

nation set in against the short-sighted politicians who persecuted the church, and they, dreading an insurrection, withdrew, with the best grace they could command, from the false position which they had so unwisely assumed.

Persecution ceases at last in the Scandinavian countries.

Whilst the spirit of persecution brooded gloomily over many countries of the new world, its influence began to decline in those lands where for centuries the idea of liberty of conscience was unknown, where even the slightest toleration existed not. Those northern lights—the champions, in their day, of Protestantism and “religious liberty,” Gustavus Wasa and Gustavus Adolphus, were not mistaken when they bequeathed to their country laws which were intended to be unchangeable as those of the Medes and Persians, and which forebade all Scandinavians, whether Swedes, Danes or Norwegians, under pain of death, to embrace the Catholic faith. Those Princes were wise in their generation. They understood the power of truth; they knew that half measures are of no avail against it, and that in order to stifle it even for a time, all the terrors of worldly tyranny must be brought into play. Their laws, more terrible than the code of Draco, remained in force and without mitigation, until a great revolution had swept over Europe, and sent a military adventurer to fill the regal seat of the formidable Wasas. In the time of Bernadotte the infamous penal laws were relaxed. To become a Catholic, now, only led to imprisonment or exile. Six ladies of Sweden, in defiance of the *mother law*, came to profess the Catholic faith. They were tried, condemned and sentenced to be banished from the country. The execution of this barbarous sentence roused all Europe, and caused the abrogation of the Swedish penal laws against religion. Thus was a new field laid open to missionary zeal, and Pius IX., availing himself of so favorable a change of circumstances, appointed a Catholic pastor, Missionary Apostolic at Stockholm. This devoted priest labors assiduously, and in the face of many difficulties, but not without fruit. He contends, with all the success that can be expected, against deeply-rooted prejudices hostile to the religion which brought civilization to the Scandinavian nations, and which have been accumulating for three centuries and a half. Denmark followed in the wake of Sweden. Within the first two years after the abrogation of the cruel Danish penal code, there were six hundred conversions to the Catholic faith.

#### THE THIRD TERM.

The recent Republican victory in Ohio, at once unexpected and overwhelming, renders the nomination of Gen. Grant for the next Presidential term almost a matter of certainty.

The Democrats owe their defeat to want of decision on their financial policy, and to their supposed subjection to the will and influence of the “solid South.” Slavery has been abolished, the negroes have been enfranchised, the Southern States, for years placed at the mercy of the “carpet-bag” adventurers from the North, have been relieved of their presence, and with this very important result, that all the discordant elements amongst the white population have been removed, and a supremacy of race established in a political sense, as in a social sense it existed in the most prosperous of slavery times. We don’t venture to prophecy, but we are firmly of opinion that if Gen. Grant again obtains possession of the White House on the strength of his anti-Southern, and perchance in a certain measure, his anti-Catholic views, the neighboring Republic will, before many years, find itself face to face with a crisis as grave as that which the gloomy fall of 1860, and the disastrous winter and spring of 1861 menaced it with utter destruction. At this very moment we find the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, in all sixteen States, electing thirty-two

Senators out of seventy-six States, noted in past times for their proslavery tendencies, and of these thirty-two Senators elected by these States, there are now but two Republicans. It is a matter of absolute certainty that were these two valiant upholders of the “bloody shirt” vacated the entire senatorial delegation from the South would be Democratic. It is an unfortunate thing for a country when territorial lines mark the distinctions of its party politics. Embitterment and hatred are but too easily engendered in political contests without any such distinctions as result from adverse sectional prejudices, but when to the ordinary acerbities of political warfare are added the jealousy of rival States—the memory of wrongs unavenged—and the determination of one section to maintain supremacy over another—a state of things into which our friends of the neighboring Republic must soon find themselves launched—it cannot be difficult to imagine or even to forecast the terrible struggles and fierce animosities to arise in the not distant future.

If we look to the Northern States we find that of four-and-forty seats held by their representatives in the Senate, the Democrats enjoy precarious tenure of eight or ten seats, which in times of sectional agitation they could not hope to retain. In the House of Representatives, the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Mississippi and Colorado—all Southern States—with the exception of the latter—return unbroken Democratic delegations, while the States of Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Vermont, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon and Rhode Island, all Northern or Western States, the latter growing and powerful commonwealths, elect entirely Republican delegations. These facts are significant in their way. They prove the North and South to hold this day the same antagonistic positions they held previous to the so-called rebellion. With Democratic supremacy at Washington for the next quarter of a century, much might be done to soothe the wounded feelings and heal the festering sores engendered by the rancor of civil war. But with a renewal of Republican domination, commencing with that policy of “blood and iron” supposed to be personified in Gen. Grant, what can the nation look to but increased animosity, and doubly embittering struggles between section and section! The reconstruction policy adopted immediately after the war by the influence of the overwhelming Republican majorities in Congress, led by a man so determined and implacable as Thaddeus Stephens of Pennsylvania, was considered the certain means of placing the South for twenty-five or fifty years to come at the mercy of the North. But, however promising that policy appeared at its inception, it soon proved abortive. The placing of an inferior and wholly illiterate race, for more than a century and a half in servitude, at the head of a population—proud, fearless, and active, and for a very lengthy period accustomed to political domination—was in itself a very short-sighted measure. But a policy of revenge could not be other than short-sighted. The States of Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia—all represented by Republicans in 1866, and all in favor of a speedy readjustment of difficulties between the North and South, based upon justice and sound public policy—soon abandoned the Republican party, when the latter committed itself to a policy of revenge, based on sectionalism. Vainly was the registration lists of Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, and other Southern States, swollen with the newly-invented names of colored electors. The sway of the latter was brief. Thousands of negro voters in a very short time withdrew from the influence of white Republican adventurers, and allied themselves to their old masters.

The action of Gen. Grant in the Louisiana imbroglio, is well remembered in the South, and his election could not but have the effect of inducing the Southern people to believe that the electors of the North and West, in returning him to power against their unanimous desire, yet

held sentiments of the bitterest unfriendliness in their regard. His election, besides giving renewed emphasis to the line of demarcation between North and South, would be attended with other very unhappy results. Gen. Grant, beyond a certain vigorous determination, in the face of difficulties—his highest and best quality—is possessed of none of the attributes required in the chief magistrate of a great nation. During his first administration he surrounded himself with men so inferior, and in many cases so ill-qualified to discharge the onerous duties of administration, that men of distinction and renown like Sumner, Greeley, Dana and Trumbull, once the pillars of Republicanism, abandoned that party to throw in their fortunes with the Democratic opposition. His Indian policy was a total failure, spoliation and robbery being its characteristics. His interference in the purely local concerns of Louisiana and other States was wholly unjustifiable and tyrannical. His utterances on public questions were never other than weak and ill-timed, while his appeals to sectarian bigotry on the school question, a matter entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, stamp him as a gloomy fanatic. During his term of office was inaugurated a system of corruption, beginning with the chief magistrate himself, and pervading every rank of the legislative and administrative services. But it must be admitted that his very weakness constitutes his strength for the next campaign.

The Democrats will require all the tact, vigor and vigilance they can command to secure his defeat. By consolidating their strength in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other northern States, they may, with the unanimous electoral vote of the South, secure triumph. We know of no man who in the Northern States would excite so much enthusiasm in favor of the Democracy as Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, whose election would save the nation from the despotism of intolerance, fanaticism and corruption.

The election of General Grant for a third term would be a national misfortune, for with his advent to power, all the smoldering bitterness of the days of military government, and reconstruction in the South, would be kindled into a flame which might consume the very vitality of the Republic. Surrounded again by favorites and parasites, the administration would be looked upon with positive contempt—the national legislature soon fall into disgrace, and the liberties of the people exist only in name. We trust that the policy of vindictiveness and sectional hate may not triumph, but that a policy broad, liberal, and truly national, with a standard-bearer such as General McClellan, be borne at the next election in triumph to the White House.

#### “THE CATHOLIC WORLD” FOR OCTOBER.

This number contains several important and entertaining articles. We read with much pleasure and profit that entitled “Magelone.” Magelone was an ancient ecclesiastical city and see. It formerly enjoyed a considerable maritime trade in the Gulf of Lyons. Though, at the present day, there is only found the ruins of an ancient church in this deserted place, there is, however, associated with it a most remarkable history, interesting both to the archaeologist and the theologian. “The Ruins of Minerve” affords another subject meriting the attention of students of ecclesiastical history; it contains much information respecting the conflict which was forced upon the Catholic Church by the sect called “Albigenses.” This conflict found its climax in the ancient capital of the Minervois; where the crusaders, in defence of religion, punished the heretics who had for a long time been pillaging and devastating the Catholic churches and monasteries. “Here exists,” says the writer, “the pile of ruins associated with the ruins of Minerve, one of the most terrible memories of the middle ages.” There are several other articles on which much could be said if space would allow us, but of these it must suffice to notice briefly. “A review of a work entitled ‘The Complete Irish Traveller, or Ireland a Hundred Years ago,’” giving some interesting extracts concerning the manners and customs of the people of the green isle.

That on “Winchester School and Scholars” treats in a scholarly manner the foundation and history of this Educational Institution, which is one of the oldest of the great public-endowed schools in England.

The review closes with the recent Encyclical Letter of our holy Father Leo XIII., which relates to the most important subjects in which Catholics are concerned, and therefore should be carefully read by every Catholic student.

The price of the *Catholic World* is \$5

per annum, single numbers 50c. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, by D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.

#### BIDDULPH MISSION.

THE LATE BAZAAR—FALSE IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the *Catholic Record*.  
SIR,—Instead of one hundred dollars, as stated in your issue, I beg to inform you that the proceeds of our late bazaar here realized, clear of all expense (which were nearly nil) over six hundred and fifty dollars. This sum from the ladies of the mission together with one thousand dollars subscribed by their husbands and brothers to pay of the debt of their church, speaks volumes for the piety and generosity of a congregation which does not number above 130 farmers. As to our bazaar, few, if any, heard of it outside the mission, for it was not a month on the *tapie* altogether, so that the results were really extraordinary. Notwithstanding this, the Irish Catholics of Biddulph receive from time to time a certain amount of attention from literary things, whose vulgar effusions would not be admitted into any journal claiming respectability. The *London Advertiser* is remarkable for giving shelter to scurrilous correspondence at the expense of the Irish Catholics of Biddulph. But of course the elections are four years hence. *Mais nous verrons.*

JOHN CONNOLLY, P. P.

Biddulph, Oct. 20th, 1879.  
Doubtless a very bad character resides in the Township of Biddulph. We do not know any locality which cannot furnish its quota of such. We therefore consider the insulting statements about the people of Biddulph, which too often find a place in some of our dailies, entirely unfounded. Whenever a crime is committed in this section it seems to attain a most unusual amount of notoriety simply because it has happened in Biddulph. We think, if a fair comparison of facts and figures be made, it will compare favorably with any other township in Canada as regards serious offences against the law.—E. RECORD.

#### WINDSOR MISSION.

CRATIFYING PROGRESS OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of the *Catholic Record*.  
Our church affairs are progressing wonderfully well.

On the first Sunday of the present month a Sunday school was opened for the first time, in one of the school houses at Walkerville, to be attended by the children of that town and neighborhood, as many of the smaller ones found St. Alphonsus too far away for regular attendance. On each alternate Sunday after catechism, one of the priests will give a religious instruction for the grown people as well as children of that locality. Father Wagner has just finished making his pastoral visit. It proved satisfactory to him, both in a spiritual and temporal sense. He received some days ago a handsome sanctuary lamp, which as an ornament is quite an improvement on an old one. The Children of Mary, and other young ladies of the parish are to have a three day retreat this week, preached by our Rev. Vicar Monsignor Bruyere. I trust it will be well attended, and have a beneficial effect, on our already very pious young ladies. *MARQUE.*

Windsor, Oct. 15, 1879.

#### COUNTY OF LANRION.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

Those who contemplate changing their abode would do well to read the following letter we have received from a reliable person in Courtright:

DEAR SIR,—I have not seen anything in your much valued *Catholic Record* from this part of the Township of Moore, and with your permission will say a few words in regard to it. In the first place is the Southern portion of the parish of Courtona, over which the Rev. Father Watters, a much loved and respected priest presides. For some unaccountable reason, there are few Catholic families in this part of the parish, and why this should be the case I cannot understand. The land is justly called the richest and best for agricultural purposes in Western Ontario, and why Catholics would not try and reap the good of this earth and not leave it all to others, I cannot understand. There is scarcely a month we do not hear of some of the splendid farms along the banks of the beautiful St. Clair River changing hands, but never do we hear of a Catholic being the purchaser. Why is this, I ask? Surely it is not because there are not Catholics to be found with means enough to possess themselves of a beautiful home. No doubt, there are many Catholic families throughout Western Ontario who would like to change their place of abode. If so, they would do well to come here, and see if there is not as good a chance for them to do well as for those that are here. If they are not able to buy improved farms, they will find unimproved, and partly improved, farms, to be had at reasonable prices, and on easy terms.

Courtright is regarded as the village for the southern part of the Township of Moore. It is a rising and lively place of about 400 inhabitants. At present there is but two Catholic families in the place, of these one has the Post Office. There are some lots decided to the Catholics for a Church any time they feel able to build one, and all we need is a few more good, substantial families and we will have one on them.

There is a splendid opening here for a grist mill, and a Catholic miller with some capital would find it a good investment to build a mill here. I am sure he would find this place unequalled for shipping facilities. By rail we have the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railway, and by water the doors are opened to all parts by the St. Clair River.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable space, I remain, one who would like to see many substantial Catholics in this part.

Courtright, Oct. 14th, 1879.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

HYMENIAL.—On the 20th inst., Monsignor Bruyere joined in matrimony James Gardiner, Esq., Braside, Paris, Ont., to Miss Jennie Gibbons, of London. We wish the couple long life and every happiness.

THE INSTRUMENT OF PUNISHMENT.—In accordance with a decision of the Toronto School Board, the Committee on Printing and supplies have been instructed to procure twenty-five rubber straps, one for each school, fifteen inches long and one and a half inches wide, to be used as the only instrument in administering corporal punishment to pupils attending the several schools.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS.—A week or two since Mr. Richard Payne, twin brother of Mr. J. L. Payne, of the *Free Press* staff, accidentally shot himself while out hunting near his home at New Hamburg, and we regret to say that death has resulted from the accident. Lockjaw followed, and for the past week all hope has been given up. He was highly esteemed in the neighborhood of his home, and his friends will be deeply sympathized with.

#### “THE LITERARY CLUB.”

Mr. James Fahay, of Stratford, was greeted by a good audience in the Victoria Hall last night, on the occasion of his lecture on “The Literary Club.” Mr. John Dearness, Inspector of Public Schools for the East Riding of Middlesex, presided, and in a few happy remarks introduced the lecturer of the evening. On the platform were Rev. Father Tiernan, and Messrs. D. Glass and J. M. Denton. Mr. Fahay, on coming forward, was warmly applauded. He feared that the Chairman, in introducing him, had raised the expectations of the audience too high, and that he would be unable to come to the standard of excellence anticipated. He digressed for a few moments from his subject at the outset, and then introduced the audience to the “Essex Head Tavern,” in which the club met, and where the bill of fare was mainly composed of wit, wisdom and eloquence. Around the board were to be found the literary men of the time—Sheridan, gay, reckless and witty; Burke, the eloquent orator; Goldsmith, the greatest poet of his age; gossiping Boswell, Garrick, Benetide, Sir Joshua Reynolds and others, with Dr. Johnson as Chairman—and the characteristics of each were passed in review by the lecturer. For an hour and a half the audience were held in rapt attention, and manifested their interest in the subject and their appreciation of the talents of the lecturer by frequent and hearty applause. Mr. Fahay is a good speaker, every word being clearly heard throughout the hall. The lecture was brimful of humor, contained a vast fund of information, and was delivered with unimpaired oratorical powers. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. D. Glass and seconded by Rev. Father Tiernan—in which both gentlemen took occasion to compliment Mr. Fahay on his ability, and expressing the hope that he would visit the city again—was tendered the lecturer.—*Free Press.*

#### NOTICES.

SMOKERS.—The most successful tobacco manufacturer in Canada are Tuckett & Billings, of Hamilton. The Myrtle Navy is always the same and always good. When you buy a plug with T. & B. stamped on it you may rest assured you can enjoy a good smoke.

A RARE TREAT.—An entertainment of a very choice nature is announced for St. Peter's school house on Friday evening, 24th inst., to be given by Mr. J. T. Dalton, a gentleman who stands in the front rank as a vocalist. For some time past Mr. Dalton has rendered able assistance to the choir of the cathedral, and we feel sure he will receive what he richly deserves, as a rewarded musician on the occasion. Apart from this, we feel justified in making the assertion that it will be the best entertainment of the kind ever given in St. Peter's school. When such names as Sallie Holman, Mrs. Cruickshanks, Miss Blanche Bradish, Mrs. Mary McMillan, Messrs. Dalton, Wolf, Drangole, Jarvis, Coles, Hiscott, Brandisi, Redstone, Skellington, A. D. Holman, L. Belle, and the choir of the cathedral, appear on the programme, we have no doubt those who attend will be more than pleased at the evening's entertainment. Tickets 25c. Buy one at Murray's, and go early, for there will surely be a great crowd.

Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer has for many years occupied an honorable place in the toilet of American women, and has also attained popularity in foreign countries. This is because it does PERFORM what it promises. Its warmest friends are those who have used it longest, and those who sound its praise the loudest are those who from actual experience and personal trial have demonstrated that by its use gray hair is restored to its natural color and dry, harsh, and wiry hair is made soft, lustrous, a thing of beauty, and a matter of joy and pride to the wearer.—*Sub-Seller and Democrat, Coriath, Miss.*

A WRETCHED EXISTENCE, indeed, is that of a nervous, feeble, dyspeptic invalid. Untrammelled repose, mental despondency, poor appetite, misery after meals,—these are some of the experiences of such a sufferer. Happily there is a sure and pleasant remedy for the above symptoms: Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine removes them. It is a tonic without a drawback. In consequence of its benign action, quietude and vigor returns to the nerves, appetite improves, sleep revisits weary eyelids, and the stomach is enabled to digest properly. The habit of bile is made regular by it, and the circulation rendered active, rich, and free from bile. It is a potent remedy for bilious, remittent and intermittent fever, and if used in advance of the attack, it greatly diminishes the danger of contracting those disorders. The fine sherry wine and aromatic ingredients which enter into its composition, give it a most agreeable flavor, and there is absolutely nothing in its composition to injure delicate persons, if it is used with ordinary discretion. It is quite unnecessary to decant on the medicinal properties of quinine. They are well known to be tonic, febrifuge and anti-periodic, and the experience of medical men for

many years has shown them to be of a very high order. This preparation possesses them to the fullest extent, and may be relied on to be an article of real merit, not a catchpenny nostrum, the merit of which exists only upon paper. A wine-glassful, three or four times a day, half an hour before meals, will in a short time produce a marked change for the better in a feeble system and dyspeptic stomach. Ask for the Quinine Wine prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto. Sold by all druggists.

#### MARRIED.

On Monday, 20th inst., at the R. C. Church, Chatham, by the Rev. Father Michael, Miss Mary Ellen Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, Harwich, to Mr. J. J. Auger, merchant, Ridgeway.

At St. Peter's Cathedral, on the 20th inst., by the Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, J. J. Gardiner, Esq., Braside, Paris, Ont., to Miss Jennie Gibbons, of this city.

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