

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

"The Catholic" Newspaper of Hamilton Again—Some Account of Its Various Advertisers—The Canada Company's Lands—The School of the Sisters of the Congregation, Kingston—Catholic Publications—Some of the Periodicals of the Period—George Bruce & Co., of New York, and Early Type-Founding in Canada—John Winer & Co., and Other Hamilton Druggists—Armour & Co., Booksellers, Hamilton—Hamilton & Wilson, Toronto—Ross, Mitchell & Co., Dry Goods, Hamilton—Samuel McCurdy, Tailor—Death of the "Old Vicar."

I will now call the attention of my readers to the advertisements in "The Catholic," published at Hamilton, May 17, 1883. The most important of these is a two-column advertisement of the Canada Company, offering for sale 800,000 acres of land, situated in the Western District, and to be disposed of in blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 acres each; and scattered lots containing from 80 to 200 acres each, situated in almost every township in Canada West. The terms were said to be the most liberal and advantageous that had yet been made public. The plan of the company was to dispose of their lands by way of lease for a term of ten years, no money being required down. The rent payable annually being only equal to the interest upon the present upset value of the lands; thus for example, suppose 100 acres, worth 10s. per acre, is £50, the interest thereon would be £3, which latter sum and no more, was the amount of rent to be paid each year, full power being secured to the settler to purchase the freehold, and take his deed for the land he occupied at any time during the lease, which might be more convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the upset price. The advance was 1s. 3d. per acre, if paid within the first five years from date of lease; or, 2s. 6d. per acre if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the lease. The Company constituted itself a savings bank and received sums of any size on deposit, allowing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the same, and which was at the disposal of the depositor to be withdrawn at any time without notice being given. The lands were also disposed of for cash down, or by equal annual instalments with interest. The company's offices were at Canada House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate street, London, Eng., and Frederick street, Toronto. The Company had secured from the government of the day millions of acres, called the Huron Tract; they also owned and established the town of Guelph. I do not know that the company owns any land in Canada now, or, in fact, that it any longer has an existence.

There is only one convent school advertised in "The Catholic," that of the Sisters of the Congregation, Kingston; and likely that was the only convent school in Upper Canada then.

The Best Store For Fine Furs



The reputation of Dineen's Furs has been the growth of nearly half a century of progressive manufacture and honorable dealing.

Strangers will find upon investigation that our work is as good as a bond, and that we safeguard the interests of customers in every possible way.

We claim the finest stock of really good Furs ever shown in Canada, with every bit of extravagance taken out of prices. Come and see for yourself what we call value.

DINEEN'S
HATTERS AND FURRIERS.
Yonge and Temperance Sts.
TORONTO.

Children of all denominations were admitted. Payment for tuition was to be made quarterly in advance, and no pupil was received for a shorter term. The terms were per annum: Entrance, \$4; board and tuition (not including washing) \$102; half board, \$52; day school, \$14; drawing and painting, \$12; French, \$6. It is needless to say that those rates would hardly answer at the present day, when everything is so much higher than then.

There were two Catholic literary publications advertised in the columns of "The Catholic," the "U.S. Catholic Magazine," containing chiefly selections from the best Catholic Reviews and other publications. The publisher was John Murphy of Baltimore, and the subscription \$3 per annum. "The Catholic Expositor and Literary Magazine" was published in New York, and was in its fourth year. The subscription was \$3. The publisher's name is not given. The embellishments were promised to be of the highest order. Portraits of distinguished prelates and clergymen were promised during the year. Also lithographic views of the principal churches in the United States, remarkable places, scenery, etc.

A book was advertised entitled: A Narrative of the "Miraculous Virgins of the Tyrol," as seen and described by numerous eye witnesses, by bishops, earls, counts, barons, philosophers, men of science, lawyers, doctors, travellers of all countries, languages, and various denominations, particularly by Geotres, one of the most eminent men of Germany; by Dr. Binns of London, by Mr. Connelly (formerly Protestant minister at Natchez), by Lord Shrewsbury, premier Earl of England. It was published by Casserly & Sons, 108 Nassau St., New York.

Two of the leading literary publications of the day were advertised, "The Philadelphia Saturday Courier," announced a great enlargement and improvement, and the commencement of the 13th volume, with new type, new paper, and a new press. The terms were \$2 per annum. "The Philadelphia Saturday Museum," advertised a triumphant success and a new discovery in the printing business. This grand improvement, it was stated, was destined to form a new era in the printing business (whatever it was). Among other things that were an inducement to subscribe was the engagement at a high salary of the services of Edgar A. Poe, Esq., "a gentleman whose high and versatile abilities have always spoken promptly for themselves," to assist in editing the paper. The terms of this family paper was \$1 per annum in advance, and the publishers were Thomas C. Clarke & Co., 101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

"The Ladies Wreath and Young Ladies' Magazine" was the title of another publication advertised, and published also in Philadelphia. Its contents were said to be entirely original. The names of several lady contributors are given. The price was only \$1.00 a year. The publishers were Drew & Scammell.

Philadelphia was the literary center of the United States in those days and is largely so yet. But there were no such rates as \$4.00 per line for advertising in those days, nor 1,500,000 circulations, as there are said to be in some instances now.

Geo. Bruce & Co., New York, advertises printing types at greatly reduced prices. Their advertisement is dated New York, March 21, 1842. The prices given were the standard rates in the United States and Canada for a long time. Indeed I do not know but they may be so yet. But the conditions of the business of type-making and selling have altogether changed. Type for city newspapers, especially, is now made and set at the same time by the machine compositor, and is called linotype, by which means the work is greatly cheapened and the product in the shape of newspapers and books is greatly increased. There was not a type foundry in Canada at that time and I doubt if there was an agency for selling type. The first man that I know of who took orders for type in Canada was C. T. Palsgrave of Montreal, who sold English-made type. An Irishman from New York named Guerin, was the first man to establish a type foundry in this country and that was at Montreal, some time in the early forties. Guerin did not succeed and Palsgrave bought him.

KENNEDY
SHORTHAND SCHOOL
Is for those who desire a better stenographic training than is obtainable in business colleges.
The champion typist of the world is from our school.
Write us or call at the school.
9 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO

Seeking An Investment?

If you have money you wish to invest safely should like you to consider our
FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

They are much in demand by prudent investors who prefer unquestionable security for their capital. We shall be pleased to send a Specimen Bond, copy of our last Annual Report and all information on receipt of address.

Head Office: Toronto Street, Toronto
CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

THE VOLKSVEREIN AND ITS WORK

One of the Strongest Organizations in the World—Approved by the Holy Father.

There is no stronger Catholic organization in the world than the Catholic Volkverein, or People's League, in Germany. The Holy Father has recommended it as a pattern for the Catholics of Italy, and Bishop Hortsman on numerous occasions has pointed it out as a model for the union of Catholics in America.

It was in the year 1880 that Ludwig von Windthorst conceived the idea of devising a plan to perpetuate the success which the Catholics of Germany had achieved under his leadership in a 20 years' struggle against the fiercest enemies of the Church. Though the Kultur Kampf was nominally at an end, the foe did not think of burying the tomahawk. Many fanatical Protestants, dissatisfied with the course events had taken, had founded a society called the Evangelical League, whose aim was the continuance of the struggle which the Iron Chancellor himself had given up as hopeless.

In addition to the fanatics of the Evangelical League, other enemies had arisen and were acquiring a tremendous power which, Windthorst clearly foresaw, they would soon turn against the Church and her most sacred institutions. These enemies were the Social Democrats with their materialistic and pagan principles concerning property, matrimony and religion.

Anxious to devise ways and means to meet these imminent dangers, Windthorst invited some of his foremost political friends of the Center Party to a meeting at Cologne. When some one mentioned that it might be dangerous for him to undertake a journey at such a season—it was at the end of October—he quoted the parting words of his departed wife: "Since you are living only for the great cause, we must be satisfied if you would not return from that journey. Let us leave all to God."

The meeting lasted all day. When at 9 p.m. somebody asked the veteran leader of 78 years whether he would retire, he said: "I will hold out, if it would last all night." That night witnessed the birth of the Volkverein.

Fiercely enthusiastic appeals, signed by Windthorst himself, were then published in all the Catholic papers of the empire. Windthorst had not spoken in vain. His words were enthusiastically received by the Catholics throughout the Fatherland, and when the beloved leader breathed his last, a few months later, the Volkverein had been placed on a solid foundation.

The Volkverein is governed by a managing board of 33 officers, who are chosen at the annual convention. The managing board appoints commissioners for the several states and dioceses. Under the direction of the latter the county and city managers carry on the work. These in turn are assisted by parish and district agents—promoters. The whole empire is divided into districts, each comprising from 20 to 40 families. The number of promoters exceeds 15,000. The total membership on September 1, 1905, was 470,000. Each member pays an annual fee of one mark (25 cents). The most important part of the organization is the Central Bureau (Zentralstelle). There the chief business of the Volkverein is transacted. It is controlled by the president of the league, and consists at present of 32 salaried officials, who devote all their time and energy to

the work of the Volkverein. The old idea that men are able to do efficient work for the community in their leisure moments outside of their professional occupations was resolutely discarded. Eleven of the Central Bureau officials—the writing staff—are men well versed in literature, economics and apologetics; as a requisite for their positions, they have taken their degree in Political Economy, or in Theology. The others act as secretaries, book-keepers, librarians, etc.

The work is distributed among the writers of the Central Bureau in such a way that the various practical questions of socialism, agrarianism, labor questions, etc., are made the special work of those most competent to treat the subject.

Each department has at its disposal a special library containing the principal works, periodicals, daily papers, clippings, pamphlets, statutes, reports, etc., pertaining to its subject matter. A select library consisting of more than 9,000 volumes of political economy and apologetics is at the disposal of every member of the People's League.

Every year the Central Bureau arranges two vacation courses of lectures on political economy, apologetics, and Catholic organization. The one for priests and educated laymen, lasts two weeks. Prominent professors give daily three lectures, which are followed by a general discussion. The other course continues ten weeks and is given for the benefit of talented workmen, who receive a thorough and practical course in sociology. These men then take a prominent and sometimes a leading part at home in turning the attacks of socialism.

The Central Bureau urges the managers and promoters to meet in frequent conferences to discuss the best means to spread the good work to exchange ideas, to communicate experiences and to foster enthusiasm. In these conferences plans are laid for public meetings.

By means of frequent public meetings the Volkverein becomes better known. About two thousand of these meetings are held annually. It is of the utmost importance that these meetings be made as impressive as possible. Good speakers are therefore needed. The Central Bureau has lists of them for every part of the empire. Copies of these lists are kept by the respective city and county managers. It is the duty of the promoters to insure a large and appreciative audience for the lectures.

True enlightenment of the people is the best weapon against socialism, and to furnish this weapon is the chief aim of the Volkverein. The leaders of the movement know that a well instructed Catholic will never fall a prey to socialism. For that reason the motto, "Education of the people," is written in golden letters on the banners of the Volkverein. It means education by means of an up-to-date, truly progressive Catholic press, by daily papers and periodicals, by pamphlets and books, education by lectures and speeches, by courses in sociology and apologetics, education by practical training. The education which is based on the principles of the only true religion will save mankind. If these principles were interpreted correctly and applied in the every-day life of the individual and of the community, the world would not need to worry over a social question, and governments would not now tremble before the legions of dissatisfied workmen.

Father Kolasinski, the Polish priest who headed a schism among Polish Catholics a few years ago which threatened serious injury to religion, has submitted to the Church, and has been duly reinstated in Detroit.

In his official letter, the Rt. Rev. Bishop McClosky, of Louisville, orders that henceforth there shall be no solo singing in any of the churches and chapels of the diocese.

Make your down-town banking headquarters at the head office of
THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
8 King Street West
The location is most central and convenient. General banking business transacted. Cheque accounts solicited. One dollar opens a Savings Account. Interest paid twice a year.
City Branches open 7:30 to 9:00 every Saturday Night.
78 Church Street,
522 Queen Street West.

THE CHURCH WILL WIN

Archbishop Farley Optimistic as to the Outcome of the French Crisis

Interviewed by a New York "Sun" reporter last Saturday, Archbishop Farley, who had just arrived home on the Cunard liner Campania after an extended tour of Europe, which included a visit to Rome and a four weeks' stay in Ireland, declared that Pope Pius X. was very well and likely to live for years to come. Of the crisis in France the Archbishop said: "There are just two things that can happen. In either event the French Government will lose. Either the government will make a compromise before the 11th day of December or she will go ahead and carry out the intent of the law. In that event the Church will be a martyr. There never will be the word surrender emblazoned on the Church's flag. They may strip us of everything, but we shall still go ahead and evangelize France."

"The Church in France has its loyal clergy and laymen and has no fear of any situation. The sentiment of the great mass of the people is not against the Church. This anti-Church legislation is the work of a few bold, bad men working for personal gain. That is the gist of it. I know of one particular instance where a group of these gentlemen got over 15,000,000 francs from the confiscation of the convent of the Sacred Heart."

"I personally visited several of the churches in Paris and other large cities of France and was edified to find them crowded with men and women on week-days. I observed that there were almost as many men at the week-day Masses as women. Faith is not dead in France, despite all the hue and cry and the enmity of the anti-religionists."

While in Rome the Archbishop got the Pope to sign his name to twenty-four volumes of the Catholic Encyclopedia now being published in this city. These signed volumes will be turned out as the first edition.

The Archbishop has not been in his native land, Ireland, for fourteen years. He made a four weeks' tour of it from end to end, and came out as strong a Home Ruler as could be found in the Irish Parliamentary party. Probably one of the strongest points of his whole conversation was his endorsement of the Irish Parliamentary Party under the leadership of John Redmond.

"There is absolutely no doubt about it," he said. "The Irish Parliamentary party as it is composed to-day represents the great mass of the Irish people, and it has effected, so far, much good for the country. The party in Ireland opposed to Home Rule is not only dying, but what is left of it is divided into factions, and some of them have already joined the army of Home Rulers. I was deeply impressed with the fact that the papers which support the Irish Parliamentary party are calm and cool-headed in their articles, while the opposition party's papers were abusive. I got a fair share of abuse myself while there."

"I was received by the Councils of several towns and made brief addresses urging the Irish people to continue their fight for Home Rule. The opposing party's papers wrote long and abusive articles about me and referred to me as a breeder of disunion. Even the London Times thought fit to say some unkind things of me. In speaking of Ireland I pointed out a lesson which the Irish might learn from the Norwegians, who coolly but deliberately separated themselves from the mother country. I told them that Norway had achieved her independence by persistent agitation, and that if Ireland could only secure as much she would have a large measure of Home Rule. I have no doubt, however, that the Irish Parliamentary party will secure before long a measure of Home Rule that will be encouraging."

A list of the Catholic undergraduates who recently took high honors at Oxford University shows more than half with unmistakably Irish names. Two are Jesuit schoolboys. Nearly all on the list made their classical courses at Catholic colleges. Of the eighteen Catholic candidates who have successfully passed the intermediate examinations in arts and sciences recently held by the University of London, nearly all are Irish, and all are from Catholic schools. Nine of the eighteen are convent girls.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Celebrates His 68th Birthday—Frequently Mentioned for the Cardinalate—Active in Establishing Universities.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12.—Right Rev. John Ireland, head of the Archdiocese of St. Paul, with jurisdiction over the great states of Minnesota and the Dakotas, celebrated his birthday yesterday. He was born in Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838. When he was but a babe in arms his parents removed to St. Paul, and his early education was received in the Cathedral school. He was sent to France in 1853, and in September of that year, when he was but 15, he entered the Petit seminaire of Meximeux, finishing the eight-year course there in four years.

He studied theology in the Grand Seminaire at Hyeres, returning to St. Paul in 1861 and being ordained a priest when he was little more than 23 years of age. Upon the formation of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment he was made its chaplain, and served two years in the war. Returning from the field he was appointed rector of Cathedral parish and continued in that position until he was named coadjutor bishop. In 1870 he went to Rome as the accredited representative of Bishop Grace at the Vatican council. Five years later he was chosen to succeed Bishop O'Gorman in the vicariate of Nebraska, but through the efforts of Bishop Grace the appointment was canceled, and he was then nominated coadjutor bishop of St. Paul and was consecrated December 21, 1875. His appointment as Archbishop dates from 1888.

Archbishop Ireland is prominently identified with the Church in America, and during late years his name frequently has been mentioned in connection with the cardinalate. He has been active in all movements that tended toward enlightenment and progress and was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Catholic University at Washington.

On Supporting Catholic Newspapers

There can scarcely be too much insistence, says the Western Watchman, in the Catholic pulpit and the Catholic paper on the duty, very certainly incumbent on the faithful, of supporting the Catholic press. In this twentieth century, even more than was the case in the nineteenth, journalism is a mighty engine of evil as well as of good; and no Catholic may flatter himself that he is doing his full duty to God, the Church, his family, or himself, unless he actively opposes the immoral, and actively encourages the moral, press. The gravity of the question impresses men of thought the world over. In the recent Catholic congress at Vienna, for instance, these resolutions were adopted:

1. It is the solemn duty of every Christian and every citizen to join in the campaign against journals which treat of scurrility and falsehood. The congress has no hesitation in regarding as traitors to their faith and Fatherland all those who materially or morally countenance such publications.

2. The congress recommends that encouragement be given in every possible manner to existing Catholic journals.

3. That a central association of the Catholic press be instituted, with a view to the organization of a thorough campaign against immoral literature throughout the entire country. This association is to have under its smaller bodies and local committees—the whole to be placed under the high protection of his Holiness Pius X.

Similar declarations and resolutions are features of every Catholic congress or diocesan synod held throughout the world; but the important point is to impress the individual Catholic with the truth that these general statements concern him personally—that, to the extent of his ability, he is bound to foster the Catholic press, and to oppose, instead of encouraging, the anti-Catholic, immoral, and ultra-sensational periodicals of the day.

Pennoline

BURNING OIL
Rivals the Sun

Canadian Oil Co.
Limited

2-12 Strachan Avenue
Toronto

THE ONE PIANO

That's the expression used by the greatest musicians to mark the exclusive place held by the

Heintzman & Co.
PIANO

MADE BY
Ye Olde Firm of Heintzman & Co.

For over fifty years we have been giving experience and study to the perfecting of this great piano.

Pianos: 11-117 King St. W., Toronto