

Gladstone.

DR. BLAKE BIGELOW. No man has ever played a grand part. Than thou whose brows bend under the weight of care.

REASON AND MODERN ERROR.

Port Arthur Sentinel, July 17. Last evening Father Connolly, S. J., Montreal, preached at St. Andrew's church. He took the following passage of Scripture as his text:—"The light of thy body is thy eye. If thy eye be simple thy whole body shall be full of light."

THE DARKNESS TAKEN FOR LIGHT. The intelligence of man is illumined by a twofold light, the light of reason and the light of faith. By the light of reason he is enabled to reach and take in the truths of the natural order which pertain to the guidance of his life in this visible world.

IT REVEALS GOD. In His works it proclaims His law as the guide of our will. The voice of the universe tells us of the supremacy of a God to whom we are accountable for each willful thought, word and deed which with the possession of another life with the possession of perfect happiness and inflict on the wicked condign punishment.

THAT IS REASONABLE. whereas it is the height of folly. The same may be said of nations and particular periods of history. In times preceding Christianity the worship of idols and of a plurality of Gods was almost universally received.

light of reason especially on points of the natural law, influenced by the passions probably prevails to day in great portions of the globe which are not Christian. Nay, in nations which have hitherto glorified in the name of Christian and boast of their civilization and enlightenment, but in which the truths of Christianity have been diminished, explained away and rejected, we find the same errors spreading rapidly under modified forms and darkness obtruding itself to be the guide in life.

THE PLACE OF LIGHT. We do not admit in our day a plurality of Gods, but many willingly admit a plurality of sects and consecrate it as a principle of private and public life. And yet if we consider the matter closely there cannot be much difference between the admission of many false Gods, and many false views concerning one God.

THE LATTER ALTERNATIVE. They misuse the gift God has given them for the knowledge of Himself to deny His existence. They say we can have no positive knowledge of anything beyond this sensible world. That alone is true and real which we can feel and touch and taste and reach with the senses.

OUR CIVILIZED NATIONS. in which the truths of christianity are gradually fading away. It is the growing disregard for the precept of purity as enjoined by the law of reason. We cannot know what lies hid in the hearts of men and of peoples, but from time to time certain facts come to the surface of social and national life and assert a place for themselves which bespeak currents that run strong and deep beneath.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. It is prepared in a palatable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, Emaciation, Consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results.

It attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

ONE FATHER'S COURSE.

"If more fathers would take a course with their sons similar to the one my father took with me," observed one of the kating business men of Boston, "the boys might think it hard at the time, but they'd thank them in after life."

"What course was it?" asked a bystander. "Well, I was a young fellow of twenty-two, just out of college, and I felt myself of considerable importance. I knew my father was well off, and my head was full of foolish notions of having a good time."

"If the boy's got the right stuff in him, let him show it," I heard father say to mother one day. "I worked hard for my money, and I don't intend to let Ned squander it, and ruin himself besides."

The rare luxury which till quite recently could only be indulged in by the most daring huntsman, or his companion-at-arms, the wally, has now become the great fortune to enjoy on Friday, the 9th inst.

The mountains presented an appearance at once majestic and singularly picturesque in a high degree.

Now, taking into consideration that a few hours' ride will bring one to the home of the caribou, the moose, the bear, the fox and the beaver, the wild duck and the plover, the attraction of the place far surpasses those of the Saguenay. This is the well received opinion of many competent judges.

gration to the overcrowded cities of the United States.

This laudable undertaking, the construction of the Q. and L. St. J. Ry., running between Quebec and Lake St. John, is self-evident due to the patriotism, energy and self-sacrifice of a few of our citizens, whose names merit to be handed down to posterity, who on their own resources have undertaken at an immense risk to run a railway through a mountainous and for the most part barren country, thereby to add one more means to our people to make an honest and lucrative livelihood at home.

Who has done more for the progress of the United States than the great railroad king, Vanderbilt? Thanks to the energy of such men if the heavy pioneers were enabled to cultivate the virgin soil and to extract from her bosom wealth and riches.

It is also true that General Middleton and all those who took an active part in its suppression, have been awarded high honors (even those who never saw an enemy). I do not say that this is not right, but that such should not have taken place, I do say, an army several times greater than our heroes of the North West, fought the elements during many winters with the thermometer often 40 below zero, to construct this immense and unique undertaking.

THE FIRST AMERICAN NEGRO PRIEST. For a long time the colored Catholics of New York City have been waiting to hear Mass celebrated by a priest of their race, and on a recent Sunday their wishes were gratified at the church of St. Benedict the Moor, at the corner of Bleeker and Downing street.

It seems needless to add that everybody was delighted and congratulated himself and his companions on having passed a most agreeable day and resolved to profit by the first opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with the beautiful scenery of the Laurentides along the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

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When the colored priest appeared all eyes were turned on him and his every action was watched. He was perfectly at ease, and made a few remarks in an eloquent manner. He sang the Mass in a powerful voice that filled the whole church. He is a fine looking man, nearly six feet in height, and has the typical head and face of his race.

such stray books as came into his possession. In 1860 he, with his mother and father, escaped and went to Quincy, Ill., where, in 1861, they obtained their freedom. Augustus obtained work in a tobacco factory, and, after working a day, would spend a great part of the night in studying at the St. Francis college of Quincy. He worked and studied under these conditions for 12 years, when in 1873 he left the tobacco factory, and by doing odd jobs managed to devote a good part of his time to his studies.

This was happy news to Talton, and February 15, 1880, he left Quincy, where, in addition to his studies, he had become a teacher of the catechism in a Catholic Sunday school, and went to Rome, entering the Propaganda college March 12, 1880. His studies there were characterized by earnestness and exceptional industry.

There is a sense in which it is enough for an Apostle to "know nothing but Jesus Christ and Him crucified." But there is a sense in which at this day, it is not enough. No knowledge of truth or of science can be useless to a priest. In the manifold intellectual diseases of our modern life a priest may at any moment have to deal with the morbid anatomy of scientific unbelief.

Rev. Augustus Talton has been the guest of Father Burke while in New York and Father Corrigan while in Hoboken.

TRAINING OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, in a pastoral letter read in the churches of the archdiocese on Sunday, May 16th, the Festival of the Pentecost of St. Stephen, dwelt upon the vital importance of the training of the priesthood, and points out that to bear such an office of life of preparation would not be too long. Therefore, says His Eminence, the Church has, by a decree, guided us to begin the training of youth for the priesthood at the sacred age of ten years.

First, parents are bound, when God calls their sons to His service, to let no ambition, no avarice, or worldly pride, set a bar or stumbling block in the way of their vocation.

When we ask you to help us in training the future priesthood of the diocese, we appeal to you for your own sakes and for your trust welfare. If our responsibility is greater than yours, your personal interest is more intimate than ours. A good pastor is the happiness and safety of his people. If he is wanting, you are the first to suffer.

spring up, and more will be continually wanted. New works of education and of charity are daily multiplying; all these things demand a prompt and equal multiplication of our clergy. Under God the future of England depends upon the future of the Catholic Church; and the future spread, and health, and vigor, and fertility of the Church depends first and above all upon the multiplication and sanctification of its priesthood.

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It is, then, for this, our most urgent need, that we ask your help. Weigh well these reasons and motives. Weigh also your means to help us. Count up money that goes in things of the world, or in expenditure that bears no fruit, and saves no soul, not even your own. Have you ever denied yourself to educate a youth for the priesthood, or to help a poor mother who is denying herself even of food and raiment that she may keep her son at college till he is ordained?

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MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

PRESERVED GRAPES.—The fruit should be mature, but not soft or broken. Catawba makes a good preserve. Wash and allow to drip; pick carefully, rejecting the bad ones. To every pound of grapes take one half pound of white sugar; use no water; put grapes first in pan, then layer of sugar, then layer of grapes; cook slowly on moderate fire; stir continually and strain through a sieve when hot; then put it up in air tight vessels.

ECONOMICAL RICE PUDDING.—Two large tablespoonfuls of rice to one quart of milk, one small cup of white sugar, one cup of cut-up raisins. Let it stand in a warm place three hours, and take one hour. The addition of one or two spoons spoils the pudding, rendering it firm and dry. Four eggs and half the rice, previously boiled, will make a delicious custard, with a few grains of rice at the bottom.

ZEPHYR CAKES.—Excellent tea cakes. Wash the salt out of nearly a quarter of a pound of butter; add to it a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar and three well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of rose water and mix enough to make a stiff batter; stir till the batter is perfectly smooth and so light that it will break when it falls against the sides of the mixing bowl; fill well buttered muffin moulds (small) nearly half full with the mixture and bake in a quick oven; serve hot with newly made butter.

BUTTERMILK BREAD.—Two quarts of buttermilk, come to a boil, poured over two quarts of flour, stirring it rapidly, or it will be lumpy; then add cold water until it is stiff enough (it should be as thin as it could be stirred); if it is not cool enough for the yeast by this time, set the milk which is in in the water pail, stirring it all the while, which soon cools it. Then stir in the yeast which is already soaked, and empty it in the bread pan, where the flour is already warmed, with a hole in the middle. Then cover it tight, and set it where it will keep warm all night.

RUST FROM STEEL.—Rust can be removed from steel as follows: Rub the article with kerosene oil and leave it to soak for a day. Then procure fine flint or emery and mix with kerosene oil and scour the surface, finishing with rotten stone. To preserve from rust, heat the steel and rub paraffine on it, and when cold polish with a cloth dipped in paraffine. No steel articles should be kept in a cellar or damp place but in a dry attic or closet. If they must be kept in a cellar they should be well coated with paraffine and rapped in cloth or paper; oiled paper would be preferable.