THE CATHOLIC RECORD

There is good reason to believe that by doing so they violate letter of the law, as they undoubtedly do its spirit. Mr. Kiely's stock in the railway is his own property, and the Council has no right to insist that his taxes should be turned from the Catholic schools, of which he is a supporter. But if the Council could regard the railway stock as public property, then, in proportion to the work done by the Catholic schools, they should participate in the taxes levied on it, in proportion to the number of children attending them. It is wisely provided in the School Act of 1863 that whenever any public or municipal funds are paid out for school purposes, under any form, the Catholic schools shall share in the benefits thereof on the basis of comparative attendance. The Council has evidently violated this provision of the law, as well as Mr. Kiely's personal rights, by making the stipulations we have mentioned ; and the law on this subject is such that even the Ontario Legislature cannot interfere with it, since it is fixed in the Imperial Act by which Confederation was established.

Companies can now by vote decide that their school taxes shall be apportioned to Public and Separate schools, in proportion to the amount of stock held by Protestant and Catholic stockholders; but as the Very Rev. Father McCann remarked at the Trustees' meeting, "it is difficult to get the stockholders to vote on such questions."

The truth is that the Ontario majority managed to have the school laws so framed that all possible difficulties were thrown in the way of Separate schools, so that they might have as little as possible of the taxes to which they were justly entitled, inasmuch as they come from the Cath olics who support Separate schools. We all remember also the desperate efforts made recently by a faction in the Province to increase these difficulties. We thank as they deserve the Protestants who aided the Catholics in preventing this injustice from being perpetrated ; yet their generosity has never been so great as to extend to us the measure of fair-play to which we are justly entitled, by giving us a school law fair in every respect.

rtv

vas

rv

ee

tee

ing

IIS.

ook

ore

es :

the

ges

be

the

rate

Mr.

tion

ered

Mr.

der,

onte

Ciely

ll be

axes

hool

ublic

f the

ngly

ings

any

sub

· The

t out-

nt for

sup

iools,

n the

gard-

nage

on the

ast it

reeds

ot to

ools of

other.

chools

their :

of the

edged

much

nts in

n in-

count

them.

stand,

The

r, that

t they

atment

bas no

ens on by imthem.

Inld be

e.

We notice with pleasure that a deputation of trustees, consisting of Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, Chancellor McCann, Messrs. Chas. Burns and Charles T. Long waited on the Attorney General to protest against the obnoxious clause which ithe City Council forced upon Mr. Kiely, and which was in the Street Railway Bill as it was brought before the Legislature. Most Blessed Eurcharist and making The Railway Committee agreed to a partial correction of the injustice the Bill will not be allowed to pass until the unjust clauses in it be entirely erased. In a matter like this no half measures can be acceptable to Catholics, and we shall watch with interest the action of the Government and the Legislature, and especially of those members of the Legislature who owe their seats to the firm determination of the Catholic electors of Ontario, not to submit to unjust treatment of the Catholic schools of Ontario. We trust that these gentlemen will not allow either the Toronto Council or any other municipal body to inflict a gross injustice on the Catholics of the Province. We are, indeed, of opinion that even should the Legislature do the injustice we have pointed out, the courts would invalidate their action ; but it would be a grievous wrong to necessitate an appeal to them by such inconsiderate and inequitable legislation as that against which we here solemnly protest. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty ;" and Catholics must be ever on the alert to oppose every effort to deprive us of liberty of education : the more so, as our enemies are on the alert to oppress us.

"But he was wounded for our and it is to this prison that Christ paid iniquities, he was bruised for our sins : the visit which is spoken by St. the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and by His bruises we are healed

"He was offered because it was His own will, and He opened not His mouth: He shall be led as a sheep to the slaughter and shall be dumb as a lamb before his shearer and He shall not open His mouth.

It is through the divinity of Jesus that the value of His sufferings is so great as to be a sufficient saclifice of atonement for our sins : "for in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead corporally." (Coll. ii., 9.)

By His death was blotted out the decree against mankind which was an obstacle to our gaining heaven, a at least, during the Paschal time decree which could not have been removed except at the price He paid in expiation for our sins. He "blotted out the handwriting of the decree which was against us, which was contrary to us, and the same He took out of the way, fastening it to the cross : and divesting principalities and nowers He made a show of them confidently, triumphing openly over them in Himself." (Verses 14, 15.)

These principalities and powers are the powers of darkness which were overcome by Christ's dying an ignominious death on account of our sins. Palm Sunday is instituted in remem-

brance of the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem when He was received by the people with every demonstration of respect owing to the miracles He had performed in healing those sick of every malady and assuaging sorrows of every kind. They took branches of palm, olive and other trees and strewed them on the ground before Him while they exclaimed "Hosanna, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord the King of Israel." So great is the fickleness of man that a few days afterwards the same multitude clamored for His crucifixion as a malefactor.

Wednesday of this week is the day on which Judks entered into negotiations with the chief priests and ancients of the Jews to deliver Jesus into their power.

On Thursday at His last supper our Blessed Lord made a strong appeal to His faithless disciple to forego His traitorous intentions, and said : "He that dippeth his hand with Me in the dish, the same shall betray Me

but wo to that man by whom the Son of man shall be betrayed. It were better for that man if he had not been born.

In spite of this warning, Judas persevered in his treason, and for thirty pieces of silver betrayed Jesus into the hands of His enemies ; but he first made his treason the more enormous by assisting at the institution of the an unworthy Communion.

On this day also the Blessed Eucharcomplained of ; but we hope for the ist was instituted. It is a most honor and credit of the Province that precious food for the nourishment of our souls. for in it our Lord Jesus Christ gives to us His own flesh and blood, concealed under the forms of bread and wine. To the worthy receiver of this sublime banquet He promises eternal life : "This is the bread descending down from heaven ; that if any one eat of it he may not die. . . . If any man eat of this bread he shall live for ever: If any man and the bread which I will give is My flesh for the life of the world." John vi., 50, 52.) On Friday Christ is condemned to death, and suffers on the cross, on which He remains suspended from noon till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His death is endured by Him freely for our sake, for there is no other for our sake, for there is no other means whereby we may be saved than the shedding of His precious blood. St. Paul says: "Who being in the form of God thought it no robbery Himself to be equal to God: but de-based Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made to the likeness of men, and in shape found as a man. He humbled Himself becoming obedi-ent unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God also hath ex-alted Him and hath given Him a name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus every the trained elocation of the Scaimary of Three Rivers. Werefore God also hath ex-alted Him and hath given Him a name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus every the the presents de circostance were offered, the presents de circostance were offered, the individual of the seminary, here the individual of the seminary barb the taliminations being externely hand-some. name which is above every name;
that in the name of Jesus every
knee should bow of those that are in
heaven, on earth, and in hell; and
that every tongue should confess that
the Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory
of God the Father." (Philippians, ii.,
6, 11.)
On Saturday Christ's body remains
in the sepulchre. In His soul He
visits the spirits that were in prison
waiting for the day of redemption, and
announces to them that the long
expected time had now arrived.
Until the accomplishment of our
Redemption by the death of Christ, and
until He ascended Himself to heaven,
even the just could not be admitted
therein. Till that time arrived they
were detained in the prison of Limbo, that in the name of Jesus every

Peter in his epistle : iii., 19. On Easter Sunday He arises from

His tomb glorious and immortal. In another column we speak of this glorious mystery of the Resurrection. which is the foundation of our faith.

These mysteries which are celebrated during Holy Week evidence the love entertained for us by Jesus, and gratitude requires that we should return love for love, devoting ourselves to the service of our Lord. The grace to make a proper return can be obtained only through a worthy reception of the sacraments. This is a duty which no Catholic should neglect,

ECHOES FROM THE EPISCOPAL JUBILEE AT THREE RIVERS.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. It was yesterday my privilege, through the contress of the Rev. Ferdinand Belaud, the Chancellor of this diocese, to have a glimpse of the many and beautiful presents which were offered to Mgr. Lafleche, the venerable Bishop of Three Rivers, upon the occasion of His Lordship's silver jabilee on the 25th of February last. Long ago in ildle days my custom was to send to the RECORD occasional notes on any occurrence of interest which transpired in this sedate old city, To-day with Mr. Coffey's permission, I will revive the practice, and tell something about the jubilee and its offriggs. Most renders of the RECORD know. I think, that the Most Rev. Louis Francois Lafleche, Bishop of Thee Rivers, attained the twenty-fifth year of his episcopal career on the 25th of February Last. His venerable Vicar-General and valued friend, the Very Rev. Charles Olivier Caron, Vicar-General of the diocese, also celebrated the fiftieth annivers-ary of his elevation to the presetheod. — Te 5th, of course, was the day of the dipscopal and silver jubilee, the 24th that of the goden. — To Mr. Caron, on this cocasion, the Pope notary Apostolic — a distinction which was received with great Joy and pride through-out the diocese. — The celebration of the double festival began

The celebration of the double festival began on the evening of the Zird, when all the rev. gentlemen in the city, comprising a large proportion of the priesthood of the Province, a fair contingent of its episcopacy and many clergyman from the United States and the Maratime Provinces, assembled at the school of the Christian Brothers, where a charming seance was held. The same evening there was another seance at the hospital and orphanage conducted by the Sisters of Prov-idence. This was preceded by a gorgeous supper, done full justice to by the Sisters' guests.

idence. This was preceded by a gorgeous supper, done full justice to by the Sisters' guests.
The 21th, being the day set apart for feasting Mgr. Caron, was commenced by a solenn High Mass at the Cathedral, celebrated by the new Monsignor. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Ouellet, Superior of the Sominary of St. Hyacinthe. After the Mass Mgr. Caron knelt at the feet of his Bishop, and renewed the vows which he had made at his ordination, fifty long years ago. At the conclusion of this toicking ceremony an address to Monsignor Caron was read by Rev. Chanoine Prince, cure of St. Maurice : after which the Mayor of the city, Mr. T. G. Normand, M. P. P., approached, and on behalf of his friends, clerical and Iay, presented the well beloved grand vicaire with a cheque for \$1,000.
Mgr. Caron has long been the chaptain of the Usuline Monastery of Three Rivers, and it was to the boarding school of this senerable in the cathedral. In the Academic Hall of this institution an elegantly appointed table was laid, and upon it was served, to three hundred guests, what one of them called a 'royal banquet.'' Not being privileged to beep behind the scenes on this occasion I cannot give any particulars, but late that afternoon con edd gentleman who is supposed to be tree silficile in the matter of his mean spoke to me in moving torms of the excellence of this dinner, and dwelt with special enthnisasm on the recollection of a fine fresh saluno which had graced the board.
Thave said that the dinner was in the Academic Hall on second thoughts, I think and the second the scenes on this appreciated the scellence of the dinner, and well with special enthnisms on the recollection of a fine fresh saluno which had graced the board.

friend of mine that he had assisted at similar entertainments in various countries of Europe, and never seen one more charming than that of the Ursulines of Three Rivers. Another gnest, one who wears the purple robe and the silver mitre, remarked that if there were one diamond brighter than another in the jubilec crown it was the reception at the Ursulines. Beautiful addresses were presented to the Bishops and to Mgr. Caron, and with them substantial offerings in the shape of golden coins. Suitable replies were made, and the elerical procession filed out of the monastery in the direction of the Seaimary of Three Rivers.

the visiting Bishops and their suites and most of the prisets, departed by the train of the C. P. R., well pleased with the long and enjoyable *jck* at which they had assisted. The above is, of course, but a bare and cursory account of the proceedings of these three days-between the lines. One might write of many a graceful act, many an interesting occurrence. Not a little pathetic was the meeting of Rev. Pere Laccombe with the Bishop of Three Rivers, and the Rev. Pere's speech at the dinner given by the city, wherein he detailed his first meeting with the young and calous Abbe Laffeche on a battlefield on which two Indian tribes waged deadly warfare. The priest who told me something of that speech are the recital with tears rolling down his checks.

priest who told me something of that speech give the recital with tears rolling down his checks. Then the presents! Up in the state drawing room of the Bishop's palace they are laid out in imposing array. The first on entering the door is a large oil painting of St. Francis of Assissium at the foot of the cross—executed and presented by the Sisters of Jesus and Mary at Point Levis. Next comes a bust of Mgr. Lafleche —the present of the Sisters of Providence of Three Rivers, and the work of Mr. Carle, the sculptor of Montreal. Attached to it is the address on parchment, exquisitely illumin-ated in lustre painting — which received so many compliments on its presentation on the evening of the *soirce* at the hospital. The good Grey Nuns at Ottawa sent a hand-somely framed portrait of Bishop Lafleche, nicely executed in crayon. The Precious Blood nuss of the diocess sent a large cruci-fix mounted on scarlet plush. The Mother Honse of the Precious Blood nums at St. H ya-cinthe sent a very handsome missal bound in scarlet and gold, and a tasteful address. The Redengtorist Fathers of Moutreal sent a foll edition of the letters of St. Alphonsus Liguori. Orone of the deep window sills stood an exquisite clock in Mexi-can onyx, the gift of the French Canadians living at Holyoke in the United States. A medalion, wrought in *carlon pierra*, comes from Mr. Kho, the artist of Becaucovw. It is without exception the best like-ness that I have ever seen of Mgr. Lafdeche, and it does Mr. Kho infinite credit. An odd and touching present is that brought from the land of the Blackfeet, by Pere Laccombe—a piece of rustic scenery executed on a slab of wood with oil paints, cork, etc., representing the Red River as it was in Mgr. Lafdeche's missionary days, with the cance of the "black robe" floating upon it, and his empty wigwam, waiting for him. In the distance is another wigwam at the door of which sits an expectant chief the Calumet of peace lies in the for the for the alumet of peace cines in the forter of the dalumet of pe and it does Mr. Kho infinite credit.
 An oid it does Mr. Kho infinite credit.
 An oid and touching present is the selection of the Backbert, by structure on stab of room with a spin present of the Vor Net.
 The Schot or corres, via referent of the Schot or stab of room with a spin present of the Schot or structure or structure of the Schot or structure or s

schools in question is quite equal to the aver-age attained in the schools owned by the Board. 3. Economy. This is a most interesting point to the tax-payer, and one on which there is considerable misconception. Our figures which are authentic will leave no room for this in future. From the report of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Halifax, presented at the last session of our local parliament, we find that, exclus-ive of the academy, there were one hundred and sixteen departments, or class rooms, of the Public schools. Fifty two of these were frequented by Catholic children, and, with the exception of four class rooms on Summer street owned by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, and rented to the Board, all the other rooms were in buildings owned by the epis-eopal corporation. The rent paid by these fifty two class rooms was 55,128 or \$85.60 per room. Sixty-four apartments were chiefly in buildings owned by the lead and in a few rented rooms. The cost of these sixty four rooms for rent and interest on debentures was \$10,019 or \$15.18 per room, being very nearly \$60 per room more than was paid for. In other words, A \$AYING OF \$1,600 A YEAR TO THE CITY was effected by renting the rooms from the episcopal corporation. Moreover, whilst the school cost per room is less, the Board has not to pay the principal nor does it repair or insure the box's school on Barrington street mor the four rooms on Gottingen street. Looking at the numbers enrolled for the last session given in the report, and excluding the academy, we find 273 children enrolled in the Catholic schools and 3573 in the others. Thus the cost per head for aeconomolation was : Two thousand seven hundred and seventy three in Catholic schools and 3573 in the others.

BIGOTRY IN HALIFAX.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN GREATING A DEPARTURE FROM TH INARMONIOUS SYSTEM WHICH HA PREVAILED IN THE PAST, AND WHIC HE BELIEVES HAS CONDUCED T EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

Every member of the School Board was present at last evening's meeting. The first business was the reconsideration of the reso-lation adopted at the last meeting of the Board m connection with the erection of the pro-jected new Russell street school building, expressing the opinion that it was desirable that the Board own all their school buildings that the Board own all their school buildings, rather than lease them from other parties. Before the matter was taken up Chairman Pickering stated that he had received a letter from His Grace Archibishop O'Brien bearing on the matter. Ald, Ryan moved that be fore the vote the letter be read, which was agreed to. The letter was accompanied by the fellowing note.

This Grace Archomop O Brien bearing on the matter. Alk. Ryan moved that before the vote the letter was accompanied by the following note:
 From the newspaper report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board of School Commissioners it would appear it was taken for granted that the Episcopal corporation was receiving for the schools leased by it to the Board an excessive rent, a rent equal to 6 per cent, of cost of buildings and ground. Were this a fact, few, I take it, would consider it excessive, It is, however, quite, a misconception, hence I deem it a duty to send you the enclosed statement of facts. In view of the importance of the question, and the gravity of the interests involved, I trust I am not asking too much when I respectfully request you to have this statement read for the existing compromise between the Board of School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the matter of public education, facts, not theories, are to be considered, and calculations of the Board, and not on hypothetical cases of percentage. It is to be horne in mind that the present arrangement is a compromise effected in the year 1837 between the Board of School Commissioners and the gravity of the information of the set of and, and not on hypothetical cases of percentage. It is to be horne in mind that the present arrangement is a compromise effected in the year 1837 between the Board of School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners is and the gravity of School Commissioners and the Gathar Presenter of School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Commissioners and the Catholics of Halifax in the school School Co

sioners and the Catholics of Halifax repre-sented by the episcopal corporation. THE ESENTIAL PRINCIPLE OF THAT COMPROMISE was that the schools for the Catholics should be owned by the episcopal corporation and leased by the Board, and Catholic teachers only appointed therein. In accordance with this agreement Archbishop Connolly in 1807 offered to build the present Russell street school and rent it to the Board on conditions set forth in his letter. The offer was ac-cepted and the school was built. In 1871 the accommodation in the basement of the old St. Patrick's church, then used for school purposes, being found insufficient, he offered to build the present Lockman street school. In the " agreement for a lease " it is set forth that the " Board of Commissioners of schools in the city of Halifax have heretofore under and by virtue of the school heretofore conducted in St. Patrick's chupel, on Branswick street, in the city of Halifax; and it has been deemed de sirable by those interested in the manage-ment and government of said school that bet-ter accommodation should be provided there-for than can be had in the premises now occupied by such school: " "And whereas, His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, by letter, dated the 18th day of Apid inst, made to the Board of Commissioners of schools in the city of Halifax, a proposition aforesaid by erecting a suitable school house on Lockman street was taken by the Board in 1874. In 1887 and again in 1889 similar arrangements were made regarding St. Pat-rick's and St. Mary's girls' schools. For twenty-five years the compromise has worked harmonionaly, and, as I shall show, benefici-ally for the tax-payers. THESE POINTS ARE EFFICIENCY, ACCOM-MODATION, ECONONY. 1. Efficiency. As the schools in question are on the same tooling as the schools owned

THESE POINTS ARE EFFICIENCY, ACCOM-MODATION, ECONOMY 1. Efficiency. As the schools in question are on the same footing as the schools owned by the Board there can be no valid reason for doubting that the average of efficiency is maintained in them. For this the supervisor of city schools can vouch. 2. Accommodation. Whilst some of the school accommodation is not all that might be desired, we maintain, and we will leave it to the judgment of any unpreduced builder, that the average of accommodation in the school ac question is quite equal to the aver-age attained in the schools owned by the Board. 3. Economy. This is a most interesting

of these buildings it neither insures nor repairs, and until lately the city was paving 5 and 6 p. c. for money. In any possible view of the question the general taxpayer is the gainer by the existing state of affairs in school matters, and no valid reason each be shown for seeking to destroy it. From this simula extermat of facts it is

be shown for seeking to destroy it. From this simple statement of facts it is obvious that neither efficiency nor accom-modation, and much less economy, will be benefitted by a change in the present system. The majority of the Board may indeed vote to break the compromise entered into twenty five years ago, and which has en-sured peace and harmony and promoted the in-terests of education, whilst effecting a saving to the general taypayer; but in order to set myself right before my fellow-citizens I must point out the full effect of such a reso-lution. It will simply be to FORCE THE CATHORCS

intion. If will simply be to FORCE THE CATHORS of the city to support their own schools at Russel street, and to bring back the state of affairs which existed prior to 18%; for these schools will be kept open and the Catholic children will attend them whether under the Board or not. I am sure a vast majority of the citizens of Halitax, who will be the ulti-mate tribunal, do not desire such a regret-rable state of affairs to be superinduced. It will not be through any fault of mine that it will happen, neither will it be in the interests of education, economy nor social harmony. I am quite prepared to keep my part of the agreement by building a school on plans and specifications approved by the Board, and which I shall rent on terms that will not make it more onerous to the city, to say the least, than are those buildings erected and and owned by the Board. THE VOTE.

THE VOTE. It was stated that the rules of the Board It was stated that the rules of the point forbade any discussion previous to the vote, only permitting an explanation by the mover of reconsideration — Commissioner Cragg. He stated that it would be presumptious in him to attempt to improve on the Arch The stated that it would be presummades in thim to attempt to improve on the Arch-bishop's arguments. As far as he was con-cerned he was prepared rather than affirm the principle of the resolution to forego for some time to come the construction of new buildings in the district referred to. They buildings in the district referred to. They were in fair condition, and there was no im-mediate need for new buildings. The major-ity of citizens would prefer the continuance of the present buildings rather than an en-dorsement of the principle sought by the resolution. If re consideration carried he would be prepared to vote that for the pres-ent no new buildings be erected. We were now near the end of our school building era and a change in the system which has proved so harmonious could be provocative of no good. It would be a pity to go back on the who were superior to those which constituted recent Boards. The vote was then taken and re considera-

recent Boards. The vote was then taken and re considera-tion was voted down—6 to 5, the names being the same as on the carrying of the resolution at the previous meeting, namely: For re-consideration—Com. Cragg. Butler, Lane, Foster, Ryan—5; against—Com. Hart, Creighten, Symons, Adams, Wier, Longard -6.-Ha'ifax Maid, April 1.

CATCH ON !-Dry goods at 45 cts. on the dollar. We opened today 4 cases of exclu-sive Spring and Summer Goods, belonging to the Bankrupt Stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, bength by us at 45 cts. on the dollar, containing: Tweed Suitings, Sorges, Cashmeres, Wool Plaids and Henriettes, 2 Cases of Prints, 1 Case of Ginghams, 1 Case of Lace Curtains, 2 Cases of Sheetings, 2 Cases of Assorted White Cottons, 1 Case of Colored Shirtings, 1 Case of Ticking and 1 Case of Cottonades. The Store is filled with bargains that stand like a House on Fire. To quote prices would make you dizzy. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Re-member we offer you first-class goods at 45 Cents on the dollar. The Bargain Store, L55 Dundas Street, opposite the Market Lane. Always the cheapest.

Indigestion

S not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when comp icated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony is proved by the following testimony from Mr., Joseph Lake, of Brockway

Centre, Mich.: four years I suffered untol agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving re-net permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest if the food taken, my strength in-proved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all honschold dutes. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

HOLY WEEK.

The present week is called by the Church Holy Week, because of the many mysteries connected with the work of Redemption which occurred during the few days which compose it, making it truly holy beyond all other weeks of the year.

During this week occurred the Passion of our Blessed Lord, of which the prophet Isais spoke saying, (iv. 3, 7.)

"Despised and the most abject of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with infirmity ; and his look was as it were hidden and despised : whereupon we esteemed him not. "Surely he hath borne our infirmi

ties and carried our sorrows; and we have thought him as it were a leper, and as one struck by God and afflicted.

Silver Chimes.

RECITATION GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN PUPILS OF THE URSULINES OF THREE RIVERS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE SILVED JUBILEE OF MGR. LAFLECHE.]

One score and five of busy years have sped Since first the tidings came across the see That placed the mitre on our Bishop's head And now we hall his silver Jubilee.

Bells of St. Anne proclaim his baptism there, Bells at Quebec his ordination fell, st. Boniface clarion cleaves the morning air, And echoes from the Athawbaska bell.

Ring out St. Boniface ! toss your silver b lls. Fling the glad notes to where long mile

away, St. Xavier's mission church the good news tell Along the ice-bound shores of Hudson's Bay

Round Labrador and stealing up the coast, The jubilant strains, by counter strains are

met, joyous medley, o'er the river tossed. From the old college town of Nicolet

A burst of melody, the clear air fills, The gloesome tones resonating o'er and o'er, Mid the receives of Laurentian fills, And echoing down St. Maurice rocky shore.

And east and west, on the St. Lawrence coast. The ringers toss the *carilton* up and down, To be caught up and merged into the host. Of joy-bells ringing in the old Trifluvian town.

Three Rivers her chief pastor greets to day And nowhere with more loyalty than here Where in our cloistered home we daily pray For the intentions of our Bishop dear.

God save our Bishop, and God guard him long. To rule the flock who love him faithfully. Strength to the right, confusion to the wrong ! Ad Multos Amos, Monseigneur, to thee ! Three Rivers, P. Q., 25th Feb., 1892.

The Mortgage Bank and Investment Company, of Fargo, North Dakota, write as that they have farms for sale which the cost of school Barrington street 17,500 in accepting \$50 when the contract of per acre, accepting \$50 when the contract ments. Most of these farms have consistent able of the land under cultivation and houses and barns already built. They also say that they will lease sheep and cattle on shares to the parties purchasing the farms. This would seem to be a prime opportunity for ambitions yoang men to obtain a start in life. They will send description and prices to my one who write them. They will send them. Tot 2w

was : Two thousand seven hundred and seventy three in Catholic schools. Rent \$5128-\$1.85 per head. Three thousand five hundred and seventy five in other schools. Rent \$10,079-\$282 per head. 0.05 conter per head less in



D. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowoll, Mass. Price \$1; elt bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Grand Trunk Railway. EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at

Single First-Class Fare

will be issued between the Company's stations on

APRIL 14th, 15th and 16th, 1892. valid for return until April 19th.

STUDENTS and TEACHERS

presenting certificates from the Principal of their school or college, will be ticketed at first-class fare and one-third for the return trip to points in Canada from April 1st to 15th, valid for return until May 9th, 1892, preselve

For further information apply to the Com-pany's Agents. 703-2w



ALL NEW GOODS ALL NEW STYLES PRICES CUT LOW

BEATON Dandas St. near Market Lanc.