THE BASILICA AND ITS MEANING.

Rev. Father Allard, C.SS.R., writ- | each basilica. The first and principal ing in the "Annals of Saint Anne."

trum or tribune.

were the places set apart for divine worship.

Some archaeologists think that these Christian churches were merely pagan basilicas transformed into

"Others assert that these churches ior, St. Paul's without the walls are ; favors. Anadst the pilgrimages. in the use of the ansigma proper to even distrub."

insignia is the 'pavilion' also called tent, canopy. This is a large parasol explains the meaning of a Busilica in made of alternate bands of red and a very clear manner; he also tells of yellow. The scalloped hangings orthe two kinds of Basilicas in the namented with a fringe are of the world of religion. We clip the fol- same colors but opposite to one anlowing from this article, which will other. The upper portion terminates be instructive to many of our read- in a globe surmounted by a cross of gilt brass. Its place in the church is "More than one subscriber will ask on the Gospel side. It is carried at what the title of Basilica means; in the head of all processions, but folwhat do the privileges of a Basilica lows the bell. The insignia of the consist? Among the Greeks the ba- Basilica consists of g baton or staff, silica (royal house) designated the a metal bell and a wooden ornament residence of the Head of the State, called the 'beliry' bearing on one side Among the Romans this name was the titular of the basilica, and on the given to a vast public building used other the cartouch with the pavilion. at the same time as a market, an ex- In the church its place is on the change and a court-house. Rectangu- Epistle side. Finally in basilicas lar in shape, the Roman basilica was where there is a chapter, the canons divided by columns into three parts have the right to wear the canonwith galleries on both sides and ter- ical Cappa' turned backwards. Such minating, at the end of the central is the title and such are the privinave, in a semi circle, called the ros- leges granted by the Sovereign Pontiff to the Church of Ste. Anne de Beau-"Among the Christians basilicas pre. A child is honored in the person of his father who is appointed knight of the Golden Fleece, of the Legion of Honor, etc. What a glory for Canada to see the shrine of our Patroness distinguished among all the shrines of the country and decorated with a title which it alone can were new temples erected by the bear with the exception of the metro-Christians on the model of the an-politan church of Quebec, What atcient basilicas. In any case it may tention, what kindness on the part be said that the first churches of the of the Holy Father? Is not Leo XIII. Christians were called basilicas; that the Pope of Ste. Anne? He crowns they were built in the shape of the her statue through His Eminence Roman basilica, with some modifica- Cardinal Taschereau; he endows the tions rendered necessary by the resishrine with a precious relic, the obquirements of religious worship, ject of our veneration and of our con-Later on the name of basilica was fidence; he enriches with numerous given to certain remarkable churches indulgences the arch-confraternity esand finally it became in time a title tablished at Beaupre; finally he raises of honor indicating a distinction, an her temple to the rank of minor baidea of pre-eminence, a heerarchical silica. Ah! let us not remain indifferprinciple. Basilicas are divided into ent to so many evidences of the major and minor basilicas. St. Pe- Holy Father's kindness. Let us apter's, St. Jean Lateran, St. Mary Ma- preciate his benefits and profit by his

major basilicas. Now to this title of as remember that Sie. Anne's shrine basilica are attached honors and pristis a basilica commanding respect vileges clearly set forth in a decree preaching recollectedness. Inspiring of the Sacred Congregation of Rites confidence. In giving us this insigwhich was consulted on the subject ma, Leo XIII, wishes the Church of in 1836. The arst privilege consists Canada to be closely united to the in pre-eminence. The major basilies Roman Church, and her children to take precedure over the numer basil- | how themselves worthy of that disicas and the latter over all other timetion by most tender love for Her. churches except cathedrals. This pre- by final submission to her doctrines, emonence is valid even outside. the by an attachment which the vicissidoces. The s cond privilege consists tudes of life can neither break nor

CELTIC LANGUAGE. THE

archeological collection relating to the Celtic Memorial Society, of which the prehistoric ages in Ireland, in ad- all persons desiring to promote the dition to the Gaelic chair in the Cath- study of the art and literature of olic University at Washington, and a ancient Ireland may become memcomplete library pertaining to the bers. Many Irish societies in this golden age of Gaelic literature. we city and throughout the entire counhave an evidence of the spread of the try have signified their intention of olden language. Mrs. Aaron Moreley joining the newly-formed organiza-Wilcox is the originator of the idea, | tion. and an American contemporary says about the plan and the lady :--

brary and museum is by the estab-linvestigations in Irish antiquities."

In the proposal of a museum for an Hishment of an organization called "The Celtic language is now stud-

ied in the various universities on the "Mrs. Wilcox has been permanently continent of Europe, as well as in connected with the kindergarten some of those in Ireland and Engschool movement in this country and land, and one of the most learned is a lady of broad ideas and large Celtic scholars is Dr. Heinrich Zimculture. She has interested herself in mer, of Germany. The Catholic Unithe movement known as the Celtic versity at Washington is the only inrevival in its relation to church his-tory, and her plan for a museum de-States which has an endowed chair voted to ancient Celtic art, together and able professors in this branch of with a library of the almost un- research. Hence it is that the proknown national literature of Ireland, posed movement, which is thoroughly is meeting with the enthusiastic appointments of celtic self in connection with the universcholars throughout the country. The sity, which already possesses several object of the museum will be to pro- reproductions of ancient Irish manmote in the United States the results uscripts. The only collection of Celof the movement which has been tic antiquities of any note in the styled in Europe by some savants country is in the possession of the the Gaelic renaissance, which, or Smithsonian Institution. This, howiginating in Europe curing the latter ever, relates only to the same age. part of this century, has already pro-, and comprises hatchets, arrow heads, duced marvellous developments. hammers, stone rings, etc. These have "The plan formulated by Mrs. Wil- all been presented by private indivicox for the awakening of popular in- duals. the Smithsonian institution terest in the subject of a Celtic list never having conducted any special

NEW YORK'S TENEMENTS.

**

How the poor of New York | are | There are in all 605 suites of apartdone by means of models. Glumpses

Bounded by these noted thoroughnues and Sixty-first and Sixty-second thrown out by reckless and mischiev-

the New York "Herald" '-

vails in the Chrystic street model. Nearly every building in it has a dif- | ities there will be sent, as well modferent color. No more than three of els of the better tenements of New them are exactly the same height. | York, There are all kinds of lengths, and New York has a few of the best there are several old fashioned rear becomes in the world, to get up

housed will be explained to the ments, divided into 1,588 rooms, so world, at the great universal exhibition that, including kitchen and living tion of Paris this year. This will be chambers, there are only two rooms to every four persons. Only a few of Chrystic, Forsyth, Canal and Bay- more than five hundred of all these and streets will be afforded the curi- rooms are lighted from the street or yard. Six hundred and thirty-five of them get a few gleams of liggt from fares is one of the most unsanitary narrow and gloomy air shafts, and tenement blocks in the world. But it no less than 141 have no light in is not the worst, for there are about them at all, except such as may fifty other blocks in New York equal- creep in from other rooms. Most of ly bad, and there is a complete block the halls are absolutely dark, and bounded by Tenth and Eleventh ave- many of them are polluted by fifth streets, in which the evils of the ous tenants. Only about one room downtown tenements are intensified, in every forty has hot water in it. We can scarcely realize, outside of A suite of four rooms in this block An air of picturesque variety pre- tie block. There are many worse,

As an offset to these fearful local-

tenements in the world to set up tenements among them. But inside against those which experts say are there is almost a dead level of the worst. Some of them are erected at Nos 217 to 233 West Sixty-eighth Not counting a few rear tenements, street and at Nos. 214 to 220 West the block contains thirty-five houses. Sixty-ninth street, and models of into which nearly three thousand these will also go to Paris. The airpeople are crowded. The exact num- shafts in these houses are twentyber of inmates who are more than eight feet square, and between the five years old is 2,315. Under the two rows of houses there is an alley age of five the block shelters 466 lit- sixty-four feet long and eighteen feet tle ones. Many a town with half a wide. There is also a wide space dozen square miles within its limits between each two houses. At first has a smaller population. It is safe glance it would seem that the availto say that there is no town of that able space for renting must be much extent in America which cannot boast greater in the ordinary tenement

lifteen model tenements also shown ous arrangement of the rooms nearly here a wide alley, and the space between on the street or the rear yard.

five per cent. difference, the ordinary each house is used only for stairways style covering seventy-five per cent, and galleries, which are under cover. of the lots and the newer and better but wide open, so that every wind of style covering seventy per cent. This heaven may blow through them. In is owing to the more scientific dis- these houses there is no such thing tribution of the air space by means as a closed public hall, and by the of which every room in each house is open stairways and galleries every made light and airy. The same is true of the block of his own apartments. By an ingeni-The two rows are divided by every window has an outlook either

THE GYMNASTIC TONIC.

As spring approaches, each one] "As for exercises, these, taken in a feels the need of a general "clearing well aired room, will soothe the out.: Old Horace wrote an ode on nerves and gently bring the blood to this very subject, in which he strong-the starved cells, whose hunger has

food, air and exercise in correct pro-slowly as possible. portions. These can be administered house during the whole of Lent and follow. The foods for half invalids should resemble that for whole ones. nourishing, simple and appetizing, with a preponderance of well flavored, thick soups and fruit and dairy products.

ly advises the use of spring medi- set their victim on edge. First take cines. Possibly the poet had a com- a standing position and go through mission from some Roman drug-mak- all the ordinary arm and shoulder er to advertise his goods. Here is movements very slowly. Then raise friend of humanity," at the end the heels successively until you feel of the nineteenth century, advising tired. Walking about the room on as to the best means of inducing a tiptoes strengthens the insteps and "The exhausted body needs rest, the bed and practise lying down as

"Next standing, raise the arms at home if one has more will power above the head and lower them, than money. The rest may be con- counting ten each time. Roll the stant sleep or merely the Delsarte head now from side to side and all movements for relaxing, while lying aroung, like a ball on a string, with down, without a pillow to interiere the eyes closed. Finally, try what is with the head motions. If you could called "the Nebuchadnezzar moverun off to a lonely but cheerful farm- ment." Get down on all fours and go slowly around the room five or six live properly the best results would times. This is good for the digestive troubles which usually bother nervous persons."

If some people should happen to be in the next room during such an exhibition, the patient might soon ex-| pect to be lodged in an asylum.

TWO OF THE OLDEST IRISH SOCIETIES

complished much good during their ciety. long existence, and have welded toges. Fleven new members, joined, the project before Archbishop Ireland, he, when it is no longer possible for Society.

comes one of the most pleasing dut- and Rev. John Walsh. ies of your officers to present their The finances of the Society have reinstitution, and it is gratifying to sound and vigorous condition the Society has reached after years of difficulty and struggle.

The great festival of the Society, St. Patrick's Day, was celebrated in the customary manner. The Society on that day assembled at an early hour in their hall, and thence paraded the streets of the city accompan- \$188,39. ied by bands of music. A visit was paid to the gubernatorial residence, where it was received by His Excellency Sir H. E. McCallum, Afterward the procession continued its march to the Cathodral, and had the privilege of attending at a High Mass, and listening to a powerful sermon on the virtues and good works of St. Pattrick, the apostle of Ireland, delivered by the Rev. J. M. White. When the religious service had concluded. the body called on the Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, Bishop of St. John's, and the clergy, His Lordship addressed the Society with characteristic vigor, and congratulated it on its condition. and invoked the members to make every effort possible to extend its operations, and encouraged all eligible for membership to join the ranks. From the Episcopal Palace, the Society returned to the half and dis-

On Faster Monday, April the Brd. a ball was given under the auspices. of the Society, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and was one of the greatest social events of the

season. The result of the year's operation in the report of the School Committee, which has already been presented to you. This report is of a most satisfactory character. Your officers in connection with this report have to express their regret that accommodation does not exist for the numerous applications for admission to their schools. At present an excellent education is afforded to over 4(2) boys, but there are very many more who, through want of room, are utterly deprived of those surroundings which a good school and those influences which a good education brings to bear on the format, ion of the character of the youth of a country, consequently good, moral citizens. The officers would urge upon the members the advisability of making these schools to meet these wants cause of its progress.

NewfoundLand boasts of having two | which our difficulties have heretofore of the oldest Irish societies in North | prevented us from removing. In fur- name, and took steerage passage. In other countries. The good priess to ther connection with the School Com- New York she lived with the poor often heard Irish emigrant girl. i. . America. The one at St. John's was introduced in the Sensor Company of the Sensor Compan founded in 1800, whilst that at Hars observe the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries. bor Grace in 1811. Both have according Important Department of the Sociolangers to which they were exposed, emigrants is emphatically. Remove

ther a stock of Irishmen, that would ranks during the past year, whilst in turn, laid her plans before the be hard to find the world over. We death removed the following four Irish Catholic Colonization Society in pared for hard work. Young women present to our readers the 194th and members: William Donnelly, Michael Chicago, Finally, in 1883, Miss find employed nual report of the B. L. S. of St. (Conners, Patrick Scott, Q.C., John C. O'Brien secured the services of Fa-young men.) John's, and the 86th annual election Tobin. In accordance with the rules ther John Riordan-with Cardinal of officers of the Harbor Grace Irish of the Society the officers attended as a guard of honor at the funeral of the mission in New York. We now In surrendering their trust at the the deceased members, and also at quote some passages from the article close of their year of office, it best of the late Rev. S. O. Flynn in question:—

cordial congratulations to the Bene- reived the special care of the officers volent Irish Society on the attain-during the past year. On assuming ment of the 94th anniversary of its office one of the first matters to receive their attention was the recomthem to be enabled to remark the mendations contained in the last report, that the indebtedness of the Society should be taken up within its ranks by loans from the members.

During the past year the receipts Treasurer's statement amounted to \$8,855,25, the expenditure to \$8,-666,86, leaving a balance on hand of Respectfully submitted on behalf of

ourselves and brother officers, JAMES D. RYAN, President. JAMES M. KENT. Secretary.

Patrick's Hall, Harbor Grace, on Sun- grace and strength accorded them. day last. After the regular routine. year took place, with the following result :-- Denis Shea, Esq., President; Thomas P. Cullen, Esc., Vice-President; Thomas Burke, 1st Assistant Vice-President: Thomas Ryan, 2nd Assistant Vice-President; Michael J. Jones, Treasurer; M. T. Jones, Secretary: James Cullen, Chairman of Re-Society upon its sound, healthy concially. Five new members were admitted. We may state "en passant." the past twenty years, come into ex-istence about the same year. As the "On the 15th December, 1887, illustrious Rt. Rev. Dr. Dalton said many years ago: "Esto Perpeluae." During the present year this So-

ciety lost its worthy Vice-President. Thomas F. Walsh, Esq., one of Newfoundland's ablest lawyers. He was a sincere friend—a true son of the race, which helped to make Newfoundland what it is to-day. He was a warm and personal friend of His Lordship, Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, who attended him during his last moments, and administered to him all the rites of Holy Church. The Society of Harbor Grace loses by the death of Mr. F. Walsh, a devout Christian and a noevery effort in their power to extend ble and indefatigable worker in the

THE PLAIN WAY OF GOVERNMENT,

knowledge of the Transvoal Republes explana he sees fit. lic. One feature which has attracted special notice is the simplicity and an intensely democratic common-

The general turning of public atten- | chair. The President listens to the tion to South Africa has popularized discussions of the legislators and offers explanations or advice whenever

The practice in Switzerland, also lations between the executive and the members of the Federal Council legislative branches. President Kru- have not only the right to take part | seven years to pay off the mortgage. ger is in the habit of participating in the discussions of either House of in the sittings of the Raad. Soon the General Assembly, but they have after the Raad has been called to order, the President enters by a side any matter under consideration. door leading into the executive cham- They cannot vote, but they have full ber. The members rise as a mark of opportunity to explain and advise. respect for the dignity of his In practice the actual initiative of office, and remain standing until he legislation is in the hands of tho

pared in advance of the meeting of the Assembly, and, together with full sixteen years required the sheltering explanatory reports, are published in care of the Mission. How many of the official gazette, and are thence these women landed alone carried by the newspapers into every strange city, with very little money. corner of the confederation. The and utterly ignorant of the ways of measures are discussed by the people. American life! One trembles to think and when the Assembly meets, public of their possible fate if the Mission opinion has already taken definite of our Lady of the Rosary had not shape on the measures to be considered. There is as little debate in the Assembly as at the meeting of a board of directors of a business corporation. The members of the Federal Council are present to give any intions are asked and answered, but the tone of the discussion is businesslike, and not political, in the sense in which the word is used in this country. The system is not only Council.-Saturday Post, Phil.

O'Brien, daughter of the Irish pat- tain employment. riot William Smith O'Brien. We The present director of the Misson might remark that after Miss addresses a word of warning to those starting of her project, she became a expectation of some fairy-stroke of Catholic. The object of this mission good fortune. He tells them that is to protect young Irish girls who land alone, unfriended, in the city of longer what it was. The stringile for New York. The writer tells how existence among the working charges Miss O'Brien first founded a home for is as great as it is in Ireland, γ_{no}, emigrant girls at Queenstown, and Irish emigrant has now to combepersonally superintended it. She then in the labor market with thousands sailed for America, under an assumed upon thousands of emigrants and she went to St. Paul, and placed her at home if you can. Emigrate coll McCloskey's consent—with Cardinal

'Miss Mary O'Sullivan, assistant ditor of 'Donahoe's Magazine.' thus describes the Home :---

"It is an old brick mansion with colonial windows, jutting balconies, . and massive wood-work. Over the heavy door gleams a golden cross drawing attention to the legend, to fall on his neck." 'Mission of our Lady of the Rosary,' and to the arch below, bearing the inscription. Home for Irish Immiof the Society as shown by the grant girls, Within are quaint stairways, oddly-furnished rooms, and unexpected turnings; and, running the length of the building, is a spacious apartment, probably a ball-room in the long ago, when votaries of pleasure tripped to the pulsing of music, their merry young hearts in accord. Now, it is a shrine of our Lady, the chapel of the Mission, where thousands of young immigrants have The eighty-sixth annual general knelt to plead for guidance in the meeting of the Conception Bay Bene- new life opening before them, and volent Irish Society was held in St. have received their answer in the

"By a singular coincidence, this reof business had been gone through, fuge for Ireland's daughters was built the various reports passed, etc., the at the time when Ireland was in the election of officers for the coming throes of the insurrection. The builders little dreamed that the abode of wealth and fashion would ever harbor exiles, or that little immigrant girls would tread the stairways that felt the springing step of the proud young maidens of colonial days.

"In the first years of its existence the number of wirls housed and mainview and Correspondence; James tained within the sheltering walls of Quirk. Chairman of Charity. The the Home, averaged 5,000 for each Venerable President congratulated the year. The maintenance of so many, with the payment of the interest on dition, both numerically and finan- the mortgage, taxed the resources of the Mission heavily. But Father Riordan appealed so constantly, and that it is somewhat remarkable that so successfully to the Irish in Amerthe respected President, and the So- ica, that he was able not only to in the schools of the Society is shown ciety over which he has presided for meet all expenses, but also to pay off

sore calamity befell the Mission. Its life and soul, the generous, noble-hearted Father Riordan died of pneumonia. He was worn out with hard work and anxiety, and had not strength to resist the disease. He was loved and mourned by all, Catholics soil—a descendant of that old Irish and Protestants alike. His last words were an injunction to the Irish in America to 'take care of the immigrant girls.'

"He was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh Kelly, of St. Teresa's Church. but after one year of untiring and fruitful labor, his health gave way, and he resigned. Father Kelly has since gone to his eternal reward.

"The next director of the Mission was the Rev. Michael O'Callaghan. The prospects of the Home, when he came to it, were very gloomy indeed. Popular enthusiasm had lessened or been turned into other channels, and contributions had decreased. The receipts were less, while the expenditure was the same, while the holder of the mortgage threatened to foreclose unless one-third of the principal was paid. But Father O'Callaghan was equal to the emergency. By the most strenuous and unwearied exertions, he succeeded in relieving the financial pressure, and restoring the Home to a prosperous condition. By directness which characterize the re- wealth, is similar. The President and dint of the most heroic efforts, this self-sacrificing priest contrived in

He died in 1896. "The Mission has now been carrying on its magnificent work for sixteen years. During that time, there landed at New York, 476,149 Irish emigrants. Of this number, 249,995 a single bath, but in this block there houses than in the improved ones, office, and remain standing until he legislation is in the hands of the years of age. It may safely be asare no bathing facilities whatever. but as a matter of fact, there is only has seated himself near the Speaker's President and Council. Bills are presumed that nearly all the women who were women, nearly all under 40

came from Ireland during the lust opened wide its hospitable doors to shelter the lonely exiles.

The work done by the Mission is thus summed up in the report issued by the director. 1st, it has used moral influence with the steamship comformation that may be desired. Ques- panies to safeguard the emigrant girls on board their vessels. 2nd, it has watched over, guided, and assisted at the landing-depot those who intended to proceed by rail or steamboat to their destination. 3rd, it has thoroughly efficient, but it is also ex- examined the claims and fitness of tremely economical. The cost of main-the relatives or friends who called taining the executive department of for the immigrants. 4th, it has pre-Switzerland does not exceed \$17,000 vided a Home at 7, State Street a year. It has sometimes cost as where were kept, free of charge much as that to prepare and print 70,000 girls whose friends did hot the reports called for by a single re- call on the day of their arrival, or solution of inquiry addressed by Con- who had no friends at all, or who gress to our executive department, were unable to proceed on their jourwhereas under the Swiss system the ney. 5th, it has tried to locate pomatter would have been satisfactori- latives of those who brought tuderefreshing sleep—which is necessary draws the surplus blood away from ly disposed of at once by statements finite addresses. 6th, it has seemed to the health of millions. He says:— the brain. Then sit on the side of and explanations from the Federal positions in good families for time. ready to go to work. 7th, it has provided a chapel before whose above the immigrant has knelt to receive comfort, encouragement, and strengti. for the battle of life before her. Sil. it has supplied the good offices of the priest in whom alone the Irish gri is ready to confide. The report ands Writing in the last issue of "The, that so well did the Mission perform Irish Rosary," E. Leahy tells a most its work that during those sixteen interesting story of the establish- years there was not one girl what ment of "The Mission of our Lady of failed to reach her destination safe. the Rosary," by Miss Charlotte ly, or to find her friends, or to ob-

The present director of the Missonia O'Brien's return to Ireland from her girls who leave comfortable homes in trip to the United States and the Ireland to go to America in the Main the America of the present day is to to remain at home. All must be pertind employment more quickly approxi-

> Deceit is the false road to happeness; and all the joys we there! through to vice, like fairy banquets. vanish when we touch them.

"I suppose the war hero received a warm welcome when he returned to his native town?" "Gosh! yes, stranger. Why, the blamed car window even shared in the welcome." THO was that?" "Why, it was the cos



braves Nature day after day, by neglect of the health of the delicate womanly organs. "Crime and punishment blossom on one stem" says Emerson. When the cycle of self-neglect is complete it includes the pains and sufferings which are the inevitable penalties inflicted by outraged Nature. The drain which to-day is counted an inconvenience, becomes in succeeding days a horrible and offensive stigma. The passing depression of an hour grows into a permanent mel-The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite

Prescription will save young women from suffering, as it will cure those who through neglect have become martyrs after marriage. No woman who suffers with backache, pain in the side, bearing down pains, debilitating drains, ulcera-tion or inflammation, should delay an-other day the use of "Favorite Prescription." Its use helps every woman and heals ninety-eight per cent, of all who give it a fair trial. It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

Cocaine or other narcotic.

"I was tempted to try your medicines after seeing the effect upon my inother," writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "At an early stage of married life I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a trouble-some drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly. I believe I weight twice as much as I did then, and can do all of my work. I think I owe all praise to Dr. Pierce and his wonderful curative medicines."

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are specially

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are specially adapted to the needs of delicate women.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 4604.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Chahine About, of the city and district of Montreal, merchant, Plaintiff;

Joseph Charamater, of the town of Brandon, in the Prevince of Manitoba, Defendant:

John B. Picken and Frank G. Payne, both of the city of Montreal, brokers, and there carrying on business as such together in partnership, under the firm name of J. B. Picken & Co., mis-en-cause.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 27th March, 1900.

J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

BROSSEAU, DENTIST.

7 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Telephone 2001.

A LONG TO THE RESERVED TO SEE