

CHARITY.

Pearls are shining around her door, Pearls that tremble where billows roar, Pearls that glitter beyond earth's shore.

COMMON SENSE IN EDUCATION.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

What a Leading English Journal has to say about the Followers of the Venerable La Salle.

As a result of the conferences just closed, the department of the Health Exhibition labelled Education is now guaranteed a measure of public attention somewhat in accordance with its deserts.

The Origin of the Christian Brothers.

The wonder is "The Institute of the Christian Brothers" is not better known in this country; for it is not merely an ancient institution—it has representatives laboring in every part of the globe.

Apostles, not Mercenaries.

La Salle's great aspiration was to organize a body of teachers who would labor as apostles, and not as mere mercenaries; and though the stigma of "mercenary" can by no stretch of phrase be applied to the great mass of our British teachers in the present day, it must be confessed that the almost unique self-sacrifice of the brethren in the cause of education entitles them to an exceptional place in the regard of all men and women, whatever their creed.

The End and the Means.

It is the spirit of common sense which pervades the administration of these Christian Brothers' schools that at once constitutes their charm and accounts for their success. Utility is the end of the teaching; practical demonstration, wherever possible, is the means employed.

The Methods of Teaching—The School Museums.

The methods of teaching followed, once understood, must in most instances, we should imagine, impel imitation, where the spirit of imitation has not already been at work. This addendum is justified, if in that alone, by the facts of the case in relation to school museums, the value of which is now generally recognized.

ducted, a case in which the Society was interested before one of the courts, the judge, having ascertained that he had ceased the pursuit of the law, exclaimed, "I regret it, because France has no lost a great judge."

An Educational Republic.

The constitution of the society is essentially democratic. The brethren have in their own hands the appointment of the officers of the institute, from their superiors up to the General of the order. The General is elected for life; his twelve assistants in the administration of the general affairs of the order, who are called the executive council, are elected at a conference of delegates from the brethren from the various provinces held in Paris every ten years.

The Question of Religious Propaganda.

The order at present possesses 1,175 schools and colleges, with 328,800 pupils, directed by 11,233 brothers. France and her colonies naturally have got the great bulk of these—953 houses, 8,533 brothers, and 243,307 pupils; and the rest of the Continent—Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Austria—takes 236 houses, 922 brothers, and 42,229 scholars.

La Salle's Monument.

La Salle has been honored with a statue at Rouen, "the cradle of the institute." But his most striking and permanent monument will be found in the schools and colleges of his order and in the order itself.

THE GREELEY PARTY.

FURTHER REVELATIONS FROM THE SURVIVORS' DIARIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An army official who has read portions of the diaries of the Greely party says they reveal a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors admit. It seems that from the beginning of the expedition there were disputes between the members of the party.

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the world. In the first instance, the pupils of the school are instructed in the various natural and artificial products of their own district; in the other case, the youth of Havre are shown how France is fed by the rest of the world through their "loose port" and not only so, in addition they are taught the courses which the ships from the various parts of the globe sail to reach Havre; and further, even the style of book-keeping adopted in the different countries which do business with Havre.

The Leading Exhibits.

We have no space left to describe in detail even the leading exhibits. The hydrometrical maps, the work of Brother Alexis, which were the first published for school purposes, cannot fail to command admiration, and if the jury award them the highest honors, no one can be surprised. Their models in relief, too, are capital. The special text-books of the Brothers should not be overlooked.

THE PLAIN OAKEN PULPIT

is that occupied at irregular intervals by Dr. Newman until two or three years ago; and up a passage behind a statue of St. Joseph will be found the small and dark chapel of Bona Mors, where he daily said Mass at seven in the morning, until his elevation to the Sacred College gave him the privilege of doing so in his own private room.

BETTER ENABLED TO FIGHT THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Nor is the title earned (so to say) egregiously by other departments of work connected with the church. There are but twelve or fifteen hundred Catholics in the district assigned to the Oratory by the Bishop; and this is little in comparison with the five or six thousand, mostly poor Irish, attached to me than any of the eight or nine parishes in which Birmingham is for Catholic purposes divided.

THE ORATORY SCHOOL

has done and is doing more to give the Birmingham Oratory a legitimate claim to the title of a "centre of spiritual activity." For though it usually numbers not more than sixty scholars, these come chiefly from some of the best Catholic families in England and Ireland, and they carry away with them a careful religious training, and perhaps more than from any other Catholic school, those precious characteristics which go to make a gentleman.

WHEREVER THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN

Newman is believed both by Catholics and Protestants to have at his fingers' ends all the intellectual difficulties which now-a-days beset faith in the unseen, and to be able to indicate a sufficient answer to every one of them, should he think it opportune to do so. It is not merely that the Riazulistic curate, when some failure in his scheme convinces him that he is merely playing at Catholicism and that Rome is the real thing, turns his thoughts to Edgbaston, and even ventures to write to the great Catholic ecclesiastic—but does no more, inasmuch as he has "relieved his mind" by the "courageous" attack on the Catholic layman, who "moves about" in the world, and who "sees only" his "own comfort" for his "own comfort" that "his own thoughts are tending confirms himself in his religion and rid himself of his qualm of un-

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S HOME

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

About a mile and a half from either of the Birmingham railway stations a visitor who passes along the whole length of Broad street to the "Five Ways," and then turns up the Hagley Road, in the pleasant suburb of Edgbaston, reaches a plain, substantial red brick building on the right which covers a very considerable piece of ground.

THE BIRMINGHAM ORATORY

The building adjoining, which has somewhat the appearance of a riding-school, and comes right up to the pavement, with an almost broken red brick frontage of some eighty feet, is the big room of the Oratory school in which the well-known plays are annually performed; and an ostentatiously plain door at the nearer end of it, open in the morning and evening, leads to the Oratory church, through a pleasing little round-arched cloister, which bears marks rather of ingenious contrivance than of any boldly conceived design.

THE CARDINAL'S THRONES

where, unless indisposed, he presides at the chief ceremony on the great festivals of the Church, and notably at the High Mass on the feast of St. Philip Neri (May 26) and on that of the Immaculate Conception (December 8). On these occasions the splendor of the function, the high character, if not the finished performance, of the music, and the crowded congregation, testify to this being in some sense a "centre of spiritual activity," though in what sense a visitor might be puzzled to guess who should chance to come at other times and marvel at the poverty of all that is offered for his soul's sustenance.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN LONDON.

According to a letter from a "Home Missionary," it appears that it is a common thing in the East End of London for the boys and girls of sixteen to get married. Boys and girls of twelve "keep company," and at fourteen almost every lad has his "young lady."

SKELETONS IN A WELL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—A ghastly discovery has just been made near Fermoyn, County Cork, three skeletons being found in a well which supplied all the drinking water for a large farm-house. The skeletons are believed to be those of persons who have been missing for seven years.

A Great Problem.

- Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines.
—Take all the Blood purifiers.
—Take all the Rheumatic remedies.
—Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures.
—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.
—Take all the Brain and Nerve force revivers.
—In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the best.
—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that.
—Hop Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all.
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined.
—Rail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a cure in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MORSE, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters; and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it. —A WORKINGMAN.

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY.

How General Scott's Life was Saved and How His Drives Twice Escaped Death.

The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its buff cars and palace sleepers, seldom reverts in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is now that one of the real old-time stage drivers is met with now-a-days and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N. Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "forgotten lore."

MODERN UNBELIEVING WRITERS.

notwithstanding their affectation to be the men of the future, are really all the while trembling lest the mighty Oratorian should come forth from his lair against them, and should scatter to the winds them and their paltry criticisms; for that he has the knowledge and the power to do this, should be think it worth while, is beyond dispute.

THIS THE BIRMINGHAM ORATORY

is a true centre of spiritual activity in a sense in which no other place in England is, and in which it will never itself be again when its august superior shall have passed away. He himself indeed is silent, or speaks only on matters of controversy which have pretty nearly lost their interest in these later days, but, perhaps, the greater part of the modern life of the English-speaking churches will be found to rest on him as its fulcrum; for among the many active clergy of to-day the majority, if they scrutinize their spiritual pedigree, would find that at some crisis in their lives, though perhaps at second or third hand, the influence of his genius turned the scale in favor of their present career, however much they may be disposed to deny that his teaching is the basis of their faith.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The department of agriculture to-day had an interview with its inspector for the Prairie and Qu'bec in reference to the quarantine of cattle in the North-West entering this territory from Dakota, Montana and other North-western States. The inspector is anxious to have a quarantine established along the frontier of our north-western territories. The effect of this would be to put an increased value on the cattle now in the country for supplying our ranches, as the cattle coming in would have to undergo a 90 days' quarantine, and a staff of officials would have to be established along the whole line.

SCANDALOUS NEGLECT.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 3.—Two men named H. Peterson, a Swede, aged 18, died of typhoid fever, and J. Lawson, a laborer aged 65, died of dropsy. The bodies of both, after being confined, were taken to St. John's cemetery, but the person who undertook to dig the graves failed to carry out the job, and left the two coffins in the sun just inside the cemetery fence, where they were found by the Rev. Mr. McMorin, of St. John's Church. Ald. Hasking, Mr. McMorin and two other gentlemen then set about digging the graves, which after several hours hard work they accomplished, burying the corpses side by side. The gentlemen were all sick from the effluvia from the coffins.

SCOTCH LAND REFORM.

DINGWALL, Scotland, Sept. 4.—The Scotch crofters held a demonstration here yesterday. Prof. Blackie presided. Messrs. Macfarlane, Fraser, Mackintosh and Sir George Campbell, members of Parliament, were present. Blackie made a speech in which he alluded to the crofters of the crofters, which he said included a number of their own party who were assisted with Henry Georgeism. A resolution was adopted favoring the Franchise bill and demanding a change in the land laws so as to secure to the Highlander the right to live on his native soil under equitable conditions.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Allan N. McDonald, of North Lancaister, who died at his late residence, on Friday, the 29th ult., in the 44th year of his age.

His remains were interred at St. Margaret's, on Sunday, the 31st. Numerous relatives, friends and acquaintances attended the last sad rites, there being no fewer than 160 carriers at his funeral.

Mr. McDonald was a highly respected citizen, and won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died as he lived, a good Christian, and fully fortified with the sacraments of the Church. He leaves a widow and two small children to mourn their irreparable loss. May his soul rest in peace.