FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

SWEET CHILDHOOD.

Oh children are a blessing here, I love the fair, pure gems; My heart is moved to watch them. Of heaven such rich emblems!

God's gift they are. He blessed them
When earth He lowly trod;
We'd search in vain for sweeter flowers Along our heavenward road.

God's little children! Oh how sweet Again to be a child! To dream of love, and peace, and hope. Amidst world's tumults wild.

D. McK. MACARTHUR, 827 Palace St., Montreal, Nov. 19th, 1891.

ST. THOMAS.

the Twelve were chosen on the Mountain him holding also the lance with which he was transpierced. If he did measure the fact is hos many and it is probable, and his biographies say it is probable, him this resolute, generous character, just as they say he was most probably a list attested by the claims which nearly Galilean, and a disherman. He was all the Eastern nations make of him as sometimes so has all playands, of and, then apostic, and the beautiful regends some say, to his sister Lydia; others on account of two traits he united in his courrent of his goodness everywhere, are districted in his praises and abounds in demands deed, the well-founded traditions of his praises and abounds in demands on his intercession. To us he stands out to carry the Gospel to the Parthians, Medes, Persians, Hircanians and Bae mans. In the end he reached India, and made our religion known there. Whereas his boly doctrine and signal miracles wor. the people over to a love of Jesus Christ. they only provoked the king of that people to a hatred of the Apostle. Accordingly St. Thomas was sentenced to die, and transpierced with javelins he crowned his

APOSTOLIC DIGNITY

by martyrdom. The Roman Martyrology says that his sacred remains were first removed to Ortona, and some years later to Edessa, where they now repose. The finger which probed the wound in the sacred breast of Christ is sept in the Basilica of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem. For this lack of detail in his biography we are amply repaid with a knowledge of his character from three striking Gospel incidents in which ie is a prominent figure. When afraid: they remonstrated that the Jews sought to stone Him, and caught at our Lord's word, Lazarus one friend steepeth, opining; Lord if he steeps he shall do will without our going to his relief. Thomas, therefore, who is called Didymus, suid to his fellow disciples: Let us also go, that or may die with him. This is a prompt challenge to their cowardice. It is not the bid of a sul on or despon lent character, but the daring of a decided and generous spirit, whose devotion had 10 patience with the poorly excused fear of his fellows. As St. Thomas stood apart from the other Apostles in this spirit of loyalty to his Divine Master, so healso stood apart from them in an obstinate doubt of their report about fort before I die. the Resurrection. They had discredited four apparitions, and the reports of the favored ones, and had scarce believed our Lord's coming into their own midst to rebuke their mistrust

OF THE HOLY WOMEN,

of Magda'en, of Peter, and of the Emmans pilgrines: to show them the wounds in His hands and feet; to let them handle and secand to get with them. St. Thomas would not take even their combined testimony. He is widing to believe, but he will believe on his own conditions: Except I shall see in His hands the print of the waits, and put my harper in the place of the nails, and put makeral into His side, I will not behee. Again impatient with what he thought the credulity, his impetuous temper commaits him to a resolution, which might have cost him his faith, had not Jesus, always very good to Thomas, granted him the terms he presumed to ask. It is common to call this the doubt or unbelief of Thomas: most Gospel commentaries say it was sinful doubt. Surely it was not a doubt of our Lord's power to arise from the dead; yet just as surely was it an unreasonable distrust of valid human testimony, and therefore a rash exposure of all the religious truth he had learned from the subject of that testimony, his Divine Master. Even though it does not appear that he refused to believe in he was still wrong in disregarding those who might have been his only source of evidence about Christ's crowning miraele, the Resurrection, in risking or in rejecting a means of religious truth

SUFFICIENT AND AVAILABLE. Our Lord seems to have treated him as one whom evidence without kindness might have confirmed in his obstinacy. Put in the finger kither, and see My hands, and bring hither thy hand, and out it into My side: and be not faithless, out believing. And then that gentle remonstrance, intended more for us than for Thomas: Because those hast seen Me, Thomas, those hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen and have believed. The fervent confession of the Apostle: My Land and my God! makes one go back to another occasion, when our Lord's first words at the Last Supper all besetting Him with questions. Some Were not cool enough to notice that He was evading their questions. St. Thomas noticed it, and peremptorily enough he pointed an unanswered question of St. Peter, even contradicting our Lord's, whither I go you know, and the way you and for Philip: for Thomas He has that

Truth, and the Life: no man cometh to the Father but by Me-I am all, everything

IN THIS LIFE AND IN THE NEXT,

your Lord and your God. How clearly all this came back to the generous plessed with the invitation to penetrate the sacred side, and press the very Heart which had shown him so much love! Now at length he is one with his fellow Apostles, nor will they shrink from him, when he repeats his challenge: Let us too go and die for Him. St. Thomas is not the patron of doubt, unbelief or of positivism modern speculators would make him. He knew his own mind too well, and if he did presume to lay down the conditions of his belief, he was sincere in meaning to believe when these were fulfilled. He did not profess a willingness to believe in facts, and quietly assume that certain facts are impossible. He might act as patron in helping minds Thoughts for the Day Dedicated to Ifim out of these guilty states: his own conduct cannot be said to justify them. The true picture of St. Thomas then is St. Thomas became an Apostle of our not that of a venerable man holding a Lord in the Spring of A.D. 31. It was rule and square to measure every proof of the Beatifudes, just before the Sermon the Gospel evidences, he knew no meaon the Mount. Like some of the others, sure of love but the greatest, that of laywho were made Aposties that day, he ing down his life for his friend; and the may have followed our Lord before: but | friend was Christ. How well tradition, the fact is not mentioned in Scripture, true and legendary, has recognized in sometimes styled Didymus, or Twin, their Apostle, and the beautiful legends life are very few. From the Acts of the as a close, personal friend of Christ, our

TRUST IN ST. JOSEPH.

Theilling Story of an African Missionary

Father O'Haire, of Ashborne, England, well known as having spent many years in Africa, as a missionary, recently told the following thrilling story at a church festival says the Glasgow Observer:--

"During several of the twelve years I spont in Africa I had under my pastoral Everstomb in an inclosure within the temple, care the sole charge of a district as large as England. Periodically I made a visitation of my scattered flock. On one of these vast excursions I lost my way, and seven years. According to the Arablan lefound myself wandering without the gends, on the anniversary of the death of Abel, slightest idea of the locality. I could see said to be June 3d, the doors of the temple, no one. It was a season of drought: no which forms a canopy over this supposed tomb rain had fallen, and my horses were of the first woman, remain open all night, in scarcely able to drag along my cart for want of water. At length I came to a Boor farm in this, to me, unknown them, as if the memory of the first tragedy valley. The whole country was scorebed. Jesus was bent upon going into There was, however, a water dam near Judea to raise Lazarus, the Apostles were the house, and this was alldrought. Apthe house, and this was all drought. Approaching the Dutch farmer, I told him my story, and asked him if he would allow my horses to drink. Permission was granted. I told the farmer I was a

Catholic priest; he was a Protestant. "Or, then, said he. if you go into the out-house you will find a labourer who is dying--he is a Catholic."

"I entered there and found the poor fellow, a client of St. Joseph, near death. When I told him I was the Catholic priest of the district of 'Cudtshorn,' one hundred and fifty miles away, he litted his wasted body and exclaimed in accents of deepest gratitude:

Ah. St. Joseph, I knew you would send me a priest, so as to give me com-"" What has St. Joseph to do with the

never for one day neglected that prayer. I made my first Communion at ten, and served Mass till I was fifteen. I entered in the army at twenty-one, and came out to the Kaffir war.

Before leaving Ireland I went in my uniform and bid my poor old mother good-bye, and as she kissed me tenderly, she sobbed, "Don't forget your prayer to St. Joseph." I came to the Kaffir war. When it was over and my time had expired, I was discharged and stayed by the Cape. There was no priest nearer to me than Cape Town-five hundred miles away. I hired out on this Dutch farm, and here I have worked for years. Lately I heard of your arrival at Cudtshorn, one hundred and fifty miles away, and I set out in delicate health in the hope of going to Confession and Communion. Arriving at your house weary, I was told you were away on the visitation and and might not be back for many months. After a week I returned, and here I landed yesterday nearly dying, and here is the priest to-day sent by St. Joseph."

"That night I instructed him and heard his Confession. The next morning I said Mass and gave him Holy Communion, and soon after I gave him Ex-treme Unction and the last blessing. He then died, saying with his last breath, 'St. Joseph, pray for me that I may die a happy death.'"

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Plils. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

The Legend of the Judas-Tree.

(From the Spanish.) False disciple, treacherous friend, cumning serpent filled with the venom of cupidity, hardhearted as the rock, utterly unmindful of the kindness of his Master, Judas determined to commit against Him the blackest of treasons, delivering Him for a pattry sum into the hands of those who had decreed His death. Later, devoured by remorse, the kiss with which he had betrayed Jesus lingering like fire upon his lips, made the Twelve anxious, and they were he wandered through the streets of Jerusalem, feeling to depth of his soul all the blows and insults which had been heaped upon his betrayed Lord. Finally, the chiefs of the Synagogue, the Scribes and Pharisees, assembled in judgment against the Son of God, had Him conducted like a vile malefactor before the Roman Governor to receive sentence of death.

Moved by the accusing voice of conscience, know, by saying: Lord, we know not Judas hastened to the Sanhedrin, and offering whither Thou goest: and how can we know the way? Just before and just to he high-priests the thirty pieces of silver, the way? Just before and just the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This first the price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he exclaimed: "This has been price of his treason, he has been pr after Christ has painful words for Peter is the price of innocent blood! Take your money, and deliver to me my Master!" His splendid revelation: I am the Way, the words were received with scorn and derision.

"What does it matter to us?" they replied. The bargain is made. Thou shouldst have considered this before. Keep thy money. Away with thee!"

Transported with blind fury, the unfortunate Judas flung the money at their feet; and, replying to the protestations of the members of Apostle that moment when he was the Sanhedrin with a shower of maledictions, he receded from the hateful spot. The faithless Apostle, who had seen so many sinners received by Jesus Christ-Magasien, pardoned in an instant for her manifold offences; the Samaritan woman, at Jacob's well, converted in a single moment; the adulterous woman forgiven at a glance-still feared to throw himself upon the mercy of Christ, who was about to die for all mankind. Instead of imitating the repentance of Peter, in the despair of his soul he found life an insupportable burthen, and hurried to destruction through the gateway of an ignominious death.

Not far from Jerusalem, close to the Garden of Gethsemane, there grew up on a sloping bank of vendure a tree c wered with luxurlant dark green foliage. The wind agitating its branches seemed to echo the jeers of the multitude, the echoes of the trumpet which proclaimed that Jesus had been sentenced to death. A distracted man, with bristling hair, ran hither and thither, as though atraid of his shadow; hearkening with strained attention to shortly after the second Passover, the day of our Lord's Divinity; it should paint the melancholy sound of the wind as it swept the weeks were chosen on the Mountain him holding also the lance with which through the leaves, seeming to his ears like the clink of falling silver.

This man, raging like a wild beast, suddenly loosened the girdle which confined his tunic, ran toward the tree, fastened one end of the cord to a branch, and making a lasso of the other, he passed his neck through it and the next moment swung high in air. The branches of the tree were loath to sustain the weight of the unfortunate Judas. Rocking to and fro. they endeavored to dislodge that treacherous lisciple, till, swollen and destorted, his body burst open and the entrails gushed to the

ground. When springtime came again, and the tree whereon Judas had hung himself was in blossom, the flowers, instead of being white saint, the Roman Breviary adopts only the following: After receiving the Holy thest in the apper chamber, he see out that the dependence of the Box out the see ou supported such a monster, and ever since that time the flowers have blossomed red. It may sometimes still be seen in gardens, but its odor is disgusting, and all instinctively avoid its deadly shadow. No one was ever found to admire it; all avoid it. It is called the Judas-

> The Tomb of Eve at Jedda. At Jedda, the scaport of Mecca, there is a temple with a palm growing out of the solid stone roof, which the Arabs assert marks the last resting place of our common mother. surrounded by high white walls, is the shrine or thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who seven years. According to the Arablan lespite of the keeper's efforts to close them, and terrible cries of anguish are said to issue from still haunted the remains which are superstitionsly believed to be deposited there. The Arabian tradition has it that Eve was over 200 feet tall, which coincides, som what remarkably, with an account of the tenants of the Garden of Eden written by a member of the French Academy of Sciences, a few years ago, who also estimated the first pair to have been over two hundred feet in height.

Fraternal Affection.

If friendship be delightful, if it be above all delightful to enjoy the continued friendship of those who are endeared to us by the intimacy of many years, who can discourse with us of the frolies of the school, of the adventures and studies of the college, of the years when we first ranked ourselves with men in the free society of the working world-how delightful must be the friendship of those who, accompanying us through all this long period with closer union than any casual friend, can go still further back, from the school to the very nursery which matter? I asked, and here is his story: witnessed our common pastimes; who has an liable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powinters. mother, a good Cathofie, taught me to fand in every person that has excited our love say every day, "St. Joseph pray for me or our hatred; who have honored with as those that I may die a happy death." I have to whom we have paid every filial honour in life, and wept with us over those whose death has been the most lasting sorrow of our hearts, Such, in its wide, unbroken sympathy, is the triendship of brothers, considered even as friendship only; and how many circumstances of additional interest does this union receive from the common relationship to those who have original claims to our still higher regardand to whom we owe an acceptable service, in extending our affection to those whom they love. Every dissension of man with man excites in us a feeling of painful incongruity, But we feel a peculiar melancholy in the discord of those whom one roof has continued to shelter during life, and whose dust is afterwards to be mingled under a single stone.

Words of Wisdom.

A man should keep his friendship in con dant repair. Real glory springs from the silent conquest

of ourselves The best poblity springs from the heart and

rom good deeds. The religion that preaks out in spots is not a good kind to have.

Words which are the signs of ideas, are the grand riches of humanity.

Men are silent at the grave-side; silent in the moment of supreme danger. Truth is violated by faisehood, and it may be

qually outraged by silence. If you would complain, humbly lay your heart before God, and not in the presence of

The moment of choosing our destiny is a olemn one, and everything that is solemn is said.

men.

A man's true name before God is what he is in reality-not what the newspapers say about him.

Sympathy has in its own right a singular power of soothing the moral sufferings of the forlorn or unfortunate.

A Noted Irishman.

"Sir John Pope Hennessy was, I think, one of the most brilliant and agreeable Irishmen who ever played a part in the public life of Engand," says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. "His personal charm was his fortune. Of fortune in the vulgar sense he had very little, but he had good looks, pretty manners, tact, quick perception, power of speech, a keen ambition, a faculty of attracting friends, and a keen natural gift of saying exactly the thing which was pleasantest to hear. With such endowments a man has comparatively little need of money. In some of the more prosale gifts which go to make a sucessful man, Sir John was perhaps deficient; and, indeed, the routine of official life was scarcely his vocation. When he gave up a colonial career, returned to England, and reentered Parliament, his foot was once more or his 'native heath,' and it seemed as if his life, after some stormy passages in its spring and

summer, was destined to have a sunny and genial autumn. Winter was a thought which it was impossible to associate with the smooth face, the clear dark eye, the trim figure, and alert bearing, and it was difficult to believe that so blithe and genial a companion, so full of interest in the world and its ways, was already by computation of years an old man."

The Pope's Will.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle writes under date of Nov. 3: I hear tonight that the Pope, though not dangerously ill, is visibly losing health and strength. The intestinal complaint, which has hitherto been the only allment of Leo XIII., now produces great exhaustion followed by coma and other alarming symptoms, indicating gradual paralysis. I may add that the Pope made his will last month. The document is in Latin, and commences with the beautiful recognition of the special role of the present Pontificate, followed by an humble confession of human weakness, and in appeal to the merits of Christ and to the nerole precedents of his valiant saints, induding St. Joachim, father of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the patron saint of the Pope. Contrary to all previous announcements the Sovereign Pontiff distinctly disclaims all personal inclination in the matter of the choice of his successor. The actual passage of the will on this subject is substantially as follows: "Peter the repentant and loving disciple of Christ, who spoke by the mouths of my predecessors and by my own, will diffuse the infinite charity of the God-head by him who takes from my dead hand the ring and seal of the fisherman." The Pope then refers to the carpenter's house at Nazareth, which he describes as the divine temple of that labor worship which is the highest prayer of our fallen nature, and which has made the sweat of man's brow the unction of the present grace and the pledge of glory after death. This will suffice to give some idea of this touching and gentle testament of peace and good will, worthy of the Pontiff whose only ambition is to go down to posterity as the workingman's Pope. Another will, referring to temporal matters, is in the hands of four eardinals. This, of course, s secret, but it is safe to say that the bulk of the property of the Holy See is in the Bank of England, and in freehold and leasehold in vestments of the United Kingdom. So much is this the case, that if hy any vicissitude the Pope left Rome the pecuniary interests of the catholic world would be sate guarded by marantees of the highest order in England and the United States.

THE OLD SOD.

Over the seas and far away, O swallow do you remember at all.1 The nest in the Behened garden wall, Where the sun looked through an ivy screen, And the leaves of lilar were large and green? Here's many a mosque with its rings

towers, And pillared temple and stately town, And the Holy River goes slowly down, The sun is seeking his saffron bowers, But my heart thes far to an abbey gray Where the dead sleep and the living pray.

Here's yellow champak that Buddah loves, And lotus shedding her odorous breath But the orange evening is as lonely as death, Vith no sound save the croon of the morning doves;

In lovely Ireland this morning I know How mertily homeward the mowers go.

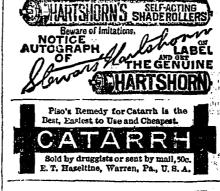
The daisied grass with the dew is pearled, And the cattle stand where the shades are

long, The cuckoo's calling his measured song. The angelus rings o'er a hawthorn world; And eyes I know where the lovelights be, Are growing misty with thoughts of me.

O swallow, swallow, that land is far, And a human body's a prisoned thing. But you will fly away in the spring, To our home where riseth the evening star, The blackbird's singing in some green brake. And my heart is breaking for that song's sake. -Catherine Tynan.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and re-

However's Phas.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their aliments that barely a toilet is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the pecusian terms of the pecusian period of the pecusian properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; their invigorating and parifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, specific renoving the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.



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DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Dis-covery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how, does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all humor.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th., 1891.

Donald Kennedy,—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best dectors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago, I became blind in my left eye by a spotled cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was contined to my bed for three months. At the end of that thue, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me: so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of thembut since I have been using your Discovery they have all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonbhed at It, and thank God and your Medical Discovery Your truly, HANK WHITE. VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th., 1891.

DAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.



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and unanu extragreement what wince take place semi-abunally (June and Document), and its Grann single ximber owner), and its Grann single fitting of the other ten months of the rear, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Its GRAND FATRAORDINARY DRAWINGS

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& M WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie za Kat'l Bi PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. L. BALDWIN Pres. New Grirans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING. at the Academy of Muste, New Orleans,

Tuesday, December 15, 1891.

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TTENTION—The present charter of the Louisian Stale Lettery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPREM!

OURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the States and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances MYY YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1955.

The Louisiana Legislatare, which adjourned July 10th voted by two-thirds majority in each bouse to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1835 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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use COVERNTON'S Nipple Oil also for hardening the Nipples before confinement.

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FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, take COVERNTON'S Aromatic Blackberry Carminative.

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ADA will leave Montreal daily [Sundays excepted] at 7 p.m.
To TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m., from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Coteau Landing at 6.30 p.m.
To the SAGUENAY—Now leave, Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 23rd June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. TO CORNWALL — Steamer BOHEMIAN very Tuesday and Friday at noon. TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and

To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday atl p.m.
To BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE L'ISLE—Daily [Sundays excepted], per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at

TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table.

To IAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.50, 8 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 1.20 noof 4 and 6, 5 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5, 8, 10.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal, 6, 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 9, 15 a.m. and 6 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2.30 n.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m for Contreceur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

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For all information apply at Company's
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