

THE LAETARE MEDAL.

THIS YEAR IT IS CONFERRED ON GENERAL ROSECRANS.

MEANING OF LAETARE SUNDAY—THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE MEDAL—DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF GENERAL ROSECRANS, THIS YEAR'S RECIPIENT.

On last Sunday, Laetare Sunday, at Notre Dame University, the Laetare medal was conferred on General William Stark Rosecrans, one of the most distinguished survivors of the late war and a Catholic of distinction.

THE MEDAL A BEAUTIFUL ONE. The medal is simple and beautiful. A massive disk of finest gold almost severely plain, with raised edges and sunken centre, it is a bit of art-work which any goldsmith might be proud to claim as his creation.

ORIGIN OF LAETARE SUNDAY. Laetare Sunday marks mid-Lent. On this Sunday there is a momentary lift in the gloom in which the Church is shrouded during the penitential season.

This, then, is Laetare Sunday—the day on which the Pope blesses, every year, a rose of priceless workmanship and sends it, with his benediction, to the Catholic, of all Europe, whom he deems most worthy of honor and reward.

Those who have received it. The Laetare Medal, founded in 1883 by the University of Notre Dame to encourage Catholic laymen to battle ever for the truth, is the American counterpart of the Papal "golden rose."

In honoring General Rosecrans, the hero of Corinth, Stone River and Chickamauga, Notre Dame does herself a greater honor. General Rosecrans is of Dutch extraction. He was graduated fifth in a class of fifty-six at West Point and entered the Engineer Corps.

His first battle was fought July 11, at Rich Mountain, where he won a decisive victory, over General Garnett, capturing eleven hundred prisoners, their camp and stores.

He was then assigned to succeed Buell as the commander of the army of the Cumberland. He found the army a wreck but his energy worked a wonderful change.

On the 30th of December, he took the field against General Bragg, and after four days of heavy fighting drove him from his position on Stone River, gaining a remarkable victory. Stone River was but the beginning. It required just two weeks for him to maneuver Bragg out of central Tennessee, taking him in

flank again and again, compelling him to abandon position after position, until at length Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, was captured.

Reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, Bragg made a stand at Chickamauga, and attempted the capture of the approaches to Chattanooga.

Gen. Rosecrans was next assigned to the department of the Missouri, and drove the rebel General Price out of that state. On March 28, 1867, he resigned from the army.

Since the war General Rosecrans has refused repeated offers of political preferment, devoting himself to his professional duties as an engineer. He was Minister to Mexico in the late 'sixties,' served one term as a Congressman from California, and was President Cleveland's first Register of the Treasury.

THE REMEDIAL QUESTION. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—So much has already been spoken and written on the Remedial Order, that it may seem presumptuous in an humble individual like myself, possessing a very limited knowledge of politics, to hazard an opinion on the subject.

In so far as mere secular education is concerned, the plea for common schools is forcible enough. To see the youth of both sexes, of every phase of religious belief, harmoniously competing with each other in the race for knowledge, is certainly a very pleasing picture; but will the most ardent advocate of common schools maintain that a mere knowledge of the three R's and what that expression implies, is all that is required to make a happy and useful citizen?

Where, let me ask, can the Catholic child learn his religion, with all its requisite and observance, better than in a Catholic school; and on the other hand, where ought the Protestant child to learn his religion if not in a Protestant school?

Another plausible reason given for abolishing Catholic Separate Schools in Manitoba was their inefficiency. This, it is contended, was produced by devoting too large a portion of the school hours to catechism and religious instructions.

An appeal was made to the highest authority in the Empire for relief. After due and mature deliberation, it was granted by the enactment of the Remedial Order, in which not one word occurred that can be construed into the right of discussing whether it shall be obeyed or disregarded.

As far as I know, however, no alarm exists in England concerning the movements of the far famed New Zealander. At the same time, there is a canker-worm

gnawing at the vitals of the British Empire, and causing all the present difficulty and obstruction in the settlement of the Manitoba school question.

The much vaunted loyalty of the Orangemen is a hollow sham. It is a divided loyalty—to the lodge first, to the Crown whenever it may suit its convenience.

Before concluding I wish to express my firm conviction that notwithstanding numerous exasperating delays and obstructions the Remedial Order will eventually be executed, and the just claims and equal rights of the Catholic minority settled to their satisfaction.

The Ave Maria, in an interesting article, deplores the degeneracy of the stage. Among other things our contemporary says: "The Puritans are dead. The taste for salacious drama grows apace; and as the coming generation gives no promise of being more reverent, modest or conservative than the present one, the question arises, where will it all end?"

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

The Aim of Catholics Should Be Not to Banish the Play House, But to Purify It.

The Ave Maria, in an interesting article, deplores the degeneracy of the stage. Among other things our contemporary says:

The question is still pertinent. It is idle to speak of the "essential immorality" of the drama. The first modern theatre was a convent and the first dramatic artist a nun. It is idle to propose slumming the stage and delivering it up to a reprobate sense.

The Church can not banish the drama, but organized and enlightened Catholic opinion at least to a large extent—can change it. It is purely a question of dollars and cents. Managers are like most other public servants; they give people what they want and what they pay for.

Ours is a day of agitations and movements—many of them stupid or useless, or worse. But there is work for one more agitation, reasonable in its demands and vigorous in its methods.

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would speedily transform the drama, and conduce to a high tone in public morality. The need of such a league is great and immediate.

The drama in itself is a legitimate form of entertainment; and if it is offensive, it is so because of accidental and wholly unnecessary perversion. Let us aim not to banish the play-house—an impossible feat—but to purify it.

ELECTRICITY IN DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE TREATMENT OF THE TELLING A MONTREAL DENTIST TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

For many years dentists have been striving to discover some means of alleviating the pains attending the operation of filling teeth. About three years ago, Dr. Peter Brown, dentist of Montreal, made a number of experiments in the application of a mild electric current to the tooth to be operated upon, it being a well-established scientific fact that a remedy, drug or medicine placed upon any portion of the body would be immediately forced into the system by means of electricity.

In his experiments Dr. Brown met with varying success. About the same time as Dr. Brown was conducting his experiments in this city, Dr. Westlake, of New York, became interested in the treatment, and at once began experimenting with cocaine and electricity, in order to ascertain whether the drug could be forced by the electric current into the gum surrounding the tooth in such a manner as to render the nerves of this portion of the body insensible to pain during the operation of extraction or of lancing.

Later, in August, 1895, Dr. Gillet, of New York, read a paper on this subject, and reported a number of cases where it had been successfully employed in alleviating the pain incidental to the operation of filling teeth. This led Dr. Brown to resume his investigations, with the result that—perfected electrical apparatus having been secured—the most sensitive tooth may now be treated without the slightest pain to the patient.

The treatment is known as "electrical osmosis, or cataphoresis," and consists of applying the positive terminal of the current to the tooth, the patient holding the negative pole in the hand. A current of one-tenth of a milliampere is then turned on by means of a current controller. This is gradually increased until one-half or three-quarters of a milliampere is passing through the tooth, driving the anesthetic liquor into the dentine, or ivory of the tooth, deadening the pulp or nerve and rendering it insensible to pain.

It produces no injurious effect upon the pulp or nerve of the tooth, simply deadening it for the time necessary to perform the operation. The tooth again becomes susceptible to feeling in the space of an hour or two after the electric current has been cut off.

Dr. Brown states that "electrical osmosis" may be applied quite as successfully for the extraction of teeth, and for such other dental operations as at times require the use of an anesthetic. The new discovery renders the use of arsenic, in destroying the nerve of a tooth, entirely unnecessary, and, at the same time, greatly facilitates this operation.

VIATORINE.

SOMETHING THAT IS NEW AND RELIABLE.

The efficacy of cod liver oil as a remedy in cases of debility, is well known. It is thus that Professor A. Bouchard, of the "Faculté de Paris," speaks, in one of his works, of cod liver oil— "This remedy gives great help in every case of insufficient repair in the elements of calcification necessary to promote bodily heat, also to those who are predisposed to consumption, a ail to the poor children in great cities that are suffering from weakness." It is useful in cases of disease of the skin, rheumatism, and scrofula. Thousands suffering from early consumption have been brought to health by its use.

The Brothers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Mill End, have prepared, under the name "Viatorine," a cod liver oil that meets all requirements. It is agreeable to the taste, easy to digest and contains strengthening tonics. Competent physicians have analyzed the compound and found it most praiseworthy. It cures coughs of all kinds, whooping-cough, bronchitis, croup, scrofula, dyspepsia, and other ailments. It is much better than the pure oil.

AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

The Convent of St. Laurent, near Montreal, has just purchased seven "PRAYER" Pianos, for the use of their advanced pupils.

The "PRAYER" Piano, in which is embodied all the delicate points essential to an artist's piano, is now fully recognized to be an instrument of the highest artistic quality, and is found to be a necessity wherever good music is appreciated.

The pupils of that progressive institution are to be congratulated on their good fortune.

F. M. Eilschla, a name familiar to readers of Catholic periodicals, now appears to be the pseudonym of Sister Mary Frances de Sales, a nun of the Visitation Order at Hastings, Neb. She is a convert to the faith and a niece of Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Eilschla is easily seen to be a transposition of the letters of De Sales.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

THE LATE REV. FATHER HOGAN.

At the general monthly meeting of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association, the following motion was made and adopted:

Whereas, the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association have learned with profound regret the death of Rev. Father Hogan, our beloved spiritual adviser, from the time of our incorporation, in 1875, to 1885, during which time he endeavored himself, by his staunch patriotism, to all with whom he came in contact, and whose name at all times will recall to memory that of a charitable, kind and devoted spiritual adviser, be it

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to his memory, this Association do record in its official minutes the foregoing expressions of sincere sorrow, and that a copy be transmitted to the Press for publication.

The "D. & L." Mental Plaster. Backs, Arches, Face, Arches, Sciatic Pains, Neuritic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc. The "D. & L." Mental Plaster is a new and powerful remedy for all the above ailments. It is applied to the affected part and the pain is immediately relieved. Price 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Anna Donaghy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Oscar Albert Wilkie, manumitter former and trader of the same place, fully authorized to enter an order, known by the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Tardif, one of the Judges of the Honorable Court, named Marie-Jane, Plaintiff, vs. the said Oscar Albert Wilkie, Defendant.

F. P. HORAN & Co. Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2703 ST. CATHERINE Street MONTREAL. Special attention given to stock of Tea, Coffee, Butter, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone number, 210.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of the late Oscar Albert Wilkie, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar Albert Wilkie, Defendant, the said Oscar Albert Wilkie, of the same place, her co-defendant, vs. F. P. Horan & Co., Montreal, 14th February, 1896.

ROBIDOUX, GEOFFRIEN & CHENEVERT, Attorneys at Law. NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be let out of the Lachine Canal on MONDAY the 1st of APRIL next, and will only be resumed about the 1st of May.

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JUDGE M. DOHERTY, CONSULTING COUNSEL, No. 8, Fourth Floor—Savings Bank Chambers.

M. J. DOHERTY Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend! No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR. SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

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Boys' Clothing. Boys' Navy School Suits, \$1.50. Boys' Navy Serge Suits, \$1.65. Boys' 2-piece First Communion Suits \$4.00. Boys' Navy Serge Mince War Suits \$2.75. Boys' Navy Serge Boater Coats, \$1.40. Boys' Rubber Coats, \$1.50.

Youths' Clothing. Youths' Fancy Two-Button Suits, \$2.95. Youths' Navy Serge Suits, \$2.50. Youths' Boy's Two-Button Suits, \$3.90. Youths' Black Suits, \$2.75. Youths' Navy Serge Boaters, \$2.75. Youths' Black Rubber Coats, \$4.75. Youths' Rugby Coats, \$7.50.

Men's Clothing. Men's Fancy Two-Button Suits, \$3.45. Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$4.25. Men's Black Suits, \$3.00. Men's Duck Jackets, \$5.20. Men's Striped Overcoats, \$7.75. Men's Rubber Coats, \$1.90. Men's Rugby Coats, \$9.20.

Hats and Caps. Men's Hard Felt Hats, \$1 to \$2.95. Men's Soft Felt Hats, \$1 to \$2.50. Boys' Hard Felt Hats, \$1 to \$1.50. Boys' Knockabout Felt Hats, 25c. Boys' Navy Varsity Caps, 16c. Boys' Tweed Varsity Caps, 15c to 42c. Men's Tweed Varsity Caps, 21c to 48c.

Men's Furnishings. Men's Silk Neckties, in all the leading shapes, 15c to 90c. Men's Douskin Driving Gloves, 65c pr. Men's Tan Kid Gloves, 85c pair. Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 12c pr. Men's 4-ply Collars, \$1 dozen. Men's Elastic Braces, 12c to \$1 pair.

Men's Bath Gowns. In Fancy Colored Stripes, \$2.75 each. Men's Strong Cotton Socks, 9c pair. Men's Colored Merino Socks, 17c pair. Men's Natural Wool Vests, 63c each. Men's Natural Wool Drawers, 63c pr. Men's Merino Vests, 39c each. Men's Merino Drawers, 39c pair.

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