WALTER KENNEDY. DENTAL SURGEON.

REMOVED TO 758 PALACE STREET

Hall Hill.

MONTREAL & CHICAGO

Orchard Service.

************ ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

DISCUSSES THE QUESTION OF SELF-RELIANCE.

Looking back over my life, a very humble one, indeed, I regret to find that I have never done anything likely to win me fame, or even notoriety. All of us, at some time during life, are under the impression that the world deals harshly and unjustly with us; but if we go down into the recesses of our natures, we discover that, very often, it is we who treat the world unfairly, by expecting it to overlook all our follies and to accord us great compensation for the very little good we sometimes do. What is true of individuals is equally true of peoples—a race is merely an aggregate of individuals. Possibly the only faculty of any worth that I have developed by dint of practice, is that of observation. I have always been more or less inclined to note the peculiarities of people and to draw my own conclusions from them. May be this observing has been of little practical benefit to me; but it has become a lind of hobby—and who but loves to straddle his hobby-horse at times?

The other day a Quebec gentleman remarked to me that we Irish Catholics are not an observant people. At first I felt inclined to dispute the list are a large on the productive of people and to draw my own conclusions from them. May be this observing has been of little practical benefit to me; but it has become a lind of hobby—and who but loves to straddle his hobby-horse at times?

The other day a Quebec gentleman remarked to me that we Irish Catholics are not an observant people. At first I felt inclined to dispute the

The other day a Quebec gentleman remarked to me that we Irish Catholics are not an observant people. At first I felt inclined to dispute the point; but, on graver consideration, I found that he was right, and, what is more, that we all suffer considerably in consequence. What is still worse—by observation and character study—I have found that we are neither observant, nor self-reliant, nor original. Of course, there are exceptions; but, as a rule, this is too truly the case.

It was otherwise with the pioneer generation of Irish Catholics. The men of half a century ago; the men who have nearly all passed away from the scenes of life; the men, even of thirty years since; the men who came here as emigrants with no prospects beyond those afforded by the illimitable opportunities that a young land presented, and no fortune but their robust constitutions and strong hearts; these men noted down what had taken place in other communities, amongst other sections of the population, and as a consequence. ties, amongst other sections of the population, and as a consequence, they relied upon their own exertions and performed prodigies. They origifiated methods, they organized small settlements, they built churches, they erected schools, and they left to their sons a magnificent heritage, which in many cases has been ignored, or squandered, or otherwise lost. They knew the necessity of religion and of education. Their experience had taught them that a people without a practical faith could never be of any moment in the world; and their observation impressed upon them the necessity of educating their off-spring.

What I have specially observed is that we Irish Catholics lose half our opportunities through general patriotism and special antagonism. I wish to be fully understood, because it is for the benefit of my own people that I write. Whenever there is a question of general patriotic character no man in the world is more enthusiastic than an Irish Catholic. He loves the faith of his fathers, he loves the land of his ancestors, he would be ready to sacrifice his life for either the one or the other. So long as it remains a general matter of church and country he is heart and soul devoted to the cause, has only words of praise to pronounce, and is as steadfast as the needle to the pole. But once we leave the domain of theory and sentiment, and come down to the practical and effective sphere of action, at once he becomes an obstructionist. He criticizes every one and everything; he finds faults with the very men of his race and creed who are being honored by all classes of the community. Make a practical suggestion, and he at once delves down into his own nature to find some ground for opposition; mention the name of any representative man, and our patriot is sure to find some flaw in him, some reason for being the name of any representative man, and our patriot is sure to find some flaw in him, some reason for being opposed to him; speak of our national mouthpiece, he is sure to belittle, ridicule, or condemn the same. Yet the same man thinks himself to be a model Catholic and a staunch Irishman.

and of education. Their experience had taught them that a people without a practical faith could never be of any moment in the world; and their observation impressed upon them the necessity of educating their off-spring.

Have we degenerated? At least events of to-day would lead one to believe so. We of the present generation do not appear to have the same zeal for our faith that our fathers possessed; nor are we sufficiently devoted to the grand work of education. We are content to allow others to do our thinking and merely to follow along drifting with the current of events; we boast a great deal about our strength of character yet we do practically nothing to build up an influence for ourselves in this Dominion. We are not original: if you broach any subject of vital interest to the Irish Catholic element, not one in twenty will add to the matter the benefits of his experience; but nineteen in every twenty have some fault to find, some sharp criti-

standing. In these relations he should be so equipped as to do credit alike to his own personality, and to the firm he represents. To do this properly, he should have as a basis, at least, a High School education.

"Let me present another forcible reason why it is injudicious to send boys of a premature age to learn business. We will assume that a pa-rent, after his fifteen-year-old boy business. We will assume that a parent, after his fifteen-year-old boy graduates from the grammar school, seeks to get him into a mercantile house to learn the business. Finding an opening, the boy starts in at the stereotyped salary of two or three dollars per week for the first year. He sweeps, dusts, runs errands, assists in opening bundles and cases of merchandise and placing the goods in stock. He helps to care for this open stock, and is frequently called upon to assist salesmen with their customers. If he remains, this is the routine work for at least three years, and -he average boy does it in a most mechanical manner. So mechanical in fact, that he learns but little about the business way of doing business things. As I stated before, he s.arted in too young to be serious, and does not make the progress that he would if he had a well-trained, logical mind. Each year for the first five or six years he receives from one or two dollars a week advance in pay. Thus he will earn nine or ten dollars per week when he is twenty or twenty-one years of age, but here his salary is likely to remain stabusiness. We will assume that a rent, after his fifteen-year-old or twenty-one years of age, but here his salary is likely to remain stationary for a longer time than usual. The fact of the matter is, that neither his age nor his capabilities entitle him to other than very moderage nay.

ace pay.

"Another young man who entered the employ of the firm at the same time, but who had the advantage in point of age and educational equipolate for loss likely to have any is far less likely to have any

time, but who had the advantage in point of age and educational equipment, is far less likely to have any such drawback to his position or salary. Therefore, I will again strongly emphasize the recommendation that boys be of a suitable age, and equipped with reasonable educational advantages before engaging in business occupations.

"Here it may be proper to say that there is unquestionably very great injustice done boys by many business employers, in the class of work they are required to do. For instance, it was the custom for many years, by the wholesale dry goods trade to oblige boys who entered to learn the business, to work a year or more in the packing room, to carry heavy bundles and to do other manual labor, and all this for two dollars a week pay. This is not boys' work; it is men's work, and should command pay accordingly.

The boy who engages to learn a business — wholesale or retail — should be dealt with in good faith by the firm employing him, and the firm should honor its part of the contract, by giving the boy the opportunity to accomplish the purpose mutually understood at the time of the engagement. He works for small wages, not enough to pay for his dinners and car fare, and therefore, at the end of the month or year, unless he has gained something in actual business knowledge, he has absolutely nothing to show for the investment of his time.

"Proprietors and department managers have in this connection a very serious responsibility, and boys have a right to expect and demand of them reasonable instruction in the classes and qualities of goods they handle, and in business methods as well.

In the great department store of

In the great department store of to-day, this personal supervision and direction of employees by the pro-prietor is very much less than it was in the comparatively small store of twenty years ago. Consequently un-

Protestants we have to do more with individual Catholics than with the Church. He notes the great decline, as far as Protestant teaching and preaching go, of the belief in a real Hell. The Catholic Church can be subjected to no such criticism. She maintains as strongly as ever, and as constantly preaches the docurine

GO-CARTS.AND.

Come in and see our display.

BABY CARRIAGES.

Less 20 per cent and 25 per cent Discount. This is just the best season of the year for using a Go-Cart.

Former price \$ 2.50, for.....\$ 2.00

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON

652 Craig St. 2442 St. Catherine S'.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA. Established 1848. State University 1866. Created a Catholic University by Pope Leo XIII. 188c.

implies, is substantially a creat trading mart, made up of many departments, each one complete in itself. It emphasizes the fact that the interest of the construction of the construction

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUB-STITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. MONTREAL 1: CHICAGO.

Leaves Mont. ed. daily at 9 a m. arrives Cornwall 10.20 a m. Pescott 11 21 a m. Brockville 11 37 a m. Thousand 18 ant y Jetn. 12.17 p m. Kingston Jet. 12 40 p m. Napance 1.12 p m. Belleville 142 p m. Cobourg 247 p.m. Pert Hope 2 57 p m. Tor nto 4 25 p m. Hamilton 5 25 p m. Woodsteck 645 p m. London 7.20 pm. Chatham 8 55 p.m. Detroit Eastern time; 9 37 p m. Chicago 7 3 a.m. following morning, and St. Paul and Minneapolis same evening. Montreal, Portland and Old

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE MONTREAL and OTTAWA. Note-†Daily except Sunday. SSunday only City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station. THERE IS BY KIND OF PAIN OR ADDR. INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL THAT PAID-RILLER WILL NOT RE-

New Publications.

FOR SALE BY

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadway, St.Louis,[Me

BECKER, REV. WM., S.J.—Christlan-Education, or the Duties of Par-ents. Rendered from the German in-to English by a Priest of the Dio-cese of Cleveland, 12mo. 424 pages, Cloth, \$1.25 net.

BELLORD, RT. REV. JAMES, D.D.
—Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar
Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outlines of
Meditations. Extracted from the
Meditations of Dr. John Michael
Kroust, S.J., 18 mo. 1e and 180
pages. Cloth—. 40 net.

KUEMMEL KONRAD .-- In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray. 18mo. 136 pages. Cloth, spe-cial cover design.— .50.

HAMON, E., S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.— From the French. By Anna T. Sadlier. With the "Imprimatur" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis. 12mo. (310 pages) f Fine cloth, rilt title on cover and back, net \$1.

"... This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably."

(The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1872, No. 6.)

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN

should possess a copy of The Catholic Student's Manual Of Instructions and Prayers."

> For all seasonsof the Ecclesi-For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious. under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal. Canada
>
> It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences. Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year.
>
> 718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners, price 75 cents.

corners, price 75 cents. Published by

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

After a thorough analysis, and proof f its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending

COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

BUSINESS AS A VOCATION,

This title seems both attractive and practical, and coming to us on the pages of "Donahoe's Magazine" and over an article from the pen of an experimental special passing reference. Without stopping to consider Mr. Fitzpatrick's elaborate and instructive definitions and explanations of the nature of a vocation.—all of which applies generally to all vocations in life—we will come at once to his views concerning the entering of young men, or boys, into the great business, or commercial sphere. By what we quote it will be seen that he insists, in the first place, upon the importance of a youth securing all the education possible before going into the employ of a business house; also, upon the necessity for parents to carefully consider a boy's qualifications or any certain vocation. He shows how business men to-day seek, in prefere boys of ordinary natural ability and a great deal of industry, than boys of marked genius, but tazy. It is the worker who who wins, who will azy. It is he worker who who wins, whether in business, in law, in medicine, in mechanics, or on the farm. Success is more than half won by him who knows how to think and act, and utilize time. If this quality of industry is shown in the school boy. It is one of his strongest recommendations for a business position. Merchants are finding it to their advantage to seek graduates of the High School when in need of boys to learn the importance of a youth securing all the education possible before going into the employ of a business house; also, upon the necessity for parents to carefully consider a boy's qualifications and aptitudes, as well as his inclinations or any certain vocation. He shows how business men to-day seek, in preference, the youth of higher educational acquirements, and how miniature boys frequently squander their youth, and destroy their lives by being bound at an early age to a business firm.

Not the least important part of this article will be found to be Mr. Fitz-

to whom this appears an inconsistency.

'I know it to be true that many able and successful business men never attended high school, and I do not represent it by any means as a necessity to-day. It is true, however, that if these same successful men in years gone by were favored with such opportunities as are everywhere afforded to the young men of the present day, they would undoubtedly in the main be the first and most earnest to avail themselves of such helps for their future progress. I think you will agree with me that it is a serious undertaking to learn any kind of a business, trade, or profession. To plan one's life work intelligently can hardly be regarded as the province of a boy fourteen. fifteen, or sixteen years of age. There is such a thing as elective studies in High School and College, and many a boy is puzzled to know what to elect. When it comes, however, to the more difficult problem of applying the elective principle to the adoption of a particular pursuit for life, it calls for more serious thought and judgment. The average boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age, can hardly be expected to possess this.

'To take him from school during these years and also with well as a serious makes him with mithey with the serious means and head in the serious thought and judgment. The average boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age, can hardly be expected to possess this.

Degrees in Arts. Philosophy and Theo'ogy. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Private Rooms for Senior Students. .. Tally Equiped Laboratories. Practical Business Department. Terms: \$160 per Year.

A considerable consignment of Carpets for immediate needs. Orders are pouring in, and all customers can procure what they need in the line of CURTAINS, RUGS. DRAPERIES, ARTISTIC CARPETS and CARPET SQUARES, for the Floor.

Send for Calendar.