

A COMPLIMENTARY TRIBUTE

We clip the following from our highly and justly esteemed contemporary, the North-Western Witness of Duluth:—

This week there are about 20,000 Christian Endeavors congressed in the city of Montreal, the "Rome of America."

Regarding this convention the True Witness of that city, one of the ablest and most reliable of all our Catholic exchanges, advised such of its readers as could comfortably harbor strangers to proffer the same to the proper committee, since the army of strangers must necessarily more than exhaust the accommodations of Protestant homes.

Then it cautions Catholic that with regard to the convention they, as Catholics, are only seemingly, not really, "out in the cold." * * *

"With their divisions and contradictions we have nothing to do; but in their Christian Endeavor we have a two-fold interest.

"Our first duty, or part, is to learn; our second is to teach. We must learn lessons in courage, perseverance, zeal, and fidelity to the objects of life from the members of this convention. In them we expect to see exemplified, not fanaticism nor bigotry, but honest, well-meaning untiring devotion to a cause that they hold sacred, and in their example we should learn to be as fervent in the cause that we know to be that of union, harmony and truth all combined. Our second duty, or part, is to teach them by our example what really a Catholic city is, and what the Catholic home has always been. By simply keeping the even tenor of our daily lives hundreds of these visitors will go away impressed with what they never had before understood."

What a world-wide difference between the spirit that prompted that editorial and the spirit that governs our A. P. A. neighbors! Yet both claim to be of Christ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT SCHOOL INSPECTORSHIP.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—That the TRUE WITNESS has been the unflinching friend and sincere advocate of the English teachers' just demands goes without saying. Now that representation on the School Board has been conceded us through the energetic and untiring efforts of your diamond pen, it is to be hoped that your agitation for an English Inspector of Schools will be crowned with like success. That such an officer is an imperative want, no teacher having the interest of his pupils at heart will deny. However, his own interest may be imperilled, through the incapacity of a man of another nationality to do him justice in his sphere of action, that is no reason why parents and pupils should suffer from like causes. Now, that you have girded on the sword of justice for the good fight, it is incumbent on every teacher of either sex to lend you a helping hand. Let not fear prevent them from doing a triple duty, viz., to themselves, to their pupils, and to the taxpayers. By so doing, they will strengthen your cause, clear up vague and uncertain points, add to their own dignity and importance, and lastly, make themselves a living factor in the work of education. I am prepared to do my share of the duty, no matter what form it takes, and I hope to see even the most timid follow my example.

JUSTICE.

Montreal, 15th July, 1893.

SCHOOL INSPECTORSHIP.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.—The English speaking Catholic teachers of Montreal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your earnest and well directed efforts to ameliorate their standing in their professional calling. Perhaps, in no line of the profession is your powerful advocacy more earnestly desired than in the role you have so strikingly and eloquently struck out upon, that of "School Inspectorship." In common with the English teachers of this great city, I have long felt the want of an inspection of my own school. It is one thing to examine the MANUAL LABOR of our pupils; to question the principal on the statistics of his or her school, which is generally the sum and substance of examinations as at present conducted; another, to found a report on such information. No impartial

person will say that a just and impartial report of any school can be founded on such meagre and imperfect information. It is only one step towards the object sought, and a very imperfect step, too. You have pointed out most clearly the essential benefit an English inspector would be to the Board collectively and individually. While your reasoning on these points is sound, yet the same officer would be of no less benefit to the teacher and pupils; that is, assuming him to be a man possessed of the qualifications defined by you in a former article. I shall not intrude on your valuable space at any great length in your present issue, but, later on, I shall take the liberty of pointing out to the public—a most important factor to be kept enlightened on obscure questions—what we teachers would expect had we an English inspector of schools, not what we do expect as at present, for that would be a repetition of what has been done since the office was first established.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER.

Montreal, 17th July, 1893.

ENGLISH IN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—May I trespass on a few inches space of your widely circulated paper to speak a little about the teaching of English in some colleges of Quebec? I have read the trio of articles written on this subject. The writer of the second communication points out that in our "many classical colleges in Quebec" the English language is more or less "neglected, and he hopes that some leading institution might, perhaps, be able to make up for the lack in the "other houses of education."

I am a little with the writer on that point; but I may say, however, that there are some Canadian colleges where English has a very large place in the classical course. Great improvements have been justly made by those houses of education. May I speak a little about St. Ann's College (Lapocatiere) and Levis College? Last year St. Ann's College sent one of its best English-speaking priests to St. Michael's College, Toronto, where he studied English in all its forms. At Levis it is the same thing. The English professors are good and clever Irish or English priests or laymen. As to St. Ann's College, I may say that the commercial or English course is very good, and that the teaching of book-keeping and arithmetic is by a clever and venerable priest (he was formerly a Brother of the Christian schools.) All the scholars of the commercial course can write English as well as French, and many speak it fluently. Now, a word about the classical course. Here we must learn English again, and we must also translate, learn by heart, the large "History of the United States," by Mr. Sadlier, of New York. We also study a good French and English grammar, made at Paris, in 1890, by Messrs. Severette and Leclair, two renowned English professors in Paris. Now, each week we have a competition; we have English exercises or versions, which are strictly corrected. We study the History of the United States as far as belles-lettres. In rhetoric we translate English pieces from the best authors, as Ben Johnston, Shakespeare, Milton, Sam Johnston, Goldsmith, Pope, Addison, Gray, Dryden, Byron, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, etc., etc. We have also the liberty of receiving two or three English journals. It is the same with Levis. But the last one has a superiority over us; it is because many Americans study there, and always speak English during the recreations. At Levis the two languages are spoken. Now, as for the adoption of English as master-language during all the classical course, it is a question which has been spoken about since a long time, I may humbly say that scholars (Canadian) coming from English colleges, where all the classical course is made in English, are not able to write two lines of French without making blunders. I would wish to say more about this matter, but as I have already, I fear, Mr. Editor, trespassed too much of your valuable space, I shall try to write again another time.

J. T. L.

Montmorency Falls, July 6, 1893.

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THE JOYOUS RESULT OF TAKING TIMELY ADVICE.

The Story of Mr. Wm. Prendergast's Suffering and Restoration—Given Up by Doctors and Believed to be Dying He Finally Recovers Perfect Health.

From the Comber Herald.

Mr. Wm. Prendergast, of the township of Rochester, a former resident of this village, is known to almost all in this section, and is warmly esteemed by all his acquaintances. It is well known that Mr. Prendergast went through a terrible siege of suffering, and that few of his friends had any hope of his recovery. Mr. Prendergast's trouble was chronic enteritis (intestinal inflammation) and what he suffered at times can scarcely be described. Hundreds of dollars were spent in medical treatment but without avail. Sedatives, stimulants, tonics and external applications, etc., were successively tried with little or no result. Brief temporary relief might ensue; it was always very brief when the dread tormentor returned to smite him with fresh agony. In this condition Mr. Prendergast continued until last summer, when the physician frankly told him that his case was incurable. The news came as a terrible shock to his wife and children. Long before this, after a painful struggle, he had been forced to give up work on his farm, but there had always been hopes of his recovery to buoy up his family and friends. But the statement that his case was considered incurable was like a stroke of impending doom, and his friends constantly dreaded to hear that he was no more.

Such was the condition of affairs at the close of last summer and a little later it was understood that Mr. Prendergast was getting better, and on his way to recovery. Lately one of his friends while in the Herald sanctum remarked, "Prendergast is on his feet again and as sound as a bell." Inquiry naturally followed as to what had produced this remarkable result, and we were informed that his recovery was solely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The Herald had published the particulars of many remarkable cures by the use of this remedy, and while not by any means sceptical, felt a strong desire to verify a case in our locality, and accordingly drove to Mr. Prendergast's. On reaching the house it was ascertained that Mr. Prendergast was some distance away in the field mending a fence. Thither the scribe wended his way, meeting with cordial welcome and an invitation to come back to the house to dinner. After dinner we urged him to tell about the remarkable change that had taken place in his condition. At first he was inclined to put us off, saying that he hated to think of the old days of agony and misery. However at last he told us all he had undergone his story bearing out what has been said concerning his condition.

After the doctors had given him up, his wife, hoping against hope, had urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He scouted the idea at first, saying that these things were all humbugs. At last, more to please his wife than anything else, he sent to Comber for some of the Pink Pills. He had not taken them many days when he found they were giving him relief. The pain lessened, his appetite began to return, and so did hope and confidence. He procured another supply and found himself growing daily stronger. He felt that he could walk through the fields without the fear of being stricken down by a sudden pain. Later he resumed work on his farm and found to his amazement that he could do a hard day's work without fatigue. In a word that he had completely recovered. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset without hope of benefit, and merely to please his wife; now he finds them a life boat and an ark of safety.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vital humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. As a remedy for building anew the blood, enabling the system to successfully resist disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stands far in advance of any other known remedy known to medical science. Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, giving a rosy, healthy glow to pale or sallow complexions. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against other so-called blood builder and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A notorious eavesdropper—Rain.

A curious thing about planets and stars is that those who revolve do not shoot, while those which shoot are not revolvers.

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