

gether are even now being dissolved, and it is stated that even Alderman Bell of Toronto, one of the Equal Rights candidates, who bitterly denounced both Conservatives and Reformers during the campaign, has made up his mind and agreed to return to the Conservative fold.

The intelligent voters of the Province could not but see how shallow was the pretence that these men were demanding in reality equal rights for all. The manifesto in which they declared their opposition to Separate schools in Ontario, basing their demand on the presumption that Quebec would leave the Separate schools of that Province intact, was sufficient to demonstrate the shallowness of their professions; and Mr. Mercier's plain declaration that the abolition of Separate schools in Ontario would probably be followed by the abolition of the Protestant school system of Quebec, gave food for reflection to the people of Ontario, and certainly contributed, to the utter rout of the fanatics.

There is no doubt that as a distinct party the Equal Righters are disintegrating, and no patriotic Canadian will regret the day when it shall be finally laid in its tomb.

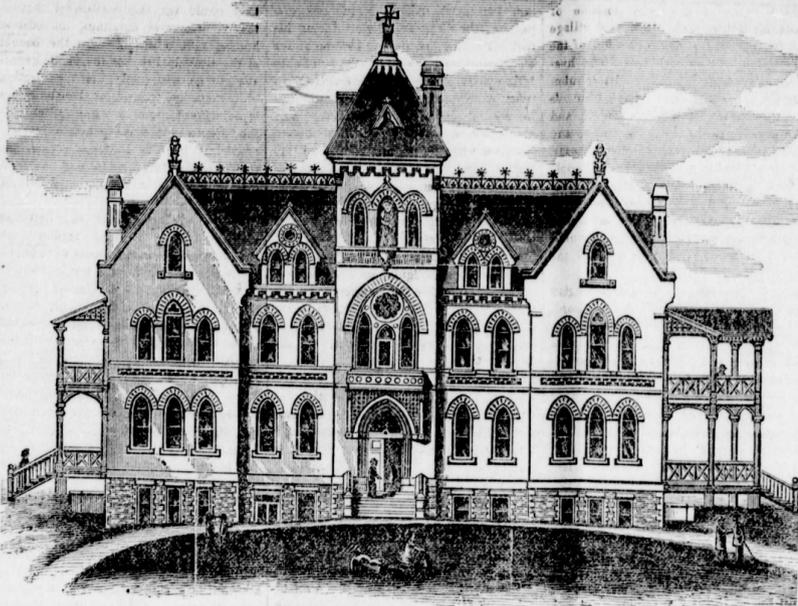
MR. STANLEY ON CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

Henry M. Stanley, in his new book, "In Darkest Africa," thus speaks of Cardinal Lavigerie's crusade against the slave trade:

"It is just such a scheme as might have been expected from men who applauded Gordon when he set out with a white wand and six followers to rescue all the garrisons of the Sudan, a task which 14,000 of his countrymen, under one of the most skilful English generals, would have found impossible at this date. We pride ourselves upon being practical and sensible men, and yet every now and then let some enthusiast—whether Gladstone, Gordon, Lavigerie or another—speak, and a wave of Quixotism spreads over many lands. The last thing heard in connection with this mad project is that a band of one hundred Swedes, who have subscribed \$25 each, are about to sail to some part of Africa, and proceed to Tanganyika to commence ostentatiously the extirpation of the Arab slave trade, but in reality to commit suicide."

We have no thought of depreciating Mr. Stanley's energy of character and his powers of observation, and we trust that his labors on the dark continent may be in the end productive of much good; yet we cannot think that the supreme indifference which he has displayed in regard to the lives of the natives he encountered entitles him to be regarded as a humanitarian. Unnecessarily, and without compunction, he has always been ready to declare war upon the tribes whom he encountered, and to shoot down the poor natives, apparently with no other purpose than to exhibit his strength. The sufferings he endured during his expedition would seem to be a retribution for the cruelties which he at times perpetrated, and which almost put him on a par with the Arab slave-dealers themselves. Cardinal Lavigerie aims at getting the great powers to grapple with the evil in its huge proportions, but that is no reason why he should discountenance his successful efforts to better the condition of the blacks in the more limited sphere in which, with the means at his command, he is at present able to operate. If every individual would do all in his power for the same object, much would be effected. No more than this can be expected from any one.

The Cardinal does not go about his work with his eyes shut. He has had experience in Africa quite equal, if not superior, to that of Mr. Stanley, though their operations did not cover exactly the same ground. The Cardinal has been Bishop of Algiers since 1866, and in his missionary work he frequently penetrated into the interior of the continent, and with the Congo country, the Sahara and the Sudan, he is also well acquainted, as he labored in these parts at the request of Pope Pius IX. He placed permanent missionaries in these parts, a number of whom were martyred by the wild and fanatical tribes which dwell there. Other missionaries, however, were not wanting to take up the work, and there are now in the Congo district a dozen successful stations, with about thirty three priests. In four or five villages the inhabitants are all Catholics, and are well supplied with schools and even orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions, which Catholics are so always anxious to erect where they see necessity for them. There are two missions as far inland as Lakes Tanganyika and Nyanza, and with the working of all these the Cardinal is perfectly acquainted. He knows from personal observation the horrors of the slave trade, so that Mr. Stanley may well be astray in characterizing his labors as Quixotic. It is to the Cardinal's crusade, and not to Mr. Stanley's representations, that humanity is indebted for the recent meeting of the anti-slavery conference, which we may hope will have practical results, as the attention of the various European powers has been so strongly directed to the cruelties practiced by the Arab dealers. It was he who stirred up public opinion in England, France, Belgium and Austria against the infamous traffic, but we do not learn that he has proposed anything which is not feasible. He proposes that the powers of Europe and his own volunteers establish garrisons in desirable



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

localities for the purpose of preventing slave hunting excursions, and, even though this course should not succeed at once in totally destroying the slave-trade, it will certainly, if carried out, confine it to very limited proportions, and just as the consensus of civilized nations has within a reasonably short period put an end to piracy and the slave-trade at sea, we have no doubt that Cardinal Lavigerie's plan will in due time extirpate the inland slave traffic also.

We may add that the Cardinal has not been neglecting moral means for the accomplishment of his benevolent purposes. He has ransomed numbers of juvenile slaves, whom he is educating, and into whom he is instilling carefully the principles of Christian morals, that they may become missionaries for the education of their brethren in the interior. Surely such efforts are not so Quixotic as Mr. Stanley represents them to be. The very fact that he represents Mr. Gladstone and the Cardinal as simple enthusiasts alike will be enough to convince most people that he speaks more from impulse than from well-grounded and thoughtful conviction.

It is estimated that the number of victims annually slain in the prosecution of the slave traffic amounts to 400,000. It is clear, then, that the evil which has to be met is a gigantic one, and wherever there can be effected some amelioration, even to a limited extent, there is so much done for suffering mankind. Cardinal Lavigerie aims at getting the great powers to grapple with the evil in its huge proportions, but that is no reason why he should discountenance his successful efforts to better the condition of the blacks in the more limited sphere in which, with the means at his command, he is at present able to operate. If every individual would do all in his power for the same object, much would be effected. No more than this can be expected from any one.

MR. FITZPATRICK AND MR. COSTIGAN.

EDITOR JOURNAL: In your issue of 20th inst., there appeared in your telegraphic column an erroneous statement which you will kindly allow me to correct. The despatch in question says: "Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who is about to be sworn in as president of the council in the Quebec cabinet, is believed to be the first Irish land leaser to become a minister of the crown in the Queen's dominions." On the contrary, that honor belongs to the Hon. John Costigan, Dominion minister of inland revenue. Nine ten years ago, on the occasion of the public organization of the Quebec branch of the Irish Land League, Mr. Costigan, on the invitation of that body, left his parliamentary duties in Ottawa, travelled to Quebec and addressed the immense assemblage present in the music hall in that city, then and there declaring his adherence to the principles of Davitt and Parnell, a declaration which he has since faithfully observed, in word and action, as well to the Land League as to his successor the Irish National League. Nor were those principles then so popular as they have since become. In fact many good people were inclined to look upon the movement with suspicion. I do not pen these remarks in the spirit of disparagement of my friend Mr. Fitzpatrick. I have had the pleasure of that gentleman's friendship for many years, and I know him well enough to say of him that he himself would be the first to acknowledge the correctness of what I here assert. Yours truly, A. QUÉBECER.

Ottawa, 21st August, 1890.

It is said that the Archbishops of the United States, who recently met in Boston, are about to petition the Holy Father to confer the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop Keane, of St. Louis, on the occasion of his golden jubilee as a Bishop. The date of his jubilee will be November 30th, 1891. He is the oldest member of the American hierarchy.

DIocese of Peterborough.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL FORMALLY OPENED.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of Peterborough was commenced on Monday evening last under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., of Montreal, and continued until Saturday morning when the priests returned to their respective missions. On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the ceremony of the formal opening of the new St. Joseph's Hospital took place. I copy the following report from the Peterborough Examiner.

St. Joseph's hospital was formally opened Wednesday afternoon in the presence of several hundred people by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, with all the ceremony fitting to such an important occasion. A number of Peterborough's most prominent citizens were invited to be present, and the populace also availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the ceremony and seeing the magnificent new building, which was thrown open for inspection. An elaborate description of the hospital was published in the Examiner of yesterday. The public freely admired and appreciated the manifold beauties of the structure and the Christian charity which prompted its erection.

Speech making took place on the southern porch, the invited guests being seated upon the platform and the public standing outside. Besides His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, who, attired in his purple robe of office, conducted the ceremony, there were present His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, also in full ecclesiastical attire, and the following clergymen: Rev. Father McEray, Chancellor of Hamilton; Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., of Montreal; Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, Lindsay; Very Rev. J. Brown, V. G. Douro; Rev. Fathers M. Lynch, Port Hope; J. Quirk, Hastings; D. O'Connell, Ennismore; W. J. Kelly, Douro; D. J. Casey, Campbellford; M. Connolly, Emily; J. Sweeney, Burley; C. S. Bretherton, Victoria Road; T. O'Connell, Fenelon Falls; M. O'Brien and C. Dube, Cathedral; E. H. Murray, Cobourg; M. Larkin, Graton; E. Bloem, North Bay; W. J. McCoskey, Brighton; P. McGuire, Brantford; J. Molin, Lindsay; Rev. Father Campbell, Orillia; P. Rudkias, Cathedral.

Among the laymen present were Mayor Stevenson, M. P.; J. R. Stratton, M. P. P.; Counsellors Canill, Kelly, Dawson, Moore and Rutherford; J. E. Belcher, C. E. architect; Doctors Halliday, Goldsmith, Pigeon, Brennan, McGrath and Mober; Messrs. D. W. Dumble, John Clarke, John McKee, H. LeBrun, T. Dolan, J. D. Tully, Jno. Moloney, Reeve of Douro; Town Clerk McDonald, Market Clerk Doherty, A. J. Gough, A. St. A. Smith, T. W. Gibbs, F. Brownscombe and others.

extends to all mankind without any distinction of nationality, of belief, of race or of color. This is what the Catholic Church teaches and practices. Hence we need only to look around the world and on all sides we behold the numerous institutions that their efforts for the widow and orphan, for the poor and decrepit, for the hungry and naked, for the sick and infirm, and our Church not only builds these grand monuments of Christian charity, but she also sends her religious orders of men and women, who consecrate themselves to the glory of God and the service of their neighbor, to relieve and comfort the inmates of these institutions. Christ has proclaimed that in feeding the hungry, in clothing the naked and attending the sick, we are doing such noble acts of charity to Himself. This explains why so many men and women in the Catholic Church abandon the pleasures and comforts of the world and devote their lives to the service of the poor, the orphan and the sick, with no hope of pecuniary reward. Their great delight is to serve their Divine Master, in the person of our suffering fellow-creatures. We are all children of the same heavenly Father; we are all brethren in Christ, who died to save all, and consequently our charity, which is founded on the love of God and our neighbor, should have no limit or distinction of persons in its exercise. No person will be refused admission into this hospital because of his religious belief. Sickness and injury will be the key that will open wide its doors for those who desire to seek relief within its walls.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, who are well known as careful and trained nurses, will have charge of this institution. Through there will be a regular staff of physicians to attend the patients in proper rotation, yet every physician of the town or country will be gladly welcomed at all times to attend the sick. Also ministers of every denomination will be free to visit those who would ask their spiritual assistance. This basis is sufficiently broad to satisfy even the most fastidious. I may also inform you that this building has been erected by the charitable donations of the public, and it will depend on the charity of the public for its maintenance. Though yet heavily in debt, I have great confidence that in due time the debt will be wiped out by the generosity of charitable friends. We appeal to all to exercise charity according to their means and good-will, knowing that in doing so they will be acting in a truly Christian spirit. As all classes and conditions of our sick brethren will be received into this hospital, we will expect contributions and support from all classes and denominations in town and country, and now declare this hospital dedicated to St. Joseph, open for the reception of patients, praying that Almighty God may bless both spiritually and temporally all who may at any time contribute to its support.

His Lordship Bishop Dowling of Hamilton was the next speaker. He said it gave him great pleasure to be present on this occasion, as it recalled the time when he laid the corner-stone. His Lordship's address was a charming effort, in which graceful personal allusions were made in the fact that this building was a manifestation of the divine doctrine of charity practiced by the Church. He was pleased to recall the sympathy and cooperation he had received while here from the people of the diocese, without distinction of nationality or creed, and he looked for a continuance of the same for his successor. He prayed for the Lord's blessing upon the institution and all connected with it, and, as an evidence of his interest in it, deposited a cheque for \$100 on the table, and with the promise of another \$100 next year.

LAY SPEECHES. Mayor Stevenson, M. P. P., expressed his pleasure at again meeting His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, who had, however, been followed here by one who had proved a most able successor. Bishop Dowling had shown his enterprise in instigating this movement, and his sagacity in choosing such an admirable site; and Bishop O'Connor had shown his excellent business ability in completing this building. Mr. Stevenson felt confident he would continue to be a most careful and successful administrator of the affairs of this diocese. He thought the broad principles laid down by Bishop O'Connor in connection with this hospital were sure to meet with the hearty approval of the people of Peterborough,

irrespective of religion or nationality. Mr. Stevenson had foregone another engagement to come here and show his approval of this grand enterprise, which, he felt sure, would bear fruit. The people of this diocese were to be commended for having so nobly supported this work of practical charity, and he hoped they would continue to see the necessity of giving it the sympathy and support which His Lordship had asked of them.

Mr. J. R. Stratton, M. P. P., said it afforded him no small pleasure to be present on this occasion. A little over a year ago he had the pleasure of attending the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, and it was then wondered where the money was coming from to complete the noble structure. But now that it had been finished, it would be pleasant to any citizen of Peterborough to look over from George street and see this grand monument of charity in the distance. Mr. Stratton said that as the representative for this riding he would do his best to secure government support for this most worthy institution, in which he felt that he would be upheld by the people of the county.

Mr. D. W. Dumble said that as an old citizen of Peterborough it gave him peculiar pleasure to see one of the most beautiful hills crowned by a most beautiful structure. He admired the building and the generosity of its conception, but he hoped the beds so liberally provided would not be called into use. But he was told this was not only a hospital but a House of Providence, where the poor and needy as well as the rich would be cared for. As yet there were no houses provided for the homeless; those who were poor and needy, and whose only crime was poverty, were sent to jail to be cared for within its cold walls. He characterized this as a burning shame. Mr. Dumble particularly admired the liberal, Christ-like principles which were the foundation of this institution. He felt sure the hospital would be appreciated. With the other hospital, from which much good was expected, this one would be an additional means of relieving suffering humanity. He hoped it would prosper.

Dr. Halliday admired the building and its outlines and the broad foundations upon which it was laid. Medical men could better appreciate such an institution and its far-reaching influences than the general public. He disagreed with previous speakers who hoped that the beds might not be occupied. While not wishing for an increase in sickness, he wished the sick would more often avail themselves of the excellent opportunities here afforded, which were far superior to what could be obtained at home. He wished the institution every success. Council T. Cahill was pleased to see His Lordship Bishop Dowling again present. He felt that everyone would be pleased to hear the hospital was opened upon such a generous basis, and he was sure the supper which His Lordship anticipated would be forthcoming. He knew the good and charitable feelings of his Protestant fellow citizens, and he felt that as well as those of his own religion would not neglect it in future.

Other speakers followed in a similar strain, all commending the generosity which had characterized the promoters in its construction and principles of operations and promising their support. Among these who made brief addresses were Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. McGrath, Councilor Moore, Dr. Brennan, Reeve Maloney, Dr. Mober, J. E. Belcher, C. E. architect, and Mr. A. Rutherford, contractor.

Mr. Belcher, architect of the hospital, referred more particularly to the perfect harmony which had existed amongst all concerned in the construction of the building. From the Bishop down to the laborer the happiest feelings had prevailed. All had worked together with the same spirit of unanimity, and the result was a noble structure, of which everyone should and doubtless would feel proud.

Rev. Father McEray, in conclusion, was called upon. He said he was delighted to once more meet his old Peterborough friends and the clergy of the diocese. He had had some hand in the commencement of this building and he was glad to see it completed. He congratulated the people of Peterborough on having such an institution in their midst. It could no longer be said that one-third of the population of Peterborough was excluded from the hospital privileges of the town. His Lordship Bishop O'Connor stated that a number of gentlemen who had been invited had sent letters of regret, in many instances accompanied by handsome cheques. He desired to thank them, as well as the gentlemen present, who had made donations.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS, 444 SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL. This Institution will resume its courses on TUESDAY, SEPT. 2nd. COURSES: Business and Scientific. Send for Prospectus. BRO. A. DENNIS, Director.

THE PEOPLE'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION TORONTO SEPT. 8 to 20 1890

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Of the Southern States. Cotton, figs, rice, peanuts and wild nuts such as they grow in the South; carpets made from the leaves of the pine and other woods of the South. Products of the turpentine stills of Georgia. Minerals, herbs, plants, etc., etc., and a live alligator of Florida. Famous Wild West Show. Balloon Races and Parachute Descents, Fireworks, Bands, etc. For price list and information address post card to Capt. A. W. Porte, Thos. A. Browne, 616 7/8 President, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, (WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH), Toronto, 2nd July, 1890. NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council certain Timber Berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and a Berth composed of part of the Township of a Berth, in the District of Algoma, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the First Day of October Next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner. Note—Particulars as to localities and descriptions of lands, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, or to Wm. Macgregor, Crown Timber Agent, Rt. Portage, for Rainy River Berths; or Hugh Macrae, Crown Timber Agent, Fort Arthur, for Thunder Bay Berths. No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.

"THE FRASER HOUSE," PORT STANLEY. THIS FAVORITE SUMMER HOTEL, William Fraser (who has conducted it for 19 years), as has been rumored, is still at the helm, and will be pleased to meet all old friends and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call. The house has been thoroughly renovated for the reception of guests. Fine sandy beach, good bathing, boating, fishing and driving. Beautiful scenery, excellent table and the comforts of a city hotel. Sanitary arrangements perfect. All modern conveniences. W. FRASER, Proprietor.

SMITH BROTHERS, PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS—172 KING STREET—Pinning work done on the latest improved sanitary principles. Estimates furnished on application. Telephone No. 88. LARGE PIPE ORGAN (second-hand) for sale very cheap. Good order; two manuals and pedals; sixteen speaking stops.—H. A. BARNARD, 162 McGill street, Montreal. 615-11