### NVERTS.

ons" are still ble object of the light of ighted Papists ble is a sealed wild Irish who ative inhabi ettlers, Cromtoo pious and especially in to require to r. It is only by barbarians ad the reputaone sanctorum nd learned" inistrations o There is thi hite-chokered s of the Congo n Connemara ally provided ometimes beat nverted, whil y armed with netimes drumes they infe rons thereof. e same generic h other as the or the attor-both keep as ras "General" lissions" bur. dissions" bur-ding its thirty-in St. James' is-an-owl old e chair. The embers of the too little impapers to be enough in the of the "heavy for reflection, he Providence e a great deal hat still there one. To the lly assent; to ect challenge ent: to w corporation done, except outed by fools Where are the l where is the heir so-styled ean and hypo take off their ith one hand palm in the heir cheeks as backs? We produce one of reputable d his religion es, among his apostates. If ough specimen ummi s in th for exhibition e Westminster a Catholic he m—until the n he loses hi n of his abanathers to em should make or the sake of st outrageous confines him-

seeing that he ow that vague is not to his "Irish Church ic strides, and tions of Cathparts of the rity for this, eny it, and, as the man who on him who obandi, We

n of his Lord.

## JUNE 8, 1888.

## The Dearest. Within a shadowed temple dim.

I knelt, one eve, at prayer; My heart, the only human thing, That met God's Presence, there.

Nearer Thy Heart, oh ! Jesus, Lord ! Nearer Thy Heart, to be; What were the grief or gloom of life, if only near to Thee!"

There floated, through the shadows still; A Volce so wondrous sweet, My yearning spiri: more than knew, It knelt at Jesus' Feet.

"My child !" no sorrow deep and grand, Has crowned thy sunny years ; Not hard thy trials and thy griefs; And few and brief, thy tears.

Poor f seble one ! how coulds't thou walk The thorny way apart. Whereon they tread, the souls sublime, The nearest to My Heart ?

I opened not this Heart to thee; On Thabor's gloried height; But in the gloom and woe that marked, My Passion's bitter Night.

They were not first to know its Love, Who stood on Thabor's side ; But they who knelt on Golgotha, Beneath Me, Crucified. And they who climb life's Calvary, That path so dread, so drear; Will surely find my opened Heart, Will surely be most near.

And not, with flowery garlands bright, I guard this well kept rest; But with the thorpy wreath of yore, Its every vein is pressed.

And so the dearest hearts to Mine, Are these and these alone. Whom love has brought so sweetly near, The thorns have pierced their own.

Not always will thy life be bright; And when the waiting years, Shall lead thee up the darkened way The path of thorns and tears;

Remember, child, each tear of thine; Each grifelf give to thee; Each pang that wounds thy heart, will bring Thee nearer still to Me." Mobile, Ala. JESSAMINE.

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

We are enabled this week to commence the publication of a series of readable sketches of many well-known and interesting places down by the sea. To those of our patrons who have visited, as well as those who have not visited these maritime want to find able-bodied men, take the H. & C. B. Railway and go to Antigonish. & C. B. Railway and go to Antigonish. Here you will find the descendants of Highlanders who look able for all comers. Six feet and odd inches tall are they, and

stout in proportion. Antigonish is called the prettiest village in Eastern Nova Scotia. Its neat, tidy dwellings stand amid beautiful shade trees on low ground, while the hills rise in graceful cones near at hand. Among these hills are sweet and pleasant valleys and the brooks are as clear as crystal. The village is the capital of the county, and is also the seat of the Bishop of Arichat. St. Ninian's Cathedral is a fine edifice, with of store and created at a hence with the second built of stone and erected at a large expense. It is said to seat about 1,200 per-sons. St. Francois Xavier College is situ-ated near it, and has a large attendance. ated near it, and has a large attendance. The community is largely composed of Scotch Catholics, and as many of the older people speak Gaelic only, sermons are preached in that as well as the English language. The harbor is eight miles from the village and has a good, though rather shallow, beach. The village has several hotels.

hotels. Though the word "Antigonish" means Big Fish River, yet the fishing in this vicinity does not amount to much. The shooting, also, is poor, but good scenery is plenty. The "Lord's Day Gale" and other

The Strait of Canseau, the great high-way between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Atlantic coast, is some fourteen miles in length and about a mile in width. It is of itself a picture worth coming far to see, on account of its natural beauty; but when on a summer's day hundreds of sail are passing through the hundreds of sail are passing through, the scene is one to delight an artist's soul. On the Nova Scotia side the land is high and

affords a glorious view, both of the Strait and of the western section of Cape Bre-ton. The prospect both up and down the strait is pleasing in the extreme. At Pirates' Harbor a comfortable hotel is knot her Mar. We is kept by Mrs. Maguire. There is excel-lent bathing in the vicinity and some bold lent bathing in the vicinity and some bold and impressive scenery. Some fair trout fishing may be found near at hand. Mor-rison's Lake, which lies under the shadow of Mount Porcupine, is two miles from the wharf, and is reached by an easy road. Big Tracadie Lake is three and a half miles distant; and Chisholm's Lake lies between the one last mentioned and the highway. The road is a good one and through a settled country. To the south-ward of the wharf are the Goese Harbor Lakes, a chain which extends from three miles beyond Pirates' Harbor te the southmiles beyond Pirates' Harbor to the southern coast of Guysboro.

CAPE BRETON. The limits of this work will allow but The limits of this work will allow but a passing glance at this valuable portion of Nova Scotia—a place which retains so much of its natural and primeval beauty, and which evokes the warmest praises from all who journey over its face or traverse its noble waters. Taking the H. & C. B. Railway steamer Mulcrave the trip across the two its recent Mulgrave, the trip across the strait is soon

made. On the way a headland to the northward, on the Nova Scotia side, will attract some attention. It is Cape Porcu. pine, and from its summit the telegraph

wires once crossed to Plaister Cove, high over the waters. The strongest of wires were used, but breaks would occur at times and then all cable business between England and America, by the way of Newfoundland, had to wait until the break was repaired. Submarine cables are now used and give less trouble. Ar-riving at Port Hawkesbury the traveller Provinces, these sketches will, we doubt not, prove pleasant reading, suggestive on the one hand of happy memories, and on the other replete with valuable informa-tion. We begin with Antigonish. If you we the find able hedied memories the H which divides an island in twain? For about fifty miles its waters are sheltered from the ocean of which it forms a part, and in this length it expands into bays,

inlets, and romantic havens, with island peninsulas and broken lines of coast-a. combining to form a scene of rare beauty. surpassing the power of pen to describe, surpassing the power of pen to describe. At every turn new features claim our wonder and admiration. Here a cluster of fairy isles, here some meandering stream, and here some narrow strait lead-ing into a broad and peaceful bay. High above tower the mounting with the above tower the mountains, with their ancient forests, while at times bold cliffs crowned with verdure, rise majestically toward the clouds. Nothing is common, nothing tame; all is fitted to fill the mind

the island is estimated at a thousand mil-lion tons. This does not include seams under four feet in thickness, nor the vast body of coal which lies under the bed of the ocean between Cape Breton and New-foundland. Sydney has a splendid harbor, showing, are is post, is post, out good end y and other storms have done a large amount of injury to the foresta, but eneugh beauty remains to satisfy the sight-seer. By all olds, the most attractive spot is at Lochaber Lake, on the road to Sherbrooke, six miles from the miles. The largest are the Mackenzie and Intercolonial.

on the road to Sherbrooke, six miles from the village. This lake is about six miles long and the road runs along its bank for the entire distance, auxid foliage of the most attractive character. The water is very deep, and remarkably clear and pure, while the banks rise abruptly from it and have a very beautiful effect. It was of this lake that the late Kon. Joseph Howe exild

dwellers along the coast; and the hand of time was left to finish the work of oblitera-tion. Time has been more merciful than tion. Time has been more merciful than man; it has covered the gloomy ruins with a mantle of green and has healed the gaping wounds which once rendered ghastly the land which Nature made so fair. The surges of the Atlantic sound mournfully upon the shore—the requiem of Louisburg, the city made desolate. Another Louisburg exists to day, across the harbor from the site of the former Depot.

city. It has a population of about 1000 and is reached by the Sydney & Louisburg Railway, a narrow gauge line, 31 miles in length. The fare from Sydney is only 75 cents and tourists should make the trip. Some fine scenery is found on the road at Catalone Lake and Mire. The Louisburg Land Co.'s Hotel affords good accommodation; and apart from its historic interest the place is worthy of a visit. The site of old Louisburg may be visited and the lines of some of the fortifi-cations traced, and one who has a history which gives a good account of the sieges may be interested and instructed in fol-lowing out the plans of the attacking parties. Then there is a magnificent harbor which opens on the broad occan, and one may enjoy all the pleasures of life by the sea-shore. The views are admirable, and altogether a large amount

admirable, and altogether a large amount of pleasure may be had. Lake Ainslie and the Margarie Riyer are great fishing resorts on the Island, having both salmon and trout. They are reached by going to Port Hastings and travelling from twenty to thirty-five miles, by road. River Dennis, another good locality, is reached by taking one of the Bras D'Or steamers to Whycocomogh. Other good fishing may be had in the various streams of the Island. The counties of Inverness and Victoria

The counties of Inverness and Victoria and are to a great extent wild and un-settled. Taking the steamer to Baddeck a few hours' journey will take one into a country where moose and caribou are preserved in its original brightness and country where moose and caribou are plenty, and where he may either camp out among the mountains in the depth of the forest or make his head-quarters among the well-to-do farmers in the occa-

Cape North and Cape St. Lawrence are the extreme northerly points of the island and from the former to Newfound-land is a little over sixty miles. The ocean cable is landed at Aspy Bay. From Cape St. Lawrence it is only fifty miles to the Magdalen Islands. These meters have seen tarrible destruction of

waters have seen terrible destruction of life and property. One of the most not-able was the Lord's Day Gale, of 23d August, 1873, which carried mourning to the homes of so many fabremar's families August, 1873, which carried mourning to the homes of so many fishermen's families in Massachusetts and the Provinces. Traces of this terrible gale are to be found all along the shores on this part of the Guif. The graphic description by E. C. Stedman is only too faithful:

Cape Breton and Edward Isle between, In strait and gulf the schooners lay; The sea was all at peace, I ween, I he night before that August day; Was never a Gloucester skipper there. But thought erelong, with a right goad tare, To sail for home from St. Lawrence Bay.

The East Wind gathered all unknown,— A thick sea-cloud his course before; He left by right the frozen zone And smole the cliffs of Labrador; He lashed the coast on either Hand, And betwitk the Cape and Newfoundland Into the Bay his armies pour.

He caught our helpless cruisers there As a gray wolf harries the huddling fold; A sleet-a darkness-filled the air, A shuddering wave before it roffed: That Lord's Day morn it was a breeze,-At noon, a blast that shook the seas,-At night-a wind of death took hold!

From Saint Paul's light to Edward Isle A thousand craft it smote annain; And some against it strove the while, And more to make a port were fain: The mackerel gulls flew screaming past, And the stick that ben to the noonday Was split by the sundown hurricane.

There were twenty and more of Breton sail, Fast anchored on one mooring ground: Fast anchored on one mooring ground; Each lay within his neighbor's hail, When the thick of the tempest closed them round:

When the thick of the temperature round: All sank at once in the gaping sea,— Somewhere on the shoals their corses be, The foundered hulks, and the seamen the owned.

Valley by the W. & A. Railway. Passing by the Junction, the next station is Bed-ford, nine miles from Halitax, and here is ford, nine miles from Halifax, and here is seen the upper end of that beautiful sheet of water—Bedford Basin. Along its shores the train passes and as the city becomes nearer the beauty of the scene increases. At length the city is reached and the traveller alights in that finest of the inter-colonial structures, the North Street Depot

TO BE CONTINUED.

## THE TRUTH IS ONE. Every Sect Cannot Possess it.

We have already published some of Father Lockhart's lectures on the Church, delivered some time ago in St. Etheldreda's, London. We now give another, which is by no means the least interesting of the series:

BUT ONE TRUE FORM OF CHRISTIANITY. My last lecture laid the foundation of the whole Catholic argument in laying down the self-evident proposition that truth is one and cannot be two. Anyone can see this in physical truths—facts which we can this in physical truths—facts which we can test by eyesight and touch;—for instance, a table cannot be round and square at the same time; so, as to moral facts, a thing must be true or false, it cannot be both one and the other. Now, those who believe in Religion, and in the Christian Religion as a Revelation from God, must necessarily admit that the original Reve-lation was a definite communication of lation was a definite communication of Truth from God, and therefore that there can be but one True Religion-One True form of Christianity. They know that Christianity in its One True Form, is that Revelation as it was brought down from Heaven by God. It is a ladder let down Heaven by God. It is a ladder let down from Heaven by God—the one way opened by him in whose hands are the issues of life and death and of eternity. It must then be of infinite importance to us to be integrity to the end. It cannot be im-proved by man's ingenuity, and hence not "the newest thing" in religion, but the among the well-to-do farmers in the occa-sional settlements. Cape North and Cape St. Lawrence are the the settlement of we can reach Heaven, and find in God that infinite everlasting Truth and Good for which we were created.

EVERY SECT CANNOT HAVE THE TRUTH. However it could have come about that Christians are contented with so many forms of Christianity, with contradiction amongst Christians on almost every point of belief, is a thing not accountable on any logical grounds, for reason teaches us that truth is one not many, and so, also Revealed truth is one not many, and so, also Revealed truths cannot be many but one. The fact is, however, certain that Christians are divided; but they can only acquiesce in their divisions with contentment and com-placency because they see no way out of their endless divisions. Nor indeed is there any way by which the original Reve-lation could have been weevered in its lation could have been preserved in its integrity, unless God who gave the Reve-lation should have supernaturally inter-vened, by giving to men same infallible means by which the natural tendency of the hear mindrated will the human mind and will to error and division might be counteracted. Catholics alone are united in faith, because they believe in an Infallible Church, which is as they hold most firmly, preserved in truth, by God, who by His "Holy Spirit truth, of Truth," gave the original Revelation, and has promised to abide with His Church to the end. It is the consciousness that to the end. It is the consciousness that the only logical issue out of their divisions is to accept the principle of an Infallible Church, that makes Protestants content in the self-contradictory proposition that Revealed Truth, though it can have but one true form, yet issues in what they call the many different forms of Christi-

anity. THE TRUE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED. anity. THE TRUE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED. Let me ask our non-Catholic friends for a moment to put aside the possible conse-quences of admitting that there ought not to be many different forms of Christianity. Let me ask them to accept the broad prin-ciple that "the Old Religion must be the virkt one," and we shall etand teach the charge of £2955 for the dilapidations the charge of £2955 for the dilapidations

clares that "all men and women in Engclares that "ail men and women in Eng-land had been for eight hundred years (before the time of the Reformation of Religion as it is called), drowned in damn-able Popish idolatry," it is clear, therefore, that according to this view, the pre Refor-mation Church of England was Popish or Roman Catholie. THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND PRIMITIVE CHURCH AND PRIMITIVE

CHRISTIANITY. CHRISTIANITY. It would also be said by the High An-glicans, who will perhaps add that "though the Church established by St. Augustime was the Old Religion of England, this is very far from saying that it is identical with Primitive Christianity, for there was a Church in England before St. Augustine, which was Catholic without being Roman, and the existing Church of England hav-ing cleared away the arcor of England hav-

and the existing Church of England hav-ing cleared away the errors of Romanism, stands as the representative Caristianity of the British." They will probably go on to say that they would hardly expect any educated man to stand up before the world and say that he honestly believed and was ready to prove the identity of the Roman Catholic Church and Primitive Christianity. Christianity. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S EXCLUSIVE RIGHT

AS A TEACHER. Such, strange as it may appear to Catho-cs, is the attitude of the educated Protestant mind when least prejudiced against the Catholic Religion. Protestants of this class do not know that this identity of Roman Catholicity and Primitive Christi-anity is a first principle with us, and has always been so, centuries before Protes tantism was heard of. It is the only basi on which the Catholic Church rests her exclusive right to teach all nations, and has always rested it. Disprove the justice of this claim and you have reduced the Catholic Church to the level of one of the sects. So ancient and world-wide a claim can only seem to Protestants new and strange and a rash venture because they do not know our first principles, still less the reasonings by which we arrive at less the reasonings by which we arrive at them. But clearly it cannot be rash and focl-hardy in us to put forward claims, to which the intellect of the vast majority of Christians for nearly two centuries has simplify its advectory. given in its adhesion. If you ask the cause of all the conversions to the Catho-lic Church of great men of high moral and intellectual endowments, who from the days of St. Augustine to those of Gardinal Newman, have brought to the service of the Church the mental powers which have been trained in the camp of her enemies, one and all will return the same answer,

that these conversions involve the amplest admission on the part of these converts that the Catholic Church has in their judgment made out her claim to identity with Primitive Christianity. The proof of this I reserve for my next L2cture.

## WHAT ROYALTY COSTS.

HOW THE TAXES ARE EXPENDED FOR THE SUPPORT OF VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD.

#### [From the Freeman's Journal.]

Judging by its editorial comments on the little bills for the royal residences the other evening, we fear it must be confessed that the Echo does not properly "appreci-ate the pathetic elements of the queen's position." To say nothing of the charge position." To say nothing of the charge of  $\pounds 45,000$  for the repairs of the royal e charge yacht which the queen only uses once a year, the incidentals for some of the terrestrial abodes of the members of the coyal family have come forward in the estimates, and the Echo does not seem to relish the appendages any more than Lord Randolph Churchill does. Thirty-six thousand and fifty-three

pounds have been granted for fifteen "resi-dences of royalty" in England, of which the queen, while constraining herself to live in England, occupies only one. That one is Windsor Castle, and for it a sum of

herself or for

family

We

## GERMAN CATHOLICS IN AMERICA?

3

HURCHES, SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES UNDER GERMAN SUPERVISION-A GRAND SHOW-ING FOR THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

Non-Catholics are generally so absorbed in watching what they call "the encroach-ments of Rome" in this country, through the influx of Irish immigration, that they lose sight altogether of the fact that there lose sight altogether of the fact that there is another national element which is spreading the true faith in a marvellous manner throughout every section of the United States. By acquiescence to the will of God the Irish people have been scattered over the face of the globe in order to plant the Cross of Christ in its remotest regions. In like manner the persecution waged by Bismarck against the Church in Germany has had the effect of exiling to this country thousands of Ger-man priests and with them came many other thousands of their faithful people. man priests and with them came many other thousands of their faithful people. Priests and people thus thrown together on a foreign shore at once combined in concentrating their strength and sought the blessing of God upon their union by erecting churches, schools and charitable institutions which to day are among the most flourishing in the Catholic Church in

most flourishing in the Catholic Church in America. Without entering into too minute details, one striking fact is established that the priests and monks who have left Ger-many, whether driven into exile or of their own free will emigrated to the United States, reach the large number of 1,377. Such an access of sacerdotal strength is an immense boon and blessing to the Church in America, and promises in time to develop still more rapidly the growth of the Catholic Church in this great and growing republic.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES s governed by thirteen Archbishops and fiffy-nine bishops, nineteen of whom are Germans. The priests number 6,546, of which 2,015, including those recently exiled, are Germans. If we compare the number of priests with that of the popu-lation, we shall find that there is about one priest to every 1,000. The students of theology, a hopeful promise for the future, number 1,434. The churches in future, number 1,434. The churches in the United States are 7,421 in number, of which 1,126 are German. The number of German parishes is 1,750. There are thirty-one seminaries for priests, and 120 colleges for higher education for men, of which 81 are German; and for girls 589, of which 513 are German. No words are needed,

THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, But it may be noted how strong and useful in the matter of higher education is the German element. The parish schools number 2,431, with 448,653 pupils. Works and institutions of charity, as we might expect, are not neglected in this new vi leyard of the Lord. There are 185 hospitals, 110 of which are German; orphanages 276, 193 being German. Charitable institutions number seventy-Charitable institutions number seventy-four, chiefly of German foundation and management. The strength and activity of the Catholic press of America, and its high ability, are too well known to need further mention. We may add, however, that there are no fewer than twenty-eight German Catholic newspapers, many of whose writers were forced to leave Ger-n any to find liberty of speech in a land of freedom for all, whether Catholics or Protestants. These figures, which may be Protestants. These figures, which may be relied upon, for they are chiefly drawn from the reports of the bishops themselves or their secretaries, show a growth of almost tropical luxuriance in all the necessary elements and

LORIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF CATHOLIC LIFE. They show more. They show the Cath-olic church, which is of all ages and coun-tries, can take root and flourish in the New World, in one day, as easily as it did in the Old World in the beginning. We do not think it necessary to add anthing to these decount fource unless

perhaps, to show their promise for the future, contrasting them with some statistics which we happen to possess of the state of the Catholic church in America in the year 1845. In that year Rt Rev. Dr. Purcell wrote a letter to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith. from which we extract the following facts. In the year 1845 there were in the United States

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

on. England d done many And, then, he artlessly them ! Thi ually has the position of a s if it were an her people not to recor. ruthless inva nd with torch venturers and the massacre y-breakers of ne could only f Earl Cairns, pilgrims who isters, ered Ireland

iving to that lish laws and s, inagh! We nd. As for hat of telling on on a pub-em, my Lord! in sorrowful d to give Ire-Chisis unjust, rous. How she did not stowal would d which had ce of Patrick, and hosts of omen.-Lon-

omplete, cures \$1. uld know. ase from the wels and the Bitters is the

ctual purifier

the world.

P. O., writes: commands a hich it richly ad it exceedand disloca-yself to calm h dislocation was entirely

said.

"Far down the ancient trees reflected lie, Stem, branch and leaf, like fairy tracery, Wave 'round the homes of some enchanting race. The guardian zymphs of this delightful place."

The Sherbrooke road is a good way by which to reach some of the fishing and hunting grounds of Guysboro. By going about 20 miles St. Mary's Eiver is reached, at the Forks. Here there is good fishing, all along the river, and good accommoda-tion may be had at Stewart's hotel, Melrose. From here to the Still-water Salmon Pools is seven miles, and some fine salmon may be caught. Accommodation is fur nished by John Archibald. Sherbrooke a few miles lower down, is a very pretty place, and here one may catch not only tine sea trout, but salmon ranging from fifteen to forty pounds in weight. The fly best suited to this river is one with light yellow body and dark yellow wings. In the other salmon rivers the "Admiral" is

one may stop at 1 racacle, where there is a fine harbor and a splendid view of St. George's Bay and the Gulf. There is fair fishing in the vicinity. Here there is a Trappist Monastery, the brothers of which have mills in operation and are also ex-pert farmers. Nearly all the land in the county is fertile, and fruit can be raised with good success. There is also an Indian Reservation at Tracadie, and plenty of the aborigines are found along the

The railway runs down to the Strait of Canseau amid picturesque mountains, with fine views of the Bay to the north, as far as Cape St. George. The road is a as far as Cape St. George. The road is a very easy one, well equipped and makes good time. On reaching Pirates' Harbor, a brakesman puzzles the traveller by shouting, "Strait of Canseau! All who are going to take the boat stay aboard this car!" This does not mean that the car and the boat cross over in company, but that the train will run up to Port Mul-

more than a passing notice. It is Lonis burg, once one of the strongest fortified cities of the world, but now a grass-

parallel-a marvel among the most marvellous deeds which man has dared to do. coast, and French veterans held Cape Breton, the key of the Gulf of St. Law-

more and the knell of its glory was rung. The conquest of Canada achieved, the edict went forth that Louisburg should be destroyed. The work of demolition was of stone brought from France, were torn to pieces; the walls were pulled down, and the batteries rendered useless for all time It took two years to complete the work of

mention of many of the places of interest in Cape Breton, there is one which merits

TRURO TO HALIFAN, An abrupt transition from the wild and

An abrupt transition from the wild and cities of the world, but now a grass-grown ruin where not one stone is left upon another. Once it was a city with walls of stone which male a creati of two and a half miles, were thirty-six feet high, and of the thickness of forty feet at the base. For twenty-five years the French had labored upon it, and had expended upwards of thirty millions of livres in completing its defences. It was called the trief flows the Stewiacke it way whether the take still more. completing its defences. It was called the trict flows the Stewiacke river, completing its defences. It was called the Dunkirk of America. Garrisoned by the veterans of France, and with powerful batteries commanding every point, it bristed with the most potent pride of Ellis. The Shubenacadie is a large and war. To day it is difficult to trace its site among the turf which mark the ruins. Seldom has demolition been more com-across the Province. More than half a ifteen to forty pounds in weight. The fly best uited to this river is one with light yellow body and dark yellow wings. I he other salmon rivers the "Admiral" is a favorite, as well as another with turkey wing, gray body and golden pheasant tail. Gaysboro Lakes have fine trout in them. The mountains of this county, too, are the haunts of mose and caribou. It is an excellent country for sport. Following the railway from Antigonish one may stop at Tracadie, where there is fai fishing in the vicinity. Here there is fai Trappist Monastery, the bothers of which by birth. taken the place of a canal for all time to

> come Restored to France by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, Louisburg was again the stronghold of France on the Atlantic beyond the latter as Windsor Junction is approached. Grand Lake has fine gray-ling fishing in June, July, September rence. The brief trace was soon broken, and then came the armies of England, and Wolfe sought and won his first laurels in the new world. Louisburg fell once in the new world. Louisburg fell once but the rivers, with a few exceptions, are short and rapid streams which become very low during the summer season.

The country from Shubenacadie, east to commenced. The solid buildings, formed of stone brought from France, were torn to pieces; the walls were pulled down, and

Windsor Junction, 14 miles from Hali-fax, bas admirable facilities for the pastur-

right one," and we shall stand together on logical ground. The question then as between Christians will narrow itself to the simple issue, "Which is the Old Reliof Marlborough House. Besides the Prince of Wales' allowance of  $\pounds 50,000$ , which with the peculiar habits of the queen is generally considered to be much below the proper figure—the queen's other gion?" "What was Primitive Christianity?" or, to begin at home, "What was the Old Religion of England in Primitive times?" THE CLAIMS OF TRUTH AS APPLIED TO ENGsons have allowances of some £25,000 a year from the taxation of the people, and out of this, it is contended, their royal highnesses might be expected to be able to LAND. pay for their gas, fuel, water and kitchen

But again we may narrow the question ill more. All admit that there is one gardens. The queen is confessedly the richest Church in these islands which is historically in possession as the Old Religion, and which is known as the Catholic Church, or, overeign in the world-she has the biggest and surest actual income, and the fewbe called Catholic and Roman, or Roman Catholic. This Church stands alone in give her own children a little help when give her own children a little help when they get "hard up," as the best regulated household may do sometimes. Her maher ancient descent and undoubted line-age amidst the churches of the modern eation. All the rest had their beginnin esty, however, is not disposed for expendi ure by land or by sea, for herself or fo ot later than three centuries ago Her ture by land or by sea, for herself or for her family, and, "motherly" woman as she is by nature, she lets her people pay those little domestic charges for her. The kitchen garden at Windsor last year cost £5107, line of Bishops in this island had then been possession of their Sees for near a ousand years. The Church of England Bishops claim a legitimate descent, from the Roman Catholic Bishops of the pre-Reformation Church, and they must justand the paving of the queen's cow house set down at £150. In all seriousness, is there any reason why the highly pensic members of the English royal far ify their schism or separation from the old stock, or else they prove no more than one who should claim an inheritance should not be able to pay for their own or title of nobility from an ancient family, but without being able to prove legitimacy vegetables, coal, water rate and gas? We shall be having their laundry bills next, and then their poulterers-and what next?

T. AUGUSTINE AND THE TRUE CHURCH Anyhow it must be admitted that the Church Catholic, in union with the Pope is the Church which converted our Anglo-Saxon forefathers to the Faith of Christ, when St. Augustine landed in Kent, sen by Pope Gregory the Great about the year A. D. 600, and was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury by the authority of il Pope who sent him, and established by th same authority the Sees of York, London and others of the English Catholic Hier archy. It was by the successors of these VIII., in the sixteenth century. THE PROTESTANT PERIOD OF POPISH IDOLA-

TRY.

All this will be admitted by every well read person. But some will perhaps say, "Spare you self the trouble of all this. We do not deny that the Church of Rome and the Church of St. Augustine are substantially identical."

that the train will run up to find and the formation and then the once proud city age of goats, and the procuring of ballast going, however, one will want to see a little of this side of this famous Strait.

ONLY TWENTY ONE DIOCESES,

675 churches, and 595 chapels; 572 priests engaged in parish work, and 137 teaching in seminaries; twenty-two ecclesiastical training institutions; 220 students study-ing in the seminaries; twenty-eight schools for higher education; ninety-four charita-ble institutions, and a Catholic population of 1,300,000 souls. That period was the hope and hopeful seed-time of the Church in America. We are now witnessing in matinal set with the set of the set o gratitude, not with a boastful spirit-for we know but too well how many Catho-lics, especially among the young, emigrating to America have been lost to the Cnurch—but with humble confidence, the ripening time in the large fields sown with good seed, awaiting the coming in great numbers of the gatherers in of God's harvest numbers of the gatherers in of God's harvest into the granaries of the Lord. The glory and splendors of the harvest time have yet to come. Men must not only wait in hope and faith for the coming of the good time, but in America, as in every other part of the Lord's vineyard, labor as well as the part of the lord's vineyard, labor as well as pray, if we may so speak, help God in his own work.-Catholic Columbian.

HAYSVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bot-tles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use. C. B. MERCER, M. D. 'MOTHER SWAN'S Worm Syrup" for feverishness, reatlessness, worms, constipa-tion, tasteless, 25c

#### A Remarkable Fact.

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It is a remarkable fact that W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, who was so far gone with liver and kidney complaint that his life was despaired of, was cured with four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. At one time he lay a fortnight without an operation of the bowels.

A whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, ele-gant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dear Sir-Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife wonders in restoring to health my write who had been bed fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grate-ful feelings. Yours truly, T. H. LONG, Galveston, Texas. Key-No family Dyes were ever so pop-ular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. Any color 10 cents.

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"With Grateful Feelings.

Any color 10 cents.

#### A Minister's Evidence.

That all prevalent malady of civilized life is Dyspepsia. Rev. W. E. Gifford, of Bothwell, was cured of dyspepsia and liver complaint that rendered his life almost a burden. The cure was completed by three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.