

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

THE SUBJECT OF A MASTERLY DELIVERANCE BY BISHOP FOLEY,

IN ANSWER TO ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO HIS LORDSHIP BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE CATHOLIC TEACHERS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

On Sunday, the 31st May, the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, the new Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was made the recipient of many addresses on the occasion of his consecration, which was held in the Cathedral at Carlow. Among those present were a number of Christian Brothers and Catholic National teachers of the diocese. His Lordship, on rising to reply, received an ovation. He said: The Irish nation stands out conspicuous among the peoples of the world, but all the while the mighty hand and the outstretched arm of Divine Providence were and are being put forth to save from the awful wreck the immortal spirit within. Notwithstanding her chequered history, blurred as it is by the brutal hand of Albion's boasted sons, our country stands before the world to-day bearing upon her brow all the marks and tokens of "a chosen generation," "a purchased people," "a people whose aims, hopes and aspirations are illumined with light from above, a light which God grant may never fail them until they be changed into the fruition of blessed sight. (Loud applause.) It is this radiant light of Catholic faith that casts such a halo around me in your eyes to-day, and as the setting sun bathes in gorgeous gold the barren slopes of the neighboring hills, so this luminary of yours imparts to me a brightness which compels you to see in my very weakness a promise of power and efficiency that can never ungratefully be realized. I feel deeply grateful to you, gentlemen, and can only say in conclusion that

YOUR PRINCELY GIFT will abide with me for many a day, not merely as a memorial of your splendid generosity, but also as a strong stimulus to do what in me lies to earn and retain the affectionate respect and esteem of such a noble-hearted people. (Applause.) And now, having spoken thus far, by way of reply to those who are responsible for the very eloquent address and elaborate gift which have been presented to me by the people of Carlow and the surrounding district, I pass on, to thank the good Brothers of the Christian Schools and the representatives of the Catholic National Teachers throughout the diocese for the very kind and flattering terms in which they have come here to greet me, on the threshold of my episcopal career, and to assure me of their hearty good wishes, respect and esteem. Speaking as I am in the very town where I have spent more than half my life in the work of learning and teaching, it can hardly be necessary for me to state that no interest lies nearer to my heart than

THE GREAT AND PARAMOUNT INTEREST of the proper education of the youthful mind and heart. (Hear, hear.) A Christian Bishop would be unworthy of the name were he not prepared to devote himself heart and soul to the sacred cause of education. For what is education, as we understand it, but the due preparation of the individual for the future that is before him? What is education but the gradual evolution of all those latent capacities that make for, and the effectual restraining of all those propensities which are calculated to tell against the success of the child in its future career? What is education but the means—the only possible but all powerful means—whereby one is enabled to enter into possession of those goods, temporal and eternal, which Providence intended that he should secure and enjoy? What is education but the aggregate of all those influences, physical, mental, moral, and religious, which give growth and grit and consistency to the texture of

THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER, which educate and train to the highest perfection of which they are capable the several senses and faculties, and impart to the individual an inward strength and power whereby he may clearly know and officially do his duty to himself, his family, his country and his God. (Loud applause.) Such being the scope and aim of education, it manifestly must needs be both secular and religious. If there be a God above us, if the eternal years await us in the world beyond the grave, and if our condition there depends, as we know it does, upon our conduct here, it is plain that the religious element in education is as far above the merely secular as Heaven is above earth. (Applause.) Hence I am deeply gratified to find that not only the good Brothers of the Christian Schools, whose very *raison d'être* is religious teaching, tone, and atmosphere, but also the representatives of the Catholic National Teachers of the whole diocese, emphatically proclaim in their address to-day that "the religious education of the children shall always receive our first and most earnest attention." (Applause.) I am specially pleased, I say, with the spontaneous and outspoken expression of determination on the part of

THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL TEACHERS OF THE DIOCESE to do their duty in this respect, for it appears to me that this declaration, coming from the representatives of the Catholic Teachers of such an extensive diocese, ought to have the effect of inducing certain representative men in the teacher's organization to pause before giving expression to views, in their representative capacity, which they have no right to assume are anything like extensively entertained by the teachers throughout the country. (Applause.) I feel that I ought not to detain you any longer. (Applause.) I might go on to say something of educational systems and methods, but the discussion of such topics would take me too far afield and doubtless tempt me into the expression of views that would be open to controversy. I have already said sufficient to

mark the importance—the enormous importance—of the work of education, and consequently the consideration to which all those who properly performed such work are unquestionably entitled. Unfortunately, in most countries, the educational machinery is more or less out of gear. In this country

WE HAVE BEEN STRUGGLING HARD, especially for the past few years, to repair some of the most glaring defects in the educational machinery. We have nothing like a graduated system of education at all, and judging from the latest attempt which has been made by the responsible Government of the day to get over the deadlock that has occurred in connection with the schools of the Christian Brothers, there does not seem to be the slightest ground to hope that anything further is going to be done in this fundamental matter of primary education. (Hear, hear.) To-day we are confronted with a Government who have been returned to office with the strongest protestations from its leading members in favour of religious teaching and freedom of conscience, and the only attempt they make to fulfil their promises, as far as this country is concerned, comes to us in the shape of

A MISERABLE PITTANCE unredeemed by the smallest shred of a safeguard for the individual conscience. (Loud applause.) The very party to whom we are indebted for a very efficient safeguard as far as the schools in connection with the Intermediate Board are concerned, for some reason which it is impossible to fathom, decline to grant any such safeguard when it is much more stringently needed in the primary schools of the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Balfour is very ready with motives, but very weak with reasons to justify his efforts at statesmanship. (Applause.) "If you don't take this you'll get nothing" may be very well as a motive, but surely statesmen are not exempt from the common necessity under which ordinary men lie of being able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. (Loud applause.) I feel deeply grateful, gentlemen, for your thoughtful kindness in approaching me to-day with such marked evidence of the high estimate which you have been good enough to form of me, and I trust that the friendly relations so auspiciously begun may be maintained and strengthened by the coming years. (Renewed applause.)

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank took place at noon on Wednesday, June 17th, the Honorable Alphonse Desjardins in the chair. Among those present were: Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Vice President; A. L. de Martigny, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme, Adolphe Roy, J. E. Beaudry, J. P. Lebel, Odilon Beauchemin, H. Laport, Thomas Gauthier, A. Larose, Lucien Huot, Hubert Desjardins, Michael Guerin, Chas. Desmarreau.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Balance to the credit of Profit and Loss Account on the 31st of May, 1895', 'Net profits of the year ended 30th May, 1896', 'Appropriated as follows: Dividend of 34 per cent. paid on the 1st of December, 1895', etc.

The hopes we expressed last year for a turn of affairs more favorable to the Bank have not been realized, owing to well known financial events which for some time past have affected more particularly the class of business men from among whom we recruit our clients. The result has been that it has been necessary for us to exercise redoubled foresight, to keep a strict check on the extent of our operations, and in consequence to lessen our sources of profit.

In consequence of competition which left no margin for reasonable profit, we decided in the course of the year to close several of our branches, and thus liquidations were brought about which also resulted in the reduction of our profits for the year. During the period of difficulty we have just passed through, your Directors have applied themselves with energy to safeguard and maintain the credit of the Bank, while at the same time taking the steps necessary to enable the Bank to continue to render the services it has rendered in past years to commerce, which counts more particularly upon it. As you have already been informed, Mr. A. L. de Martigny has resigned his position as Manager, although he continues to be interested in the administration of the Bank as Director. We sincerely regret to have to record the death of Mr. Joel Leduc, one of our Directors, which took place during the past year. Mr. Leduc, during the years that he served on the Board of Directors, gave the Bank the benefit of his long experience, and showed a devotion for its interests which has always been keenly appreciated by his colleagues. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. N. Ducharme, who is well and honorably known in the business world. The Directors have to congratulate themselves on the activity and prudence displayed by your new cashier during this trying period, and we have pleasure in stating that during the last few months there has been a marked return

Advertisement for 'USE SURPRISE SOAP' featuring 'Best for Wash Day' and 'Best for Every Day' claims. Includes the text 'For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best'.

of confidence, which has had a favorable influence upon the general movement of the business of the Bank. The Head Office, the various branches and agencies of the Bank have been regularly inspected, and your Directors feel it their duty to bear witness to the zeal and intelligence with which the Cashier and the other officers have fulfilled the duties entrusted to them. The whole respectfully submitted. (Signed), ALPH. DESJARDINS, President.

General Balance Sheet of the Jacques Cartier Bank on the 30th of May, 1896. LIABILITIES. Notes of the Bank in circulation \$381,267 00. Deposits bearing interest \$1,761,959 94. Deposits not bearing interest 309,552 89. Due to other Banks in Canada, daily exchange 1,059 92. Due to correspondents of the Bank abroad 50,471 60. Total liabilities \$2,504,331 35.

ASSETS. Specie \$19,219 56. Dominion notes 141,601 00. Deposit with the Dominion Government in guarantee of circulation 20,288 47. Notes and cheques of other Banks 182,402 06. Due from other Banks in Canada 24,804 15. Due from other Banks in Europe and the United States 33,551 17. Call loans on shares and debentures 218,747 82. Total assets \$640,614 23.

TANCREDE BIENVENU, Cashier. Proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, that the report of the Directors and the general statement just read be adopted and published for the information of the shareholders.—Carried. On the motion of the Vice-President, Mr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Dumont Laviolette, Messrs. L. J. O. Beauchemin and A. Larose were requested to act as scrutineers, and the election of Directors was proceeded with. After the ballots had been counted, the following gentlemen were declared elected as the Board of Directors:—Hon. Alp. Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, A. L. de Martigny, Dumont Laviolette and G. N. Ducharme. Proposed by Mr. L. J. O. Beauchemin, and seconded by Mr. Michael Guerin and carried, that the thanks of this meeting be voted to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Bank for the attention they have given to the interests of the institution. On the proposition of Mr. Adolphe Roy, seconded by Mr. Chs. Desmarreau, it was agreed that the thanks of this meeting are voted to the Cashier, the Inspector, and the other officers of the Bank for the services they have rendered during the past year. On the motion of Mr. A. de Martigny, seconded by Mr. G. N. Ducharme, thanks were voted to the scrutineers and the meeting was declared closed. (Signed), ALPH. DESJARDINS, President. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Manager. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Hon. Alp. Desjardins and Mr. A. S. Hamelin were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively. PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

Fighting the Cattle Bill.

The Canadian Gazette (Eng.) says, in its last issue, that "it was only after seven hours of persistent fighting that Mr. Long, with all his big Ministerial battalions behind him, was able to force through the Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday his little Bill of two clauses for the permanent exclusion of imported cattle. In the first division 202 Ministerialists responded to the call from the Treasury bench to go into the division lobby in favour of the Bill; before the end came the number had dwindled away to 105. How far this falling away of the majority was due to a realisation, even among the professed champions of the distressed British farmer, of the superfluity of the Bill, and how far it was due to the feeling of what Sir Howard Vincent called 'repugnance at the idea of treating the Colonies as foreign countries in this age of closer inter-Imperial unity, we will not attempt to decide. The Colonial Secretary was conspicuous by his absence from the House during the whole of the debate, though he was said to be within hearing of the division bells; he wished to respond to their summons. Some members complained of this absence. We, on the contrary, feel grateful for it. A Minister could not fairly be expected, upon so comparatively minor a question of British politics, to openly sever himself from the conduct

of a colleague on a matter especially affecting that colleague's department; but by deliberately abstaining from all part in the discussion, Mr. Chamberlain may be said to have gone as far as he could in dissociating himself from a course of action so hostile in principle and in fact to the movement for the closer political and commercial relations of the Empire as a whole, of which he has made himself the chief spokesman. The opponents of the Bill were to be found on both sides of the House. They had an easy task in riddling it with fact and argument. The East Anglian members showed that the Bill meant ruin to an agricultural industry, which, in Norfolk, Suffolk and other east-coast counties, employs more labor than any other branch of farming except alone hop-growing. The representatives of Aberdeenshire, Kircaldineshire, and Fifeshire, and of the ports all down the east coast, joined in the protest against this death blow to a flourishing Colonial industry and showed that whereas the cattle they now have to buy cost on an average 24 a head more than the Canadian stores they used to import, there is no comparison, especially in the case of Irish stores, on the ground of healthiness and general utility. The consumer speaking through a Lancashire Ministerialist, protested against this permanent wall of exclusion against a healthy food supply, and Imperialists

such as Sir George Baden Powell and Sir Howard Vincent on the Ministerial side, and Mr. Bryce and Mr. Sydney Eaxton on the front Opposition bench, expressed their concern at so wanton a violation of the principle of inter-Imperial sympathy and co-operation. Canada might have expected that, seeing his Canadian experience and Canadian sympathies, General Laurier would have thrown himself heartily into this support of the Imperial principle; but, thinking of his Welsh constituents, he preferred to make a foolishly exaggerated lament over the supposed horrors of the live cattle trade. Whatever may have been the case in the past, there is now, as often-quoted statistics show, no possible ground for any such allegations against the trade as now conducted. Mr. Long had really nothing new to say to these attacks. "I am for the British farmer," he said, in effect. "The British farmer wants this cattle-breeding business, and he shall have it." Of course, as Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Long is quite entitled to speak in this provincial way; but one might have expected that, in view of the Colonial interests at stake, and the urgent Colonial protests which have been made against the measure, some Minister capable of taking a wider view of the question might have favoured the House with his attendance and opinion. It does not appear well for the closer relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies that the Treasury Bench should for the greater part of the evening have been deserted by all but the spokesman of the one department to whose action strong Colonial objection has been taken. The Bill now stands for third reading with all its objectionable features intact, and it will no doubt pass through the House of Lords without difficulty, but Canadians cannot forget that on this to them most vital matter British Ministers have shown an utter inability to approach the question in a broad Imperial spirit. No one would blame them for their decision to persevere in the Bill if some proper regard had only been paid to the grave Colonial objections raised to their action. Colonial representations are entitled to more considerate treatment.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early application for their summer excursions as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Berthel, Rosses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis.

The above can now be arranged for with societies, clubs, military and other organizations. The Trip is as follows: Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about 7:30 p.m. for Lake St. Louis, where the "Duchess of York," a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying capacity of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight cruise through Lake St. Louis and return to Lac Beauport in time to reach Montreal by special train at 11:30 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be on an application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired. For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 188 St. James Street, or to D. O. Poirer, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, \$9.00 p.m., \$8.50 p.m. Portland, \$9.00 p.m., \$8.50 p.m. New York, \$8.00 p.m., \$7.50 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, \$8.20 p.m., \$7.70 p.m. St. Paul, Minn., \$8.40 p.m., \$7.90 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9.20 p.m. Ste. Anne's, Vancouver, etc., \$8.20 p.m., \$7.70 p.m. St. John's, \$8.00 p.m., \$7.50 p.m. Leave Bonaventure Station for Quebec, \$8.10 p.m., \$7.60 p.m. \$10.30 p.m. Juliette, Ste. Riviere, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Lechate, \$8.30 p.m., \$7.80 p.m. St. John's, \$8.20 p.m., \$7.70 p.m. St. Jerome, \$8.30 p.m., \$7.80 p.m. St. Agathe and LaSalle, \$7.30 p.m., \$6.80 p.m. \$8.20 p.m., \$7.70 p.m. \$8.20 p.m., \$7.70 p.m. Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3 p.m. Daily except Saturdays. Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown as Parlor and sleeping cars, a Saturday only. (Sundays only.) (a) Except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office, 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

HARD AT WORK EVERY DAY! Paine's Celery Compound Renewed His Life.

Farmer Smye says: "I Am a Living Witness."

Mr. George J. Smye, farmer, of Sheffield, Ont., writes as follows: "It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your Compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on my elbows and knees that I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. Any one may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbours around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

The proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound have on file thousands of such strong and convincing testimonials from the best people in Canada. No other medicine in the world could have met the requirements of Mr. Smye as Paine's Celery Compound did. Sufferings such as Mr. Smye endured are not conquered by the common sarsaparilla, the nerves and pills that are presented to

WHAT IS ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER? It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other persons of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie. I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable gloss and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, extremely calculated to impart nourishment to the scalp, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this point of view. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age. D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Montreal, December 7th, 1895. Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois. I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original coloring of the hair, and softens and soothes it at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exert in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its life. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age. G. DESROSIERES, M. D. St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1896.

WHEN IN DOUBT REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY GO TO BISHOP'S 169 St. James St. ESTABLISHED 1864 C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of Blouin. Office, 647 MONTREAL. GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS & AND CONFECTORS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS. TELEPHONE 2895.