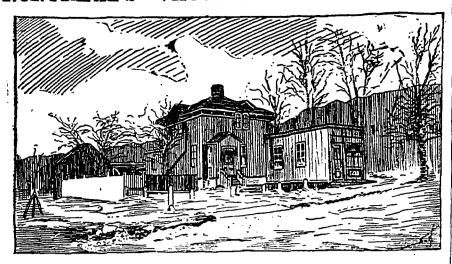
INSTITUTE NONTREAL'S VACCINATION



having the children vaccinate), he "Evloja," means at once a divine

"Physicians have established come when it must entirely disappear powerfully armed to combat . . . I know of no country where small-pox recourge."

"One case of small-pox appeared in so many people marked with small this city, but was at once is obvious, pox as are to be found in Canada. is no danger of the terrible Here there is nothing that malady gaining ground here, so opposes the use of vaccination, writes Jacques Bonhomme in "La neither religion, nor science, nor ig-Patrie." After referring to the case norance, nor fanaticism. In some and vigilance of Dr. Laberge, and his countries the physician has to conassociates, and calling upon all calue, tend with superstitions that rank ens to aid in preventing all future small-pox as a blessing from beaven approach of the dread scourge, by In Greece for example, the word

blessing and small-pox. It is no easy a matter to make families understand well-equipped institute for varelua- reason in this matter and to explain tion, on Mount Royal Avenue, The this confusion, But in Canada we are heifers that produce the vaccine have act in that state. Our countrymen been selected from the best in this have made too much progress in section of the country. Nothing his various directions to remain behind been spared to supply the laboratory when it is a question of the health avith every scientific appliance, Con- and beauty of the race. I recommend sidering the facilities for compating a visit to the vaccinal Institute unsmall-pox it is hard to explain its der the ojrection of Canackans, who, existence in, our day. The time will do honor to science and who are

OUR DEAF AND DUMB.

liar. of Trustees, the members of the local Council, the Faculty, the Agricultural and Endustrial Departments. "In 1847 the cause was and the details concerning the renocl department, the classes, schedule of history museum and the buildings; then details concerning the Industrial Descriment, the Workshop, the sources of revenue, a list of the benefittors (a surprising one), and a brief, but full history of the Catholic-Mute

This summary of the contents is sufficient to indicate the scope of the work done by and in that institution. It would surprise many a thought work of charity. some of the Canadians who have adopted deaf mutes and act as tiefr patrons while the latter ste in the incorporated in 1874, but it has a scanty all he had to count more incorporated in 1874, but it has a scanty all he had to count more than the some of the Canadians who have added the containing over the direction of the action of the less citizen to know the names of splendid history. Despite its length, we will give-in the language of the report—the story of their own etablishment. But the good that they leave undere often surpasses the lit- of the Hospital, and director of the tle real good that they did. No their ter idea of the pamphlet could be had than by quoting from its page-It runs thus:

Institute of the Province of Quebec.

"The first effort made to found a Mr. McDonald, Barrister, residing in Quebec, was sent to the innered Courant, now Hochelaga. It was States to study the different systems shortly now this data that Many of teaching the deaf-mutes, He remained one year in the Hartford aided by Lagrage in the Hartford aided by Lagrage imposible and Abne Sicard. He returned to Quence, and opened up a school on the 15th of June 1831. of June 1831.

eral, visited the school several times, and became greatly interested in it, himself a greatly became greatly interested in it, himself a greatly benefit a formation. so that when all the ordinary grants were withdrawn in 1834, he offered stands. to give from his own private purse £500 or £600, the amount necessary for the support of the school for one year. The offer was accepted; but the work was continued without being obliged to call upon His Lordship to fulfil his promise. A short time aft- His capital was small and he found er, he was recalled from the Gover- himself obliged to abandon the work. norship of this province. After this, Having lost his assistant, a deaf-His Lordship asked the Teacher mute; Fr. Lagorce could not give twice how much he was indebted to him; but the circumstances beying had never visited a Deaf and Dumb changed, he refused to receive one Institute, and had only Abbe Secent from His Lordship. cent from His Lordship.

their report until March Sth, 1836. means of signs, pictures and writing just a few days before Parliament in fact, without any determined sysbrought to a close its long session tem. At length r. Lagorce obtainof five months. A statement accompanied this report to the effect that to found such an institution would ferent systems of teaching. The Inincur too great an expense and would stitute was temporarily closed. call for a money grant which the "He left Montred on the second Province could not well afford. And day of May, 1851, and reached Paris this in face of the fact that the total in the month of Jame; after having annual cost, including the teacher's visited the National Institution of salary, the pupils' lodging and that city, he visited those of Orieans board, books, etc., etc., scarcely ran and St. Medard, then he proceeded to up a bill of £500.

Lyons where he joined the Cleries of up a bill of £500.

fitting basis an institution that to the village of St. Charles de l'In-would guarantee for the deaf-mute- dustrie (Joliette). not only a suitable education, but "The Director, being assisted also the necessary means to make the work, by the Clerics of St. Viathem useful and industrious citizens | teur, was able to give greater at-

Through the courtesy of Rev. Fath- towards this same end by the Rev. er Alf. Belanger, C.S.V., Director of Prince, Rector of the College of St. the Catholic Male Institution for the Hyucinth, and later, in 1852, ap-Deaf and Dumo, we have received pointed first Bishop of that city, fle the annual report for 1898-99, or opened a class for the deaf-mutes in that estiblishment. Although neces- a building adjoining the College, and sarily brief, that report casts a flood secured the services of Mr. Caronone of light upon a subject with when of Mr. McDonald's pupils, as tutor to we, in common with thousands of his now charge. But it was a continothers, have been somewhat uniana- ued struggle, and despite the Rev. The large beautifully printed Father's earnest efforts and the good pamphlet before us gives as the list teacher's patient labors, before three years had gone by, this incipient

"In 1847 the cause was again taken up by the Rev. Lagorce, pastor of St. Charles Church, Chambly River. class-matter, the method of teaching. He begun by looking to the moral the school apparatus, the national- training of the deaf-mutes of his own parish-two in number, Mr. Caron's services being again secured for this, But his real did not stop here; we find him even then contemplating larger projects of charity in the interests of this afflicted class. Not long after, at the invitation of His Lordship, Bishop Bourget, he gen-erously resigned his office of Pastor to devote himself exclusively to this

scanty all he had to count upon was the occasional alms, and the trifle that two of his ten scholars contributed as tuiton fee. This two-fold office-superintendent

deaf-mute school, divided the good Father's energies, and as he thought to the detriment of the latter. He hastened then to bring about a saiaration, and in May 1819, he trans-Deaf and Dumb Institute to Castada, ferred his school to a small house was in the year 1830. At this epoch situated in the horthern suburb of the city, then known as Piedsdashortly after this date that Messes. aided Father Lagorce financially and (Conn.) Institution, teaching under the direction of Mr. Clerc, a pupil of charge in his splendid work of the direction of Mr. Clerc, a pupil of charge (Mr. Magnette died co.

"Lord Aylmer, then Governor-Den- main block of the present institution, of Montreil began operations on the himself a generous benefactor in offering gratis the ground on which it

"The building is eighty feet by forty-three, and at that time was chily three stories high.

"Father Lagorce took possession of his new quarters in May, 1850, the pupils the desired attention. He "The Committee did not submit quently, he taught the deaf-mutes by

The Committee, however, express. St. Viateur, at Vourles, Returning ed the hope "that at some future to Montreal, in the month of Octobtime, when prospects would be er. 1852, he was ready to take up brighter, and when grounds should the work again. A notice appeared, have been set aside for educational to this effect, in the newspaper, purposes, and a boaus voted for pub-dated October the 26th. "The Deaf lie works of this nature, it would be and Dumb Institute founded at Moutpossible with the aid of the real, in 1849, after being closed since ter Provinces, to re-establish an a the month of May, has been removed

and thus turn out members sufficient- tention to the development of the ly trained and equipped to make their own way in society." The institution was consequently closed.—
(The Quebec Gazette, Sept, 26th. 1848).

In 1836 another attempt was used. In 1836 another attempt was made last very, long; for the want of

means, and the frequent charges of place, soon put an end to this splenproject. In 1853, the Institute was removed to Coteau St. Louis; a \$600 bonus was received from the tution was closed in the month of June 1855.
"His Grace Archbishop Bourget

went to Rome in 1854, and passing by Lyons, he visited the Deaf and Dump Institute under the direction of Mr. Forestier, a deaf-mute himself, and assisted by a staff of professors, several of whom were deafmutes. His Grace expressed the desire the Canadian Institute.

"cnacicularicter on the deaf-mute question, issued in 1856, he says: I prayed that the Blessed Virgin might obtain for me this favor."

"A deaf-mute professor of fyors. into the congregation of St. Vinteur; he was a Mr. Young, and he offered to accompany Mgr. Bourget to Canada. Brother Young arrived at Montreal in the month of December. 1855.

"The Institute was re-spened Jan. 7th, 1856, Brother Young was assisted in the undertaking by Brother Alfred Belanger, the present Directlong remembered for the admirable example of charity and devotion which he showed in this important work (1).

"During the vacations of 1856, the Institute was removed to Chambly ing.
where Mar. Bournet said, "the stuwhere, Mgr. Bourget said. "the students, will find the college of this ed in 1881 were completely destroyparish better adapted to their wants; ed by fire, Rev. J. B. Manseau apbecause it is surrounded by spacious pealed to the Quebec Covernment, grounds, suitable for gardening."

This project proved to be a complete failure. Bros. Young and Belanger left Chambly during the vacation of 1857. The institute was figally located at Coteau St. Louis; now Ville St. Louis.

"Father Jacques-Dahard, who had 1857, was replaced by Father Lahave, (1857-1861), who was succeeded by Father Thibaudier (1861-1862) Brother Young (1) was in charge from 1862 to 1863, and was then succeeded by Rev. Alf. Belanger. "It was during the administration

of Rev. Alf. Belanger that the first workshops were opened, these shops were three in numer: book-binding, printing and shoemaking.
"In 1870 Rev. Alf. Belanger west

to Europe to study the different methods of teaching, and on returninging to Montreal, he introduced the system of teaching by the use of words, from which followed splendid results. In 1880, he assisted at the congress of Milan, and when he returned he established the pure oral system.

"The number of pupils and professors increasing each year; he was obliged to take means for the enlargement of the School; so that in 1878, two ttories were added to the main building; the cellar was turned into dining-rooms and kitchen. In 1881 the workshops were built cin the other side of St. Louis Street, and were joined to the classical department by a viaduct.

"In the month of May, 1882, Rev. "Father Ligorce's activity soon Alf. Boulanger handed over the dirbonne, the gift of Madama Joseph New York.

Masson, became the site of the new Institution. The faculty wished to remove the Institute to this farm, anger solicited aid from the Governand for this purpose Rev. All. Bel-Government; nevertheless, the Insti- ment; but without success; corsequently this project was abundoned, for the time being.

"On the 30th August 1883, Rev. Alf. Belanger, broken down in Fealth was obliged to give up the direction, and to seek another climate, after having spent twenty-eight years in this important work (2).

'During the school year of 1883, Brother Charest was named Director of having an experienced teacher for and Procurator; but the recoonsibility of these two charges were too onerous for one man; consequently he gave the direction of the House to Rev. A. Boucher, who only remained one year and a few months in charge. We cannot appreciate soilishortly after, asked to be admitted ciently the zeal and devotion be showed, during his short administration.

"Rev. J. B. Mansalu succeeded Rev. A. Boucher, on the 25th of November, 1885.

"In 1887 a wing, built of brick, one hundred and fifteen feet long, was attached to the north side of the Instituto facing St. Louis Street.

"In the same year, the faculty seor, Fr. Lagorce seeing his school cured a large property, in the town supplied with young and zealous pro- of Outremont; having no prospect of fessors, decided to retire; for his removing our institute to Terre-health was failing fast. He will be bonne we decided to bring the pupils from there, and place them on the farm at Outremont. This property is beautifully situated at the mot Mount Royal. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to market garden-

> asking that the annual grant might be increased, in order to build large institution on the property at Outrement; but he received only \$3,-000.00 although the loss exceeded \$30,000.00.

"In the month of January 1895, Roy, J. B. Manseau was obliged to succeeded Fr. Lagorce in 1856, and abandon the work on account of a serious illness, which he had struggled against for some time. During nine years he worked with the greatest energy and devotion for the succoss of the institution. He is now completely restored to health, and is exercising his zeal in another sphere of labor.

"The Rev. Alf. Belanger was re-appointed Director in 1895. In 1897, the workshops rebuilt in 1890 were partly destroyed by fire, the loss amounted to \$15,000.00, and the rebuilding cost \$22,000.00. The insurance amounted to \$3,200.00. Our appeal to the Government has not met with any success up to this time.

(1) Fr. Lagorce died at St. Claire de Queboc; February 23rd, 1861.

(1) Brother Young diel suddenly, July 13th, 1897, at the age of 77. Up to the time of his death he gave vantages you have is that here you a religious instruction every day, to receive not only a secular education, a few old deaf-mutes employed by the but a religious education, a Christian institute.

(2) Rov. Alf. Belanger spent three months in France, then he returned to the Institute: but only for a short time. He was advised by his physicians, March 14th, 1884, to give up the direction of the Institute, and to Rodolphus, Elvous, Conald, Joseph,

Anselm, Azades, and Berard. The pastor of St. John's parish, the Very Rev. J. E. M. Lynch, D.D., L.L. D., placed the Academy under the Regents, about eight years ago. At once it took rank among the first schools under the Regents, and has ever held its own.

This school has given over one hundred priests to the Catholic Church, and nearly all the leading journalists of Utica, as well as the lawyers, doctors, politicians, and mayors of the city, are graduates of Assumption Academy. The Rev. Paytor is known for his sterling qualities of heart and mind, for his magnetic elequence and for his unbounded charity, far beyond the limits of his own parish. Many of our readers will recall the occasion on which he preached in St. Patrick's Church, of Montreal, to a congregation that fully appreciated the fervor, zoal and powerful oratory of the gifted priest. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons during a recent visit to the school in addressing the pupils said: I am exceedingly obliged to you for

this very cordial greeting. I need not say how much I am edified by the beautiful spectacle here before me, so many boys and girls gathered together for the purpose of receiving secular and religious training under the guidance of the best teachers. Although I came to Utica for the first time a stranger. I do not feel that I am quite a stranger among you, Wherever I see the white bonnets of the Sisters I always feel at home, and I may say the same of the garb worn by the Christian Brothers. Because both of these admirable religious instructors are intimately connected with Baltimore. You may not know it, but the order to whom your religious instruction is due was founded in Baltimore by Mrs. Seton, an aunt of Rev. Dr. Bailey, who was my predecessor as Archbishop. She founded the Order in 1808, and soon it extended over the entire United States. So we have some claim for gratitude on you for the Sisters who are here. When I see the garb of the Sisters I see those who signify faith, religion and charity.

I may also speak in the same terms of the good Christian Brothers. believe that in Baltimore was the first house in the United States, which the Brothers were established. I believe the first priest who brought them to the United States was the priest who baptized me, Rev. Dr. White, who died many years ago,

I am pleased also to meet liev. Dr. Lynch, your pastor, to whom I believe you are also grateful for his work for you.

I regard it as one of the greatest blessings to have a Catholic school. I don't believe any parish is complete without a parish school under the guidance of the Christian Brothers. God has not only given us an intellect to be developed, but a heart and soul to be taught. One of the adeducation, reminding you that you have duties which will be a source of comfort to you in after life. I trust that you are thankful and grateful to God and to those who give you thiseducation.

There are two duties which I wish

your duties to God I hope and he lieve, judging from your patriotic songs, that you realize you have duties to your country. This is the only country we claim and we are proud of it. Whatever may be our shortcomings as a country, we are here to live, to stay and to die. No other Amongst the host of admirable in- State were educated at the Assumption country enjoys in so singular a manstitutions of various grades, under tion Academy. Notable among them ner the blessings we enjoy, of liberty without license and of authority without despotism. I hope that you all, and you boys especially, will do all you can for the future happimost venerable through works jer- moted to be Provincial of the Order ness and welfare of our beloved coun-

I ask you all to love your teachers. of Brothers of the Christian Schools You can never sufficiently repay Utica, N. Y. In 1854, Brother Her by Brothet Clementian, who is now them for the advantages you enjoy ucation you receive are quite inadup that it had to be increased in size Many of the greatest lights among equate to repay your teachers for the and in staff of teachers. In 1857 the Brothers have been associated advantages you enjoy. I hope you and under his direction the school we find the names of Brothers Fab- | it of profound gratitude. All generous

donia, had for his teacher, the great philosopher, Aristotle, and was ulways most grateful to him, even in the midst of his battles, Alexander presented his teacher with so many talents of gold that they were equal to a million in our money.

Volumes have been written to demonstrate the terrible loss it was to Ireland to have entered into the Union. The abolition of Irclur's pois tical autonomy dragged the whole country down to a level as for he neath that which she occupied dering the years of her own parliament that the people of the pre-Union ter-iod would not know the island were they to return to-day. In a recently written article for one of our exchanges we found a very graphic account of Dublin since the Union, and the record presented, the contro st established would suffice alone to domonstrate the extent of evil wrought in Ireland by the Act of the Union. We will reproduce what the writer says concerning the capital as it is and as it was. The paragraph to which we allude thus thus:

"The history of the capital di Ireland since the opening of the century now drawing to a close is a story of departed grandeur. With the closing of our old Senate House in College Green, in which the lords and Commons of Ireland deliberated fcr the greater part of each year, social life departed from the metropolis, . wealth fled from our shores, business languished and industries once fostered by a nativo legislature soon became extinct. Everywhere one turns, whether to the slums or the squares, reminders of the greatness of Dublin in pre-Union times are to be met with. Quite recently a legal case was heard before Judge Boyd from which it appeared that Mr. Street, London, a Duveen of Bond famous dealer, purchased two carved chimney-pieces of wondrous needly from a Dublin dealer for £1000. They were torn from the premises of the defunct National Club in Rutland In many tenements houses Square. formerly the town residences of the Irish nobility, but now occupied by the poorest classes in the city, specimens of Irish art and handicraft ()ist, which for beauty of design and excellence of execution are clasurpassed the world over, Space will not permit of my giving a list of the magnificent mansions which were erected in Dublin, while Iteland was yet a self-governed country, none of which are now devoted to the parposes for which they were originally built. The number of similar buildings erected since the Union are infinitesimal. Instead we have jurystructures springing up all built around, fit nurseries for the propagation of typhoid and microbes of every description, as proved by recent statistics. Could the nobility. the gentry, the commercial men, the tradesmen who lived in Dublin at the beginning of the century now visit it, what changes they would behold. and with few exceptious, for the worse. Sad indeed is the story of Lublin since the Union.'

This may explain a peculiar mark of Thomas Davis; in 1843, he wrote, "if you seek the ancient gentry of Ireland you must look for them on the coal-quays and in the liberties of Dublia." The Act of the Union fell like a blith open the land and came as a plague to the people.

Chickens or Ducks ?-- 'Stole any chickens dis week, Brudder Jones! said a searching colored clas-leader to a member of suspected thioxing proclivities. "No, sah, tank godness!" "You'se done well," said the leader and passed on; while Brudler Jones turned to Brudder Brown and whispered: "Lucky he said chicken; if he'd said ducks he'd a had two shuah!"

People who know the least are apt to assume the most.

"Blood tells." But we rarely recognize the fact except in times of stress and strain. A horse which looks like a "scrub" may beat another horse which seems the ideal of a racer, just by that one quality of good blood. Similarly men, who seem in the pink of condition drop down under the racing strain of business. Why? Blood tells. Men reckoned perfectly healthy start out for business, they

make a run for the train,

and collapse.
"Heart failure" they
call it. Blood failure would be often the better name. Take care of the blood and the body

will take care of itself. It is the blood which builds the body. The blood in-deed is the body. A sound body must be based on sound blood.

It is one of the peculiar properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it eliminates from the blood the effete and poisonous matter which is antag-omistic to health. It also gives to the blood those elements which are necessary to its strength and vitality. Thus by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" purity of blood and power of body have been attained by thousands of sickly and scrofulous men and women.

No other medicine purifies the blood and builds the body as does the "Discovery." Accept no substitute.

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wells, of Fergusson's Wharf, tale of Wight Co., Vg. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the grandest medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood. I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and pimples on the skin and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctors' bills but received no benefit. A year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum Books and I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription," and amentifully cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Palleta are grad-

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are graduated to the requirements of woman's delicate system. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels:

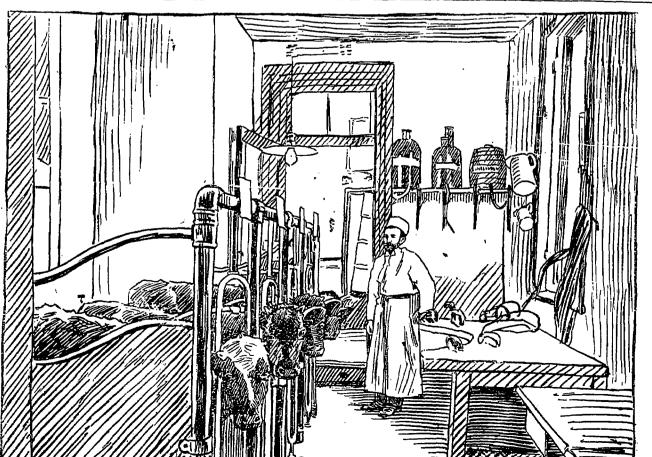
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES PEALS Purest copper and the only. Terms, etc., free-McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY; Baltimore, Md-

ASSUMPTION ACADEMY OF UTICA.

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the direction of the Order of Christian Brothers on this Continued bany, Judge Gaynor, and many other tian Brothers, on this Continent, ers too numerous to mention. there are a few that have become al- In 1866 Brother Justin was proformed. Of these might well be men- of the United States, and was retioned the Assumption Academy of bakkuk, with two assistants started Assistant to the Superior General in here. The offerings you make for edthis school, which so rapidly filled Paris. Brother Justin succeeded the founder with this school. Among the many, will always manifest to them a spirdeveloped into the finest academy in rican, Gregory, Aurelian, Hugh, Aguminds and noble souls have been the State of New York. Many of New pas, John Evangelist, Leontine, grateful to their instructors. The York's greatest men in Church and Quintinian, Elzear, Tation, Cyril, greatest general, Alexander of Mace-

placed at the Assumption Academy



Scene in the Interior of Vaccination Institute.

The war the second of the seco