Two Thousand Spectators Assist at a Match

Between the Crescents and Toronto University Teams-A Lively Match - Both Sides Equal-The Crowd Enjoyed the Game

There are some individuals in Montreal who seem to indulge in the delusion that the national game will not obtain a footbold on American soil. The recent match, played between a local and a Canadian team, in Brooklyn, serves to prove the reverse. If the American people had an opportunity of witnessing a series of games say between the Cornwalls and Torontos and the Capitals and Shamrocks, and a final 'saw-off for first place afterwards, lacrosse would take a move in a manner which would cut down the receipts of baseball.

The Brooklyn Eigle in referring to the match says:-

Two thousand spectators saw the Crescent Athletic Lacrosse team divide the honors with the crack team from the Toronto University, at Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon, after one of the hardest fought games ever played in this vicinity. The final score was 4 to 4. The individual glory fell to Curry of the Crescents, who was forced to retire from the game at one stage, suffering from an injured knee, but after a rest of less than ten minutes he limped back and saved the game by his pluck. In just two minutes after he was back he carried the ball down the field and was instrumental in scoring the goal. He did the same thing a few moments later and tied the score. He was roundly cheered, for his double play saved the day.

From start to finish the Crescent players put up a vigorous game and the Canadians had the toughest encounter they ever had in Brooklyn for years. The Crescent men felt that they should have won Saturday's game and started in to turn the tables. Curry, Roberts and Garvin were laid low during the game, but pluckily continued and even braced up for their characteristic finish. The Crescents scored the first goal, but failed to add another point during the first half, while the Toronto boys piled up three. The university boys played their usual brilliant game, but found in their competitors well seasoned and ex perienced players, the result of their English trip, though somewhat crippled. It is many years since the Crescents have even tied the Canadian visitors and the outcome of the game was looked upon as a victory. Captain Garvin, though wild at times, played steadily and never lost a chance for a drive. De Casanova and McConaghy were much in ovidence by their brilliant catching, interfering and passing, and Snell, Cross and Jackson were the active members on the visiting team.

-Crescent.	Position.	Toronto.
. Beaton	Goal	Wilson
Miller:	·····Point·····	Peaker
McConaghy.	Cover point	Jackson
De Casanova	First defense	Lloyd
Moses	Second defense.	Graham
Jewel	\dots .Centre	Cooper
McLean	Third attack	Snell
Parsons	Second attack.	McKinnon
Roberts	First attack,	Belton
Curry	Outside home	Cross
Garvin (Cap)	t)Inside home	German
Referee—1	Louis J. Doyle.	Umpires —
Campbell an		-

THE GAME DESCRIBED.

It was seen that Roberts was so lame that he could not run. The home players assumed the attack at once and kent the ball dangerously close to the students' goal for five minutes. A pretty combination resulted in the first goal for the Crescents Jewell made a clever pass to McLean, who in turn shot it to Garvin. Parsons caught it from the captain's stick and drove it into the nets between the posts. Score: Crescent, 1; Toronto, 0.

The spectators were jubilant. The students were ten minutes in covering matters up and then it came suddenly. The ball was quickly passed from the Toronto territory and almost without touching the ground was carried right to the Crescent posts and Snell shot the rubber for the score. The play was so well executed that the visiting players were loudly applauded. Score: Crescent, 1; Toronto, 1.

After the ball was in play again both Miller and Roberts each had a try for the goal posts and missed. Roberts tried. again and Curry caught the ball full in the forehead, but he was not dazed in the least and continued. The Univer sity players then had a short and successful inning. The ball was passed up the line again until Cross got it and drove it so close to the goal posts that German simply pushed it through. The, score: Toronto, 2; Crescent, 1.
The Canadians now played with snap

and kept the home players worried. Beiton and Jackson seemed to be all over the field at once. Garvin and Roberts both made misses for goals. The ball then fell into the visitors' hands againand resulted in Cross scoring. Score Toronto, 3; Crescent, 1.

Only five more minutes remained for the first half, but the players exerted themselves to such an extent that both Roberts and Lloyd retired, owing to injuries. No more points were scored in

this half. When Referee Louis J. Doyle blew his whistle at the expiration of ten minutes both Roberts and Lloyd were back again, smiling. For fully twenty minutes the struggle continued without either side scoring, though the Toronto students made many desperate attempts, At this stage Curry was unable to continue on account of his bad knee, and his side opponent, Graham, also retired to even the teams. Peaker next had his right thumb usil torn off and he laid up for repairs. Curry in the meantime ripped the elastic bandages off his knee and

antly retired to make room for him Curry had hardly taken his position when he secured the ball and ran with it half the length of the field, passing it to Garvin, who scored. This was done so quickly that the students were sur prized and the audience gave vent to prolonged cheering. Score: Toronto, 8;

The Crescents were now playing like flends and seemed to turn the tide of the struggle completely. Garvin had three unsuccessful trials for goals, but it remained for Curry to make another of his brilliant runs and clever passes to Garvin, who counted. This evened the score and the battered but plucky player was

vociferously cheered. It looked now as if the Crescents would win, for they were still playing very fast When Girvin made a drive and struck tue net pole one-half an inch to high there was a suppressed cheer, for it looked a sure point. The Canadians got the ball and carried it down the field again for another goal. Score: Toronto, 4; Crescents, 3.

The Crescents had on their fighting clotnes and played as though their life depended on it. It lacked only two minutes more to play when Curry, of whom great things were now expected, captured the sphere and passed it to Parsons, who slammed it between the poets for another point. Score: Toronto, 4; Crescent, 4. Only one more minute remained and wither side scored again.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

A Pilgrimage to the Shrine at Rigaud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rigaup. June 2 -It is not as yet generally known that at the pretty little town of Rigaud is a shrine dedicated to Blessed Lady, on more than one occasion, has deigned to exhibit that miraculous power that has made her shrine amidst the Pyrenees one so famed; pilgrims flock thither each year in increasing numbers, yet it is to be doubted if ever in its existence has taken place a pil grimage better organized than the one that left Montreal on Tuesday last for Rigard. A thousand little boys, pupils of the several schools in the city, under the direction of the clerics of St. Viator, accompanied by Rev. J. E. Foucher, CS.V., of Outremont; Rev. A. J. Pre fontaine of St. John Baptist parish, and Rev. J. A. Foucher of St. Joseph's parish, left the city by special train, and upon arriving at Rigaud, proceeded at once to the shrine, some distance from the depot and situated upon the side of Rigard Mountain; this throng of innocents, as in true pilgrim style they walked along chanting the praises of the Mother of God, presented a sight not soon to be forgotten, -one deeply impressive of religious sentiment. Considering the care necessary in organizing and conducting a pilgrimage of the like, too much cannot be said in praise of the Reverend Brothers who were in charge; in every respect it was one of admirable order, and a fit example for others in the fur therance of the veneration of Our Lady

A COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME IN BELGIUM

Meets With Vigorous Opposition From Catholics.

The Catholic press of Belgium has been eagerly discussing for some weeks past the question of compulsory education. The subject has been brought on the lapis by the Abbe Daens, deputy for Alost, who has submitted to the Coambers a measure by which to enforce the school attendance of all children from and up to a certain age. With almost complete unanimity the Abbe Daens' proposale have been condemned by the Ca holic journals of the capital and of the provinces. Their hostility to the scheme is not due, as will easily be understood, to any want of sympathy with the cause of education or any desire to impede the spread of popular instruction; they are opposed to it simply because they consider that, under existing circumstances, the proposal is both unnecessary and inopportune. Of the excellence of the Abbe Daens' in-tentions in bringing forward his measure there can be no question. He considers

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF THE SCHOOL

AGE who are not in school attendance is far in excess of what it ought to be. He says there are 300,000 such, and, esteeming the education of the young a matter of capital importance, as it certainly is, he is of opinion that the only way of securing the generalization of instruction is by rendering school attendance between certain ages obligatory. The accuracy of the Abbé's figures has been disputed, and M. Schollært, the Minister of Public Instruction, took occasion recently to show that the state of primary education was far from being so gloomy as the deputy for Alost had described it. The number of children in the primary schools—that is, of children between 6 and 14 years—at the end of 1890 was 616 841; at the close of 1896 it had risen to 750,151, and reckoning pupils attending the elementary classes in intermediate schools, colleges, and other educational institutions, the total number of children receiving an elementary educa-tion under the surveillance of the State was 781,190. In 1894 there were 13,549 elementary school teachers; in 1896 there were 15 027, of whom 13,012 were duly certificated. — Liverpool Catholic

LEGAL NEWS.

FURBIERS AT LAW.

Alfred Lefebvre, vs. Hiram Johrson. In the fall of 1895, the plaintiff had purchased from defendant a Persian Johnson. chased from defendant a Persian lamb circulation. For it is not the newspaper cloak for his wife at the price of \$135. The cloak was returned once or twice for anxious to sift what comes to it, and to repairs and fitting, and was finally paid reject the bogus, that pleases most went back to play. He has been suffer for. About a year after, in the fall of people. It is the reckless and "smart" ing from water on the knee, the result of 1896, Lefebyre returned the cloak to newspaper that pleases most. If a news-

took out the present action to have I is tion, it gets plenty of advertising and it money refunded. The Court held that coins money. Does any one dispute the clock had been returned too late, but as it was proved that, in attempting to repair the cloak one of defendant's workmen spoiled it so that it was unfit for use by plaintiff's wife, the defendant, must be condemned to refund \$105. amount which the plaintiff has declar d himself willing to accept.

THE CRUE WIFNESS AND COATHOUG CHRONICUE SURVEY 9, DESC.

POINTERS FOR LESSEES.

Judge Taschereau rendered an instanter judgment last week in the case of Foster vs. the Chateauguay & Northern Railway Company. The plaintiff, a tenant of the Buylis farm, claimed \$500 damages on account of loss, trouble and inconvenience caused by the railway crossing the property. The plea to the action was that the company having purchased the right of way from Mr. Baylis, the lessee could have no right of action against them. This plea was maintained, and the action was dis-

HOW TO IMPROVE ON NEWSPAPERS

The question of how to improve news papers has been engaging the attention of several well-known writers in the neighboring Republic. The latest contribution on the subject comes from the pen of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in the May number of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Warner says, in part :-

Why do not the people have better newspapers? That is, granted that the newspapers are not what they should be, and that there is a desire for better, why do we not have better? Whose fault Our Lady of Lourdes, and that at it Our | is it? Whose fault is it that we do not have better State legislatures, s better House of Representatives, a better senate? Whose fault is it that there are so many humbug patent medicines, sold everywhere by the ton, and eagerly bought? Whose fault is it that there is so much adulterated tes and coffee sold, adulterated liquors, and poor meats, and hurtful "candy," and unwhole-some "groceries" of various sorts?

Is it because the poor "truck" is cheaper than the good, or because people are ignorant, or because they don't care? It goes without saying that there will always be people ready to sell anything that others will buy. Are we to put all the blame on those who sell? It a man could make more money by producing a good newspaper than a bad one, would he not do it? Is any one so stupid as to suppose that any man deliberately, out of wish to injure his fellows, out of pure malignity, creates a nasty newspaper. HE CREATES WHAT HE THINKS WILL SELL

> It is supposable that any rascal in the land would not rather sell Bibles than playing cards, if he could make more money selling Bibles? Let us be reasonable. Why is it that a Review of the first class, literary and critical, cannot be maintained in this country? Why is it that a weekly, of high tone, refinement and cosmopolitan quality, with. out pictures and without scandal or personal goesip, finds it so difficult to live in this country? Why is it that the most sensational newspapers, the most hideous typographically and pictorially, those who pander most to the | munitions of war. lowest taste, have the largest circulation? Why is it that a sober, clean, self respecting journal, which is really studious to print lies and does not indulge in fakes," has comparatively a small circulation? Why is it that a newspaper which its readers know habitually forges 'news" and invents interviews, while it absolutely loses reputation gains in circulation. Why is it that repeated ex posure of the character of such a newspaper seems to swell its sales? These are pretty solemn questions for the American people to answer. The question as to the newspaper itself is complicated. The newspaper is not founded on a philanthropic or a charitable nor (except in a few instances) for an educational purpose. It is started exactly as a bank is, or a grocery store or a law office, or a railway, or a coal mine, or a cotton factory—to make money for its owners. Now and then an "organ"

IS BEGUN FOR A PURPOSE;

but all periodicals that live and become powerful, for good or evil, become so because they are profitable. Now, the newspaper owner, like every other owner of everything, is more or less affected by the common desire to get rich, and to get rich speedily. As the means of attaining this end differ among newspaper proprietors as they do with men in any other business. Some are self-respecting and honest, and some are not. As a rule, all try to keep within the law. Where the law is very stringent against opening gambling dens in the city, few men will be found to open them. In this country the opportunity for starting a newspaper is so great that rivalry is tremendous. The rivalry reduces the price. The cost of newsgathering and editing increases every month. Every item in the production of a newspaper, except the paper it is printed on, has gone up considerably within the past few years. There is probably not a newspaper printed in the United States (probably not even the "patent" outsides) that does not

COST MORE TO PRODUCE THAN IT IS SOLD FOR The result is that the paper depends wholly for support upon its advertising. And the advertising that it can attract depends upon the circulation it can show to the advertiser. The sole effort of the paper, then, is to gain circulation. No matter what kind of circulation only the most experienced advertisers stop to consider that—and the news paper then is tempted to address itself that is most careful about its news, most an accident in England, and he was Johnson complaining that the fur was paper by any sensational and even dischered for his pluck. Roberts reluct bad and the garment did not fit, and he reputable means can get a large circulacoins, money. Does any one dispute

this? What are you going to do about it! What are you going to up about it.
Well, we are going to reform the world—
gradually. We are going to hope that
people will become moral enough, clean
enough, intelligent enough, or refined
enough to prefer a real "news" paper
and a decent paper to the "fake" paper and the unclean. And meantime a suggestion or two may be thrown out.

THE VICIOUENESS OF OUR NEWSPAPER SITUATION

is in having all their profit depend upon getting advertising by means of circulation. The circulation itself ought to pay. The newspaper is too cheap. So long as it is cheap it tends to be nasty. The subscription of a newspaper ought to pay for its production. A good newspaper, well printed, with trustworthy news of the world, is worth three times the present price of ordinary journals. Even then it would be the cheapest thing in the market. The advertisements that came to such a paper would pay it for its expenditure of brains and industry.

There is another suggestion. If the daily newspapers could quit trying to be magazines and revert to their original purpose of printing news only, they would do better service and cost less to produce. Considering what the news of the world really is, the fair presentation of it every day is enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition.

These suggestions are not new. Their value lies in constant repetition, so that they may become a part of the public mind. Everybody says that something should be done. For we believe in Pr vidence. And some day some one will come into the garden in the cool of the evening and ask, "Did these people make the newspapers, or did the newspapers make these people?"

ONTARIO'S TURN NOW

TO HOLD A GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

The first gun in the Ontario provincial campaign will be fired next Tuesday at Lancaster. Other meetings will follow during the week in Alexandria and Pembroke. The Premier, Hon. John Dryden and Hon. Mr. Harcourt will supply the ammunition. The Opposition will commence operations in a lively way after Jubilee Day.

THE SEA ARMISTICE.

AGREED TO BY GREECE AND TURKEY-THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

The news comes from Athens that the Turkish and Greek delegates held a meeting at Taratea to consider the demands of the Porte regarding the application of the armistice, as far as it affect-

ed maritime affairs. Greece finally acquiesced in the Turk ish demands, which were that the blockade of the coast of Macedonia and Enirus should be raised, that no troops or contraband of war should be landed on Turkish territory, and that vessels under the Turkish flag should be permitted to enter Greek ports without hindrance.

The full armistice was then signed. Turkey will be allowed to revictual her army in Thessaly by way of Volo, but will not be allowed to land troops or

A STANDARD COSMETIC.

A dear old quaker lady who was asked what gave her such a lovely complexion and what cosmetic she used replied sweetly: "I use for the lips, truth; for the voice, prayer; for the hands, charity; for the figure, uprightness, and for the heart, love." Now, there is a cosmetic box for you that is worth its weight in gold. Yet it costs nothing but a little self-denial."

What he desired: "You know." she said, with a little asperity, "that women have the reputation of being able to make money go further than men. "That's true," replied the man of small economies, "and it's just what I object to. What I want them to do is to let it keep still where it is and rest a little now!and.then."

been victim-ized." That's the guess of many a hard-working man, who, worn out, nervous and sleepless, has been for months

paying exhorbi-iant bills to a high - priced doctor without a dollar's worth of benefit. Frequently the guess is entirely correct. There are too many doctors who are only lifted out of obscurity by the size of their bills.

"I guess I've

The business man or working man who gets run-down and in ill-health from overwork, needs the advice and treatment of a physician who is famous for the thousands of cases he has cured, and not for the thousands of dollars he has charged. In Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., he will find that kind of a physician. For thirty years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting ysician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffelo.

He is the discoverer of a wonderful medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a marvelous medicine for broken down men and women. It whets the appetite, purifies the blood, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. Through the blood it acts directly on every organ of the body, driving out impurities and disease germs. It is the great bloodmaker, flesh-builder and nerve-tonic. It cures pervous prostration and expansition cures nervous prostration and exhaustion, malaria, liver troubles, rheumatism, blood and skin diseases and 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. When you ask a dealer for the "Golden Medical Discovery" insist upon having it. A dealer is not a physician and has no right to advise some substitute. When the trouble is of long standing write to Dr. Pierce, who will answer letters from sufferers without charge. Very serious or complicated cases, or those needing surgical treatment, sometimes find it necessary to come to the Invalids' Hotel, cures nervous prostration and exhaustion.

necessary to come to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, for personal treatment and care. Dr. Pierce can be addressed there.

Dwelt Upon by American Journals.

Some of the Features of Her Household Administration.

The American papers are full of reminiscences regarding Queen Victoria, now that the Diamond Jubilee celebration is approaching. Here is one of the latest :-

Queen Victoria is barely five feet tall but she wears a No. 5 shoe, made in the style of the ordinary Congress gaiter. The heels are less than one half inch in height, and the gaiters are flat and broad. The only ornamentation are tipe of patent leather. She has no fancy for new shoes, and wears a pair of gaiters until they are literally worn out. She pays but 20 shillings a pair for them, or a trifle less than \$5. Twenty-two physicians are employed by the Queen to look atter her health. Most of them receive a yearly retaining fee of \$5,000. These include physicians, surgeons, dentists, oculists, and chiropodists. None of these acts singly. If a small corn appeared on one of her Majesty's toes it would result in a consultation of chiropodists, surgeons and physicians. The brain of one man is not deemed sufficient to evolve a cure for the tiniest ill afflicting

THE QUEEN OWNS 600 HOUSES, not royal residences, but rent-yielding

property. They represent a portion of her private fortune. Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, her Highland Palace, are also private property. The first of these will be left to her widowed daughter, Beatrice of Bat. tenberg, and the Highland home to the Duke of Connaught. Osborne and Balmoral are maintained by the Queen at her expense, but the Crown maintains a great number of royal palaces for her at a considerable yearly expense. Some of these are Buckingham Palace. Windsor Palace, the White Lodge at Richmond Park, St. James's Palace, Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, Kew Palace, Pembroke Lodge, Holyrood Palace, the Thatched Cottage and Sheen Cottage, Richmond Park and Bushby House in

Bushby Park. Many of these the Queen never occupies, but they are maintained year after year, just as if Victoria would move into them the next day. Kensington Palace, for instance, has cost on an average more than \$70,000 a year to keep up for the past eight years, and every penny of the sum was practically wasted. Yet to relieve the hundreds of thousands dying of hunger in India the Queen gave

Victoria, in truth, is a very parsimonious old lady, although the English papers love to describe her as an ideal Lady Bountiful. A little incident which happened two years after the Prince Consort a death displays this trait; also another trait, which can only be described as pure, obstinate selfishness.

HER MAJESTY'S MOURNING COSTUMES.

The Queen was in deep mourning and refused to wear the smallest ornament. The court ladies and society, of course, dressed most plainly, as the Queen then led the fashions. At that time the great ribbon industry which had supported the whole town of Coventr guished. There was no demand for ribbons, and thousands of men and women were without work. Hundreds of familes were literally starving, and innumerable deaths were caused by lack of nourishment.

Finally, as a last resource, a number of men, women and children, all showing the ravages of hunger in a pitiful way, went to London. They secured an audience, and upon their knees the women begged the Queen to wear just a few pieces of black ribbon upon her gowns. They told her that it would put new life into the industry and set all the factories of Coventry working again. They exhibited their emaciated bodies and the poor little children of skin and bone. All this had not the slightest effect upon the Queen. She refu ed absolutely, saying that the

WEARING OF RIBBON WAS INCONSISTENT

with her idea of mourning. The ribbon workers departed, and Coventry was ruined. For more than a generation it was a dead city, and its people moved away. Recently it became the centre of the bicycle-making industry of Great Britain and is flourishing again. Four yachts are maintained for the exclusive use of the Queen. They cost originally \$1,375,000. She only uses the newest of them for two or three days in the year. To maintain it the Crown pays \$65,000 annually.

One thousand functionaries are employed in the Queen's household. Whenever she moves from one palace to another many of them accompany her. The nominal head of this army is the lord steward, who receives a salary of \$10,000 a year. His office is a sinecure, as he does nothing but appear at court on state occasions in a gorgeous uniform.

THE REAL CHIEF

is the master of the household, who receives \$5,790 per annum. All disputes arising among the army employed in the royal palaces are settled by two ancient bodies called the Board of Green Cloth and the Court of Marshalsea. The Green Cloth Court attends to matters concerning Buckingham Palace, and the Marshalsea to disputes in all other royal palaces. In both cases the presiding officers are the lord steward, treasurer, controller and master of household Originally this household Originally this body had the power to try all criminal cases like murder, forgery and robbery, as well

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS. Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from those cured through its use of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases. None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it.

as civil matters, providing they happened within a certain distance of the royal palaces. Of late years the scope of these paraces. Or late years the scope of these unique courts has been circumscribed. All questions of etiquette and precedence are decided by them, and occasionally they render decisions under the

lofty advice of the Attorney-General. Part of the household is made up of a state band, consisting of a master, a conductor, twenty-five instrumentalists, a sergeant trumpeter, nine household trumpeters, and a number of household drummers. These worthies all bask in the sunlight of sinecures.

Canadian Art in Europe.

The following is an extract from Le Monde Musical of Paris, the manager of which, Mr. E. Mangeot, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, is a piano manufacturer and authority on pianos of European reputation :-

"Mr. Pratte, of Montreal, Canada, is a re-markably successful piano maufacturer. If we bestow this praise on our confrire, we do so with good reason, for we have seen here an exceedingly fine instru-ment from his factory.

"Mr. Pratte, who is a person of great experience and observation, has, in the construction of his pianos, employed every necessary means to ensure their withstanding the terrible Canadian climate, and we are satisfied that he has succeeded.

The tone is remarkably fine and the touch as light as can be desired. The specimen we have had an opportunity of examining is extremely interesting, and we heartily compliment the manufacturer.

FIFTRENTH ANNUAL IRISH

ST, ANNE DE BEAUPRE

And to Cap de la Madeleine. Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church,

Montreal, SATURDAY, July 10, 1897.

(For Ladies and Children only.) Steamer "THREE RIVERS" LEAVES RICHELIEU Wharf at 2.30 P.M

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10; Children \$1.05. Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery. 32 Basin street, Montreal.....

N.B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, for men only, by steamer "Three Rivers" shall take place on Saturday, July 31st, at 7 p.m.

The Annual Pilgrimage of the Irish Sisterhood of the Third Order of St. Francis, of Montreal,

To the now famous Shrine of OUR LADY OF THE HOLY ROSARY, "Cap de la Madeleine." will take place on JUNE 12th. The steamer "Three Rivers" will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 7 o'clock P.M., returning to Montreal on Monday morning in time to useit at the Mass of Thanksgiving which will be offered for the Pilgrims by one of the Franciscan Fathers, in the Church of Our Lady of Bonsecours.

METURN TICKETS, 81.00. "For tickets, staterooms, ba ges, etc., please apply to Miss M. J. GETHIN, 49 Sussex Avenue, Montreal. staterooms. ba ges. etc., please apply to Mi M. J. GETHIN, 49 Sussex Avenue, Montreal.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$100 each and upwards.

In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards.

Initation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.60 and \$1.20 per doz.

White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per doz.

Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz.

Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1,00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos-Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality.

INCENSE. CHARCOAL. GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax. Stearine and Paratine.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS.

123 Church St., TORONTO, ONT. 1669 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL, QUE.

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Only Fire-proof Hotel in the City. New Management. Hungarian Band every sunday, from 5 to 8 P.M. SUNDAY - Special Table D'Hote Dinner, 75 cents.

C N. VALLEE, Prop., GEO. FUCHS, Mer-47-4

Please mention the True Witness when writing or calling on advertisers.

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For New Ireland Roman Catholic School. Applications received up to 25th June; state salary expected. Address R. S. FEENY, Now Erin Post Office, County of Huntingdon, P.Q.

When writing to advertisers. say: "Saw it in the True Wit" ness."