Atwater 7,000
23 Estate J. Lovell 18,000
33 Estate T. Hart 10,000

ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

12-14 Montreal Telegraph Co. 14,000
16 J. H. Joseph 16,000
18-20 Ditto 10,000
24-26 Ditto 23,000
42 Board of Trade 470,000
43-45 Estate H. Fraser 70,000
39 Estate Cirvillier 50,000
33 G. Solomon 11,000
27 Estate R. Benny 12,000
25-23 Montreal General Hospital 17,000
21-17 Mrs. Jno. Torrance 20,000
13-11 Estate J. Ogilvie 36,000

HOSPITAL STREET.

8 J. J. Arnton 11,000
P. C. Cherrier et al 4,000
12-16 Mrs. C. R. Boxer 16,000
18 J. D. Houston 18,000
24-26 Mont. Gen. Hospital 8,500
28-30 D. F. Lewis 40,000
25 Synod of Montreal 8,000
23-15 Ditto 8,000

ST. ALEXIS STREET.

18 G. W. Stephens 16,500

ST. JOHN STREET.

9-11 F. A. Larocque et al 6,000
13 W. T. Lewis 20,000
15-17 A. F. Galt 18,000
30 Sun Life Co. 55,000
22-16 Trafalgar Institute 36,000
14-12 J. H. Joseph 12,000

NOTRE DAME STREET.

1809-1811 Estate A. M. Delisle 22,000
1813-1815 J. Tiffin Estate 18,000
1817-1819 G. Boyer et al 25,000
1821-1823 0 Mrs. J. A. Ouimet 28,000
1833-1835 S. Ridley 20,000
1837 J. Fortier 20,000

FORTIFICATION STREET.

131 H. Graham 35,000
155-157 Estate J. Redpath 2,500

ST. PETER STREET.

134-130 Estate Jane Torrance 8,000
98-96 Estate Stewart Evans 23,000
94-90 Mrs. Henry Lyman 40,000
86 Mrs. A. Fisher 17,000
84 Ditto 17,000
82 A. Urquhart 20,000
98 Mrs. W. P. Carter 15,000
72 Ditto 15,000
70 Ditto 15,000
66 Ditto 22,000
38-36 Grey Nuns 16,000
34 Grey Nuns 7,000
30 Grey Nuns 7,000
30 Grey Nuns 7,000
28 Grey Nuns 7,000
26-24 Grey Nuns 9,500
22 Grey Nuns 5,500
20 Grey Nuns 5,000
18 Grey Nuns 12,000
14 Grey Nuns 12,000
12 Grey Nuns 12,000
10 Grey Nuns 12,000
8 4 Grey Nuns 28,000
1 Grey Nuns Ex 13,000
3-11 Grey Nuns 12,000
13-15 Grey Nuns 9,000
17 Grey Nuns 9,000
19 Grey Nuns 9,000
21 Grey Nuns 9,000
23 Grey Nuns 9,000
25 Grey Nuns 9,000
27 Grey Nuns 9,000
29 Grey Nuns 9,000
31 Grey Nuns 9,000
33 Grey Nuns 9,000
35 Grey Nuns 13,000
57 Est. J. S. Evans 14,000
63 Est. H. A. Nelson 45,000
79 T. P. Barron 25,000
89 Est. J. Caverhill 36,000
91 Est. J. Caverhill 36,000
93 Est. J. Caverhill 36,000
95 P. C. Cherrier, et al. 3,300
131 G. Martin 8,000
133 G. Martin 7,500
135 G. Martin 7,000
137 G. Martin 7,000
139 G. Martin 9,500
141 G. Martin 12,000

RECOLLET STREET.

5-13 Est. D. & E. Moss 45,000
37-41 A. Ramsay 18,000
40-36 Est. W. E. Phillips 3,000

ST. HELEN STREET.

26 J. Johnston & Co. 50,000
22 J. H. Joseph 17,000
20 J. H. Joseph 16,000
18 J. H. Joseph 16,000
16 Jesse Joseph 16,000
14 Est. Mrs. C. D. Redpath 16,000
12 Est. Mrs. C. D. Redpath 17,000
10 A. Jacobs 16,500
8 T. Samuels 15,000
6 R. Linton, et al 36,000
1-3 Est. J. A. Tiffin 10,000
7 J. M. Bond 20,000
13-15 Mrs. J. Hutton 30,000
17 A. F. Gault 30,000
19-21 A. F. Gault, et al 40,000
23 Mrs. A. F. Kay 45,000

LEMOINE STREET.

2-6 Jesse Joseph 15,000
8 Jesse Joseph 10,000
10 Jesse Joseph 6,500
12 Jesse Joseph 9,000
14 Jesse Joseph 10,000
16 Jesse Joseph 10,000
16a Jesse Joseph 10,000
18 Jesse Joseph 10,000
20 Jesse Joseph 10,000
22-24 Est. C. D. Proctor 4,500
26-28 Est. C. D. Proctor 4,500
30-32 Est. C. D. Proctor 4,500
34-36 Est. C. D. Proctor 4,500
35 C. E. Delorme, et al. 6,000
17 Est. John Tiffin 8,000
15 Est. John Tiffin 8,000
13 Est. John Tiffin 9,000

CENTRE WARD.

ST. PAUL STREET.

287-289 Estate J. Pratt $13,000
293-295 Scottish Investment Co. 9,000
297 Estate C. Melancon 12,000
301 Estate C. Melancon 17,000
305-307 Estate J. Perrault 4,000
309-315 Estate J. Masson 20,000
317 Mrs. T. Darling 5,500
321-327 J. H. Joseph 8,000
329 Sisters of the Hospital 20,000
333-335 Sisters of the Hospital 40,000
337 Sisters of the Hospital 19,000
339-341 Sisters of the Hospital 38,000
343 Sisters of the Hospital 19,000
345 Sisters of the Hospital 19,000
347 Sisters of the Hospital 38,000
357 Sisters of the Hospital 24,000
373 Estate G. L. Beaudry 16,000
375 J. J. Duffy 11,000
377 Estate J. Pratt 11,000
383 Estate J. G. McKenzie 28,000
387 F. Massey 25,000
389-391 Estate T. Peck 14,000
393 Estate W. Stephens 7,500
395 St. Sulpice 25,000
403 Estate H. F. Jackson 8,000
405-409 Mrs. J. H. R. Molson 45,000
413-417 Estate H. Pane 25,000
419-421 Episcopal Corporation 8,000
423-425 Dr. B. Berthelet 4,000
431-435 S. S. Stephens 20,500
428 Estate M. J. A. Larocque 11,000
424-422 Mrs. J. Pratt 19,000
420 Mrs. C. R. Boxer 9,500
418 Estate J. Pratt 6,500
416 J. H. Joseph 4,000
414 Estate J. Pratt 6,500
400-394 P. C. Cherrier, et al 12,000
392 R. Benny 14,000
390-388 Estate Mrs. J. C. Anger 13,000
384 H. Lyman, et al 25,000
382-380 H. Lyman, et al 22,000
378-376 Estate W. Murray 30,000
368 Mrs. E. A. Genereux 11,000
366-364 Mrs. J. Torrance 13,500
356-354 J. T. L. Ouimet 11,000
350 J. L. Galarreau 18,000
348 G. B. Burland 30,000
338-334 E. A. Genereux 40,000
332 Mrs. J. A. Ouimet 35,000
326 H. Masson 20,000
320-318 Estate J. Tiffin 17,500
316 McArthur, Corneille & Co. 30,000
306-304 Estate Jno. Pratt 32,000
300-298 Estate L. Archambault 10,000
296 Estate L. Archambault 17,000
292-290 Mrs.P. A. O. Archambault 20,000
288-286 N. B. Desmarteau 15,000

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.

83-103 St. Sulpice $70,000
113-125 St. Sulpice 50,000

PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE.

6-8 Ontario Bank $53,000
10-12 E. P. Lachapelle 37,000
14-16 Liverp'l, London & Globe 40,000
11 New York Life 475,000
9-7 Bank Jacques Cartier 70,000

COMMISSIONERS STREET.

183-181 J. L. Galarneau 7,000
187-9-91 J. S. Molson 17,000
193 193 Est. Cubillier 12,000
195-203 Mrs. Rouer Roy 15,000
205-213 G. W. Matthews 22,000
215-217 J. G. Laviolette 11,500
219-225 Mrs. M. L. Amos 30,000
233-239 Est Wm. Dow 13,000
241-245 Mrs. Jos. Normandeau 6,000
247-247½ Mary Birmingham 35,000
249-251 Mrs. Jos. Normandeau 5,000
253-255 Dr. B. Berthelot et al 5,000

PLACE ROYAL.

5 Hugh McLennan 9,000
14 Montreal Elevating Co 11,000
14 Montreal Transportation Co 15,000
8-2 Est Wm. Dow 26,000

ST. FANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

Ground Episcopal Corporation 12,000
35 Episcopal Corporation 35,000
39-45 G. A. Drummond et al 32,000
45-47 Hon. J. A. Berthelet 35,000
61-77 St. Sulpice 25,000
79-81 St. Sulpice 6,500

ST. JAMES STREET.

128-116 St. Sulpice 55,000
114 Liverpool & London Insce. 32,000
92-88 Mrs. E. T. Day 18,000
84-82 J. R. Arcand 11,500
80 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 10,000
76 Est. Hon. Jos Masson 9,000
74 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 9,000
74 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 11,500
70 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 10,000
68 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 10,000
66 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 10,000
62 S. Bell 10,000
58 A. Brault 9,000
56-52 Hon. A. C. Papineau 10,500
50-46 R. Prefontaine and T. Gauthier 30,000
32-30 Credit Foncier 25,000
26 Trust and Loan 16,000
20-12 A. Roy 35,000
11-13 Est. Hon. Jos. Masson 18,000
15 Est. Mr. W. Logan 18,000
17-19 L. Strasburger 8,500
23-25 Mrs. E. Dowling 10,000
27 J. E. Labadie, et al 11,700
35 E. J. Bourgue et al 28,000
61-63 W. Marler 17,000
65-69 A. S. Ewing 30,000
71 A. Bougrau 30,000
73 Est. L. Perrault 35,000
77-81 Est. J. Pratt 35,000
83-85 Est. A. Cross 18,000
87 Est. A. Cross 18,000
89 Est. A. Cross 18,000
95-7 Banque du Peuple 160,000
99 Banque Nationale 42,000
107 Imperial Insurance Company 300,000
109 Bank of Montreal 325,000
113 Post office 380,000

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Sem de St. Sulpice, ex 150,000
Church 600,000
1702-1698 G. H. Matthews, et al 26,000
1696-1692 Est. J. Donegan 20,000
1688-86 Jos. Comte 20,000
1684-82 Hiss M. P. Lussier 25,000
1676-1674 J. P. Masson 27,000
1676-1678 A. Duperrault 36,000
1672-1670 Mrs. Horace Baby 28,000
1668-1666 Estate Jos. Masson 27,000
1664-1662 Mrs. L. Douvreleur 33,000
1660-1654 Cauvillier Estate 14,000
Church and convent, ex 250,000
1636-1634 Mrs. Wm. Irvine 11,000
1632-1628 Ditto 9,500
1626-1622 J. M. Valois & Co. 20,000
1620-1618 C. F. Lalonde 14,000
1616-1612 Ditto 20,000
1611-1615 R. V. Rogers 26,700
1617-1619 Estate Jos. Masson 20,000
1621-1625 A. Roy 30,000
1627-1629 S. S. Stephens 12,000
1631-1633 Ditto 12,000

(Continued on Page Seven.)

The Herald.

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141 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

DAILY EDITION.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MONTREAL, MAY 1ST, 1897

MONONEAL, DECEMBER 24.

CHRISTMAS.

A merry Christmas!

Merrier the Christmases are becoming for every succeeding generation of the civilized portion of the race. Merrier they will continue to become.

Regarding this men have about satisfied themselves as a result of the discussion of those doleful economists who have told the world from time to time that it was becoming, generation by generation, century by century, a less desirable place to live in.

The world, let no one doubt it, is becoming better; and as happiness finds its most enduring basis upon that moral amalgam which we call goodness, so, as the people of the world have become better—taking this word as it is commonly understood—the Christmases have become merrier, happier.

What the influence has been upon humanity of the mere observance of the Christmas season it would be impossible to say. To have spent, for centuries back, several days each year in a vivified spirit of mutual goodwill and in the enjoyment of a universal co-operative happiness must have had a very appreciable effect upon the formation of human character. And it does not much interfere with this thought if we admit that other than unselfish motives and influences mix with the Christmas observance. If this were not the case and if there were no unselfishness, no vanity, no uncharitableness during even this one day, there would be none throughout the whole year, and the work of the Teacher whose evangel of peace and good will we celebrate would have been completed.

It is interesting to remember that there is in our annual festival of Christmas an adherence—or reversion—on the part of the christianized, civilized portion of the human family, to the yearly religious ceremonies in which uncivilized nations from time immemorial worshipped their gods and exemplified their religions. This recollection, as it helps us to understand the close kinship of those civilized nations which are about to step into the twentieth century with that humankind, savage and unenlightened, which first steps out of the gloom of prehistoric times, helps us also to estimate the march which the world has made toward that kingdom of love whose King was born almost nineteen hundred years ago. Glancing down the centuries which are laid out in the retrospect of the human intelligence, coming down to the time of the Caesars when the New Evangel first fell upon the human ear and awakened an echo in the human heart, and down through what we call medieval and modern times, we can see how great, how remarkable, are the evidences that the spirit which breathes through Christmastide is more and more extending its dominion over the remainder of the year.

It is impossible not to take a hopeful view of the future, when we look back over past Christmases, Christmases which saw feudal lords armed against each other; which saw murderous family feuds sanctioned by the public conscience and handed down from generation to generation; which saw blood running between neighboring towns, and nations and states perpetually in the battle field; when we remember the bloodshed, rapine, murder and robbery, the cruelty and brutality which fills the earlier history of christianized and civilized nations—many of the worst deeds of savagery and brutality being committed in the name of and for the glory of the Prince of Peace, whose gospel mankind is learning so slowly to understand.

The world is disarming. The units in the nations have abandoned their battlements and have beaten their swords into ploughshares; walled towns no longer look menacingly at walled towns; family feuds with the shedding of blood in individual quarrels have gone out of fashion. The mind of man toward his fellow man has broadened. The result is seen everywhere in modern history, in the increased confidence which has grown up, first between men of neighboring localities of the same race, and now growing between men of different races and sentiments. The influences which have wrought so great a revolution in the relations of individual men are at work upon the national units. May we not look forward with confidence, then, to the day, slow though its coming may be, measured by our scale of time, when a body of international law will have established its sway, with a universal conscience behind it strong enough for its enforcement, sufficient to show the world how the abandonment of war and the establishment of peace shall come about.

The progress of the race has been likened to the growth of a snowball rolled along the ground. Let us believe in the aptness of the simile and, remembering that every revolution of the ball not only increases its size but increases its capacity for further enlargement, so that its growth is according to an ever-increasing ratio, look and strive toward the day when the spirit of peace and goodwill shall have opened to the world of men the portals of a new Christ-tide which shall be world-wide and shall last throughout the whole year.

A NATIONAL BOOM.

A pertinent question is asked by "A Bystander" in the last issue of the Toronto Sun, when he asks whether Canadians are not now engaging in something like a national "boom" of the kind that is most apparent when it is over, as was seen in the experience of North-West towns, Winnipeg, Toronto and other cities in former years.

It is too large a question to answer offhand, but the indications are certainly not such as to warrant an affirmative answer. A contention which seemingly prompts the inquiry is set forth in the same article. British Columbia and the Klondike, it is argued, will only produce gold and other metals, the bulk of whose value will be taken out of the country by the adventurers who are certain to flock to the goldfields. It is argued in addition that the chief national outcome of it all will be the construction of railways, the increase of the debt, and the consequent eventual impoverishment of the older Provinces, which meantime receive no advantage from the increased activity, being too far away from the scene to be able to do so.

We do not believe that in the broad sense this estimate of the situation is accurate. It is recognized, to begin with, that anything tending to benefit the Canadian North-West will benefit Eastern Canada. The trade movements of the present year offer a good instance of this. No sooner was it seen that money was pouring into the North-West, by reason of an unusually active year, than Ontario and Quebec manufacturers became wonderfully busy. Wholesale men shipped large quantities of supplies to the West, manufacturers in certain lines were obliged to run their works day and night; there was a new and welcome impetus to business in all the eastern centres.

If Ontario and Quebec do not directly participate in the advancement of the far West it will be their own fault, if we are to believe those who have made a personal inspection of the conditions and who are qualified by business training to judge of the prospects.

But after all, the present hopefulness is not based altogether upon the West, nor does mining occupy the foremost place in the eyes of Canadians. It is not too much to say that there is to-day a more general interest in the prospects of a great export trade than there has ever been in the history of the Dominion. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the purpose of recent legislation has been to build up that trade. And it is only the truth to say that all the results of this season's trial have gone to vindicate the soundness of the policy laid down by the Liberal administration, and are such as to lead us to believe that we have found a sure path to trade expansion and national prosperity. It is impossible nowadays to read a daily paper without finding in the news columns either something indicating an increase of Canadian export trade, or some suggestion of a practical nature, coming from practical men, as to means for improving that trade.

It would be easy to multiply instances in proof of what this year has been. And as to next year and the other next years, we find Manitoba increasing her crop area for 1898 by 50 per cent.; Quebec's farming community moving to increase the quantity and improve the quality of butter; Ontario fruit men discussing seriously and earnestly the methods of packing fruit for England and advocating co-operation as a means of exploiting what they this year proved to be a profitable market. We find, too, the cattle men earnest in a determination to again command Great Britain's meat supply, and seriously at last debating the shipment of meat slaughtered on this side of the Atlantic. Canadian farmers are not now chafing in inactivity under injustice from the owners of a nearer market, and waiting patiently for fair consideration.

Trite as the statement is, agriculture must always be the basis of the wealth of this Dominion. The value of that portion of its product which remains in the country must be fixed by the price obtained for the portion exported. The more we can send to England, therefore, the better for all of us. The Laurier Government has done and will continue, doubtless, to do all in its power to increase the volume of that export. Moreover, nine-tenths or more of the people of the Dominion have faith that the policy is sound. All may be mistaken, although we do not think so, but the trial is worth making, and at any rate the plan is infinitely preferable to any other that offers or is likely soon to offer.

INCREASING DEPOSITS.

In financial and commercial circles these days the Canadian bank statement must furnish monthly surprises. Months ago many items in the statement had attained what was then thought to be extraordinary proportions. But instead of standing still or going back, as was anticipated, these items have leaped forward at a rate of millions a month. One of the most notable examples is the amount of money on deposit by the public. The deposits for November reached the sum of $219,931,680, as against something over $215,000,000 for October and $196,842,952 for November last year. The figures in greater detail are:—

	Nov. 1896.	Nov. 1897.
Deposits on demand	$ 70,051,597	$ 80,402,878
Deposits on notice	126,791,355	139,528,801
Deposits from other banks	2,751,050	3,581,511
Amount in circulation	35,262,599	40,143,878
Reserve fund	26,438,799	27,283,999

The foregoing, it will be noticed, also contains the amount of money put in circulation during November and herein lies another feature not less striking than the deposits. The circulation of all banks, the figures indicate, reached, in November, the total of $40,143,878, showing an increase of over $4,000,000 compared with the same month a year ago. The figures reflect remarkable activity in business operations and the fact that they have been constantly increasing for months past, is in itself a very significant feature. The reserve fund of the banks shows a moderate increase and the statement likewise exhibits a gain in the banks' paid up capital.

Passing on to some of the chief assets, equally important alterations are observed. The balance of money due from United Kingdom has increased from $10,126,734 in November 1896 to $16,579,039 in November 1897, while the balance due from foreign banks has made an advance of no less than ten millions, the figures being $18,230,126 for November last year, against $28,410,443 for the same month this year. Call loans are also on the gain, which suggests stock market activity, but current loans have fallen off from $212,906,674 to $205,723,909.

The Last Call for Christmas, 1897.

And we have only this to say, that if you want anything and everything for

The Christmas Dinner Table

Or if you intend to send to relative or friend anything in our lines as a Christmas Gift, you cannot do better than patronize to-day

The Old Reliable Italian Warehouse,

the leading house in all Canada for Choice Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions of all kinds, Pure and Genuine Wines and Liquors, and Fine Havana Cigars.

Fraser, Viger & Co.

Italian Warehouse, 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

HOW IT WORKS.

Does the preferential clause give Great Britain a real advantage in Canadian markets?

The British Board of Trade returns for November indicate that Canadian purchases of certain textiles increased every much over those of November 1896, as the following table will serve to show:

	1897.	1896.
Cotton piece goods	£26,699	£14,124
Linen piece goods	7,787	3,983
Silk lace	441	84
Articles partly silk	1,902	1,302
Woolen fabrics	6,109	5,049
Worsted fabrics	27,646	10,854
Carpets	9,097	3,453
Totals	£79,681	£38,849

Here on the other hand is the United States Government record of cotton exports to Canada.

Exports of cotton cloth to Canada (yards.)	1897.	1896.
July	1,477,538	3,744,754
August	832,023	4,310,441
September	809,865	3,997,760
October	597,498	3,934,479

And the Springfield Republican says: "Canada's retaliatory tariff, provoked by the Dingley act, seems to be working very well from the Dominion standpoint."

It certainly looks as though the preference is a good deal of a reality.

CANADIAN PAPER-MAKERS.

An argument is made by the Mail and Empire on behalf of an export duty on pulp-wood. It is said that Canada can build up a large paper export trade with Britain if only a temporary advantage can be obtained as against American competition; therefore, by the Canadian Parliament imposing an export duty on pulp-wood, American paper-makers will have their raw material increased in price and this disadvantage, however slight, will be sufficient to give Canadian paper-makers a foothold in the British market.

The first question that arises in one's mind in connection with this proposition is whether the imposition of an export duty will indeed increase the price of Canadian pulp-wood to American mills? According to Lockwood's Paper Trade Directory for 1896, a standard authority, Canada's contribution of pulp-wood to the stock of American mills for the year 1896 was 193,000 cords out of 1,500,000 cords, or 12½ per cent. of the total supply. This being so, it is absurd to suppose that Canada controls the situation. It is said, moreover, that many of the American pulp mills hold reserves of forest land to which they can turn for a supply in case of unfavorable Canadian legislation. An export duty would probably also have the effect of transferring a considerable portion of the wood pulp industry to the Southern States, where there are abundant supplies and where the industry has scarcely been developed at all.

If the Canadian pulp-wood could not command the American market the price in Canada would necessarily be reduced, possibly by the amount of the duty. The consequent result would be that Canadian mills would get their wood cheaper. Here, then, it is true, our mills would have an advantage over American mills. This would be the practical effect of the duty and if it be this that the paper-makers propose let them argue it upon that basis. If the idea be to ask the farmers of the less-settled portions of Quebec and other Provinces to take less for their pulp-wood so that our mills may sell paper in England, let them be asked plainly and frankly.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Insurance and Financial Chronicle says that Mr. Marchand's estimate of the needs of the Provincial Treasury and his statement of the policy which he proposes to pursue to restore equilibrium between receipts and expenditures "will meet with the universal approval of the business community."

The present Attorney-General of Quebec, Hon. Horace Archambault, is constantly demonstrating that he is the right man in the right place. His promptness in dealing with the recent murder cases has been commented upon in the press, and now, in placing Mr. Desmarais, Crown Prosecutor, at the disposal of Chief Detective Carpenter in the prosecution of "La Societe Nationale de Sculpture," he again proves that, while he occupies his present position, those who are accused of serious offences will not be allowed to escape through lack of proper prosecution.

They are going to take a vote of the ratepayers in Toronto upon the question of abolishing all exemptions from municipal taxation. The World finds fault with the form of putting the question. There has been no agitation to amend the law as far as it relates to Government buildings, public schools, incomes under $700 and the other specified exemptions. Therefore, it says, the question will not elicit the information which it is sought to obtain. The efforts which have been made from time to time have been to secure the amendment of the Assessment Act in so far as it relates to the exemption of churches, cemeteries and charitable institutions from municipal taxation. And what the people are anxious to vote on is as to the six million dollars invested in these properties, the taxes on which would yield a revenue of $100,000 a year to the city.

We in Montreal may congratulate our selves upon our civic Government, poor though it undoubtedly is, when we look at Chicago. The other day the aldermen of that city, in spite of Mayor Harrison's efforts, passed an ordinance giving each of them, sixty-four in number, power to employ a private secretary at a salary of $1,500 a year. There was no pretence that they had any use for such assistance in their duties, some of them making an open joke of it by engaging each other to fill the places. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance on the ground that it was opposed to public policy, but when his veto reached the board they "jammed through" the ordinance over it with whoops of derision, giving it more than the necessary two-thirds vote. The leaders in the movement are spoken of with titles—"Johnny" Powers, "Billy" O'Brien, and "Bathhouse" Coughlin. They are fortified with an opinion from the corporation counsel that they have the right to make the expenditure. Chicago voted at its last election, somewhat as New York did, to send reform where New York's new district attorney felt that it should go and it is reaping the fruits of its action.

EPPS'S COCOA, GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whereever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½-lb. tins by Grocers and Storekeepers, labelled thus:
James Epps & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

HE SERVED FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Quebec, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The man Metivier, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for strangling a woman named Angers eighteen years ago, has been set free. He was pardoned the last two years on account of his good behavior. He has taken up his home at St. Sauveur, in this city.

We are pleased to announce for the holiday trade that we have the finest stock of high grade pianos ever shown in Montreal, consisting of "Chickering," the oldest piano in America, for seventy-five years the standard of the world, and "Karn," the premier piano of Canada, acknowledged by musical authorities to be superior to all others of Canadian manufacture, and taking rank with the best products of the world. Montreal branch, D. W. Karn & Co., Karn Hall Building, 2362 St. Catherine street.

HAMBURG HAS BEEN SOLD.

New York, Dec. 24.—In an interview today Marcus Daly, the wealthy Montana horseman, acknowledged that he had bought the much-talked-of Hamburg. He stated that he had not paid any such sum as $60,000 for the horse, but declined to say just what the cash consideration was. Hamburg will race in this country next season in Daly's name.

X XMAS PRESENTS. X

TOYS,
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELLERY,
LAMPS,
COMBS,
BRUSHES.

QUALITY, PRICE, STYLE, } Right.

X W. J. PALMER. 372 St. Antoine Street. X

ADAMS'
Tutti-Frutti
AIDS DIGESTION.
FREE. For the return of a set of coupons from Tutti Frutti a handsome and useful prize suitable for a Christmas present will be sent Free. 159

CHESTER'S CURE

The only Old and Reliable Remedy for
Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, etc.

Prices—50c and $1.00 per box. For sale by druggists, or by mail, post paid on receipt of price.
LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
53 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 20th. CHRISTMAS WEEK, "LITTLE EM'LY,"
A dramatization of Dickens' famous work, "David Copperfield,"
And AUGUSTE VAN BIENE, the world's greatest 'cellist.
PRICES AS USUAL 10c. 20c. 25c. Box Office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

M. A. A. A. RINK.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON.
The VICTORIA RIFLES BAND has been engaged for TUESDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SEASON TICKETS,
Gentlemen.....$5.00. Ladies.....$2.00
Boys (under 16).....2.00. Girls (under 16).....1.00
Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, Wednesday, Dec. 29th.
S. A. FINLEY, Hon. Secretary.

CRYSTAL RINK.
ICE GOOD. BAND GOOD. ORDER GOOD.
BAND. Thursday Evenings, Christmas Afternoon. ADMISSION 10c.
BAND. Tuesday Evenings, Christmas Evening. ADMISSION 15c. LADIES 10c.
SKATING TAUGHT FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Cochrane's Auditorium,
PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK,
OPEN FROM 9.30 A. M. TILL 11 P. M.
Band Wednesday evening, (Saturday) Xmas afternoon and evening. General admission as usual. Season Tickets now on sale at the Rink.

KLONDYKE SUPPLIES,
The best quality of everything is required by those going to the Yukon country.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
Is condensed to the greatest degree possible, contains 7½ per cent. butter fat—the nourishing and life-sustaining principle of milk. The best is desirable at all times, but while the cost of transportation is enormous, as at present, there is a vital question involved in the selection of the supply required of milk. One tin of Nestle's equals in food value two tins of some inferior grades sold. The purchaser of Nestle's brand saves therefore half the freighting charge on his supply of milk, and secures at the same time the BEST in the World.
One case, 4 doz., $8: 1 doz. tins $2.25. Special price for quantities.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
The consumption in India of this brand of Condensed Milk alone is enormous Little fresh milk is used in the great Indian Empire, and the Condensed Milk in use is almost entirely Nestle's.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
Also shows up well in Australia. The Australian gold miners use only Nestle's Milk.

Sales in Australia alone 7,000 to 8,000 cases per month.

NESTLE'S IS THE BEST.

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, Montreal.

Murphy Bros.
is the name of this well known
Grocery, Wine and Liquor House.
509 and 513 St. James St.
is the address.
Our 'phone wires are Numbers.... Bell 1381 Merchants' 551
Santa Claus has a lot of nice things, but we can knock him out when it comes to Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

A FEW OF OUR LINES

Dried Fruits
Raisins—Selected Valencia.
Raisins—Selected Valencia, Layers.
Raisins—Loose Muscatel, Layers.
Raisins—Loose Muscatel, Stoned, in 1-lb. packages.
Raisins—Table, "Royal Buck," Clusters.
Raisins—Table, "Connoisseur," Clusters.
Raisins—Table, "Empire," Clusters.
Currants—1-lb. packages, Cleaned.
Peels—Crosse & Blackwell's, Lemon, Orange and Citron.
Dates—Fresh Stock.
Figs—Table and Cooking.
Prunes—"Italian" California.
Peaches and Apricots—Dried.
Apples—Evaporated.

Fruits
"Valencia" Oranges.
"Jamaica" Oranges.
California Oranges.
Messina Lemons.

Canned Goods
THIS YEAR'S.
"Little Chief" Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Beans, Apples, etc.

Cheese
"Roquefort," "Gruyere," "McLaren Imperial," "Stilton."
"Crosse & Blackwell's" Jellies and Jams.
Best Butter, Teas, Coffees, etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Ales
ALWAYS ON HAND.
"Dowe's" Capsuled, I.P., quarts and pints.
"Dowe's" Plain, I.P., quarts and pints.
"Dowe's" Pale, I.P., quarts.
"Dowe's" "Crown" Stout, pints.
"Dowe's" "Crown" Double Stout, quarts.
"Molson's" Pale Ale, quarts and pints.
"Molson's" XXX Porter, quarts and pints.
"Dawes'" "Red Horse" Ale, quarts.
"Labatt's" Pale Ale, quarts.
"Eker's" Pale Ale, quarts.
"O'Keefe's" Lager.

See our Ads. of 21st, 22nd and 23rd.
It will do you good to look them up.

VETERAN FIREMAN INJURED.

Mr. A. C. Lauzon, 19½ Rolland street, met with an unfortunate accident the other evening. He is a canvasser for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and while descending a dark stairway after making a call, slipped, striking on his head and sustaining a stroke of paralysis. He is lying at his house, unable to use his arms or legs. About twenty years ago he had an attack of apoplexy, which laid him up for twelve months. Mr. Lauzon is a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

DEATH OF MRS. DUNLOP.

The death took place at South Kensington, Eng., on Nov. 25th, of the wife of Captain Dunlop, of the Allan steamship Rosarian. Great sympathy is expressed in shipping circles for the bereaved husband, who has many friends in Montreal.

CHRISTMAS MAILS HEAVY.

The Postoffice clerks are having their hands full these days, though they don't complain. The mails this year are heavier than for some years past, showing that there is more prosperity than for the past few years. The English mails, which were being distributed yesterday, are also larger, so that the prosperity is more than local.

The essential principles of a first-class piano can be so readily understood by any individual of ordinary intelligence, who will take the trouble to investigate, that there is no excuse for being "taken in" by trashy instruments with nothing to recommend them but a shiney case and a low price, and sometimes not even that. Buy a piano—not a box of wires. Go slow. Look before you leap, and thus avoid after regrets. Montreal branch, D. W. Karn & Co., Karn Hall Building, 2362 St. Catherine street.

ACADEMY.
Last performances.—Matinee Xmas Day
CISSY FITZGERALD, THE DANCE QUEEN
Presenting New York's Greatest Laughing Success
THE FOUNDLING
Dec. 27 week—Matinee Saturday Only.
THE DUFF OPERA CO.,
Presenting for the first time here SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
Sale of seats now progressing. Prices—25c 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

QUEEN'S.
Matinees—Tues., Thurs., and Satur
The Laughing Success
THE REAL WIDOW BROWN.
Next week, Dec. 27,—First time here of the roaring Farce-Comedy
A GAY NEW YORKER
PRICES NIGHT - 15, 25, 35, 50c.
PRICES MATINEE - 10, 20 30c.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
HOPKINS' TRANS-OCEANICS
Next week, BRYAN & WATSON'S
AMERICAN BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

Dancing and Deportment
Queen's Hall, 2221 St. Catherine St.
Elm Hall, 220 Elm Avenue, Westmount.
A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr.,
Classes are forming, and if you want to learn, come and see my school, I guarantee to teach you. Halls to Rent. Low Price.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,
9 a. m. to dusk.
Admission 25c Saturday free
Reading room open to members till 6 p. m.

Canadian Royal Art Union.
Free Classes in Art
Now Open.
PUPILS MAY REGISTER at ONCE
Daily Art Distributions,
4 o'clock each Afternoon.
12.30 on Saturday.
238 & 240 St. James St

A Handsome Gift and Sure to Please
A Fur Lined and Trimmed Coat
It is the correct thing for a gentleman to wear in this climate
Our long experience in the fur business, as well as our tailoring department, has placed us in the position to choose and buy furs at far greater advantage than other tailors, and we know that our values in custom made fur lined and trimmed coats cannot be excelled in Canada.
We make them from $50.00 and upwards.
See our Winter Suits, imported tweeds, at $20 00 less 10 per cent.
$18.00 Net Cash.
John Martin, Sons & Co.,
—GENERAL OUTFITTER—
455 St. Paul St., Montreal.

A. Frank Ibbotson, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist,
176 BLEURY ST., corner St. Catherine.
Office' phone, 3889. Residence 'phone, 3460.

What is Home Without a Druggist?
We make special efforts to fill this want in the family.
We have the confidence of your family physician and follow his instructions to the letter.
Telephone 4737, to
Macmillan's, Phillip's Square.
And we will send for your prescriptions and return them promptly.

CANADIAN ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS

Nihtgs of Meetings
Second and Fourth Monday of each month.
No. 6, East End Craig St. Hall.
Visiting members cordially welcomed.
W. J. LAING,
Recorder,
15 Chicago Ave.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, 112 St. Etienne Street, upon Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at three o'clock p.m.

F. H. CARLIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Don't You Believe It...

When our competitors tell you that only "$" goods can be procured at

The Diamond Palace.

TRUE we have the Canadian monopoly of the famous **Sayreta-Kora Crystals** (that's where the pinch comes) and can give a better Dollar's worth than any other establishment in the Dominion—something that will last a life-time.

BUT if you want the **Best,** we have them at **half** the prices charged elsewhere. Examine the following:

Special Prices for Xmas and New Year



Magnificent STUD, SOLID GOLD setting. Your choice from ¼ to 1 karat. Actually worth $5.00. XMAS sale price **3.00**



Handsome SCARF PIN, solid gold, handmade setting, 1-karat stone. Actually worth $5.00. Xmas sale price **3.00**



Ladies' BELCHER RING, ¼ kt. stone, solid gold, diamond setting. Actually worth $7.00, sale price **4.00**



TIFFANY RING, handmade, solid gold mounting, 1 kt. sparkling Sayreta Kora Crystal. Actually worth $6.00. Xmas sale price..... **4.00**



Extra heavy solid gold BELCHER RING, selected 2-kt. stone, full of scintillating light, actually worth $15 sale price **9.00**



Heavy solid gold GENT'S RING, fancy diamond mounting, 1½ kt., perfect stone, actually worth $10. Xmas sale price **5.00**



Three-stone Gypsy Ring, gold filled mounting, either all Sayreta Kora Crystal or an emerald or ruby in the centre. Actually worth $7.00. Xmas sale price..... **3.00**



GYPSY RING, brilliant stone, set in gold-filled mounting, warranted five years, actually worth $4.00. Xmas sale price **2.00**



Handsome MARQUISE RING, solid gold setting, sparkling Sayreta Kora Crystals, with Emerald, Turquoise, Ruby, Sapphire or Opal centres. Actually worth $16. Xmas price **10.00**



Oval CLUSTER RING, hand made solid gold setting, magnificent Syreta Kora Crystals surrounding an Opal, Emerald, Turquoise, Ruby. Actually worth $17.00 Xmas sale price..... **10.00**



2-STONE LADIES' RING, Solid Gold, hand-made, diamond mounting, either both stones Sayreta-Kora Crystal, or one ruby, emerald or sapphire, set with a Sayreta-Kora Crystal. Actually worth $11.00. Xmas sale price **6.00**



3-STONE RING, Solid Gold, diamond setting, either all Sayreta-Kora Crystals or a ruby, emerald or sapphire set between two Sayreta-Kora Crystals. Actually worth $12.00. Xmas sale price **7.00**



SCREW EAR-RINGS, 1 kt, selected perfect Sayreta-Kora Crystals, hand-made, solid gold settings. Actually worth $12. Xmas sale price..... **7.00**



EAR-RINGS, beautiful stones weighing from 1 to 1½ kt each, sold gold settings. Actually worth $10. Xmas sale price . . **5.00**



HORSESHOE SCARF PIN, nine Sayreta-Kora Crystals, full of fire, set in a ROLLED GOLD hand-made pin. Actually worth $6.00. Xmas sale price **3.50**



SOLID GOLD Cluster scarf pin, ruby, emerald or turquoise, surrounded with seven brilliant Sayreta-Kora Crystals. Actually worth $10.00. Xmas sale price **6.00**



GORGEOUS SUNBURST, all magnificent Sayreta-Kora Crystals, tapering in size. Actually worth $15.00, Xmas sale price **6.50**



OVAL CLUSTER BROOCH, A Ruby, Emerald, Turquoise, Sapphire, or Amethyst, surrounded with brilliant Sayreta-Kora Crystals. Actually worth $9.00. Xmas sale price **5.00**

200 distinct styles of Ladies' Brooches. Prices from **$1.00 to $15.00 each.**

Gifts for $1.00.

Thousands have examined the famous SAYRETA-KORA CRYSTALS, and thousands have bought them. We will be pleased to show you our great assortment of these $1.00 goods, having proved that they will stand investigation.

The Nearest Approach to a Genuine Diamond Ever Discovered.

Impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their lustre. They will cut glass—in fact they can be put to all the tests of a genuine diamond without detection.

MAIL ORDERS You are safe in sending us the money you wish to spend on a gift, mentioning the kind of article you want and relying on us to exercise our experience in a suitable selection.

Harvey,

"King of Diamond" Dealers,

THE DIAMOND PALACE

2280 St. Catherine St. - Montreal.

THE YUKON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Extensive Preparations Being Made Across the Line.

LARGE PARTY GOING NORTH.

Government Seems Certain That Something Should be Done.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Uncle Sam is going into the relief expedition business on a large scale. He has already despatched the revenue cutter Bear to West Alaska under orders to send a party of men with reindeer northward toward Point Barrow for the purpose of affording relief to two or three hundred whalers imprisoned in the ice there. Experts think this relief expedition is going to have a very hard time of it. Instead of sending a party with supplies northward, it is thought it would be better to see that supplies are placed where the whalers can get them on their way south.

It is my opinion, based on reports brought back from the arctic whaling waters, that the crews still up there are in no danger of starvation. While it is true that, owing to the niggardliness of the owners of the vessels they have not a sufficient supply of food to last them through the long arctic winter, there is game to be had in the waters, and perhaps upon the land, and if worst comes to worst they can subsist upon the whale flesh and blubber and oil which they have in the holds of their ships. It is not a very inviting fare, but anything is preferable to starvation.

Good Arctic Game.

It has frequently happened in the history of the Spitzbergen and other whaling grounds that crews caught in the ice and compelled to winter have been forced to resort to whale meat. It is not nearly as good as seal, however. The chances are the whalers up at Point Barrow will kill a good many seal, and they should take quite a number of ice bear, too, and the ice bear is right good eating when well boiled in the pot.

It is considered certain by those who have studied the situation that if these whalers are in any danger of starvation they will march south during the autumn or winter. Unless they see that they have at or near Point Barrow enough food to last them with such game as they can take through the winter, they will pack up their kits and set out along the coast. They will not dream that an effort is to be made to send supplies up to them, since it is so much easier for them to come down empty-handed than it is for a relief party to march to their aid with heavy loads. Moreover, the men know that ample supplies may be had farther south at the mission and reindeer stations.

For these reasons, while every one admires the pluck with which the revenue marine service of our Government has gone at the herculean task of advancing supplies across country in the dead of the arctic winter, there is a conviction that it is love's labor lost, and that perhaps the greatest suffering will be that endured by the relief party.

The Klondike Expedition.

This is not the largest relief enterprise in which our Government is now engaged. Secretary Alger, with characteristic energy and business acumen, is pushing the project to send large quantities of food into the Klondike country for relief of the gold miners there. According to reports, the miners will starve, or at least many of them will, unless supplies are sent in to them or they induced to come out to points where food may be had. Secretary Alger has sent for reindeer from Lapland with native drivers, and he believes that with the aid of these animals large quantities of provisions can be transported over the long trail in time to be of much help to the miners. Here again the experts come forward and advise the secretary to adopt the expedient of trying to get the starving men to come out where the food is instead of sending it in to them.

The distance from Dyea or Skaguay to Dawson, the centre of the mining district, is about 350 miles in a direct line, but much farther by the trail. It is a most difficult road. Not only are the passes to be crossed with their rugged, almost impassable ascents, but the surface of the rivers is very rough and hummocky. In freezing the currents caused the ice to roll up in waves, and the drifting snow has made the path anything but a good one to travel. Men who have recently come out over this trail speak of the difficulties which they encountered while struggling along with but light loads. What, then, are we to expect of the relief parties which go with all they can haul?

A Herculean Task.

Secretary Alger would like to send to Dawson something like 400 or 500 tons of supplies. But this is obviously an impossible task. Admitting that reindeer can be employed to advantage, and that moss or other food for them can be found on the way, each reindeer will draw only 300 pounds, and that means seven deer to the ton of supplies, not counting the amount of food consumed by the men en route. The experts tell Secretary Alger that instead of sending a large number of men into the Klondike with supplies, every one to be fed as long as he stays there, it would be much better to despatch a few officers to Dawson and Circle as fast as they can travel to tell the miners that there is not only food for them at Dyea, but that the trail has been provisioned and supplied with shelter houses. By this means the miners might be induced to leave their claims and start for the head of navigation. Many of them would certainly do so if they were assured of finding food and help along the way. As for shelter houses, it would only be necessary to take out a few tents, and a large number of reindeer skin sleeping bags.

Men who have been over the trails between Dawson and the head of the Lynn canal give it as their opinion that no large amount of supplies can by any means be sent into the Yukon country during the winter. The country is not only rough and the trail in places almost impassable, but the cold is even greater than that which prevails about the north pole. It is colder than at the pole because it is upon high, mountainous land, while the north pole, as far as any one knows, is at the level of the sea. Besides the storms in Alaska in winter are worse than the storms in the real arctics, on account of the land masses in proximity to the sea and the presence of the glaciated mountains. Altogether the effort to send supplies to the Yukon, while praiseworthy and calculated to make every American proud of his countrymen, is almost as difficult as going to the north pole itself.

Open To-night Until Ten O'clock.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square.

Diamond Merchants, Jewellers, Silversmiths.

THE MESSIAH

Rendered by the Philharmonic Society Last Night.

For a good many years now Montrealers have looked to the Philharmonic Society to furnish much of the finer musical work which appeals more directly to the trained taste. In anything that has been expected of the society—this is its twenty-first season—it has not been found wanting. The longer it exists the better work it accomplishes, and the result is that having now reached the mature age of twenty-one it is capable of the most pleasing accomplishments.

It was a fitting thing that at this season of the year the society should produce Handel's masterpiece, "The Messiah," and it is perhaps unnecessary to say that the rendering it was given in the Windsor Hall last evening was extremely creditable to all the performers. A regrettable fact was that the hall contained a good many empty chairs, but be it said to the credit of those present that they were enthusiastic. Highly enthusiastic would perhaps be a better term, for while some of the choruses were possibly received with a shade of indifference, the work of the soloists was at all times greeted with the most generous applause.

Many were disappointed at the absence of Mrs. Cary-Lord of Boston, but were agreeably surprised at the singing of Miss Katherine Hilke of New York, who took up the work at such short notice. Miss Hilkes' efforts were at all times pleasing, but her sympathetic singing of "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was received with marked enthusiasm.

The tenor, Mr. E. C. Towne, of New York, was obviously thoroughly at home with his work, while Mr. R. M. Muller, of Montreal, the basso, came in for a large share of the applause. The contralto, Miss Helen Warren, also created a marked impression.

The conductor was Professor Couture, and it is unnecessary to say that he had the chorus and orchestra thoroughly under his control. The accompanist was Mr. Emery Lavigne.

A ROAD TO JAMES' BAY.

Toronto Thinks She is Side-Tracked and Wants the Line Badly.

Toronto, Dec. 24.A meeting was held at the City Hall last night, Mayor Shaw in the chair, to discuss the question of the James' Bay Railway. The meeting was not largely attended, but the citizens present were all first class business men. Ald. Preston moved, and Mr. J. R. Roaaf seconded, a resolution expressing in general terms the conviction of the meeting that railway communication should be opened up as soon as possible between Toronto and the Hudson's Bay, and that the Dominion and Ontario Governments should aid the road that could be built most quickly and easily.

The resolution was discussed at some length. The feeling of the meeting was that Toronto is being side-tracked, and especially that by the construction of the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway a direct blow has been struck at her interests. Toronto, was, therefore, compelled to take some steps to prevent the diversion of her trade. It was argued that in this matter the interests of Toronto and that of the older portions of Ontario are absolutely identical. The great wealth of the north country was dwelt upon, the richness of the fisheries being especially referred to. Several routes were discussed, one to extend a road from Haliburton to Whitney station on the Parry Sound Railway and thence to Mattawa, thus tapping the Temiscamingue region; another, and this was perhaps the most favored, a bee-line from Toronto to James' Bay; a third by way of Sudbury, while yet another suggestion was to build from Missanbie on the C.P.R. The question of route, however, was considered to be a secondary matter to that of principle, and no general opinion was passed on the point. A strong committee was appointed, including all city members of Parliament and Legislature, and the Mayor, which will prepare a complete and fully digested report to be submitted at a public meeting shortly.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address Altenheim Medical Dispensary, Dep't. U.K., Box 779, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A WESTERN MINE.

(Rossland Miner, December 16th.)

The Coxey, on Red Mountain, is getting into some very good looking ore. The strike is in the long tunnel, which is now in about 300 feet. The ore is a fine grained pyrrhotite, stained very considerably with copper, the ore is expected to give fair returns. From the general character of the mineral it is believed that an extension of the Giant lead has been struck. The tunnel will be driven 225 feet further to open the original Coxey ledge, which has been explored to a depth of about 125 feet, disclosing a fine body of rich copper ore about five feet in width. The property is being worked by the Montreal Red Mountain Company.

NEWS FROM THE YUKON.

Victoria, Dec. 24.—A. P. McQuillan was a passenger from the north on the steamer City of Seattle yesterday. He says there is enough food in Dawson to last the 6,000 men now there all winter, those without food, 2,000 in number, having gone to Fort Yukon. Two hundred will come out over the trails. Major Walsh is now encamped at Big Salmon, and will endeavor to break a trail through to Dawson, but does not expect to reach there till February 1st. He says he will allow the miners to stake claims in blocks of ten, retaining the adjoining ten for the Government. All the claims on Quartz Creek are now staked and will probably be as rich as the Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks.

VARIETY IN ALASKA.

In the Skaguay News' report of a recent church entertainment it said that the affair opened with prayer and closed with an exhibition with performing dogs.

QUEBEC CITY NEWS.

Ladouceur, the Captured Deer Poacher Will Stand His Trial.

Quebec, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Ladouceur, the Beauce County poacher, whose capture was recently effected, has been brought to St. Joseph, Beauce, and will be tried by Magistrate Angers.

The last witness in the charge against Hudon in connection with the theft of letters from the mail, was heard yesterday in the Police Court. Mr. Charles S. Richmond, the witness in question, came from Moisie and took three weeks to perform the journey to Quebec, partly on foot and for a considerable distance on a dog sledge. His expenses will be at least $250. Colonel Hudon's case is now closed and Judge Chauveau will soon render judgment.

Having met Aug. P. Choquette, M.P., for Montmagny, your correspondent asked him his opinion of the political situation. Mr. Choquette declared that although he is not able to disapprove the attitude taken by Hon. Frs. Langelier, he has absolutely nothing to say, believing firmly that this question of internal economy of the Liberal party will be settled before long by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the satisfaction of the party and the advantage of the country at large.

Yesterday, fire was discovered in the premises, No. 252 St. John Street, owned by Thomas Bedard and occupied by Peter Andrews as a candy store. The fire originated in the cellar, it is supposed from hot ashes. The stock is badly damaged by smoke and water and may be a total loss. It was insured for $1,000. Fve hundred dollars may cover the damage to the building, which is insured for $3,000.

LADY MILLAIS DEAD.

London, Dec. 24.—Lady Millais, widow of Sir John Millais, the late president of the Royal Academy, is dead. Lady Millais had been suffering for some time past from cancer of the throat, the same disease which caused the death of her husband, on August 13th, 1896. She was the divorced wife of John Ruskin, the latter having voluntarily given her up when it was evident that she loved Millais. Ruskin stood by in the church while, in 1855, she was married to the celebrated painter. Her maiden name was Euphemia Chalmers Gray.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—The National Zeitung to-day announces that Wilhelmjoest, the explorer, died recently in Australia.

A XMAS PRESENTATION.

A pleasing event took place in the mail-room of The Herald yesterday afternoon when the employees of the mail and delivery department presented their foreman, Mr. A. Whitwam, with a complimentary address and a handsome leather writing case. This fact is all the more flattering to the recipient when it is known that he has been associated with his staff for not quite a year.

FROM THE **Farm to the Household.**

We spare no expense to secure the finest milk obtainable for our patrons while we charge no more for it than many dealers charge for an inferior quality.

CROIL & McCULLOUGH CLOVER LEAF BRAND PURE MILK 614 ST. PAUL STREET.

Telephone us for a supply of our Thick WHIPPING CREAM for the Holidays.

EBONY GOODS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Hair, Cloth, Velvet, Military Brushes,

J. PALMER & SON,

1745 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FANS

We carry the largest assortment in Canada,

J. Palmer & Son.

1745 Notre Dame Street.

ATOMIZERS PERFUMERY

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT LATEST PATTERNS.

Two Cases of Noveltiee of Grossmith's Exquisite Odors, The Largest Assortment in Canada.

PALMER & SON,

1745 Notre Dame Street.

ALMOST MARTYRDOM.

The Continuous Success of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Mrs. Charles Lefebvre, of Montreal, After Eight Long Years of Terrible Suffering, is Cured by the Use Alone of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

WHY SUFFER?

We ask honestly, do you know one remedy that cures so many woman? Do you know a remedy which is so strongly and honestly recommended to sick women by women who have been cured by it. What we say of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills is true. We exaggerate nothing. We speak openly, and nothing is so easy for us as to prove to you that what we publish is true. We do not publish testimonials of women we have cured in China, where you cannot go and see. We tell you to go and see your neighbor, to go and see this or that woman of Montreal. We give you her address. If you are in doubt, there you will learn the truth, there you will learn that Dr. Coderre's Ped Pills is the remedy that you should take if you suffer. You will learn that those women have been cured by the use alone of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. There you will learn also that all those women are intelligent, most of them are mothers. Moved by charity, they do not hesitate, they are glad, they are happy, to testify, in order that all sick, run-down women may know the name of the remedy that cures.

If you do not believe that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure sick women go and see Mrs. Charles Lefebvre. Perhaps you know her. She lives at No. 944 St. Andre St. Here is how she testifies in good faith. "I was born at St. Isidore, but for the last five years I have lived in Montreal, and, for the past eight years I suffered most of the time from leucorrhea. I was constipated, and at times I had terrible palpitation of the heart followed by extreme weakness as if I was going to die. I could not work, I was so nervous that I could not sleep; I had headache; I was sick all over. I thought I must die and I was always ready for death. For some time I was reading of the great cures by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and about that time they were very strongly recommended to me by my sister, Mrs. Cadorette, of Fall River, Mass. I began to take them and at the end of three weeks I was much better. I have recommended them to my sick friends, lately to Mrs. St. John and Mrs. Dubord of Montreal, and I am sure they will be cured also."



MRS. C. LEFEBVRE.

There is no word could be stronger than this testimonial of Mrs. Lefebvre.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the best remedy for women. They are prepared specially for diseases peculiar to women. They are no cure-all. They are for women only and they cure women. They give tone, strength and vigor, they make strong rich blood to all pale, weak, faded women.

They cure female weakness in all its forms, they cure leucorrhea, whites, irregularities, painful period, constipation, bearing down pains, sides and back ache, stomach ache, pain between the shoulders, palpitation of the heart, fainting spells, dizziness, headache, nervousness, loss of sleep, and all the diseases peculiar to women.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in boxes of 50 Red Pills, never in any other way. Insist upon getting them. Do not allow your dealer to tell you that such and such a remedy is just as good. Those remedies are not the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—not those that cure women Take no risk, but write to us enclosing the sum of 50c for one box, or $2.50 for six boxes, then you will receive by the return mail the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, those that always cure. All the first-class dealers sell the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50. Always 50 Red Pills in each box.

Address: The Franco-American Chemical Co., P.O. Box 2306, Medical Dept., Montreal, Can.

MONTREAL'S FIRST BLOOD.

Score a Victory at Hockey Over the Vics.

SEVEN GAMES TO THREE.

Telegraphers' Schedule Drawn Up—The Winnipegers' Cup.

Last night the hockey season of 1897-98 opened at the Victoria Rink. There was a good-sized crowd of enthusiastic spectators presented, and they were treated to an intermediate good game. The players were fast in spots, but for the most part were the reverse. Neither team was in shape to stand an hour's fast work.

The Montreals won by seven goals to three. The Victorias were true to their traditions that they never win an exhibition game. They should have won last evening, as their team was intact, while their opponents had two intermediates on. The vitcory of the Montreals can be attributed to the exceedingly tast dashes of the forwards and the inability of the Vics' defence to stop them. Almost every game was scored from one of these dashes up the ice, two of the forwards doing some clever passing. But it was seldom that combination work was indulged in by more than two of the men. Occasionally the Vics' forwards would get down to work and make brilliant plays, but they seemed to be but little interested in the game, and didn't care much whether they won or lost. At least that was the way they played in the first half. After that they brightened up, with the result that honors were easy in the second half, each side scoring one goal.

The teams were as follows :—Montreal—Goal, G. Hamilton; point, G. James; cover, H. Baird; forwards, O. Locke, C. Mackerrow, H. Horsfall and R. Howard.

Victorias—Goal, G. Lewis; point, H. Macdougall; cover, M. Grant; forwards, G. Drinkwater, R. Macdougall, E. McLea, S. Davidson.

Referee—Mr. McRobie.

The games were scored in this manner :—Vics, 8 minutes; Montreal, 3 minutes; Montreal, 1 minute; Montreal, 2 minutes; Vics, 6 minutes; Montreal, 3 minutes; Montreal, 3 minutes; Montreal, 5 minutes; Montreal, 3½ minutes; Victorias, 9 minutes.

The game shows that the team will be strong this year. The Motnrealers should have a septette that will have a very bright prospect of winning the championship. Their men are young and seemed to be more interested in last night's game than their opponents. If the Vics outgrow that blase feeling and get into good condition, there is no reason why any team should beat them. But it remains to be seen what is to be done.

Meanwhile the score will put the result of next Monday's Stanley Cup game more than ever in doubt. The Vics will have to pick up considerably if they can hope to take the Caps into camp.

THE CITY LEAGUE.

A hockey league composed of the Grand Trunk Railway (Bonaventure), Canadian Pacific Railway (local freights), Le Montagnard, Great Northwestern and Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphers, was formed at a meeting held in the Telegraphers' Hockey Club rooms last night. The new organization will be known as the City League. The officers elected are :—President, H. A. Robert; 1st vice-president, B. E. Clarke; 2nd vice-president, M. P. Hayes; secretary, R. E. McCord; treasurer, J. E. Galley.

There were present at the meeting Messrs. H. A. Robert, T. Laberge, representing Le Montagnards; J. E. Galey, Brunini, representing the C.P.R. Telegraph; Mr. P. Hayes, J. E. Crossley, representing the G.T.R. (Bonaventure); B. E. Clarke, Ahern, representing the C.P.R. local freight; T Longmoor and R. E. McCord, representing the GN.W. Telegraph.

An elaborate schedule was drawn up as follows :—

January 10—C. P. R. Local Freight vs. G. N. W. Tel. Co.

January 15—C. P. R Tel. C. vs. Le Montagnard.

January 17—C. P. R. Local Freight vs. G. T. R. (Bonaventure).

January 19—G. N. W. Tel. Co. vs. C. P. R. Tel. Co.

January 21—G. T. R. (Bonaventure) vs. Le Montagnard.

January 25—Le Montagnard vs. C. P. R. Local Freight.

January 26—G. N. W. Tel. Co. vs. C. P. R. Local Freight.

February 1—Le Montagnard vs. G. N. W. Tel. Co.

February 4—G. T. R. (Bonaventure) vs. C. P. R. Tel. Co.

February 9—G. N. W. Tel. Co. vs. C. P. R. Local Freight.

February 15—Le Montagnard vs. C. P. R. Tel. Co.

February 18—G. T. R. (Bonaventure) vs. C. P. R. Local Freight.

February 19—C. P. R. Tel. Co. vs. C. N. W. Tel. Co.

February 22—Le Montagnard vs. G. T. R. (Bonaventure).

February 25—C. P. R. Local Freight vs. Le Montagnard.

February 25—G. T. R. (Bonaventure) vs. G. N. W. Tel. Co.

February 28—C. P. R. Local Freight vs. C. P. R. Tel. Co.

March 2—G. N. W. Tel. Co. vs. Le Montagnard.

March 5—C. P. R. Tel. Co. vs. G. T. R. (Bonaventure).

THE WINNIPEG SCHEDULE.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—The Winnipeg hockey team have their schedule of matches for their eastern tour arranged, and from present indications the trip will be a success financially and otherwise. The secretary yesterday received a telegram from the secretary of the Ottawa Hockey Club, inviting the members of the Winnipeg team to a ball to be given by the club on the 6th of January, and asking that the match be played on the 5th instead of the 6th, to enable the players to be present. No game will be played in New York as was originally intended, but St. Paul will be visited on the return journey, and one or two games played there. The team plays Ottawa on January 5th; Queen's College, Kingston, January 8th; Quebec, January 12th; Montreal Vics, January 14th; Montreal Amateur Athletics, January 17th; Toronto, January 19th and 20th; Hamilton, January 22nd. The following men have been selected to represent the club on the tour: H. B. Shaw, C. Dennison, R. H. Baker, W. McFarlane, N. J. Breen, D. M. Neeve, P. Leveque, J. C. Thompson, R. A. C. Manning.

AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

Here is something frightful from the Winnipeg Tribune. If such a line of attack is adopted, we will send the Stanley Cup to the West without the bother of a series of matches for it. It may be only fair to say that this verse appeared with a great deal more equally as bad:—

The Stanley Cup to the East went back,
Just one short year ago;
The East was stronger than the West—
Beat us six-five, you know.
But pluck up heart, a dream I've had,
Of another hockey night;
And the East was vanquished by the West,
And the cup came back all right.
"Army" was there, and "Danny" Bain,
"Toat" and Attie, too;
"Charlie" at point, and Dr. Flett,
With "Whitey" a stonewall true.
They waged a fight, surprising game,
Unto that Eastern crowd;
With two goals lead the finish came,
And the West may now feel proud.

A HALIFAX TOUR.

Ottawa Journal: The Halifax Hockey Club is arranging a tour, and wants a game with Ottawa. They have already arranged games in Montreal and Quebec, but have not made definite arrangements with Ottawa. They may possibly not come here as the guarantee asked is quite a large one. The trip will be made between January 14th and 28th.

MONARCHS VS. THREE RIVERS.

The Monarchs leave here to-morrow for Three Rivers to play their match with the "Victors" of that place. This is the only team that defeated the Monarchs last year, and the boys are going down determined to turn the tables. The following players will compose the team: Goal, A. Brennan; point, D. Boon; cover-point, H. E. Smith (captain); E. Briegel, L. McAllan, J. Davidson, W. Ken. McKeown and H. Lyons, forwards.

The boys will be accompanied by Mr. J. Mowat and expect a good game.

TURF AND TRACK.

OTTAWA'S PROGRAMME.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—The Central Canada Turf Club will hold their inaugural meeting at Lansdowne Park January 22nd to 28th next, and will offer $2,00 in purses. As will be noted this meeting will be officered by gentlemen who are prominently connected with the Ottawa Exhibition, and other enterprises in the Capital City, and a certain success is assured. The officers of the club are as follows :—

President, A. Maclaren, Buckingham, Que.; vice-president, Col. Turner; treasurer, Mr. T. C. Bate; executive, Messrs. E. S. Skead, T. Foster, P. H. Wall, W. H. Aumond; secretary, R. C. W. MacCuaig, 26 Sparks street.

The programme arranged is as follows :

Saturday, 22nd January—Central Canada purse of $200—2.40 class—owned 60 days in Canada. $100, $50, $30, $20. Purse for non-winners in above on 26th January.

Local race.

Tuesday, 25th January—No. 1, $200—2.27 class. $100, $50, $30, $20. No. 2, $250—2.17 class. $125, $65, $35, $25. $150 first money in No. 2 if winner equals 2.22¼.

Wednesday, 26th January—No. 3—Named class, including non-winners in C. C. purse. No. 4, $325—2 mile heats for all horses. $175, $75, $45, $30. $200 1st money if winner beats 5 min. each heat.

Thursday, 27th aJnuary—No. 5, $200—2.34 class. $100, $50, $30, $20. No. 6, $250—2.22 class. $125, $65, $35, $25. $150 first money in No. 6 if winner beats 2.30 each heat.

Friday, 28th aJnuary—No. 8, $325—Free for all. $175, $75, $45, $30. $200 1st money if winner beats 2.25½. Track record made by "Jimmy Mac" in 1893.

No. 9—Roadster's stakes of $20 each, or only $15 if paid on 24th January, with $100 added. Dash of 5 miles for all horses—60 p.c., 25 p.c., 15 p.c.

N.Y.A. rules to govern. Entries close January 18th, to be addressed to the secretary.

RULED OFF THE TURF.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24.—J. D. Lewis, who startled the Australian turf world in 1899, by winning the Melbourne Cup with Tarcoota, stands ruled off the American turf. At a meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, last night, J. D. Lewis, Dan. Halliday and several others appeared before the board and were questioned in regard to imported Trance. The stories told were of a very contradictory nature and the stewards at the conclusion of the session unanimously agreed to uphold the decision of the Ingleside judges in regard to the ruling off of J. D. Lewis, Dan. Halliday and the mare Trance. It was discovered that Trance was not eligible to start on the American turf, as she was ruled off at a meeting in Brisbane, Queensland, before Lewis purchased her for shipment to America.

ANOTHER LEWIS GONE WRONG.

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HAMBURG IS BECOMING A FAD.

Shelbyville, Ky., Dec. 23.—Sam Brown yesterday sold to Ed. H. Tipton, of Lexington, Lady Reel, the dam of the two-year-old Hamburg, for $15,000 cash. Mr. Tipton, it is said, has the mare placed for $20,000. Lady Reel is to foal to Hanover, the sire of Hamburg.

THE WHEEL.

THAT SIX-DAY RACE.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24.—Albert Mott, chairman of the L.A.W. racing board, has issued a special bulletin regarding the six day race, recently held at Madison Square Garden. A hearing relating to the race will be held at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, December 25. The hearing will be secret. The bulletin concludes as follows:

"All persons who have any evidence of facts which they know of their own knowledge are appealed to to present themselves and give them to the board. The investigation has been proceeding for some time and much documentary evidence is in the possession of the member of the district and chairman, and the identity of all who are concerned is believed to be known. It would, therefore, be best for the interests of those concerned that they should attend and testify."

ON A NEW TRACK.

New York, Dec. 23.—The track at Madison Square Garden will not be short when Michael and Chase meet Saturday night. It will be ten laps to the mile, instead of nine officially, or nine and a half in reality. It was announced that the portable track used during the six day race, which had been taken up, would be re-laid just as it was before. This was not done, however.

The track has been completely changed in construction. It is now banked ten feet from the base, at an angle of nearly 50 degrees. During the six day race, the track was banked seven feet. Both Michael and Chase are expected at the Garden to-day or to-morrow. It now seems likely that the L.A.W. investigation of the shortage of the track in the six day race will result in the censure of the builder.

THE GOVERNMENT AND TOURISTS.

In connection with the report that the Canadian Government has decided to call in the customs regulation permitting United States wheelmen to bring in their wheels free of duty, the official organ editorially remarks as follows:—"The Wheelman has every reason to believe that this is another report that will be found to lack foundation in fact. We are in daily communication with the Customs Department at Ottawa regarding the tracing of wheels of L. A. W. tourists not properly reported upon leaving Canada, and have heard nothing as to any proposed discontinuance of the privilege enjoyed by L. A. W. members. Furthermore, next week, a conference will be held at Buffalo between representatives of the L. A. W. and C. W. A., when a movement will be set on foot to secure a like concession for C. W. A. members entering the United States. And in view of the fact that the United States Government is officially assisting the L. A. W. to secure free entry for its members into France and Italy—a privilege C. T. C. members already enjoy—it is more than likely that the efforts of the L. A. W. on our behalf will be successful."

BOWLING.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

A decisive negative was the answer given last evening to the question as to whether Canada sould exchange her Yukon gold fields for the State of Maine, in the competition on the M.A.A.A. bowling alleys, between teams representing Canadian Gold Fields and State of Maine. Here is the score:

Canadian Gold Fields.	
W. A. Sadler	655
F. H. Gardner	612
W. H. LeGallais	545
H. D. Carr	544
J. H. Hodges	501
F. Cook	487
	3,344

State of Maine.	
L Rubenstein	675
G. E. Brewster	547
R. M. Ahearn	525
A. G. Gardner	498
J. McLean	483
J. E. Walsh	485
	3,218

Majority for Gold Fields, 216.

CURLING.

FURNIER CHALLENGE PRIZE.

Last evening the fifth match in the Fournier challenge prize took place on St. Lawrence ice. The match was between rinks skipped by Mr. O. W. G. Dettmers and Mr. H. Drysdale, Mr. Dettmers' rink winning again by one shot. The following was the score:—

H. Cornell	D. Paterson
D. Drysdale	J. Fenwick
John Rose	W. Cairns
O. W. G. Dettmers	H. Drysdale
—(Skip) 9	—(Skip) 8

CRICKET.

IN AUSTRALIA.

The Australian team that Mr. Stoddart's eleven defeated in the first of the test matches last week was quite representative of Australian cricket except in the very important point that it was without the champion, George Giffen. Against this must be put the fact that Mr. Stoddart himself did not play, though he is by no means such an important factor for his side as Giffen for his. The non-appearance of Giffen was an additional source of irritation to the Sydney supporters of the game. He was chosen by the Selection Committee for the team, but adhered to his refusal to play this season. The reason he gave, the need of rest for his knee, is not credited in Australia, where they believe Giffen has been trying to "hold up" the promoters of the tour. All the leading Australian cricketers are paid men.

THE RING.

FITZ MAY FIGHT.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons told me to-night he had received no proposition from Dan Stuart regarding a fight with Corbett next summer, "but," he said:—

"If Stuart comes here with a proposition we will listen to it. Fight next summer? Well, I don't know. Corbett had a chance to fight me in England, but declined it. He said he didn't like an English referee. We'll wait until we hear from Stuart or see him, and find exactly what he has to offer. I can't say more than that."

BILLIARDS.

IVES WILL VISIT EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 24.—Frank C. Ives, ex-champion billiardist, expects to go to Europe soon, to give exhibitions in London and Paris. Ives has been trying to arrange a game with Slosson since the recent tournament, and his inability to bring about such a contest caused his determination to visit the other side of the Atlantic.

ROWING and SAILING.

A PROSPECTIVE RACE.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Eddie Durnan has received a letter from Erastus Rogers, the Saratoga oarsman, asking the Torontonian if he would be willing to join him in a double scull race against Gaudaur and Hackett. Rogers hints that a good-sized purse is forthcoming for the race, and adds that Webb, of Worcester, Mass., has just finished a splendid double shell boat for him. He asks Durnan to give him an immediate answer. Durnan says he is quite willing to make the match providing it does not interfere with his proposed trip to England in February.

MORE MONEY BADLY NEEDED

If the Estimates of the Committees Are Granted.

HALF A MILLION SHORT.

All Committees Asking for Increases They Cannot Get.

The Board of Chairmen met yesterday afternoon as arranged to revise the requisitions of the several committees for 1898, but the figures presented by the Comptroller so staggered them they dare not tackle the job, and sent the whole question on to the Finance Committee without an alteration or a suggestion as to how the two ends now so far apart could be brought together. The problem contained in the mass of figures that greeted each member of the board as he took his seat is a perplexing one, too perplexing for the board to so much as attempt to solve. It will require some shrewd financing on the part of Ald. Rainville and his committee to bring a total estimated expenditure of $3,444,483 beneath the covers of $2,866,061, the total amount available for 1898, without raising a storm of opposition from the chairmen of the committees interested. These are the figures laid before the board by the Comptroller, and it will require $578,442 added to one side or subtracted from the other. Neither the Finance Committee nor the Council can add to the available nor can they appropriate in excess of the available amount. Nothing is left for them but to cut the estimates of the committee and at this point the fun will commence. Nearly all the committees are asking for amounts largely in excess of the appropriations voted them last year, and each chairman and the members of each committee are ready to put up a sturdy fight for everything they have asked.

Requirements of Committees.

The Comptroller's statement shows the following sums estimated :—

Five per cent. reserve on $2,866,061	$ 143,303
Interest	1,100,000
School tax	325,000
Finance Committee	273,520
Road Committee	402,528
Police Committee	334,451
Recorder's Court	15,070
Fire Committee	231,924
Fire Alarm Department	15,922
Building Inspector's Department	2,875
Boiler Inspector's Department	1,950
Water Committee	192,653
Market Committee	53 052
Light Committee	165,062
City Hall Committee	30,653
Health Committee	138,405
Parks and Ferries	10,115
Mount Royal Park	8,000
Total	$3,444,483

To meet this there will be, as stated above, only $2,866,061 available, which makes it necessary to cut $578,442 from the estimates. Last year's total appropriation was $2,840,702, or $25,359 less than the amount available for 1898. If the committees would accept the appropriations for 1897 as their estimates for 1898, and keep the expenditure within the appropriations, there would be a surplus at the end of the year. But their disposition appears to be in quite another direction.

Some of the Increases Asked.

For instance, the Road Committee last year worried along on $233,243, and this year they want this amount increased by about $170,000 exclusive altogether of the sum the city is now asking the Legislature for power to borrow for permanent improvements to the streets. The principal increases asked are in the following items :—Wooden sidewalks, $60,000; roads, $50,000; cleaning and watering streets, $20,000; repairs to permanent pavements, $10,000; permanent force, $9,000; ordinary removal of snow, $6,000; squares, $8,000; and salaries, $3,000.

The Finance Committee comes next in order with a request for $90,000 more than the sum granted for 1897. This increase is made up largely of uncontrollable expenditures. During the past year the city's indebtedness has increased by over $400,000, which has added $16,000 to the interest item, which, with the sum required for school purposes, absorbs one-half of the total amount collected from the ratepayers. The insurance on the city buildings expires during this year, and the Finance Committee is asking for $11,000 for the renewal of the premiums. Then there is $20,000 due to the Provincial Government for the maintenance of the city's insane, prisoners and inmates of reformatories. The elections also will cost $7,500, so that in these four items $54,500 of the increase asked is accounted for.

Outstanding Accounts Here.

Col. Stevenson's Fire Committee will be satisfied with only $83,000 more than last year's appropriation for the maintenance of the department. The one large item here is "outstanding accounts, $32,600," which means that the department has within two or three years incurred an indebtedness to this amount with no appropriations with which to discharge it. Other items in which increases are asked are : Salaries, about $5,000; and repairs to apparatus and engines, $13,000.

The Police Committee has figures out that $69,000 more will be necessary this year than was voted last year for that department. Outstanding accounts are responsible for $30,000 of this, new uniforms for $22,000, increase in salaries $4,000 and contingencies $3,000.

The Water Committee's requirements have also increased rapidly, and an addition of $59,000 to their spending money is modestly asked. The fuel item, which was $27,600 last year, is whittled out altogether, but this is more than counterbalanced by the new item of $25,000 for renewing service boxes, the increase of $22,000 asked for the low level pumping station, and $12,000 for the high level station, $6,000 for distribution pipes, $9,000 for the aqueduct, and other increases from $3,000 down.

Increased a Hundred Fold.

To the Market Committee belongs the honor of the largest proportionate increase, as the subscription agent would say. Last year $25,800 was made to meet the necessities of the committee, but this year, as will be seen by the table above, more than double that amount is requested. In "general repairs" alone there is a jump of $20,000, and it is proposed to advance salaries by $6,000.

The Light Committee's increase is small, only $6,000 in a total of $165,000, but an item in the list is worth noting, that of 1,216 arc lamps at $124.10 per year each, totalling $150,900. The Health Committee, Parks and Ferries and City Hall are also looking for increases. The appropriations or estimates of the Health Committee were not placed in the hands of the Board of Chairmen yesterday, but they will show that the Health Committee is not an exception to the general rule.

Ald. Penny, Rainville and Prefontaine, members of the board, were absent from the city, and the suggestion that this constituted a good reason for sending the estimates on to the Finance Committee without alteration was readily adopted, and the board adjourned after having been in session only a few minutes.



Women of experience in ordering coffee from their grocer are careful to specify **Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee,** which comes in pound and two-pound tin cans, knowing that satisfaction accompanies every can.

Thousands of refined people who know and appreciate good coffee endorse this famous brand. The signature and the seal of these well-known importers guarantee its excellence.

POPE EXPRESSES REGRETS.

Rome, Dec. 24.—The reception at the Vatican yesterday was largely attended by Catholic church dignitaries. Replying to the Christmas greetings, the Pope deplored the conflict between the State and Holy See. The majority of Italians, His Holiness continued, were against it, and it was wrong to fight till the people understood that political unity did not suffice to give them prosperity. Therefore, they desired the independence of the Papacy and the restoration of its rights. Peaceful citizens should not be confounded with the subversive factions whose aim was to set the cause of Italy and the rights of the Papacy in conflict. It had never been unworthy and the State should make just reparation. The Pope, who was in excellent health and spirits, blessed all present, including twenty-three cardinals. Afterwards every guest present passed the throne of the Pope and His Holiness said a few words to each of them.

THE I. C. R.'S NEW LOCOMOTIVE.

The new Baldwin locomotive recently purchased by Mr. Adolph Davis for the Intercolonial Railway, has been brought back to Montreal after a most satisfactory trial trip and is once more at the Hochelaga shops. The Minister of Railways was anxious to secure an adequate test of the hauling power of this new engine, and arrangements were made for it to haul a Canadian Pacific freight train from Montreal to Ottawa and back.

This trial trip seems to have been so gratifying that Mr. Davis intends to have a number of locomotives built at Kingston, on the same model. In the meantime the Baldwin locomotive will be put at once on the Intercolonial service, but no through fast trips will be attempted until spring. It now requires twenty engines to handle the passenger traffic on the Government road, but with the new style of engine, Mr. Davis states, eight locomotives will be sufficient for the service.

CHINAMAN WILL GO BACK.

The Chinaman who was arrested a few days ago on a New York train whilst trying to smuggle himself into Uncle Sam's territory, has been sentenced by the American officials to be immediately deported to his native land.

He will have the congenial companionship of four other Celestials, who have likewise been ordered to return to their own country. These four Chinamen attempted to pass themselves across the border without the necessary papers, but were immediately arrested by the United States officials and locked up at St. Albans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE ABOUT THE ST. LOUIS DEAL.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23.—Telegrams received here from New York indicate that Captain Anson, of the Chicagos, is negotiating for the purchase of the St. Louis baseball franchise. B. S. Muckanfuss, President Von der Ahe's secretary, showed a letter last night concealing the signature, but believed to have been written by Anson, asking for a statement of the financial condition of the St. Louis Club and an estimate of the cost of buying the club, free of encumbrances. It is thought Anson, or Spaulding, who has backed him in his baseball ventures, may visit this city this week and investigate the Browns.

FREEDMAN IS GENEROUS.

New York, Dec. 23.—Andrew Freedman, president of the New York Baseball Club, announces that in case the Giants win the pennant next year he will give them a present of $5,000. He decided to make this offer in view of the abolishment by the league of the Temple Cup series.

It was learned yesterday at the annual meeting of the New York Club, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, the president, however, being empowered to increase it if he saw fit. After considering the matter he decided to make the dividend 6 per cent. on $250,000. It is said that the profits of last season were something like $60,000.

THE OXFORD CAFE,

University street. Hand-picked Malpecque oysters received daily from the beds served at lunch counter and in dining rooms until midnight. 25c per dozen.

Klondike Outfits.

Our new booklet on "What you should take to the Yukon" will be out about New Year's. It will tell you at a glance exactly what you should buy, and how much you should pay for it. Our list will give illustrations of the most suitable Klondike coats, sleeping bags, rifles, snowshoes, revolvers, hunting knives, axes, etc., etc. If you intend going out in the spring this book will prove a valuable guide. Drop us a card with your address. Sent free for the asking. Don't leave the selection of your outfit to the last moment. You will be then sure to forget some of the most necessary articles,

The Griffiths Cycle Corportion, Limited,

MONTREAL DEPOT:—

World's Largest Sporting Goods Dealers, **14 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal**

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Open Late To-Night.

Toys FOR THE MILLION.

XMAS GIFTS!

For Everybody.

Too Busy to Write Ads.

Come and See Us.

John Murphy & Co.,

2343 St. Catherine Street,
Corner of Metcalfe St.

TERMS CASH. Tel, 3833.

THE BIG STORE'S GRAND RALLY TONIGHT.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Dec. 24th 1897.

OPEN UNTIL 10.30 TO-NIGHT.

AN XMAS NOTE FROM SANTA CLAUS.

Dear Children,

I start at 12 o'clock to-night sharp for the biggest night's work I have ever put through. I'll get everything ready to jump from chimney to chimney, and then just rush down each chimney, one at a time, fill up the stockings and off again. You must hang your stockings as near the chimney as possible, or just outside the bedroom door; and mind, no child must be out of his bed after ten o'clock to-night. If I see anyone looking up from under the blankets, or peeping up the chimney, why, I'll not come down at all, and that will mean no Christmas presents. But as soon as the clock strikes six you can jump up, and get all the pretty things I have left for you. Blow the new trumpets, beat loud the drum, make the new music sing, and make the house ring for joy on Christmas morning. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas, I am,

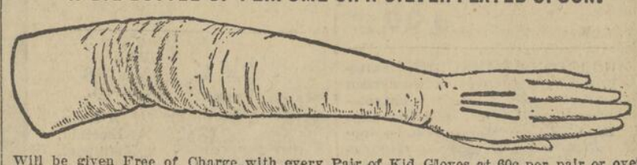
Your dear old faithful friend,
SANTA CLAUS.

Grand Sale of Kid Gloves To-night.

This evening, up to half-past ten o'clock, The Big Store will hold a Grand Sale of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Kid Gloves, Kid Mitts, Lined and Unlined. When you think that The S. Carsley Co., Limited, sell Kid Gloves fully 10 to 15 per cent. lower than ordinary stores, this special offer should make everyone buy their Kid Gloves at Carsley's.

Given Away With Kid Gloves To-night

A BIG BOTTLE OF PERFUME OR A SILVER PLATED SPOON.



Will be given Free of Charge with every Pair of Kid Gloves at 60c per pair or over, sold to-night.

Kid Glove Prices

4 Button Fine Kid Gloves, in all shades, per pair 60c
7 Hook Lacing Dress Kid Gloves, fine finish, perfect fitting, per pair 75c
4 Button Strong Shopping Glove, all desirable shades, per pair 75c
7 Hook Lacing French Kid Glove, select cut and finish, perfect fitting, in all colors 90c
5 Button Extra Quality French Kid Glove, beautiful shades and perfect fit $1.10

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Grand Fur Sale To-night Only

From 5 to 10.30 To-night Only, we offer

15 Per Cent. Off All.

Fur Capes and Fur Jackets

Also, To-night, The Big Store will offer 200 Mink Fur Ruffs, selected Rimouski Skins. Special Price, To-night $1.25

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

To-night's Great Sale of

Gents' Furnishings,

About thirty assistants will be ready to serve in this department to-night. It will be the biggest night's trade ever done by any store in Canada.

The Big Store Men's Furnishing Stock is equal to two ordinary stores in Montreal. Hundreds of Bargains will be offered to-day at from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than ordinary stores. Read.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN of 1000 Men's Hemstitched Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, richly worked Silk Initial. SPECIAL PRICE, TO-NIGHT, 19c.

Men's Stylish Ties



Hundreds of Dozens Stylish Neckties, Bows, Knots and Four-in-Hands, in interminable variety. Special Prices, 13c, 24c, 42c

Men's Lined Gloves

Choice Assortment of Dogskin, Cape Antelope, Buck, Kangaroo, Reindeer and Doeskin Gloves, from 49c to $4.85

Thousands of Men's Walking Sticks, from ..... 49c to $1.45 each

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED. THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

To-Night's Great Sale of Toys

The Big Store is prepared for one of the Biggest Toy Selling Nights ever heard of in Montreal. Besides a Most Wonderful Stock, that includes everything of a Holiday nature, the Company will offer Thousands of Dollars Worth of Good Useful Toys at fully 15 to 20 Per Cent. Lower than other stores.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.

First-class Investments always on hand.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Christmas Trade Heavier Than Last Year.

RETAIL CIRCLES VERY BUSY.

While Wholesalers Also Feel the Better Demand.

The retail stores were crowded with shoppers this week, and a partial canvass of some of the leading concerns revealed the fact that business was fully up to last year.

In fact, some said that sales were a good deal ahead, but the majority thought that they would come out just about even.

The weather was all that could be desired, and many who failed to make purchases last week owing to the rain, turned out in the last few days, making the stores look unusually lively. Naturally enough fancy goods were in brisk demand, and some of the wholesale houses felt the effect of it when retail stocks began to run low. The wholesalers, however, generally experience the holiday activity earlier in the month, with the result that some of the houses were doing a little more a couple of weeks ago than at present.

Reports from travellers in the country are highly satisfactory. The boot and shoe manufacturers say that orders are running considerably ahead of last year, while dry goods men also report a substantial gain. It is evident from this, and the continued good collections, that money is more plentiful, a fact which can be directly traced to the success of the year's crops, together with the magnificent output of butter and cheese. The failure record is a bright one, and furnishes one of the best indications to be had of the growing prosperity of the country.

The Christmas Rush.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:—In Montreal, retail trade is generally active. The turn to cold, seasonable weather, with a moderate amount of snow, has helped business in dry goods, clothing, furs, etc., considerably, and dealers in jewellery, fancy lines and the general run of Christmas goods, report a much larger volume of holiday trade than last year, while the generally restored feeling of confidence in the future, has induced more liberality in the purchase of higher priced goods, in marked contrast to the spirit of economy which characterized recent years. In the country there is as yet hardly sufficient snow to make good sleighing, which is so conducive to brisk business, but stocks seem to be moving out freely, and remittances are coming in, on the whole, pretty well. Wholesale trade is naturally quiet at this season, and travellers are mostly at home, but a very fair number of letter orders are reported for special lines of dry goods, fancy goods, perfumes and drug sundries, etc. In groceries there is also a fair sorting distribution; sugars rule firm at the late advances and are likely to continue so, as the higher winter freights now practically shut German refined out of the market. In canned goods there is further marked advance; tomatoes are reported to have sold in quantity at $1 a dozen for the Klondike trade, and a western canner is said to have an offer for the balance of his stock of corn, at a good figure, from a San Francisco house, who designate it for the same destination. The quotation for call money remains at 4 per cent., and general discounts 6 to 7 per cent.

Wholesale trade has been quiet at Toronto the past week. A good many sorting-up orders were received in the different departments, but, as usual at this season of the year, the movement in wholesale lines shows a falling off. The trade are stock-taking and there is a general feeling of satisfaction as to the volume of business the past few months. There has been less cutting of prices. Especially the wholesale trade has been the most profitable for several years. The outlook, too, is very encouraging. Railways are doing a large traffic, exports of produce continue good and payments are up to the mark. The Christmas retail trade has been pretty active during the week. In all departments merchants report an increase in trade as compared with last year. Prices of wheat continue strong, with fair export demand. Bids from Liverpool have been received for oats this week, which are the highest of the season. There is also a good demand for peas and rye. Money remains easy, with call loans quoted at 4 per cent., and prime commercial paper discount at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange is weaker in sympathy with the New York market. The Toronto stock market has been active during the week. Loan company shares are stronger, with advances in Canada Permanent, Western Canada and Huron and Erie. Imperial Bank and Standard Bank shares are slightly better. Toronto Railway and Canadian Pacific held the late advance well.

Failures for the week were 33, as against 46 for the same week of last year.

Groceries.

Under date of Dec. 2nd D. Pasqua writes from Patras, Greece as follows regarding currants: The business done during the past month was unusually large, and has all the time commanded full prices. Very few shipments have been made on consignment; most of those for England being in fulfillment of previous c.i.f contracts. The comparative list shows shipments to November 30:

To—	Season '97-8. Net tons.	Season '96-7 Net tons.
England..	47,135	44,000
United States and Canada..	9,352	11,725
Australia..	2,800	2,370
Holland, Belgium, Germany and Austria...	17,719	19,200
Russia..	....	10,547
France..	823	1,500
Sundries..	60	100
Total..	77,889	89,442

The salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system. The scarcity of fresh fruits in the winter time is often a cause of serious illness. The basis of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the salt extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It keeps you in excellent health the year 'round.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL

Oats Seem a Shade Easier—Flour About the Same.

About the only feature in the grain market at present is the slightly easier tone to oats, and prices are off probably about ½c a bushel. This places them on the basis of 26½c in store, and business has been done at that figure. In other lines there is not very much doing, and prices hold about steady. We quote:—Ontario red winter wheat, 90c; white, 89c; peas, 50½c; oats, 26½c; rye, 51½c to 52c; buckwheat, 35½c to 36c; and feed barley, 24c to 35c, in store.

Flour is pretty firm at present, although as far as local trade is concerned there is comparatively little doing. In an export way business is also quieter than a couple of days ago. Winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.40 to $4.45; bags, $2.15 to $2.20; best Manitoba strong bakers', $4.90 to $5; second do., $4.50 to $4.60; and low grades, $2.70; Hungarian patents, $5.40.

Meal is quiet, and business is purely of a small jobbing character. We quote:—Rolled oats, $3.45 per barrel, and $1.67½ per bag; standard meal, $3.25 per brl., and $1.57½ per bag.

A fair business is reported in feed and the market is moderately active and steady. We quote as follows:—Ontario bran, $10.50; shorts, $11.50 per ton, bulk; Manitoba bran, bags included, at $11.50, and shorts at $13.50 per ton.

The tone of the hay market is firm, owing to the continued small receipts and good demand. We quote No. 1 at $10.50 and No. 2 at $8 to $8.50 per ton, in car lots.

ONTARIO SHIPMENTS.

The Exports Still Continue Very Heavy.

During the past week the shipments of wheat from Ontario points have been very heavy. From the section around Barrie over 40,000 bushels were sent to Great Britain over the Canadian Pacific Railway via St. John. The value of the consignment was placed at $35,000.

SEVENTY MILLIONS.

Of Wheat From Minneapolis and Duluth.

The Northwestern Miller says that already 70,000,000 bushels of wheat have come to Minneapolis and Duluth, and more than 7,000,000 bushels are in hands of owners between the producers and terminal points, making nearly 80,000,000 bushels out of farmers' hands from about 100,000,000 bushels supposed to be available, which would leave in the hands of farmers about 20,000,000 bushels to sell. In North and South Dakota about 15 per cent. remains and in Minnesota perhaps a larger percentage. From best evidences it appears that there are 12,000,000 bushels less wheat in elevator storage than a year ago, and taking the decreased farmers supplies there are about 20,000,000 bushels less wheat in the Northwest than last year.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The Earnings for the Current Half Year.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad directors yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable January 15th. Earnings are reported as follows:—

For the quarter ending December 31st—	1897. Estimated.	1896. Actual.
Gross earnings.. ..	$11,800,000	$11,668,564
Operating expenses..	7,869,700	7,897,318
Net earnings.. ..	$3,930,300	$3,771,245
First charges..	2,618,000	2,637,146
Profit..	$1,312,300	$1,134,099
Dividend..	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus..	$312,300	$134,099
Six months ending December 31st—	1897. Estimated.	1896. Actual.
Gross earnings.. ..	$24,214,000	$22,933,463
Operating expenses..	15,962,000	15,494,086
Net earnings.. ..	$8,252,000	$7,444,376
First charges..	5,238,000	5,264,233
Profit..	$3,014,000	$2,180,142
Dividend...	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus..	$1,14,000	$180,142

ST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was largely attended. After disposing of routine business the following officers were elected: Rev. president, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S.; first vice-president, Mr. John Walsh; second vice-president, Mr. John H. Feeley; secretary, Mr. W. P. Doyle; assistant secretary, Mr. John T. McCaffrey; treasurer, Mr. James H. Kelly; financial secretary, Mr. John Howard; grand marshal, Mr. James Milloy; assistant marshal, Mr. M. J. Doyle. All of the above officers were elected by acclamation.

Committee of Management—Chairman, Mr. J. J. Costigan (re-elected), Messrs. M. Sharkey (re-elected), James Meek, G. A. Gadbois, T. G. Kavanagh, P. Doyle (re-elected), W. F. Costigan, T. P. Tansey (re-elected), P. Dunn (re-elected), J. Blanchfield, D. G. McDonald, J. Barry (re-elected).

It is the intention of the members of the society to hold weekly meetings during the winter months, to which all the friends of the society are welcome.

MISS BEEMOLD LOSES.

In the case of the Montreal Street Railway and Beemold, the decision of the Lower Court ordering proof was reversed. This was an action taken out by Miss Beemold to recover damages for the accidental killing of her affianced husband, on Park Avenue, while riding on a street car. The case is therefore dismissed on law points without having gone to merits.

MONTREAL'S BILL.

Mayor Says it is in City's Interest.

REPLY TO BOARD OF TRADE.

Thinks Their Resolution is Liable to be Misunderstood.

The following letter from the Mayor, on the subject of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade recently, has been received by Mr. Hadrill, secretary to the Board:—

George Hadrill, Esq, Secretary, the Monreal Board of Trade, City.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst., containing copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of the Board of Trade, at a special meeting held on the 18th inst., called for the purpose of considering the bill now before the Provincial Legislature, respecting the finances of the City of Montreal.

I beg to express regret that the resolution was passed by the Council, as emanating from so important a body as the Board of Trade, comprising as it does the leading business men of the City, such a resolution carries great weight, and it is liable to be misunderstood and so have an effect not contemplated.

If an opportunity has been afforded to me, I should have been only too glad to explain the bill, the purport and intention of which must have been misapprehended, as otherwise it is difficult to explain why the Council of the Board deemed it advisable to pass the resolution communicated to me in your letter.

By the terms of the bill the City Council is only asking for power to enable it to adopt legally such temporary financial measures as are required for the objects stated, by temporary cheques, or obligations, to be issued as required, maturing not later than the 1st of May, 1899. The Act expressly provides that the money so obtained shall not be devoted to any other objects, and that such temporary accommodation must be approved by a majority of the entire City Council.

The obligations are made redeemable out of revenue or otherwise, as may be arranged durnig the coming years, after the new charter has been drawn up.

The arrangements for redeeming these temporary obligations would not interfere with, nor be in contravention of the limit on the city's borrowing power.

One effect of the bill will be to stop the city raising money on its general credit without any legal authority whatever as the practice has been in former years.

I have no hesitation in saying that the City of Montreal does not contemplate any breach of contract between the city and its bondholders, nor is such a breach involved in the bill in question.

I will go further and say that there is no better security in this or any other country than the bonds of this city.

The act does not authorize the issue of any new debentures, nor any action calculated to interfere with the value of existing issues, in which the writer is very largely interested, and to protect which he has fought strenuously for the limit now in force.

I respectfully submit that, the "act respecting the finances of the City of Montreal" has been drawn up in the best interests of the city, and of the bondholders, who hold its securities.

In enclose copy of proposed Act for the information of the members of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

I beg to call the attention of the Council to the sum of $1,312,674 having been added to the obligations of the city in connection with expropriations, for which no provision was made in fixing the borrowing power of the city, as well as further sum of $777,840 over expenditure on revenue account extending over a series of years in all $2,090,454. I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,
R. WILSON-SMITH,
Mayor.

HOW MONTREAL PROPERTY IS TAXED.

CENTRE WARD.

(Continued From Page Three.)

1635-1637	Ditto.....	12,000
1639-1641	Ditto.....	12,000
1645	Ditto...	12,000
1647-1649	Ditto....	18,000
1651-1655	Estate T. Mussen..	40,000
1657	Estate H. P. Lamplough	15,000
1659	Mrs. E. D. Gauthier....	11,000
1661	A. G. McBean.....	10,000
1663	S. Bell.....	12,500
1665-1667	Ditto..	13,500
1669-1671	Mrs. L. H. Frechette..	20,500
1673	Mrs. A. Ouimet....	11,000
1675-1677	Mrs. E. Boussang..... ..	27,000
1677	Mrs. M. Tozer..	13,000
1681	J. A. Masson....	14,000
1683-5	G. Boyer et al..	25,000
1687-1691	H. S. Mussen....	25,000
1693-1695	Beaujeu Estate..	18,000
1697-1701	Estate E. Muir..	33,000
	Exempt...	7,000
1705-9	Royal Fire and Life....	100,000
1711-1721	Seminary, exempt.... ..	38,000
	Library, exempt..	17,000

ST. GABRIEL STREET.

22-26	Mrs. Beaudremin....	13,000
28-30	J. B. Desjardins..	12,000
32	Estate H. B. Smith.. ..	12,500
40-44	City...	15,000
64	Mrs. E. D. Gauthier et al..	11,000
66	A. Roy...	6,600
76	Province...	22,000
80	C. F. Bouthellier..	16,000

FORTIFICATION LANE.

21-7	C. F. Bouthillier..	10,000
5-3	Ditto..	14,000

ST. LAMBERT HILL.

38-32	Estate T. Hart..	7,000
30	Estate Dr. W. Nelson..	33,000
8	L. C. DeTournaneom....	13,000
82-11	Association Mutuelle.....	10,000
13-17	J. E. Labadie et al.. ..	23,000
25-31	L. F. Du Plessis et al..	19,000
35-47	O. A. Richer....	23,000

CRAIG STREET.

474-506	C. F. Bouthillier....	42,000
512	Estate F. Hart..	7,000
514-516	Ditto...	8,500
516a	Ditto...	8,500
518	Ditto...	8,500
520-520½	G. W. Major..	11,000
522-522½	Mrs. A. S. David..	11,000
524	S. C. Gravel....	12,000
526-532	Jesse Joseph..	20,000
534	C. Garth.....	25,000
546-548	Estate J. Tiffin..	11,000
550-556	W. De M. Marler.. ..	15,000
558-560	Estate Geo. Browne.. ..	7,000
562-564½	Estate C. Wilson..	22,000
572-574	Montreal Railway..	120,000
580	Canada Paper Co..	75,000
534-594	Mrs. C. R. Boxer..	50,000
598	Gazette Company..	85,000

PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

21-7	Estate Chas. Wilson.. ..	36,000
5-1	F. T. Judah..	15,000

ST. SULPICE STREET.

61	Estate J. Donegan..	7,000
59	Sisters of the Hospital..	5,000
57	Sisters of the Hospital..	5,000
55	Sisters of the Hospital..	5,000
53	Sisters of the Hospital..	15,000
41	Sisters of the Hospital..	55,000
11-9	J. T. Molson..	6,000
26-28	Mrs. W. Darling..	18,000
30	Mrs. W. Darling..	20,000
32	Seminary..	10,000

DE BRESOLES STREET.

16-2	and 1 to 23	
16	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
14	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
12	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
10	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
8	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
6	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
4-2	Sisters of the Hospital..	35,000
1-3	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
5-7	Sisters of the Hospital..	9,500
9	Sisters of the Hospital..	9,500
13-15	Sisters of the Hospital..	9,500
17-19	Sisters of the Hospital..	10,500
21-23	Sisters of the Hospital..	12,000
Ground—	Sisters of the Hospital.	1,500

ST. DIZIER STREET.

38-36	Sisters of the Hospital..	9,000
34-32	Sisters of the Hospital..	7,500
30-28	Sisters of the Hospital..	7,500
26	Sisters of the Hospital..	6,500
22	Sisters of the Hospital..	6,500

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET.

25-29	G. L. Guy..	10,000
31-33	W. W. Robertson.... ..	10,500
37	Evans Sons..	18,000

LARGE CHARITY.

What the City and District Savings Bank Does for the Poor.

The City and District Savings Bank distributed to-day the sum of $9,506 among the charitable institutions of the city. This sum represents the year's interest on the Poor Fund of $180,000 which was set aside twenty-six years ago when the bank's charter was granted. This sum of money is invested according to the requirements of the charter, in municipal debentures, and as the bonds mature it is re-invested under Government supervision in securities of the same class. Thus every year the interest upon this poor fund is secured for charitable institutions. This year the sum was divided as follows:—

Soeurs Grises.....		$833
L'Asile St. Joseph..		245
La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph.....		98
L'Asile des Aveugles.....		245
La Salle de l'Asile Nazareth..		98
St. Patrick Orphan Asylum..		882
St. Bridget's House of Refuge for Aged and infirm destitute persons..		441
St. Bridget's House of Refuge for night refuge for destitute poor....		490
The Little Sisters of the Poor.....		294
Soeurs de la Providence....		588
La Salle de l'Asile Rue Visitation....		162
L'Asile des Sourdes-Muettes..		294
L'Asile du Sacre-Coeur, Rue Fullum..		98
Soeurs de la Misericorde..		392
Soeurs du Bon aPsteur..		490
Orphelins Catholiques, Rue Ste. Catherine...		196
Asile des Sourds-Muets, Coteau St. Louis...		196
Hospice St. Vincent de Paul....		98
Hospital Notre Dame...		490
Montreal General Hospital..		490
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge...		490
Montreal Dispensary..		196
Ladies' Benevolent Society..		392
Protestant Orphan Asylum		98
Protestant Infants' Home..		377
Protestant Industrial Rooms..		147
University Lying-In Hospital..		147
Hervey Institute...		147
Protestant Church Home.....		98
Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes.....		98
Women's Hospital...		98
Hebrew Young Men's Benevolent Society...		49
Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society..		49
		$9,506

NEW YORK SMUGGLING CASE.

New York, Dec. 24.—Edgar P. Harris, a man of about 48 years old, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle yesterday in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, charged with smuggling drugs and rubber goods over the Canadian border. The goods were seized at the home of the prisoner, No. 597 Evergreen Avenue, last night, and are estimated to be worth nearly $10,000. Apparently considerable business has been done in these goods, and it is the hope of the United States Treasury inspectors that the head of an important gang of smugglers has been captured. It seems probable from indications today that once more the local authorities are to be disappointed, as in spite of the fact that Harris was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday, there is little evidence that the goods were actually smuggled. The prisoner in his preliminary examination confidently asserted that the drugs were purchased off a Montreal concern and that he can produce vouchers from the National Express Company at the proper time to prove that duties were paid on them. If this is so the case of the Government falls to the ground.

DEATH OF MRS. C. F. SMITHERS.

The death is announced of the widow of the late Mr. Chas. F. Smithers, which occurred at her home in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mr. Smithers was at one time general manager and afterward president of the Bank of Montreal, and held the latter position of trust up to the time of his death in May, 1897. Mrs. Smithers moved to Brooklyn shortly after her husband's death, where she has since resided. Mr. George Smithers, the well-known broker of this city, a son, and the only Montreal representative of the family, is at present in Brooklyn.

THE AMERICAN VIEW OF IT.

Seem to be Satisfied With Sealing Award.

LONDON TIMES IS PLEASED.

The American Commission Upheld the Late President's Views.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 24.—The official statement of the judgment reached by the commissioners is contained in the following announcement given out in the State Department this afternoon:

The award of the Behring Sea Claims Commission has been filed in the Department of State. The claims as presented by the British Government to the commissioners on account of Canadian vessels seized in Behring Sea, aggregated, with interest, $1,500,000. These included, under the claims treaty, several cases not embraced in the settlement proposed by Secretary Gresham. The award now made amounts to $294,181.91, to which is to be added interest, which will increase the total about 50 per cent. The award is final and disposes of all cases before it. Payment under the treaty must be made within six months.

The department officials, it is assumed, will proceed at once to prepare a bill or an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills for submission to Congress covering the necessary appropriation to pay the judgments, for being bound by treaty not only to pay any judgments rendered but to pay them promptly, the Government is in honor bound to take the remaining steps towards a settlement in short order.

There appears to be litttle doubt that the United States carrried its point on the main question involved, viz., as to the right of prospective damages for sealskins which might have been taken if the vessels had not been seized. The British claim included these estimated profits, which in the aggregate ran the claim up to a high figure. In view of the small amount of the actual award without interest, these large prospective damages evidently are scaled down to an insignificant amount or rejected entirely.

While the department officials will make no definite announcement to this effect, intimations are given that the smallness of the award precludes the possibility of any allowance having been made on account of prospective damages. The Alabama Claims Committee established the precedent that remote damages could not be included in a claim and the present award is evidently on the same line.

Mr. Foster Heard From.

General John W. Foster, who is now in general charge of the Behring Sea affairs, said to-night as to the award that he was not surprised at the result. President Cleveland having officially declared that $425,000 was a just and equitable sum in settlement, and therefore, having appointed as the American Commissioner to adjudicate the claims, a close personal and political friend, it could harly be expected that the latter would strenuously contend for an award of a less amount. Mr. Foster was absent from the country in Japan when Congress took action on President Cleveland's recommendation, but he regarded the commission as the proper method of reaching a settlement, and the only one which would satisfy the country. Notwithstanding the seizures which gave rise to the award were initiated under a Democratic administration, President McKinley will doubtless unhesitatingly recommend Congress to provide for the payment and he hoped and felt sure that Congress would promptly make the necessary appropriation to discharge the treaty obligation, and as the Canadians receive interest up to date on their deferred claims, the result should be accepted on both sides in good spirit.

The controversy has occupied the attention of the authorities here and in London for eighteen years. At the outset the tone of the controversy was very belligerent, suggesting a possible resort to arms. This was followed later by the United States cutter Corwin seizing the British steamers Carolina and Thornton on August 1, 1886. The facts of the seizure were not known until some time later, and in the meantime the Corwin had taken the Onward and Favorite. The same policy of seizure and confiscation continued during the next sealing seasons, despite the protests of Great Britain, the United States cutter Richard Rush taking the Sayward Grace, Anna Beck, Dolphin, Alfred Adams, Triumph, Juniata, Pathfinder, Black Diamond, Lily, Ariel, Kate and Minnie, while the U.S. cutter Bear took the Ada.

The claims for these seizures took a wide range, beginning with the value of the vessels and outfits and including not only the sealskins confiscated, but also the value of skins which might have been taken if the ships had not been seized. This last feature of prospective damages caused the main contention. In the case of each British ship, the largest item of the claim was for estimated future catch. For instance in the case of the Carolina, the claim for the ship was only $4,000, while that for skins which might have been taken for that year if she had not been seized was $16,667. Each ship estimated a prospective catch of from 3,500 to 5,000 skins, the value being from $3.50 per skin in 1887 to $12.25 in 1889.

The total of the claims, without interest, amounted to $439,161, and with interest at 7 per cent. and other claims, the total reached $786,166.

London Times' Opinion.

London, Dec. 24.—The Times, in an editorial this morning, expressing satisfaction at the Behring Sea settlement, which it anticipates Congress will not object to, takes occasion to protest against the "loose insinuations of bad faith on the part of the United States Government, which have been thoughtlessly and unjustifiably made in England." It points out that there could not be a question of bad faith because no agreement had hitherto been arrived at as to the amount of compensation.

Dealing with the general aspects of the sealing question, the editorial concludes:—"The American company must either make fair and business-like proposals or the present conditions of seal fishing must continue. They are not, after all, so utterly destructive of the fur seal as interested persons represent them to be."

Victoria, Dec. 24.—Sealing men here express disappointment that the international arbitrators have awarded only $464,000 on the claims submitted here unless it is to carry interest or the Government is to pay in addition the legal costs of the sealers in presenting their claims, which were considerable.

FRENCH PRESS

La Patrie:—Hugh John Macdonald, in speaking before the Conservative Association at Portage la Prairie, declared, and repeated the declaration, that the school question was buried for good, and that he would never touch it. This is the statement of a Conservative leader whom La Minerve and Le Courrier du Canada applauded so recently, and whom they wished to give to the people as the savior of separate schools and the champion of the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Mr. Royal and Mr. Chapais have not a word to say about that speech, but, if they were honest, they ought to denounce Hugh John as mercilessly as they denounced Mr. Laurier. But they say nothing, simply because they are, above everything else, Tories.

Le Temps, Ottawa:—In general, the Catholic population of Canada, and especially those of French origin, do not seem to interest themselves so much in the subject of temperance and the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the English and Protestant people. That is not to say that they approve drunkenness and intemperance, but we have not among us, as our English and Protestant compatriots have, societies advocating temperance who see no other means of preventing the ravages of intemperance but the entire suppression of the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Not having been subjected to the influences of those temperance societies, our Catholic and French population will be, we believe, but little disposed to favor the adoption of the extreme measure of total prohibition which a strong body of the English population demands, and we reproduce the letter which Principal Grant has written to the Globe on the subject more to inform our readers on the trend of opinion among our compatriots who hold different convictions from ourselves than to influence them in one way or the other.

Le Soleil, Quebec:—We have always maintained that the Conservatives enacted the most disgraceful of farces during the latter years of their rule at Ottawa in regard to their treatment of the Manitoba school question. When the Bleus and their newspapers, on the eve of the elections, undertook to represent the Tory leaders, Tupper, Foster, Haggart, Hugh John Macdonald, etc., etc., as men ready to restore their rights to Catholics, after five years of delay and shifty tactics, we had good reason to suspect masquerade and to denounce the masqueraders. Before the election, the Bleu press asserted that those men were heroes, the champions of our constitution, but yet, one day, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who, perhaps, was sincere, was put to hard straits in his office by the revolt of his colleagues, he complained, candidly and bitterly, that he had stirred up a "nest of traitors," there was little to hinder Le Courrier du Canada and La Minerve from voting him the crown of a martyr for our organic laws! . . . . But did those men really defend the constitution as the Bleus proclaimed? Did they not rather defend their tenure of power and their salaries as Ministers? The present is a favorable time to judge. . . . One of the champions of our constitutional rights, Hugh John Macdonald, has spoken recently on the school question, and to the effect that "there will be no more fighting to maintain the constitutional case now that the Tory party has lost the support of the electorate!" Behold the new gospel preached by the leaders of the party which they would represent to us as capable of making any sacrifice for the rendering of justice, and the maintenance of the law! . . . The charter is always in evidence; the decision of the Privy Council is always to the fore; but the Tories are no longer in power! The Nor'-Wester, which formerly recognized Federal intervention, in that question, as a "right, eminently constitutional," to-day betrays the sentiment of the party when it says: "No political party in Manitoba will undertake the responsibility of re-establishing separate schools." . . . . But what about "the constitution"? What about "the decision of the highest court in the Empire"? What has become of the justice and the "ruat coelum" which cast such a halo of glory on those doughty champions in the eyes of the Bleu journalists.

L'Union, St. Hyacinthe:—"A debate in English, in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec is to-day an event. A score of years ago, when the English element in our Province was represented by Irvine, Church, Baker, Bellingham and others, a good third of the debates were in English. To-day it is becoming a rarer and rarer thing to hear a little English spoken within the Legislative hall. If the English language is making progress elsewhere, it is certainly falling into desuetude in the Legislative Assembly."

Le Temps, Ottawa:—The Nor'-Wester again attacks the Government, and, by implication, Commander Wakeham, for the manner in which the Hudson Bay expedition was conducted. The report of Commandant Wakeham has not yet been published, and yet the Nor'-Wester has come to the conclusion that the expedition has been a failure. This it attributes to the inefficiency of the Diana, and says that it was a large iron steamer that was needed. The Nor'-Wester will probably change its opinion when the report of Commander Wakeham is published. On one occasion the Diana was caught between two enormous icebergs, remaining several hours in that perilous position, which became so critical that the vessel was lifted by the huge masses of ice six feet in the air, and the crew busied themselves in getting ready provisions and means of saving themselves. Captain Wakeham is of the opinion that an iron vessel would have been crushed by the pressure of the ice.

DEATH OF MR. POULIN.

The death is announced of Mr. Pierce Poulin, of the firm of Poulin & Co., poultry merchants. The deceased was in his sixty-fourth year. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 406 Dorchester Street, on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, to St. James Church, St. Denis Street, and from thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

AFTER YOUR MONEY

Not your welfare the merchant that substitutes another remedy for Menthol Cough syrup to make large profits at the expense of your health. Menthol Cough Syrup for sale everywhere, 25c per bottle.

INJURED MAN IDENTIFIED.

The man who struck by an electric car at Cote St. Paul on Wednesday, sustaining a fractured skull, for the treatment of which he was conveyed to the General Hospital, has been ascertained to be Marcil Depatie, carter, 558 St. Hippolyte street. Last night he was resting much more quietly.

Artistic both in tone and finish, and possessed of wonderful durability the Karn Piano stands pre-eminent. Montreal branch, D. W. Karn & Co., Karn Hall Building, 2362 St. Catherine street.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.
The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.
Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

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NEW CROP.
RICE,
MILLED BY
Mount Royal Milling & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
D. W. ROSS COY.,
Agents, MONTREAL

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of F. X. ST. AMOUR, Montreal,

CHAMBERLAIN DIDN'T LIKE IT.

Remonstrated With Canada About Postal Change.

WILL NOT GO INTO EFFECT.

Until a Conference Has Been Held With the British Authorities.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—It is understood that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, has remonstrated with the Canadian Government for infringing the rules of the Universal Postal Union by undertaking to reduce the postage on letters from Canada to the United Kingdom without consulting other members of the union.

The Universal Postal Union of 1878 is of the nature of a treaty between all the contracting parties, establishing uniform rates and weights of postage. Under this treaty all the consenting nations were declared to be "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence." The reciprocal nature of the arrangement was probably unknown to Mr. Mulock when he issued the proclamation dated November 23rd last. He has authorized the following statement to the press :—

"It seems that with a view to securing a reduction of the postage from Great Britain and other British possessions on mail matter to Canada, it is inexpedient to bring into force on the first of January next the intended reduction from five cents per half ounce to three cents per ounce on letters from Canada to Great Britain and the rest of the Empire.

"The Imperial authorities prefer that a conference be first held to secure a reciprocal reduction of postage both ways between Canada and the rest of the Empire, and which it is hoped will cover not only letters, but also papers and periodicals.

"The hearty acquiescence of the British and colonial postal authorities in this larger question is looked for, and the outcome of the discussions and negotiations will, in all probability, result in the establishment of a British Imperial preferential postal arrangement covering the whole field of postal communication."

THE BABY WAS DEAD.

A Young Girl's Child Meets a Cruel Fate.

Napoleon Dufour, who boards, with his wife, at No. 77 Nazareth street, reported last night that the body of a newly-born infant had been discovered in the closet. Captain Fennell, of No. 7 Station; Constable Milord, Dr. Bouchard, the police physician, and Mr. Lacroix, coroner's assistant, proceeded to the place and found the story was correct. The body was that of a male child, and was so tightly wedged in the closet that it was necessary to send for plumbers to take the latter apart in order to get the body out.

The child had evidently been born the night before, and suspicion fell on a young girl, Amasia Belanger, aged 18 years, who with a friend was boarding in the house. The girl went to her work yesterday morning and continued at it until past six o'clock in the evening, when she came home. She was questioned by Constable Milord and to him admitted that it was her child, but refused to state whether it had been born dead or alive. It was apparent that the woman's condition was not such that she could be taken to the police station, so she went with Captain Fennell to the Notre Dame Hospital. The young woman at a late hour last evening was in a very serious state. The body of the infant was, on Mr. Lacroix's orders, removed to the morgue. An inquest will be held to-day.

An autopsy is to be performed on the infant this afternoon. The girl Belanger is in custody at the hospital.

THE CITY'S BILL.

Mr. Peers Davidson Opposes it on Behalf of the Board of Trade.

Quebec, Que., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The private bills committee met this morning and took up the Montreal bill. Mr. Peers Davidson, representing the Board of Trade, and the municipal association, opposed the measure. The city had already greatly exceeded the borrowing limits established by the Legislature four years ago, and, further was now seeking to pay current expenses out of capital. The result would be fresh burdens on an already overburdened and insufficient revenue. The Board of Trade favored a special tax to meet absolutely necessary obligations. Mr. Noland Delisle followed Mr. Davidson.

Mr. W. Robb, city treasurer, followed Mr. Delisle. He admitted the embarrassed condition of the city's finances, and said that no additional obligations should be imposed unless the city was at the same time put in a position to increase its revenue. It was sought by the present measure to obtain power to borrow in order to meet obligations of an unusual character. The Hon. Mr. Stephens put a number of searching and somewhat awkward questions to Mr. Robb regarding the manner in which civic finances had been administered of late years.

PUZZLE PICTURES.

In yesterday's Herald was published the last picture of the first series of puzzles. It is now in order to prepare your answers. Fasten them together, as instructed in the conditions, and send them in to The Herald Puzzle Picture Department. None will be opened before Monday, the 27th inst., and none later than the 29th. The contest ends at 6 o'clock on Wednesday. The awards will be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Arrangements are being perfected for another and perhaps more interesting series, which will be duly announced in good time. A word in season seems advisable. For some days past The Herald has been besieged with requests for back copies of The Herald, containing the earlier puzzles, but the fyles were exhausted early in the contest. Now all this disappointment should be, and can be, avoided if the parents of children intending to compete, or the competitors themselves, will arrange to have their nearest news agent deliver a Herald (or two if necessary) each evening at their residences.

It will not cost you anything to examine the Karn piano in its new home, whether you are a purchaser or not you are equally welcome at Karn Hall, 2362 St. Catherine street.

YACHT CLUB BALL.

Arrangements Complete for an Enjoyable Function.

The Personnel of the Committees That Have the Work in Hand.

Though the present Klondike state of atmosphere may "shiver his timbers" the roving disposition of our fresh water salt never allows him long quiet. The yacht club ball is next on the list, and the first social function of the new year. Every detail has had careful attention, and the management expect the most successful gathering of the members and their friends the club has yet held. The ball will be held on January 3rd.

Following are the committees:

Reception committee—Commodore James Ross, honorary commodore Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, vice-commodore Alex. F. Riddell, rear commodore Harry Abbott, Hon. Arthur Boyer, A. W. Atwater, Justice Davidson, A. W. Morris, Senator L. J. Forget, E. Goff Penny, M.P.; Lieut.-Colonels F. Massey, G. R. Starke F. Caverhill, Jeffrey H. Burland, Messrs. E. S. Clouston, Geo. W. Eadie, R. B. Angus, H. Montague Allan, J. Alex. Gordon, Hugh Graham, F. L. Wanklyn, Geo. A. Greene, S. Orson Shorey, Chas. Cassils, J. P. B. Casgrain, R. R. Stevenson, J. S. Buchan, W. J. Morrice, Thos. Peck, Dr. Albrecht Lentze, W. Barclay Stephens, Hermann H. Wolff, James G. Ross, Frank W. May, R. Campbell Nelles, Geo. H. Labbe, G. Herrick Duggan, R. D. McGibbon, Q.C.; Andrew J. Dawes.

Floor committee—Messrs. Harold G. Eadie, J. N. S. Leslie, Peers Davidson, Dr. H. B. Yates, W. S. Clouston, James Keator, C. Carrington Smith, E. S. Martin, W. F. Angus, Count Charles de Villers, John R. Ross, Shirley Davidson, Hartland B. MacDougall, H. B. Brainerd, T. Chas. Davidson.

Supper committee—Messrs. W. C. McIntyre, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, F. W Milson, F. Kirk Greene, Angus W. Hooper.

Music committee—J. C. C. Almon, H. Travers Allan, E. Ramsay Ricketts.

Subscription committee—Dr. Hubert D. Hamilton, Victor E. Mitchell, J. Percival Rae, A. Guy Ross, J. Johnston Riley, jr., A. W. H. Reid-Taylor, J. E. Schultze, F. A. Crathern, Bruce Stuart, C. B. Robin, Alex. Pringle, Donald E. Cameron, Smeaton White, W. Frew Robertson, W. H. C. Mussen, H. R. Drummond.

THE CAPTURE OF LADOUCEUR.

It Was Effected by Private Detective of This City.

Megantic, Que., Dec. 24.—Ladouceur, the Beauce County deer-slayer, who was arrested on the 22nd instant, was captured by Montreal private detectives, Messrs. Gladu and Renaud, who were for some time hunting in his company, Ladouceur acting as guide, seven caribou were captured in his possession and are now at the C. P. R. station. Ladouceur was taken to St. Joseph, Beauce County, jail, to await his trial. He has asked for the priest but would have no lawyer's advice.

ST. GEORGE'S DISTRIBUTION.

About 100 Families Received Aid This Morning from the Society.

"Is this the way to St. George's Home, sir?" queried a pale-faced woman this morning at the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor streets. "I have never been here before, nor had to take charity, but my husband is dead, and I can't always get work." It is for just such people as these that the St. George's Society distributes its charity at this Christmastide. This morning about a hundred English families received aid. As they came into the Home they passed into a waiting room, and one by one were admitted to the Board Room, where they told their story to Rev. James Patterson, Capt. Clift, Harry J. Nivin, Wm. Nivin and Harry Hodgson.

After the board had heard a case and considered it deserving, a ticket was given to the applicant. In the next room Mr. Richards, the president, was busy overseeing the tribution of the provisions. Each one presenting a ticket was given a large piece of meat, a few sausages and a large loaf of bread. As the poor people passed out with thankful hearts they were sure to receive a word of encouragement from the lady superintendent, Mrs. Waller.

C.P.R. TELEGRAPHERS

And the Railroad Are Getting Along Well With Negotiations.

The Telegraphers' Committee were again in conference with Mr. Tait yesterday afternoon, and negotiations were carried on in a most satisfactory way for both sides. There are a great number of points to be brought up for discussion, and it will still be several days before the negotiations will be closed. At this particular time of year the officials of the railway are especially burdened with work, and the limited time which they have been forced to allow to the committee has caused occasional unavoidable delays in the conference.

BRAVERY REWARDED.

Two Plucky Volunteers Are to Receive Medals.

On Tuesday evening, in the Drill Hall, two medals from the Royal Canadian Humane Society to Sergeant-Major Kendall and Trumpeter Bishop, of the Field Battery, by whose heroic efforts six lives were saved off St. Helen's Island on Jubilee Day. It is expected that His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith and Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., will present the medals to the two plucky volunteers.

CAME FROM RIVER BEAUDETTE.

It has been ascertained that the old man who died on the Grand Trunk train the other evening came from River Beaudette. It is supposed that he had been tramping around the country, and that some charitably disposed persons bought a ticket to Montreal for him and put him on the train. Inquiries are being made at River Beaudette with a view to obtaining a clue to his identity.

A GIRL INJURED.

A young girl named Georgie Laval, aged nineteen, was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital last night about eleven o'clock, suffering from vertigo and slight concussion of the brain, caused by falling out of a sleigh.

DUGAS MAY DIE.

The old man, Joseph Dugas, who was so seriously injured in a runaway accident on Wednesday, is still lying at the Notre Dame Hospital in an unconscious and delirious state. The doctors fear that the result may be fatal.

At The Theatres.

In the opera of "Shamus O'Brien," one finds the characters and incidents long familiar in Irish melodrama, the gallant young hero on whose head a price is set, the "colleen" whom he loves and marries, the rejected Irish lover with a bad face, who turns, informs, and betrays the hero to the English; his capture, condemnation and sensational escape at the last moment by the aid of the priest. They are all old friends and familiar doings, but they take in a fresh interest when represented in an opera, and a Celtic opera is a decided novelty. The music is said to be quaint and delightful, much after the pattern of Moore's lovely melodies. That this opera will be well sung and staged is guaranteed by the fact that the Duff Opera Company will appear in the work under the personal direction of Mr. Duff, an orchestra of twenty-two musicians has been especially secured for this engagement. It will be presented at the Academy of Music all next week.

When "Youth" was first produced in London some years ago it was looked upon as the greatest undertaking of its kind that London managers had up to that time known. So great was the undertaking that it was feared that its very greatness would cripple it. It ran, however, for six hundred nights, and has from its first presentation been regarded as the greatest military drama ever staged. It requires no less than six sets of new scenery, all of which have been carefully painted for the presentation at the Theatre Francais next week.

There will be no less than five vaudeville turns, if Mr. Phillips can induce T. J. Farron to stay over for another week and sing his famous "Tim Flaherty." The World's Trio, a very popular organization in New York, will do an entirely new act. Then there will be Mlle. Roattino and Prof. Marshall is arranging a fine orchestration.

THE CITY LOSES.

St. Nicholas Street Assessment Roll Reopened.

In the case of W. M. Ramsay, et al, and the city of Montreal, the judgment of the Superior Court confirming the assessment roll for the widening of St. Nicholas street, was reversed. The plaintiff had been assessed for $3,143 for a strip of land at the rate of $7 per foot, whereas the valuation of the adjoining properties has been fixed at $2.75 and $4 per foot; the petitioners' said property being in fact of far less value than said adjoining properties.

The great difference, it was explained, was because adjoining properties on lot 32 of the West Ward had been exempt, but the Court of Appeal held that this was unjust, as the property in question had been paid only fifty cents per foot. The court held the law had been violated, and it was ridiculous to tax a property worth $300 at the figure here given.

"Silver King" was once more up in the Police Court this morning for kicking Constable Murphy, but as that officer is still confined to his bed, the prisoner was again remanded for eight days.

SAVOY HOTEL.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street

Conducted entirely on the European plan. The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

A FIRST GRADE PIANO FOR $250.

Our offer of the best $250 piano in the world, which we commenced on the 1st of December, still holds good. Recollect this is an upright grand, up-to-date in every detail, and made by the leading makers of Canada. Where is the reason, therefore, in paying an equal sum or even more for an inferior piano of no reputation. Inspection invited. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), Montreal. Open evenings.

Dr. M. Leduc, of Great Falls, N. H., says he has always had success in treatment of colds with Menthol Cough Syrup.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1666 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from $2 to $2,000. Tickets, 10 cents.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Why be afraid of the dentis when you can get your teeth extracted and replaced without the least pain at Dr. J. G. A. Gendreau, surgeon-dentist, 20 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. False teeth without plate, gold crown vulcanite, aluminum plates, etc.

WELL!

Are you wanting an Overcoat? We have a few of the very best Ready-to-Wear Overcoats we would like to show you. Make one to order if you like.

M. J. ADLER,

2320 St. Catherine Street.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

On Monday, the 27th December instant, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the undersigned notary, 36 St. Vincent Street, Montreal, shall be sold separately by public auction and adjudged to the last and highest bidder the following properties, to wit:—

1.—A lot of land known and distinguished upon the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Louis Ward, of the City of Montreal, as forming part of official lot number four hundred and forty (440-pt.), with a three-story brick house, with basement, divided into two tenements, Nos. 185 and 187 of Sanguinet Street, Montreal, and outbuildings thereon erected.

2.—A lot of land known and distinguished upon the official plan and in the book of reference of St. Mary's Ward, of the City of Montreal, as forming part of official lot number one hundred and forty-seven (147-pt.), with two brick, two-story houses, one whereof containing six tenements and one store, Nos. 102 to 114 inclusively of Lagauchetiere Street, and the other, two tenements, No. 41 De Salaberry Street, Montreal, and outbuildings thereon erected.

JOSEPH LEVY,
Notary.

Montreal, 24th December, 1897.

DEATH.

EWAN—Died, at 265 Drummond Street, on Thursday morning, 23rd December, 1897, Alexander Ewan, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 24th December, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon. 311

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS

Choice Groceries and Delicacies for 'Xmas

ROSS BROS. Corner Mountain and St. Antoine Streets.

Table Raisins, boxes and 1-4 boxes, Cooking Raisins, Currants Prunes, Dates, C. and B Candied Peels, Oranges, Grapes, Shelled Almonds, Shelled Walnuts.

What's Better than a Nice Cup of Tea or Coffee?

Try ours, one trial will convince you.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. TEL. 8357.

SAVE MONEY

By Buying Christmas Presents For

Your Gentlemen Friends—

AT

JOHN BULL'S

All latest novelties and requisites for Gentlemen's wear in stock.

2381 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Agreable to Taste. Quick to Act. Sure to Cure. No Cure, No Pay.

MENTHOL COUGH SYRUP TRADE MARK

Office Supplies...

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

254 St. James Street.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Matane Training Pier," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 20th of January next, for the construction of a training pier of pile work, at Matane, County of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of the Clerk of Dominion Public Works, Quebec (Post Office Building), and the Postmaster at Matane, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd Dec., 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Anse aux Gascons Breakwater," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 20th January next, for the construction of a breakwater at Anse aux Gascons, Bonaventure County, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of the Clerk of Dominion Public Works, Quebec (Post Office Building), and the Postmaster at Port Daniel, East, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd Dec., 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

F. F.—No. 328—Adeline Gougeon vs Abel Chapman et al.

Seized as belonging to the said Abel Chapman, one of the said defendants.

A lot situate in the City of Montreal; bounded in front by Shearer Street, known as number eight hundred and fifty-five (855), of the official plan and book of reference of the Saint Ann's Ward—with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the THIRTEENTH day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

F, F.—No. 1243,—La Maison de L'Immaculee Conception de Montreal vs. Marie Thibault

A lot situate in Saint Mary's Ward, City of Montreal, formed of the south-west part of a width of fifty to fifty-two feet by a depth of one hundred and four feet, English measure, and more or less, and taken off a lot of land known as number four hundred and seventy-five (475), of the official cadastre of Saint Mary's Ward. Said lot is bounded, as follows: in front by Tansley Street, in rear by lot number four hundred and seventy-six, on the north-east side by the north-east residue of said lot number four hundred and seventy-five, of a width of forty feet, English measure, and on the south-west side by lots numbers four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty and four hundred and seventy-nine, of the said official cadastre—with a house and dependencies thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the THIRTEENTH day of JANUARY next, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. ARTHUR FRANCHERE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 22nd December, 1897.

Good appetite, Restful Sleep Perfect Health and Strength

PRODUCED BY...

VIN MARIANI

"MARIANI WINE"

The Ideal Tonic Stimulant for

BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES

THOUSANDS OF

Physicians, Composers, Authors, Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Artists and others of both sexes testify to this.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Once tried, always relied upon.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.

MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA

ALSO FOR

Gold Lack Sec Champagne

Old Empire Rye Whisky

Come in boys!
Take your choice!
I can suit you every time.
I do not say
I give away,
But my prices are sublime.

Row upon row,
The brands you know
Of liquors pure and prime.
Just come and see
And you will be

Convinced that truth is rhyme.

Ladies, my store
Can hold no more
Groceries of the choicest kind,
And all I sell
At prices well,
Among them you will find.

G. sugar 4½,
Not a cent more,
Though at other places 5.
The best of tea,
At four thirty,
Such bargains can you drive.

Come in and look,
I would fill a book
To quote my prices here.
Give me a call,
I will please you all,
As you can see right here.

Fine table Raisins.. .. ..10c lb
New French Prunes.. .. ..5c lb
Valencia Raisins.. .. ..6½c
Loose Muscatels.. .. ..8c
Lemon and Orange Peels.. .. ..15c
Citron Peel.. .. ..20c
Filiatrault Currants.. .. .. 7c
Finest Ceylon Tea (black).. .. ..40c
Fine Ceylon Tea. (black) 30c
Choicest Japan Tea.. .. ..40c
Very Fine Japan.. .. ..25c
Mexican Sweet Oranges .. ..40c doz.

And all other goods to be found in a first-class store.

A. D. GILLIES,

Grocer and Wine Merchant,
430 St. James St.

Plate Glass Insurance

Lloyd's Insurance Co

Of New York.

Deposit with Canadian Government Policies Covering Glass Against Breakage Issued for One or Three Years LOWEST RATES

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ..of Liverpool
RELIANCE .. .. of Liverpool
BOSTON MARINE .. .. of Boston

Importers granted open policies. Exporters of hay, grain and provisions granted cover to any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BOND

Gen. Agent.
80 St. Francois Xavier Street.

A VERY Merry Xmas.. TO ALL.



Munroe Bros.

2246 St. Catherine St.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT

Christmas and Santa Claus.

One day more and they will be here. But you can do a great deal on that day by buying all your XMAS PRESENTS at OGILVY'S. Our Store is brimful of dainty, pretty and desirable Presents. When out shopping today, don't forget to give us a call. You may see just what you require, so varied are our selections.

Gloves.

We have already published the names of the principal makes of Gloves kept in stock, all of which are reliable and to be depended on for good wear and perfect fit.
Ladies' Gloves, in all the Handsomest New Shades, New Styles, and everything that is fashionable in Glove wear.
Gents' Gloves, Lined or Unlined, a large variety to choose from
Boys' and Girls' Gloves, Lined or Unlined, at moderate prices

Knitted Glove Wear,

For Ladies and Children, in all the Latest Novelties, in Fancy and Tartan and other effects.

Evening Gloves.

A full range of Evening Gloves, in all lengths, in all the new evening shades.
Thus our Glove Department is complete, able to meet the demands for suitable Glove wear for all.

Handkerchiefs.

Come early and buy your Handkerchiefs, for the demand increases every day as Christmas draws nearer. We have still ample supplies to supply every Xmas buyer with the choicest and best Handkerchiefs in the city.
Gents' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Tape Borders, Seconds, 12½c each.
Gents' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched, Seconds, 19c each.
Ladies' Hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, assorted widths of Hem, Seconds, 12½c.
Boys' and Girls' Pictorial Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Pure Linen, 15c and 20c, Cream and White China Silk Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched, from 25c.
Ladies' Embroidered Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 10c up.
Gents' Cream and White Silk Handkerchiefs, 65c to $1.00.
Choice Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, Gents', from 50c up.
Ladies' Plaid Silk Handkerchiefs, 45c each.
And Thousands of other Choice Handkerchiefs, Specials for our Xmas trade.

OPEN LATE TO-NIGHT.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS, MONTREAL.

CLUB SHOE CO.,

SKATING BOOT HEADQUARTERS.

Fine Christmas Offering. Look at the Prices.

Ladies' Nut Brown Beauty	$2.00 and $2.50	Men's Nut Brown Hockey	$2.50
Ladies' Black Club Special	2.00 and 2.50	Men's Black Calf Hockey	2.00
Boys' Chocolate Hockey	1.50 and 2.00	Men's Black Ordinary	1.50
Boys' Black Calf Hockey	1.50 and 2.00	Men's Tan Ordinary	1.50
Men's Nut Brown Club Special	3.25	Men's Racers, Calf, hand-made	2.50
Men's Oxblood and Black	3.00	Ankle Supporters	25c

Those Prices Good Until Christmas.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

CLUB SHOE CO.

2417 St. Catherine St., Cor. Stanley.

On the way to the Rinks.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE of Large Stock of RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS'

BEAUTIFUL - CHRISTMAS - CARDS

Booklets, Children's Toy Books, Pictures, Etc.

The whole of this Fancy Stock Must be Cleared.

JOSEPH FORTIER.

Manufacturing Stationer and Blank Book Maker, 254 St. James Street

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Mercantile, Stationery, Office Requisites and Leather Goods in stock and to order. Printing, Ruling, Binding and Relief Printing. Regalias and Badges to order. A unique line of Burnt Leatner Goods suitable for Holiday Presents, from 50c to $4. Quality of goods UP. Prices DOWN.

JOSEPH FORTIER. - - 254 St, James Street, MONTREAL

A Very MERRY CHRISTMAS To All

IS THE WISH OF

F. LAPOINTE,

—The Acknowledged Lowest
—Priced Furniture House.

1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

16 Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 9 to 16.

90TH YEAR. No. 310. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

IN THE LOCAL CHINATOWN.

A Reporter's Tour Among Laundries.

JOHN AS A SOCIAL ANIMAL.

Fond of His Work and of the Sunday Sohool.

With the smile that was child-like and bland.

—*Bret Harte.*

IT may be remarked in words that are plain, that for ways that are clean, and for temperate living, the heathen Chinee, in Montreal, is peculiar. Nor is he such a heathen as he was. The surroundings of the Montreal Chinaman are unfavorable to the development of the Bret Harte species.

"John," as he is familiarly known to the ubiquitous urchins who most do congregate around the Chinamen's places of business, has become imbued with western civilization.

His unequalled smile is as child-like and bland as ever. He still retains his national dress, which excites the pity of the Englishman in winter and his sneaking envy in the summer. The intercourse of the Chinese with his whiter brother is marked always by a bland smile of deprecation that says as plain as day, "I hope I don't intrude." His whiter brother presumes from the child-like manners of the "Ring-tailed Haythin" that he does not know much. That's where the white man makes a great mistake. John knows a great deal more than he can tell in English—he comes of a reflective race.

Chinamen who emigrate to this country are nearly all from the Province of Canton. Generally they come from the lower ranks of Chinese society, from the peasantry. They are as representative of their country as a batch of Griffintonians or habitants would be of Canada.

"Why did you leave China, Sam?" one of them was asked. Sam replied with an expressive shrug, "Dis countree good, nice; no workee, no cents, in China."

"Well, Sam, when you get rich—much cents—you will go home and be a Mandarin, suppose?"

"Huh?" asked Sam, in such complete astonishment as only a Chinese countenance can convey. As well ask the starving British immigrant if he will sit in the House of Lords when he returns to the Old Country. It is not until John Chinaman has left his native land that he realizes his vast importance among the nations of the world. By the time he has reached his destination he is uncertain as to whether he is a walking plague, a cholera microbe or a man. He forgets that he is a Chinaman.

Between 700 and 800 Chinamen are at present settled in this city, engaged almost to a man, in the washee washee business. The entrance fee of a Chinaman to this country is $50. One laundry will take say $600 per year. Out of this a Chinaman will save about $300. In Montreal, the Chinamen as a rule, are thrifty to a degree, extremely temperate, and of few known bad habits. There is but one Chinawoman and her children in Montreal—Mrs. Song Kee. Conversation with the Chinese is carried on with extreme difficulty.

Montreal Chinamen have many friends. When these celestial children return to their flowery land, one may opine they will place among their Penates and Lares little wooden images with a wide wooden smile and they will call them by the names of those friends. In all his troubles with the customs or law, and they are many and irritating, the Chinaman seeks the help of some of his good friends here, and so in their spiritual troubles.

Much that is interesting and new regarding the character of the Chinese can be gathered from those who know them. A most striking characteristic of these men is their sense of gratitude, and their practical way of showing it. They never miss an opportunity of making substantial presents to their teachers. Some of these are very costly, such as a magnificent table cloth, imported from China, which must have cost some hundreds of dollars, and which was presented to a Sunday School superintendent.

In Sunday School.

The Sunday schooolrooms present a novel appearance. Each Chinaman is taught by a young lady from the Sunday Schools. The pupil bends earnestly over his books plodding assiduously from A to Z of the alphabet, or enunciating pigeon English, "De bird ee sing in de tree," or "Mr. Ah Sing ee hab new 'at." This is the only method of reaching them to teach them the language, and they are very anxious to learn, very industrious, and the young ladies are very patient.

The Chinaman likes singing. He sings lustily. Hymns, songs and solos are sung in English, with an occasional chorus in Chinese. There is more lustiness in the Chinese versions. Prayers, catechisms, etc., are gone through. The teachers are enthusiastic in their self-sacrificing work, and speak highly of the industry and aptitude of their almond-eyed pupils. Throughout the entire Chinese colony the beneficial influence of these Sunday schools is felt.

On the counters of the laundries one finds spelling books from A, B, C, to moral tales for the young—in many respects the mental capacity of the Chinaman is child-like. Outside expressions relating to washing, his knowledge of English is defective. One fact is indelibly fixed in the Chinaman's mind; the English woman is "heap nice gell."

John has an eager eye for the beautiful. The interior of his dwelling is decorated with almanacs and pictures, displaying types of English womanhood—remarkable for brilliancy of coloring and rude graces of form.

"You attend Sunday-school, Mr. Sing?" a Herald man asked one of them in a recent tour among the laundries.

"Yeh, yeh," delightedly.

"You have a lady teacher?"

"Lady—no—gell—nice!"

Artists frequently visit the haunts of the Chinamen to get sketches, and are generally well received, but occasionally the laundrymen view them with marked disapprobation, and regard the sketching operations with angry suspicion, evidently laboring under the impression that the proceeding is fraught with danger from the Custom house.

"What for you do dat; me likee no—not like—bad—bad—what for you do—na, na, na!" they will cry, making frantic efforts to obtain possession of the sketch, eventually subsiding into muttered wailings.

Tom Ah Ling was affability itself. His smile enveloped him. "Belly fine day," said he, airing his English with immeuse pride.

Business was "much good; lots, heap washee."

"You're a big man, Mr. Ling."

"Yeh, yeh; me belly big man; me hab store—londree an' store—me big man."

"Your modesty is only exceeded by your beauty, Mr. Ling."

"Wot dat—me not know?"

"Yeh, me go Amelican Plesbyteleen school—heap nice—she good—Chineeman—berry—heap nice gell," and Mr. Ling smiled capaciously.

"Now, Mister Ling, how do you amuse yourself at night—play, game, lark; good time?"

"What dat?"

"What do you do when no washee, washee?"

"Me play le god."

"What sort of a game is that?"

"Play, play," (energetically). Mr. Ling turned up the whites of his eyes and pointed upwards; then it dawned upon the visitor that the prayer was Mr. Ling's recreation.

In a Laundry.

The interiors of the Chinese laundries are remarkable chiefly for "admired disorder." They are very much alike. In the front shop, behind the counter, is a table—an ironing table—by the walls are shelves containing parcels of laundered articles. The stove supports an inevitable teapot and saucerless cup. Everywhere is scattered "washing" in various stages of cleanliness—or the reverse. In a room or rooms beyond are immense tubs of water, bowls, jars, and scrubbing machines.

There is little to denote the Chinese nationality beyond bills printed in Chinese characters, hanging from the wall.

"What does that mean?" asked the reporter of one Chinaman, pointing on the porter to one Chinaman, pointing to an immense placard on the wall, covered with hieroglyphics.

"Him? Him, new year—good— nice—year—new year—clad."

"Happy New Year?"

"Yeh, yeh," and the proud possessor rubbed his long fingers gleefully.

"What did you do in your own country, Mister Chong Long—at home—China?"

Chong Long shrugged his shoulders.

"Did you work?"

"Yeh, yeh."

"What at?"

"Me sit, yeh, yeh, sit all day—all night."

"H'm, you were a loafer you mean?"

"Do you want to go back to China?"

"No, no," Chong Long shook his head vigorously—"no work—not make a cent there—here good—lots cent."

Mr. Chong Long illustrated his meaning on a counting machine, a square frame filled with wooden balls, threaded on wire, such as children use in kindergarten schools.

As far as can be learned about the social life of the Chinaman here, sitting down seems to be the favorite amusement. Little as people imagine, the average Chinaman has a keen sense of the dignities and conventionalities of life. His feelings are very human, but he lacks expression. His disposition is phlegmatic. A few smoke tobacco. Opium smoking is seldom indulged in and drinking still less. The Oriental dwells in constant fear of custom and police and health department officers. The houses are dingy, but cleanly as a rule. Soapsuds flavor the atmosphere and the Chinaman likes warmth. He cuts his own hair and trains his pigtail with all the solicitude of a tender parent. His religious views are simple and untroubled by the higher criticism. He can appreciate humor—in his own language.

In many respects the conduct of the Montreal Chinese colony affords examples worthy to be followed by the more "civilized" westerner, notably in that of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors—on which follow thrift, health and happiness, even though it be in a laundry.

NEW ANAESTHETIC.

A Substance That Takes All the Sting Out of the Severest Burns.

A new step forward is believed to have been taken in that successful war with pain which many observers believe will be the predominant feature during the next century of the advance of physics. Two scientific men in Munich, named Eichhorn and Heinz, who are devoted to medical research, think they have discovered a new anaesthetic of singular power.

It is a preparation of benzomethylic ether, for which they publish the formula and to which they give the name of "orthoform." They maintain as a result of careful experiment that it will, if used in the form of a powder, in a few minutes extinguish the pain of deep burns, at present the despair of surgeons. The relief lasts for many hours, and the application can be renewed with safety from time to time, orthoform being so little poisonous that when a patient suffering from a terrible form of ulcer had been sprinkled for a week and pain for that time suspended no evil result could be observed. Indeed, it has been administered in large doses to arrest the frightful pain of cancer in the stomach without injury to the patient.

So many of these anaesthetics are now written about that it is well to be suspicious, but there is good evidence for the truth of this story, and the discoverers, it will be noticed, do not claim for the new drug, as quacks always do, any curative effect except such as must always follow a cessation of nervous disturbance. It is the pain of a large burn, not the actual injury, which kills.—London (Eng.) Spectator.

THE PRINCE'S FAITH IN SCIENCE.

It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature the effect need not be described. The Prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon Playfair, it is related, were standing near a cauldron containg lead, which was boiling at white heat.

"Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said the doctor.

"Certainly," replied the Prince.

"Will you then place your hand in the boiling metal and ladle out a portion of it?"

"Do you tell me to do this?" said the Prince.

"I do," replied the doctor.

The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury.

SHOPPING IN BIG STORES.

Christmas Crowds Looking For Gifts.

NOT MUCH SHOPLIFTING.

Wisdom Of the Small Boy Regarding What Parcels Contain.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.

—*Chapman.*

Trampling on each other, pulling, pushing, eager and intent on preparation for the yuletide festivities, crowds fill the down-town and up-town stores from morning until night, and into the ight, for the tremendous business being done takes more time than the sun is willing to allow. As each day brings Christmas nearer the crowds will increase. The trampling will be more fierce and corn medicines will have a big run; the pushing and pulling and jerking will become more desperate as each one realizes that if Tom, Dick or Harry, Molly, Jane or the baby is to be remembered something must be found, and that quickly.

All are equal in the big stores. A woman in sealskins, her shell-like, delicate ears studded with brilliant gems, is pushed aside by a red-cheeked Irishwoman with a basket on her arm, but does not notice it. It is the bargain-hunting frenzy. Children, half walking and half dragged by worried parents, run hither and thither and buy this trinket or that toy with pennies saved, the lump of money probably increased by some fond father who realizes that Christmas comes but once a year. The mother smiles when her boy admires a drum with which the stores abound, and says that perhaps Santa Claus will buy it for him.

Whole blocks of windows with alluring displays of almost everything imaginable to catch the youthful fancy or the feminine eye are to be found, and at times newsboys, or perhaps their less fortunate and more ragged brothers, stop to gaze, blowing on their cold fingers to keep them warm.

And on all this the proprietor looks with a satisfied smile, declaring that verily prosperity is again abroad in the land, and that the sales of '96 weren't knee-high to those of '97.

There is a less sentimental side, for mingled with the crowd are to be found women and men who would like to obtain goods without the formality of paying. For the most part they are of the gentler sex, their capacious sleeves and skirts offering an easy means of concealment for even a bolt of cloth. Rings and small trinkets are pilfered most, although it is reported that the arts of shop-lifting and pocket-picking are being less practiced this year than during the corresponding season of preceding years. In this may be seen the hand of Chief Detective Carpenter. Those familiar with the faces of the men who compose the city's corps of sleuths and the private detectives employed by the stores, recognize in the broad-shouldered fellows who tirelessly and seemingly without aim or interest wander about the thronged aisles the men who are doing his bidding—looking for thieves, with orders to arrest those whose presence in a crowd never means good.

There are several well-known local shoplifters now rusticating in St. Vincent de Paul, who have been cleared out of the way during the past year, but their absence from their old haunts is not regretted. Two noted female shop thieves, dressed in the height of fashion, were wont to parade through the big stores as if they intended to invest a few thousands in diamonds, but made their exit, the police say, with skirts and sleeves lined with valuables, having paid for a spool of thread or some such trifle.

"It is the new ones we have to fear," said one of the best-known store detectives to a Herald reporter. "It is easy enough to watch those we know—the professionals—but the young ones, new in the business and unsuspected, work the most damage. I have detected girls not over twelve years old, in theft, and let them go with a warning. They are worse during the Christmas season. They are poor for the most part, and the general spirit of gaiety and good-feeling seems to make them desperately endeavor to have some enjoyment and prosperity themselves."

Juvenile Montreal has been carefully counting the days till Christmas, and knows that the great day is but seven days away. The twelve-year-old who was innocent and gullible last year or the year before, looks extremely wise and superior when his baby sister prattles about Santa Claus and his trip down the chimney. He knows why his mother guards a certain closet so carefully and has made shrewd guesses as to the gifts that will fall to his lot.

"My mamma," announced a west-end youngster, "needn't tell me"—great and proud stress on the "me"—"that she brought a card-table home last night, when I saw one of the runners sticking out of the paper."

"Huh," rejoined his companion, aged eight; "the guvner brought home a square package this very afternoon and says to my mother, careless-like:—'Mary, I have brought that cigar-box you wanted.' What do you think happened then? The thing began to play 'Home, Sweet Home,' and the guvner laughed fit to kill. He'll try to make me believe that Santa Claus brought it, but that gag won't work."

Incidentally, the paterfamilias is lolling in the lap of affection and attention. His daughter, whose silk dress is not quite the latest thing in the market, solicitously warms his slippers and inquires anxiously after his cough; her brother talks about the hard work at school and, after the manner of one weighted down with cares, lets out that he intends to persevere and amount to something; even the old gentleman's life companion is a little more agreeable—a trifle more anxious about that cough. At all of which the object of these wiles winks unto himself, for he knows about the silk dress, he knows that his son would like a watch and that "mother" would look so much better in a sealskin jacket than her present one.

THE MAORIS BECOMING EXTINCT.

The Maoris of New Zealand seem to be doomed to extinction in spite of the fact that all the conditions surrounding them appear to be favorable to their survival. The quarrel between the races is ended, and large tracts of land are reserved for them. Their young men are educated, 90 per cent. of them being able to read and write. Their chiefs in may cases derive large incomes from rents of land, and are represented in the Legislature. A great Maori college stands at Te Auti, Hawke's Bay, and not a few of the cleverer Maori youths have passed through the classes of the New Zealand University. And yet, says the Australasian Review of Reviews, "the Maoris, under that mysterious law which makes a colored race vanish before the breath of the all-conquering white are passing away." A conference of educated Maoris was held a short time ago, and papers were read on the condition and prospects of the race. These are now published in pamphlet form, and make a very melancholy bit of literature. It is declared that 90 per cent. of educated Maoris go back from their schools to mere savagery. The race, these representatives Maoris declare, is lower both in morals and in vitality than it has ever yet been, and threatens to perish. Yet phisically and intellectually the Maori is— or was—the finest colored race in the southern hemisphere.

AT THE CITY HALL

What is Going on Among the Aldermen.

City Clerk David has received a reply to the letter written by him, under instructions from the Council, to the Militia Department, asking an explanation of the Government's intention to expropriate part of St. Helen's Island. The Government has the power to take a portion of the island when it is required for military purposes, and the reply yesterday stated that the Militia Department now required for military purposes the part about to be expropriated. As the piece of land in question has not been used much by the public the inconvenience to citizens will be small.

The New Fire Engine.

The new fire engine La France, which was ordered by the city some time ago from an Elmira, N.Y., firm, is expected here the first week in January. Chief Benoit received a letter from the firm yesterday saying that the last coat of paint had been put on and that the engine would be ready for shipment in a few days.

A Queer Idea.

The Mayor has been notified that some of the bills affecting the city would come up before the Private Bills Committee at Quebec on Friday evening. It has been thought that these measures would have been reached before that time, but the Mayor has been wired to attend Friday evening. Christmas Eve, the Mayor says, is a remarkable time to bring on such important bills, and he cannot see how they can get them through before adjournment.

Won't Be a Morgue.

The old Victoria Medical School on Pine avenue will not be converted into a morgue, as was suggested by some of the members of the Health Committee. The proposition caused a little consternation among the people living in the immediate locality, but the sisters of Hotel Dieu have come to the relief of the anxious ones. The Sisters had a mortgage for $15,000 on the property against Laval University, and when they learned of the deadhouse scheme they cancelled the mortgage and took over the property.

To Protect the Firemen.

With the beginning of the New Year the firemen of the city will receive only ninety-seven per cent. of their salaries, the remaining three per cent. being devoted to the Firemen's Benevolent Association. A fund for this purpose was established some time ago by the Council voting $10,000, but the subscriptions from the firemen, only one dollar each, did not bring it up very rapidly. The money cannot be drawn upon for any purpose until it has reached $25,000, and it is in order to hasten the time when the treasury shall contain this amount that the larger sums will be retained from the salaries of the employes of the department. A bill defining the powers of the association is now before the Legislature at Quebec, and has the support of nearly all the members of the Council.

ANARCHISM IN SPAIN.

When, in 1873, King Amadeo vacated the throne, the republic was proclaimed, and the Carlists began their attempt to grasp the reins, Bakunin, the father of anarchism, thought Spain was a good country in which to make an attempt to introduce his theories. A paper called the Condenado was started, with the motto, "Atheism, Anarchism, and Communism." Soon the Red International had 674 clubs in Spain, with about 300,000 members. February 13, 1873, the mob rose in Barcelona, March 8 in Alcoy, where frightful massacres took place, and July 12 the famous rebellion of Carthagena began. The authorities were so much taken by surprise that a large part of the fleet fell into the hands of the Reds. The insurrection was not crushed until January, 1874.

In 1883 the Anarchists stirred again, this time in Andalusia, where the burned and pillaged villages, and poisoned cattle. In the churches candles filled with dynamite were exploded, and twenty-two murders were recorded in ten days. The movement was guided by the mysterious "Black Hand," from Cadiz. In 1884 seven of the Anarchists fell into the hands of the authorities, and were executed. They were revered as martyrs by their comrades, and bomb-throwing followed to avenge them. In the House of Parliament, in the Ministry of Finance, and in the streets of Madrid, explosions did much harm in 1887.

In 1885, 400 Anarchists took possession of Yerez and tried to storm the jail, but were defeated by the cavalry and infantry in the place. At the same time attempts were made in Cadiz and Bilbao. One hundred and eighteen Anarchists were arrested, and their comrades tried to frighten the judges by the throwing of bombs, killing several people. September, 1893, a bomb was thrown at Martinez Campos, just returned from Africa. His horse was killed, and he was slightly wounded himself. The would-be assassin was executed, but his comrades avenged him by throwing two bombs among the people in the Liceo Theatre at Barcelona, killing twenty-two and wounding forty. Canovas was also attacked, but the bombs exploded prematurely, wounding the Anarchists who threw them. The attacks upon the church procession, and the murder of Canovas are still in everybody's mind. Canovas used to joke about his first escape, saying that statesmen were rather benefitted than hurt by bomb-throwers.—Rome Tribuna.

CAROLS SUNG AT CHRISTMASTIDE.

Quaint Old Songs That Were Once Used.

TO CELEBRATE THE SEASON.

The Origin of the Custom—Earliest Christmas Carols.

At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

—*Tusser.*

Christmas carols have formed a part of the Christmas celebration from the earliest times, and they still survive, although not in the virulent form of the olden time when well-to-do citizens were aroused, at night by bands of strolling singers, who made the night hideous and expected to be rewarded for their unearthly noises. To-day the custom exists in the carols which are sung in the churches on Christmas day and Christmas Sunday, and in the productions the composers which litter the counters of the music sellers during the weeks of December.

Those who like to go back to the very earliest times to find the root of anything say that the Christmas carol has its origin in the "gloria in excelsis," the song with which the angels hailed the birth of the Redeemer in the fields near Bethlehem. The first Christmas carol was:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good will toward men."

"As soon," says Jeremy Taylor "as these blessed choristers had sung their Christmas carol and taught the church a hymn to put into their office forever on the anniversary of this festivity, the angels returned to heaven.

There has been no Christmas carol to rival this, the first of the hymns in praise of the nativity, and most of the Christmas carols depend not only upon the beauty of the music but upon the consideration given to their meaning. It is this that makes the rudest carol that ever flung its notes upon the still air, impressive and dignified.

The word carol itself is derived from "cantare," to sing, and "rola," an interjection of joy. Although during late years it has been applied almost entirely to Christmas songs, it formerly was applied to any song sung upon an occasion of festival or rejoicing.

Earliest Christmas Carols.

The practice itself as applied to religious commemoration has existed since the first ages of the church. It is frequently mentioned in the apostolic writings and the celebrated letter of the younger Pliny to the Emperor Trajan in the seventh year of the century, mentions, among the habits of primitive Christians, their assembling at stated times "to sing among themselves, alternately, a hymn to Christ as God."

As early as the thirteenth century Christmas carols were sung in England. Among the Harleian manuscripts in the British museum is a Christmas carol which begins:

Nay, Ivy! nay, it shall not be I wys;
Let Holly hafe the maystry, as the manner wys
Holly stond in the halle, fayre to behold;
Ivy stond without the dore; she ys ful sore a cold.

They were popular in the fourteenth century, and as early as the fifteenth century collections of these songs were published. The purely religious carol, however, seems to be due to the Puritans. These enemies of all mirth, even religious mirth, found the practice of carol singing deeply rooted in the popular mind, and to make the songs as harmless as possible adapted the ancient airs to strange religious ballads.

Few of the old ballads yet survive, having been driven out by the more polished compositions of later times. One of the most popular began:—

The moon shines bright, and the stars give light,
A little before the day.
And wanders on somewhat after the following unconnected fashion:—

Awake! Awake! Good people all!
Awake! and you shall hear
How Christ our Lord died on the cross,
For those He loved so dear.

In Fifty-eight Stanzas.

It then proceeds to tell the story in fifty-eight stanzas of equal poetical merit, concluding with:—

My song is done, and I must be gone,
I can stay no longer here;
God bless you all, both great and small,
And send you a happy new year.

Many collections of these old ballads have been published. One of the oldest contains this, from which an extract is given to show the familiar tone with which the old writers treated the incidents of sacred story:—

Mary that may she sang lullay and sore did weepe,
To kepe she sawght full fast a bowte her son fro cold;
Joseph seyd, wiff, my joy, my leff, say what ye wolde
No thing my spouse is in this howse unto my pay!
My son a kyng that made all thyng lyth in hay.

Another of the same type begins:—

Joseph was an old man,
And an old man was he,
And he married Mary,
Queen of Galilee.

Another strange wild ballad begins:—

I saw three ships come sailing in,
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;
I saw three ships come sailing in,
On Christmas day in the morning.

One of them relates how the boy Jesus, having asked His mother permission to go and play, receives it, accompanied with the injunction:—

And let me hear of no complaint
At night when you come home.

Jesus as a Child.

He went out and asked the permission of the other children to join in their games, which they refused on the ground of His having been "born in an ox's stall"—they being "lords' and ladies' sons."

Jesus, in distress, returns to His home and tells His mother of it, when she answers:—

Though you are but a maiden's child
Thou art the Christ, the king of Heaven
And the Savior of them all.
Born in an ox's stall,

Carols are still sung in the country districts of England by boys in smock frocks with ribbons tied to their hats and shoulders. An American traveller a year or so ago reports that this was the carol he heard sung by the party of singers:—

Greet another Christmas morning,
Pass the mug of good brown ale,
Pomps and vanities a-scorning,
Christians pull the devil's tail.
Gentles all, come broach a barrel,
To the health of our good Squire,
When you hear our Christmas carol
Don't forget the parish choir.

It is really a kind of begging, for the singers are invariably fed in the kitchen and given some little presents, whereupon, after having eaten and drank their fill, they depart to the next house.

In London, bands of street singers go through the streets on Christmas eve and sing under the windows of the more prosperous people, and they are almost always rewarded by the gift of small coins, although the songs are never worth hearing, and are always badly sung.

Carols have not the same popularity in other countries that they have in England. The Noels are sung in France, however, at Christmas-tide, and the wanderings of the Italian pifferari are of much the same character.

The Lodges.

Court St. Jude.

Court St. Jude, No. 5,889, held its regular half-yearly meeting in Richmond Hall, on December 2, when the following officers were elected for the next year:—P.C. R., Bro. D. Forbes; C.R., Bro. A. Neal; S.C.R., Bro. J. Parsons; treasurer, Bro. J. Feild; secretary, Bro. J. Butt; assistant secretary, Bro. A. O. Gee; S. Woodward, Bro. J. Telling; J. Woodward, Bro. H. Richardson; S. Beadle, Bro. W. Murdock; J. Beadle, Bro. H. Ingram, jr.; trustees, Bros. D. Stoba, J. Renolds, T. Ingram; auditors, C. Hamshire, F. Powell, J. Cole; medical officer, Dr. Spiers.

Juvenile Committee—P.C.R., Bro. J. Feild; P.C.R., Bro. A. Owen Gee; P.C.R., Bro. J. Butt; P.C.R., Bro. J. Renolds; P.C.R., Bro. W. Murdock; P.C.R., Bro. E. Hannah; C.R., Bro. A. Neal; S.C.R., Bro. J. Parsons; Bro. J. Chatterton.

Court Outremont, I.O.F.

Court Outremont, No. 1,280, I.O.F., held their annual election of officers at Fairmount School, Montreal Annex. The selection made was as follows:—Bro. J. A. Mackline, chief ranger; T. Wallace, V.C. R.; W. C. Hall, recording secretary; A. M. Weston, financial secretary; J. Waterson, treasurer; E. A. Clendenning, chaplain; H. Champ, S.W.; J. E. West, J.W.; F. C. Lowe, S.B.; A. Hughes, J.B.; F. Hyde, C.D., H.C.R.; Dr. Henderson, court physician. The installation will take place on the 6th of January, 1898, at Unity Hall, Wellington street. The court has met with great success for the past twelve months.

Court D'Iberville.

At the last meeting of Court d'Iberville, No. 629, Canadian Order of Foresters, held at Ste. Cunegonde, the following officers were elected for the year 1898:—Alfred Gervais, chief ranger; Moise Courtemanche, vice chief ranger; J. O. Ducharme, financial secretary; E. P. Vibert, minute secretary; S. F. Courtemanche, treasurer; Edmond Voyer, orator; Napoleon Touchette, senior woodward; F. X. Barbeau, junior woodward; Simeon Proulx, senior beadle; Joseph Brissette, junior beadle; J. U. Lalonde, physician.

New Westmount Lodge.

A new lodge of the I.O.O.F. will be opened in Westmount about the end of January next with fifty charter members The name of the new lodge will be Star of Westmount. A public meeting will be held in Elm Hall, Elm avenue, Westmount, early in January, where all information will be given to those wishing to join.

K. of P.

Damascus Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias met last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—C.C., Kt. P. C. Miller; V.C., Kt. Geo. C. Rough; prelate, Kt. Geo. F. Barker; M. of W., Kt. R. Gentleman; K.R.S., Kt. M. J. Baker; M. of F., Kt. J. R. Bain (P.C.); M. of E., Kt. J. Grant Cornell; M. of A., Kt. A. Rhodes; I.G., Kt. J. E. Scott; O.G., Kt. F. H. Curtis; trustee (for three years), Kt. Geo. S. Wilson; physician, Kt. W. E. Deeks, M.D. The installation will take place at the next regular convocation to be held January 14th, 1898.

Sons of Scotland.

Invergordon Camp of the Sons of Scotland met in Elm Hall last night and elected the following officers:—Chief, Andrew Shearer. past chief, Wm. McArthur; chieftain, J. A. McDougall; chaplain, R. H. Morrison; recording secretary, John Oman; financial secretary, G. S. Bolton; treasurer, James Morrison; marshal, John Watson; standard-bearer, J. Heggie; senior guard, A. M. Ross; junior guard, George Booth.

A. O. U. W.

Rushbrook Lodge, No. 3, A.O.U.W., at a meeting on Monday evening elected these officers for the ensuing year: Master Workman, Hy. Ed. Hannah; foreman, Robt. G. Noel; overseer, M. J. Markell; receiver, Thos. P. Hunt; recorder, W. Basham; financier, Geo. Wm. Vaux; guide, F. J. Bryan; inside watchman, E. J. Christmas; outside watchman, N. McMahon; trustee, Geo. Block; representative to Grand Lodge, Geo. Block; alternat do., Albert Tattersall; medical examiners, Drs. Griffith, Ross, Reed and Wilson.

CHRISTMAS BELLS

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolves from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

But in despair I bowed my head,
"There is no peace on earth," I said,
"For hate is strong
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep.
"God is not dead, nor doth he sleep,
The wrong shall fail,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth good will to men!

—Longfellow.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR.

What the Charitable Societies Are Doing.

NO NEED TO GO HUNGRY.

Special Preparations Made to Mark the Holiday.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for meeting charity.

—*Shakespeare.*

When the bells are ringing out the refrain, "Peace on Earth, and Good Will Toward Men," and the air is filled with sounds of rejoicing, it is but fitting that the wants of the poor should be attended to, when He whose birth all this rejoicing commemorates made the poor His especial care. Not that they should be left to look after themselves the rest of the year. Far from that. But at this season especial attention should be paid the poor by those more favored with this world's goods, so that they too may have cause for rejoicing. Private charity does much in this aspect, which is not known to the busy, hustling world. Public institutions do their share of the good work, and supply what is too often lacking—a good substantial meal.

Several of the charitable institutions make a practice of giving a good Christmas dinner to all who care to go and partake. The Old Brewery Mission, which has been noted for its good work ever since its inception, will make Christmas a day to be remembered by many a poor unfortunate. From 2.30 to 4.30 dinner will be served to all who come to seek aid. The dinner will be a first-class one, consisting of turkey and other meats, with vegetables and wholesome desserts, supplemented with fruit. The hall where the table will be spread will be decorated with bunting and flowers, and the table will be decorated with large bouquets. Besides this some fifty or sixty families will receive baskets of provisions, and will spend a joyful day at home.

Nor is this all the Brewery Mission will do for the needy. Some time next week a day will be set apart for the children, and besides a good dinner the little ones will have a Christmas tree, and a present will be suspended there for each of them.

The Salvation Army Lighthouse, Joe Beef's canteen, as it is often called, will not make any special spread on Saturday, on account of the elaborate preparations made by the Old Brewery Mission. Instead they are making arrangements to have a treat for New Year's day. So that the holiday season for the destitute will be spread over as long a time as possible.

The Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, 689 to 693 Dorchester Street, in addition to the excellent work done during the year, gives a special dinner on Christmas day, and all who come may partake. In this way many a heart is made glad. On Saturday, long tables will be spread in the dining-hall, and will be loaded down with good substantial food. Dinner will be served twice, at 12 o'clock and at 1 o'clock, as the hall is not large enough to accommodate at one time the crowd that usually finds its way to the refuge. The inmates at the home at Longue Pointe and at the Moore House also receive very special attention at this holiday season.

St. George's Society is arranging for their usual distribution to English families. All day to-morrow from 9 o'clock in the morning till late at night, any English family which is in want, can procure materials for a good substantial dinner by calling at St. George's Home, 139 St. Antoine Street.

St. Andrew's Home, 403 Aqueduct Street, takes a different way of providing charity. Instead of giving a free dinner to all who come, the Home officials keep on the lookout throughout the year for deserving Scotch poor, and give aid as it is required. When Christmas comes these people receive a special attention. This afternoon about 75 families received the material for a good Christmas dinner at St. Andrew's Home. Each family was given a turkey, vegetables, oatmeal, etc.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, 691 Dorchester street, has a weekly distribution of fuel and food during the winter months. This distribution is held on Wednesdays, when all deserving poor can get coal and food, such as bread, vegetables, etc. During Christmas week meat is added to the list of foods, and on Wednesday afternoon before 5.30 o'clock 97 families had received aid in this way.

CHRISTMAS AT RIVERSEDGE.

By HARRIET PRSCOTT SPOFFORD.

THEY had been out in the sharp icy weather till the light waned, a part of them in the ice-boats on the river, a part of them curling on the overflowed and frozen meadows. Now they had lent a hand and joined the men, hauling home the yule log; and, as they came, ruddy and laughing, and thronged into the house that was hung with the Christmas green, the warm and spicy atmosphere seemed like that of another world, and Fidelia Searles, standing there in the soft white crepe, and holding a spray of waxen mistletoe berries and leaves, seemed a being belonging to that other world, and not to this glowing and boisterous one of the out-door weather.

She was very fair, tall, with masses of pale hair, with great grey eyes under black brows and lashes, and with a mouth, that, when it curved in a rare sweet smile, wore something like a glorified gravity. She was the Murray Douglas' governess; and every one marvelled at not having before discovered that she was also a beauty.

Every one, that is to say, but the Bleeckhers. Archibald had known it a long while. And so had his sisters, the very elegant and well-born Anna and Helena Bleeckher, and they had done all in their power, after his repeated visits at Riversedge, to make their brother Archie of a different mind, by persistent assertion regarding the limp and washed-out creature the Mrs. Murray Douglas was always putting forward. Mrs. Murray Douglas was a woman of fads, they said; and the idea of her making a friend and expecting them to make a companion of her governess! But the Misses Bleeckher had independent fortunes of their own; and their brother lived in chambers and at the club, and, as their life and pleasures were independent of him, he felt that his views need not materially affect their happines. And one of his views was that Fidelia Searles was the loveliest woman on earth; and another was that it was expected of him to marry a fortune and a name, and his double estate with the resources of the Van Dens or the St. Johns or the De Puys, and still another, and perhaps the most exhaustive view of all, was that there had never been a woman in the family, from its original Eve, that had earned money in any way, and, in fact, that a marriage with Mrs. Murray Douglas' governess, and paid companion was an undesirable descent for one of the great and mighty Bleeckhers.

Nevertheless, Fidelia Searles' sweetness and beapty were a magnet that drew him wherever he might be. An invitation from Mrs. Murray Douglas was something for which he went out of his way; and when the family were in town, the lovely governess could never go out with the children, but Archie Bleeckher knew it, and was walking in that direction too. Sometimes he went so far as to call. Frequently he sent her flowers. What the result of his attentions might be upon the feelings of the young woman who found herself surrounded by them. he did not pause to consider. He knew he was in love with her—perhaps she knew it, too. But he had never told her; and as to her sentiment in regard to him, the perfect repose of her breeding forbade him to guess.

She had come down now after superintending the dressing of the children's tree in the great drawing room of the old house, and, then, to save time, dressing herself for dinner; and she had been making the five o'clock tea in the smaller chintz drawing-room, where the gay party burst in like a troop of Bacchantes, and brought the frosty smell of the christmas weather with them.

Mrs. Murray Douglas had been assisting her at the tree, after the servants had done all they could, with Mr. Gabor Vesalenyi, as he had been introduced; and they had remained a long while under the shade of the fragrant boughs talking together, while Fidelia was in her own room. The conversation was apparently satisfactory and agreeable; and when Miss Searles came down, he returned from a quick walk in the garden-paths, and asked her for a cup of tea; and, sitting before the fire, he spoke to her more freely than he had done before of his hopes and plans, having on previous occasions told her of his home in the mountain regions of a Hungarian principality, and of the wide lands to whose wild people he was endeavoring to bring the civilization which he had himself come over here to study. "An old name, lands, resources, rank," he said; "over here they are regarded as baubles, as play-things. But we —many of us—we know that they are burdens, that they are trusts,—that their possessions involve the whole of fate to many others. The women we marry—they are not among the great ladies, wearing jewels, titles, playing life away—they are bread-givers, torch-bearers; they reach down a hand to help others up."

"They must be happy," Fidelia said.

"I am considered revolutionary," he had said to Mrs. Murray Douglas that afternoon. "I am not in good odor at court, and live almost entirely at Vesalenyi. We are neighbors over the hills across the forests. We have friends. The mesaliance, of which you speak, would not occasion my wife or myself inconvenience, And, au reste, there is no other equality in marriage than that of love and goodness. I would make my wife happy." And his proud and rugged face had glowed, and she had felt the warmth of his heart in the pressure of his hand.

He had set down his own cup now, and was carrying another to Miss Bleeckher, and giving Fanny Forbes' furs to the servant.

"There isn't a man in the room," murmured Helena Bleeckher under her voice, "with that air of his. You rather like being waited on by a prince?"

"What prince is this?"

"Why, the Vesalenyi there."

"Oh, come off," said Fanny, who loved to shock the Bleeckhers, feeling it not impossible on the cards that she might one day marry their brother Archibald. "A prince, is he? This tea is of a strenght equal to that I exerted in hauling the log. Will there be presents for us on the tree? Dear me, I have earned mine."

"Yes, a prince. It isn't generally known," said Anna, "but Archibald says the Murray Douglases have been entertained by him on his estates. There was some great victory of a wolf hunt, and there was a royal breakfast——"

"The genuine article. What is he doing here, then?

"Studying social questions," said Miss Bleeckher, with a superior air. " wonder could I have some cream."

"Oh! One of the great nobles,—sense of responsibility—tremendous radical in theory,—improving the condition of people—and wringing a gold mine out of them all the same. Perhaps he had come over here for another sort of gold mine,—the American wife and her bank account. I shouldn't mind being a princess myself. As far as looks go, he's not half bad. A sort of centaur——"

"He doesn't need more gold mines. All you and I have together wouldn't make a ripple in his wealth."

"You've looked the situation over pretty well, Anna Bleekher."

"There isn't any situation," said Anna, calmly. "We may be all we choose to consider ourselves; but to the great nobles we are still the canaille which our grandfathers were. And great nobles do not marry in the canaille."

"Anna Bleeckher! It takes you to say the pleasant thing! You may be all the canaille you please. But Helena and Archie and Louise and I are the sovereign people. Does Doctor Steele over there look like canaille?,Does Mrs. Vanslieken? Goodness, we must really go and dress! The old frump with the wonderful altar-cloth has come down—Mrs. Murray Douglas does surround herself with a queer lot——"

"She is the seventh daughter, or has an astral body, or something of the sort."

"How much you know! Oh, there is Fidelia Searles——"

"I should think you were intimate."

"I should like to be, the lovely thing!"

"Well!" said Miss Bleeckher, lifting her eyebrows.

"But I don't believe Archie will allow me the chance," said Fanny Forbes. And Miss Bleeckher felt round for her lorgnon to give her a stare, but couldn't find it, and moved off majestically, with her impedimenta on her arm.

The falling fire sent a red blaze through the room that had emptied itself, at last, of nearly every one but Mrs. Beardsley, a spare dark woman, whose eyes, when they were open, were now a shadow and now flashes of green fire. Just now they closed, as she nodded, dropping her jewelled altar-piece on which she had said there was no time to lose. Fidelia sat there, too, in a window seat, looking out at the splendor of the quickly-fallen night, where the stars seemed to shake in the wind. A hand lifted the curtain that had shielded her, and a flame of the firelight reddened the pane and shut out the night, and overlay her white gown till she was rosier than the rose.

"This firelight," said Archie Bleeckher, "makes a man feel what a thing a home would be with a woman he loved in it. What a color the fire gives you—or is it—I wish it were a blush!"

"If you had ever blushed you would know it is an unkind wish," she replied.

"I dare say I have had plenty of reason to blush. But I am not altogether so shameless as you imply. I notice you do not make room for me."

"Do you know—every one is dressing for dinner, and it is already late."

"So much the better. I have not had an hour with you,—and I came down here for nothing else. You were not on the ice;—and I had meant to have you in my ice-boat, and have the wind take the sail before another could step aboard, and know what it would be to be flying off alone with you through space."

"It would be very uncanny," said Fidelia looking up and wondering a little where the charm had gone out of those dark eyes, out of the smile, the smile that had used to make the face radiant.

"It would be heaven!"

"I fancy I was nearer heaven while dressing the great Christmas tree for the children."

"And you can endure, can enjoy that slavery?"

"I do not find it slavery."

"I suppose you fancy too, that you love the children."

"It does not require much fancy."

"Love! I don't believe you know what it means!"

"It does not signify," said Fidelia, rising. It occurred to her, just hen, that she had from time to time, heard a great deal of this sort of talk that never arrived anywhere.

"Stay a moment! Why should you say that? It may—signify—all the wohld to me!"

"No, indeed, nothing."

"Fidelia!" leaning lower. "Have you any idea how beautiful you are!"

"That also does not signify," she said, and she gently moved by him.

"Your heart is adamant!" he exclaimed. "You tread mine under your feet."

"It has never been placed under my feet," she said(a little amazed at herself as she paused. "Your words remind me of the flies that hover round a flame without ever alighting."

"Fidelia!"

But she was gone. The blaze had dropped into a bed of coals; Mrs. Beardsley's eyes were wide open, and the servants were lighting the candles. There was nothing to do but go and dress. As he met Vesalenyi on the staircase he had half the mind to turn about his head; but he heard him presntly playineg some hunting music of Schumann's, and went on, less unwillingly.

The hunting music, however, broke off rather sharply. The player saw Fidelia locking at Mrs. Beardsley's work, and joined her. It was a wonderful scarf of jewels, the strong white silk net being embroidered in flourishes and large designs of gold thread, to which some Hebrew characters gave an oriental and cabalistic effect, and the jewels—which were a tribute she had levied on all the accumulation of old and broken rings and pins and fineries among her world wide friends —were fastened on the great petals in the heart of the wide blossoms, a high light on the leaves, wandering in and out the intricacies of texts, topazes, aquamarines, amethysts, garnets, sparks, yellow pearls; the whole a sheet of splendor. Mrs. Beardsley left it in their hands, saying she must have a breath of air, and throwing on a cloak that lay in the hall, she stepped out upon the terrace, and paused a moment listening to the bells that were ringing in the Christmas eve from the village down the river. When she presently passed the window she looked in and saw the two still sitting there, Fidelia bent forward and gazing at her. She could only conjecture what they were saying. "I suppose," she said to herself, "if I put my mind on it I should know. It's hardly worth the effort. But I like the man. He loves humanity. As for Archie Bleeckher, he loves himself." She saw Fidelia turn quickly to her companion with a sweet and long and searching look. And then she passed on. When she again crossed the window and glanced in, the two were standing together, and there was such a light on their faces as she could not remember to have seen before; and there was a cluster of people coming in at the lower doors, and she knew dinner was about to be announced.

They were quite at the other end of the table at dinner, which was not the function the Christmas banquet itself was to be, with the children waiting upstairs for their tree; and Mrs. Beardsley's great eyes did not fairly take in the people who were interesting her till she saw Fidelia standing against the dark background of the forest tree with its great star glittering over her head, while Vesalenyi passed her the last of the gifts to distribute, which Mrs. Beardsley observed she did as a young queen might do. And then she led the children in their shrill choral, Mr. Vesalenyi playing for them at the piano, and the maids came and swept the little people off with their treasures.

"It's as good as German favors with a nouveau riche," said Fanny Forbes. "What was your loot, Maria?" as she held up her own jewelled stick-pin, "Look at Anna's prayer-book, if you please. If those are not sixteenth century covers, may I guess again !"

"You seem so slangy, Fanny !"

"Seems, madame,—nay, I am ! As well be out of the world as not of the world. I assure you I can talk English, though, as well as the Prince yonder. What are they going to do now ? Ghost stories ? Oh, fine !"

"Mrs. Beardsley is going to do some sort of ghost business," said Archie, crossing the room to them.

"Who is this Mrs. Beardsley?" asked Mrs. Vanslicken, lifting her glass.

"It's not so easy to say who she is——" began Anna.

"As what she is," said Archie. "You can call her a hypnotist, or a mind-reader; if you prefer, a mahatma, a ghaudana, a power of the air."

"That doesn't frighten me for a cent!" said Fanny Forbes.

But Archie saw Fidelia standing alone, and was off.

"Oh, yes !" Mrs. Beardsley was saying in her clear and resonant voice, "I have seen ghosts."

"You ! Mrs. Beardsley ! You have seen ghosts !" came a chorus of voices.

"I can make you see them."

"Mrs. Beardsley !"

"Would you like?"

There was an instant's silence.

"Oh, something apropos of Christmas eve," she said. "Startling, perhaps, but illuminating."

They had all gathered behind Mrs. Murray Douglas, who sat fanning herself with her white ostrich feathers on the opposite side of the fire from Mrs. Beardsley.

"Madame," said Archie, whom Mrs. Murray Douglas had detained and kept by herself, "this is very creepy."

"It shall be more so, if you will. Obey me, and I promise you——"

"A ghost to make our hair curl," said Fanny Forbes. "Bring him on, Mrs. Beardsley. It will have to be a real midnight prowler to chill my blood, after the ghost I saw in the hunting field last month when Hassan came a cropper, and the whole winter without a dance started up before my eyes."

"I suppose this old house is full of historic and ghostly possibilties," said Mrs. Vanslicken.

"I shall not show you the ghosts of this old house. I shall show you only the ghosts that have walked in your own particular churchyards. There is one condition. You will promise to tell what you see."

"Oh, we promise !"

"Where shall we look for them ?" said Archie.

"You can look at Miss Searles. Here !"

She rose quickly, detaching her needle, and threw her jewelled altar-scarf over the head of Fidelia, who happened to be standing half way down the room. "You can fix your eye on that, Archie Bleeckher."

"An agreeable thing to do,' 'said young Peters.

"You are going to call spirits from the vasty deep, Mrs. Beardsley?" said Archie, his unabashed gaze on Fidelia. "Well, I am with Hotspur. Will they come when you summon them by our fixing our eyes upon this shining thing? A ghost a-piece?"

You will have two, Archibald Bleeckher," said Mrs. Beardsley.

"I don't know why I should be so distinguished," said Archie, humbly. "But if my merit warrant it——"

He stopped suddenly and felt himself grow white. Where was he? What had happened? What were the wafts of cool air in his face? He was surrounded by darkness; he was conscious of a shudder, as if cold steel had touched his back. And —what was this before him—tall and fair, exquisitely fair, clad in trailing cloth of silver, and wearing a coronet, every spike of which glittered with a great diamond. What a glory was this on the face full of all sweet and strong benignities—the face full of the bright spirit that was doing some great work among a wild people, as he knew, but knew not by what sense he knew. Was it the face of some young princess wearing the honors graciously—or stay,—was it the face of Fidelia Searles,—or was it that his obsession was not quite complete? Then he trembled and his glance wandered, and he came to himself, if from himself he had been away.

"Are you satisfied, Mr. Bleeckher?" asked Mrs. Beardsley. "Have you seen a ghost?"

"To haunt me all my life," said Archie. And he hoped no one saw the drops on his forehead.

"You shall see the other now."

"One is enough," he managed to say.

"You shall see the other. Do not look at her now. Look at me, all of you."

There was a hush of several minutes in the great room. A brand fell down and crackled into coals; a candle sputtered; had one had ears to hear, the wind outside and up the hills would have sounded like the cry of a lost soul.

"Well," said Mrs. Beardsley, softly; but her voice was like a silver trumpet on their startled senses. And one long sigh followed her word as a hound follows his master. "What did you see, Archie?" she demanded.

"Don't ask me,' 'murmured Archie Bleeckher, half inarticulately. "I could not tell you. It—it was darkness,—it was void,—it—it was blank horror."

"But you saw something in that void, that darkness?"

"No matter what I saw!" exclaimed Archie.

"But you, Miss Fanny?"

"Oh, I am just reeling with giddiness. I have come out of a wild whirl! I am going round and round! What did I see? Why, Mrs. Beardsley, you know what I saw! I—I—why, there are no words,—there is nothing,—I can't—oh!" exclaimed Fanny Forbes, hiding her face in her hands. "I didn't know I was such a fool!"

"And you, Miss Anna Bleeckher?" said Mrs. Beardsley, still in that remorseless, tolling voice that seemed to compel reply.

"I am very faint," Miss Bleeckher whispered, putting out her hand gropingly. "Where are my salts? Will any one bring me some wine? Doctor Steele? Oh, Doctor Steele, if you will take my hand! Oh, it was so cold, it was so wide! It is hard, it is hard to come back and puff up—that is to grow—to become a person when one has been only an atom out in the universe!"

"Very," said Mrs. Beardsley. "And it is your turn, Doctor."

The Doctor shrugged his shoulders; he shook himself slightly, as a dog does coming out of water. "Well, it's not my fault," she said. "I have done the best I could. I saw—must I really say? Well, I saw churchyards yawn."

"Now, Miss Louise."

The girl was laughing. "There was nothing," she said. "Absolutely nothing."

"Indeed?" said Mrs. Beardsley. "I thought every one had a soul." She looked over the little company, the most of them with damp foreheads, with eyes darkened, still in a sort of dumb terror. "I suppose you know what you have seen?" she said. "It has been given to each of you for one instant to see your own self."

"One instant is quite enough," said Mrs. Murray Douglas, recovering herself. "Mrs. Beardsley, you are in league with the powers of evil!"

"No. With the powers of good."

"Well, lift your wand now, enchantress."

"You are Circe come again," said Archie, with an effort to be gay. "You turned us all to beasts."

"Not all," said Mrs. Beardsley. And she looked at Vesalenyi, whose face was shining, white and glad, as if he had looked on an angel.

"You have made a Saturnalia again of Christmas eve," said the doctor. It seems to us some apparition a little more cheerful, Mrs. Beardsley, some smiling 'bonnes fortunes,' shaking their golden hair, would have been more in character with the spirit of Christmas eve."

"The spirit of Christmas eve," said Mrs. Beardsley, taking a step to recover her altar-piece," is that which helps us outward and upward. And if to see the truth shall help us away from it if it be evil, and toward it if it be good, why that is a kindly, cheerful Christmas apparition."

"Anyway, we have broken the spell now," said Mrs. Murray Douglas. "So we will go back into the dining-room and light the big yule-log you brought home, and have a game of snap dragon——"

"I think we have been having it," said Archie.

"And there is the wassail-bowl to brew, with cloves and cinnamon and cardamons and coriander."

"Was heil?" said Mrs. Beardsley. "That means to say, 'Well again.' It is a sort of elixir of youth, after all, a genuine wassail-bowl is, with toasted crabs and wine. We will drown our ghosts in it."

"They are gruesome, Mrs. Beardsley. Really, you know, you ought not. Come, we will keep up Christmas eve into Christmas morning. Did you like your buckles, Louise?" as they all stirred and rose and swept out in a cluster under the curtain.

"Mrs. Murray Douglas, you are too good!" murmured Louise and Helena together, remembering their trinkets of gold filagree.

"But Fidelia has something more than the tree gave her, has she not?" And Mrs. Murray Douglas turned to Fidelia, and lifted the white hand, as if by accident, directly before Archie Bleeckher's eyes, showing so, for the moment, a great sapphire cut in an armorial device and surmounted by a tiny coronet of brilliants. "A fine Christmas gift!" said Mrs. Murray Douglas, as Fidelia fled by. "The betrothal ring of the Vesalenyis."

"I think she has a finer Christmas gift than that," said Mrs. Beardsley, "in the heart of Prince Gabor Vesalenyi himself, don't you know."

"Fancy!" said Miss Bleeckher, "the governess!"

RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Sermon by DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.—Titus ii., 11, 12, 13.

RIGHTEOUSNESS is conformity to a right standard. If we are to live righteously, we must know what is a right standard of life. What, then, do the life and teachings of Jesus Christ teach us concerning the right standard of living with our fellow-men? Perhaps we shall arrive at this better if we consider some other standards than those of Jesus Christ; and I will take first, because it is so common, a pagan standard. Says Carlyle, in his report of what he has called the "Pig Philosophy" :—

"Justice—what is justice ? Your own share of the general swine's trough, not any portion of my share. But what is my share ? Ah ! there, in fact, lies the general difficulty; upon which Pig science, meditating this long while, can settle absolutely nothing; my share—humph !—my share is, on the whole, whatever I can contrive to get without being hanged or sent to the hulks."

Though Carlyle puts it with Carlylean expression, that is a very common standard. "I am in the world for what I can get out of it. I will get all I can out of it, so long as I do not suffer consequences by reason of the method I employ." There are hulks and hulks, and one may be as much afraid of being gibbeted in public esteem as of being hung on a wooden gallows; as much afraid of being sent to Coventry as of being sent to Botany Bay: but, paying due respect to law—laws of the land, laws of society, laws of public esteem—he will get what he can. At a great reception men crowd and scramble for the food as though they never had anything to eat before and never were going to get anything to eat again. There are certain regulations and restraints within which the scrambling is conducted; but the man who has the broadest shoulders and the strongest muscles is the best man in this scramble, and goes away with his prize. That is the way of life in no small measure. Men are scrambling for the prize, and each man says, I will get what I can out of life. He is restrained by fear of certain consequences—social, political, legal consequences—but within those restraints anything is right.

Apply that standard to politics. Then to the victors belong the spoils. So many thousand offices set up; we will scramble for them, and whoever is the shrewdest scrambler, or the strongest one, and can succeed, by playing to prejudice and passion, is to have the offices. Apply it to business. Then every man in business is aiming simply to get a fortune—the greater the fortune the greater the success. Apply it to marriage. Then the woman marries to get a housekeeper's position—food, clothing, shelter ; and the man marries to get a housekeeper whom he will only have to keep. Unheard of ! Oh, no, not unheard of. Only this last week I saw in the newspaper the story of one man who carried out this philosophy logically; his wife had become an invalid, no longer able to keep house for him, and so he turned her out of doors.

A very much higher standard than this is the law, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, and the rule, Do unto others as you would have others do unto you; and that law and that rule even as interpreted in the life of men, "I go into life to get, not all I can get, but to get my share. There is something due to me, and that I am going to get. I will render service for it, certainly, but I am not going to render service for nothing; I am going to be paid a fair equivalent for what I do." Apply this to business. Then, if the wages are fifteen dollars a week, the wage-earner will do as much work as he thinks fairly compensates for fifteen dollars a week, and no more. The employer will pay fifteen dollars a week, because it is the market price, but will pay no more, no matter what his profits on the one hand, or the wage-earner's necessities on the other. Apply this to politics. Then we have men saying, I cannot afford to take office; it does not pay. It does not pay in money—I can earn more; it does not pay in reputation—I only get mud thrown at me for it; it does not pay in pleasure or comfort—I cannot afford to take office. Apply it in the professions. Then you have the lawyer or the doctor measuring his service, not by the need, but by the fee. If a poor man gives five dollars, he will get five dollars of service; and if a rich man gives fifty dollars or five hundred dollars, he will get fifty or five hundred dollars of service. Apply it to the home, and marriage is a commercial contract. I will do certain things for my husband and my home, and I expect certain things from my husband and my home, and the woman is very foolish who allows herself to be cheated. I will do my duty to my wife, I will give her clothes, a house, liberal pin-money, and what more can she ask ? That is a very common standard of righteousness; the one merges into the other—the first into the second; and they both have the same tap-root. I am in the world to see what I can get out of it.

Now turn from these world-standards of righteousness to the teachings and the life of Jesus Christ.

First, his teachings.

He counts that man foolish whose success in life has been merely great accumulation. The only man Christ called a fool was that man whose only notion of life was how to accumulate, on whose head the idea had never dawned that men are in the world, not to accumulate, but to serve, and that a man's value is measured, not by the amount he possesses, but by the use he makes of what he possesses. Christ compared men to stewards. He said they hold their property in trust, and they are to be measured, not by the amount of property they possess, but by the kind of use they make of what they do possess. In the one picture he painted of the great judgment the sole test of the Judge is service. They, on the one hand, are to depart into the fire prepared for the devil and his angels, because they had an opportunity to serve the poor and wretched and ignorant and imprisoned and suffering, and they did not do it; and they, on the other hand, are to be received into the mansions of the blest, because they had an opportunity to render service to the poor and the ignorant and the despised and the outcast and the oppressed and the suffering, and they did render such service. He said, Would you be great ? Do not think to be as great as the heathen are; he that would be greatest among you let him be the servant of all. And the greatness consisted, too, not in the greatness of the service rendered, but in the greatness of the spirit which renders. He came in with his twelve disciples one day, their feet soiled with the hot and dusty walk. It was the business of the servant to prepare the water to bathe their feet. It did not occur to one of these disciples to perform this menial service for another disciple, or even for the Lord. Instead, they wrangled with one another as to which should have the first place at the table. When they had settled how they would adjust their social rank and had taken their seats, he arose and took off his upper garments and went from one to another, washing their feet, and saying to them, As I have washed your feet, so you also ought to wash one another's feet. Is is for service you are in life.

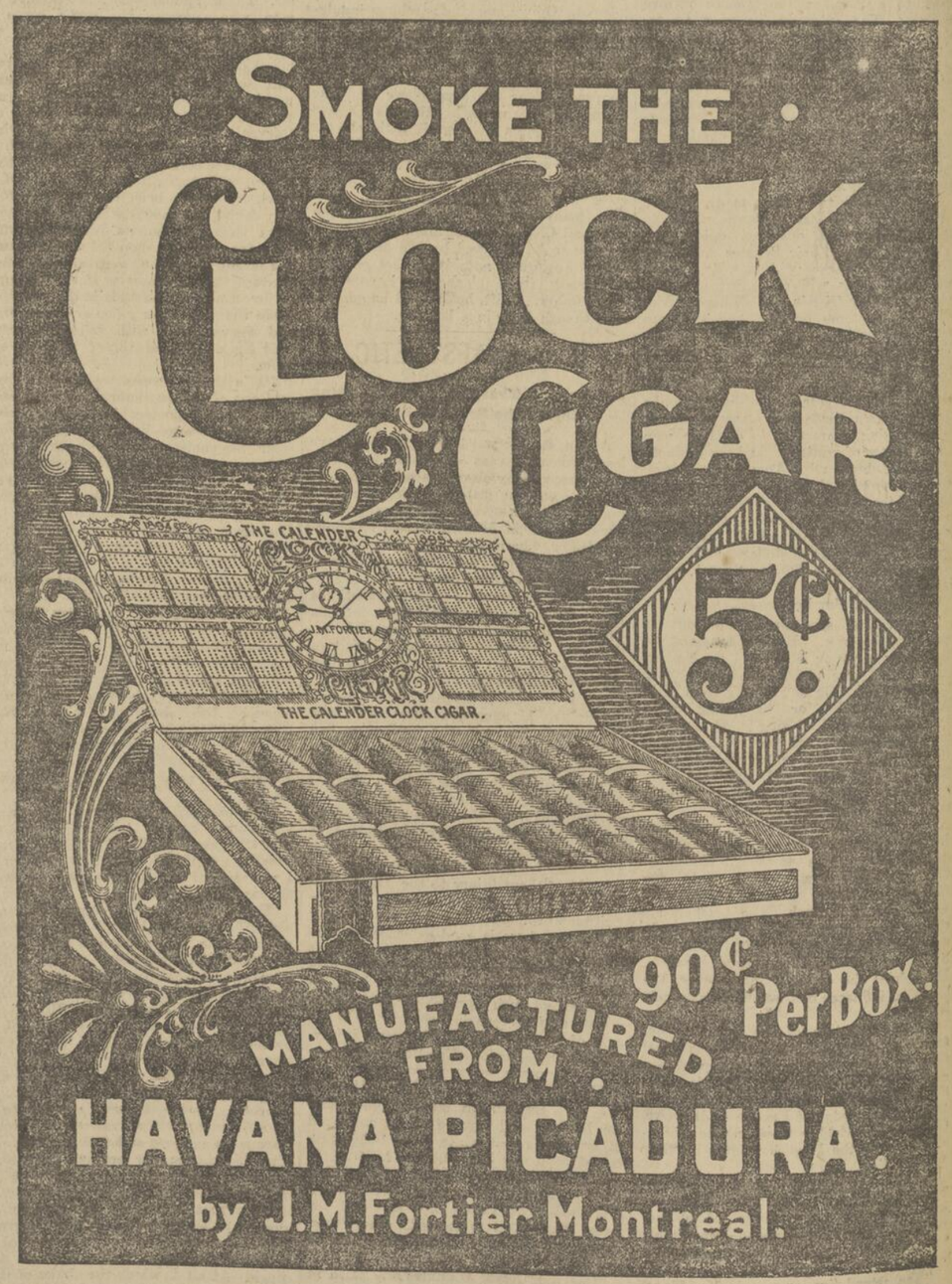
That was his teaching, and that was also his life. He did not come into life to see what He could get out of it. Certainly not that. He did not join in the competitive scramble for office or honor. Even to suggest it is like blaspheming His name. Neither did He demand justice. He never asked for a recompense for the service he rendered. He came into life for one single purpose—to see how much service he could render humanity, and take what humanity had to give him in return. When the women wove for him a garment without seam, He accepted it. When men invited Him to their homes and offered Him a place at their table, He went. When they gathered about him with their acclaim, He did not refuse their applause. And when they turned away from Him, when they spit upon Him, hounded Him, vilified and abused and crucified Him, He did not complain. He did not come for money, nor for fame, nor for applause, nor even for love. He came to give, not to get; not to get anything; not to get even praise and thanksgiving; not to get even the goodness of John or the loyalty of Paul; He came to see what He could do for others. And almost His last word to His disciples was, A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you—and that was love without reward. Judaism kept an evil balance; it was justice. Christianity is, No matter about balance; pour all you can into the one scale and let the other take care of itself.

Apply this to marriage. We do apply it there, and therefore it is that home and marriage are the nearest approximations we have to heaven. What true wife marries that she may get a home, or even a fair recompense for the service she is to render, or thinks of it? What true man marries that he may get a housekeeper or an upper servant, or that he may get a fair recompense in the service of his wife for the money she will cost, or thinks of it? aye, or what woman would marry the man if she could see that thought lurking in his heart? No! He marries because he loves her and longs to serve her. She marries because she loves him and longs to serve him. Apply this in business. What does Christ's standard of righteousness mean? This:—That you have gone into business to see what service you can render the community, not what money you can make out of the community. Christ said, Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and thieves break through and steal; and many an infidel has made merry over that counsel and over the inconsistency of Christian men who do not live up to it. It is not practicable, it is said. Why, my humorous friend, there is nothing else that is practicable. When Christ lived there were only two things a man could do with his surplus money; he could put it into clothes and hang them in his closet or he could put it into a chest and bury it in the ground. There were no banks, no insurance companies, no railroads, no great instrumentalities by which wealth accumulated could be set to serve. Wealth has taken wings since; not wings that make it fly away, but wings that make it like a carrier-pigeon, carrying its message of benevolence everywhere. To-day the man who puts his money into clothes, or who ties his money up in a stocking and puts it away in an old trunk; who, in brief, puts his money where moth and rust doth corrupt, or where thieves break through and steal, we all call fool. He puts it into stocks, into railroads, into corporations, into savings banks, into trust companies; he puts it at work where it serves the community. The only thing for a man to do, if he wants to get interest, is to serve other men by it. But this he should do from Chrstian principle, not merely from economic policy.

I would like to say a word or two to the young men who are here this morning, who have come to New York inspired by an ambition to succeed. I say this, it is true, from a pulpit, but I also say it as a man who has taken some observation of business life, and there are business men here whom I could call up and who would say, You are right. Young man, go into your office or your store with the principle, I am not going to give anything more than I can get; if I have ten dollars of wages, I will give ten dollars of work; if I get fifteen dollars of wages, I will give fifteen dollars of work; and when I have given a fair return for the wages received, I will stop—and you will fail. Go into your business, and say, I am going to see how much I can do to make this business prosperous; this bank is my bank, this mercantile house is my mercantile house; this man that I am working for for ten dollars a week is my partner; I am going to see how much wealth I can put into this concern, and I will take what comes—and you will succeed.

Apply Christ's principles to politics. What does it mean? It means crossing off that horrible question, Will it pay? It means recognizing that you and I owe duties to our State and our city. It means public spirit. And the hopeful sign of this present municipal campaign lies in this—that, while there are men scrambling for office, men who consider righteousness to be their share of the pig's trough, and their share to be anything they can get without being sent to the hulks, and who are even willing to take a chance of the hulks, apparently—there also are men who are willing to sail out from the harbor into a stormy sea, men who are willing, having duties of their private business through the day, to take up the burdensome duties of the city at night, men who are willing to sacrifice a higher and an easier and a pleasanter place for a more arduous and a more burdensome one, in order that they may serve their country and their community.

What is it to follow Christ? "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." That is Christ's own definition of his mission. To follow Christ is to have laid on you the Spirit of love, and then go out in the ward, the city, the country where you are living, in the age in which you are living, in order to preach glad tidings to some poor, to give sight to some blind, to give deliverance to some in captivity, to reach down a helping-hand to some one below you and lift him up and put him on his feet again. The glory of Christ was the glory of service, and the glory of God is the glory of love—the glory of One who lives that he may serve those who do not deserve his service. The glory of heaven will not be the glory of a Klondike mine, with everybody scrambling to get the largest amount of the gold; it will be the glory of which you have heard this morning—the glory of a highway through the wilderness made to bloom and blossom as the rose. And when that glory dawns, with what feeling shall you look upon it? Shall you have to say, This was all the work of others, or shall you look upon it, and, as you look, say, Some flowers I planted, some water I brought, some stones I laid; I helped to build the highway, I helped to make the garden, I helped to make the wilderness bloom and blossom? Is life worth living? There is only one thing in life that is worth living—it is the life of the man who so lives that when he dies the world is richer, wiser, better and happier because he has lived in it.



ROSSLAND MINES.

The Town Is Suffering From Reaction.

THE SMELTING QUESTION.

Valley of Kettle River Will Produce Great Quantity of Gold and Copper.

"Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold."
—*Hood.*

SOME months ago, when the craze for investing in Rossland mining stocks was at its height in Toronto and efforts were being made to create a similar degree of interest in them in Montreal, The Herald in a series of articles, pointed out that many of the hopes entertained regarding the future of the majority of the schemes would prove to be illusory, the ordinary dictates of prudence having been neglected.

The folllowing extracts from correspondents of the Toronto Globe proves that the warnings then extended have been justified by the results:

Rossland is suffering just now from reaction. In miner's parlance the town is "too big for the pay roll," it is over-built, there are too many stores and hotels for the diminishing population and as a consequence business is depressed.

The plain truth is, Rossland has been dealing largely in wind. The price of real estate and mining stocks has been enormously inflated and the town can be restored to health only by doing penance for a time in wet towels. A mining engineer of repute, Mr. Wuensch, says in a recent article that "illegitimate mining and wild-catting have been pursued to a greater extent in Rossland than outsiders have any idea of." This I presume is true. Another thing obvious to everybody is that good properties have been wrecked by bad management. Mining is a business that calls for practical experience; to succeed in it one must have learned it. Yet investors in eastern Canada have entrusted their money to men who probably never saw a mine much less operated one, till they arrived here to discharge the functions of President or Superintendent. They would have refused point blank to have let such persons run a railroad for them or a drug shop or dry goods store, yet had no hesitation inplacing them in charge of an industry requiring not only good business training but a high degree of skill in some of the most complicated of the sciences, as well as a thorough acquaintance with their practical side. Then it became a case of the blind leading the blind into the ditch, for, once installed, the amateur superintendent wasted money by the hatful and had nothing to show for it but a hole gaping for more.

Such things happen in every gold excitement. This is the first time eastern Canadians have gone into mining on a large scale, and they are paying for their experience. Nova Scotians, who know a great deal about gold mining have of course fared better than people from Ontario; in fact, have done as well as the old hands from Washington, Montana or Idaho. He may "hit it rich" by accident, but the chance of his doing so and of his making the mine pay afterwards, is probably not any greater than the chance of his being struck by lightning.

Again, it requires to be hammered into the heads of eastern people that this is not a placer or a poor man's country. Virtually all the mining south of the Canadian Pacific line is quartz-mining. To carry on a quartz mine like the Le Roi, War Eagle or Centre Star it is necessary to start with a capital of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. A shaft has to be sunk downwards through the hard rock to a depth, as in the Le Roi, of several hundred feet, to say nothing of lateral tunnelling, or of the cost of the machinery at the surface, or of the original price of the mine itself. The Le Roi owners have invested $300,000 to date. The mine is netting them that much a year, but this does not alter the fact that they could have accomplished nothing without a large capital at the start.

Eastern investors would be saved disappointment and loss if they would adopt Oliver Durant's definition of a mine: "a hole in the ground which pays," and be chary about putting their money in mere claims or prospects. The number of bona-fide mines in the vicinity of Rossland probably exceeds thirty. A year hence there will be more. But not all of the thirty are paying at the present time, or indeed shipping. To stick to Durant's definition, the Le Roi is the only going mine at this moment, for it is the only one actually paying dividends. Fifteen or sixteen others are in a position to pay, but the owners prefer to keep their ore till there is cheaper smelting.

The Smelting Question

The smelting question has two sides. I give both as impartially as I can. The mining men assert that the rate of $11 per ton for transportation and treatment charged by Mr. Heinze at Trail is exorbitant, that none but the very richest ore can stand it, and that the low-grade ore, found in enormous quantities, cannot be mined at all, so that the resources of the district are as good as locked up, with the key in Mr. Heinze's pocket. His reply is that all things considered, his rail and smelter charges are not excessive. His narrow-guage road from Trail to Rossland—it traverses fourteen miles to make seven as the crow flies—cost him a great deal of money. But for it there would be no such place as Rossland; it has made the town. The rail rate of $2 per ton on ore looks high, and so does the passenger rate of $1, but they cannot be reduced if the road is to pay expenses until there is a larger and more regular supply of ore for shipment. As for smelting charges the Butte smelters charge $6.50 per ton for ore delivered at the furnace, and they get coke for $6 and coal for $2, whilst he has paid $14 for coke and is paying $11. There is so much silica in Rossland ore that it cannot be handled alone, and other ores suitable for flushing cannot be got except at a heavy outlay for transportation. Lime rock is used for flushing, and costs $2 per ton, whereas much the same properties could be got from Boundary Creek ore if it were available. In other words the lime rock is so much dead loss. Whilst Boundary Creek ore, if it could be used as a flush, would be a paying element and the smelting charges could be reduced. Some of the loudest "kickers" against the $11 rate are wild-cat fellows whose ore would not pay if it were smelted at the Butte rate; in fact, it is doubtful if they have pay ore.

The smelter at Trail has a capacity away ahead of the producing capacity of Rossland. This is a fact which is worthy the consideration of those who talk about new smelters at Robson and elsewhere. When the Northport smelter is in running order there will not be half enough ore out of the Rossland camp to supply both, and unless some big developments take place the Trail smelter must shut down for lack of ore.

There has been an endless amount of humbug spoken and written about the possibility of smelting Rossland ores at half the present cost. The cost of smelting Rossland ores can be reduced 25 per cent. when coke is delivered here at $5 per ton, and when the Boundary and Slocan ores can be treated jointly with Rossland ores, but a greater saving than 25 per cent. cannot possibly be effected unless workmen and railroads do business for nothing. In other words mining men who expect to make money or pay expenses out of $10 Rossland ore are going to be sadly disappointed until some process is discovered for treating such ore chemically; that is by some process similar to the cyanide process.

Again and again it has been pointed out by geologists that depth must be obtained in Rossland mines to get at the regular ore bodies and at the true values. The Le Roi was the despair of its owners until a depth of 400 feet was reached and the old War Eagle Company sold out in a panic before they had developed the property to a depth of 200 feet. At present depth both are bonanzas.

There are a dozen very promising properties in Rossland closed down for lack of working capital. Their treasury stock is either exhausted or unsalable and the condition of things is retarding Rossland's growth considerably.

There are numerous claims in Rossland owned by joint stock companies which are of the wild-cat order. They have not now and never did have any intrinsic value in themselves. The mineral was so base that its commercial value was nil, or there was no mineral at all. It was the foisting of such worthless stuff on the public that really prevented the purchase of the treasury stock of good and excellent ventures. In some developments have demonstrated that the ore won't pay to mine at present prices. The St. Elmo, for instance, has an immense ore body that will average about $10, that at present is no more valuable than fire-clay. The Columbia and Kootenay is in a similar condition. It has a vast ore body, but the cost of production exceeds the value of the product.

I am assured by the management of the Trail smelter that they will be prepared to treat and smelt and refine the whole output up to Slocan, Boundary and Rossland whenever railroad connection is completed with Boundary and when they can secure a reasonable freight rate from the Canadian Pacific for Slocan ores. I have frequently pointed out that successful smelting and economic treatment can best be obtained by jointly treating the ores of Boundary, Trail and Slocan. I should like to drive home the truth of this statement to all interested in the development of this great country. I should like to see its full significance grasped by Canadians and Americans alike. I should like, moreover, that Canadians should know that the Canadian Pacific Railroad absolutely refuses to furnish Slocan ores to the Trail smelter, or, what amounts to the same thing, it demands a tariff which is grossly unreasonable and absolutely prohibitive. Of course this may be all due to the fact that the Canadian Pacific is resolved, according to rumor, to drive Heinze out of the railroad business in British Columbia. Heinze entered the country and expended a couple of millions demonstrating the wealth and possibilities of Kootenay. The question arises at once whether the Robson-Penticton road should fall into the hands of the Canadian Pacific or whether Heinze will be permitted to extend his Columbia & Western thither. The latter course would be by far the best. It would be best for the miners, farmers and manufacturers, but rumor has it that the Canadian Pacific will not have it so, that they want all that country for themeselves, and they are resolved to have it.

In the early days of Rossland when freight and treatment charges were from $14.50 upwards, long-continued efforts were made to induce smelting men to take hold of the smelting of Rossland ores. By the aid of some of the ablest living metallurgists Heinze succeeded in successfully treating Rossland ores, but this was accomplished through prolonged and most costly investigation. The Trail smelter could be ready in 90 days to handle all the posble product of Rossland and Boundary. The plant here can extract and refine the gold, and when the Boundary Railroad is built the Trail smelting and refining plant is capable of turning out $12,000,000 in gold bars every year, but neither Mr. Heinze nor any other man can operate successfully in competition with American smelters if a railroad monopoly squeezes out of the industry just as much is that industry will stand.

The valley of the Kettle River will produce more gold and copper than any like area yet discovered on the American continent. There is room and opportunity in that country for a population of 250,000 people. The natural outlet of that country is through the States. Its trading centre is not Vancouver or Toronto, it is Spokane. D. C. Corbin will tap that country before a year is passed and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific are planning to get there also and they can build a railroad to Boundary at half the cost of the Robson-Penticton road. It is a matter of indifference to the mine owners whether they buy their supplies in Spokane or Vancouver, or whether they sell their ores to American or Canadian smelters. Like other folks they want the cheapest markets to buy in and the best markets to sell in. A Canadian railroad connecting Nelson with Pentieton and Vancouver would make Vancouver and Toronto the natural headquarters of the great mining industry of Boundary and Rossland. Spokane is now the headquarters and if the American railroads build to Boundary immediately Spokane and Washington will reap a rich harvest from the vast resources of the Boundary Country.

From the American standpoint the subsidizing of the Robson-Penticton road is a bad policy, but from a Canadian standpoint it is a good one. From the mining standpoint there cannot be too many railroads nor too many smelters.

PUNCH'S SIR WILFRID.

The English cartoonist has seized upon the picturesque locks of the Canadian Premier as his distinguishing feature, just as Mr. Gladstone's collar and Mr. Chamberlain's eye-glass have become notorious. Mr. G. R. Halkett in Punch depicts Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a really marvellous hirsute arrangement, not unlike the fins of a seal coming out of the head on either side. Sir Wilfrid is a Canadian stores dealer declaring that "Seals are cheap to-day," and enticing the public with "prime polar at 8d per lb.," "Canadian snow ices," and "potted sea lion."—Canadian Gazette.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

MEDICAL MONOPOLY,

Stops the Good Work of a Famous Bonesetter.

HE AND HIS PATIENTS ANGRY

No One Dares to Relieve Suffering Unless Licensed to Do So.

PROFESSOR John Atkinson, the London bone-setter, has been compelled to postpone undefinitely his free clinics in Chicago, through orders from the state board of health. Secretary Eagan telegraphed from Springfield to the manipulative surgeon that he would have to secure a license to practice medicine from the proper authorities before he could proceed with his demonstrations. Several hundred persons were turned away from the Central Music Hall on account of the official mandate, and a crowd of cripples hobbled from the Palmer House without securing on interview with the famous foreigner.

After Prof. Atkinson had recovered from his first chagrin he threatened to take legal steps to nullify the interference of the board. He declared that he was not practicing medicine, and had sought ever since his sojourn in the United States to to correct that impression.

Due to Jealousy..

Professor Atkinson attributes the action of the state board to the jealousy of a number of physicians who have opposed his system for several years. He received the first intimation of the contemplated action of Dr. Eagan Wednesday night, and immediately took steps to prevent it. He sent long telegrams to Springfield with the hope of enlightening the secretary on his position from a medical standpoint. According to Professor Atkinson, the official deferred an answer to his queries until noon, after Central Music Hall had been engaged and a number of prominent surgeons and physicians invited to sit on the platform.

While Professor Atkinson is not a registered physician, he claims that some concession should be made to him on account of his contemplated short stay in this country. Secretary Eagan is accused of going out of his way in order to interfere with the plans of the visitor. In the medical directory of Chicago for 1897, there are nearly 100 practioners who have not obeyed the statute as specified by the state board. When Dr. Eagan assumed the duties of his present office he went on record as opposed to the negligence of physicians in this regard, and declared that he would compel every one to register. He is accused of not conforming with his declarations, and afterwards making Professor Atkinson, a stranger to the laws of the state, a scapegoat.

Dr. Eagan's Mandate.

Professor Atkinson was just putting on his overcoat to hurry to Central Music Hall when a telegram from Springfield was passed to him. He was desirous of superintending the arrangement of the chairs on the stage so that his treatment could be seen from any part of the room. If the message had not been marked "collect" it is probable that the bone-setter would have left it on his dresser until he returned. This was the text of the message :—

"John Atkinson, Palmer House, Chicago :—In reply to your telegram you are informed that this board cannot give you or any other person not possessing the qualifications required by the act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state permission to treat, operate on or prescribe for any physical ailment of another either under the auspices of regularly qualified physicians or otherwise—J. A. Eagan, M. D., secretary."

In order to assure himself that the state board was not opposed to his plans, Professor Atkinson had wired Dr. Eagan six times during the morning. No answer had come until after the last query had been sent and the "bone-setter" had about come to the conclusion that some of his friends were trying to frighten him. The nature of the long-deferred response was a complete surprise, and it was several minutes before he could regain his self-composure and proceed to the rotunda of the hatel, where he met a score of patients who were eager to see him before he went to Central Music Hall.

"I don't think I can do anything for you people," explained the professor. "Your laws do not permit me to treat you, though I do not ask anything from you in return."

Christ Would Have to Register.

"I never heard of such outrageous proceedings in my life," said Professor Atkinson to a reporter. "I do believe that if Christ came to Illinois He would be restrained from effecting miracles because He did not have a medical license to practice. This is the first unpleasantness that I have been subjected to, and I regret that it has come to mar my impressions of the United States. I cannot account for the motives of this state board of health.

"Several days ago I was told that my plans might be interfered with. I received the first direct intimation two nights ago, and have endeavored ever since to be enlightened on the subject. In the first place, I am a stranger here and unacquainted with your laws. I thought that petty rules would not be enforced out of a spirit of hospitality. It seems, though, that the advocates of old systems forgot all about these little matters of high breeding, and wanted to make an example out of me.

"In comparing the institutions of England to those of America a foreigner is liable to awaken prejudices, but I must say that even in Russia there is no parallel for such a law. A travelling physician, I am given to understand, must not practice his profession, no matter how urgent the need. I do not want to be regarded as a medical man in the ordinary sense of the word. I have called myself a bone-setter in order to be distinct from the class of practioners who administers all sorts of nostrums.

"I will certainly consult legal advice in this matter. I understand that the constitutionality of the law has already been attacked with success. I would like to explain that I tried, nevertheless, to conform with the statute. I secured a number of prominent physicians who promised to appear on the platform and take part in my experiments. According to the law, as it has been interpreted to me, I could treat people under these circumstances. I think Dr. Eagan went out of his way to attack me."

Friends of Professor Atkinson contend that the law was practically declared unconstitutional by Judge Gibbons of the Circuit Court, November 12. Dr. Van Noppen was prosecuted and on refusing to pay a fine of $200 for not complying with the statute was sent to jail. In spite of the active work of the board through it attorney, Judge Gibbons gave him his liberty.

A Challenge Issued.

Dr. J. Armstrong, who has taken a great deal of interest in the humane work of Professor Atkinson, gave out the following statement last night apropos of the action of the state board.

We are willing either on the platform or through the press, to meet in public debate any member of the Illinois state Board of Health and discuss the following propositions:

That under existing medical laws of this state the people are deprived of their most sacred liberty—the right of every man in the hour of sickness and in the presence of death to choose his own physician. Such laws are tyrannical.

That as under those laws the Illinois state board of health can prosecute, convict and have a physician who does not suit it fined for saving the life of a patient that said board may have pronounced incurable, and if said physician is unable to pay said fine ($100 for saving the first life and $200 for saving a second life) said physician can be committed to gaol like a criminal until said fine and costs are paid. These laws are oppressive and inhuman.

That these laws were not asked for by the people, but were smuggled through the legislature by the allopathic doctors, without the knowledge or consent of the people, as no sane man would petition the legislature to deprive him of his God-given liberty and make the saving the life of his children a crime.

That while such doctors as are now members of the Illinois state board of health favor the enactment of such oppressive laws under the false pretence of protecting the people, the real object of such laws is to sustain the graduates of allopathic medical colleges, who cannot without legislation in their favor command enough public patronage to keep them from starving. These laws are, therefore, a piece of class legislation for the benefit of one medical system.

That instead of the people being protected by such unconstitutional monopolistic legislation they are not protected from ignorant pretenders and imposters in the medical profession, and in thousands of cases are compelled to go without the practice of their choice or else submit to legalized cruelty.

In the interest of humanity and of true medical science we await the acceptance of any member of the state board of health of the foregoing challenge for the next thirty days.

WHO WAS OUT?

A Story About a Chicago Man Which Set all the Girls Puzzling.

"Where is Grace?" frowned Howell Van Rensselaer Gibbon as he surveyed two satellites with the third one missing.

"Superintending her new gown," said the girl in the Russian blouse. "Things are so different now," she went on mournfully. "A year ago, when we made a gown, we cut the sleeves first and used what was left for the rest of the garment. Now we do just the opposite."

"Don't worry about sleeves," counselled Howell. "If you really want to exercise your brain come to me—I have something for you. Now listen: There was a man who owed another man a dollar and all he had was 75 cents. He——"

There was a frenzied shriek from the blonde girl. "Seventeen!" she counted incoherently. "Et tu, Brute!"

"You needn't listen if you don't want to," Howell said coldly. "As I was saying, there was a man who owed another man a dollar and he had only 75 cents. So he went to a pawnbroker and pawned the 75 cents for 50 cents and went out. He met a friend and sold him the pawn-ticket, calling for 75 cents, for 50 cents. Thus he had two 50-cent pieces, $1 in fact, and he went and paid his bill. Was anybody out and how much?"

"We are the ones who are out!" they cried. "We are out of our heads—how could you, Howell!"

"That's just like a woman," said Mr. Gibbon hufflily. "The minute you ask her to think a little bit she gets the headache or cries. I hope neither of you is going to cry, as I have on a new necktie and it will spot very easily."

The girl in the Russian blouse sat staring wildly into vacancy and counted on her fingers. The lips of the blonde girl moved silently and her brow was wrinkled. "I did hear it before," she said humbly, "and I have actually forgotten the answer! Dear me!"

Howell smiled complacently and emptied the sugar bowl under cover of their absorption.

"It was the pawnbroker," announced the girl in the Russian blouse at the end of five minutes' labor. "He was out 30 cents."

"Oh, no," said the blonde girl, positively. "The man himself was out a quarter—you can't make money out of nothing and he had only 75 cents, remember."

"The idea!" flashed her friend. "Now, can't you see——"

The battle raged for half an hour. Exhausted, the two contestants pushed back their drooping locks and turned simultaneously to Howell.

Mr. Howell was leaning back in the big armchair, sleeping the sleep of the just. They pounced on him and he awoke with violence.

"So kind of you," he murmured. "I had a delightful nap while you were entertaining yourselves so sweetly, and I needed it. I have an engagement——"

"Tell us," they demanded in chorus, "which man was out?"

Mr. Gibbon drew on his gloves.

"Don't get excited," he said. "I can't be with you this evening and I don't want you to get bored. It will give you something to think about."

He escaped into the hall and the front door banged.

"I can't sleep," wailed the blonde girl, tragically, "till I know who lost money on that transaction."

"It keeps going through my head so!" moaned her friend, frantically.

And they have not yet found out.

LEVELLING UP IN ENGLAND.

Says a correspondent of the London Chronicle:—Last week a retired general officer was taking his boy, fresh from school, through the meat department of one of the large stores, when the boy suddenly stopped, and with flushed face, ejaculated: "Why father, there is Smith Primus," The old General following his son's eye, saw a sturdy young fellow scrubbing a block for all he was worth. He took in the situation at once. Up he marched with his boy in his train and halted in front of the strenuous scrubber. "Smith Primus, I believe?" said the General, extending his hand. Down went the scrubbing-brush, and the boy wiped his hand on his apron. Then, seeing his old schoolfellow, he said. "You see, Jones, I am to have my governor's business, and of course I have to learn it." "Will you dine with us to-night, at eight?" said the General. "With pleasure," replied Smith Primus, whose father is one of the wealthiest butchers in the metropolis.

HE GAVE MONEY AWAY

Bonsecours market was a little more crowded than usual on Friday. The buyers, with an eye to the Christmas supplies, surged up and down the square under Nelson's monument. Above the racket of the hundred carts dashing to and fro, and the exclamations of the drivers, were heard the hoarse shouts of the sellers as they announced their wares and prices at the top of their voices.

Small knots of people assembled here and there where the most attractive things were for sale, but the biggest crowd of all gathered around the "cheap man."

Potatoes and other prominent members of the vegetable family had little drawing powers on that crowd. Quite the contrary. All eyes were glued on the mass of shining jewellery the cheap man had. And when he announced in both French and English that he was prepared to sell cuff studs, collar buttons, watch chains, pen knives and a few hundred other things four times cheaper than anyone else, the crowd gaped and firmly believed him.

Were the articles of good quality? Well, rather.

They were gold? Well, perhaps not gold, but so near it that the most practiced eye, with the aid of a telescope would be promptly and completely deceived.

Briefly, the quality was of the best.

So sang the seller, and as previously mentioned, he spoke in both languages, so no one need be offended or remain in ignorance.

Even before he had erected his little stand the crowd was on the lookout for him, and business at the patent medicine stand was practically suspended when once he had opened his copious bag and extracted the glittering wares.

The first combination offered to the public consisted of a button charm, watch chain, and card of cuff links.

"Twenty-five cents," called out the cheap man: "vingt cinq centins. Now who buys this mass of gold for one-quarter of a dollar?"

The spectators hesitated a little, and then looked from one to the other to see if anyone happened to be fishing for the necessary coin. At last a little man up near the stand somewhere flourished the money, got his wares, and drew off for a closer inspection. He was followed by a few who also wanted a better look at the goods. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the deal was a good one, and in the next five minutes similar collections of jewellery were handed over to at least eight people.

But after that the buying sagged, and, as the sporting editor would say, "the market was sparring for wind."

The cheap man got impatient. He was not used to a slow sale. The things were so good that the people would be forced to buy them.

A slow sale it was, nevertheless, and even when an extra watch chain was thrown in, without a corresponding advance in price, there were no buyers.

'What?" said the cheap man, looking surprised. "What? won't someone here take this elegant collection for a quarter? No? Well I'll tell what I'll do. Here. Now watch. Here I throw in twenty-five cents with the bunch. Now which of you gents pays me a quarter for the lot?"

The crowd was somewhat paralyzed. Twenty-five cents thrown in. Was it good? That was the question. A man on the outskirts of the crowd made the plunge. Elbowing in, he held up the money and the exchange was made. He imemdiately became a hero. The crowd packed around him, and held their breath while he held the quarter between his teeth and bit hard. "Ce bon?" asked an old farmer, anxiously.

"Oui," said the happy buyer, and while he skimmed across the street, many were noticed to dig down in their pockets, and lay in wait for a similar offer.

But the cheap man was not giving away any more quarters just then. That was too good a thing. He repeatedly assured the crowd, however, that his offer, even without the money, was a remarkably cheap one, and at last a few more buyers presented themselves. Then he waited for half an hour or so more, and when business again became slack, he exchanged a quarter and a beautiful watch chain for ten cents.

—M.E.W.

MUCH RELIEF FOR SMALL COST.

One calamity has followed another so quickly in India that the earliest in the series, the famine, has been almost forgotten. But the official reports of the relief works which are published from time to time furnish some interesting reading. The results afford striking evidence of what may be effected by skilful organization. Especially remarkable are the accounts furnished of the operations in the Northwest Provinces. The average number of persons in receipt of daily relief from the government was 1,688,000, and this vast host was fed for six months.

Yet the cost to the Government was only $7,000,000—a great sum, to be sure, but almost incredibly small when compared with the amount of work done. It is claimed that the figures establish a record, both for the saving of life and economy, and the claim is not likely to be disputed very seriously. As to the effect upon the natives of all this judicious benevolence, there seems to be a considerable divergence of opinion. Some officers say that a deep feeling of gratitude pervades all classes; but others declare that they have been quite unable to discern symptoms of any such emotion.

The One Exception—Tom—"Did you ever know a girl to return a present that she had received from a man?" Jack—"No. I can't say that I ever did; but I presented a girl with a diary once and she didn't keep it."—Chicago News.

"77"
FOR
GRIP
Any Cold that hangs on may very properly be termed GRIP. If it starts with headache, backache and Influenza, then 'tIS Grip. In either case the prompt use of "SEVENTY-SEVEN" is required to break it up. After a cure by "77" you feel almost vigorous; this is a strong point to consider, when you think how completely a Cold and especially La Grippe, exhausts the system.
☞A 25c vial leads to a dollar flask.
At druggists or sent on receipt of price.
Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

BOVRIL.


The most suitable and acceptable beverage to offer to your visitors and friends during the festive season, is
BOVRIL.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

OILCLOTH AND COTTON
SIGNS For Holiday Sales. Get Price from us.
Hugman Bros., = = 17 BLEURY STREET

Seasonable
.Clothing
HAVE YOU been into our new store. If you haven't, you have not seen all that is up-to-date in men's, boys' and youths' Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings. Our stock is one of the largest and most complete in the city, embracing the latest styles in cut and shades. We have goods at all prices, from the cheapest to the dearest, and it is more than likely that you will be able find what you want on our shelves. Our prices will satisfy you that we cannot be undersold.
Horsfall Bros.
1849-51-51½ Notre Dame Street.
Lately occupied by Owen McGarvey.

RINGS, RINGS,
PENDANTS, PENDANTS,
WATCHES, WATCHES.
Have you seen our New Gorham Silver Mounted Hair Brush
Only a few $1.00 Combs left.
GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
2397 St. CATHERINE STREET.
Open Xmas Morning Ten till One.

Save Your Money
Own Your Home
THE BEAVER MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY
Is the simplest form of practical co-operation that can be devised.
THE OBJECT OF THIS SOCIETY IS TWOFOLD.
FIRST—It furnishes a safe and profitable medium of investing the savings of its members.
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Can you afford to save? You can if you will.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week will pay for $1,000.
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Members who can afford it, can take a second book, which gives an extra $2,000.
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Our Office, at 2204 ST. CATHERINE STREET, is Open every TUESDAY Evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock.
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372 St. Antoine Street.

LOVES OF MEN OF GENIUS.

What Wives of Great Men Endure.

POETS' MARITAL TROUBLES.

Still There Are Many Happy Marriages to Note.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

—*Swift.*

The relations between love and genius are interesting enough; but that is no reason why someone, in "The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men," should publish a little inaccurate twaddle about the wives of living authors. The public, or part of it, according to the London Daily News, has an insane delight in believing that nobody ever writes his own book, that it is always written, or aided, by another person. It is needless to advertise this kind of wanton gossip about the living by offering examples. "Mrs. —— and Mrs. —— give much literary help to their husbands," one lady, in fact, acting as copyist. This is not "literary help," whether the story is true or not.

As a rule, of course, or as an exception, literary genius is not very happy at home. The reason is obvious. The man works inside his own house. Barristers, sailors, soldiers, politicians, do most of their work abroad. A poet's or a novelist's wife "comes with some terrible news from the baker," as Goldsmith says, just when her husband is turning a rhyme, or a period. He is dragged to luncheon in the flow of inspiration, and, of course, his mind is full of his heroine, his rhymes, some error in historical dates, or what you please. He cannot shake off all this at once.

The servant came to a great German mathematician with the news that his wife was actually dying. "Tell her to wait till I come," he answered, not out of hardness of heart, but because his mind was not at the point; his consciousness was far away with X and Y, and his reply was automatic. On the other side, every one knows how much Mrs. Carlyle suffered from eternal Frederick the Great. Her lord's mind was saturated with Fritz, when she, probably, wanted to talk about insecticide, her favorite theme, or about Mrs. Leigh Hunt's bonnet.

Even Scott remorsefully admits that he once wakened Lady Scott at 5 a.m. to tell her that he had discovered the etymology of Haxel Burn, from "Hexe," a witch. He knew that she did not care a pin for the etymology of Haxel Burn, but he felt that he must tell somebody. Wives of literary characters, and literary characters themselves, must put up with these things. Their minds are set on matters totally incongruous. And then, like one of the fanciful beasts in "Animal Land," they "are always there." The wife is for ever rushing in and "interrupting damnably," as Byron said; the husband is always "flying out," like Byron. Literary men should have extramural studies, where they can work undisturbed at their dreary books and papers, which they should forget when they come home. Many painters have extramural studios, and why not authors, whose innocent trade needs no pretty models?

Probably, then, the notorious occasional unhappiness of wedded genius arises from the too constant association of the worker and his interests with the wife, whose interests are totally different. There are exceptions, of course. American poets have always been good and happy husbands. Various explanations of this circumstance have been offered; some are invidious. In England, Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, Kingsley, Lord Tennyson, Mr. Browning, were, though married, happy; and in spite of the vast numbers of great living English poets, they all seem to dwell in undisturbed domestic bliss, or nearly all. This fortunate circumstance must not be allowed to raise a doubt as to whether our poets are men, or women, of genius.

The historical record runs otherwise. Coleridge, Byron, Landor, Dickens, to take a few, were not happy at home, and Mrs. Shelly II., also Mrs. Burns, had to put up with Epipsychidions, and Chorises, Clarindas, Annas and other rivals. The reason for this is conspicuous. Mrs. Poet does not care for poetry any more than the grocer's boy (after one wild week) cares for figs. She has quite too much of poetry, and does not always suffer it gladly, like Mrs. Wordsworth. Then, if the poet is a prig (as often happens), he thinks himself bereft of his share of sympathy. He looks for it in the wives and daughters of his neighbors, and, if he be a handsome minstrel, like Byron, Burns and Shelly, he gets sympathy in abundance.

The contemporary poets, if we may judge by their photographs, are not dangerously beautiful, and this may be one reason why their domestic peace is unclouded. When once a poet, hurt by the indifference of his wife to prosody, looks for it next door, then the sorrow of genius begins. The historian is not tempted thus. If his wife does not care about his discovery that the secret treaty of Angus and Henry VII. came after, not before, the disgrace of the Earl, no other lady is apt to be much more deeply interested. This applies to chemical and other scientific discoveries. They are joys that woman shares not, as a rule; hence the high moral tone of historians and geologists. But the fair will allow the poet to read his rhymes aloud to her, while "not at home" to the herd; that is, if the poet is not her husband. For these simple and obvious reasons, and not on account of any original sin in poetic genius, that kind of genius has too often made what is called a bad husband. Yet perhaps the ordinary theory on the subject is exaggerated. It was not genius, but temper, and opinion, that made Milton a very disagreeable spouse. John Knox, with plenty of genius, appears to have been an excellent husband. It was not genius that made a rather odious husband of Henry VIII. If we examine bad historical and contemporary husbands, the examples possessed of genius will seem very rare. "Other girls, the author guesses, like to flirt, besides Princesses," says Thackeray, and, besides geniuses, other men like to flirt, and stay out late, and bet, and neglect their wives and their affairs."

Probably the chief difficulty of married genius is the lack of community of intellectual interests. But there are so many other kinds of interests! Whether Shakespeare was happily married or not, he, like Scott, was assuredly the last man to wish his wife to concern herself much with his poetry. A grain of humor will keep genius sweet in this respect, and the same gift (so severely tried in Mrs. Carlyle) will enable the wife of a man of genius to make allowences for "her moody lord."

THE SEASON'S DANCES.

In the programmes of the coming season the waltz and two-step will predominate, danced in a comparatively slow tempo. The only new dances this season are those adopted by the American National Society of Masters of Dancing. This association met in New York last June and twenty-four new dances were offered to a committee, which tried them and voted on their adoption. Three were chosen, which will be taught this season in all the dancing schools throughout the country. These are "La Danse Beatrice," by Professor Lawrence E. Dare; the "Allemande," by Professor Theodore Lytle, of New York, and "The Schenley," by Professor H. L. Braun, of Pittsburg. "La Danse Beatrice" is a very graceful and pretty dance in schottish time. Its airy lightness and dignity remind one of the famous gavotte which made its appearance at the court of Louis XIV.

In the "Allemande" the chief feature is the linking of the dancers' arms and hands as they promenade around each other or take a few pretty steps as they move about the room. Throughout this dance the two-step is used. The "Schenley" is named after an eminent lady in Pittsburg, and it is a combination of the Berlin polka and the waltz. Thus in the three new dances of the season the old favorites, schottish, gavoute, two-step, polka and waltz return. Among the square dances the original lancers have been adopted, and will be taught in the dancing schools. They are to be simply and quietly danced in a very conservative manner, without any additions or embellishments.

AN UP-TO-DATE PHYLLIS.

When the east with morn was red,
And the birds were all awake,
I for Phyllis vainly sought
'Mid the haunts of fern and brake.

And the dial marked the noon,
And the kine round thickest shade,
Through the forest aisles I strayed,
Searching for the tricksey maid.

When the loitering afternoon,
Beckoned to the lake's cool side,
There I bent my eager steps,
Calling "Phyllis!" far and wide.

But when shadows long and slim,
Pointed where the day had gone,
Then, at last I saw her come
Slowly 'cross the verdant lawn.

"Tell me, Phyllis, quick!" I cried,
"Where your feet so long have strayed?
I have ransacked field and wood,
You to find my winsome maid."

Scornfully she looked at me—
"Corydon! I am surprised!
Didn't you see 'Bargain Day'
In last night's paper advertised?"

—New York Herald.

HELPLESS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Rheumatism Held Him in Chains—Suffered Untold Tortures—The Great South American Rheumatic Cure Waged War and Won a Complete Victory—Relief in a Few Hours.

"I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I was completely helpless for over six months. I tried all kinds of remedies, but got no relief. Having noticed strong testimonials published of the cures effected by South American Rheumatic Cure I obtained a bottle of it, and received relief from pain from the first dose, and in an incredibly short time I was entirely free from my sufferings."—James K. Cole, Almonte, Ont.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

A NEW FAD.

The photographing of hands and feet, and also the taking of plaster casts of the same, is one of the late society fads. Needless to say, the women with homely extremities do not subscribe to the craze. Two young women of energy and talent are making money by catering to the vanity of the female sex. They visit the houses of their patrons with a camera or modelling outfit, so that the process may be comfortably gone through in one's own home. With the wealthy these plaster casts are put into marble and used for paper weights or to adorn the bric-a-brac shelf.—Godey's Magazine for December.

The salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system. The scarcity of fresh fruits in the winter time is often a cause of serious illness. The basis of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the salt extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It keeps you in excellent health the year 'round.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

Menu for Christmas.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit.

Malzena and cream.

Potato and ham sandwiches. Finger Biscuits

DINNER

Raised Flannel cakes. Coffee. Raw oysters with sliced lemon.

Thin bread and butter.

Tomato bisque.

Lobster chops.
Roast goose, apple sauce. Giblet gravy. Stuffed onions.
Mashed potatoes.

Wild cherry and almond sorbet.

Celery salad with mayonnaise dressing.
Grated cheese. Salted wafers.

Christmas pudding—foam sauce.
Kises filled with whipped cream.
Grapes. Nuts. Dates.
Coffee.

LATE LUNCHEON.

Slices of roast goose—devilled. Celery salad sandwiches.
Cocoa. Fruit.

Potato and Ham Sandwiches—Into a pint and a half of well-seasoned mashed potatoes stir two eggs without beating. Spread two tablespoonfuls of this potato out smoothly, and lay on it a slice of neatly trimmed boiled ham. Cover this with potato, pinch the edges together well, fry in boiling lard and fry a delicate brown. Scraps of any kind of meat minced and seasoned may be used instead of the slices.

Finger Biscuits—Mix and sift three times one quart flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in sweet milk enough to make a soft dough. Flour the breadboard and turn out the dough on it, touching it as little as may be. Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful lard and one tablespoonful sugar, spread this on the dough, double the dough over it, flour it slightly and press it out with the rolling-pin half an inch thick. With a knife cut the dough into strips finger length. Lay them close together in the pan and bake in a quick oven. They are peculiarly delicate.

Raised Flannel Cakes—Boil a pint and a half of sweet milk and let it stand till lukewarm. Add two large tablespoonfuls yeast and pour upon one pint flour, one-half pint cornmeal; one teaspoonful salt and one tablespoonful sugar, mixed well together. Cover closely and put in a warm place. In the morning add two eggs beaten separately. Let the batter stand fifteen minutes, if convenient, after adding the eggs. Bake on a hot griddle.

Lobster Chops—Put one large tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it bubbles stir in three tablespoonfuls of flour, stir till the flour is cooked, and pour in a cup of cream or rich milk and two cupfuls of boiled lobster, cut into dice. Stir till scalding hot, take from fire, and when cool add beaten yolks of two eggs, one-half grated nutmeg, salt and pepper to taste. When the mass is cold form into chops that are pointed at one end, roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs; fry in a wire basket in boiling fat. Drain well; put a claw into the end of each chop. Serve on a folded napkin. Garnish the dish with parsley.

Roast Goose—Select a young goose, which can be told by a brittle windpipe, white skin, plump breast and yellow feet; the web should tear easily. An old goose is known by its red feet. Singe, draw, wash and wipe the goose. Beat the breast flat with a rolling-pin, draw up the legs and skewer both legs and wings close to the body. Stuff with the following dressing: One pint stale bread crumbs, two medium-sized onions boiled and mashed, one-half teacupful boiled rice, one teaspoonful powdered sage, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, one tablespoonful melted butter and one-half teacupful milk. Roast in a covered pan, allowing rather more than twenty minutes to the pound. Baste frequently with the following mixture: One teaspoonful made mustard, a saltspoonful salt, a dash of cayenne, a large tablespoonful melted butter, a teacupful hot water, a teaspoonful vinegar. This basting is a great improvement.

Giblet Gravy—Boil the giblets slowly two hours, or until tender, with a slice of onion, three or four peppercorns and a blade of mace. When ready to make the gravy, take two tablespoonfuls of oil from the roasting pan of the goose; add the water the giblets were boiled in, enough water to finish the gravy, the giblets, chopped very fine, and flour to thicken. Boil up and serve in a gravy boat. A cup of rich milk improves this gravy.

Stuffed Onions—Boil five white onions in slightly salted water for one hour, changing the water three times. Lift them out onto a cloth and scoop out a portion from the centre. Fill the cavity with a dressing of two tablespoons bread crumbs, one large teaspoon grated cheese, one teaspoon catchup, a little cream, salt and pepper. Mash a little of the onion with these. Wrap each onion in a piece of buttered tissue paper and twist the paper securely at the ends. Bake in a buttered pan in a moderate oven nearly an hour more. Remove paper, put into a deep dish, sprinkle a little salt and pepper over and pour melted butter over the tops.

Wild Cherry and Almond Sorbet—One quart water, one pint white sugar, juice of one lemon, six sweet almonds, blanched and pounded; one bitter almond, a wineglassful of wild cherry syrup. Freeze in a freezer; when half frozen add the beaten whites of three eggs. Serve in glass cups. The yolks of the eggs can be used in the mayonnaise dressing for the celery salad.

Christmas Pudding—Prepare all the fruit for this one week beforehand. Remove all membrane and strings from one-half pound beef suet and add to it one tablespoonful butter and one ounce chopped almonds; then one large teacup of bread crumbs, soaked in milk and squeezed dry; next two cups sifted flour; next one ounce each of citron, candied lemon and orange peel; one-half pound each raisins and currants, one teaspoonful cloves, two of cinnamon, one of mace, one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful salt, one teacup sugar, milk to make a stiff batter—try one cup—six eggs beaten separately, whites added last. Flour all the fruit, shaking it well to separate the bits. Dissolve one teaspoonful soda in a little hot water and stir in. Let the batter stand two hours, then pour into a buttered pail, cover closely and steam four hours. Five hours will make the pudding darker and richer in appearance.

Foam Sauce—Beat two cups sugar and three tablespoonfuls butter to a cream, add yolks of two beaten eggs. Place the bowl in hot water and add, a little at a time, six tablespoonfuls boiling water; stir well. It should be, when ready, a smooth yellow syrup. When ready to serve turn into the bowl and put the beaten whites of the eggs on top. When the sauce is to be helped stir the white of egg into the rest.

"Devil" for Slices of Goose—Scald one cup milk; while it is scalding mix with a heaped tablespoonful bread crumbs, one teaspoonful made mustard, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper; add to this one large tablespoonful butter and one teaspoonful catchup. Rub one tablespoonful flour and one of butter together and stir into the scalding milk; when it thickens add gradually to the other mixture, and, lastly, one beaten yolk of egg. Return to the fire, heat through, remove at once and spread on each slice of goose.

Holiday Gifts.

Gent's Skating Boots, from $1.75 up.
Ladies' Skating Boots, from $1.50 up.
Boys' Skating Boots, from $1.00 up.
Misses' Skating Boots, from $1.25 up.

Skates put on goods purchased of us free of charge.

MOCCASINS, ANKLE SUPPORTS. ICE CREEPERS.

INFANTS' MOCCASINS FROM 25c UP.
GAITERS AND LEGGINGS.

Fancy Slippers, Rubbers and Overshoes, Warm Lined Goods.

At Lowest Prices.

J. Sloan & Sons,

Cor, St. Antoine and Mountain Sts.

THE LADY AND THE LAW.

"The Law and the Lady" would be a very fitting title for the portrait of Miss Ethel R. Benjamin, the first lady barrister to pass the necessary examintaions and be permitted to practise in New Zealand. Born and educated at Dunedin, she matriculated from the Girls' High School in 1893. Consequently she has achieved her honors in the minimum possible time—four years. She graduated this year from Otago University, where she was placed first in the first-class division in jurisprudence and in constitutional history and law respectively. She also headed the New Zealand list in Roman law, evidence, and equity respectively, and was bracketed first in criminal law and real and personal property respectively.

At the ceremony of "capping the graduates" at the Otago University, the vice-chancellor, who presided, after referring to the distinguished place occupied by Miss Benjamin, called upon her for her "maiden speech"; and the little lady, who is described as slight and girlish-looking, thereupon, without any hesitancy, delivered a brief but most graceful oration. From her concluding words it will be seen that she is no ordinary nor objectionable disciple of women's rights. She wound up as follows:—"In bygone years the intellectual life of woman was, as a general rule, starved out of existence. The heart only was developed, and often at how great a cost! But here I would sound a warning note. Let us see to it that we go not to the other extreme—that our women do not become mere thinking machines; or, worse still, that over-cultivation does not destroy that individuality which every man and woman should prize above all else. The heart must be developed as well as brain. The ideal New Woman will perfect herself—body, mind and soul." Admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Maoriland last April, Miss Ethel R. Benjamin, LL.B., is now practising in her native city of Dunedin.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Perhaps the greatest point of difference between the American and English girl is the encouragement which the former receives from the earliest possible period to form and express her own opinions," says Gertrude Atherton in a recent magazine article. "This she does with a thoroughness which makes her a pest in the land as a child, but unquestionably contributes to the rapid development of her intelligence. As older people talk to her and before her with little reserve, and as she reads pretty much what she chooses, with or without permission, her secondary knowledge of the world at the age of 18 is really startling. As a result, the sternest parent could not convince her that she needed advice in the selection of a husband and she marries whom and when she chooses. This is one of the prerogatives that the English girl envies her. The maidens of England, bred in the idea that a desirable husband is the aim of a woman's existence, submit to the maternal dictates with a wistful eye across the water. But it is well to remember that if the American girl almost invariably makes her own choice in the matter of husbands she also disposes of him with alarming frequency."

STILL A WOMAN.

She's a graduate of Vassar,
And her knowledge is immense,
And, though beautiful and stylish,
She is full of common-sense;
She can talk in French and German,
She reads Homer in the Greek,
And 'tis worth your while to listen
When it pleases her to speak.

She can read the hieroglyphics
On the tombs along the Nile,
She can hold discourse on physics
In an interesting style.
But in spite of all her learning
She steps backward from the car,
And she always stops and wishes
When she sees a shooting star.

—Cleveland Leader.



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FREE TO BALD HEADS.

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Five cents in Canadian stamps or money must be sent with each pattern to defray cost of mailing.

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1246—HYACINTHE FROCK.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years.



Wool frocks for little girls are frequently made to wear with muslin or silk guimpes. This is not only a pretty fashion, but a useful one, as a clean white guimpe lends an air of dainty freshness to a gown that has seen many a romp. Any soft wool or silk goods can be made in this design, using narrow velvet ribbon to trim and either silk or satin for the full vest. The sleeves are merely a puff of the material caught up at the shoulder. The guimpe can be made of lawn or cambric, or, if preferred, silk or wool may be used. The full, round skirt reaches a trifle below the knees, and is finished with a deep hem.

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RAILWAY MUST KEEP DRAINS.

Municipal Code Applies to Canadian Pacific.

INTERESTING LAW POINT.

Mr. Justice Hall Dissents from Court of Appeal Decision.

An important point of municipal and railway law, in which Federal and Provincial jurisdiction is a factor, was depeals this morning in favor of the municicided by a majority of the Court of Appality and against the railway. This point is whether municipal officers have the right, under the powers conferred on them by the Municipal Code, to impose regulations regarding the right-of-way of a railway which, if carried out, would affect the physical condition of that right-of-way.

The rural inspector of the municipality of Notre Dame de Bonsecours required the Canadian Pacific Railway to renovate and maintain a certain ditch within the limits of their right-of-way. The company failed to do this, and the municipality took action to enforce the penalty of $20 a day, obtaining pjudgment for twenty days' infraction of the law. The judgment of the court was maintained in Review, and the judgment in Appeal, given by Mr. Justice Bosse, confirmed this.

Mr. Justice Hall, in dissenting from this, said that the company had resisted the contentions of the municipality on the ground that it was under the exclusive control of the Parliament of Canada, and subject only to its laws. By the B.N.A. Act all enterprises declared to be for the general good of Canada, as the C.P.R. had been by section 306 of the Railway Act, came under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament. If no provision had been made by Parliament touching certain requirements then it might be said, with a certain amount of propriety, that local acts might be invoked, but the Railway Act provided a committee of the Privy Council to which application might be made. Amongst the powers delegated to it were those of having drains laid or streets made across railways in the interests of municipalities, under the supervision of such officials as it might appoint. It could not be seriously contended that a municipality would have the right to make a street across a railway, which was clearly a matter for the Railway Committee, and the same section affecting this dealt with the question of drains. Therefore, applications for any interference with the right-of-way which would go so far as to affect the physical condition of the road must be made to the committee, and municipal officers had no right to impose such obligations as in this case or to endeavor to enforce them by means of penalties. His Honor remarked on the contention of his colleagues that notwithstanding this transfer of powers all legislation existing prior to May 25th, 1883, should continue in force, that to him this conveyed the impression that only matters concerning what might be called the internal economy of railways established under local acts and afterwards declared to be of general advantage, were meant. Parliament having provided machinery, it was incompetent for municipalities to presume to interfere with the roadbed of a company, an interference which would be a dangerous principle to establish. His Honor did not think it wise that any judgment of a court should be found to countenance the principle, as would be in this case.

Mr. Justice Wurtele gave his reasons for concurring in the majority judgment. The drain was a watercourse of that kind which was maintained by the parties through whose lands it flowed, and as it was judged inexpedient for outsiders to interfere with a railway line, the Municipal Code of 1870 provided penalties where railway companies failed to maintain watercourses. The old railway between Montreal and Hull passed into the hands of the Province and was sold to the C.P.R. in 1883, a sale confirmed by the act of 1888, in which it was laid down that all Provincial acts relating to the company should be maintained. The provisions of the Municipal Code had still full effect, and were not abrogated when the road became a Dominion road. Undoubtedly the Railway Committee had the right to regulate all matters regarding drains which crossed or affected a right-of-way, but this was not a case of that kind. The judgment to be rendered was more important than appeared at first sight, since there wer over one hundred roads, drains, etc., on the railway property between here and Ottawa, and if in this case it was held that the railway was not bound to keep up these works they could neglect them all.

ONE AND ONE ONLY.

"The word colonies is out of date and misleading, besides being provincial."—Rudyard Kipling.

Away with that misleading stigma,
That title Provincial and old,
A name in itself meaning—"distance,"
Which leaves us outside in the cold.

"Colony!" the word never points to
What we are, as part of the "We,"
Part of the Empire unbounded—
If a part that is o'er the sea.

Bury the word then for ever—
Deep, so 'twill ne'er see the day,
We are the "British, of Britain,"
Like our brethren over the way.

Whether we live in Old England,
Or 'mid Scotland's heather-clad hills,
By Erin's fair lakes and green pastures,
Or Cambria's mountain-fed rills,

Whether our home's on the prairie,
In the bush, by the Cape, 'mid the isles,
Whether we dwell in the Indies,
East or West, where the sun ever smiles,

So long as that flag flies above us,
We are "Us," 'neath its colors so free,
And the meaning of "Us" is the Empire,
And the meaning of Empire's "We."

—Ian McHutch.

WINTER SUITINGS.

"If you have not seen our fall and winter stock of suitings and overcoats, you have not seen all that is latest in style and fit. No other firm in the city carries so large or so complete a stock as we do in this respect, and our reputation for a perfect fit and correct style is so well-known that it is not necessary to refer to it here.

All garments are personally fitted by C. W. Mayotte, formerly of Notre Dame street, who has no superior in the city as a tailor. His long experience in the leading tailoring shops of New York and Boston qualifies him as a workman of the first order. Boisseau Freres, St. Catherine street, Montreal.

FOR LEARNERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

LESSON NO. 7.

FROM "THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."

Of the strangers he took no heed whatever. He had seen them, but appeared quite incapable of interest or curiosity. The younger brother stood apart. The bachelor drew a chair towards the old man, and sat down close beside him. After a long silence he ventured to speak.

"Another night, and not in bed!" he said, softly. "I hoped you would be more mindful of your promise to me. Why do you not take some rest?"

"Sleep has left me," returned the old man. "It is all with her!"

"It would pain her very much to know that you were watching thus," said the bachelor. "You would not give her pain?"

"I am not so sure of that, if it would only rouse her. She has slept so very long. And yet I am rash to say so. It is a good and happy sleep,—eh?"

"Indeed it is," returned the bachelor. 'Indeed, indeed, it is."

"That's well!—and the waking?" faltered the old man.

"Happy, too, Happier than tongue can tell, or heart of man can conceive."

"They watched him as he rose and stole on tiptoe to the other chamber, where the lamp had been replaced. They listened as he spoke again within its silent walls. They looked into the faces of each other, and no man's cheek was free from tears. He came back, whispering that she was still asleep, but that he thought she had moved. It was her hand, he said—a little—a very, very little—but he was pretty sure she had moved it—perhaps in seeking his. He had known her do that before now, though in the deepest sleep the while. And when he had said this he dropped into his chair again, and, clasping his hands above his head, uttered a cry never to be forgotten.

The poor schoolmaster motioned to the bachelor that he would come on the other side and speak to him. They gently unlocked his fingers, which he had twisted in his grey hair, and pressed them in their own.

"He will hear me," said the schoolmaster, "I am sure. He will hear either me or you if we beseech him. He would at all times."

"I will hear any voice she liked to hear," cried the old man. "I love all she loved."

"I know you do," returned the schoolmaster. "I am certain of it. Think of her; think of all the sorrows and afflictions you have shared together; of all the trials and all the peaceful pleasures you have jointly known."

"I do. I do. I think of nothing else."

"I would have you think of nothing else to-night—of nothing but those things which will soften your heart, dear friend, and open it to old affections and old times. It is so that she would speak to you herself, and in her name it is that I speak now."

"You do well to speak softly," said the old man. "We will not wake her. I should be glad to see her eyes again, and to see her smile. There is a smile upon her young face now; but it is fixed and changeless. I would have it come and go. That shall be in Heaven's good time. We will not wake her."

(Traduction).

Quant aux étrangers, il n'y fit seulement pas attention. Il les avait bien aperçus, mais il semblait incapable d'éprouver de l'intérêt ou de la curiosité. Le plus jeune frère se tint debout de côté. Le vieux bachelier prit une chaise et s'assit près du vieux. Après un long silence, il se hasarda à parler.

"Comment, lui dit-il avec douceur, encore une nuit où vous ne vous êtes pas couché! J'espérais que vous me tiendriez mieux votre promesse. Pourquoi ne prenez-vous pas un peu de repos?"

—Il ne me reste plus de sommeil, répondit le vieillard. Elle a tout pris pour elle.

—Ça lui ferait bien de la peine si elle savait que vous veillez ainsi, dit le vieux garçon. Vous ne voudriez pas lui causer du chagrin?"

—Ce n'est pas sûr, si je croyais que ça dût la réveiller!—Voilà si longtemps qu'elle dort!—Et cependant j'ai tort. C'est un bon et heureux sommeil, n'est-ce pas, hein?

—Oui, oui, répondit le vieux garçon. Oh oui, un bienheureux sommeil.

—Bien!—Et le réveil? demanda le vieillard d'une voix tremblante.

—Il sera heureux aussi. Plus heureux que ne peut le dire aucune langue, que ne peut le concevoir aucun cœur.

En le voyant se lever pour aller sur la pointe du pied dans la chambre voisine, où la lampe avait été replacée, en l'attendant parler encore dans cette chambre muette, ils s'entre-regardèrent, et pas un d'eux dont la joue ne fût humide de larmes. Le vieillard revint; il dit à demi-voix qu'elle était encore endormie, mais qu'il croyait l'avoir vue remuer. "C'est sa main, dit-il—un peu, un tout petit peu." Mais il était assez sûr qu'elle l'avait remuée, peut-être en cherchant la sienne. Ce n'était pas la première fois qu'il le lui avait vu faire, et dans son plus profond sommeil encore. A ces mots il retomba sur la chaise, et, frappant sa tête de ses mains, il poussa un de ces gémissements qu'on ne saurait oublier.

Le bon maître d'école fit signe au vieux bachelier de s'approcher de l'autre côté et de lui adresser la parole. Tous deux lui retirèrent doucement ses doigts qu'il avait enroulés dans ses cheveux gris, et les pressèrent entre leurs mains.

"Il m'écoutera, j'en suis sûr, dit le maître d'école. Il écoutera l'un de nous, vous ou moi, si nous l'en supplions. Elle nous écoutait toujours.

—Je veux bien écouter toute voix qu'elle se plaisait à entendre, dit le vieillard. J'aime tout ce qu'elle aimait!

—Je le sais, répliqua le maître d'école, j'en suis certain. Songez à elle; songez à tous les chagrins, à toutes les épreuves que vous avez partagés; à toutes les fatigues et à toutes les paisibles jouissances que vous avez connues ensemble.

—J'y songe, j'y songe bien. Je ne songe à rien autre chose.

—Je désire que cette nuit vous ne songiez pas à autre chose, mon cher ami, que vous songiez uniquement à ces sujets qui peuvent calmer votre cœur et l'ouvrir aux impressions d'autrefois, aux souvenirs du temps passé. C'est ainsi qu'elle vous parlerait elle-même, et c'est en son nom que je vous parle.

—Vous faites bien de parler à voix basse, dit le vieillard. Cela fait que nous ne l'éveillerons pas. Oh! que je serais content de revoir ses yeux, de revoir son sourire. En ce moment il y a bien encore un sourire sur son jeune visage; mais il est fixe et immobile. Je voudrais le voir aller et venir. Cela arrivera avec le temps du bon Dieu. Ne l'éveillons pas.

REMARQUES

Bachelor—(1) Un aspirant à la dignité de chevalier; (2) un étudiant qui a pris son premier grade à une université; (3) un garçon, un célibataire.

Indeed—(1) En vérité, réellement, vraiment, certainement, de fait, en effet; (2) vraiment! en vérité! tiens!

Falter—bégayer, bredouiller, parler avec peine. "He falters in his speech," il bredouille en parlant. "His tongue falters", sa langue s'embarrasse. Le mot "falter" s'emploie quelquefois dans le sens de chanceler, vaciller, etc.

Tiptoe—le bout, ou la pointe du pied. "To be on the tiptoe of expectation", tre dans l'anxiété de l'attente.

Asleep—mot composé du préfixe, a—, et du substantif, sleep. Comparez "abed", en lit; "ashore", à terre; "a float" à flot; afoot, à pied, etc.

Pretty—adv. "un peu"; "assez"; "passablement"; "la, la"; "raisonnablement".

The while—une expression elliptique qui signifie, "pendant cet espace de temps", ou "pendant ce temps". Le mot "while" est d'origine Saxonne, pendant que son synonyme, "time", est latin d'origine, et s'emploie plus généralement.

All the loved—le pronon relatif est souvent omis en anglais, surtout dans la conversation ordinaire.

Think of—en anglais on songe ou on pense "de", quelqu'un ou quelque chose.

To see her eyes—Tous les verbes précédés de "do", et mis en français à l'infinitif, se rendent en anglais par l'infinitif, ou par le participe présent, accompagné de "of", "from", "with", etc., comme, il est temps de partir, "it is time to set out"; j'ai l'honneur d'être son serviteur, "I have the honour of being his servant"; vous m'empêchez de le faire. "you hinder me from doing it"; vous me reprochez de vous aimer, "you reproach me with loving you", etc...

I know you do—en anglais on emploie le verbe "to do" pour empêcher les répétitions, comme, "do you know me?" Me connaissez-vous? Réponse, "I do" (sous entendu, "know you") je vous connais, etc...

Il n'y fit pas—"y" here means "to them,"; "he paid no attention to them".

Aperçus—notice the "sedilla" under the c, so that it may be sounded soft, like s; otherwise it would have the sound of k.

De l'intérêt, de la curiosité—notice that the french idiom requires the use of "de" with the definite article, while in english both are omitted.

Ou—notice that ou, unaccented, means "or", whereas, où, with grave accent, means "where?"

Prit—3rd pers. sing., perf. ind. of prendre, prenant, pris, je prends, je pris, "to take".

Dût—the circumflex accent distinguishes the 3rd pers. sing., imperf. subjunctive, from the 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind., of devoir, devant, du, je dois, je dus, "To owe".

Dort—3rd pers. sing., pres. ind., of dormir, dormant, dormi, je dors, je dormis. J'ai tort—literally, "I have wrong".

Fût—3rd pers. sing., imperf. subj., of être, étant, été, je suis, je fus. "To be".

Qu'on ne saurait oublier—literally, "that one would not know to forget". Saurait, is 3rd pers. sing., present conditional, of savoir, sachant, su, je sais, je sus. "To know".

Je le sais—"I know you do"; literally, "I know it". There is in french no auxiliary corresponding to the verb "to the", used in this way.

Songez à ces sujets—literally, "think to these subjects".

TO OUR READERS

As it is desired that these lessons should be as useful as possible, suggestions will be received at all times with pleasure.

A NOS LECTEURS

Comme on veut que ces leçons soient aussi utiles que possible, nous aurons toujours plaisir à recevoir des suggestions.

SOME AMERICAN REPARTEES.

When Lyman Law was member of Congress for Connecticut he was walking in Pennsylvania Avenue with some Southern colleagues. They met a drove of mules. "Hallo! Law," said a gentleman from Charleston, "there come a lot of your constituents. Wherer are they going?" "To South Carolina to teach school."

Fifty years ago A. B. was a merchant in New York, a man of very courtly manners, which did not prevent him from failing and paying nothing on the dollar. He met out one day in Weshington Mr. C. D., a creditor to whom he owed $10,000, a large sum at that itme, and bowed as he passed him in his sweetest manner, lifting his hat high from his head. C. D. stopped short. "Mr. B., do not bow to me again, sir. I do not want any man to bow to me who owes me $10,000." "I would not forego the pleasure, sir, for twice the amount."

John Randolph met in the street a political enemy who wished to drive him into a duel. This gentleman stepped directly in front of Randolph and said: "I never get out of the way for a d——d scoundrel." "I always do," said Randolph, bowing, and passing on one side.

HUSBAND WAS A REBEL.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Drouin, of Hull, 84 years of age, died to-day. Her husband was out with the rebels in the Papineau rebellion, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and was afterwards pardoned by the Queen.

The Karn Piano does not need to be jealous of its competitors, it can easily hold its own with the best of them. Montreal branch, D. W. Karn & Co., Karn Hall Building, 2362 St. Catherine street.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—E. B. Nixon, buyer and manager of the Hudson Bay Company grocery branch, in this city for the past eleven years, has severed his connection with that institution. Mr. Nixon was president of the Victoria Hockey Club for three years and is an enthusiastic supporter of all athletic sports. He is well-known throughout the East.

Dr. Coderre's
RED PILLS
FOR
Pale and Weak Women.
Cure Women's Ills.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Christmas & New Year's Reduced Rates.

Going Dec. 24th and 25th, valid to return leaving destination not later than Dec. 27th, 1897; also on Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, valid to return leaving destination not later than Jan. 3rd, 1898.

SINGLE FARE

Going Dec. 23rd, 24th and 25th, good to return leaving destination not later than Dec. 28th, 1897; also on Dec. 30th and 31st and Jan. 1st, good to return leaving destination not later than Jan. 4th, 1898.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

To Teachers and Pupils of Schools and Colleges, on surrender of Standard form of School Vacation Certificate, signed by Principal, Round Trip Tickets will be issued at One-Way First-Class Fare and One-Third, good going December 10th to 31st inclusive, and valid for return leaving destination not later than Jan. 18th, 1898.

Above Reduced Rates apply between all stations in Canada, stations in Canada to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Black Rock and Buffalo, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

On presentation of Commercial Travellers' Railway Certificate, Round Trip Tickets will be issued between stations in Canada only, at ONE-WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE (not Commercial Travellers' Fare), good going December 18th to 25th, inclusive, and valid for return leaving destination not later than January 3rd, 1898.

For particulars as to reduced fares on other Canadian Lines, and all information, apply to

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James Street, or at Bonaventure Station.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 4th October, 1897, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Depot		7.50
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot		19.45
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive River du Loup	17.50	
" Trois Pistoles	19.03	
" Rimouski	20.14	
" Ste. Flavie	20.55	
" Little Metis	21.19	
" Campbellton	24.30	
" Dalhousie	1.55	
" Bathurst	2.36	
" New Castle	4.00	
" Moncton	6.30	15.55
" St. John	10.30	13.00
" Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock, run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

W. H. OLIVE,
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D. POTTINGER,
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"KING OF PAIN."
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The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick at reasonable prices, thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of the sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of orders from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.

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First-Class Return Tickets will be sold at SINGLE FARE,

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COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—On presentation of Commercial Travellers' Railway Certificates, round trip tickets will be issued at one way first-class fare (not commercial travellers' fare), good going December 18th to 25th inclusive, and good to return, leaving destination not later than January 3rd, 1898.

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of Schools and Colleges, on surrender of standard form of school certificates, signed by principal, at FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD, from December 10th to 31st, good to return until January 18th, 1898.

Special Rates to Points on Intercolonial Railway.

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Send your address for particulars, maps, itinerary of the "Dawson City Relief Expedition" and other trains.

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I. cabin, $75 and upwards; II. cabin, $45 and upwards.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2703.

Margaret White, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Hugh Currier, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, versus the said Charles Hugh Currier, Defendant.

An action of separation des corps et des biens has this day been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

R. L. MURCHISON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, December 1st, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2734.

Dame Theresa Beardsell, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Arthur Stuart, of the same place, baker, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, versus the said William Arthur Stuart, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day entered an action of separation as to property against the Defendant.

R. L. MURCHISON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, December 10th, 1897.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between

PORTLAND AND BRISTOL (Avonmouth)

Consisting of the following first-class Steamers:—

S.S. MILWAUKEE	12,000	tons
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Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND as follows:—

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SS. QUEENSMORE.....Dec. 22
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SS. LOANGO.....Jan. 16
SS. QUEENSMORE.....Jan. 30
And Fortnightly Thereafter.

*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.

For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to Grand Trunk Railway Agents at all stations, or to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Toronto Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott St.
Chicago Agency:—
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CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

New York to Liverpool.

Calling at Queenstown.

Lucania ..... Sat., Dec. 25, 6.30 a.m.
Etruria ..... Sat., Jan. 1, noon.
Aurania ..... Sat., Jan. 8, 1 p.m.
Umbria ..... Sat., Jan. 15, 10.30 a.m
Servia ..... Sat., Jan. 22, 1 p.m.
Campania ..... Sat., Jan. 29, 11 a.m.
Aurania ..... Sat., Feb. 5.
Lucania ..... Sat., Feb. 12.

The steamers of this line have for over fifty years an unequalled record for the safety and comfort of their passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $75 and upwards. Second Cabin, $42.50 to $55, according to the season, steamer and accommodation.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

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MONTREAL TO HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

S.S. Boston City ..... Oct. 14
S.S. Carlisle City ..... Nov. 3

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1897. - - 1897.

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ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND SERVICE

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Portland.
4 Dec.	Carthaginian	22 Dec. Noon
16 Dec.	Mongolian	1 Jan. Noon
23 Dec.	Parisian	8 Jan. Noon
30 Dec.	Laurentian	15 Jan. Noon

*Steamers sail from Portland on arrival o Grand Trunk and C.P.R. trains leaving Montreal the previous evening 8.30 o'clock.

The Saloons and Staterooms are now in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Rooms on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

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Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $34.00 and $36.25

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4 Dec.	Grecian	23 Dec.
9 Dec.	Buenos Ayrean	30 Dec.
16 Dec.	Sardinian	6 Jan.
24 Dec.	State of Nebraska	13 Jan. 10 a.m

Rates—1st Cabin, $45; return tickets, $85. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $64.13; steerage, $22.50.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

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GLASGOW AND PORTLAND SERVICE

From Glasgow.	Steamship;	From Portland.
17 Dec.	Sarmatian	4 Jan.
31 Dec.	Manitoban	18 Jan.
14 Jan.	Norwegian	1 Feb.

LONDON AND ST. JOHN, N.B.
Direct Service.

From London.	Steamships.	From St. John.
8 Dec.	Cheronea	Thursday, 30 Dec.
22 Dec.	Livonian	Thursday, 13 Jan.
7 Jan.	Montinea	Thursday, 27 Jan.

And Fortnightly thereafter.

LIVERPOOL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHNS AND PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.

From Glasgow	From Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax	Steamships	From Philadelphia on or about	From St. Johns to Glasgow
1 Dec..	4 Dec..	Siberian	24 Dec..	29 Dec.
15 Dec..	18 Dec..	Roumanian	7 Jan..	12 Jan.
29 Dec..	1 Jan..	Assyrian	21 Jan..	26 Jan.

And regularly thereafter.

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

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Regular Sailings.
BOSTON TO LONDON.

S.S. Br. Trader ..... about Dec. 17
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S.S. Barrowmore ..... about Jan. 12
S.S. Br. Empire ..... about Jan. 22

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WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET CO.

HANSA LINE

Maintaining Regular Communication Between

HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, Maine

WINTER SAILINGS.

	From Hamburg.	From Portland.
ARMENIA	Nov. 16th	Dec. 11th
AMBRIA	Dec. 14th	Jan. 8th
ARMENIA	Jan. 11th	Feb. 5th
AMBRIA	Feb. 8th	Mar. 5th

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For further particulars, apply to
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Sailing Weekly Between St. John, N.B., and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Moville, Ireland, each way.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Dec. 11	Lake Huron	Dec. 29	Dec. 30
Dec. 18	Lake Superior	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
Dec. 25	Gallia	Jan. 12	Jan. 13

First Cabin—Single, $50 to $60. Return, $100.00 to $114.00, according to steamer selected. Second Cabin—To Liverpool or London, $34. Return, $66.75. To Glasgow, $37.65. Return, $74.05. To Belfast, $35.25. Return, $69.25. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22.50.

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50 BLEURY.

FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS ONLY.

THE MAGIC DOLL.

The Princess Angelina lived in Dollytown. She was a doll—the most beautiful, delicious, lovable and lovely doll that was ever born. She could close her eyes and say "Papa" and "Mamma." She could stand upon one leg and hold her other leg over her shoulder for half an hour. When a doll can do this, she is a royal doll and not a common doll. She had a marvellous complexion, and the more you washed it the brighter it grew. This made her much nicer than the Japanese dolls, which grow brown when you wash them with violet soap, or the little darky dolls, which grow white upon the tips of their noses when they are rubbed too hard. The Princess Angelina had a beautiful wardrobe. She had a ball dress, a dinner dress, a slumber gown, a bicycle suit, a golf toilet, a rainy day costume, a bib and tucker to make believe she was a baby, and four other common frocks, and her commonest suit was better than the best dresses of a great many dolls. Now, Dollytown is in the middle of New York. It doesn't begin anywhere, and doesn't end anywhere. It runs over into Third avenue, and then you lose it and you find it in First avenue; then you lose it again, and find it in the Bowery; then if you run away from it, why, there it is in Broadway, and if you get into a carriage and drive as fast as the horse can go, there it is again in Sixth avenue. In fact, nobody knows where Dollytown is exactly, and where it exactly isn't. Anyhow, it is there, all the same.

The Princess Angelina was a magical doll. When a person came to buy her whom she didn't like, she squinted with one eye and made the other turn green, so that she looked so ugly people put her down right away. Another time when someone wanted to buy her whom she didn't like, she took a hat-pin out and stuck it in the woman's thumb and the woman got mad and went off and didn't buy any doll at all. This is why all the other dolls got sold in Dollytown the day before Christmas and why the Princess Angelina was not sold. It got around to evening and the Princess said, "I wonder where I'll go." Then she gave a scream because right in front of her, looking like a dear old grandfather, was Santa Claus himself. He bowed very nicely, because Santa Claus is a very polite gentleman, and said:—"Good evening, Princess; I called to see if Your Highness would like to take a walk."

The Princess smiled and said, "Thank you, Santa Claus, that is just what I have been wanting to do all day, but there was no gentleman around I cared to walk with," and she took Santa Claus's arm and they went walking out of the beautiful rooms where she had been living, into the street.

To prevent anybody stealing her beautiful dresses, and I am sorry to say that there are bad, wicked, naughty dolls who steal other dolls' gloves and handkerchiefs and who tell fibs, and do other awful things, Santa Claus packed all of her dresses, bonnets, gloves, shoes, stockings, parasols, fans, umbrellas, bibs, aprons, waterproofs, handkerchiefs and bracelets into a doll trunk. He put this on his shoulder and off they went. The street was very crowded, but it didn't make any difference. Sometimes they walked through the people, sometimes the people walked through them and sometimes both walked through each other. This seemed very strange to the Princess, because she had never before walked through anybody at all, and she saw such strange things. At one place in the street she walked right through the heart of a very pretty shop-girl who had charge of rag dolls, and there she saw beautiful pictures and statues and jewellery and bands of music playing and fountains leaping and flowers waving and apples and pears hanging from the boughs of trees. They were not exactly real things she saw; they were magical things, which are sometimes more real than real things.

At another place on the street whom should they walk through but a cross old-maid, who had charge of the rubber dolls in Dollytown, and again the Princess said "Oh," because in the old-maid's heart there were gloomy woods and caves, frogs, green snakes and horned lizards and bats and owls that shrieked, "tu-whit, tu-whoo!" The Princess was very glad to get out on the other side, and then she knew why she had always loved the young girl and always hated the cross old-maid. They went very swiftly, but they didn't seem to move. They just wished to go, and they went along just as a bird skims the air. By and by they came to a house with big doors, and a waiter at the door who let people in and out, but they didn't mind him in the least. They did not even wait for the door to open. They went through the door and through the waiter, and floated upstairs into the nursery, where there were three or four children getting ready to go to bed. They were all little girls, and they had hung their stockings upon the mantelpiece, and upon the floor, with their backs against the wall they had put all their dolls. You see, they thought that when Santa Claus came he'd see all the dolls and would give each one a little present. They talked about it, too. The Princess could hear them and see them, but they couldn't see the Princess or Santa Claus. She looked up at her companion and said, "Are you going to give the dolls a present, too?" and Santa Claus laughed a little bit, turned red as if he were blushing, and said, "Yes, I guess I'll have to. They are good little girls. Wouldn't you like to stay here with them?"

The Princess thought for a moment and answered, "No, I thank you, Santa Claus. There are so many dolls here that their talking would prevent my thinking."

Santa Claus laughed again, and the next moment they floated through the wall, through many walls and stopped in another nursery. Here there were two little girls and their mother. One of them had been quite naughty. The mother had been scolding her, but they had made up, and the child was asking the mother if she thought that Santa Claus knew she'd been bad. The mother said "Yes," she was quite certain that Santa Claus knew. The child turned pale with fear, and said, "Do you think he'll forgive me?" The mother answered that she hoped that Santa Claus, who was a very kind man, would forgive her. The little girl looked relieved and said, "If Santa Claus will only forgive me, I'll never break another doll again!" and from the folds of her little dress she pulled out the remnants of a doll which had lost one hand, one foot, its nose and half an ear.

The Princess grew very indignant at the sight and said: "If you please, Santa Claus, I don't like such people. Let us go somewhere else." Santa Claus nodded silently, and again floated through the walls, out into the street and into other homes. They went to many houses and in some there were good children and in some naughty ones; in some were pretty boys and girls, and in others ugly girls and boys, and everywhere they were hoping for Santa Claus. It wasn't until the hundredth call that the Princess noticed something. It was this, that whenever the children wished for something very much and their mothers and fathers smiled, Santa Claus nodded and took something out of his pocket and dropped it in a closet. This something was like a cloud of smoke, such as comes when you strike a match, but it grew and grew and became hard and took the form of just what the children had been talking about. In one house the smoke shot up and became a hobby horse; in another a bicycle; in a third a box of tools, and in a fourth a pretty dress.

But the Princess was getting very tired. They stopped finally in a little room where there was a big bed and a little crib. There was a sweet-faced woman putting a little girl to bed. The child said her prayers, then lay down and closed her eyes. She opened them again and said softly: "Mamma, do you think Santa Claus will bring me a doll? I don't want a big one, just a wee little one," and the mother, who was dressed in black, said: "I hope so, darling." Then silence came upon the room. The clocks tolled midnight and the mother fell asleep. On the wall looking down upon her was a portrait, and over it a bunch of immortelles. The Princess had never seen the flowers before. They were not like the roses and camellias which she had looked at so often. She turned to her guide and said: "Sant Claus, if you please, I think I'll stay here." Santa Claus nodded, but said not a word. Then the Princess climbed into the crib, although she had on her ball-room dress, her bracelets, her fan and her gloves. She got under the bedclothes and put her head upon the child's neck. Then she closed her eyes and fell sound asleep.

And she was still sound asleep in the morning when the child awoke and found the Princess in her arms.

MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM.

PETER AND CHARLES.

as easy, safe and simple, though slightly

Peter and Charles were not much to look at in repose, but they were very strong in action. Charles had a tow head, a red clothes pin body and green pasteboard legs. The head of Peter was garnished with a shock of bristling black hair, and he had orange colored legs, but his torso was quite similar to Peter's, as indeed it should have been, for the little men were brothers and business partners. Charles, who was the wit of the two, used to say, "We stand or fall together," but it seemed to Peter that this was a very commonplace observation.

It was true, however. The brothers were attached to each other, and that is really all there was of it. On a tiny square of carpet at a corner of Broadway they did a daily turn in the open air, and if one of them was indisposed, neither of them appeared. They were gladiators, wrestlers and trick dancers. During the busy hours they kicked and cuffed each other or did the permissible dances with the utmost professional good will.

There was a string to the little men, and a toy peddler named Rocco had anchored the other end of it to his finger. But it is a mistake to suppose that the antics of the brothers was in any way due to that circumstance. The fact is, they were such venturesome and impetuous fellows that some restraint was needful. Their close relations naturally gave rise to rivalries which had to be subdued. Peter was the slower-witted of the two, and sometimes the practical jokes of Charles irritated him—as, for instance, the habit the latter had, in the friendliest bout, when there was a good audience present, of swinging his right leg backward and landing a dexterous kick between Peter's shoulder blades. On the other hand, the personal beauty of Charles had suffered detriment from the attack made on his top-knot by a hungry mouse. His brother, he could not but admit, had done the handsome thing in that matter, but he maintained that he had not yet learned that comparisons are odious.

The adventure with the mouse is worth relating, and will not take long. After an exhausting day the little men were reposing on the plain pine shelf of a rear tenement in Mulberry street, where Rocco had a small room. They had just dozed off when a large, ill-looking mouse came up and began nibbling experimentally the abundant hair of Charles. The latter's terror was pitiable and his shivering knees beat a tattoo on the shelf. Peter, however, took heart and administered a famous kick in the side of the intruder that made it jump back with a squeak. Then he rallied his nerveless bedfellow, and arm in arm the brothers came chasseeing and waltzing toward their assailant, their top-knots bristling defiantly. It was a great rush, and the mouse did not stay to see the finish.

Sometimes, in the middle of the night, the little men would get fairly beside themselves. Partly for exercise and partly because they were nervous they would fall to wrestling and wing-dancing. Once Rocco was awakened by the sound of blows. Looking around he saw by the dying glow of the coal in the rusty stove the two tiny figures on the shelf hammering each other with redoubtable zeal. "What-a that-a?" he cried in the startled tones of a man aroused from sleep.

"Excuse me," squeaked Peter.

"Excuse me," whistled Charles.

Then they collapsed and lay quite still. But I do not believe Rocco heard them, for after listening awhile he rolled over and went to sleep again, snoring more loudly than before. And the cockroach came out and looked at the culprits with his glittering eyes.

By and by came the winter, and for the little men it was a time of terror and of incredible suffering. Rocco had rivals who posted themselves near him, and at the feet of these persons huge green and gold bees buzzed angrily and bears shuffled and ostriches with dangerous toes strode back and forth, and a world of terrible creatures spun and clacked and gaped and made fierce eyes at the brothers. In particular there was a giant trout with gilt eyes and sheet-iron scales that shivered and shimmered. This fish never took its gaze off Charles, and he felt sickeningly certain it mistook him for a trout fly. So the brothers passed the wintry days wretchedly, and when it snowed a deadly numbness which they could not understand ran through their limbs.

But it is a long lane that has no turning, and one evening, when the lamps shone more brightly than they had ever seen them, and stiff little green trees were being carried through the dusk of the streets, a big man with kindly eyes stopped to speak to Rocco. Perhaps the peddler felt that the usefulness of the brothers to himself was impaired by the visible langour of Charles, for the man handed him a coin and picked up the brothers and stowed them in the pocket of his great coat, where it was dark but very warm.

From the motion then soon guessed they were bound for the far East side.

Early the next morning a pair of rosy feet scampered over a floor and the weeest hand was thrust into a stocking and the little men were blinking up into the happiest and sweetest baby face. A canary with a broken wing hopped and sang in its cage. "What a merry Christmas it is, Jimmie," said the child, chirping back to the bird.

"Merry Christmas! That is a good word," squeaked Charles, throwing a somersault.

"Merry Christmas; a good word," whistled Peter. W. S.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

He didn't believe in Santa Claus,
When they asked him why, he replied,
"Because!"
And that was the only reason why
He deemed the dear old Saint a lie.

But nevertheless on Christmas eve
He watched for the thing he didn't believe.
He lay awake nearly half the night,
And his eyes grew big and round and bright

As a rotund form came through the door
And tiptoed softly across the floor—
A man red-cheeked, with long white hair,
And of twinkling eyes a remarkable pair;

And laid on his back was a well-filled sack—
A wonderful, rich, overflowing pack—
Filled up with the things the lad loved best,
And he knew in a jiffy his genial guest.

And ah! how he wept, that Christmas eve,
That he was the boy who didn't believe!
And ah! how he cried that Christmas day,
At what Santa left when he went away!

'Twas only a note to the poor little lad—
No toys, not a book, to make him glad—
"If you don't believe I'm real and true,
How can I ever believe in you?"

Thus the note ran. The little boy wept
As back to his nursery-room he crept;
But, to his surprise, not far from the door,
Stood the same old man of the night before;

And the same old sack laid across his back—
That wonderful, rich, overflowing pack—
And the twinkling eyes, and the sweet round face,
And an air of kindly love and grace.

"Now do you believe?" asked Santa Claus.
"I do indeed," said the child, "because—"
The Saint, with a smile, quoth "Never mind,"
And vanished, but left his pack behind.

And so I ask at this Christmas-time,
Who can fail to believe who hears the chime,
Who sees the joy writ on every face
In the generous Spirit of Love and Grace?

PUZZLE CORNER

Our juvenile readers are invited to try their skill in guessing the following puzzles. Answers should be sent in by Wednesday noon, addressed to Editor, Boys' and Girls' Department, The Herald.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Harold Armstrong sends correct answers to Puzzles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, giving him a total of twenty marks. This is a good beginning, Harold, keep on, and you will win a prize.

I am pleased to hear again this week from Channing Westover, who sends us two more original puzzles, but one of them is contributed by his brother Claude, which will be found above, and for which Channing gets eight marks. Now, Channing, for such a bright boy as you are, I am disappointed that you did not send in more correct answers to last week's puzzles. Your answer to the first puzzle was only partly correct, and therefore, could not be counted. No. 2 answer was correct, giving you a total number of twelve marks.

Claude Westover has not sent in any answers, but he contributes an original puzzle, for which he is awarded eight marks.

Eddie Colborne sends correct answers to puzzles No. 2, 3, and 6, which entitles him to twelve marks. Eddie makes a good attempt to solve No. 1 puzzle, and gets the second part correct, but unless the correct answer in full is given no marks can be awarded. Keep on trying, Eddie, for that is a sure way to succeed.

Wilfrid Sudbury, St. Lambert, deserves great credit for sending in answers to all of the puzzles, and six out of the seven are fully correct. The remaining one was very difficult, but Wilfrid, nothing daunted, attacked it bravely and almost mastered it, and I am only sorry that I cannot award him marks after such brave efforts. But rules must be kept, Wilfrid, and marks are only given when the answer is complete. But the puzzle was a difficult one, for a little boy, containing, as it did, a Latin quotation.

Wilfrid contributes a clever little charade, which will appear next week, and for which he wins eight marks, making a total altogether of thirty-two marks. Well done, Wilfrid, that is the highest number gained yet.

James Lockwood, St. Henry, sends a beautifully type-written letter with correct solutions to puzzles No. 2, 3, and 6. James also contributes two very good puzzles, which will appear in next week's columns, and gains in all twenty-eight marks.

A. M. Macintyre in a very neat and well-written letter says:—

"Dear Editor,—I have been very much interested in your department, especially the "Puzzle Corner," ever since it commenced. I have worked most of the puzzles for this week and desire to compete for one of the prizes offered in your column."

Correct answers are given to Puzzles No. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, which entitles A. M. Macintyre to twenty marks.

Catherine May Macintyre also sends very neat manuscript and correct answers to puzzles No. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 thus gaining a total of twenty marks.

O. B. McCallum, in a neat little note, says:—"I enjoy your "Puzzle Corner" very much, and hope you will continue it, as I am sure it will afford considerable amusement during the winter to us younger readers."

Correct answers to Puzzles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 gives O. B. McCallum a total of twenty-four marks.

M. Brittain guesses correctly Puzzles No. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The other two puzzles were nearly, but not quite, correct. In every instance the full working of each puzzle must be shown. M. Brittain is, therefore, entitled to twenty marks, and deserves great praise for having solved puzzle No. 5.

Jennie Casselman writes:—

"Dear Editor of Boys and Girls Dept.—My sister and I are much interested in your puzzle column, and intend to try for the prize. We send you what we think are correct answers to puzzles 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7; the fifth puzzle we are unable to solve entirely, but will send you part of it."

That is right, Jennie. I am pleased that your sister and yourself have determined to try for a prize. But will not your sister make an individual effort in the contest?

Jennie sends correct answers to Puzzles No. 2, 3, 6, and 7, which gains for her sixteen marks.

I am pleased to have received more answers this week, but would impress upon my young friends the necessity of sending in their letters not later than Wednesday noon, and earlier in the week if possible.—Editor.

MARKS AWARDED.

Wilfrid Sudbury	32
James Lockwood	28
O. B. McCallum	24
Harold Armstrong	20
A. M. McIntyre	20
C. M. McIntyre	20
M. Brittain	20
Jennie Casselman	16
Channing Westover	12
Ed. Colborne	12
Claude Westover	8

THE CORRECT ANSWERS

for last week are:

No. 1.

(a) Because he is just ready to strike one.

(b) A jest.

* * *

No. 2.

Lily.

* * *

No. 3.

1. Wire.
2. Beam.
3. Arrow.
4. Store.
5. Drill.
6. Rifle.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

William Alfred Roberts.

War.

* * *

No. 4.

(a) (1) Zebra. (2) Bear.

(b) Leopard.

1. Light.
2. Eat.
3. Orange.
4. Paint.
5. Article.
6. Rabbit.
7. Dream.

* * *

No. 5.

S i n b a D
U s E
R e g a N
G i l b e r T
E sse Quam Vider I

(To be rather than to seem.)

O r g i e S
N a d g e t T

1. Surgeon. 2. Dentist.

* * *

No. 6.

Noah and his ark.

* * *

No. 7.

1. Zone.
2. Palm.
3. Rome.
4. Quiz.
5. Mary.
6. Fan.
7. Bear.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra.

NO. 1.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The initial and final letters of this double acrostic give two very seasonable wishes, which I extend to all my young puzzlers. Work it out and wish all your friends the words which the letters make.

1.—The Mohammedan name for God.
2.—A female mentioned in Genesis.
3.—A mischievous sprite.
4.—To hold tightly.
5.—A town in Stanstead County.
6.—An ex-Premier of Quebec.
7.—A State of the American Union.
8.—Part of the human face.
9.—A town in L'Assomption County.
10.—A summer resort near Montreal.
11.—A county in Quebec Province.
12.—A French-Canadian Father of Confederation.
13.—A Conservative Postmaster-General.
14.—A village in Compton County.
15.—A clinging plant.
16.—The short name for Sault Ste. Marie.
17.—The name of two French-Canadian Senators.
18.—Where raisins come from.
19.—Another county in Quebec.
20.—The name of a boy who became a great prophet.

* * *

NO. 2.—NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

(Contributed by Claude Westover.)

I am a large animal composed of 8 letters.

My 6, 7, 8, is an insect.

My 5, 3, 6, 8, is something the stove gives.

My 4, 3, 7, is something you use when writing.

My 4, 2, 6, 7, 8, is something that grows both summer and winter.

NO. 3.—CHARADE.

Within his cell a monk read hard,
And conned his first with care,
For he had penance to perform,
His seconds were quite bare.
And as the hours wore on and on,
He nodded o'er his book;
Back to the world his thoughts were gone,
His sacred vows forsook.
He dreamed he saw a maiden fair,
Beneath my whole sat she;
He was just going to kiss her there,
When suddenly woke he.

NO. 4.—WORD SQUARE.

1.—To talk together.
2.—A brave man.
3.—An inhabitant of the desert.
4.—A dog's name.

NO. 5.—TRANSPOSITION.

(Contributed by Channing Westover.)

Transpose the following sentence:—It waa o het pitalac fo oru onrcuty si trstedna no eth vreir atoawt.

NO. 6.—DECAPITATION.

My whole is seen in every room,
Unless, indeed, it's wrapped in gloom;
Behead me, then there will be seen
A girl not very old, I ween;
Again behead, if you can't guess,
You are what's left, I must confess.

NO. 7.—CHARADE.

I was waiting for my first
With a patience most untiring,
"Is my whole not very late?"
I kept now and then enquiring.
Sure a lazy second is he—
Oh, my whole, be quick, I pray!
For I want to hear from Lizzie—
Here he comes across the way!

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Dear Boys and Girls,—

At this glad Christmas season, when the air is ringing with loving and hearty greetings, and that dear old time-honored message, so rich in Christmas memories, "A Merry Christmas to you," is heard on every side, we would echo the happy sentiment contained in those words, and wish for each and all of our young readers "A very Merry and Happy Christmas indeed."

What about our Puzzle Corner this week? Will the boys and girls be so engrossed in the gifts that Santa Claus has brought them, or the many other pleasures that Christmas brings in its train to so many of us, that they will forget all about the puzzles? No, I do not think this will be the case with those who are really interested, as they will remember that last week we started a prize contest and that each boy and girl sending a correct answer to a puzzle will receive four marks, and at the end of three months three prizes will be awarded to those boys and girls who have obtained the highest number of marks. The names of those sending in correct answers will be published each week, and I hope not only to receive solutions to the puzzles given, but also original puzzles wrought out by our boy and girl readers themselves. Eight marks will be given for each original puzzle and answer sent in, and these marks will be counted for the prizes. Now, boys and girls, remember this contest is open to all, and to those three, either boys or girls, winning the higest number of marks, the prizes will be given.

All communications must be neatly and clearly written, and on one side of the paper only.

Our young friends sending in letters and short stories for these columns are requested to give their full name, age, and address, which need not necessarily be for publication.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

'Twas the night before Christmas,
When all through the house
Not a creature was stirring,
Not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her 'kerchief,
And I in my cape
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a minature sleigh, and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick.
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen
On Comet! on Cupid! on Donder and Blitzen!
To the top of the porh! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof—
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot.
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry!
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face and a little round belly
That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed, when I saw him, in spite of myself;
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know that I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And fill'd all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose;
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

CLEMENT C. MOORE.

A CHLID'S FANCY.

Why, Moon, it strikes me you're looking quite thin;
You were fat when I saw you before.
Pray, what have you done, and where have you been?
You had better not go any more.

Perhaps you are sick, and have eaten some stuff
Which did not exactly agree;
Just go to my doctor, and tell him your case—
I assure you he always helps me.

But please, dear old Moon, don't get any worse;
When you come again morrow-day night,
I hope you'll not look so peaked and thin,
For I like you fat, jolly, and bright.

WHEN.

When cherries grow on apple trees,
And kittens wear lace caps;
And boys their sisters never tease,
And bears wear woolen wraps;
When all the nursery dolls and toys
Begin to dance and play,
Then little boys and little girls
May lie in bed all day.

When donkeys learn to sing and dance,
When pigs talk politics;
When London is a town in France,
When two and two make six;
When drops of rain are real pearls,
When coal is clear and white,
Then little boys and little girls
May sit up late at night.

—New York Tribune.

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NEARLY every writer of fiction has found inspiration for his pen in the Christmas season, and the beautiful story of the birth of a child whose coming meant the salvation of the world has been celebrated in song and story. And the great festival itself, observed in Christendom as a time of friendliness and kindliness, good will and good deeds, has offered a tempting field for the pens of the novelists who portray human emotions.

Christmas, whether happy and mirthful, like those in Dickens, or sad and gloomy with empty stockings, gives opportunity for humor of pathos worthy the efforts of the greatest of writers.

CHRISTMAS AT WARDLE'S.

From "Pickwick Papers," by Charles Dickens.

From the centre of the ceiling of this kitchen, old Wardle has just suspended, with his own hands, a huge branch of mistletoe, and this same branch of mistletoe instantly gave rise to a scene of general and most delightful struggling and confusion, in the midst of which Mr. Pickwick, with a gallantry that would have done honor to a descendant of Lady Tollimglower herself, took the old lady by the hand, led her beneath the mystic branch and saluted her in all courtesy and decorum. The old lady submitted to this piece of practical politeness with all the dignity which befitted so important and serious a solemnity, but the younger ladies, not being so thoroughly imbued with a superstitious veneration for the custom, nor imagining that the value of a salute is very much enhanced if it cost a little trouble to obtain it, screamed and struggled and ran into their corners, and threatened and remonstrated, and did everything but leave the room, until some of the less adventurous gentlemen were on the point of desisting, when they all at once found it useless to resist any longer and submitted to be kissed with a good grace. Mr. Winkle kissed the young lady with the black eyes, and Mr. Snodgrass kissed Emily, and, Mr. Weller, not being particular about the form of being under the mistletoe, kissed Emma and the other female servants just as he caught them. As to the poor relations, they kissed everybody, not even excepting the plainer portion of the young lady visitors, who, in their excessive confusion, ran right under the mistletoe as soon as it was hung up, without knowing it. Wardle stood with his back to the fire surveying the whole scene with the utmost satisfaction, and the fat boy took the opportunity of appropriating to his own use and summarily devouring a particularly fine mince pie that had been carefully put by for somebody else.

Now the screaming had subsided and the faces were in a glow and curls in a tangle, and Mr. Pickwick, after kissing the old lady, as before mentioned, was standing under the mistletoe, looking with a very pleased countenance on all that was passing around him, when the young lady with the black eyes, after a little whispering with the other young ladies, made a sudden dart forward, and, putting her arms around Mr. Pickwick's neck, saluted him affectionately on the left cheek, and before Mr. Pickwick distinctly knew what was the matter, he was surrounded by the whole body and kissed by everyone of them.

Then, after the dancing and the fun, "Fill up," cried Mr. Wardle; "it will be two hours good before you see the bottom of the bowl through the deep rich color of the wassail; fill up all round, and now for the song." Thus saying, the merry old gentleman, in a good, round, sturdy voice, sang his Christmas song.

OLD SCROOGE'S OPINION OF CHRISTMAS.

From "A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens.

"Don't be cross, uncle!" said the nephew.

"What else can I be," returned the uncle, "when I live in such a world of fools as this? Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's Christmas day to you but a day for paying bills without money, a day for finding yourself a year older and not an hour richer, a time for balancing your books and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presented dead against you? If I could work my will," said Scrooge, indignantly, "every idiot who goes about with 'Merry Christmas' on his lips, should be boiled with his own pudding and buried with a stake of holly run through his heart. He should."

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

From "Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace.

While they talked, and before the first watch was over, one by one the shepherds went to sleep, each lying where he had sat.

The night, like most nights of the winter season in the hill country, was clear, crisp and sparkling with stars. There was no wind. The atmosphere seemed never so pure, and the stillness was more than silence; it was holy hush, a warning that heaven was stooping low to whisper some good thing to the listening earth.

By the gate, hugging his mantle close, the watchman walked; at times he stopped, attracted by a stir among the sleeping herds, or by a jackal's cry off on the mountain side. The midnight was slow coming to him, but at last it came. His task was done; now for the dreamless sleep with which labor blesses its children; he moved toward the fire, but paused; a light was breaking around him, soft and white, like the moon. He waited breathlessly. The light deepened; things before invisible came to view; he saw the whole field, and all it sheltered. A chill, sharper than that of the frosty air—a chill of fear—smote him. He looked up, the stars were gone; the light was drooping as from a window in the sky; as he looked, it became a splendor. Then, in terror, he cried: —"Awake, awake!"

Up sprang the dogs, and, howling, ran away.

The herds rushed together, bewildered.

The men clambered to their feet, weapons in hand.

"What is it?" they asked, in one voice.

"See," cried the watchman. "The sky is on fire."

Suddenly the light became intolerably bright, and they covered their eyes, and dropped on their knees; then, as their souls shrank with fear, they fell upon their faces, blind and fainting, and would have died had not a voice said to them:—

"Fear not."

And they listened.

"Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

The voice, in sweetness and soothing more than human, and low and clear, penetrated all their being and filled them with assurance. They rose upon their knees, and, looking worshipfully, beheld in the centre of a great glory the appearance of a man, clad in a robe intensely white; above his shoulders towered the tops of wings shining and folded; a star over his forehead clothed with steady luster, brilliant as Hesperus; the hands were stretched toward them in blessing; the face was serene and divinely beautiful.

They had often heard, and in their simple way talked, of angels, and they doubted not now, but said in their hearts, "The glory of God is about us, and this is he who of old came to the prophet by the River of Ulai."

Directly the angel continued:—

"For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Again there was a rest, while the words sank deep into their minds.

"And this shall be a sign unto you," the annunciator said next. "Ye shall find the babe, wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in the manger."

The herald spoke not again; his good tidings were told. Yet he stayed awhile. Suddenly the light, of which he seemed the centre, turned roseate and began to tremble. Then up as far as the men could see there was a flashing of white wings, and coming and going of radiant forms, and voices of a multitude chanting in unison:—

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

Not once the praise, but many times.

Then the herald raised his eyes as seeking approval of one far off, his wings stirred and spread slowly and majestically, on their outer side white as snow, in the shadow varl-tinted, like mother-of-pearl; when they were expanded many cubits beyond his stature, he arose lightly, and without effort floated out of view, taking the light with him. Long after he was gone, down from the sky fell the refrain in measure mellowed by distance, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

When the shepherds came fully to their senses, they stared at each other stupidly, until one of them said:—"It was Gabriel, the Lord's messenger unto men."

None answered.

"Christ the Lord is born; said he not so?"

Then another recovered his voice and replied:—"That is what he said."

"And did he not also say, in the City of David, which is our Bethlehem yonder. And that we should find him a babe in swaddling clothes?"

"And lying in a manger."

The first speaker gazed into the fire thoughtfully, but at length said, like one possessed of a sudden resolve:—"There is but one place in Bethlehem where there are mangers: but one, and that is in the cave near the old kahn. Brethren, let us go see this thing which has come to pass. The priests and doctors have been a long time looking for the Christ. Now He is born, and the Lord has given us a sign by which to know Him. Let us go and worship Him."

"But the flocks?"

"The Lord will take care of them. Let us make haste."

Then they all arose and left the masah.

COSETTE'S GIFT FROM JEAN VALJEAN.

From "Les Miserables," by Victor Hugo.

Cosette raised her eyes; she saw the man approach her with that doll as she would have seen the sun approach; she heard those astonishing words:—"This is for you." She looked at him, she looked at the doll, then she drew back slowly, and went and hid as far as she could under the table in the corner of the room.

She wept no more, she cried no more, she had the appearance of no longer daring to breathe.

The Thenardiess, Eponine and Azelma were so many statues. Even the drinkers stopped. There was a solemn silence in the whole bar-room.

The Thenardiess, petrified and mute, recommenced her conjectures anew:—"What is this old fellow? Is he a pauper? Is he a millionaire? Perhaps he's both—that is, a robber."

The face of the husband Thenardier presented that expressive wrinkle which marks the human countenance whenever the dominant instinct appears in it with all its brutal power. The innkeeper contemplated by turns the doll and the traveller; he seemed to be scenting this man as he would have scented a bag of money. He approached his wife and whispered to her:—

"That machine cost at least thirty francs. No nonsense. Down on your knees before the man."

Coarse natures have this in common with artless natures—that they have no transitions.

"Well, Cosette," said the Thenardiess, in a voice which was meant to be sweet, and which was composed of the sour honey of vicious women, "ain't you going to take your doll?"

Corsette ventured to come out of her hole.

"My little Cosette,' said Thenardier, with a caressing air, "Monsieur gives you a doll. Take it. It is yours."

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE.

From "Profitable Tales," by Eugene Field.

One day the tree heard someone coming through the forest. Hitherto the angel had hastened to its side when men approached, but now the angel strode away and stood under the cedars yonder.

"Dear angel," cried the tree, "can you not hear the footsteps of someone approaching? Why do you leave me?"

"Have no fear," said the angel, "for He who comes is the Master."

The Master came to the tree and beheld it. He placed His hand upon its smooth trunk and branches, and the tree was thrilled with a strange and glorious delight. Then He stooped and kissed the tree, and then he turned and went away.

Many times after that the Master came in the forest, and when He came it always was to where the tree stood. Many times He rested beneath the tree and enjoyed its foliage and listened to the music of the wind as it swept through the rustling leaves. Many times He slept there, and the tree watched over Him, and the forest was still and all its voices were hushed. And the angel hovered near like a faithful sentinel.

Ever and anon men came with the Master to the forest, and sat with Him in the shade of the tree, and talked with Him of matters which the tree could never understand; only it heard that the talk was of love and charity and gentleness, and it saw that the Master was beloved and venerated by the others. It heard them tell of the Master's goodness and humility—how He had healed the sick and raised the dead and bestowed inestimable blessings wherever He walked. And the tree loved the Master for His beauty and goodness, and when He came to the forest it was full of joy, but when He came not it was sad. And the other trees of the forest joined in its happiness and its sorrow, for they, too, loved the Master. And the angel always hovered near.

The Master came one night alone into the forest, and His face was pale with anguish and wet with tears, and He fell upon His knees and prayed. The tree heard Him, and all the forest was still, as if it were standing in the presence of death. And when the morning came, lo, the angel had gone.

Then there was a great confusion in the forest. There was a sound of rude voices and a clashing of swords and staves. Strange men appeared uttering loud oaths and cruel threats, and the tree was filled with terror. It called aloud for the angel, but the angel came not.

"Alas!" cried the tree, "they have come to destroy the tree, the pride and glory of the forest."

The forest was sorely agitated, but it was in vain. The strange men plied their axes with cruel vigor, and the tree was hewed to the ground. Its beautiful branches were cut away and cast aside, and its soft, thick foliage was strewn to the tender mercies of the winds.

"They are killing me!" cried the tree. "Why is not the angel here to protect me?"

But no one heard the piteous cry—none but the other trees of the forest, and they wept, and the little vine wept, too.

Then the cruel men dragged the despoiled and hewn tree from the forest, and the forest saw the beauteous thing no more.

But the night wind that swept down from the city of the Great King that night to ruffle the bosom of distant Galilee, tarried in the forest a while to say that it had seen that day a cross upraised on Calvary—the tree on which was stretched the body of the dying Master.

A SOLITARY CHRISTMAS.

From "Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe.

Perhaps the briefest reference to Christmas contained in any novel is that in "Robinson Crusoe." It is a striking illustration of the fact that Christmas is nothing to a man in solitude, for it depends for its true enjoyment not only upon oneself, but upon the pleasure of others who help in celebration of the great festival. Here is all Defoe says of Robinson Crusoe's Christmas on his desert island:—

"December 25—Rained all day."

THE GLOBE ON THE NICOLET ELECTION.

Says it Was an Endorsation of Hon. Mr. Tarte.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—(Special.)—The Globe this morning commenting on the Nicolet election says that it can be told to the honor of the Quebec electorate that they have condemned corruption every time it has been exposed in their politics. When the bad elements secured control of the Mercier Government the disclosures resulted in an overwhelming defeat, in spite of the great popularity of that unfortunate leader. The Flynn Government came into power with promises of economy and a proper respect for the people's interest in the management of public funds. They lamentably failed to fulfil these promises through the triumph of the same elements which wrecked the Mercier Government, and were promptly punished with dismissal. It must be owned, too, that it was Quebec that emphatically condemned the corrupt Tupper ministry. The elements which have on former occasions secured control to their own aggrandizement continue the old intrigues now against the Marchand Government and the Ministry at Ottawa. The first stumbling block in the way of these operators is Mr. J. Israel Tarte. He has stood firm against direct assaults, and has absolutely refused to entertain any proposal for a truce with them. He has fought and defied them openly until they have realized that their way to domination is absolutely barred while he retains a commanding place in public life. That is the secret of the anti-Tarte movement, which originated with the most dangerous elements in Quebec politics, and has spread through the allies, sympathizers, and well-meaning, innocent helpers of the same elements in Ontario. All who are united in the sympathetic bond of a design against the treasury of Quebec or Ottawa, join in the chorus "Down with Tarte." And the splendid victory of the Liberal candidate in Nicolet shows that the electors of Quebec are able to penetrate the disguise of the anti-Tarte movement. This effort to oust a Minister who has done his duty, and because he has done his duty, must not be allowed to succeed. It would be a most unfortunate thing for the Dominion if the worst elements in politics, who care for no party allegiance, seeking personal advantage through either, as opportunity may offer, could combine successfully to depose a Minister who openly opposed and defeated their schemes. If such a combination could ever cause a sufficient defection from the Liberal Ministry to secure an adverse vote in Parliament it would be far better and worthier to go out of office than to effect any compromise or coalition. The electors of Quebec have proved themselves true to the highest interests of the Dominion. A triumph of the dangerous elements could be at the worst but temporary. In the event of such a development, which is in no way probable, the Liberal Ministry can be trusted to die fighting rather than treat for the least surrender to the subsidy and boodle hunters.

HEAD-NERVES

Are Disturbed When the Stomach Refuses to Do its Work—Indigestion Upsets the Whole System and Makes Wrecks of More Hopeful Lives Than Any Other Complaint Under the Sun.

"For several years I have been a subject of severe nervous headaches, and last June I became absolutely prostrated from the trouble. I also became a martyr to indigestion. I was persuaded to try South American Nervine. I procured a bottle. My headaches were relieved almost immediately, and, in a remarkably short time, left me entirely. The remedy has toned up and built up my system wonderfully." James A. Bell, Beaverton.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

Wasting Time.—Philanthropic Caller (at jail)—"My friend, have you any religious convictions?" Avery Baddun—"Well, I reckon that's what you might call 'em. I was sent here fur robbin' a church."—Chicago Tribune.

AT THE THEATRES.

—BY PAUL PRY.—

WAES-HAEL!—Whate'er the tipple be, if Roederer or hock,—
We'll drink a health, with honors, to the buskin and the sock.
This merry Yuletide season, boys, let's one and all engage
In toasting our good friends who fill the greenroom and the stage—
The ladies fair and gentlemen who so much effort use
To speed the lagging steps of Time, to thrill, instruct, amuse!
"The play's the thing" to banish care, and *ennui* push aside.
Then, God be good to player folk, this festive Christmastide!

Paul Pry.

Lovers of opera comique will soon have their desires satisfied if no hitch should prevent the consummation of the plans now in progress for the building of a new theatre immediately opposite the Theatre Francais.

I was allowed a peep at the prospectus of the company, and though under promise not to mention any of the details I can announce without any danger that the stock, $100,000, is nearly all subscribed and the deeds for the purchase of the ground have been signed. The list of shareholders contains the names of many prominent Montrealers, not only French-Canadians, but Englishmen, who desire to see a home for good music. As announced exclusively in The Herald on Wednesday, the promoters are bringing a competent manager from New Orleans or Paris—not that good managers cannot be found in this part of the world, but because they desire to run the theatre on the same principle exactly as l'opera comique of those two cities, and it is therefore well to get a man who has had experience in this particular branch of theatrical work.

The last effort to establish a permanent French opera company in Montreal was a failure. The performances were good, and there was no excuse for the failure except that the people did not patronize the undertaking. Whether the new organization will be more successful remains to be seen, but with a theatre on Guy street, probably "Her Majesty's," the Academy, the Francais, the Queen's, the Royal and l'Opera Comique, it is certain that some must go to the wall. The fight will be a big one, and will be watched with interest.

* * *

It is good to see Tom Farron in town again, and, despite his forty-six years, he looks not a day older than when I first met him at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Liverpool, in 1880. Those were the palmy days of Baker and Farron, whose "Chris and Lena" delighted the entire theatre-going population of England, Australia and America. When I first heard that Farron was booked for the Theatre Francais I must confess to having doubted whether or not it was the only and original. But when on Monday he pranced on to the stage with that famous limp of his, and the orchestra struck up the charming music of "Spare that old mud cabin," there was no need to doubt. No one can sing Irish songs as he can; he has no voice, never had one, yet he sings beautifully and his enunciation is clear as a bell. Farron has been a star since he was eight years of age, and he will be until his death. I heard an interesting discussion on a street car during the week. One old gentleman was arguing that, when Farron played with Baker in the old Theatre Royal on the Champ de Mars, the team was known as Farron and Baker—not Baker and Farron. The old gentleman was right. That was the original firm name, but it was noticed that Farron was playing a girl and Baker a man, so that it should be Baker and Farron. Then again Baker and Farron is more euphonious. For ten years they have been parted, and they were to have met to-morrow in New York to shake hands and get into business again. Mr. Farron has, however, been re-engaged for another week at the Francais, so the meeting will take place a week later.

* * *

The coming to Montreal of Mr. Arthur G. Cunningham as the star of the "Shamus O'Brien" Company is a news item of much interest. It is questionable if there is a lover of music in Montreal who has not heard Mr. Cunningham sing—doesn't "mister" sound queer when you are speaking of Arthur Cunningham? There is no doubt whatever that had Hammerstein held out at the Olympia our young Montreal singer would to-day be holding the best operatic baritone position in New York. But this place is reserved for him; it is only a question of a short time. His voice has developed wonderfully in the past few years, and he has also improved as an actor. I have heard him sing "Shamus O'Brien" and promise a rich treat at the Academy next week. His supporting company is also good, and the opera is full of pretty music.

* * *

"Not yet reconciled, and the company may be broken up," is one of the headlines to a despatch which appeared in a New York daily of yesterday morning, describing recent occurrences in the De Wolf-Hopper Opera Company. Of course, there was nothing in the despatch itself to corroborate the conclusion that the organization might be broken up. In reality there is no chance of such an outcome, barring accident or the death of the star. Mrs. Hopper won't leave the organization this season; first, because she has a level head on her shoulders; and, second, for the reason that she possesses an interest in the profits of the tour. Some of the young men who read copy for the New York newspapers allow their imagination to juggle facts in a somewhat confusing manner. I am told upon the best of authority that steps have been recently taken on Mr. Hopper's part in the direction of a reconciliation with his wife, and that it is quite possible—although it does not as yet seem very likely—that the difficulties between them may be patched up before the season is over. So here is a pointer for the keen-scented sleuths of the newspaper world to follow its conclusion.

* * *

The more or less important statement was telegraphed from Montreal yesterday to the New York papers that Sir Squire Bancroft would visit America in February to give a series of readings in the principal cities of Canada and the United States. Bancroft is the retired actor and manager who was recently knighted by the Queen, an honor which he had earned by devoting several years of his life to giving readings from Dickens in aid of hospital beds and other charitable projects. When I knew Bancroft in London he was the manager of the Haymarket Theatre, and was very much in favor. He was tall and gaunt, with a stoical countenance, a long, drooping moustache, slightly tinged with gray, and an eyeglass of surprising area, which gave to his countenance the suggestion of a vacant store window. He was one of your regular haw-haw Britons, and "all right when you knew him, but you had to know him first." His politeness was of the stately and scrupulous description, and he seemed to be perpetually trying to be bored like the regulation man of surpassing elegance on the stage. When he retired from the field of management and acting he was sufficiently well fixed to aim his energies during the remainder of his career to the task of sending himself along towards social preferment.

* * *

"But for the police," says one of the cable stories of the Police Court examination of the slayer of William Terriss, in London, "he might have been strung up to a lamppost in the Strand." What is more, it is a pity the police were on hand to prevent that interesting ceremony. If at the trial of this murderer it is shown, as it evidently will be, that he is a crank who has long nursed a fancied wrong on the part of his victim, he will, of course, not be hanged for his crime. The one great thing about the English law, however, is that it doesn't recognize that dreadful miscarrier of justice, the theory of temporary insanity. This fraudulent and maudlin plea has saved the lives of hundreds of American malefactors who ought to have been strangled to death for their offences, and whose escapes from the hands of the executioner have led to a disregard of the law almost passing belief. But in England it is different. If this man is proved to be a lunatic, he will spend the remainder of his days behind the bars and subject to about the same degree of discipline he would be compelled to encounter had he been convicted of a great felony committed while in possession of his senses. There would probably be fewer cranks in the world if the laws contemplating their acts were a good deal more rigid than they are at present. But, at the same time, there isn't any immediate likelihood of a revision of existing legislation in this direction. The Terriss case continues to be talked of here, as in Europe, in tones of the utmost horror. Terriss had a good many friends in this country, and more especially among the actors who have made frequent journeys to Europe.

* * *

From Chicago word is received that Adolph Lutgert, on trial for wife murder, says he is confident of acquittal, and that "he will go on the stage as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements."

If Lutgert proves his innocence, the wisest thing he can do is to return to the business of sausage making.

Even in the present state of commercialism, there is no niche in the dramatic temple awaiting Lutgert.

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt succeeded in making a commotion of almost riotous proportions by the performance of "Les Mauvais Bergers," at the Renaissance Theatre, in Paris. If it had occurred in America, the success of the play would have been assured. Many a press agent felt sad when he realized an opportunity from which he was separated by a whole wide ocean.

* * *

Theatrical business took a slump all over the country last week. The natural explanation is that it was the week before Christmas.

Many companies are "laying off" this week, preparatory to resuming on Christmas Day.

The holidays fall unfortunately this year on Saturday, and that cuts out the customary extra performance, while the five other days of the week are perhaps the worst on the whole calendar for theatrical purposes.

* * *

Clement Scott, the dramatic critic and playwright, has been discharged from the staff of the Daily Telegraph because of a recent interview in which he made the statement that there were few if any virtuous women on the English stage.

The interview aroused great indignation, and as a result of the agitation Scott was promptly fired, and there are few to regret his passing. He was at once the most feared and the most cordially hated of the English critics; he was possessed of critical acumen and wielded a brilliant pen, but he was venal and biased in his opinion, and his criticisms all too often degenerated into mere brutal abuse.

* * *

NOTES.

J. K. Hackett, now of the Lyceum Stock Company, has been seriously ill with typhoid fever. He is recovering.

Rhea is to have a new manager from Christmas Day on. This was expected. She discussed her affairs with Greenshields & Greenshields when she was last here. The new manager is not yet announced.

Charles Wyndham, it was rumored, intended to introduce in his new theatre in Charing Cross, London, a typical American roof-garden. Now, however, it is found that the architect's plans contemplate nothing of the sort.

H. Beerbohm Tree has arranged with Robert Buchanan for an adaptation of Paul Bourget's story, "Andre Cornelis," for early production in London.

Leonard Boyne, remembered here in "The Prodigal Daughter," has been out of the cast of "Sporting Life," in England, owing to an accident, from which he is now happily recovered. Sam Sothern played his part during his absence.

The composer, Saint-Saens, now in Madrid, has been appointed by the Queen Regent commander of the Isabella Order and member of the Royal Academy.

Madame Adelina Patti gave a concert on December 14th at Albert Hall, London. Her voice is said to have lost none of its freshness, sweetness or delicacy.

"A Woman of No Importance," which was played here by Rose Coghlan, is to follow "Youth" at the Theatre Francais.

"The Highwayman," Smith & De-Koven's latest comic opera, is turning people away at every performance, and is likely to surpass the phenomenal success of "Robin Hood," by the same librettist and composer.

Marie Carlyle will be seen in vaudeville shortly in a sketch called "Ambitious Arabella," written by Edmund Gervase.

Joe Cawthorne and Elvia Croix Seabrooke will head the cast of "Miss Philadelphia."

"Kid" McCoy will be the star attraction next week at Koster & Bial's. It is said that he will receive $1,000 for the week.

Georgie Bryton, the clever little English male character artiste, has arrived in New York, and will shortly be seen at a vaudeville theatre.

Peggy Pryde has sailed from England for South Africa. She will visit this country in the spring of 1899.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Fritz.—See reference to Farron in this letter.

S.L.C.—It is the same Miss Lucille Laverne. I do not know.

Old Reader.—Your question is rather vague, but I presume that the Tarleton you refer to was an actor at the Bull, Bishopsgate street. He performed originally in the play "Henry V.," from which Shakespeare is supposed to have collected the materials for his play under the same title. This is the only reference I can find to any Tarleton of note in W. Clark Russell's "Representative Actors."

John Collins.—I do not remember a dramatization of Wilkie Collins' "The Dead Secret."

* * *

Wishing all my friends a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

PAUL PRY.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TORONTO MANUFACTURER WANTS Representative in Montreal. Must be hustler, and deposit $250 cash security. Anderson Bros. & Co., 207 McKinnon Building, Toronto. 311

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home. Good steady pay for whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned to us by parcel post as finished. For particulars, ready to commence, send name and address. The S.A. Supply Co., Robinson Hall, London, Ont.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Robinson, 185 Bleury Street New York dressmaker, is prepared to take a few more customers. Perfect fit and latest styles guaranteed.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Built Property in good locality. Would take clear Longueuil lots as part payment. Address A 7, Herald Office. 306

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BICYCLE TRUNK WANTED—Must be in good order. Address J.A.V., Herald Office. 311

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co

Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free preliminary advice.

Christmas Gifts.

Tapestry Panels, Screens, Decorative Work in Oils. Also something entirely new and very pretty, now on exhibition at MRS. MACBEAN'S STUDIO, 56a City Councillors Street.

N.B.—Room for a few more pupils. Visitors received from 3 to 5, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, until further notice.

SOULANGES CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed: "Tender for culverts for regulating sluices," will be received at this omce, until sixteen o'clock on the 31st December, 1897, for the construction of culverts for regulating sluices.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 20th day of December, 1897, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the place named.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $500 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 17th December, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed: "Tender for Collecting Drain," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on the 31st day of December, 1897, for the construction of a Collecting Drain, St. Johns, P.Q.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 18th day of December, 1897, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Lachine Canal, Montreal. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places named.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $1,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 17th December, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

MR. CECIL G. EGG,
DIPLOMA HOLDER OF DOMINION COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Receives PUPILS in Pianoforte Playing at his Studio,
98 STANLEY STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto. Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.

GEORGE C. HIAM,
Imperial Building,
St. James St.

HERALD WANTS

ARE WITHOUT DOUBT the best medium between the employer and the unemployed, the buyer and the seller, the landlord and the tenant, and in fact between any and all who want anything and those who want to dispose of anything. Try an advertisement in the Want Column and be convinced. Ads for situations wanted or situations vacant inserted, for local advertisers, three times free of charge. Be sure and use the Herald when you want anything.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A situation by a steady, reliable man, aged 24, as stableman or fireman. Willing to be useful about the house, and willing to do anything. Best of references. Address to James, 425 Guy Street. 311

WANTED—Situation by a young boy, as apprentice in any kind of a shop; a widow's son. Apply 238A St. Dominique.

WANTED—Situation as cashier, book-keeper, or any position of trust. Best of references from leading wholesale houses, bank and accountant. Address A 8, Herald. 309

WANTED—By a steady married man, English, situation as handy man in factory or anywhere. Painter and glazier by trade. Will accept any kind of work for winter. Handy with all kinds of tools. Apply to 621 St. James Street, City. 306

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class machinist on general work. Address J. H., Herald Office. 306

WANTED—A young man wishes to engage himself for $7.00 a week, and furnish horse and express to do jobbing and make himself generally useful around store. References. Address A5, Herald Office. 301

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation by a good capable middle-aged woman from the country. Willing to do general servant's work, kitchen work, or laundress' work. Apply to 934 City Hall Avenue.

WANTED—By young widow, situation as housekeeper, or any kind of work, where she could have her little girl with her; good sewer and manager. Best of city references. Addres J.E.R., Herald. 309

WANTED—By young lady, work for evening, handwriting or typewriting. French or English. Charges moderate. Miss A.A., 114 Champ de Mars Street. 309

WANTED—Situations by pastry cook, two waitresses and chambermaid. Willing to go to the country if desired. Apply 26 Chabolliez Square, Montreal. 307

WANTED—Situation by capable girl, as general servant, or work of any kind. Call at 934 City Hall Avenue. 307

WANTED—Work of any kind by a Protestant woman. 200 William Street, in rear, upstairs. 305

WANTED—Work by the day or week, by respectable woman. Apply 175 Cadieux Street. 303

WANTED—Work by the day; washing or house-cleaning, or washing at her own house. Rough day washing, 25c day. A large yard. Address, Mrs. Robingson, 64 St. Elizabeth, upstairs. 303

WANTED—Situation by young woman, as plain cook or general servant. Address H.S., 189 McGill Street. 310

WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman, to assist with light housework. Apply, with references, 90½ St. Charles Borromee Street. 310

WANTED—By a girl of 15, situation as nurse girl, or to help with light housework. Apply 238A St. Dominique. 309

WANTED—Plain sewing. Apply 312 Moreau Street, Hochelaga. 310

ELECTRICIAN AND ENGINEER WANTED—Capable of running small station. Apply, with references, and stating salary. Edmonton Electric Lighting & Power Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 313

WANTED—Situation as cashier, book-keeper, or any position of trust. Best of references from leading wholesale houses, bank and accountant. Address A 8, Herald. 309

WANTED—Situation by bread and cake baker, 15 years' experience, A1 references, temperate, city or country. Address A 9, Herald. 310

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—3 Musk-Ox Robes, in first-class order. For particulars, apply to T. Monaghan, Parker's Foundry, 27 Dalhousie Street, City. 312

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Invalid chairs of all kinds, walking machines, crutches, back rests, hospital tables, and mechanical appliances for the alleviation of the suffering of rich and poor, old or young. Country orders solicited. John Carlisle & Co., 315 St. James Street, City. 310

CAMERA—8 x 10, Voglander lens. James Ferres, 11 Phillips Square.

TYPEWRITERS—Jewett, $120; New Franklin, $90; Blukensderfer, $45; American, $10; Star Brand non-filling ribbons, $1.00. James Ferres' Typewriter Exchange, Phillips Square.

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling $2.00 cut maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

ROOMS TO LET.

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TO LET—3 unfurnished rooms, on bathroom flat; also 2 unfurnished rooms, with kitchen. Apply 2396 St. Catherine Street. 308

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Cheap. Apply 28½ St. Philip Street. 309

BRIGHT FRONT BEDROOM, ON BATH-room flat; gas, and well heated; in private family. 35 Victoria Street. 308

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR GENTLEman—Good table, modern improvements. Terms moderate. S., 96 Shuter Street. 311

TO LET—A beautiful flat of four rooms; fine location. Will rent very cheap. Apply 1726 St. Catherine, on premises. 3 tf

FLATS TO LET.

TO RENT—The lower flat of the Herald Building, Craig Street. Power for light manufacturing supplied if desired. tf

PUPILS WANTED.

WANTED—Mrs. Mathews, 2432 St. Catherine Street, will receive pupils for vocal and instrumental music and recitations. 311

DENTISTS.

Advertisemts under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL—Boston Dental Parlors, 1356 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful sets of teeth for ten dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty; all charges moderate.

Business Chances.

The City of Belleville invites correspondence with manufacturers desiring to establish new industries or extend existing ones. Liberal terms are available for substantial parties desiring a location.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Mayor.

XMAS MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES

Some of the Programmes to Be Rendered.

THEY ARE ALL EXCELLENT.

Great Efforts Being Made to Surpass Those of Former Years.

It will discourse sweet music.
—*Shakespeare.*

As is usual on Christmas, the church choirs of Montreal will all have special music to-morrow. In the past the singing and playing have always delighted many thousands by their excellence, and this year will be no exception to the rule. Indeed, from a glance at some of the services which are printed below, it will be seen that special efforts have been made in providing high-class programmes.

Notre Dame.

Of course there will be a midnight mass in Notre Dame Church, which has been beautifully illuminated for the occasion. "Meso," composed by Jos. Rheinberger, the great German composer of sacred music, will be given in a method entirely new in this country. The Credo of the mass will be Guilmant. The choir, consisting of 120 male voices, will be assisted by a string orchestra under the direction of the noted violinist, Mr. F. Jehin Prume. During the mass, a violin solo will be played by Mr. Prume. The organist, Mr. J. B. Desautoyer, will render some special selections of sacred music, notably the Eighth Symphony of "Widor." The soloists of the mass will be Messrs. Payette and Dansereau, bass; J. J. Dupuis, ibaritone; Bruyere and Morin, tenors; Adeste Fideles and the Noel de Adam will be sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. E. McMahon. The same service will be held at the ten o'clock mass on Christmas morning, with the exception of Noel de Adam, which Mr. E. McMahon is expected to sing in the afternoon. The afternoon services will consist of vespers and solemn benediction. Ava Maria, (Dubois) will be sung by Mr. Z. Morin and Tantum Ergo by the full choir.

St. James'.

The service at St. James' Church is a lengthy one, and contains many beautiful parts. It is as follows:—

Midnight Mass—Before mass, Gounod's Christmas Mass (solo and choir); Kyrie, Niedermeyer's mass; Gloria; Epistles, Gounod's Andante; Credo, Niedermeyer's mass; Offertory, Handel's Messiah; Sanctus and Benedictus of Niedermeyer's mass; Agnus: Gounod's Communion, Christus Factus (solo.)

Low mass—Christmas in Olden Times, arranged by Pelletier; Gounod's Jesus of Nazareth; Goublier's Christmas (solo and choir).

High mass—Same programme as at midnight mass.

Vespers—Mozart's Magnificat.

Au Salat—Caesar Franck's Panis Angelicus (solo with violoncello); Guido Spinetti's Ave Maria (with violoncello); Mendelssohn's Ecce Fidelis; Rossini's Tantum; Faure's Laudate.

The soloists will be Messrs. J. R. Dufresne, J. P. L. Berube, Alp. Lortie, F. G. Crepeau, D. Poliquin, T. Lortin, Z. Pilon, F. Ald. Langlois. M. J. E. Drolet, conductor.

Christ Church.

Besides the Christmas service at Christ Church Cathedral there will be special music on Sunday, as that day is the annual choir Sunday. The music, which will be as follows, will be under the direction of Mr. John B. Norton, organist and musical director of the cathedral:—

Xmas Day at 11.—Processional hymn, Hark, the Herald Angels Sing; Ely Confession; responses, Tallis; Venite and proper Psalms to chants; Te Deum and Benedictus, Dr. C. Villiers Stanford, in B; anthem, For Unto Us a Child is Born, Messiah, Handel; Kyrie and Gloria, Stanford in B flat; hymn, O, Come All Ye Faithful; offertory sentences, Barby; Sursum Corda and Sanctus, Stanford in B flat; hymn, I Am Not Worthy, Holy Lord; Gloria in Excelsis and Amen after benediction, Stanford in B flat; recessional, Nunc Dimittis, Felton.

Sunday, Dec. 26.—Choir Sunday.—The special music at the 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. services will include Stanford's Morning and Evening Canticles, and the anthem, For Unto Us a Child is Born, Messiah, Handel.

St. James the Apostle.

At the Church of St. James the Apostle the following programme will be rendered: —Processional hymn, Of the Fathers' Love Begotten; Ely Confession; Tallis' Ferial Responses; carol, Carol, Carol Christians, harmonized by Horace W. Reyner; Venite to chant by Dr. Crotch; proper Psalms to chants by Monk and Turle; Te Deum and Benedictus, Woodward in D; anthem, recits., There Were Shepherds, and Lo, the Angel of the Lord, And the Angel said Unto Them, And Suddenly there was With the Angels; chorus, Glory to God, Handel; Kyrie, Gloria and Gratias, Dykes in F; anthem, Nazareth, Gounod; hymn, Hark, the Herald Angels Sing; offertory anthem, For Unto to Us a Child is Born, Handel; hymn, O ,Come All Ye Faithful; Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Gloria in Excelsis, Dykes in F; recessional, Nunc Dimittis, to chant by Felton.

The Christmas music will be repeated on Sunday, December 26th. It will be under the direction of Mr. Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., oragnist and choirmaster.

St. James' Methodist.

At the Christmas morning service at St. ames' Methodist Church special hymns and carols will be sung by the choir.

The recital in the afternoon promises an excellent treat. The programme is as follows:—Hymn, Hark, the Herald Angels Mendelssohn; organ solo, Overture to Masaniello, Auber; carol, Come Let us Lift Our Hearts and Voices, Coad; tenor solo, The Light of the World, Adams; recit. and air, The People That Walked in Darkness, Handel; carol, Hark, What Mean, Myritt; recit., There Were Shepherds, and And Lo, the Angel, etc.; chorus, Glory to God (Messiah), Handel; organ solos (a), Berceuse, (b) Air by Louis XIII., Delbruck; carol, Arise and Sing, Woolf; solo, quartette and chorus, Adeste Fidelis, Novello.

Those who will take part are:—Solo, organist, Mr. F. Henry Stevens; vocalists, Miss Ida Magee, Master Freddie Ulley, Mrs. Jessie Kellond, Messrs. J. Tedford, J. H. Smith and J. Marshall Williams and the choir; director, Mr. W. Birks. Admission 10 cents.

At the Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., an offertory in aid of the Trust Fund. The music will include special hymns and carols, the Venite, Beethoven; Magnificat, Martin; Gloria in Excelsis, Farmer; Festival Te Deum, Millard; Hark thro' the silent night, Harris; Holy Ghost with Light Divine, Smart; O Lord we pray Thee, Pinsuti; When Heaven sang to Earth, Parker; Cradled so lowly, Moir; Nazareth, Gounod; Noel, Adam; And on the night winds, Lawrence; For unto us, and the Hallelujah Chorus, Handel. Pew-holders are reminded to be in their pews at least ten minutes before the commencement of each service.

St. John the Evangelist.

The music at the Church of St. John the Evangelist will be:—Opening voluntary, Pastoral Symphony from The Messiah; processional hymn, No. 61, Christian, Awake; introit, Hymn No. 60, Hark, the Herald Angels Sing; Monk's Service in C, throughout, (with Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei and Gloria in Excelsis); Graduale, No. 56, Of the Father's Love Begotten; offertory hymn, No. 59, O, Come, All Ye Faithful; communion hymn, No. 464, Litany of the Incarnate Word; recessional hymn, No. 55, O Come, Redeemer of the World; closing voluntary, March of the Israelites, from Costa's Eli, accompaniment of brass, strings and piano.

Church of the Messiah.

The Christmas music to be rendered Sunday evening at the Church of the Messiah will be:—Organ prelude, Prayer, Lemaigre; anthem, Blessed be the Lord, Barnby; bass solo, The City Beautiful, Rodney, (with 'cello obligato and piano); anthem, Like silver lamps, Barnby; soprano solo, The Light from Heaven, Gounod, (with violin obligato and piano), Miss Alice Herbert; offertory, Meditation, Tours, (for violin, 'cello, organ and piano); anthem, Hallelujah chorus, Handel; organ postlude in c minor, Wely.

The choir, numbering twenty-five voices, will be assisted by the following artists:—Mrs. Shaw, pianist; Mr. J. J. Goulet, violinist; Mr. J. B. Dubois, violoncellist; Emery Lavigne, organist and musical director.

St. Simon's.

The services in St. Simon's Church on Christmas Day will be as follows:—Holy Communion at 9.15 a.m., 10 a.m. and after morning service. The following musical service will be rendered at 11 a.m.:—Opening hymn, O, come all ye faithful; Gloria, by Dr. W. Crotch; Venite and Benedictus, by Tuite; Te Deum, by Hutcheson; Kyrie, by Tallis; Gloria Tibi, by Short; anthem On Bethlehem's Peaceful Hill, by Caleb Semper, and Now is come the salvation, by S. R. Murray; hymns, Christians awake and While shepherds watched their flocks by night. The rector, Frank Charters, will preach at all the services. Wm. Cooke, organist and choir-master.

St. Ann's.

The midnight service at St. Ann's Church this year will be very fine. Fanconnier's Mass will be sung by a choir of seventy-five voices with full orchestral accompaniment. The soloists are:—Soprano, Master F. McCrory; tenor, Mr. Wm. Murphy; second tenor, Mr. M. Mullarky; basso, Mr. Ed. Quinn.

During the mass Novello's Adeste Fideleis will be sung with Messrs. T. Grant and Ed. Finn as soloists, and at the offertory Master Frank McCrory will sing Adam's Noel, with grand chorus. At the conclusion of the service Scotson Clarke's Commemoration March will be performed by the orchestra with organ accompaniment.

During the second mass a number of Christmas Canticles, etc., will be sung and also Gounod's Nazareth, by Mr. Beach, late of London, Eng. Conductor, Mr. Wm. Murphy; organist and musical director, Mr. P. J. Shea. These services will be repeated on Sunday at 10 a.m. with enlarged orchestra.

Richmond Square Mission.

The Christmas service on Christmas morning at Richmond Square Mission at eleven o'clock will be :—Opening hymn, Angels From the Realms of Glory; Venite, Charters; proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85; Te Deum, Jackson in F; Jubilate, Farrant; hymns 60, Hark the Herald Angels; 63, O, Come All Ye Faithful; 62, While Shepherds Watched. Organist, Miss Davidson. The Christmas service will be repeated on Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

St. Martin's.

At St. Martin's Church the service will be :—Opening carol, Hail the Sacred Child; hymn, O, Come All Ye Faithful; venite, Pslams and Benedictus, Anglican chants; Te Deum, Dyke's; anthem, Sing, O Heaven; Kyrie, Powers; hymn, Har, the Herald Angels Sing; offertory anthem, Behold, I Bring You Good Tidings.—James H. Campbell, organist and choir-master.

Cote St. Paul.

At the Church of St. Paul, at the midnight service, the choir, under the leadership of Mr. P. Lapierre, will give Cary's Mass. At the beginning of the service the leader will sing the Noel, Adam. The same mass will be repeated on Christmas Day. Some special music will be rendered at vespers, at which Mr. E. Duquette, basso profundo, will take part. The soloists will be Messrs. Duquette, Lalonde, Bourdrias, Dufort, Nantel, Pigeon, Sausonei and G. Lapierre. Organist, Mr. F. X. Payette.

Christ Church Cathedral.

Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m.—Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service and Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector. The offertories at all services on Christmas Day are exclusively for the poor of the parish.

St. George's Church.

Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. Rev. C. J. James, M.A., assistant minister. Holy Communion at 9 a.m., and after morning service. 11 a.m., morning prayer, preacher, Dean Carmichael. The offerings of the day will be in aid of the parish poor fund.

St. Martin's Church.

Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer, sermon and Holy Communion.

St. Mark's Longueuil.

Carol service on Christmas eve at 8.30 o'clock. Address on carols and carol singing illustrated by the rendering of a number of carols, ancient and modern, by a choir of thirty voices. Service on Christmas Day at 10.30 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion, Christmas anthem, chants and hymns.

Trinity Church.

Holy Communion, 9 a.m.; morning prayer and Holy Communion, with special festival music 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector, the rector, Rev. J. H. Graham.

St. James the Apostle.

Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 9.15 a.m. Morning service and Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Offertory for the poor.

St. James Methodist.

Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. A grand Christmas service will be held at 11 a.m., preaching by the pastor. Special music by the choir. Collection in aid of the poor fund.

All Saints.

Divine service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Rev. Canon Evans.

St. Stephens.

Christmas Day service at 11 a.m. with adminstration of Holy Communion. Preacher, the reotor, Ven. Archdeacon Evans. Offertory for the year.

Dominion Square Methodist.

Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Christmas service at 11 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will preach at 11 a.m., subject: "The Star and Sceptre."

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal.

Divine service will be held at 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Charles R. Cook.

THE CHURCHES.

Church of England.

Sunday after Christmas.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., Special Preacher. Annual choir Sunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Prof. Steen. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Daily service at 5 p.m. Monday, St. John's Day, Holy Communion, 10 a.m. Tuesday, Innocents' Day, Holy Communion, 10 a.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Sunday morning, a repetition of Christmas morning. Sunday evening, opening and closing voluntaries, as in the morning. Talbis' Festal responses. Service by J. Varley Roberts in F. During the offertory the orchestra will play Pergolesi's "Glory to God in the Highest" (for the first time in Montreal).

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —2557 St. Catherine Street—Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector. Christmas services repeated.

TRINITY CHURCH—St. Denis Street, opposite Viger Square—Rev. Fred H. Graham, rector. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Litany. 3 p.m., Children's service in the church. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at all services, the rector. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector St., corner St. Paul—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes for men and women, every Sunday at 3 p.m. Baptismal service at 4.30. Girls' Brigade, every Monday at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m. Singing class, Tuesday, at 7.30. Divine service and teachers' meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade entertainment, Tuesday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, 8 p.m. Savings Bank, Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week-day evening, from 8.00 to 9.45.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH — Corner Notre Dame and Voltigeurs Streets—Rev. J. F. Renaud, rector. Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 8 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector. Morning service at eleven o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector; Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer, Litany and sermon. 3.30, Children's service. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Strangers welcomed.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets—Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. E. McManus. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Evans. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Holy Communion on first Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on third Sunday. Baptism on third Sunday, at 10.15 a.m. Montreal Annex—300 Park Avenue—Sunday school at 10 a.m. Divine service at 11 a.m. The rector will officiate. Amherst Park Mission—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Divine service at 7 p.m. Mr. Carruthers.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, cor. of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Hochelaga—Rev. H. Jeckill, B.A., rector. Fifth anniversary. Special services morning and evening. Morning preacher, Rev. J. Ker, D.D. Evening preacher, Rev. E. Burchell, M.A. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor—Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., L.L.D., rector; Rev. C. J. James, M.A., assistant minister. Holy Communion after evening service. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Lord Bishop. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. Dean Carmichael's class for men and young men not to be held. Evening prayer, 7.05 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. J. James. All strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine service begins. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m. Friday, New Year's eve, special service in the church at 11 p.m. St. George's Y.M.C.A. Maisonneuve Mission—Corner Pius IX. and Adam Streets—Morning service, 10.30 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH—Corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Ave.—Rev. E. C. Bushell, M.A., rector. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH—715 Wellington Street—Rev. John Ker, D.D., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth Ann and Notre Dame Streets, St Henri—Rev Frank Charters, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. The Christmas service will be repeated.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Longueuil—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Repetition of Xmas music. Sermons suitable to the season. Members of the parish are urged to remember these services. Strangers will be provided with seats.

Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m., St. Mark 14, 41-42. 7 p.m., Christmas service repeated. Sunday school at three o'clock. Young Women's class, 3 p.m. Expository lecture, 3.15. Mission Work Party, Tuesday, 11 a.m. Dorcas Society, Wednesday, 11 a.m. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. Young women's class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christmas service, Saturday, 11 a.m.

Advent Christian.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street—Public service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject, "Lessons from the Life of Jesus the Christ."

The New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—Corner Dorchester and Hanover Streets—Rev. Edwin Gould, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. No evening service. The public are cordially invited.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodist.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church—Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets—Rev. P. G. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. E.L. of C.E. meets on Friday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.15. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Service on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Streets—Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preaching by the pastor. Special music by the choir. Public service in the lecture room on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday, at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Street—Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH Rev. T. Mansell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. AND OUTREMONT Methodist Churches—The Rev. D. A. Lough, S.T.L., pastor. Services to-morrow at Fairmount Avenue Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Service to-morrow at Outremont at 11 a.m. The Rev. J. H. Miller will preach. Strangers welcomed at all the services.

DOUGLAS CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets—The Rev. W. H. Pinsley, pastor. Pastor at both services. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Young Men's Club on Thursday, at 8 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Church—Corner Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets—Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH—Corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis Streets—Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited to the services. 2.30 p.m., Sabbath school. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Coursol and Canning Streets—Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at eight o'clock on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. The following will be the programme for the evening service on Sunday next: Organ prelude, "Pastoral symphony," Handel; male quartette, "Hosanna"; hymn, "It came upon a midnight clear"; prayer; tenor recital, "Comfort ye"; chorus, "And the Glory of the Lord." 1st lesson, Luke 2nd, chap. 1-20; hymn, "Angels from the realms of glory"; 2nd lesson, Matt. 2nd, chap. 1-15; alto solo, "He shall feed the flock," Handel; organ interlude, Intermizzo; hymn, "Brightest and best of the sons of the morning"; sermon, subject, "The Unspeakable Gift"; Rev. W. H. Sparling; chorus, "Hallelujah," Handel; hymn, "March of the Israelites," Costa, choir of 30 voices.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST Church—The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday evening from 8.15 to 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH — 17 Marlborough Street—Rev. A. J. Belton, S.T.L., pastor, 389a Notre Dame Street. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all these services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Western and Lansdowne Avenues—Rev. J. W. Closham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Presbyterian.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH—Near the Windsor Hall—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, pastor's and Chinese school at 3 p.m. The C.E. Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. C.E. meeting, 8.15 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services will commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Communion in the forenoon.

ERSKINE CHURCH — Sherbrooke Street, head of Crescent Street—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Rev. Dr. Scrimger's Bible class at 3.15. C.E. Society Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Atwater Avenue — Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. GILES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets—Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN — Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets—Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

KNOX CHURCH—Corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services to-morrow. Sabbath school as usual at 3 p.m., and Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S. of C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. McKeracher, B.A., minister. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH—Corner Papineau Ave. and Logan Street—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Friday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

CALVIN CHURCH—Notre Dame Street, near Seigneurs Street—Pastor, Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school meets at 10 a.m. on Sabbath.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Service on Christmas morning at half-past ten o'clock. Collection for the poor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Bible class at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8.15. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Seats free at Sunday evening services. St. Paul's Mission—St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH—Corner Conway and Menai Sts.—Rev. D. MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.

THE CHURCHES.

Baptist.

GRACE CHURCH — Corner Oliver and Western Avenues—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. B.Y.P.U., Monday, 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councillor—Rev. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor. The pastor at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young People's Society every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE — 1006 and 1008 St. Catherine Street—Frank L. Horsfall, student in charge. Prayer service, 9.30 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; preaching service, 7 p.m. Thursday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. A cordial welcome awaits you at all three services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH —Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles —Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting

House of Industry

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY and Homes—Longue Pointe—At 3 p.m., Divine service will be conducted.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor, will preach.

German Lutheran.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—129 St. Dominique Street—Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor. Service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 10 a.m.

Congregational.

POINT ST. CHARLES—185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 393 Bourgeois Street. Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m Morning theme, "Peace and Good Will." Evening theme, "The Office of Christ." Special Christmas music at both services. All welcome. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.. C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH—302 Guy Street—Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, Bible and Chinese classes, at 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. C.E. meeting at close of evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Streets—Rev. W. H. Warriner, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor, 7 p.m., Rev. J. A. Dobson.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH—Corner Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor, 285 Clarke Avenue. Pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody invited. A hearty welcome awaits you.

1898.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

In Sterling Silver, Best Plate, NOVELTIES, Etc.

Open Until 10-30 To-Night and Christmas Eve.

JOHN WATSON,
2174 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Art Association Building.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known Hotel in the Dominon

BALMORAL HOTEL.
Best appointed Hotel in the city. First-class attendance. Low rates.
A. ARCH. WELSH, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Opposite Bonaventure Station.
This well-known hotel, so conveniently situated for travellers, is re-opened, under the management of Mr. Gedeon Forest. The table is first-class, and the cuisine under the charge of an experienced chef. Moderate charges and careful attention guaranteed. The dining room will remain open after the usual dinner hour every night from 8 to 12, on the European plan.
GEDEON FOREST, Proprietor.

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINES and PORTER on Draught or in Bottle.
Polite Attention Prompt Service

"Why Don't You Advertise?"

We never had to do so, all our advertising was done in our place of business.

Others in our line are advertising every day "Something for Nothing" full dinner, 15c., etc.

We have not moved from our original idea of a First Class Restaurant, but have tried all we know how to persuade a good many of our patrons to go to these cheap places and not crowd out the better class who know a good thing when they see it. We try to have everything first-class, and only 25c worth for a quarter.

F. UPTON, Merchants' Lunch Rooms, 20 Hospital Street.

Victoria Auction ROOMS.
320 St. James St. 1895 Notre Dame St
Private Sale
500 Iron and Brass Bedsteads
Must be Sold,
LIONAIS & SON, Props.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable at the Company's Office, at Montreal, on the 15th day of January next, to Shareholders of record the 31st December, 1897.

CHAS. P. SCLATER, Secretary Treasurer.

Montreal, 18th December, 1897.

Christmas Poultry

I AIM to have always in stock the choicest meats that the market affords. My patrons acknowledge that I sell the tenderest and juiciest Steaks, Chops and Roasts for the money in the city. Read these prices and then try our meat:

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Round Steak	10 cts.	Roast of Beef	7 to 10 cts.
Lamb Chops	10 cts.	Leg of Lamb	10 cts.
Pork Chops	10 cts.	Roast of Pork	10 cts.
Corn Beef	7 to 9 cts.		

Choice consignment of TURKEYS, CHICKENS, GEESE, DUCKS, ETC.,
For Christmas at Lowest Prices.

Bruneau's Meat Market,
37 Bleury Street, Corner Jurors.

Christmas Cakes.

Telephone us for one of our Christmas Cakes, freshly made. Parties supplied on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. Candies, Chocolates, confections, made daily on the premises.

Alexander Scott,
2471 St. Catherine St.

COLONIAL HOUSE
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.
SEWING MACHINES
JUST THE THING FOR A XMAS PRESENT.
From $17.50 to $45.00.
ALL MACHINES GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Machine Sundries of all kinds. Needles to fit any make of Machine.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

KNIVES, ETC..
SPECIAL LINE.
JACK KNIVES, 2 blades, 25c.
PEARL HANDLE PENKNIVES, two blades, 25c.
MANICURE SCISSORS, 25c.
SCISSORS IN CASES, three pairs in case, from $1.50 to $4.00.

FURNITURE DEPT.
SPECIAL.
A manufacturer's stock of Fancy Rockers and Chairs at half price.
Rocker, regular price, $4.00, for $2.00.
Chair, regular price, $3.50, for $1.75.
(5 per cent. discount for cash.) Either Green or Mahogany finish.
These are dainty patterns, with low seats, making very desirable Ladies' Chairs.
A large assortment of goods, suitable for Holiday Gifts. Early selections may save disappointment.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, ETC.
Gents' Dressing Gowns, in Tweed Paisley Shawl pattern and Silk, $6.50 up.
Gents' Smoking Jackets, in Tweed and Silk, $5.00 up.
Gents' Bath