

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

ANNALS OF

SAINTE-ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ

..000.. XIIth Year ..000.. July 1898 ..000..



SAINTE ANNE,

The Blessed VIRGIN, and INFANT JESUS,

by LÉONARD DE VINCI.



Vol. 12 July 1898 No. 3.

Annals of
Sainte Anne de Beaupre

Current Events

THE Month of Mary.— It is a tradition in our Congregation to celebrate the Month of Mary with as much solemnity as possible. In the old countries this time somewhat resembles a mission. Men, women and children flock to the Exercises. The attendance is so great that at times if one wishes to be seated the safest way is to bring his chair with him.

At Ste-Anne de Beaupré, for some years especially, the Month of Mary has been marked by special devotion. The pilgrims during that time have had an opportunity of admiring the tasteful manner in which the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual Help has been adorned with flowers by our Brother Sacristan. At that altar every morning a High Mass is chanted in honor of Mary at 6 o'clock with the accompaniment of the organ.

At the evening exercise, the principal one of the day, the following order is observed: At 6 o'clock, recitation of the

rosary ; then a sermon followed by solemn benediction at the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The whole concludes with a hymn which the powerful voice of M. Albert Godbout, one of our best choristers, causes to resound through the vault of the shrine.

As regards the preaching, we are in the habit of dividing the month into four series of sermons preached by four different Fathers designated in advance by the Superior. This year the opening sermon and those of the first week were preached by Rev. Father Guillot. He presented the Blessed Virgin to his audience as the most perfect model to be imitated in the practice of those sublime virtues which directly unite the soul to God and which for that reason are called « theological virtues » : Faith, Hope and Charity with their two fold object : God and our neighbor. Then came Rev. Father Lemire. In a second series of sermons he lovingly strove to demonstrate how Mary's beautiful soul was adorned with those precious qualities which he justly styled « the social virtues, » and which gave an inexpressible charm to intercourse with the Most Blessed Virgin, such as her kindness, her gentleness, her affability. Rev. Father Billiau, the *econom*e of the house, succeeded Rev. Father Lemire in the pulpit. With the truly apostolic fervor and energy that distinguish him he showed to what sublime degree of perfection Mary possessed the cardinal virtues : Prudence, Justice, Strength and Temperance, seizing every opportunity of exciting the love of those virtues in the hearts of his hearers, in the imitation of the Mother of God. Finally Rev. Father René had the happiness of preaching the last series of sermons. He explained some of the many titles under which we invoke Mary. Commencing by that of « Queen of Apostles, » he continued with those of « Mother of Mercy, » of « Help of Christians » and so on, showing how thoroughly each one was suited to Mary and extremely useful for us.

These four series of sermons so well co-ordinated, therefore form a splendid placed crown on Mary's head by the children of St Alphonsus. The audience withdrew filled with greater love and veneration than ever for Her whom Holy Church herself makes us invoke as the « Mirror of Justice » and « Queen

of all Saints. • Many prayers, many confessions, many communions were offered during those four weeks to the Virgin without stain. We are always sorry to see the end of such ceremonies. Once more the parishioners of Ste-Anne de Beupré have felt that the Month of Mary is the finest of all months.



Novena of the Holy Ghost. — In compliance with the orders of Our Holy Father the Pope and the instructions of His Grace the Archbishop, we have celebrated in the Basilica as in all other parishes the Novena of the Holy Ghost, jointly with the Month of Mary.



Pilgrims and Pilgrimages. — Pilgrims are beginning to arrive in greater numbers. Up to May, 15th that is, during four months and a half, we had only 2,500. Still this was a fine number considering the bad weather, and the difficulty of communication in the winter season. Since then each day brings us a good number of pilgrims.



A 15 minutes Pilgrimage. — On April 2nd three little girls from Grande Rivière made their pilgrimage. The oldest was only 9 years of age. As she was the tallest she had charge of her companions. A charitable lady of the village had compassion on these poor children and clothed them decently. She also bought the 5 scapulars for each of them, so that they had to be received. A Father was summoned. He laid the scapulars on the three pilgrims; he blessed their medals; he read the Gospel of St Anne over them; he made them venerate the holy relic; then after recommending them to be always very good children he blessed and dismissed them. The pilgrimage had occupied 15 minutes. St Anne loves little children.



An American party. — St Anne is known and beloved even in the farthest points of the United States. Here is still another instance of it.

On the 3rd of last May the train landed at Ste-Anne, nine persons belonging to the highest society, who had come from

Buffalo. They were conducted by M^r Conners, the editor of the - Buffalo Courier, » the only Catholic journal of that part of the country, which has no less than 135,000 subscribers! That gentleman had brought his friends in his own boat to Quebec whence they came by rail.

Their journey was not one of mere curiosity. It was a true pilgrimage in thanksgiving for the extraordinary cure of a young married lady who was attacked last year by severe nervous disorders which were so violent that in a few months they deprived her of her reason. On learning that she had been recommended to St Anne, her health suddenly improved, and she gradually recovered it completely. I need not say how fervently she thanked her Benefactress in her beautiful shrine.

All were charmed with their pilgrimage. Like all true Americans, they wished to do things quickly. An hour and a half sufficed for them to visit the Basilica, the North Chapel, the Scala Santa and the store. Before their departure they all came to the church to have their articles of devotion blessed and to devoutly venerate St Anne's relic.



Pilgrim Bishops at Ste-Anne de Beaupré. — The funeral of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau brought some illustrious pilgrims to Ste-Anne de Beaupré. On Sunday, April 17th we received His Lordship Bishop Henry P. Northrop, D. D.; of Charleston, South Carolina; on the 20th His Lordship Bishop Louis François Lafèche of Three-Rivers; Very Reverend Monsignor James Farrelly, administrator of the Archdiocese of Farrelly Kingston, Ontario, and Very Reverend C. H. Gauthier, Vicar General of the same Archdiocese.



Important Appointment. — Reverend Father A. Lemieux who was successively rector of the mother-house of the Redemptorists of the Belgian Province at Brussels, rector of the house of the same order at Beauplateau and prefect of sixty professed religious students in philosophy and theology was, on the 26th April last, appointed Visitor of our Canadian vice-province. His jurisdiction will in future extend over the communities of Ste-Anne de Beaupré, Ste-Anne's, Montreal, Notre-

Dame du Sacré Cœur, Hochelaga, and over three others in the West Indies: two in the Island of Santa Cruz and one in the Island of St Thomas.

The Very Reverend Father Lemieux was born in Quebec on February 27th 1858.

IMPORTANT

All correspondence concerning the *Annals*, even with regard to arrears, must be addressed to Rev. Father Girard, Sainte-Anne de Beaupré.

Those who have paid subscriptions in advance to the late address, at Levis, should notify us stating the date of subscription and for how long: so as to enable us to add their names to the new list.

The first number of the New *Annals* appeared in the Month of May. They will be sent to subscribers about the fifteenth of each month in the future.

The number of subscribers having surpassed our expectations, we find ourselves short of premiums but all will be satisfied before long.

Do not delay your subscription if you desire to have the complete collection of the New *Annals*. As the copies held in reserve are rapidly going, we will be greatly pleased if those who have a surplus of back numbers of May and June, will forward them to us to help to meet the demands of new subscribers.



PIOUS SOUVENIRS



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL
ELZÉAR-ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU

HIS Grace, Archbishop L. N. Bégin, in his pastoral letter on the occasion of his taking possession of the archi-episcopal see of Quebec, in April 1898, said in speaking of His Eminence the late Cardinal Taschereau : « But what shall we say of his tender devotion to Saint Anne, whom he begged the Holy See to proclaim the Patroness of our Province? It was a joy for him to pray at the shrine of our great miracle worker ; in that Basilica whither a time-honored devotion called him, where his predecessors, and in particular Venerable François de Montmorency-Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, loved to implore the protection of her whom God had manifestly appointed to the guardianship of our people. »

• That shrine, now annually visited by more than a hundred thousand pilgrims; honored by the favors of the Holy See; wherein the statue of St Anne has been crowned with diamonds and other gems by order of Leo XIII, is for all Canada, for all North America, a glorious monument, a blessed refuge where physical and moral ailments seek a remedy, and where tears of repentance and expiation contribute to appease the divine wrath. It was under the impu.e of the zeal and piety of Cardinal Taschereau, admirably seconded by the Redeemptorist Fathers, that the ancient and humble church of St Anne has been transformed into a vast and magnificent temple wherein gold, silver, wood, marble and painting vie in richness and brilliancy. It was there that our Pontiff went to strengthen his soul in prayer, to revive his courage and his hope amidst the warfare of life. »

These words from the mouth of our new Archbishop are too glorious and too true not to be repeated by us to the immortal praise of the great Cardinal whose loss Canada will long deplore. His Grace Archbishop Bégin did not hesitate to establish a parallel between the devotion of the deceased prelate toward St Anne, with that of Monseigneur de Laval himself. In this article we will content ourselves with continuing the comparison. We consider that it will be interesting to observe in those two great, truly sacerdotal and episcopal hearts, though they have throbbed at an interval of two centuries, the same love for the Saint who manifestly presides over the destinies of the country. It will be our tribute of homage, our floral offering, if you will, that we wish to lay upon the grave of the regretted Cardinal.

MGR FRANÇOIS DE MONTMORENCY-LAVAL

WHEN on the 16th of June 1659, the Monday following the feast of Corpus Christi, the ship bringing Mgr de Laval from Europe passed between the Island of Orleans and the *côte de Beauport* on its way to Quebec, there already existed something at that spot which was destined to become so celebrated in the future under the name of Ste-Anne de

Beaupré. It was then called simply « le Petit Cap. » Perhaps the eyes of the personage whom abbé Gosselin so appropriately calls the Apostle of Canada, while surveying the extent of the vast territory which he was called upon to evangelize, may have rested on the little wooden church which M. de Queylus, the parish priest of Quebec, had commenced to build close to the beach. In any case, the corner stone had been laid on the 25th March of the previous year by M. d'Ailleboust. Many striking miracles soon proved that this work was pleasing in the eyes of God.

There was as yet no question of a canonically erected parish. It was erected only 20 years afterward, on the 30th of October 1678. When Monseigneur de Laval went down from Quebec on his first pastoral visit during the winter of 1660, he stopped at Beauport and at Château Richer, where his journey ended. Thence he returned to Quebec (Gosselin I p. 203).

But the Saints have the instinct of divine matters. Through some kind of prophetic presentiment Monseigneur de Laval foresaw that this spot, already celebrated for several miracles, was one day to become the scene of the most astounding marvels. Therefore, from the very outset of his administration, he seems to have been imbued with the fixed idea of promoting devotion to St Anne, to the best of his power.

In the first place, he attended to the CHURCH. He caused the little wooden chapel commenced under M. de Queylus to be rebuilt and some years afterward he confided to M. Filion, the missionary of the *côte de Beaupré*, the task of replacing it by a church built of stone.

However there was as yet no RELIC of St Anne to be venerated by the faithful. He set to work to procure one. With that object he entered into correspondence with the Chapter of Carcassonne and his efforts were successful. In 1668, the oldest Relic of St Anne that Canada possesses was brought to New France. In the month of March 1670 it was exposed to the veneration of the faithful for the first time, and it is the same Relic that is now venerated daily. In the Treasury of the Sacristy may still be seen the small reliquary, of tubular form in which it was brought out in the time of Monseigneur

de Laval. A note-worthy fact in connection with this is that the Relic bears three certificates of authenticity; one from the Chapter of Carcassonne, one from Monseigneur de Laval and the third from Monseigneur Taschereau.

Moreover, the better to stimulate devotion towards the Mother of the Mother of God, he issued a pastoral letter in which he said «having observed a general inclination among all the faithful to have recourse in all their needs to St Anne with marked piety and devotion and also that it has become manifest for many years by many miraculous events and favors that such devotion is most agreeable to her . . . The said festival of St Anne shall in future be observed and celebrated throughout New France and be considered as one of the festivals ordained . . . » (December 3rd. 1667)

Nothing that could in any way contribute towards the propagation of the devotion to St Anne, escaped the watchful eye of the Pastor. Knowing all the good that might be derived from the Association of St Anne already established in Quebec since 1657, he issued in 1678 an order which made of this Association, intended for workmen, a real society for the purposes of prayer and spiritual aid. This was the first rudiment of what was to become, one day, that vast Arch-confraternity which at present, like a huge tree, spreads its beneficent branches not only over every part of Canada but also the most remote points in the United States.

It may also be said that from his time date the ARCHIVES, I was about to say the *Annals of St Anne*. In fact in 1667 the little book was composed which bears the name of «*Récit des merveilles arrivées en l'église de Sainte Anne du Petit Cap, côte de Beaupré, en la Nouvelle France.*» (Relation of the marvels that have occurred in the church of St Anne at Petit Cap, côte de Beaupré, in New France.) This was a concise but very faithful account of all the extraordinary favors obtained through St Anne's intercession and inscribed in the book by M. Morel, a priest of the Seminary, in charge of the church at Petit Cap, an eye witness, as he himself says, of most of the facts related. On the 25th of June 1680, Monseigneur de Laval solemnly approved the work which is quoted daily as incontestable.

evidence of the power and goodness of St Anne in those remote times.

It suffices to glance over M. Morel's book to be convinced that even at that early period many pilgrims went to the church at Petit Cap. Not only did people go there individually but in veritable PILGRIMAGES. « The devotion to that great Saint, says Jacques Viger, was then in full fervor and « was justified by numerous miracles. M. de Tracy, M. de « Courcelles and about thirty other persons, among whom « were many officers, had just been on a pilgrimage to St Anne « at the côte de Beaupré » (Gosselin. Vol I: p. 603).

He who thus impelled others toward St Anne could not fail to follow the impulse he had himself given. Monseigneur de Laval's examples speak as loudly as his words. In his heart he had the most tender devotion toward that great Saint and on several occasions he made a pilgrimage to her Blessed Shrine. We know also that when he consecrated his parish church of Quebec in the month of July 1666 he deposited in the tomb of the high altar more than eighty different relics among which were some of St Anne's. In the same year, he accompanied the Viceroy, M^r de Tracy, on his pilgrimage.

Monseigneur de Laval was thus a true devotee to St Anne and the works that he undertook to propagate devotion to the Thaumaturga of Canada may be counted among those which have given the greatest lustre to his glorious episcopacy.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL

ELZÉAR-ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU

FOURTEEN bishops had already succeeded Monseigneur de Laval when, on the 24th of December 1870, abbé Taschereau was elected. On the 18th of March following he was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec. On ascending his archiepiscopal throne he displayed in his person the eminent virtues of the first bishop of Quebec and in particular his love for St Anne and his zeal in propagating that eminently national devotion.

Let us see how he also found matters connected with the devotion to St Anne. We shall afterward see what he did for its development. We shall resume all in one word: he took up every one of Monseigneur de Laval's works, and gave each one a prodigious extension.

When he ascended his throne and from there cast a scrutinising glance over the vast field that he had to cultivate, the new archbishop found that things had greatly altered since Monseigneur de Laval's time.

The country was far from being an almost uninhabited one, peopled by savage tribes. It was a country rendered fruitful by the blood of martyrs: wherein the Cross of Jesus Christ shone resplendent on the summit of many steeples. The multiplicity of parishes had long before necessitated its subdivision into several dioceses.

On the côte de Beaupré, in particular, a transformation had been effected. It was no longer a small number of houses scattered here and there with a small church on the edge of the beach. It was a parish with from seven to eight hundred communicants. The stone church that had replaced the wooden one had itself disappeared in 1787 in the time of Rev. M. Gaillard, to make room for a larger one.

In consequence of the greater dimensions of the new shrine, pilgrims came in greater numbers to implore the assistance of their holy Patroness. Entire parishes had begun to set themselves in motion and to form veritable « organized pilgrimages » such as we see in our time. About ten of such pilgrimages came to St Anne's Shrine during the years that preceded Monseigneur Taschereau's elevation to the see of Quebec. The average number of pilgrims was from ten to twelve thousand, as may be seen in the Registers of the time.

Souls animated with less fervor for the glory of God, for the honor of the Saints and for the advantage of the faithful, would perhaps have been content with such a comparatively satisfactory state of affairs. But Monseigneur Taschereau, like Monseigneur de Laval, his model, soon perceived what God required of him: to labor with all his might to promote in every way the devotion towards her whom the people call

« Good St Anne. » He also set to work at once, and we shall see with what wonderful results.

What first attracted the attention of the new Archbishop as it had that of Monseigneur de Laval, was the CHURCH. Monseigneur Taschereau wished it to be still larger than it was; he wished it to be made suitable for the realization of the visible plans of Divine Providence. In the very year of his consecration, 1671, the great work was decided upon. In the following year, when all the Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec were assembled, Monseigneur Taschereau acted as the interpreter of their opinion and on the 12th May 1872 drew up that *mandement* that has with very good reason remained famous, a superb monument of his piety and of his love for St Anne as well as of his solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his flock. One can fancy he hears, from a distance of two centuries, the voice of Monseigneur de Laval inviting all the faithful to take part in the erection of a temple worthy both of the goodness of St Anne and of the gratitude in their own hearts. The foundations are begun; the work advances; when an unforeseen obstacle seems for a moment to stay the work already so far advanced. A second *mandement* of the 10th of April 1876, removes that obstacle by ordering a collection to be taken up for the church and in the month of August the whole work is completed. In October Monseigneur Taschereau comes to bless the new shrine and to transfer the Saint's Relic to it. The pilgrims increase as the walls extend. It must therefore be made still larger. It is again enlarged and finally it stands on the bank of the St Lawrence, one of the finest churches in Canada. It is a temple 200 feet long and 64 feet wide with two fine towers and a colossal statue of St Anne 14 feet high.

His Eminence wishes this church to bear a name suited to the wonders that are effected in it. It is a shrine wherein Heaven's blessings are poured upon our miseries by the hand of St Anne with truly royal prodigality. Therefore the name of *Basilica* which means *royal house* suits it best. This title was obtained by Monseigneur Taschereau from the Sovereign Pontiff in the month of January 1887. During the course of the

same month he had already obtained for seven of its altars the INDULGENCES of the seven privileged altars of the Basilica of St Peter's in Rome.

As the *Annals* of the period stated this magnificent temple needed nothing but the holy unction that gives it a more sacred character and CONSECRATION which devotes it for ever to the worship of the only true God, the King of kings and the Lord of lords. The zealous Pastor could not fail to procure for the church of his heart such a character of veneration and holiness and at the same time such a source of favors for his flock. On May the 16th 1889, he filled the office of consecrator for the first time with a solemnity hitherto unwitnessed. All the Bishops of the Province of Quebec had come to Ste Anne de Beaupré to take part in the august ceremonies. Then while the Cardinal consecrated the high altar, six other Bishops consecrated at the same time six others of the principal altars of the Basilica!

But while this splendid building had been built, blessed, consecrated in honor of a saint who showed herself the mother of all unfortunates, Monseigneur Taschereau had carried out in favor of St Anne a work that he had at heart. St Anne showed herself the mother of Canada. Why not give her a title that would remind all of her mother's heart? For a long time she had shown herself the Patroness of the country; it was right that she should bear the name. That name was obtained on the 7th of May 1876 and a special *mandement* of the first June of 1877, announced to the faithful that the Holy Father willingly granted that title to her, who so well filled the office.

That is not all. Who among those who were present at the celebration of the 14th of September 1887 can ever forget it? When at the request of our Very Reverend Father General Nicolas Mauron, the Holy Father granted to the Cardinal the crowning of St Anne's statue, « all the pomp and magnificence of the Church was displayed that day, » say the *Annals* for the month of October of that year. « Never has Beaupré, never has Canada witnessed such demonstrations of piety and of religion. » What a thrill of enthusiasm ran through the crowd of touched and pious worshippers when « to the sound of salvos

of musketry, of bands of music and of pealing bells," Monseigneur Taschereau, laid in the name of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, "crowns of gold and of precious stones on the venerable heads of Anne and of Mary, of the Mother and of the Daughter." The whole of that October number should be reprinted.

We have not mentioned that since the month of May in the previous year he had already obtained the Indult permitting every priest who goes on a pilgrimage to Ste Anne to say a mass, "in the votive form" in honor of the Saint.

Nevertheless, for over two centuries, the church at Ste Anne had possessed but one Relic of the great miracle-worker. A second one had been offered in 1877 by Rev. M. Laliberté. But for a long time the zealous Archbishop had striven to obtain, some portion of the Saint's bones, as Monseigneur de Laval, had done from the Chapter of Carcassonne. His efforts succeeded where those of his predecessors had often failed. How happy he was to be able to give immediate information of it to Rev Father Debongnie, then Superior of the Community of Ste Anne. "This" he wrote on the 30th December 1890, "is, I think, a fine New-Year's gift for your Basilica. I shall have this Relic placed in a reliquary made expressly for the purpose." The Relic, a bone from St Anne's hand, is still exposed in its reliquary in the sacristy.

But if the Pontiff's heart rejoiced when he could do something to exalt devotion to his beloved Saint, what must it not have felt on the 26th of July 1892 on the Festival of St Anne, when on the threshold of the Basilica under a superb baldachin, surrounded by a numerous clergy, he gave to Ste Anne's shrine, to the entire Canadian people, the *Great Relic* obtained at his request from the Sovereign Pontiff Léo XIII through Monsignor Marquis, apostolic protonotary!

With what grateful feelings he pronounced those memorable words that seem to us an echo of those of his immortal predecessor: "Like the Venerable François de Montmorency Laval," he exclaimed, "we must attribute to St Anne's protection the fact of our having been enabled to do something for the glory of God in our beloved diocese and we consider ourselves bound to state here that *it is in her Shrine of Beaupré that we have*

enjoyed the sweetest pleasures of our episcopacy.» With what tenderness, after a discourse, each word of which burned with love for the Patroness of Canada, he held in his hand the bone from St Anne's arm and with it blessed the deeply affected audience as that august Mother formerly blessed her beloved Daughter. Such scenes can never be forgotten, thy leave in the souls of all, traces that can never be effaced.

Let us continue our parallel so glorious for Cardinal Taschereau. We stated above that Monseigneur de Laval had regularized the confraternity that existed at Quebec for workmen, under St Anne's patronage. His fifteenth successor did something in the same sense. He began by establishing on the 27th of September 1886, at Ste Anne, the CONFRATERNITY of that name.

This was but the first step toward the realization of a vast project worthy in every way of so great a soul. Many confraternities of St Anne already existed throughout Canada and the United States. He conceived the idea of uniting all these confraternities by means of a bond that existed at the very feet of St Anne de Beaupré. Was not this entering into the designs of Providence which manifested to all by marvels beyond number, that this spot, where the great Saint was honored and invoked, was more agreeable to it than any other?

The 26th of April 1887 was a day of triumph for the pious Cardinal. His Holiness Leo XIII erected into an ARCH-CONFRATERNITY the Confraternity of Ste Anne de Beaupré established in the previous year and permitted all the confraternities of the same name in Canada and in the United States to be affiliated with it. On the 15th of April following, Monseigneur Taschereau promulgated that Pontifical Rescript by a *mandement* in which one seems to hear once more the great voice of Monseigneur de Laval. At the same time he urged all his priests to get their flocks to enter that immense association of prayers. This appeal from the first Pastor of the Diocese was not without fruit. *On the very next day* the parish of St Onésime de Kamouraska, as we read in the registers of the Arch-confraternity, asked for and obtained the diploma of affiliation. Before the end of the same year, 116 parishes had entered the

Arch-confraternity and of that number 61, that is, more than one half, belonged to the diocese of Quebec alone. Every subsequent year brought its contingent. This year already 6 new parishes have affiliated. The total number has almost doubled and in addition to this, there are no less than 86,000 pilgrims who, one after the other, have inscribed their names at St Anne's shrine.

There is another work that has prospered owing to the approval, the encouragement, the advice, the solicitude of the great Cardinal. We have seen, that at the beginning of the colony a small book had been printed to make known to all, the extraordinary favors obtained by St Anne for her devout servants. Two centuries later, on the 1st of April 1873, the first number of the *Annals of St Anne* made its appearance. Abbé Leclerc in commencing this new publication, the very first of Canadian Reviews, had no other object than that of M. Morel in 1667 : to make St Anne's power and goodness known to all.

Monseigneur Taschereau could not see the beginning of such a work without being moved with joy. Like Monseigneur Laval, he gave, in the fulness of his heart, his approval to this nascent publication which has already been in existence 25 years.

Above all, the work of the *Pilgrimages* will ever remain the brightest jewel in the crown of that great lover of St Anne. Monseigneur Taschereau knew better than any one what power for good exists in such public demonstrations of faith and confidence in which human respect is literally crushed under the footsteps of pilgrims. Was not this compelling St Anne, as it were, to pour out without measure the heavenly blessings of which she is the incontestable depositary, upon her beloved children of Canada? Thus "every one to Ste Anne" was the Bishop's cry, the cry from his heart. Nothing that could in any way tend to foster this eminently apostolic work escaped his eye. He himself on the 9th of October 1877 with the assistance of his suffragans drew up a Regulation in 9 articles which contains in a precise manner everything connected with the organization of Pilgrimages.

The result of his efforts soon manifested itself. The work

prospered. The priests of the parish were no longer equal to the task. But the zeal of the Archbishop was unbounded. He called to his aid the religious communities, he called the sons of St Alphonse. The work of the pilgrimages was to be a branch and, one of the finest, of their apostolical labors. Here it would be necessary to place before the reader's eyes the whole of Monseigneur Taschereau's correspondence on the subject. But this would carry us too far. We will merely say that he succeeded in this as in everything else, because God was with him. Towards the end of 1878, the first Redemptorists made their entry into Ste Anne. They came from the States; in the following year they were replaced by Fathers speaking the French language and Monseigneur placed his confidence and his hopes in them. He handed over, I may say, his beloved St Anne to them, by giving them the administration of the parish.

It is written that the Lord never abandons those who place their trust in him. In the following year, as authentic documents prove, 10,000 more pilgrims came to Ste Anne. But why mention 10,000? Let us simply compare figures. They will say more than any discourse about the success that crowned the efforts of the pious Archbishop. St Anne's shrine had been over two hundred years in existence when Monseigneur Taschereau was consecrated archbishop of Quebec. The highest number attained during the previous years might be about fifteen pilgrimages, and at the most 20,000 pilgrims a year. Now, at the beginning of Monseigneur Taschereau's government, the figures keep increasing. From 1871 to 1898, by a perfectly fair calculation, we obtain the fabulous number of 2,200 pilgrimages and not less than 1,833,119 pilgrims, almost two millions! These figures need no comment.

To complete our parallel it would be necessary to describe the Cardinal's PERSONAL DEVOTION toward St Anne. This, it seems to us, is sufficiently manifest from what we have said so far. Zeal is born of love and when works are great — this is St Gregory's expression — love is true. The works of the great Cardinal are therefore the sincerest praise of his devotion towards her whom he has caused to be so beloved.

Moreover, we do not hesitate for a moment to consider him a PILGRIM. We may rightly consider as very devoted to St Anne, the person who makes a pilgrimage every year. Well, he who sent the thousands on pilgrimage to the shrine of Beaupré, *never failed to make one himself every year.* And this he did in spite of the multitude and urgency of his occupations. Have we not seen him on many occasions interrupt his pastoral visit in the far end of Beauce to come and kneel at the feet of his beloved mother, St Anne? As long as his strength permitted, his piety impelled him toward Ste Anne. He was especially anxious to be there on the great day, the 26th of July. In 1893, we see him arrive for St Anne's Feast. In the following year — the pilgrims from Memramcook still remember it — on the 26th of June His Eminence entered the shrine and with deep recollection advanced to the statue, knelt there for some moments to pour out his heart to his mother and recommend his flock to her care. Then, turning round, he blessed the Pilgrims. The good people from Memramcook had never seen a Cardinal. His Eminence opened his coat to show them his red sash. In 1895 he paid his last visit to St Anne on his return from St Joachim whither he was accustomed to repair, to recover from the fatigues of his arduous labors, as was also the pious habit of Monseigneur de Laval.

During his visits, His Eminence did not disdain to enter the interior of our community and to pass the hours of recreation in our company. We must say that on these occasions we have had an opportunity of being profoundly edified and of admiring that admixture of charity, of humility, of simplicity and of kindly sympathy that prevailed in the conversation of this Prince of the Church.

The parallel that I proposed to draw is ended. We have seen two great bishops equally understand the views of Divine Providence regarding this privileged spot. We have seen them rival in zeal in order to enter into its views and to carry them out in proportion to the extent of the field open to their efforts. It is not for us to say who occupies the first place. The works of the saints are not measured by the same standard as those of men. All their merit consists in being docile instruments

in God's hands and in carrying out under His direction the works that He inspires. They are both great. But as regards Monseigneur Taschereau we may say without fear of contradiction that he has carried the devotion to St Anne to a point that would be very difficult to surpass. And as if he wished from the depths of the tomb to be still a model for those who were to come after him, he caused the documents respecting his two great predilections to be buried with him: his *mandement* of the 19th of March 1872 establishing the perpetual adoration of the Forty Hours and that of the 12th of May of the same year for the rebuilding of the church of Ste Anne de Beaupré

To doubt that the parishioners of Ste Anne de Beaupré were deeply moved on receiving the first news of the death of him who had made Ste Anne what it now is, would be to suspect them of having too little gratitude in their hearts. Already for a long time, fervent and numerous prayers had been addressed to Heaven, to St Anne, in order that so precious a life might be spared to us for some years at least. Masses had been said for the restoration of the Cardinal's health. Repeated steps had been taken to allow the course of the disease to be followed. Alas! all was in vain. The hour of rest had struck for this courageous laborer in the Lord's vine-yard. I will not attempt to describe the emotion generally felt when our Superior, Reverend Father Allard, announced from the pulpit on Sunday that His Eminence was no more. In touching words he told them of the many claims that the illustrious deceased had upon their gratitude. He reminded them how Cardinal Taschereau had been at the same time the Benefactor of the Church, the Benefactor of the parish and the Benefactor of the Community. In the afternoon the evening prayers were replaced by a solemn way of the Cross for the soul of the deceased Pontiff. Three of our Fathers, from Ste Anne de Beaupré and from our houses in Montreal, were present at the funeral which took place on Tuesday the 19th of April. On the following morning at half past five a solemn service was celebrated in the Basilica at which the majority of the parish were present.

To conclude — We read in Chapter IV of the Book of Joshua that when the Hebrews had crossed the Jordan and had set foot for the first time in the Promised Land, the Lord willed that a monument be erected to commemorate the marvels that He had worked in their favor. By His order Joshua caused twelve great stones to be lifted from the bed of the river that they had just crossed and to be laid in a heap on the spot where they camped on the following night. And the Lord said to them: «When your children ask you in time to come: *Quid est hoc*, what mean ye by this, then ye shall answer: This is the monument that we have raised in memory of the Lord.»

Beloved pilgrims! The day is not far distant when you will come to Ste Anne de Beaupré and see at the door of the Basilica a marble monument. The sculptor's chisel will engrave thereon what this monument means. It will tell you in its cold and silent eloquence: «This monument is in memory of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau who was the great Promoter of devotion to St Anne.»

Meanwhile, I wish to ask all who may read these lines to say an Ave Maria to the Blessed Virgin so that he who crowned St Anne on earth may be crowned with her in Heaven.

Good Saint, Anne
Pray for us

J. HOVOIS C. SS. R.





To Pilgrims

PILGRIMS are sometimes surprised that they cannot have everything according to their wishes. They think that it is possible, at a specified date, to have everything at their disposal: Basilica, Fathers, offices, etc.

This is frequently impossible in spite of all our good will. We have therefore deemed advisable to make some observations on the subject. All will easily be convinced that we really do everything that is possible to satisfy everybody and that if some slight contretemps occasionally happens, it is not always the « Fathers » who are responsible for it.

1. The Fathers are very often *the last* to be notified after all the arrangements have been made with the various railway and steamboat companies.

2. The pilgrimages do not always arrive at the specified hour. To give only one example, on the 5th of July 1895, six different pilgrimages were advertised for the same day. According to the notices given they should have arrived at an hour's interval. Now, all arrived between 8.30 and 9 a. m., thus landing a crowd of 4.500 pilgrims at the same time.

3. The bulk of the pilgrimages come between the 15th of June and the 15th of August. In the month of July alone, last year, we received 55 organized pilgrimages and in all 44.000 pilgrims. As usual, Fridays and Saturdays were free. This was an average of two and three pilgrimages a day.

4. On *Sunday*, the offices for the parishioners are so arranged as to afford as much convenience as possible to pilgrims. The Basilica is disposed of as follows :

From 4.45 to 6.45 Pilgrimages that come by steamer.

From 6.45 to 8.15. Parochial masses.

From 8.30 to 10.15. Pilgrimages that arrive at about 8.15 by rail or by steamer.

From 10.30 to 11.30. Exercises for pilgrims leaving at noon.

From 12. to 4.00. Exercises for other pilgrimages.

At 4. Catechism and Holy Family, Vespers and Benediction and Holy Family meeting for the parish.

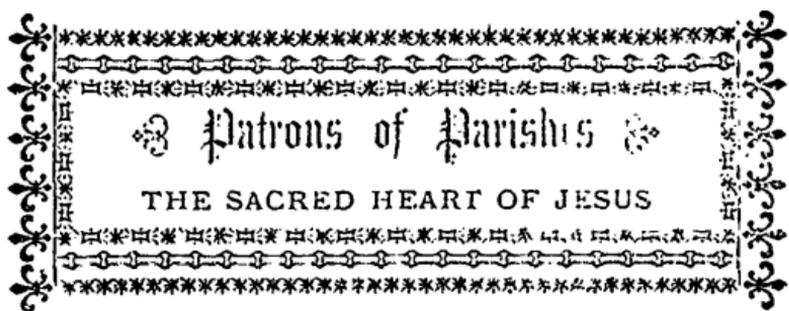
5. The Fathers put off to a future date, as much as possible, the Retreats and other sermons asked for during the pilgrimage season. There are always about ten or twelve to attend to pilgrims.

6. We beg the Directors of Pilgrimages to bring with them, if possible, choristers to sing their services.



THE HOLY HEART OF JESUS

by Brother MAX SCHMALZL.



 Patrons of Parishis

 THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS



OUR readers have no doubt all heard of the Blessed Margaret Mary. They know that her name is intimately connected with the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. They will be happy, we consider, to have some details on the sublime revelations with which she was blessed and which gave rise to this beautiful devotion now spread throughout the whole world.

Our Lord did not teach his merciful designs to his servant all at once; he led her by three successive stages to the end that he had in view. By three different revelations he thoroughly enlightened her.

It was in 1673. Marguerite was only twenty six years old and had hardly been a professed Visitandine nun for a year when she received her first revelation from the Heart of Jesus. That divine heart, as she herself writes in a letter, appeared to her resplendent on all sides, more brilliant than the sun and transparent as crystal. The wound that he received on the cross was visible. There was a crown of thorns around the divine heart with a cross above it.

During this first revelation Our Lord made her rest her head for a long while on his breast. He told her that he could no longer contain in his heart the love that he felt for mankind, and that he would make use of her to make its marvels known to the world. This was a first step.

A year later, in 1674, Marguerite Marie was, as at the time of her first revelation, in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament, when Our Lord again showed himself to her but under a much more magnificent aspect than before. « After I had felt quite withdrawn into myself, » she relates, « by an extraordinary recollection, Jesus Christ, my sweet Master, presented himself

to me all resplendent with glory with his five wounds shining like five suns, and from that sacred humanity shot forth flames from all parts but especially from his adorable breast which resembled a furnace ; it was open and showed me his most loving and lovable Heart which was the living source of those flames.

In this second apparition the Savior revealed to his servant that the devotion to his Heart was to be of the nature of an honorable atonement and be a worship of reparation for the numberless outrages to which it is constantly subjected by sinners. He added that he relied on her for that work of loving reparation : « You at least, » he said, « must give me the consolation of atoning as much as possible for their ingratitude. »

The Blessed Marguerite even at that moment very little suspected to what her Celestial Friend wished to lead her and what extraordinary mission he was about to confide to her. It was only in the following year, in a third revelation, still clearer than the previous ones, that she was warned of it. It was therefore in 1675, in the month of June during the Octave of the Blessed Sacrament. Marguerite was kneeling before the grating of the choir with her eyes riveted on the Tabernacle. Suddenly Our Lord appeared to her on the altar and uncovering his heart he said to her : « This is the heart which has so loved mankind that it has spared nothing even to exhausting and consuming itself to manifest his love for them ; and in return I receive from the majority nothing but ingratitude through their irreverent acts and sacrileges and the coldness and scorn that they have for me in this Sacrament of Love. And what is more painful to me, he added, is that they are hearts consecrated to me. »

Thereupon Jesus positively charged her with her mission : « It is for this, he continued, that I ask thee that the first Friday after the Octave of the Blessed Sacrament be dedicated as a special feast to honor my heart by receiving communion on that day and by making honorable reparation by honorable atonement for the indignities it has received. And I promise thee that my heart shall dilate to shed abundantly the influ-

ence of its love upon all those who will pay it that honor or obtain that the same be paid to it.»

A century later, after many trials undergone by the holy nun during the latter years of her life, after many investigations and wise delays on the part of the Church, Pope Clement XIII officially established the devotion to the Heart of Jesus in the Catholic world. Everywhere, at the present day, the first Friday of the month is a day of fervent prayers and expiatory acts. Everywhere the holy hour is in honor during the night from Thursday to Friday of each week. Everywhere Christian hearts beat with love for that Heart which, first of all, as St John says, has saved them (I John IV. 19). Entire countries have solemnly consecrated themselves to the heart of Jesus.

It will be an eternal glory for Canada to have entered that choice phalanx of the servants and friends of Jesus. This it did the 22nd of May 1873 through the Fathers of the fifth provincial council of Quebec under the presidency of Monseigneur Taschereau. In virtue of the mandement published at the time, the whole Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec was consecrated to the adorable heart of Jesus and every year, on the Sunday following the Feast of the Sacred Heart, every parish and every community renews that consecration.

Heart of Jesus; save the world!

J. HOVOIS, C. SS. R.



OUR ENGRAVINGS



LÉONARD DE VINCI

Saint Anne. — Our first engraving represents a family scene such as one loves to contemplate: the grandmother, the mother and the child are united in a group in which joy and happiness reign. St Anne who is seated holds the Blessed Virgin on her knee and smilingly looks at the Infant Jesus who is playing with a lamb. The original of this picture is at the Louvre, in Paris. It was brought there by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1629, on his return from the siege of Casal. There exist also two other paintings of this group by Leonardo da Vinci: one in Florence, the other in Cologne. The last named has a background of columns and the Holy Family is completed by the addition of St. Joseph to the group. This picture, painted for some great personage as shown by the escutcheon, is the property of M^r Theelen of Tongres, in Belgium.

Leonardo da Vinci has left several masterpieces, all remarkable for their faithfulness to nature, and they are sought after by all for their merits.

Many consider this master of the Florentine school as the grandest figure in Christian art. « God made this man, says A. Gruyer, the most intelligent of his contemporaries. » An indefatigable worker: he took up everything and succeeded: music, architecture, mechanics, sculpture, hydraulics, botany, astronomy, chemistry were no less familiar to him than painting. This man, of superior and universal genius, died on the 2nd of May 1619 in the chateau of Cloux, near Amboise, which had been given to him by Francis I.



The Sacred Heart. — Still another engraving full of meaning and of symbolism even in its minutest details. The choice of subjects and the delicacy with which they are treated show that the author put his whole soul into his work. As the inscription shows this fine picture was engraved in, 1885 by Brother Max Schmalzl, C. SS. R.



Pontifical Arms. — For the information of our readers who are not well versed in the science of heraldry, we wish to give a word of explanation respecting the small engravings that adorn the cover of the *Annals* and which also head the first issue. These shields, which are regular in form but varied in design, are the personal arms of the Canadian bishops who encourage the publication of the *Annals*. At the upper angle are those of His Eminence the late lamented Cardinal Taschereau which appear for the last time; then, to the right and in the order of the date of their consecration, those of the archbishops of Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, St. Boniface and Montreal; to the left and in the same order the arms of the bishops of Three-Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Pembroke, Nicolet, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Valleyfield, Drusipara (Coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe) and Sherbrooke. This collection of arms, which will soon be increased, is of itself a striking proof of the patronage under which the *Annals* are published. We have no space to-day to give the meaning of each of these arms. We shall do so later on.

P. GIRARD, C. SS. R.



Signal Favors

MA, I AM CURED!



correspondent from Jackson, Mich, writes us that last December her son, aged fifteen years, was very ill with valvular heart disease. « He grew very weak and could see no one: the slightest noise would make him jump in his bed and his heart would beat so violently as almost to smother him. We began a novena to St Anne and used some of St Anne's oil. During the novena he did not improve and on the last day, after the mass that was said for him, he was exceedingly weak. The doctor had very little hope of his recovery. In the evening I hung a medal of St Anne around his neck and put it over his heart, praying St Anne, if it was God's Holy will, to cure him. Immediately he spoke aloud and said: « *Ma, I am cured* I can get up. » He fell asleep and felt well in the morning. His heart has never lost any beats since; though weak in body, he is improving all the time and growing stronger. His heart beats regularly and his nerves are stronger. I hope, when he is able to travel, to go to Beaupré and that St Anne will completely cure him. »

Mrs M. O'CONNOR.

HEART DISEASE CURED

WE have received the following from Minneapolis.

« For three years I have had heart trouble and it gradually grew worse until the 4th of March when I had to take to my bed. I received the last Sacraments, and every one, including myself, thought I was going to die. I placed myself in God's hands and said: « Thy will be done » Yesterday morning I was so low that they sent for the doctor and my husband, but before they reached here I was up and working, thanks to God and to St Anne whose relic I carry on my neck. I also wear a medal of St Anthony of Padua. A friend also gave me a cross which has 20 relics in it. Today I feel better than I have felt for 3 years, for I have no pain anywhere. I went to the door to receive the doctor. I cannot express his surprise at seeing me up. He exclaimed: « It is God's work! » Father André also came a few minutes later and said the same thing. Several witnesses are prepared to attest the truth of what I have said. St Anne also cured me 4 years ago of a terrible disease. »

C. E. MARCHESSAULT



THANKSGIVING



Lawrence, Mass. — February 22nd 1898. « A thousand thanks for a young man's conversion. » M^{rs} E. B.

Lewiston, Mass. — February 4th 1898. « Thanks to St Anne, for having granted me a very important favor very difficult to obtain. » M^{rs} L. B.

Louiseville. — February 1898. « A thousand thanks to St Anne and Our Lady of the Rosary, for having cured me of a dangerous illness, after promising to publish in the *Annals*. St Anne also cured my husband of a violent pain in the arm. She also saved my child from a dangerous disease » M^{rs} A. B.

Louiseville, Ohio. — « My daughter suffered from violent pains in the stomach. We prayed to St Anne, and she was cured. » M^{rs} E. G. BALIZET.

Malbale. — February 9th 1898. « I wish to thank St Anne for having cured my little daughter who had been given up by her Physician; I am happy to pay my debt of gratitude and to entrust my interests in St Anne's hands for the future. Donation: 50 cts. » M^{rs} E. B.

Martintown, Ont. — « Thanks! » A. K.

Merrifield, N. Dak. — February 7th 1898. « Thanks to St Anne for curing my son. » M^{rs} E. B.

Martintown. — « My husband was ill, I promised a mass and to publish it in the *Annals* if he was cured. He is cured. » M^{rs} H.

Minneapolis, Minn. — « Thanks to St Anne for having cured me. » M^{rs} L. B.

Montreal. — December 22nd 1897. « I wish to fulfil a promise made to St Anne to thank her through the *Annals* for having cured my son who was in danger of losing his sight. » A SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal. — 28th January 1898. A mother thanks St Anne, St Anthony of Padua and the Miraculous Infant Jesus. » A SUBSCRIBER.

Notre-Dame des Anges. — February 23rd. « Sore eyes cured and another favor granted. » A SUBSCRIBER.

Pitts, Pa. — « Thanks to St Anne for having cured my mother. » M^{rs} J. C. M.

Rivière du Loup. — January 1898 25th. « Glory and thanks to St Anne for many favors, specially for the miraculous cure of three children from diphtheria in the same house. They were cured without the help of any physician. I wish to mention these particulars so as to edify the devotees of St Anne. » M^{rs} J. N. A.

Rivière Pentecôte. — Dec 27th. « My young son was dangerously ill, I thought he was going to die, I prayed to St Anne, promising to make a pilgrimage to her shrine and to publish his cure in the *Annals*. My prayer having been granted, I publicly thank St Anne. » M^{rs} VILBON ROSS.

Rochester, N. H. — Feby. 10th 1898. « I wish to fulfil a promise made long ago to St Anne to publish in the *Annals* the fact of her having cured me of a disease in the legs. » NAPOLÉON GILBERT.

Rogersville, Mass. — « Special favor obtained. »

S. André Avellan. — February 25th. « Homage, gratitude and thanks for a cure. »

S. Anselme. — « Thanks! » M^{rs} F. L.

S. Anselme. — « Thanks! » Miss V. L.

S. Charles, Que. — Cured of disease in the leg. » Miss D. G.

S. Cyrille de Wendover. — February 8th. « Thanks to St Anne for a favor obtained after many novenas and a pilgrimage made to her shrine at Beaupré. I promised to subscribe to the *Annals* and to publish my cure. I ask another favor and I hope St. Anne will grant it. Glory and thanks. » M^{rs} A. M.

Ste Eulalie. — March 1898. « Thanks to St Anne for three cures. » A SUBSCRIBER.

Ste Famille. I. O. — « I thank St Anne for many favors. I ask for a cure and promise to make a donation of \$4.00. » M^{rs} C. A.

S. Ferdinand d'Halifax. — February 24th. « I obtained from St Anne the cure of a disease of the stomach, a situation for my son and another special favor. » A SUBSCRIBER.



RECOMMENDATIONS TO PRAYERS



General Intentions

THE triumph of the Holy Catholic Church and of his Holiness Leo XIII.
The Catholic Hierarchy of Canada and the United States.

The canonization of the Venerable François de Laval, Marie de l'Incarnation, Marguerite Bourgeoys, Mother d'Youville, Jean Népomucène Neuman and others who have died in odor of sanctity in North America.

Particular Intentions

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. — A subscriber : The cure of a disease. Another subscriber : The restoration to health of her 2 sisters. — ANSENDALE Md. ; Mrs F. H. : « My two boys indifferent in matters of religion. » — BANGOR, C. O. : « Cure of nervous disease and for strength to do her work. » — BRAULIEU, Minn. ; Mrs H. L. : « Cure of sore eyes and other complaints. » — BRISTOL, R. I. ; A subscriber : My son's cure of spinal and other diseases. » — CLARENDON ; Mrs H. T. C. : « That God may send her children. » — FAITH, Minn. ; Mrs Mc M. : « Her family. » — FRAMPLAIN, Miss M. L. : « A family where the parents disagree and the children are in danger. » — Fond du Lac, Wis. ; Mrs S. P. : « Reformation of a husband. » — GLEN FALLS, N. Y. ; Mrs M. H. Reformation of a husband who drinks. » — KERRYS-TOWN, PA. ; S. T. R. « My intention. » — LANCASTER N. C. ; Mrs S. S. : « Cure of rheumatic fever. » — LOWELL N. H. ; Miss K. T. : « My father's recovery. » — MONTCITY S. D. ; Mrs M. L. : « Who lives in the Far West where there is no church and who has ten children, wishes prayers to be said that they may grow up good Catholics. » — MONTREAL ; F. W. : « My, intention. » — NEW-YORK ; Mrs J. D. : « My special intention. » — NORTHBORO MASS. ; D. J. D. « For my boy's cure of St Vitus' dance. » — OTTAWA ; J. B. : « My health. » — ONECO, CON. ; Mrs S. Mc K. : « For a happy delivery. » — QUEBEC ; A subscriber : « A situation for my husband and that he may lose all taste for strong drink. » — SHIPPEGAN, N. B. ; Mrs Widow W. B. : « Several intentions and especially health, work, sale of property at a liberal price and a good religious home for each of my daughters. »

