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Hotel Stanley, KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR. HOT-WATER HEATING THROUGH-OUT. First-Class in all its Appointments.

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QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON, N. B. First-class Livery Stables in connection. J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

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VICTORIA HOTEL, King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. D. W. McCORMICK, PROPRIETOR.

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NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, 248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor. One minute walk from steamboat landing. Street cars and from all railway stations and steamboat landings pass this hotel every five minutes.

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RY HOUSE, ST. N. B. etc., in connection.

BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. Leave Buctouche 8.30 a.m. Arrive " 5.50 a.m. Arrive Moncton 10.50 a.m. Leave " 3.25 p.m.

Hotel Brunswick, MONCTON, N. B. GEO. McSWEENEY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, OPPOSITE PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWCASTLE, N. B. Livery Stable in connection. H. R. MURRAY, Proprietor.

Leonard Hotel, AND DINING ROOMS, Opposite Masonic Hall, Chatham, N. B. Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

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THIS HOUSE BEING FITTED AND REFURNISHED THOROUGHLY, IS NOW OPENED AS A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.

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CENTRAL HOTEL, Weldford Station, Ken. County, N. B., is situated opposite the Public Crossing, and only a moment's walk from the Station. Meals at all hours to accommodate passengers. Baggage taken to and from the Station free of charge. Good Sample Room in connection. WM. F. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

Bay View Hotel, BUCTOUCHE, N. B. This new and nicely furnished Hotel is pleasantly situated within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Passengers and Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

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Hotel du Peuple, BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

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WM. B. GANONG, Proprietor. A CADIAN HOTEL, BUCTOUCHE, N. B. ROBERT GALLANT, PROPRIETOR. Fine Sample Room in connection.

Sheriff's Sale! There will be sold at Public Auction at the Railway Station at Buctouche, in the County of Kent, on Thursday, the 3rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, real and personal, of the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company, situate in the said County of Kent, the same having been levied upon and seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company. WM. WHETEN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Richibucto, November 21, 1891.

Catholicism in New Brunswick. (Condensed from United Canada.)

Until twenty-five years ago there was no diocese of Chatham. All New Brunswick was subject to the Bishop of St. John. But with the increase of population and the growing necessities of religion a new diocese was erected, and Dr. Rogers was chosen its first Bishop. You can readily understand some of the difficulties of organizing a new diocese. Churches have to be built, institutions to be founded, missions to be provided for, priests to be educated and supported. All this requires money, as well as energy and administrative abilities. Needless to say the young Bishop had no money; like the Apostles of old, he did not possess gold, nor silver, nor money in his purse. But strong in faith, resolute of purpose, and relying on his God, he began the work appointed for his doing. Judge of that twenty-five years of Episcopacy by its results. He began with seven priests; now he has thirty-seven. He then had few churches; now there are many fine church edifices throughout the diocese. Missions sprang up on all sides; religious congregations were introduced and have flourishing houses. God's word was preached; the mysteries of God were dispensed to the faithful; the wants of the sick and the destitute were attended to. For twenty-five years the Bishop of that See has been a busy man; a man of word and of work; and now he can look back with thankfulness at difficulties overcome; at a well-organized diocese; at religion firmly planted and producing abundant fruit. The heavy loss of Cathedral, College, his own residence and fine library, by fire, was a great calamity and a heavy trial for Dr. Rogers; but he did not sink beneath it. He remembered that the Holy Ghost had placed him to rule that portion of the Church, and that he could rely on Divine assistance. The house and College have arisen from their ruins, more stately than before, and we trust that he may live to complete his Cathedral. Five convents and three hospitals attest the Bishop's zeal for education and charity. One of these hospitals, that at Tracadie, is a Lazaretto, where from twenty to thirty lepers are tenderly cared for by the good sisters. In Sept. 1885, there was published a sermon by His Grace Archbishop Lynch after a visit to this celebrated institution that here deserves place. We read in the Gospel of this day, the thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost, of the cure of ten lepers. They were cured on the way to show themselves to the priests that they were clean. Only one, and he was a Samaritan, returned to give thanks to God. Unfortunately many people followed the example of the nine ungrateful lepers. God loves gratitude, and when we thank Him for His favors He is prepared to grant us more. Now, let us speak of this leprosy. Leprosy is the most loathsome of all diseases. When anyone was struck with it the law of Moses condemned him to be separate from the rest of the people. He was not admitted into any house, or to have any intercourse whatever with his fellow-beings lest the contagion might spread. The points attacked become insensible, though the internal pain is intense. As for example, a leper was warming his hands at a stove; he cried out, "There is something which smells very bad in the room;" he did not know that the stumps of his own hand were burning. On last Sunday morning I gave the white veil to a beautiful young lady in the Hotel Dieu of Tracadie, adjoining the hospital for lepers. Never in my whole life was I so impressed at the sublimity of divine Christian charity as when consecrating this young lady to the service of God, in the person of these lepers. For Christ has said, "Inasmuch as you do it for the least of My little ones you do it unto Me." Few have heard of the most afflicted country of Tracadie which lies between Baie de Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River Tracadie on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. About 130 years ago, as tradition has it, a ship from the Levant, near Syria, was shipwrecked on the coast. Some of their sailors were rescued and received hospitality from the settlers, the Acadians from France. Women washed their clothes and contracted the loathsome malady. They had no idea of what it was, and no precautions were taken against its spread until 1817, when a respectable woman named Ursula Landry, died of the disease, and then all took alarm. His Excellency the Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, drew attention to this disease in his pamphlet, entitled, "Wilderness Journeys in New Brunswick." It was not till 1824 that the Government of New Brunswick took action in the matter, and appointed a medical commission to report on the means of stopping the plague. They established a Lazaretto on a small island called Sheldrake, in the middle of the river Miramichi, about eighteen miles below Chatham. To compel those attacked with this dreadful malady to go to this island it was necessary, in many instances, to employ force and lasso them like wild animals, to drag them by cords and beat them with long poles to drive them into the lazaretto, for none would touch them for fear of the disease. Fathers were separated from their families, mothers from their children, and children from their parents. No wonder that with all the precautions of the Government many of

those unfortunate people escaped to return to the bosom of their families. There was little comfort in the lazaretto, for one less afflicted leper had to take care of the other. In 1847 the Government transported the lazaretto from the island to its present position. It is a collection of low cabins, a story and a half high. It is enclosed as our prisons with high fences and iron grated windows. When the Sisters of Charity in 1868 arrived to take care of it, the rest of these bars were removed. The Most Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, in whose diocese this Lazaretto is, as soon as he became Bishop, employed all his zeal and care to ameliorate the condition of the poor lepers. The most afflicted of the children of men.

About this time the Hon. Mr. Anglin, now of our city, was elected member of Parliament for the county of Gloucester, in which the lazaretto is situated. He visited it frequently and saw all the horrors. He determined to get the Parliament to fix its attention on it. No servants were allowed to go there, but as we have said, those who were less afflicted with the disease had to take care of the more afflicted, but none were in any humour to do any work. Their food was sent to them through a window in a wall and they could either take it or leave it. It came in poor condition, which did not entice the sick lepers to taste it—still hunger must be assuaged. Cleanliness was completely out of the way. Filth of the most revolting kind abounded everywhere. The beds and clothes swarmed with filth and maggots, the clothes were never washed except by the lepers themselves. It was a real Gehenna. No wonder that the immorality and mortality of the victims was very great. They looked upon themselves as cursed by God and abandoned by Him. They blasphemed and quarrelled among themselves: the exhortations of the chaplain were of little use. Even after being anointed for death some relapsed into their grumbling against Providence. The miserable cabins in which they were housed were unfit even for animals—the ceilings were only 8 feet high. In the summer time they could open the windows and allow some air to enter, but in the winter the windows were closed and the stoves were lit. The stench was insupportable except to the lepers themselves. How often did they ask of God to relieve them by death? The Sisters of the Holy Dieu of Montreal, were applied to by Bishop Rogers of Chatham, with the permission of the New Brunswick Government, begging them to come and take care of these poor miserable. The miseries of the place, the filth and fear of contagion were represented to them; but the more they heard of the misery of the poor creatures, the warmer grew the fire of charity within them, and they agreed to assume the responsibility of this most charitable work. The Government employed them as lady physicians, or hospital nuns and promised to pay them \$800, the same as was paid to the ordinary physician. The Sisters took lessons from Dr. Hingston of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject. The Mother Superior of the Hotel Dieu intimated to the nuns they required seven; she did not like to directly appoint seven, but asked for volunteers. All the Sisters volunteered to go; but she chose the number named of the most talented and holy. The farewell day when those seven were leaving was a day of tears and sobs throughout the convent. The remaining Sisters loaded the missionaries with presents, linens and provisions, so as to make them comfortable, at least for some time. Arrived at the lazaretto, their troubles and mortifications commenced. The seven good Sisters were huddled together in small rooms. The first thing they did was to provide bedding, linen, clothes, etc., and then they burnt up all the old clothes and bedding. They whitewashed the ceiling. The poor lepers felt sorry for their past blasphemies and now turned their hearts to God in gratitude for the wonderful change. They now felt more happy and relieved, and made promises to live better in future under the heavy hand of God. The Government of New Brunswick paid for a little house for the good Sisters at a cost of \$1,200. The ceiling of this like those of the lazaretto was only 8 feet high. When Hon. Mr. Anglin went to Ottawa in the Federal Government he continued his efforts in favor of the lazaretto. The New Brunswick Government petitioned the Federal Government to take this institution under its own care as it was a kind of quarantine. This was another merciful stroke of Providence. The Liberal Government was then in power, and donated \$1,500 to the good nuns to be employed as they pleased. The Sisters built an addition to the lazaretto—wash-rooms, kitchens, etc., for the building was in a most filthy condition. The first Sisters were seven in number, now there are sixteen. They have to keep up their religious exercises and all the devotions of a regular convent to enable them to support poor human nature in its efforts to succour the most distressed people on earth. The chapel of the nuns is a small room 20 x 15 ft., with a ceiling eight feet high. The Sister's choir, is situated on one side of the chapel, and on the other is the dormitory for the lepers with a glass window, the breadth of the room, so that the lepers can follow the priest at mass, for they are all Catholics. A pane of glass can be opened, through which the priest gives them communion.

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