### LET US SPEAK OF 'v6.

"Who fears to speak of '98?" Here, in this Canada of ours, 'Neath freedom's eky, 'midst maple bowers.

Where liberty enchants the breeze And mocks the ghost of tyrannies, None fear to speak of '98!

"Who fears to speak of '98?" \* \* \* \* \* Within this vast and free demain,

In cities great, o'er western plain. From snow clad nurch and warmer zone We hear the answer, clarion tone, None fear to speak of '98!

Who then should speak of '98? \* \* \* \* \* No son of Irish exite brave Who, forced from home beyond the wave, Found in our dear Canadian land True freedom, peace and helping hand, Should fail to speak of '98.

With hearty, strong Canadian voice we join in earnest praise Of the men who fought for Ireland's cause in those historic days; Of the heroes brave who freely gave their blocd on bartle field For freedom sweet as we enjoy, and, liv-

From woodland deep, from mountain steep, from hamlet, village, town; From true Canadian Irish hearts, who fear no tyrant's frown -Who breathe the air of liberty, and,

ing, would not yield!

breathing, bless the State--Accends to day a sigh, a cheer, for the men of 98. GERALD JAMES.

Montreal June 14th, 1898.

## THE LATE MGR. CLEARY'S WILL.

### The Principal Portion of His Estate Goes to the Maintenance of Regiopolis College.

Some Bequests to Relations and Friends -A Characteristic and Interesting Document of a Grand Old Prelate.

THE will of the late Archbishop Cleary has been entered for probate, says the Kingston Freeman. His Grace's individual private estate consisted of the following:

Fifty two shares of capital stock in the Provincial Bunk of Ireland; tweive shares of capital stock of the Union Bank of Australia; one policy of life in surance in the Guardian Co., of England. £600 sterling; one policy of life insurance in the North British Co. of Edinburgh, \$15,000; one policy of life insurance in the North American Company, \$10,000; cash on deposit to his credit in Bank of British North America, King ston; sundry articles of personal property, such as library, pictures, silverware, paintings, horses, carriages, sleighs, etc.

The accounts of the diocese were kept in the Bank of Montreal. His Grace bequeathed to his brother Thomas Francis Cleary, Dublin, the sum of £150 sterling; to his brother William Stephen. of Melbourne, Australia, the sum of £150 sterling; Hannah Rose Littleton £150 sterling. The Archbishop expressly declares that he is under no pecuniary obligation to his relatives; that the preceding bequests ar solely in the spirit of brotherly affection and gener osity.

To his domestics be left the following bequests: To Miss Marv Mc Kinley,\$1,000; Bridget Maddigan \$50; Kate Jounston, \$50; Mary Ringer, \$25; Charles Diamond. \$50; James Nolan, sexton, \$50. With the exception of Miss McKinley's \$1 000, the above bequests were cancelled by

As a stipend for private Masses for the repose of his scul, £100 sterling was placed at the disposal of the executors. To Bishop Sheehan of Waterford, Ireland, £150 sterling for an anniversary high Mass from year to year in the Cathedral of Waterford, and to the Lord Abbot, Cistercian Monastery, Mount Mellery, Mass from year to year. Bishop Sheehan was also bequeathed £75 sterling for the purchase of a solid silver lamp to be hung in the sanctuary of the chapel of St. John's College, Waterford, with a short inscription thereon requesting prayers for his soul.

To Regiopolis College, to establish chairs, to wit: The Chair of Latin and Greek Classics and Ancient History \$30 000 was bequeathed, to be known as the "Chair Fund" to be held by the executors until the Trustees are appointed the trustees to consist of the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being, and the executors of the will. In | month's memory should be defrayed out case of their death or their refusal to act others should be elected by the choice of two-thirds of the clergy of the archdiocese. Those trustees are to invest the funds and keep them invested at all times, the interest to be used only, and exclusively applied towards the payment of the salaries of the Professors in Latin, Greek Classics, and in Ancient History, sacred and profane. He also stipulates \$5 000 in giving scholarships annually to the most deserving students in the foregoing classics. The above funds are to be exclusively devoted to the purposes stated and on no pretext to be applied to any other purpose. The above were bequeathed on the following conditions:

That the endowment in the sum of sixty thousand dollars (or its equivalent producing an annual income of at least \$2,400) of two other chairs in such school the other for the teaching of the various subjects pertaining to a commercial eduhave been provided and secured in man | trustees as specified; \$5,000 to be | Tickets 10 cents.

ner similar to that provided for the aid ment may be secured and that ŏ+<del>q+0+0+00+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+</del> no change or drafts on account of building expenses, repairs, estab lishment expenses, or for any purpose other than the maintenance of such two chairs can at any time be made upon such endowment directly or indirectly. And in order to assist in the providing of such endowment for such two additional chairs, the following funds are in dicated available for that purpose and strongly recommended that they be so applied: Certain property of Regiopolis College has been rented to the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at the annual rental of \$1,250, which rental will be sufficient to provide for the endowment of one of such two other chairs intended to be established in the said Regiopolis Col-1-ge School. There is now on deposit in the Molsons Bank at Smith's Falls a sum of

about \$20,000, being the residue of

moneys received fr. m the Hotel Dieu Sisters as a lump sum in commutation of one half of their rental for the Regiopolis property. The Bank of Montreal nolds \$11 000 in City of Kingston deben-The \$20 000 and \$11 000 is ex-

tures, which is the residue of certain money derived from the sale of lands devised by Bishop Macdonnell to be disposed of by his successors for the benefit of Regiopolie College, or in charity. The \$11 000 in debentures is bequeathed and to be dealt with by the trustees on the same terms and conditions as the "chair pected to be sufficient to endow the third of such intended chairs. In case the \$60,000 is not provided from other sources by the Archbishop, clergy and laity of the archdiocese, he authorizes the "chair fund" and "scholarship fund" to be cancelled and revoked, and that his executors do pay the said sum of \$30 (00), being the "chair und" and "senclarship fund," to Bishop Sheehan, of Waterford for the education of ecclesiastics in St John's College at that place, said ecclesiastical students to be approved by the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being. In case the endowment of the said chairs should he diverted or lost to any other use, so that either of them shall be substantially impaired, or should the Rector, or Principal, or Professors of the Chair of Greek or Latin Classics at any time cease to be priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston, then the trustees will be required to withhold payment of the income of the said "chair fund" until the amount taken, lost or diverted from such endowment shall have been ful.y restored, and the work of such chairs rendered thorough, or such Professors shall again be priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston as required; and should euch chairs continue diminished for a period of four years, or the Professors be not persons within the requirements above set forth, His Grace author zes that the trustees pay the said funds to Bishop Sheehan, of Waterford, or his successor in office, to be applied as set

The Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, is pequenthed \$2000 for the purpose of founding a burse, to be given as a pre mium equally between the most deserv ing graduates who have taken the course of Latin, Greek Classics. Ancient History, sacred and profane, and who snall proceed with their studies for the priestheod in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Snould Regiopolis fail to furnish those graduates the premium to ne given to ecclesiastics studying for the priesthood for the diocese of Kingston. The Cathedraticum due by the pricats schools, and otherwise provide the on the first o' August is to be collected material aids needful for effectually and and added to the \$5000 given for the scholarship fund.

Mr. James Switt was bequeathed the Archbishop's hers s, harness, sleigh, and five black bear robes as testimony of His Grace's friendship to him and his

His successor is bequeathed his carriage, pectoral cross and chain presented to him by Pope Leo XIII. on the day of his episcopal consecration, and also the crezier subsequently presented to him by His Holiness.

Vicar General Kelly will receive the Archbishop's English books and his per sonal library, his silver and silver placed ware, all his pictures, paintings etc., and all his manuscripts, except those which relate to the public affairs of the diocese. Father Neville will receive the Italian books. Books in other languages than English or Italian go to his successors in office. In case there should not be sufficient funds to meet all the bequests, it is provided that the money be kept £200 sterling for an anniversary high at interest until the amount is sufficient, with the exception of legacies to relatives and money for Masses, which shall be paid as soon as possible.

The Archbishop wanted it distinctly understood that the spontaneous sacrifice of a goodly share of his official revenue in favor of St. Mary's congregation, by demanding neither cathedraticum as Bishop or salary as local pastor during all the years of his episcopate, neither implied a renunciation of his rights nor prejudice to those of his successor; and for the purpose of asserting such rights as Bisnop and local pastor he directed that the expenses of his interment and of said parochial income, commonly called the palace fund, as had been done on the occasion of the death of his prede

The personal effects not disposed of go to Vicar General Kelly. Any portion of the money expended during his lifetime, for the purposes mentioned in the will, shall be can-

### THE CODICILS.

In a codicil marked "B," all the Archbishop's manuscripts were bequeathed to Rev. J. N. Neville.

Notwithstanding anything that has appeared to the contrary in former documents or wills, \$37,000 was bequeathed to Regiopolis College—\$2,000 to be paid (one for the teaching of literary and to the Sulpician congregation in Montscientific branches of knowledge apper- real in purchase of a free burse; \$30,000 takining to a university arts course, and to be devoted to the endowment of a chair in Regiopolis of Greek and Latin Classics and Ancient History, the encation in the practical forms suited to dowment to be transferred as soon after the exigencies of the present time shall his decease as convenient to three

ner similar to that provided for the aid applied to the founding of scholar fund of \$30 000 above given, or otherwise ships and for the distribution of so that the permanency of such endow money prizes among the most deserving pupils, that sum to be given to the same trustees. It was also directed that the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being shall always have the right to admit three boys to the benefit of education under this chair without payment of fees; \$11 000 in city of Kingston debentures were to be transferred to the trustees of Regiopolis College, being the proceeds of sale of land devised by the late Bishop McDonnell, to be dis pos doi by sale and applied to Regio-polis or to charity. The \$11 000 repre-sented half the sale of the lots. The deposit of \$25 000 in the Merchants' Bank is declared as the property of the Regiopolis College, being money received from the Hotel Dien in commutation for onehalf (\$1000 a year) of the stipulated rent of the old Regionolis building and grounds, the proceeds and profits of which must always be the property of the college.

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CAUTION

In codicil marked "C," the Arch bishop states that having bequeathed \$37,000 to Regiopolis he found, on examination of his private affairs, he was enabled to augment that bequest, and bequeathed \$8,000 more, making \$45,000 to be paid out of his personal asets to Regiopolis College, the prosperity of which he had very warmly at heart.

The executors of the Archbishop's will are Vicar-General Kelly and Mr. James Switt; the witnesses Archbishop Walsh and King Arnoldi. The will was drawn up at Caledonia Springs, the codicils being dated June 13, 1895.

# CATHOLICS AND THEIR PRESS

Some Catholics often express the idea that the conductors of the Catholic papers complain too much of the lack of support which they receive. We differ from these people. We hold that, as long as the cause exists the complaints rre quite justifiable. Therefore, we agree with our St. Louis, Mo., contemporary, Church Progress, when it says:

"There is no more characteristic evil of our times and country than irreligious, immoral and sectarian reading. This evil demands, as an antidote, extraordinary activity in circulating reading matter that is promotive of faith and virtue. As the most popular form of bad reading is the daily newspaper, and as we unfortunately do not possess any dailies in the English language, the most effectual antidote now in existence is the Catholic weekly. Nothing is more necessary for the salvation of souls. and nothing is more effective in build ing up and strengthening Catholic family and parish life, than the general circulation and reading of good Catholic weeklies. Every dollar expended in the circulation of such literature will save some soul from hell and add several dollars to the annual parish income. The clergy have altogether a special obligation and interest in this matter; a special obligation, for it is their most important duty to lead their flocks in the green pastures of truth and beside the still waters of charity and virtue; a special interest; for the more Catholic papers are read by their peor le, the more generous the support that they will receive in their endeavors to build and beautify churches, erect and equip people to take and read such a paper has any right to consider himself as a faithful paster of souls."

On other grounds the San Francisco Monitor puts forth the justness of its claim to the support of the Catholics of the city in which it is published. It

"Of course we cannot please every-body. We never fancied that we could, and we are not going to try to do it. We fancy that we have made a decided change in the standing of Catholics in this community during these late years. Time was, and not so very long ago, when Catholics and Catholic affairs were treated with abuse and fine scorn by a portion of the city press. Now there are seldom sneers for the "Pope's Irish," and miracles and indulgences are left severely alone. Which is better, to be abused or to be respectfully feared?

"But then you cannot please everybody. We are told that our bitterest crities are those who will not read the Monitor. It is hard to know how they can criticize a paper which they do not read. One objection is that the paper is aggressive in its policy. Well, may be it is—a little. But what would you have? Should the Catholics of this city meet and propose a vote of thanks to their anti-Catholic fellowtownspeople? Experience tells us that we are respected when we give back better than we get-not otherwise, and as long as such a state of things continues it is the best policy to be on the aggresaive."

### NEW INVENTIONS.

Mesers. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of patents recently granted by the United States to Canadian inventors: 605 382-Francis A. Brennan, Brock-

ville, Canada, motor. 605,221-Theophilis David, Corunna, Can., grappling hook. 605,181—William F. Glidden, Ingersoll,

Can., bicycle wheel belt. 605 435-James Jamieson, Hamilton, Can., sheet metal vehicle wheel tire. 605,298-William H. Perrin, Smith's

Falls, Can., sulky-plow. 605,189—Henry Schaake, New Westminster, Can, can ending or heading 605,365-Albert S. Weaver, Hamilton,

Can., bicycle. THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000

# SOME NOTES ON EDUCATION.

M. BERTHELOT, the famous French scientist, makes a plea for less study. He

says that children in school should have twice as much play as they have now; with a radical change in the character of their studies.

In an address recently delivered before a scientific body in Paris M. Berthelot said millions of france are wasted every year in pouring learning into sieves.

According to the educational method in vogue," said Berthelot. "most of the education goes in at one end and out at the other without leaving any other impression than mental disgust for further education. What education needs to do is to cast aside at once that iniquitous institution called 'weekly examination,' which compels the pupil to cram, cram, cram. In its place should be established a system of interesting eson pupil's mind in particular studies by pointing out to him how he indiviunally has a permanent interest in pur suing them, and then give the pupil plenty of leisure to think over what has been told him.

There are entirely too many subjects being taught." says Berthelot, in con-clusion. "Reduce the number of subjects of study, shorten the hours, and if we are to have examinations let them be as brief and as far apart as possible."

When Catholics refer to the injustice frequently practiced by officials of public schools, says the Church News, they are accused of being opposed to the education of the masses.

Of course no really well-informed man will make such an egregious blunder, in | truth. view of the fact that public schools were first instituted by Catholics, and because it is well known that as soon as a Catholic church is erected a parochial school is established.

The Providence Visitor, says our Washington contemporary, refers to one of the most infamous outrages yet perpetrated in the public schools. At a recent spelling test sent to all the scholars of the grammar grade in Providence the following sentence oc curred: "The Spanish priests tried to persuade Commodore Dewey to enter a mined bay."

This is one of the most deliberately planned insults yet offered to Catholics through the public schools, and those who formulated it evidently were fully aware of the outrage they were committing; and after having poured the for themselves in oase they were called | ment.

o any account by an outraged public. and the same of th Phey desired to create the impression that Spanish priests were no better than assassins, leaving the children to infer that all priests were the same. Having prepared the poison to be administered they set to work to arrange a defence for themselves. And the next sentence was: "They were compelled to acquiesce in a matter which they did not think just."

> The offices of public school superintendent and teacher are sacred trusts. and should only be filled with men and women of the most undoubted integrity, who are known for their fitness for the positions, and especially for their love of truth. To eliminate from this matter to Catholics, the fact that there is no our globe. Under the tremendous pressproof what ever that the priests of Manila tried to deceive Admiral Dewey should have deterred the school authorities from giving a sentence to be spelled that contains a falsehood.

> The man who poisons a spring is ever regarded as a moneter. What must be thought of the one who poisons the minds of the young? This is just what was done by the school officials of Providence, who unquestionably wished to create a prejudice against Catholics, and to do so used the most contemptible instilling of a trustful hope in the mercimethods,

Although Catholics support their own schools, they pay taxes to help maintain | St. Louis. the public schools, and are entitled to just as fair treatment as are non-Catholics. This they do not always re-

Providence is not the only city in which the public schools are sometimes used to create prejudice against Catholics. We have frequently heard of public school teachers giving expression to remarks insulting to Catholics and in the presence of Catholic pupils. It is always unkind and ungentlemanly to wound the feelings of others, but the unpleasant thoughts created by such remarks are by no means so objectionable as the injury done to the cause of

Catholics have no favors to ask, but should demand precisely the same consideration awarded non-Catholics. We fortunately have no union of Church and State, and it is the duty of every official to labor that men of all creeds be treat ed impartially.

The public school teacher who uses his or her position to create prejudice should be summarily dismissed. It would not be necessary to make many dismissals before the custom of using the public schools for such purposes would be abandoned.

A correspondent to the Chicago Citiz in ays: There is a movement among the Germans of the United States to get the German language more generally taught in our public schools. The National German Teachers' Association, organized poison into the brains of the pupils they in 1870, with headquarters in Milproceeded to prepare a means of escape | waukee, are the champions of the move-

# OUR REVIEWER.

library as long as the world revolves,for there is now scarcely a possibility of fruitfully carrying on the work of God. any such catastrophe overtaking litera- rich or pocr. and is as valuable to the No priest who neglects to encourage his ture as was the case with the great scholar as those not blessed with colture as was the case with the great legiste degrees after their names.

Alexandrian library—but even among "Truth Triumphant" is issued by the these great books there are compara- Office of Catholic Publications, which tively few which carry within them- | which has offices in all the leading cities selves the means of interpreting to all intellects that which it is their endeavor to teach. In nearly all instances some especial effort or training in scholarship, technical, scientific, archicological, theological or otherwise, is a necess. ry concomitant to a complete understanding. In these circumstances, to the layman, a fairly liberal education would be necessary to an appreciation of, say, the "Anatomy of Melancholy," but when it comes to the mysteries of religion, faith in the stupendous chapters of Genesis or the divine revelations of John, faith in the miraculous age of the Saviour and the succeeding ages when the Bishop of Rome was known as His Vicar; faith in the doctrines and the articles of faith propounded by the Church-then it is that the mere layman is most in need of instruction. From the pulpit and in the confessional the words of faith and truth continually go torth; but even after this there may be an opening found for a permanent instruction in the shape of a book. A book suited particularly for the laity has just been published, and it is written for the laity, never in its language lessening the importance of the subject on which it treats, but still done in language so thoroughly simple as to be understood by even young people in their teens, on whom indeed it should leave a deep impression for good.

Such a book has just been published under the title of "Truth Triumphant." It would be difficult in a short article to review the immense amount of work covered in this volume. Perhaps a word from the preface will assist in this matter: "The teaching of the Catholic faith, which produced saints, martyrs and confessors of the faith in every age, are herein set forth in a most lucid and instructive manner, in the comprehensive expositions of that elequent and learned French ecclesiastic, Mgr. De Segur, whose name is the synonym of piety and learning, and whose celebrated treatise on Holy Communion, because of its excellence, was personally distributed by Pope Pius IX. to the priests of Rome. Every Catholic who is truly devoted to the faith of his fathers will find in this volume the means either of enlightening or confounding its opponents. as the case may require. The authorities whom the author has

sued under the imprimatur of Arch bishop Corrigan of New York. Among the otner high dignitaries of the Church There are many great books in the world, books that will live in memory or San Artesia. The Albany, Los Angeles, Natchez, Cleveland, books that will live in memory or San Artesia. San Antonio, Toronto, Sioux Falls, Sacramento Duluth. It is a book that should be in every Catholic household, of the United States.

> Perhaps the best way to review a book is, after careful reading, to analyze the feelings the reading has given rise to. The merit of a book may not always be in the excellence of its syntactical con struction. It may be deep enough and impressive enough to be able to avoid the fioriture of rhetoric, while at the same time it carries conviction or peace or a study of conscience as straight to the human heart as will the blast of Gabriel's triumpet strike in human ears on the last great day. It is just such a little book we have to deal with now, and its title page carries the simple and awful triplicate of words— "Beyond the Grave." Not a man, not a beast, not a bird or an insect that flies through God's blessed air, not a fish that swims in the sea, not a slimy thing that crawls on the earth, not anything with heaven given life, that has not an instructive knowledge of death, come it soon or late. Enoch or Elias might possibly tell us in the flash what the great mystery of "beyond the grave" is but that is not to be hoped for, for the Son of Man even, Himself, passed through the ordeal of a shameful death for love of men, and it is in the thought of His glorious resurrection that the sting of death is taken away from us, and the victory of the grave is lost in the pointing of the angelic finger, which says—"Beyond." The book is written by the Rev. E

Hamon, S.J., and translated by Auna T. Sadlier, a facile author in the French and a worthy interpreter in the English. The work deals in a bright and hopeful manner with what is usually called the dread subject of death.

In other ways the little book, if not what might be called controversial, is argumentative, in the proving of beliefs, the possibilities of which have been doubted and discussed by non Catholics. For instance, taking a phrase from St Augustine: "The beauty of this world shall perish in a universal conflagration," etc, a chapter is devoted to s modern scientific view of the possibility of a confligration of the world, in which the following quotation is used:

"Revelation proclaims the end of the world by the conflagration of the earth, the confusion of the powers of the followed in explaining Catholic heavens and the fall of the stars, at a truth are, generally speaking, the fall which is known to God alone. Fathers of the Church and her recognitions of the Church and her recognitions. ticular system, but simply follows the are capable of many interpretations. In should insist upon having what they teaching and tradition of Mother former times many Catholic comments ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations. The comments of this paper desiring to buy the columns and tradition of Mother former times many Catholic comments ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

taught that they lending hypotheses are laid down which appear aufficiently probable. They give firstly examples of temporary conflagrations in the stars, called occasional. Do these hitherto opaque bodies unite after some explosion of internal gases which have caught fire at the surface? Or, according to the mechanical theory of heat, are they brought to this luminous incandescence by a violent collision with other opaque bodies? Is it then so extraordinary to believe that the earth might be exposed to this kind of combustion? God, who directs at His will the course of the stars, can also change it at His will, and give an impetus to one or more of these heaven. all intentional or unintentional insult ly bodies, in order to hurl them against ure brought to hear upon the earth's crust by the shock, volcanoes or interior reservoirs of gas, petroleum and other inflammable substances might suddenly

> upon the earth. On the whole the object of the book is not to be scientifically argumentative or clerically dogmatic. Its mission really is one of peace, quietness, faith, and the ful beneficence of the Author of All Good.

burst in great numbers, and add their fires to those already kindled by the col-

lision, which would certainly be suffi-

cient to consume by fire everything

Tne book is published by B. Herder,

#### TRUST AND LOVE.

BY EDWARD WILDUR MASON, IN THE "AVE MARIA."

When Noah entered in the blessed ark, And with him of all creatures two and

two, Twin graces, Trust and Love, their radiance threw

Around that home,—a solitary mark Of mercy, mid the deluge deep and dark, Wrath universal, that creation slew. Thus, through the stormy winds, the

lunar bark Shines peaceful, floating in her sea of blue. s he in God, so did in him confide,

Within that safety ark, each living thing. So the sweet dove, sent forth, return'd

and hied Again, the olive-branch of peace to bring; Then sped away, trusting that love would

guide To her her mate with an unerring wing.



Jollity and exhuberant health are a pro-verbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble

is always augming doesn't have any trouble with his digestion. It has been said that laughing makes people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

It is impossible to estimate the tremendous influence of health upon human character. A man with a headache will not be in a happy contented frame of mot be in a happy, contented frame of mind. A man who suffers from a weak stomach and an impaired digestion will sit and grumble through the best meal ever prepared. A bilious man who is not a bore, is deserving of a place in a museum A nervous man who is not petulent and fault-finding is a curiosity. All these conditions lead to grave diseases, when the ditions lead to grave diseases, when he victim becomes not only disagreeable, but dependent as well. A wise wife will realize that while the old saying that a "man's heart is in his stomach," is not literally true, it is a fact that his stomach sweeters or sours his character according as it is healthy or unhealthy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of medicines for the conditions described. It makes tor the conditions described. It makes the weak stomach strong, the impaired digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and tones the nerves. It tears down half-dead, mert tissues and replaces them with the firm muscular tissues of health. It builds new and healthy nerve fibres and brain cells.

and healthy nerve fibres and brain cells. It dissipates nervousness and melaucholy and imparts mental elasticity and contage. It is the best of all known medicines for nervous disorders.

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co. Nebr. "I suffered for years and could not find relief until I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I suffered with constipation and torpidity of liver which resulted in irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I had only taken one bottle when I found great relief. The medicine has effected a permanent cure."

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