# Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century

VOL. 2.

#### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

NO. 54

Our Prices for these are the Lowest we have quoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

the singing sublime, and with which the numerous assembly was highly delighted. CHOIR—Mass in C. by.......H. DeMonti. Sopranos, Mrs. & Miss McGill; Alto, Miss

Cashman.

Offertory Piece by.......Webbe. 

Laudate Dominum completed the cere-

I give Almignty God thanks this day that we are assembled in so noble a Church to give Him our tribute of adoration and of praise and of prayer. You have reason, Catholics of Bracebridge, to have reason, Catholics of Bracebridge, to discovere the control of the tion and of praise and of prayer. You have reason, Catholics of Bracebridge, to be proud of the noble edifice which your liberality, and the zeal, and self-denial of your good bishop has erected to the honor your good bishop has erected to the hollo of God, and for the adoring His holy name; and the Catholics of this Province and your fellow-Catholics throughout the world have reason to be proud of you for order to build for yourselves and your posterity, and for God's honor and glory an edifice which would not shame the largest city. May God grant you length of years wherein to adore Him in this Church! may God grant a blessing to you, and to your children, and to your children's children, for that fervent faith and ardent piety which has prompted you to deny yourselves the luxuries, and perhaps the necessities of life, in order to give to God's holy house! Depend upon it, your work has gone before you, to obtain for you a reward in heaven from that God, who has promised never to forget even a cup of cold water, when given in his

Every church throughout the land (be it Protestant or Catholic) is a protest against infidelity and an assertion of Christianity in some shape or other. Every church (and every brick and stone of every a God, and every Christian church declares that that God is the God of the Christians. But if every Protestant Church is a protest against infidelity and an assertion of Christianity, how much more so every Catholic Church. The doctrines of the Catholic Church are so precise, so plainly laid down and so authoritatively enforced as to have earned for her the accusation as to have earned for her the accusation of spiritual tyranny. Now, if other churches, whose doctrines, under private judgment, are so much less strictly defined, are vet are so much less strictly defined, are ver protests against infidelity, how much more so the Catholic Church, which insists upon her children receiving all and everything which Christ has taught, whether palatable or unpalatable to human reason. Every stone, then, of your church, every brick, every board, every nail, as being part of a Catholic Church, is a protest again delity, and the denial of God. B then, the high and sacred end for which you have built it.

ved We

You may learn the sanctity of your churches, and the respect you owe them, and the privilege you have had in building one, from the ceremonies with which Holy Church dedicates them to the Divine service. In the first place, she allows not a simple priest to perform this coremony.

formed with all due dispositions, she ordains that the day before the solemn ceremony, the faithful, the clergy, and the bishop shall maintain a solemn fast. The day of consecration arrived, the bishop, robed in his richest vestments, after having sprinkled the exterior walls with holy-water, knocks at the principal door and immediately obtains admission. Sprinkling the interior walls as he did the exterior he makes the form of a cross on the floor of the Church with ashes, and exterior he makes the form of a cross on the floor of the Church with ashes, and

Sunday 26—Twenty-first after Pentecost; Pathonomy of the Blessed Virgin. Double-Molon, 77. Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude; Apostles. Double. Wednesday, 29—Offthe Feria. Semi-Double. Thursday, 30—Offthe of the Blessed Sacrament Founday. 1—Feast of All Saints (Fast) Semi-Double. Nowmber: Saturday, 1—Feast of All Saints (Fast) Semi-Double. Saturday, 1—Feast of All Saints (Fast) Semi-Double. Saturday, 1—Feast of All Saints (Fast) Semi-Double. Sign.—Certain it must be that the many Record with its numerous readers, takes a lively interest in the affairs and progress of Our Holy Mother the Church, therefore you will find enclosed a report of a sermon delivered in St. Joseph's Church. Bracebridge, on the 12th of Oct., the day of dedication to the service of Almighty God and the salvation of souls. At 10.30, His Lordship Mons, Jamot, as
Sunday 26—Twenty-first after Pentecost; Pathonome of the Goor of the Church with ashes, and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then Anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then anoints the walls with sacred oil. Such and then the proper such that the bessed and such the world. The bishop was the proper of God. The bishop w

brought with them the three mystical offerings of gold, frankineence and myrrh. St. Gregory, the great, St. Jerome, and all the ancient fathers agree in considering this incense as offered to this divine infant in homage to his divinity.) If in offering gold they acknowledged Him king of all earthly things-if in the myrrh used in embalming the bodies of the dead they considered him as a mortal man—in the offering of incense, to show that he is alike the maker and destroyer of all things, and it is to acknowledge Him as God that we offer the singing sublime, and with which the deficience and myrrh. St. Gregory, the great, St. Jerome, and all offerings of gold, frankineence and myrrh. (St. Gregory, the great, St. Jerome, and all the ancient fathers agree in considering this noble church. You have built it to shelter, to contain and to hold for you day and night, year after year—what? the sacred body and blood, the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. If Jerusalem and the land of Judea are holy, because they once beheld our Saviour—if their subdeacon. Competent judges pronounced the singing sublime, and with which the

which the delighted.
DeMonti. Alto, Miss

... Webbe. ... Magne. Cashman. the cerestner berrane. The sermon, touched the God, penetrates the skies and mounting to the throne of God, descends not until it has touched the God. After the last benediction Father Bretargh delivered the following sermon, which should be heard to be fully appresiated:

"I have heard thy prayer, and I have chosen this place to myseif as a house of sacrifice.

"I have heard thy prayer, and I have chosen this place to myseif as a house of sacrifice.

"I have heard thy prayer, and I have chosen this place to myseif as a house of people will rise up like sweet incense, and sanctified this place, that my name may be there forever. (Words spoken by Almighty God after the completion of the Temple.)

I give Almighty God thanks this day that we are assembled in so noble a line the midst of them," says Christ. But the most of the skies and mounting to the throne of God, descends not until it has be held in our churches—as in Bethlehem, so then in our churches—as in Bethlehem, so then in our churches—as in the garden of lives, so in our churches—as on Mounti Calvary, so is He in our churches. The until they have touched the God of compassion. "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them," says Christ. But only that are gathered together—d is hundreds. How much more powerful, then, must be that prayer. You may pray in the silence of your own heart, you may gather together your families in twos and threes in your own homes to give glory to His name, and your prayer will be very powerful, but the prayers of a congregation from your Church, how much more powerful must it be? Like a vast column of sweet incense, it will ascend in His sight, penetrating the skies, and mounting to the throne of God, it will descend not until it has moved God to be proportions to you. Ah! my brethren! by your zeal and united efforts you have raised up for yourselves "a house of prayer," a house whence acts of adoration, and of prayer, and of praise, will mount up to heaven for centuries yet to come, rising like the smoke of incense to the throne of God. Here will the prayer of your children, and of your children's children, for generation after generation, be poured out in honor of the eternal God. Here will your children pray for the repose of your soul after death. In this house of prayer, which you have built for God, thousands yet unborn will daily offer their tribute of adoration to God, will daily return thanks for his blessings, will daily beg a continuance of

to that command of our Saviour, "Do this in commemoration of me," so often does your Church contain, like another Bethlehem, the new-born Saviour, so often does it see the sacrifice and death of Calthem. You have, most of you, doubtless, seen the cloud of spray that mounts to Which of you but would have deemed heaven to offer its homage to God from the Falls of Niagara. Night and day it it an inestimable privilege to have been allowed to enter the humbie stable of mounts to heaven, year after year it mounts, for centuries it has mounted. Such will be the sweet cloud of prayer Bethlehem as your infant Saviour lay there after his birth? And when St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin, after travelwhich, like sweet incense, will ascend to heaven from this church, asking God to be ling so far had still to wander about the streets, because, as the Scriptures tell us, heaven from tims enurch, asking dod to be propitious to you and yours. Day after day it will mount, year after year it will mount, for centuries yet unborn it will mount. Is it not, then, a great privilege there was no room in the inns. of you would not have been glad to have welcomed them into your house in order that your Saviour might be born therein for you to have assisted in so holy an under-taking? to have been allowed to contri-Bethlehem at the birth of our Saviour, so bute according to your means to so great, so as to offer him a home, you have yet glorious a work? Where is the sacrifice too great for so holy an object? Where the may be born; you have built him a home wherein He may reside ever amongst you oul so cold and remiss in the service of soul so cold and remiss in the service of God, as to begrudge the money spent for so noble an end? With the money that you have each of you given towards the erection of this house of God, you might exchange how begre house to go might be colour a habitation and a home! When Solomon saw the cloud which so filled the perhaps have bought one new article of furniture, or you might have devoted it

is more noble, money spent in amusement or in this specious church? which will

temple that the priests could not see nor minister, He knew that the majesty of God to amusement, or to greater show in your dress, and the world would have com-mended you for it. But which, I ask had descended upon the place and in awe and trembling He cried out, "Is it credible dress, and the world would have com-mended you for it. But which, I ask you, will be more lasting, that new article then that God should so dwell with man on earth? If heaven and the heaven of of furniture or this house of God? which

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So holy is it, that she reserves it only for her highest officer—a bishop. And in order that this ceremony may be performed with all due dispositions, she ordains that the day before the solemn ceremony, the faithful, the clergy, and the bishop shall maintain a solemn fast.

The day of consecration arrived in the

holy and real presence, and to reside there, not as of old—from time to time only, but for days and days, for years, for centuries. preached it to you to-day. Solomon was magnified before men, because he built a temple to the Great God, wherein that God vouchsafed occasionally to descend and manifest Himself, some times as a mist, at other times in a cloud of incense; but you have built a temple to the Great God, wherein Jesus Christ—true God and true man—will ever dwell, not as a mist, not as a cloud, but really and truly. It has always been the faith of the Catholic Church, that Jesus Christ is really and truly present upon our altars, the same body and blood, the same soul and divinity, that hung upon Mount Calvary and that rose again from the dead the

third day immortal and impassible. So self-evident is this doctrine (if the word of God is to be believed) that even our adversaries are at times forced to admit it.
The Westminster Review not long ago had these remarkable words, "No doctrine can be more rigorously defended by Scripture and by tradition, than that of transub-stantiation." And yet men are wont to tell us, that this belief in the presence of Jesus Christ on our altars, in our churches, is only a popish superstition and not according with true religion. Well! it may be a popish superstition, but you and I are not the men to throw away a doctrine of Christ in the contract of the superstition. rigorously defended by Scripture and tradition, because men choose to give it an ugly name. Yes, it may be a popish superstition, but it is a popish superstition of very early date, and one of which we

have reason to be very proud, coming down as it does from the very night be-fore the death of our Lord. If the sacred fore the death of our Lord. If the sacred Scriptures are to be believed, the night before his death our divine Lord, having supped with His disciples, took bread into His venerable hands and blessing it, brake it and gave it to His disciples, saying, "This is my body," Now, either that bread, the moment Christ had said it was His body, had become His body, or (God forgive the blaspheny) Christ had lied. These are His words, "This is my body." I cannot consent to change them, no man on God's earth has a right to change, either them or their meaning, because forsooth we cannot their meaning, because for sooth we cannot understand how it can be so. They are there; you must either accept them in their

there; you must either accept them in their full signification or you must throw up the Bible altogether. "You cannot believe it," you say—"It is a hard saying." Well, then! at least be as consistent as the Jews of old. Because they could not understand it, they went their way and refused to be Christians. But you alter the Seriotupe to please yourself, not to please. telling them "do this in commemoration of me," He left Himself—His human body and soul joined to his divinity—to be held in our churches for all succeeding

1,400 years ago from his pulpit in the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Constantinople, so is your church holy, because by the and see whether his words are not exactly miraculous power given to the apostles and their successors by Jesus Christ Him-self, He is daily born therein in the holy announced this doctrine to you this day.
"Look," he says "into the interior of the
sanctuary, as into the interior of heaven
itself. Behold with the eyes of faith Jesus sacrifice of the Mass. If the garden of olives is holy, because He prayed therein, much more so your church wherein he continually prays to His heavenly Father

Christ, there surrounded by an innumerable multitude of angels prostrate before from your tabernacles; if Calvary is holy, because he died thereon, so also is your Him. he says:—"The wise men came a long journey to adore the body of Christ with church holy, because he dies therein every time the Holy Mass is celebrated. church, then, is a Jerusalem, a Judea, a Bethelehem, a Garden of Olives, a Mount fear and trembling. Let us imitate these barbarians. For beholding the stable and the manager only, without having wit-Bethelehem, a Garden of Chives, a Library all at once. Solomon's temple did not contain Almighty God in any special names for He tells us that He would nessed the great things that we have witmanner, for He tells us that He would hear from heaven those who prayed therein ("Then will I hear from heaven and nessed, they came and adored with great reverence. You behold that same body will forgive their sins," &c.,) but your church, as often as a priest, holding un-

not in a manger, but on the altar; not carried in His nother's arms, but elevated in the priest's hands. Let us, therefore, be roused and tremble; let us bring more devotion to the altar, than the eastern kings broken mission and succession from the apostles, changes bread into the body of Christ and wine into His blood, according did to the manger.

Are these words, I ask you, compatible with any other than the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence? Are not these words (of 1,400 years ago) the self-same words that you so frequently hear from your pulpits now-a-days announcing the Catholic doctrine. St. Cyril of Alexandria,

who lived within 300 years of the apostles, thus anticipates an objection which we so often hear urged against this doctrine: "If you persist in asking rue how this miraculous change takes place, I will insist upon hearing from you how the rod of Moses was changed into a serpent and how the waters of the Nile were turned into blood?"

The successor of St. Cvril tells us "The contents of the chalice on the altar are the same blood that issued from the side of Christ when pierced with the lance."

Evidently these men (1400 and 1500 years ago) believed in those words, "This is my body" "this is my blood" as firmly and as broadly as any Catholic does now-a-days.

Yes; If this doctrine of the real presence of Jesus Christ, the God man, upon our altars; if the doctrine of the and blood of our Divine Lord in the Sacrifice of the Mass, be a Popish superstition, it is very old and very dear to The apostles received it from our dat his last supper, and the Catholic heavens do not contain thee, how much less this house, which I have built?" With For three hundred years, whilst the church an equal awe and a like fear you also, as was being persecuted, this doctrine, so

Bishop's of those days preaching it to their flocks, in the self-same words as I have

But even during the times of persecution, we do occasionally hear this doctrine spoken. Origen, in the midst of these early persecutions, wrote, "When you receive the sacred food, and that incor-

St. Ignatius, the Christian Martyr, who had learnt his catechism from the had learnt his catechism from the apostles themselves, on his way to martyrdom, wrote of certain heretics of city of Smyrna, upbraiding them They abstain from the Eucharist

Yes, it is a popish superstition very old and dear to us—a popish superstition of which we are very proud;—that Jesus Christ dwelt ever in our church; that our churches are no mere conventicles, but that under the humble veil of bread and tremendous privilege to have Jesus Christ ever present amongst you, as much present as he was of old to Cana of Galilee, to Jerusalem and to Calvary; and you have done well to provide Him so noble a house. According to your means—nay! above your means, you have built a church to be an ark for that Great Lord and Redeemer—for that most precions body and blood. Depriving yourselves of many of the luxuries of this life, you have preferred to give of your substance to shelter your Saviour, in order that you share the short amongst you, as much present and orough in secture lamin, while and storing in the shore of Derwent Lake Fairy Lawn, after which they had left behind. Set themselves to work, not without success, in making the new Fairy Lawn a place to be known far and wide for its hospitality and refinement. Catherine Ann White was born there on the 26th of May, 1825. In the summer of 1857 she entered the novitiate at the Convent of the Sacret Heart, Manhattanshelter your Saviour, in order that you may have him ever among you, blessing you and your houses, and your crops and your flecks by his so near presence. When the first temple was to be built by the Jews, God commanded all to bring in materials for his service, and the women and children brought in their silks and and children brought in their silks and their stuffs, and their jewels, and their ornaments of gold and silver, until there was so great a heap that Moses had to compel them to desist. But the Temple they had to build was only, as we have seen, to be occasioially visited by God, and that only in a mist and in a cloud.

But were target being less great to gostain and the sum of the s But your temple has ever to contain and shelter, and protect the Lord God of Hosts, the Divine Redeemer, the Son of God. Bring, then, your offerings to give them to God. As yet part of this church belongs to man, because it is not vet wholly paid for. You have exerted yourselves nobly, nay, almost beyond your strength, but do nay, almost beyond your strength, but do not falter in your noble enterprise. Let the day be not far distant, when you will be able to say, "the whole now is God, when you will be able to offer the whole without one farthing of human claim, at the feet of God. It will be a public wears a wise counsellor and prodent guide. the feet of God. It will be a noble present, given in a noble cause, to the all powerful and eternal God. Begrudge not the sacrifice it may require of you. It is made for God, and being made for God,

in that holy mansion where the rust con-sumes not, and thieves break not through After Vespers and benediction in the evening the "Te Deum" terminated the proceedings of what will be long remembered as "a great day for Bracebridge."

it will earn for you an eternal reward from that God, who will not forget a cup of gold water given in his name, and

CLERICAL RESIGNATIONS.—The Rever-CLERICAL RESIGNATIONS.—The Rever-end Mr. Proulx, cure of the ancient parish of St. Valier, took his parishioners quite by surprise on Sunday last, when he an-nounced to them that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the Arch-bishop, who had been pleased to accept it. As already announced in these columns, the reverend gentleman a couple of years are met with a severe accident the break ago met with a severe accident, the break ago met with a severe accident, the break-ing of his hip-bone, since which time he has been an invalid. His parishioners, nevertheless, fully anticipated that they would not on that account lose, whils life was left with him, the venerable and cherished presence amongst them of one who had so faithfully directed them for a quarter of a century, he having been ap pointed to his late charge in 1854. The everend gentleman was ordained in 1832, so that he is presently in his forty-eighth year of Priesthood, and was one of the devoted band of clergymen who repaired to Grosse Isle during the dread year of 1847. His intended resignation was kept so quiet that, as has been stated, the announcement of its consummation took his people altogether by surprise, and during all the day on Sunday and since, the prettily situated produtere has been one scene of sad leave-taking. Needless to add that he carries with him into private add that he carries with him into private life the best wish as of his parishioners as well as of a large circle of other warm friends. He will, it is understood, take up his residence with his family in this city. The Reverend Mr. Desjardines, of St. Anne's College, has been appointed to succeed him in the parish of St. Valier. The Reverend Mr. Guerin, who during Mr. Prouix's illness discharged the active Mr. Prouix's illness discharged the active duties of the parish in the capacity of ricair so efficiently, has been transferred to St. Francis, Beauce. It is also an-nounced that Reverend Mr. McDonnell, of the Diocese of Rimouski, has resigned his parish and quitted the Diocese.— Queber Chronicts, 15th inst.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS. MADAM WHITE, A NIECE OF GERALD GRIFFIN, GONE TO HER REWARD.

On October 16, 1864, a large and dis-tinguished company met in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, West Seventeenth street, to witness the solemn profession after seventeen years of monastic life, of the above estimable lady and her sister Mme. Anastasia White who died before her Mme. Anastasia White who died before her. Both were nieces of the novelist, Gerald Griffin, and sisters of the late Judge James W. W. White, of this city. Both were born at Fairy Lawn, on Derwent ruptible banquet, when you taste the bread and cup of life you eat and drink the body and blood of the Lord."

ware born at Fairy Lawn, on Derwent Loke, Pa., where their grandfather, Patrick Griffin, and their father, Edward Griffin, and their father, Edward White, had settled in 1-20. The highly colored descriptions of Derwent and Silver lakes and their neighborhood, contained in a pamplet written by Dr. Robert Rose, and widely circulated among the higher classes in Irethus: "They abstain from the Eucharist because they do not believe that the Eucharist is the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

Surely this is at least the language of men who believe in the real presence. These men were at least as much papists as we yes, it is a popish superstition veryold and dear to us—a popish superstition veryold and dear to us—a popish superstition of which we are very proud;—that Jesus Christ dwelt ever in our church; that our churches are no mere conventicles, but issued a pamphlet, which painted existing instead of a possible parad paradise wine, the body and blood of Jesus Christ are there really present. This is the precious gift you have in your church, and this is the precious gift for which you have built this noble edifice. It is a tremendous privilege to have Jesus Christ ever present amonest you as much present their old home in Ireland. Mr. White had brought his entire family, wife and five children. They called their homefive children. They called their home-stead on the shore of Derwent Lake Fairy

> 1857 she entered the novitiate at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, and was, after the necessary time of probation, employed in teaching the most advanced pupils—an occupation which she continued to fill to the last year of her life. Such, indeed, was the success of her labors and such the excellence of her lessons of her numerous pupils all over the country and by the wish of her own asso-"Bible History," just published while the author ws on her death bed. author ws on her death dany other manuscript works main behind to testify to her indefatigable industry and the conscious thoroughness with which she discharged her sacred duty as instructress of youth. Mme. Kate White, as her countless pupils and friends whose advice was eagerly sought by men of the world and churchmen alike. Her pupils, however, her associates and her most intimate acquaintances all forgot while with her that she was either learned or wise, to love and revere in her the virtues of the true Christian woman—her childlike simplicity, her en-lichtened feith, her forzeitelber of alf lightened faith, her forgetfulness of self, her untiring devotion to the comfort of others and a piety which made her set God as the very centre of her life. She was so well accustomed to labor, in spite of all bodily aches, that she did not per-ceive till it was too late the fatal progress of the treacherous disease which carried her off. Her only grief, she said, was that she was obliged to give up the class-room. The life which had been devoted room. The life which had been devoted with such absolute single-heartedness during twenty-two years to the laborious duties of her calling was yesterday crowned at the Manhattanville Convent with a

tenfold dearer in memory to all who had known her.—N. Y. Herald. One of Very Rev. Father Sorin's numerous friends at Notre Dame gave him, a few days ago, three relics, which he has lew days ago, three renes, which he has placed amongst his most prized treasures. One is a linen amice which was used for several years by Father Gallitzin, prince and priest. The second relinquary contains an amice and a purificator which be-longed to the sainted Father Desseille, one of the early missionaries who labored here among the Indians when Notre Dame was nothing but a wilderness. A third casket holds a piece of white cloth which bears in marks of blood the imprint of the miraculous wound on the left hand of Louise Lateau, the wonderful stigmatica of Bois

d'Haine, Belgium. Rev. Father Grassi, the successor of the great Indian missionary, father DeSmet, is at present a guest of the father of St. Joseph's church in this city. His mission extends over 1,000 miles of the Rocky. Mountains in Idaho, Washington and Montana territories and contains above twenty-five other missionaries, has arduously and successfully toiled for these

last twenty years. REQUIEM SERVICES .- According to custom, a solemn anniversary mass, de requiem, was celebrated at the Basilica yesterday by His Grace the Archbishop, for the repose of the soul of his venerated predecessor, Monseigneur Baillargeon.—Quebec Chron-

icle, 15th inst.
"Our lives," says Madame Swetchine. "should be as pure as snow-fields, where our footsteps leave a mark, but not a

The dust on their sandals lay heavy and white,
Their garments were damp with tears of the
night,
Their hot feet aweary, and thorbbing with As they entered the gates of the city of Nain. But lo! on the pathway a sorrowing throng Pressed, mournfully chanting the funeral and like a sad monotone, ceaseless and slow, The voice of a woman came laden with woe. What need, stricken mothers, to tell how she wept?
Ye read by the vigils that sorrow hath kept,
Ye know, by the travail of anguish and pain,
The desolate grief of the widow of Nain.

As He who was first of the wayfaring men Advanced, the mute burden was lowered, and Advanced, the mute burden was then then As He touched the white-clothes that covered the bler eres shrank back, but the mother drew near.

Her snow-sprinkled tresses had loosened their strands, Great tears fell unchecked on the tightly-clasped hands, But hushed the wild sobbing and stifled her As Jesus of Nazareth lifted His eyes.

Eyes wet with compassion, as slowly they Eyes potent to soften grief's tremulous swell, As, sweetly and tenderely, "Weep not," He said. And turned to the passionless face of the dead.

White, white gleamed his forehead, loose rippled the hair,
Bronze-tinted, o'er temples transparently fair;
And a glory stole up from the earth to the skies,
As He called to the voiceless one, "Young man, arise!"

The hard, rigid outlines grew fervid with breath.
The duil eyes unclosed from the midnight of
death;
Weep, weep, happy mother, and fail at His
feet:
Life's duil, blighted promise grown hopeful
and sweet.

The morning had passed, and the midday more to the pathway the wayfarers turned.
The conqueror of kings had been conquered again:
There was joy in the house of the widow of Nain.—From the Ladies' Bazaar Journal.

#### THE TWO BRIDES.

BY REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.D.

CHAPTER XII.

DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES. "Dear mamma needs me here, and grandpapa, I am sorry to say, is by no means as strong as he was at home. Being as young in heart as the youngest of us, and always thinking of some new means. of procuring us amusement or delightful instruction, he makes us forget his great age. He is so devoted to dear mamma and every one of us, so careful of our needs and comfort, that he will not allow us to spare him any fatigue he can take on himself.

"If you could only see, dearest papa, how much he is respected and looked up to by the noblest gentleman in the land. No a day passes without his receiving visits from some of those who formerly knew him—high officers of the army and navy, or statesmen whose names are well known. You would think that long separated brothers could not meet again with more joy and cordiality. Then he made a constant companion of me in his early devotions of every day. He takes me with him to his favorite churches and chapels, and everybody—priests, layman, and the ladies, of course—seem to be so much editadies, of course—seem to be so much editadies. ladies, of course—seem to be so much edified by his frank and simple piety. Oh, if I could only be like him and you, dearest papa! For you are both so like each other in your manner of thinking, your way of acting toward others, and your beautiful devotion to our holy faith, that you appear to me like elder and younger brother.

papa, or any good news concerning darling mamma's health. I see that she is not gaining strength, as we all hoped she would, in the lovely climate of Andalusia although I think that in summer the cli-mate of Fairy Dell is healthier in many respects. Here no rain ever seems to fall, and I miss our frequent thunder-storms, our refreshing showers, our beautiful woods, and our lovely rivers. So does mamma. Perhaps it is too dry for her here. Still the doctor says a dry climate is more favorable to her in her present condition, and that the autumn and winter. condition, and that the autumn and winter months especially will prove of great bene-

"I hope and pray fervently it may be Still my heart is oppressed by gloomy odings. We must not be despondent, forbodings. We must not be despondent, forbodings. We must not be despondent, however, dearest papa, because the physicians here do not at all despair of her recians here do not at all despair of her case cians here do not at all despair of her re-covery. They differ respecting her case and its treatment. But of this 1 do not know much, and 1 am sure grandpapa keeps you informed of everything. Dr. S—said in my presence that he hoped to see her perfectly restored and able to see her perfectly restored and able to return to America before this time next Oh, papa, I do not feel reassured year. Oh, papa, I do by his hopefulners.

"I have made a special offering on my own behalf to our dear Lord in order to obtain darling mamma's complete restora-tion to health, and to you who worship her so dearest papa. In His hands I leave the result. We—grandpapa, the girls and myself—pray daily at Mass for this favor, and several communities and many poor people are uniting their supplications to ours. Dear grandpapa gives most liberal ours. Dear grandpapa gives most interair alms in mamma's name, and encourages me to find out every case of real distress I can that he may relieve it secretly. Surely our dear Lord will listen to the prayers of

His poor.
"It seems to me that I could not live if She has mainma were taken from me. She has made me her inseperable companion since hade the her inseperant companion since I was a little child, and now my soul seems to live by her soul I cannot tell you, papa, how the fear of losing her darkens everything to me even in this land of beauty. Mamma thinks that my depresbeauty. Mamma thinks that my depression of spirits comes from reaction after the excitement of society life in Spain, so new and strange to me. I let her think

"You ask me, dear papa, how I like Spain! It is a most beautiful country. But coming ourselves from the South, and from among the grand mountain-scenery of North Carolina,-we were not so much of North Carolina,—we were not so much struck by the aspect of nature as by the character and manners of the people, and the monuments left by former ages. It is the history of Christian Spain that is so matter," said the other, as he motioned to

glorious and so fascinating. This alone explains the splendid monuments we find on every side. Grandpapa taught me much about Spain, its heros, saints, and literature since I was a little girl. Now he is still our most delightful instructor and guide in explaining all the wonders that abound in this most wonderful city.

Oh, if we only had you dear papa and that abound in this most wonderful city. Oh, if we only had you, dear papa, and dear brothers Gaston and Charles, and darling little Mary, to make mamma's contentment perfect! After you she misses her 'baby-cjirl' most. And I miss her, too, more than I dare to tell.

"And now I answer your last question represents the subject you say is several.

"And now I answer your last question respecting the subject you say is so near to your heart,—my engagement? Count Dieg has been so long and so much spoken of to me, and the proposed alliance represented by you, dearest papa, as one so much to be destred, that in my childish way I had forme? of him an exalted idea. I am glad to say in many respects the real personage surpasses the image that was in my mind. You know, papa, I never cared much for the society of gentlemen,—although we saw much company, not only in our city house, but at Fairy Dell. Perhaps my disinclination to their society arose from the thought that Diego was most likely to be my choice.

"Well, we met, and since our meeting he has told me that I charmed him even from the first hour. (Do you think it possible?) I admired him. I could not help it. He is most devoted to me, but most respectful in his devotion, even most its side if the leavent of the start of the server.

help it. He is most devoted to me, but most respectful in his devotion, even most dignified in his bearing, at all times most agreeable; and I think that I ought to say that he is daily winning more and more of

my esteem.
"I do not know if I love him. I think it is not love, because I am too food of Gaston and of brother Charles. Still I do miss his daily visits, when anything prevents me from seeing him. We are a great deal together, and I am happy in his

"Now, my dear papa, I think that I have disclosed to you the true state of my have disclosed to you the true state of my heart, and it pains me—on, so much, so much!—to say anything of Count Diego that can make you like him less. How can I do it? There is a barrier between me and the great happiness that you and dear mamma anticipate for me—Count Diego is only a Catholic in name. He does not even believe in the divinity of our holy religion. Christ for him is not what He is for you and mamma, and for all your children,—the God of our hearts! He has confessed this to me, and has thrown has confessed this to me, and has thrown himself upon my mercy, my pity, and im-plores me not to cast him off. He says his ove for me will bring him back to the

"What can I do? What ought I to do dear papa? I am overwhelmed to-night by conflicting emotions, and blinded by doubt and fear. Pray for and advise, "Your loving daughter, "Rose D'Arcy"

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TRUE HEART OF LOVE. "Learn to win a lady's faith
Nobly as the thing is high,
Bravely, as for life and death,
With a loyal graylly,
By your truth she shall be true,
Ever true, as wives of yore;
And her yes, once said to you,
Shall be yes for evermore."

Diego De Lebrija was too much elated y his last conversation with Rose, and too by its list conversation with Rose, and too impatient of any delay to their solemn betrethal and their subsequent union, not to fill the old Marquise's bosom with the same sentiments. The young man felt himself too sure and too proud of having gained the love of his affianced not to avoid pressing himself on her during the evening gained the love of his affianced not to avoid pressing himself on her during the evening of the Dutchesse's reception, or tertulia. Indeed this lady herself, while complimenting the Count on his good fortune, told him that Rose was seriously anxious about her mother, and after a warm expression of concern for the sufferer both pression of concern for the sufferer, both the Marquis and his son pressed Rose to tire, which she soon did in company with ner grandfather.

her grandfather.

At a very early hour the next morning,
however, both gentlemen called on Mr.
D'Arcy to make inquiries about his
daughter-in-law's health, as well as to settle, if possible, an early day for the solemn ceremony of betrothal.

The old gentleman and Rose had, as

usual, been up with the dawn, had been among the first worshipers at a neighboring monestry church, which both sought with the simple and childlike faith of th with the simple and childrike faith of the pure of heart the "supersubstantial bread" that is both light and food to the worthy recipient. And both were back, had refreshed the body after strengthening the soul, had lavished upon their loved sufferer their words of comfort and cheer, making her forget every pang of spirit, when Mr. D'Arcy was informed that visitors were awaiting him in his chambers.
"We have presumed to call early," said

the Marquis, after the first greetings had been exchanged, "because I remember my old friend's beautiful habits of early rising and early morning devotions. They tell me that you are not changed in this?"

My spiritual need has not lessened as age nd its infirmities increased," Mr. D'Arcy

replied.

"Ah, I wish you had been always by my side," the Marquis said, sadly. "Your example might have kept me fervent in the trials of manhood even as your companionship saved me from the temptation of our school days."

"It is never too late to renew the youth of one's soul my does find the same and the same and the same are sent as the same are said to the sa

of one's soul, my dear friend," said Mr.
D'Arcy, cheerily. "If it is important to begin life well, how much more is it to end it well? But I am not given to

'No, for you preach more persuasively "No, for you preach more persuasively by the silent eloquence of your whole con-duct," replied the other. "Well, well, my dear Ramon, you for-get how much I owe to you," said his

friend.

"I fear all the weight of obligation is on your side, dear Francis," said the Marquis, as he again seized Mr. D'Arcv's hand. "Besides the precious pecuniary aid you have given me in our political and commercial disasters, you are now about to place me eternally in your debt by the happy union between our houses.

"I am glad you speak of this," Mr. D'Arey answered. "Perhaps this has been the chief object of your visit!"

"That, together with our anxiety about Irs. D'Arcy's health," the other said.

his visitors to be seated, and drew his ms visitors to be seated, and drew ms chair near to theirs.

"If Diego has not misunderstood Miss D'Arcy," the Marquis replied in a tone of surprise, "there is no longer any obstacle

on her part."

"There is a very serious objection in her conscience," Mr. D'Arcy s id, "whatever may be the voice of her heart. Your son can, I think, best explain what its nature is."

"She certainly did speak of my—my not sharing in her own fervent faith. But I understood her to say that she was willing to accept me on the condition of winning me in course of time to practical reli

gion."

"You do not mean," the Marquis said to Mr. D'Arcy, "that your granddaughter would reject my son, the heir of one of the oldest and proudest houses in Spain because he would not go with her to confession and communion?"

"I mean—for I know," the other answered, "that Rose D'Arcy, would not wed the King of Spain were he to refuse to worship with her at the altars of their common faith, or to decline preparing his soul in the same divinely-appointed way, before becoming his bride." pefore becoming his bride

"Bahl my dear friend, there is not a lady in Spain who would not think it maddless to refuse the hand of Diego de Lerija on such a pretext."
"I should be sorry for Spain and should

have but little respect for its women," was the firm and gentle response, "if I could bring myself to believe that Spanish mothers have so degenerated, and that Spanish maidens set such little store on the faith of their heroic ancestors.'

"I have only conceived a tenfold rever-ence for Miss D'Arcy's noble character," Diego said, auxious to prevent an augry discussion, "since she declared to me that, to her mind, a perfect union of hearts is impossible without perfect unity

"It is as well that you should understand at once," Mr. D'Arcy said, "that proud as our family have been of their inviolable devotion to the cause of their lawful princes, they glory far more in their unvarying fidelity to their ancestral faith. We were driven forth from Ireland two centuries ago because of this twofold fidelity. We have been and are as devoted republicans as we have been royal mon-archists. But under a monarchy or under the republic we helped to found and to maintain, we heve been true to the God of our fathers. And may I or son of mine never see the day, when child of ours could hesitate for a moment to pluck out of her hearta love that could not be met by a love as pure and hallowed as her own!"

"It is my wish, my firm hope, as it shall be the aim and ambition of my life, to make my love worthy of that which she avows for me," said Diego, fervently.

"But how came Miss D'Arcy to speak to you on this subject?" inquired his father.

"How happened it," replied Mr. D'Arcy "that you, my dear Ramon, in all our correspondence, and knowing what a our correspondence, and knowing what a price I, as well as my son and daughter-in-law, set upon chosing for our child a true Christian man, you should not have once hinted at this insuperable obstacle to the union of these young people?"

"Becauso," replied the other haughtily, "I could not conceive that you were better Christians in your Protestant republic than we were here in Catholic Stair. My

than we were here in Catholic Spain son can we to norrow the woman of his choice from among our highest nobility, and not a parent will question him about his religion any more than about the blazon on his shield."

"Louis D'Arcy and his admirable wife," id his friend, "have made it the most said his friend, "have made it the most sacred of duties to keep the soul of their oldest daughter, as they have those of all their children, from any contact with error and stain of sin. They would deem it, at least, as foul a wrong done to the woman wedded to their oldest son to give her unwarned, an unbelieving husband. her, unwarned, an unbelieving husband, as they would to bestow the hand of an unchaste woman on a man of stainle

This is impeaching my honor and my

son's," the Marquis said, rising.
"I impeach no one," Mr. D'Arcy rejoined.
"I am stating the principles which have ruled my life, and which I have taught my children to prize above wealth, station, and everything exceept the divine blessing. I am explaining to you what kind of a girl we have been training to be your son's wife. Have I, has she, have her parent's no right to know if the husband you would give her has been educa-

band you would give her has been educated on principles quite opposite?"
"Father," said Diego, "and you Mr.
D'Arcy, I must beseech you both for my sake, and for that of the noble maiden whom I love, and who, I believe, loves me, that this contestation shall end here. If not to believe in Christianity is a barrier to my union to the angel whose very thought thrills my soul, then am I the most unhappy of men. Allow me only to know more of her, to behold and admire the beauty of her life, and I may surely be led thereby to admire the holiness of a religion which produces such women, and to believe in its heavenly origin.

"That must be my granddaughter's own decision," replied Mr. D'Arcy. "She never learned from me or from any member of my family aught unfavorable to the character of her affianced husband. She only thought of the family of the Marquis of Lebrija as she thought of her own—that it was most Christian, most honored, and

it was most Christian, most honored, and most happy. In her innocent girlish fancy Diego de Lebrija was invested with all the perfections she worshived in her own brothers."

"How did these injurious suspicions arise then?" asked the Marquis.

"I was just about to tell you." answered Mr. D'Arcy, "some things I had myself observed in Diego's conduct during my last visit to Spain three years ago, had pained me. Still I was reluctant to believe anything that was not most favor. pained me. Still I was reluctant to be-lieve anything that was not most favorable of one so dear to me, and kept my thoughts to myself. From American friends in Paris, however, who frequently met your son, and were also acquainted with the tie that bound him to my family, which the the that bound him to my family, I subsequently learned many things that confirmed my own fears and pained me beyond expression."

"I confess," Diego put in, "that I was

reonfess, Diego put in, "that I was too free in proclaiming my want of faith in all established religiouts forms while mingling in with your countrymen."

"And in that you did not win their respect, believe me," said Mr. D'Arcy.

"Yes, g lady, as hastened D'Arcy.

"American gentlemen though they may not have bound themselves to any one particular church or local religious society, are not, for that reason, altogether irreligious. Scoting at priests, or turning holy things into ridicule, is not fashionable in good American society."

"My misfortune was to be educated by skeptical masters in the French University schools, and to have mixed at home with men who had made light of what you hold to be most sacred," said Diego.

"I love and praise you for this frank admission, Diego," said his friend. "I admire the resolution you have formed of learning the divinity of religion from the beautiful lives of its professors. I wished that my granddaughter should know you herself, and that, unwarned and unprejudiced, she should form her own estimate of your character. This is why she is now in Spain."

"Surely, my dear si, I cannot complain of the delicay and nobleness of your

"Surely, my dear sir, I cannot com-plain of the delicacy and nobleness of your behavior toward me."

behavior toward me."
"Nor can I," said the Marquis, "although "Nor can I," said the Marquis, "although I felt wounded by your suspicions, my dear Francis, and by your rejection of what I must presist in calling a most desirable alliance to both of us."
"Everything must now be left to the young people themselves," Mr. D'Arcy said. "My granddaughter, though scarcely said from girlhood, is of the initial."

emerged from girlhood, is of ripe judg-ment and has great decision of character. She has been trained by her mother to superintend the spiritual and bodily wante superintend the spiritual and bodily wante of our large labering population, and has shown rare practical wisdom in her management of all sorts of people. You must now win or loose her yourself, my dear county in the sort of the sort

Count," he continued, addressing Diego. Count," he continued, addressing Diego.
"What is it you propose my friend?" inquired the Marquis. "I fear I do not
understand you. The Duke and Duchess,
and all Seville with them, now look upon the betrothal as an accomplish-ed fact. They expect the solemn ceremony of ratification to be speedily performed. A delay would create gossip and scandal; it would, inevitably, tend to dis-

grace both my son and myself."

"My son must be informed by his daughter of her doubts, and await his decision," Mr. D'Arcy answered. "It is a natural and really excuse to give to ques-tioners. A father's final and formal consent—especially where it involves the set-tlement of large estates—is sufficient reason for even a long delay. Meanwhile, my der Diego, you must approve your-self more and more to my dear grand-daughter."

"And you and Mrs. D'Arcy will continue to be with us on the same footing of intimacy, while we are expecting the letters from Fairy Dell?" said the Marquis. "Can you doubt that the honor of your house and the happiness of every one who bears your name, as dear to me as my own life?" replied his friends "Allow me bank mer lephed his lifelies. Allowing to give to our noble hosts whatever explanations may be needed, and let us both help our children to be worthy of each other and of the divine blessing."

Thus ended for the moment a difficulty which appeared to be pregnant with serious mischief.

While her grandfather was so wisely While her grandfather was so wisely guarding her dearest interests, Rose D'Arcy was busied in cheering her mother and directing the studies of her sisters, who looked up to her with the same deference as if she were fifty years of age instead of sixteen, and a most experienced teacher of all knowledge, instead of being the keen and simple-minded learner that she was in reality. Rose, however, had a rare faculty for imparting ever, had a rare faculty for imparting knowledge—more rare even than the exknowledge—more rare even than the ex-traordinary quickness with which she seized and mastered what was essential in remember firmly whatever the girl ex-plained to them. She had the talent for making the school-room or the catechism-class delightful by her pleasant manners and her bright fancy, as well as by the clearness and simplicity of her lessons.

And so, when Mr. D'Arcy entered his ighter-in-law's room after his interview with the Lebrijas, he found her seated in an arm-chair, with a beautiful copy of Ponce de Leon's poems open on her lap, her eyes closed as if she were dozing, but in reality listening to Rose's most interesting lesson of Spanish history.

The three girls were seated round a table at a window opening on the delicious patio, or interior court of the ducal palace. with its orange-trees, its palmettos, its world of flowering plants, and its gusting fountains. A map of Spain was spread out before them on the table, while Rose was explaining the successive conquests achieved over the Moors by St. Ferdmand, or Ferdinand III. Genevieve's arm was around her sister's neck and Maud's circled her waist, as both girls followed her with rapt attention the glorious tale so simply and so interestingly told by their little teacher. The patio, with its wealth of shrub and flower, with its deliciweath of siruo and nower, with its dener-ous odors and enchanting sights, was quite forgotten as the the girls followed the hero-king from triumph to triumph.

Mr. D'Arcy paused as he drew aside the heavy hanging that separated the outer from the inner apartment, and looked with a sensation of intense happiness and devout gratitude to heaven, on the devout gratitude to heaven, on the mother so lovely in her beautiful middle age, and the three angelic figures grouped near that window, with the golden sun-light and the many-colored trees and

shrubs beyond. With a swift prayer of thanksgiving to the divine goodness with whom his thoughts held perpetual communion, he advanced toward Mrs. D'Arey. "I should have come long ago, my dear Mary," he said, as he bent down to kiss the bright, glad face upturned to his own, "but that I was det.ined by a rather unexpected

visit."
"I know it, dear father," she said as she pressed his hand to her lips. "I am so much better to-day!" she continued, and feel ashamed of having spoiled your evenvisit. ing yesterday."
"Thank God for the change, my dear,"

withank God for the change, my dear," said the old gentleman, as he took a seat by her side. "Are you near the end of your morning task, Rose?" he inquired, looking toward the group in the window. "Yes, grandpapa," answered that young lady, as she rose and her two pupils hastened across the room to embrace Mr. D'Arey.

"Well, Mary, where are these three Graces of yours going to visit to-day?" he

sked.
"I had promised to go with them to the obacco manufactory," she replied.
There are nearly three thousand women employed in that immense edifice, and

Rose—"
"Ah, I see," interrupted her father.
"Rose is pining for some good, healthful
work to do among poor creatures."
"Just so," said Mrs. D'Arcy. "The
Dutchess is going with us, and Rose has
already planned a society of ladies, who
will take on themselves to look after this

little army of female toilers." "Do not blush, Rose," said her grandfather. "I quite approve of the labor and the plan. I suppose Viva and Maud are going to be your aids in this new enter-

"Indeed, grandpapa," said Rose, "I only mean to follow the guidance of the Duch-ess, and to do as well as I can everything she will bid me." "Well, Viva, how did you and Maud enjoy your ascent of the Giralda?" he asked.

asked.
"We enjoyed it immensely, grandpapa,"
the young lady addressed said.
"Viva said it was not half so high as
the 'Lovers' Leap,'" Maud hastened to
put in, "nor half so exciting as the view
from the new bridge at Ronda."

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRAYER. POWER OF THE "OUR FATHER" AND

HAIL MARY. In 1836 while connected with the Church of St. Roque, I was for a long time engaged in giving catechetical in-struction to the children; not only the ordinary catechism, but what we called,

and what is still called, catechism of per-

severance, at which young persons of both sexes attended until their marriage. One day I was called upon to solemnize the marriage of one of these young persons, who was very pious; she had most as-siduously followed our instructions until the hour of this great engagement; her betrothed was a practical Catholic, so that it was one of those marriages which we can bless with hope and consolation.

Ordinarily an exhort tion is given on these occasions; I said a few words according to the custom, and I still remem-per that while speaking I had a distracber that while speaking i had a distraction; it was caused by a tall man, at least six foot high, who stood erect while every one else was scated, looking at me with a fixed, intense gaze, and, as he was one of the first witnesses at the ceremony, he stood scarcely three steps from me. This proximity, his great height, his original manner, and his fixed look, had, as you may readily understood attracted my may readily understood, attracted my attention, for a moment, and then I cast the impression aside. After the cere-mony all retired, and I thought all was finished; far from it. At five o'clock the next morning my bell was rung by the bridegroom, who came in great haste to summon me to a dying man, his uncle, the same tall man who had so singularly distracted me the previous evening. He was quite aged, seventy-four years old; he had taken cold at the wedding ceremony, and the physician declared he could not live. I started immediately, and as we went along the street, I asked, it we "Was your uncle a good Christian?"
"He was a good man, but we fear that he neglected his religious duties. he any idea of his dangerous conditio "Yes, he is fully sensible of it." "I he wish to see me?" "Yes, whe saw that he was struck by death asked him if he would not like to "Yes, when we k by death, we seized and mastered what was essential in every branch of science submitted to her. Her sisters, her Sunday-school children, as well as the colored folk whom she undertook to instruct in letters or in religion, were made to understand at once and to were made to understand at once and to the said of the s The bridegroom also informed me that

his uncle had come from the country to attend his wedding, and he was then at a hotel in a cross street. (I have never since passed that hotel without emotion.) We entered, and I was left alone with him. Before me lay this poor old man dying. I approached, and he immediately held out his hand. There was something very frank and noble in his manner. "I am going to die," he said, "and I wish to do whatever is done at such a time. I am seventy-four years old, and for sixty years I have not been to confession. years I have not been to confession. At fourteen I enlisted; I have been in all the wars of the Revolution and the Empire; I have never thought of God during all the time, and I know not why. I now feel that I ought not to leave the world before being reconciled to Him, just as if I had always known Him." Touched by his frankness and his extraordinarily sincere expression, I replied, "I will aid you to know Him, and God will aid us: such things are easy for those of an upright, candid heart." But it was not so very easy, after all, and you will readily perceive. When, by the assistance of many questions, I had finished his confession for him, "Now," I said, "I'll give you a penance." "What is that? I have not the least idea of it." And in truth he had not the first idea of religion, of the Sacrament of Penance, or A poor dying man, whose hairs were bleached by the snows of almost fourscore

winters, was passing from earth without having a single idea of Christianity; merely an instinct prompted him to wish for a reconciliation with God before his

I explained the meaning of penance, and said: "You suffer very much; offer your suffering to our Blessed Lord, and that will enable me to give you an easy penance; you need only say the "Our Father" and "the Hail Mary." He looked at me for a moment with the most intent and piercing gaze, for, although so exhausted by age and sickness, be held. he had a most extraordinary energy in his eye, and said, "Our Father," "Hail Mary!" What do they mean? I have never heard anything about them." Yes, this was the state which the poor miserable man had reached; seventy-four years old, and he had forgotten even the prayers that inhad torgotten even the prayers that in-fants in their mothers' arms lisp in childish accents. Religion was utterly obliterated from his soul! There remained nothing! nothing! I cast a look toward Heaven, and I felt that a miracle was needed to bring back the pastor to enlighten his

darkened soul.

will assist you; I will say them myself; you will say them afterward with me, and then you will find all you have lost."

Kneeling down by his bedside, and and holding his hand in both of mine, I commenced. He let me say the two or three first invocations of the 'Our Father, but when I said 'forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them who trespass against us,' he suddenly pressed my hand, and as one arousing from a long sleep he exclamed, "Oh! I remember that. Yes! I think when I was a little boy my mother taught me something like that. Will you please commence it again!" I recommenced it and then instantaneously, from the depths of his soul, across his darkened mind, and from far away in his early childhood—across seventy-four years—across all those wars and all those bettle 6.13. across seventy-four years—across all those wars and all those battle-fields which had passed over his life and effaced from his passed over his me and chaced from his soul all ideas of religion, came back to this old soldier the remembrance of his this old soldier the remembrance of his mother, and the prayers she had taught him when a little boy, and he commenced unaided to recall the words. One by one I saw them leave his soul, as if they had all been engulfed, and were now rising to the surface. At each sentence he interrupted himself: "Oh!" he exclaimed, "I remember—"Our Father Who art in Heaven'—yes, indeed that is it—'hallowed be Thy name'—that is it again!—I remember it all now!—'Thy kingdom come.' Yes, yes I remember I used to say emember it all now!—'Thy kingdom come.' Yes, yes I remember I used to say all that—Oh! isn't that prayer beautiful!' And when he came to the words "forgive us our trespasses," "Ah!" he cried, "above all the rest, I remember that—those are the words that brought all the rest

over and over.
"But," he exclaimed, "is there not another? Oh! yes, now I remember my mother said there was a Blessed Virgin—stop—I must find that prayer also! But it won't come back. Say it to me so I can remember all about it." And when I can remember all about it." And when I repeated the first words, he interrupted me with a joyful cry, "Oh! yes, that is it! 'Hail Mary!" And then, without waiting for me to take the lead, he continued, "full of grace, the Lord is with thee," and all the words seemed to flow miraculously from his soul, and with tears thaving down his cheek he recent flowing down his cheeks, he repeated, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us poor sinners, now and at the hour of our death."

back to me; my mother used to make me say that whenever I did anything wrong," And in this manner he finished the "Our Father;" then he asked to say it with me,

and seemed never weary in repeating it

Behold in this old man the power of Behold in this old man the power of the prayers which a pious mother had taught him in his childhood! Precious germs deposited in his soul, and a long time buried there—but, thank God, they were there—and at the supreme moment, under a favorable ray of Divine grace they burst forth to support him in his last hours, and to open for him the gates of a happy eternity! He never wearied in saying them, but continued constantly repeating them. epeating them.

Finally, seeing that he was fatigued, I left him promising to return as soon as he had taken some repose. And I did return very soon, for I was most anxious to give him Holy Communion. He received the Viaticum with the most lively faith; all had been revealed with those two prayers. I had nothing more to teach him. Dupanloup.

#### SUNDAY-OBSERVING ENGLAND.

An honest Englishman, sojourning for a time in Belgium, and rather astonished at certain things he saw there, writes a note to the Liverpool Catholic Times, Aug. 28th, which will be found suggestive. He

says:
I have often heard it remarked by my ountrymen that nowhere but in England is the Sunday observed with the proper rest from labor. It is much to be regretted that Protestantism abroad is not gretted that Protestantism approad is not the same as at home. It is not as a rule here, but quite the exception, that any work is done by Belgians. I passed some Sundays, however, at Gand, alias Ghent, and Antwerp, when to my surprise I found large steamers (British) unloading than agreement of iron scale and sundaying their cargoes of iron, coal, and sundries, just as if it was a Monday, and employing directly and indirectly a number of men, with no other or better excuse than it was more lucrative to do so. We hear nuch of the Sabbath in Scotland and Eng-land; it would be better to hear less, and see the religious idea better carried out by them in other countries with which they them in other countries with which they trade, and upon whose soil they cast the odious repreach of violating the Sunday so freely. I can only regard such conduct as most insulting to this Catholic country, and regret that the influence of nother Sunday-observing England cannot produce any better fruits to give in return to this Catholic country, from whose industry they annually draw such large revenues. I remain etc... ANTI-CANT. I remain, etc.,

### DESECRATION AT LOURDES.

A very strange story comes to us from France-a story difficult to credit, but our authority is trustworthy. All who have been to the miraculous shrine at Lourdes must have been struck by the number of trophies that are the offerings of pious pil-grims, or that the quick recurring miracles have collected in the place. There is a touching appropriateness in the devotion that makes the grateful pilgrim offer at the shrine the mementoes of his disease which the mercy of heaven have rendered useless. All the walls at Lourdes were hung with crutches, and wooden less, and wooden arms to which seedle legs, and wooden arms, to which scrolls were attached with dates and names authenticating the miracles. These trophies, it appears, excited the malignity of the unbelievers. It was a hard thing to scoff at the miracles with such visible testimony of their truth before the eyes of the world. There it was resolved that the testimony must be destroyed. In the dead of the night some miscreants pene-trated to the shrine, the religious trophies were collected in a heap and set in flames. They were reduced to ashes. A beautithe rocks was destroyed by the fire, and the face of the statue of the Virgin was scorched and blackened by the smoke. It would be difficult in all history to find "You ought to know," that those prayers are the most beautiful in religion. I a parallel for this dastardly a delisgrace-ful outrage by these "apost's el reason and liberty."

d turning, sw a classmate, r sunny fields An

[FRIDAY

A fairer picture Than you vessel Out on the billor But a fair young From deck to wi

Whitely and sile On the meadow s O'er the dark'nir

Thus, all throughturn
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Over by-gone how
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We'r But angels, kneels

Are thrilled with Their eyes " the k Yes, in His presen OUR LAD GRAPHIC DIS

From th In the midst during which the expressed the sympathy, the sithe paralysed, the the arena. Som trasses, and were priests into the llotted space. interest was a yo years of age. Sl years of age. a dying state, an trass bed. Her a ravages of cons Her frame was e pale and attenua esplanade her e upon the statue i clasped a rosary

fervently in pray borne along the involuntarily utte be distinctly hear The sick were in rows. The ma short intervals, as for the accommo able to sit were d A striking feat presence of kind had been consider

of the extreme ca It was a touc gentle Sisters of nursing with pr consoling manne the dejected, th languid and exhaby one, came appeared to be in visibly stealing de and it was not di great must have painful inconveni in so long a journ But, like ange Sisters of harity

Their kind manne pillow and eased as possible they anticipated their Nor were they a of Religio attendance; good valuable service, considerate kindn to win the gratefu assuredly as it ave the assembled mu When the sick !

the grotto, and the in procession fron in prayer. A ten erected in the gro A priest began the multitude assisted tion for all who es restoration. Holy communic to the sick and in advanced to each l acolyte bearing a sick who had al thus happy priv Blessed Sacramen

picture was pres multitudes were k The sick were lyi of old anxiously w esus of Nazaretl his priest passed The priest quietly bed to bed, from shall describe the look of earnest d visible throughou After the Holy received another Then the pilgrinchurch above. F was prepared and labours of the th inaugurated. I s The labor was g and the charity constant unflaggin in hand most edif For three days the the promoters, I were devoted to the the time from earl invalids were carr afflicted in various cared for, and a co an unwearying u their regard imp charity of a rema was not all. The The supplication w which had to be The pilgrims had the intention of m

before the throne an impressive real

#### Looking Back.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile Sets down her basket to rest awhile, And turning, swings her hat with a smile To a classmate, taking another way O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay, And looking back.

With bright face saddened, a young girl lea One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes, Learning the sorrow that parting means, As, borne along by the hurrying train, Living her school days o'er again, She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be Than you vessel sailing proud and free, Out on the billowy open sea; But a fair young bird, with wistful eyes, From deck to where the blue shore lies, Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave O'er which the sheltering grasses wave Marked by a stone with no record save The mossy traceries of changing years; And to the far bright past, with tears' Is looking back.

Whitely and silently falls the snow On the meadow still, and cold winds blow O'er the dark'ning fields, as, sighing low, An aged woman, for the last time, seems A child again in happy dreams. Still looking back.

Thus, all through the world, where'er w There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn Over by-gone hours; and thoughts still burn Within us that we uttered years ago, And as, in the midnight watches slow, We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne The loved ones found, the long race ru The loved ones found, the long race run,
Are thritted with joy by the thought alone;
Their eyes "the King in His glory" see,
Yes, in His presence there can be
No looking back.

#### OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

#### GRAPHIC DISCRIPTION OF RECENT

From the London Tablet

(CONTINUED.)
In the midst of a profound stillness, during which the looks of the bystanders expressed the deepest concern and sympathy, the sick, the lame, the afflicted, the paralysed, the crippled were borne into the arena. Some lay stretched on mattrasses, and were carried by gentlemen or priests into the place assigned in the allotted space. The first object of sad interest was a young woman about twenty years of age. She was reported to be in a dving state, and was lying upon a matravages of consumption, or a decline. Her frame was emaciated; her face was pale and attenuated. As she entered the esplanade her eyes were at once fixed upon the statue in the niche. Her hands apon the statue in the inche. Her hands clasped a rosary, and her lips moved fervently in prayer. As she was gently borne along the murmurs of compassion, involuntarily uttered by the crowd, could be distinct be head.

be distinctly heard. The sick were systematically arranged in rows. The mattrasses were placed at short intervals, and the chairs and benches for the accommodalion of those invalids who had been brought into the arena in

of the extreme cases.

It was a touching sight to see those gentle Sisters of Charity receiving and nursing with practised skill and sweet consoling manner the writhing sufferers, the dejected, the sorrowful, and the languid and exhausted patients who, one by one, came to their hands. Some appeared to be in great pain; tears were visibly stealing down the checks of others; and it was not difficult to understand how great must have been the fatigue and painful inconvenience necessarily endured

assuredly as it avoked the admiration of the assembled multitude.

in pracession from the station, all knell in prayer. A temporary altar had been erected in the grotto within the enclosure. A priest began the Holy Mass. The united multitude assisted in one fervent supplication of the weak in the holy of the weak in the refuge mercy, the health of the weak, the refuge tion for all who came to ask for help and

to the sick and invalids. The good priest advanced to each bed accompanied by an acolyte bearing a lighted candle—and the sick who had all been prepared, were thus bearing the control of thus happy privileged to receive the Blessed Sacrament once more. What a moment of interest was that! What a assemb picture was presented. The assembled kneeling in the open air. sick were lying about as in the days of old anxiously waiting for the coming of Jesus of Nazareth, who by the hands of his priest passed from one to another. The priest quietly threaded his way from bed to bed, from chair to chair; and who shall describe the reverent attitude, the shall describe the reverent attitude, the look of earnest desire, the fervent love visible throughout that suffering erowd. After the Holy Communion had been received another Mass was celebrated. Then the pilgrims adjourned to the church above. For the sick a collation was prepared and distributed. The work of bathing the invalids then began, and the labours of the three days were fairly inaugurated. I say labors designedly. The labor was great, the toil excessive, and the charity and zeal shown in the constant unflagging attention to the work in hand most edifying and praiseworthy. For three days the time and attention of the promoters, leaders, and followers, were devoted to the Grotto, to the baths, to the care of the sick and the services of e time from early morn till night. The invalids were carried to and fro. The afflicted in various ways were nursed and cared for, and a constant watchfulness and an unwearying uninterrupted prayer in their regard implied a devotedness and of a remarkable kind. But this

Ave Marias. They meant their petitions to be heard. They acted as though they knew that much depended upon their earnestness and sincerity. They brought their sick sister and paralysed brother; and then during the time of waiting for the bath and during the time of applying the waters, the cry went up to heaven. The Immaculate Virgin of Lourdes was implored to intercede.

The people knelt at the Grotto. They knelt outside the bath bareheaded, holding the Rosary in their hands, stretching out their arms in the form of the Cross,

soon broke down as a critic. The fatigue I experienced as a spectator enabled me to realise the penance undergone by those good priests and people who remained from morning till night, praying ceaselessly aloud with the multitude, exhorting each other, talking and almost fasting throughout the day. Many hours had not passed by when I felt suddenly awed and overcome. An animated movement and overcome. An animated movement near the bath indicated some occurrence of interest. After a few moments of of interest. After a few moments of suspense the joyful news was heard that a favor had been received. A cure had been effected. Gratitude and delight appeared on every face. The happy person restored passed me on the way to the Grotto surrounded by a concourse of friends singing the "Magnificat" in thanks-

giving.

The favors were now received quickly and in rapid succession. The next case which attracted my notice was that of a tall man, who had been a soldier. He came to the Grotto in the morning suffering from paralysis. He was completely restored. I spoke to him and questioned

him in company with others.

Another case was that of a young man who had come lame on crutches. He came out of the bath smiling with delight and holding his crutches high up in the air. Another case I witnessed was that of a oung woman, who having received the udden cure of a cancer, was accompanied by the people to the Grotto to make her inksgiving. But the next occurrence brought me to my knees and caused me to cry aloud "Terribilis est locus iste, vere hæc est porta cœli. Dominus est hic et

I had scarcely recovered from the effects of the bewilderment caused by the excite-ment and enthusiasm of the people in different parts of the vicinity of the Grotto, when to my amazement I beheld amidst the moving mass of persons, chanting, A striking feature of this scene was the presence of kind Religious, whose services had been considerately secured for the care. Aves were constantly going on for her. Aves were constantly going on for her. Suddenly she rose. The prayers had been heard—the favor was granted. was spared. She was restored to health. Like those of old, "she had been per-mitted to take up her bed and walk." The Like event had been witnessed by those standing by, with whom I was acquainted. Her friends were summoned; the news spread; a procession was at once organized, and it was already on its way when my attention was attracted to it. There is the midst of the procession, and protected by guardians on every side, appeared the form of her whom I had regarded with compassion and sympathy in the morning painful inconvenience.

In so long a journey.

But, like angels of consolation, these
Sisters of charity spoke words of comfort.

Sisters of charity spoke words of comfort.

as beyond the hope of human aid and already anointed. She walked erect, alone, already anointed in the morning large and already anointed.

the power and loving compassion of the Holy Virgin of Lourdes. It was impossible not to feel inspired with reverence When the sick had been arranged before the grotto, and the pilgrims had arrived in procession from the station, all knelt God, with whom the Immaculate Virgin

of sorrow, and the help of Christians.
It had been customary during the Octav e the sick and invalids. The good priest of the pilgrims to gather together in the evening and hold torchlight processions. Ivanced to each bed accompanied by an upon the events of the day, was organised with special care, and attracted special

At the appointed time the pilgrims assembled before the gretto, each person bearing a lighted torch. Within the grotto the votive candles placed in the large candelabra burned brighily, illuminating the cave and its immediate surroundings. The countless flambeaux carried by the The countless flambeaux carried by the thousands of persons who pored into the esplanade in front of the shrine shone brilliantly in the darkness of the hour.

The flowing waters of the cave reflected the lustre of the scene, and the hard bleak rocks seemed to smile as their massive sides received the concentrated light of the numberless torches carried by that

mighty multitude.

At a given signal all knelt down, and joined in the prayers which were said and the hymns of thanksgiving which were sung. The record of the favours received was made known, and was listened to with great attention and interest. Discourses were then given, and amongst other preachers a much respected and be-loved Bishop addressed the vast concourse

instructions of those charged with the organisation of the procession. The hymns familiar to all present were then commenced, having for the refrain the beautiful words of the Archangel's Saluta-

By a happy and ingenious arrangement a solemn and enthusiastic musical movement ushered in the words, which could be plainly and distinctly heard, "Ave, Ave, instead of being simultaneous, was successively repeated, so that from the begining to the end of the long interminable line the refrain was heard like an echo travelling along, murmaring sweetly and reverently the Angel's words, "Ave, Ave, Ave, Ave Maria." The effect was irresistible, the impression beyond description.

When the procession started it was

directed to the right of the grotto, up the path which winds round the mountain side, and thence to the high road which passes the Basilica, and leads to the distant piazza where stands the crowned Madonna. ing the Rosary in their hands, stretching out their arms in the form of the Cross, bending in humiliation before heaven and kissing the ground in a spirit of penance. Then a hymn would be sung in solemn earnest strains asking for mercy, pardon and peace. Amongst others I remarked one favorite refrain, "Parce marked o marked one favorite refrain, "Parce populo tuo, ne in æternum irascaris nobis."
Now I will candidly acknowledge that I soon broke down as a critic. The fatigue I experienced as a spectator enabled me amongst the trees planted along the mountain side. Higher and higher they mountain side. Higher and higher they mounted, multiplying the countless stars which the lights seemed to represent in the distance. Below and around the grotto still remained a great multitude, waiting in patient order their turn to follow. They continued the hymn, and with their united vaices below responded to the

> meditation for all. The place in its origin and history; the apparition twenty years ago; the simple peasant girl; the flowing waters of the spring; the miraculous cures in every land; the cures of that day; the devotion of the people; the Basilica with its wealth, its decorations, its monuments the contact of the conta the processions in answer to the desire of now before us; all combine to make that picture vivid, to make that meditation

mpressive.

My account is finished. I trust it may not have been altogether without profit. But I find the world at large goes on as ever. The news had created but little impression upon the large circle of the unbelieving to read it-others have not credited it, many have deemed it the work

of the explanations of the phenomena.

In concluding my long letter I will remind your readers that the Annals published monthly by the Fathers in charge of the grotto been effected during

he last eleven years.

Should any persons be so far interested is to wish to verify the incidents related in the course of this narrative, the last number of the *Annals* for August will be found to contain the names of those whose cures have been effected, and will, doubtless, give circumstantial and personal details connected with each case.

### A REPENTANT APOSTATE.

#### WHEN A MAN IS ON HIS DEATH-BED HE WANTS THE TRUTH.

An artisan named Giovanni Franceschi,

aged 60 years, living in Via Giulia, No. 17, within the parish of Sta. Caterina della Rota, in Rome, was seized last month with a mortal disease. Ten years ago this man was so unfortunate as to yield to the temp tations of the so-called Evangelical Protestants who entered Rome after the breach of Porta Pia, and he became an breach of Porta Pia, and he became an apostate. His relations, finding him on the point of death, besought a distinguished prelate who resided in the same house to visit the sick man, and urge him to make his peace with God. Monsignor Franceso Marsilli did not refuse this request, but willingly went to the sick man's bed, and found him repentant and anxious for resonalization with the Church the sufferers; their hand smoothed their pillow and eased their position. As far as possible they thought for them, and anticipated their needs.

Nor were they alone in their good work. Men of Religious Orders were in attendance; good priests rendered invaluable service, and displayed a quiet, capsiderate bindless which could not fall the received the sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion. When the "Evangelical ministers" heard of the sickness and conversion of their proselyte, their indignation was aroused, and they determined to make an attempt to induce the capsiderate bindless which could not fall the received the sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion. When the "Evangelical ministers" heard of the sickness and conversion of their proselyte, their indignation was aroused, and they determined to make an attempt to induce the capsiderate bindless which could not a fall of the received the Sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion. When the "Evangelical ministers" heard of the sickness in the church above, to make the provide the sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion. When the "Evangelical ministers" heard of the sickness in the providence of the providence of the confession and Holy Communion. When the "Evangelical ministers" heard of the sickness in the providence of the providence o ious for reconciliation with the Church Nor were they alone in their good work.

Men of Religious Orders were in attendance; good priests rendered invaluable service, and displayed a quiet, considerate kindness which could not fail to win the grateful thanks of the sick as the power and loving compassion of the power and they determined to make an attempt to induce the dying man to retract his abjuration, and the power and loving compassion of the four of them, including the notorious four of them, including the notorious Ribetti, went to Via Giulia to try to force themselves into the house where their victim lay. On the afternoon of Sunday, September 14, two charitable ladies, friends of the sick man's family, as one was at once sent to visit the sich man, and was replaced soon afterwards by the Very Rev. Father Francesco Risi. Father and would not go away. Thereupon the four evangelicals resorted to violence in in the house, hearing the uproar, entered the room, and were proceeding to treat the four "evangelists" with scant courtesy, until a soldier who happened to reside in the same house put on his uniform, and depart. This they did, to the great com-fort of the sick man, who had repeatedly, during the tumult, begged to be left alone with the priest. To guard against further annoyance, the wife of the dying man sent to the Questura for protection.

The Questura replied that no aid could be rendered unless the wife made a written declaration that her husband desired to be attended by a Catholic priest and no other. She quickly made the required declaration, and a Delegate of Questura went to the house, informed himself of the true state of affairs, and placed a guard in uniform at the door, with orders to give assistance to the family and orders to give assistance to the family and allow no Protestant ministers to intrude upon the poor man. While one of the Fathers dei Ministri degli Informi remained constantly by the side way's side and a side way and a side way.

man. But a good lookout was kept, not only by the policeman on guard, but by the friends and neighbors of the family. On the morning of the 17th the poor man died, having been reconciled with the Church of his fathers, and having received the Viaticum and all the consolations of the Catholic religion.

of which they may well spare for the reverend and other aiders and abettors of this perambulating firebrand of dissension.

A VISIT TO THE HOLY FATHER.

A recent visitor to Rome gives a graphic description of the Holy Father's personal

#### A MOURNFUL CHAPTER OF HIS-TORY.

Writing on the 20th of September, the Writing on the 20th of September, the correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times tells in these words how the Pope was deprived of his temporal dominions:

—"The Italian guns firing to-day and yesterday eve through Rome, disturbing the calm tranquility of the Eternal City, remind us that another mournful anniversary of its capture and fall has slowly come round. Though nearly ten years come round. Though nearly ten years have passed over that most iniquitous consummation of lawless violence on an in-heritance preserved through the wear and tear of centuries, and though the events of the year 1870 are still fresh as yesterin patient order their turn to follow. They continued the hymn, and with their united voices below responded to the sweet words which descended from above. What a spectacle was here presented; what a picture; what a vision for the painter and the poet; what a subject of meditation for all. The place in its origin and history; the apparition twenty years ago; the simple peasant girl; the flowing Emmanuel of Sayov, were invaded from its wealth, its decorations, its monuments of piety and love; the graces, the conversions obtained, not publicly known; versions obtained, not publicly known; Lady, the vast and brilliant procession of the Minister of War. On the 19th the sixty thousand Italians, under the command of their general-in-chief, the rene gade Cadorna, ex-Canon of Milan, who had secretly caused arms, ammunition, and money to be distributed within the city, reckoning on an insurrection favorable to his cause, were gathered together beneath the walls of olden Rome, calling upon it insolently to surrender to the king's arms. If we cannot hinder the thief from entering the house,' said Pio Nino, when informed of the danger, 'let it be proved at least that he has penetrated only by using violence.' And the attack being fixed for morrow, the Pontiff addressed to General Kanzler, commander in-chief of his little army, composed of ten thousand valorous and devoted soldiers, the following memorable letter, which is the best record and explanation of the sad history of that day:—

to be consummated, inasmuch as the troops of a Catholic king, without any provocation whatever, or even the ap-pearance of reason to motive such an you and your faithful followers for the generous line of conduct you have hitherto adopted and for the proofs of hitherto adopted and for the proofs of loyal affection you have given to the Holy See, in consecrating yourselves at every risk, and against fearful odds, to the defence of this metropolis. May this has been found on the platforms of record ever bear witness, as a solemn record ever bear witness of the establishment, or leaders record ever bear witness of the establishment, or leaders record ever bear witness of the establishment, or leaders record ever bear witness of the establishment. record ever bear witness, as a solemn document in history, to the discipline, valor, and loyalty of the troops engaged in the cause of the Holy See. As to a regular defence, it is my duty to order that it must consist solely in a protestathat it must consist solely in a protestation, energetically calling all to witness
that violence has been used against us.
This means, you understand well, that as
soon as the breach is opened, negotiations
will be entered into for the surrender of
this peaceful town. At a moment when
Europe is deploring the numerous victims
Europe is deploring the numerous victims
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the po much assailed or insulted, has, by his own will, consented to any additional shedding of blood. Our cause is the cause of God Almighty, and in Him do we put all our trust. We give you and your faithful troops the apostolic blessings."

### THE "AUSTRALASIAN" ON

CHINIQUY. the priest of the sick man's family, as the priest of the parish was temporarily absent, went to Father Bennicelli, des Ministri degli Infermi, and parish priest of Sta. Maria Maddalena, to ask him to go to the sick man. Father Bennicelli was unable to leave his house, being stricken with fever, but deputed another priest to act when requested in his stead. On the following macrinic two respectable young a right must be fully and unreservedly following macrinic two respectables of the second strict of the late proceedings at Hobart Town, remarks:—It is the duty of the State to guarantee the right of free discussion to all its citizens, and to take care that public order is maintained. So that the legal right must be fully and unreservedly act when requested in his stead. On the following morning two respectable young men called on Father Bennicelli to ask the immediate assistance of a priest, and one was at once sent to visit the sich manual actions and the discredit of breaking the public peace devolves wholly on those who attempt to use violence for the purpose of silencing argument. But when this is conceded there is no more to so-called evangelicals entered the sick man's bed chamber, and ordered Father Risi to go away. Father Risi said he had been sent for by the sick man's family, and would not to away. The said he had been sent for by the sick man's family, and would not to away. citizensing, the common justice of hold-ing meetings of one religious denomina-tion for the purpose of listening to a renegade's pretended revelations regard-ing the beliefs and practices of a church order to eject the priest, but the friends of the dying man and the persons residing pears utterly indefensible and producpears utterly indefensible and produc-tive only of discredit to all concerned in the room, and were proceeding to treat the four "evangelists" with scant courtesy, until a soldier who happened to reside in the same house put on his uniform, and quieted the tunult by ordering, in the name of the law, the four "evangelists" to depart. This they did, to the great comfort of the sick man, who had repeatedly, for the sick man, who had repeatedly. statements. We say that it is contempt-tibly mean for a lot of men and women to assemble and listen with something of a prurient interest to all these tales of a converted priest, regarding the denomina-tion he has left. If his statements and arguments were directed to Catholics there might be some pretence of utility about them, but what effect can they have when addressed to Protestants? Nobody doubts that the Catholics are just as good, morally and socially, as men and as citizens, as any other denomination. Before Chiniquy came they all lived to-gether in perfect peace and friendship. The only effect of his ministrations is to

A recent visitor to Rome gives a graphic description of the Holy Father's personal appearance, which will be read with interest by thousands of his faithful children. The Pope, the writer says, was dressed in pure with the property of the writer says, was dressed in pure with the property of the writer says. dressed in pure white, in a soutane taking the form of a figure at the waist, and held there with a band of embroidered silk, and buttoned quite down in front, showing the slippers of red silk embroidsnowing the suppers of red silk emeroid-ered with a gold cross. A cape of the same color and material fell from the shoulders to the elbows, similarly but-toned to the coat in front, with some soft substance like down or ermine edging the cape around the neck, but not closely, and down the front; a golden cord around the neck, resting on the shoulders, and depending in freezi pending in front; suspended a golden and jewelled cross. His white hands are nar-row, and the fingers long and beautifully rounded, and the nails are perfectly almond shaped and pink-tinted. The head at the crown was covered with a skull cap of the same color as the gar-ment. His hands were lightly held together, showing the ring of the Fishertogether, showing the ring of the Fisherman, except when one was raised in benediction. He looked taller at a distance than he really is, because of his slight build. His figure is slight and elegant, and he looks as if he could live for a quarter of a century. There is a pleasant, clear flesh tint in the face that speaks of careful dieting and perfect health, and he is interested and smiles approval, he strikes you as being one of the most amiable of men. I was much struck with his face. The head is bald over the front, and well back, with a fringe of silver hair over the ears and continuing round the back of the head. The brow is a perfect dome from an imaginary line drawn from the junction of the eyebrows across the face to the middle lobe of the ear, and the upper portion of the head seemed three times the size of the base. His carriage was singularly quiet and gentle, but there is a world of strength and firmness in the mouth and chin and square, though delicate, jaw. There is no physical index of power, as usually understood; on the contrary, everything speaks of tenderness, delicacy, willingness.

Faith is not a mere conviction in reason; it is a firm assent, it is a clear certainty greater than any other certainty; and this wrought in the mind by the grace of God, and by it alone. As then men may be convinced, and not believe according to their conviction. They may contrary, overything speaks of tenderness, delicacy, willingness. tion of the head seemed three times the delicacy, willingness.

### TO WARRINGTON.

of the sad history of that day:—

"Now that a great sacrilege and an astounding act of signal injustice is about to be consummated, inasmuch as the troops of a Catholic king, without any provocation whatever, or even the appearance of reason to motive such an assault, are besieging the capital of the Christian world, I feel bound to thank you and your faithful followers for the you and your faithful followers for the cause of Abstinence. To the rich as well as the poor he has spoken on this subject; and he has inaugurated associations which have had their influence throughout the This is the first time this town has ever have had their influence throughout the whole of Great Britain. With reference of Dissent, advocating the moral ameliora-tion of the masses. His keen sympathy for the poor, which neither creed nor class can limit, his enthusiastic devotion caused by a war between two powerful nations in deadlest strife, it will never be said that the Vicar of Christ, however with public prestige by the Heir of the with public prestige by the Heir of the English Crown." Cardinal Manning's career has been an eventful one. Years ago, after being one of the leaders of the Oxford movement, he gave up the Arch-deaconry of Chichester, which well-founded expectation of the highest pre-ferment in the Anglican Establishment, and became a simple priest in the Roman Catholic Church. Succeeding Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster in 1865, after ten years he was raised to the Roman Purple. In the Conclave which followed the death of Pope Pius IX., though a stranger by birth and lan-guage to most of the Cardinals, he was still deemed by some not unworthy of the Popedom. His Eminence, on all ocstill deemed by some nor the Popedom. His Eminence, on all oc-casions, finds an appreciative audience and a welcome from all classes.—Warring-ton (Eng.) Guardian.

#### CONVERTING CHURCHES INTO

THEATRES. The revolutionary government of Italy which dethroned Pius IX and made Rome a nest of murderers and thieves, enderwors to promote morality by theatres of the worst class, wherein those spectacles are most favored which coricature and vilify the Catholic priesthood. The convents out of which monks and nuns were expelled are occasionally turned into museums and theatres. In Cagliari was the ancient Church of San Niccolo di Bari, and this church was Niccolo di bari, and this church was seized by the government, and divine worship therein was inhibited. Shortly afterwards the church itself pas put np to public auction, and was purchased by a public auction, and was purchased by a merchant, the Chevalier Michael Carboni. The buyer altered the church into a theatre, placing the stage at the high altar. Ballet girls danced where the holy sacrifice of the Mass used to be celebrated by the consecrated ministers of God. The other day this theatre was destroyed by the musical instruments of the orchestra were reduced to ashes. The origin of the fire was attributed to chance, in Lucena to the Roman Accademia charity of a remarkable kind. But this was not all. The prayers were incessant. The supplication was of an earnest nature, which had to be seen to be understood. The pilgrims had evidently come with the intention of making themselves heard before the throne of Mercy. There was an impressive reality about their united

transformation of a Catholic church, or convent into a theatre or acctarian conventicle seems a natural consequence of the downfall of the temporal power. They would gladly seize St. Peter's, and turn it into a monster ball-room.

#### CATHOLIC OPEN-AIR SERVICE IN PROTESTANT ENGLAND.

The Rev. Father H. T. Sabela, attached to a new mission at Skegness, having ex-changed places with his brother at Boston changed piaces with his brother at Boston for the occasion, went on Sunday, after two Masses and preaching two sermons at Boston, and in a barn at Swineshead, nine miles distant, farther on to Sleaford, where, on a wagon, he held an open-air service, and set forth in an eloquent and impressive sermon the divine institution impressive sermon the divine institution of the Catholic Church. Over 2000 Proestants, comprising all classes of society, attended, and followed the argumentation of the rev. father with the greatest posof the rev. father with the greatest possible attention. Father Sabela, noticing the extraordinary eagerness of the multitudes to listen to his words, promised to preach to them in the open air again muxt Sunday, to give some further information about the Catholic Church. Skeen miles travelling brought him back again to Boston for evening service much again to Boston for evening service with seemon and Benediction. The two Fathers Schela—hardworking priests—are doing a great amount of good in the Lincolnshire Feis—travelling from place to place, ther part of the country.

#### FAITH.

#### Cardinal Newman

Faith is not a mere conviction in ing to their conviction. They may con-fess that the argument is against them, CARDINAL MANNING'S FIRST VISIT selves, and that to believe is to be happy; and yet, after all, they are where cannot believe, they do not know why, but they cannot; they acquiesce in unbelief, and they turn away from God and His Church. Their reason is convinced, and their doubts are moral ones, arising in root from a fault of the will. In a word, the arguments for religion do not compel anyone to believe, just as arguments for good conduct do not compel good conduct do not compel anyone to obey. Obedience is the consequence of willing to obey, and faith is the conse-quence of wiling to believe; we may see what is right, whether in matters of faith and two make four; we cannot help assenting to it, and hence there is no merit in assenting to it; but there is merit in be-lieving that the Church is from God; for though there are abundant reason surdity, quarrel with the conclusion; we may complain that it is not clearer, we turn a bad will into a good one.

#### LIBERALITY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Liverpool Times remarks: "The younger generation of royalties, the sons and daughters of the Queen, have none of them inherited the anti-Catholic sentiments which their father, the Prince Consort, almost fiercely entertained, and in the Princess of Wales, who attends a Ritualistic church in London, and who decorates the altar at Sandringham, we mey foresee a future Queen not alto-gether unfriendly to Catholic doctrine and discipline. The Prince of Wales has always shown himself to hold kindly intentions towards Catholics whether by visiting, as he did in India, our churches, convents, and convent schools, or by treating Cardinal Manning with marked courtesy, or by including one or two Catholics among his most trusted counsellors and friends. The Princess Beatrice attended High Mass when she and the attended High Mass when she and the Queen stayed at Baveno in the spring; and of Prince Leopold, who has studied philosophy and theology more carefully than is common with English princes, it has been prophesied that he will die, like his kinsman, the last of the Stuarts, a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

#### INCREASE OF DIVORCES. EVEN PROTESTANTS ALARMED.

From the Boston Congregationalist. The number of divorces is exciting a good deal of solicitude among the tian people of New Hampshire. In several counties the increase has been three or four-fold the last fifteen years, and it is said to be in evidence that parties have been married with the very plan hes have been married with the very plan of a divorce in view. Only a small num-ber are divorced on Biblical grounds, and few cases are contested. Dr. Wallace, of Manchester, at the recent meeting of the General Association, gave an amusing account of being called to marry a couple one evening. Their papers were entirely regular, but in conversation with the lady after the ceremony, he found that he knew the name of her former husband, but perhaps this was one of those cases wherein may be discerned something more than the finger of accident. It is now asserted that the authorities are about to hand over the Convent of S. Lorenzo the coversation. There are at present fourteen legal causes for divorce present fourteen legal causes for divorce in the State, and it is becoming a serious question with ministers as to marrying those that have been divorced, and with

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#### The Catholic Mecord

shed every Friday morning at 432 Rich-Street, over McCallum's Drug Store,

ADVERTISING RATES. Twelve and a-half cents per line for irst, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in son-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch.
Contract advertisements for three, sit or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later han Thursday morning.

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORI, London, Ont

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have beome proprietor and publisher of the CATIOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to annourse to its subscribers and patrons that the clange of proprietorship will work no change in its noe and principles; that it will remain what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and xclusively devoted to the cause of the Churci and to the promotion of Catholic Interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Records will improve in isefulness and efficiency; and I therefore canestly commend it to the patronage and encorragement of the elergy and laity of the dioese.

Believe me. London, Ont., May 23, 879.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

### Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1879.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOF of Toronto will sail from Liverpool from his people in the archdiocese.

Pilot: "Wny," asks Talmage, " are that of all countries in Europe Scot- the mouths of most men toleration land and Sweden are precisely the means indifference; and the accusatwo most immoral ones. Nobody tion of intolerance so commonly questions their Bible reading, and levelled against us is an unconscious nobody questions their drunkenness or unchastity-nobody, for Mr. Tal | that of all the religions of the world mage is nobody.

THE editor of the Landon Herald has retracted the ungentlemanly language it made use of towards Father Nugent. He extresses sorrow for his conduct. Will he now have the manliness to retract the insinuations thrown out against a priest of this city whom he had not the courage to name? We can assure him that the article in question was neither written nor dictated by a clergyman. The proprietor of this paper is editor, and is responsible for all that appears in it. The assertions made in he is prepared to prove them. Any one conversant with Irish history would not have questioned the statement in reference to the operations of the "soupers." If the gentleman feels sufficiently interested we will furnish him the time and place of the occurrences alluded to, as also the name of the party who wrote the article. But this, we fear, would not satisfy him, for he is evidently a priest-hater, and seems determined to vilify them at all hazards.

THE death of Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., says the Universe, has not received much public notice at the hands of the English newspapers. The reason is obvious. The deceased baronet was a distinguished convert, and to his practical ardour in the cause of Christianity may be attributed, to a great extent, the resuscitation of the Catholic Church in Devonshire. in which county his estates were situate. Even when a Protestant he was, under the influence of his first wife, the means of establishing the first Catholic place of worship in North Devon since the so-called "Reformation" was forced upon the people of England. Sir Bourchier was 90 years old when he died. He is succeeded by his half brother, a are people of such distinction, social, Protestant clergyman, who, it is ardently to be hoped by all good Christians, has not inherited any power to undo the good work so well set on foot by his predecessor.

THE London Tablet says "the various bodies of Protestants in this best men leaving them, are unable to country may undoubtly, with much trines at all, but only opinions, the with better manners than of old, suppression for a time of particular they satisfy themselves with the articles of their credenda is a matter | half of a word. of very little moment to them. We

ings of a resuscitated clergyman, whether of the Georgian or Jacobean era, on finding himself in St. Alban's, Holborn, or All Saints', Margaret Street, or in the temple of Mr. Haweis or Mr. Stopford Brooke. Consider the vast discrepancy between the Anabaptists as they rose and their modern representatives, who, as if to mark the difference between themselves and their spiritual ancestors, have shorn away the first two syllables of their distinct appellation. Compare the Wesleyans of to-day with the original disciples whom John Wesley ruled so tightly until his death. What has become of the fasting which was once one of their most sacred practices? or of the early preaching which their founder declared to be the palladium of 'the people called Methodists?' nay, or of the curious theologican system, an amalgam of Puritanism and Moravianism, to which they once clave so earnestly? Everywhere throughout Protestantism both the external observances and the dogmatic teaching, once characteristic on the 28th instant. We feel sure of the several sects, are becoming he will receive a warm welcome obsolete. Religion is being reduced to a matter of internal emotions. affections, aspirations, in some cases of the vaguest character. Nor is Scotland and Sweden the most moral this to be wondered at. For the idea countries in Europe?" The answer of Protestantism is purely negative. is, because they arn't; but Mr. Tal- And in the present age it is working mage says it is because they read itself out to its logical conclusion, their Bible; and Mr. Talmage doesn't apparently to the satisfaction of a read statistics, or else he might know judicious public. The fact is that in

#### IMPROVING.

testimony to the elementary truth

with indifferentism.

Last week one of the big dailies had something like the following:-"Amongst the latest 'verts to the Church of Rome from amongst the nobility are," etc.

Now, we like this, not for any positive elegance there is in the word'vert. or because we thought the inventor showed any special etymological use of the awkward, meaningless verted the innocent monosyllable into a very insulting word, and a act recorded.

The person who, at the gracious call of God, had given up all that was most dear on earth-position, property, friends, and home perhapswas sure to be, at the best, only a weak-minded fanatic, or a silly woman, or a conceited parson, or mayhap merely a lord! Spiritual disloyalty and perversion were natural to such people. Those they left were the real gainers by their foolish secession, and Rome had reason to be ashamed of her new recruits, &c.

Well, it has been said and written is one vindication sure to come. Have patience, and if nothing else love of truth was powerless to accom-God, are now so numerous, that the vocabulary of sneering would soon the sneer is very apt to recoil on the great, and in the natural sourness ocbe magnanimous, and write the word

Well, we can easily supply the speak of Protestantism as it exists, missing syllable, and, whilst thank-

teenth century is a very different daily aggregating to the Church as sand. Constituencies such as thesething from the Protestantism of any many as are to be saved, we are glad other, and this remark holds good of to be freed from the sight of that all its varieties. Imagine the feel- miserable spite and offensiveness that used to accompany every account of a new conversion.

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRE-SENTATION.

The number of registered electors in Ireland is comparatively small. While in England and Scotland the constituencies with a registration of less than one thousand are few in number, in Ireland more than one fifth of the Parliamentary representation is returned by boroughs with a registration, in many cases, less than three hundred. While in England and Wales, returning four hundred and ninety-three members of Parliament. there are but twenty-two seats within the gift of constituencies of a registration of less than one thousand, and in Scotland with sixty members but two such seats, in Ireland there are twenty-two such seats-exactly as many as in England and Walesand very nearly as many as in Great Britain entirely. The smallest registration in England does not go below six hundred, while in Ireland we have Portarlington with 142, Kinsale 202, New Ross 218, Ennis 250, Mallow 258, Dungannon 261, Downpatrick 293, and Callan 297. These eight boroughs, with an aggregate of 1922 voters, return four times as many members as the county of Down, with 12,911 registered electors, and as many as the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Tyrone and Wexford, with a voting population of 39,468.

If we pursue our enquiry further we discover Youghal with 266, Dungannon 318, Athlone 352, Tralee 357, Enniskillen 408, and Bandon 420 electors. Six boroughs with an ag gregate registration of 2,121, return-Catholicism alone is incompatible ing as many members as Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, with a registration

Again, we see Dundalk and Drogheda, with 1322 voters, returning as together 1268 electors and have a used for the amelioration of Ireland's member each. The county of Down state. has a registered list of voters numago the prefix per would have con- town of Belfast 19.663 electors downright lying, would have sought | cure as contemplated by the constitrading politician, and we regret to ticians in Ireland, generally finds a refuge in such constituencies. Athlone sent a Keough; Carlow a Sadlier, and Tralee now sends an O'Donoghue to misrepresent the Irish people. In any proposed reform of Irish representation, the Irish representathat if you are unjustly treated, there | the franchise, to secure constituencies of importance, consideration and independence. We have had, more esdoes it, time will right you. So it pecially in later years, to admire the the smaller Irish constituencies; and plish has been brought about by a at this moment some of the most resense of shame. Conversions, thank liable of Irish representatives owe their seats to borough constituencies. But the victories in times past were be exhausted; and then the converts | achieved by sacrifices too great to de mand at every succeeding contest political, literary and the like, that from an impoverished and oppressed electorate. The present representahead of him who utters it. Hence, tives of many of these boroughs could whilst our neighbors find it useless to bave no fear of their seats being encontinue belittling what they feel is dangered by an enlargement of the constituencies, for, what the smaller encies would in undertones propropriety, meet upon what they call convert at once, they have adopted claim. With an extension of the

popularized, if we can so term their liberation from the sway of a few interested and generally unpatriotic individuals-would offer an inviting has hastened a state of affairs that outside the Porta del Popolo to fight. field to the ardent and ambitious is, indeed, deplorable, and the Irish The Turk was again asked to apoloamongst Irish patriotic politicians. Rarely, if ever, would those constituencies be found in direct and emphatic opposition to the expressed centives, the electors of these towns achievements-the highest political

#### PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND.

Our contemporaries are filled with accounts of the depressed state of Ire land, and those interested in the welfare of that country and her people justly apprehend a crisis not less try. ing than the famine of '47 and '48. A country, possessing, as Ireland does, agricultural resources of the first order, and a rich store of mineral wealth, should be the home of a happy and contented people. That such is not the case with this unfortunate island, none will deny, and that there must be something wrong to bring about the existing state of affairs, all are ready to admit. It is much easier to understand the evil than to suggest means to relieve the soil on which it weighs with such an incubus. Within the present century it has been an onward course of mis fortune increasing in misery year after year, a population gradually becoming depleted, and the starving remnant of a once happy nation seeing no ray of hope in the dim vista of the future. How long, oh! God, will it continue thus? Providence, no doubt, has its own wise ends in view, and what seems to be the threatened downfall of Irish nationality may under its guiding hand be but the dark hour that heralds the coming of a glorious day. We fervently pray that such may be the case. But whilst we place our trust many members as the county of Tip- in the abiding justice of God's Proviperary, with 9297 electors. The bor- dence, we cannot but be interested in oughs of Lisburn and Coleraine have the human means which are being

We must confess that whilst we bering 12,911, with two members look upon Mr. Parnell and his associonly. The total registration of the ate Home Rulers as honest, earnest genius. Surely not, but because the twenty-two Irish boroughs, returning men, who have the good of the each a member, is 8579, while the country at heart, it is not without term marks a new departure in the county of Antrim alone has 11,067; misgiving that we notice the radical the editorial are simple truths, and chronicling of such facts. Not long the county of Cork 15,635, and the tone of the recent tenant-farmer These figures bring us to this con- by nature impulsive, and we tremble ple of Ireland are clusion, that the representation of lest the guiding hand, which leads vast quantity of vulgar sneering, not Ireland, thus restricted, is not in the them to the dangerous mountainto speak of misrepresentation and gift of the people in a manner as se- pass, may prove unequal in the moment of danger, and fear that in to change the whole character of the tution. These small electoral col- the excitement which has been releges are so susceptable of influence cently caused, the wise counsel to of a sinister character that they fre- abstain from violence may pass quently contradict through their unneeded. It may be that the sad chosen representatives the well-un- experience of the past unnerves us, derstood wishes of the people. The but from time to time we find ourselves canvassing the question, is Mr. say that there are many trading poli- Parnell equal to the emergency? or is his influence on the Irish people sufficient to enable him to say with effect to the wave of human passion which he will undoubtedly call forth: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." We dread to think of the consequences of failure, for terrible, tives should demand the extension of indeed, would they be to unhappy Ireland. We remember wel! what a storm of excitement existed in Ireland in the Fenian ntovement of '65. We saw with what impetuosity young has happened in our case. What a determined patriotism of several of Irishmen threw themselves into the dangerous association, and whilst their great desire for the relief of their country blinded them to the demands of law and justice, we feel certain that in the beginning none thought of offending either against one or the other. The memory of the heartrending scenes in and around Green street Court House, in Dublin, is still vivid, nor can we shut out from mental view the deepcasioned by seeing some of their electoral colleges now in feeble ac- judicial sentence that condemned her cent declare, the larger constitu- noble boy, her only support, to a life- religion and the Holy Father. So suffer courageously, like his brethren. the ground of 'common Christianity,' this neutral course, and at the sacri- franchise, few of the boroughs at if the present movement is not con- the Turk became indignant and Bogota, Senor Mosquera, and almost that such scenes of sorrow will follow present returning members would lose ducted by able and competent leaders, called him a base coward, and said all the suffragan Bishops, were driven that privilege. With the exception of men who have won the confidence of altough he was no Catholic he would from the country, so that there was Portarlington, Dungannon, Bandon, the people, whose voice will be be ashamed to speak so disrespect- scarcely a Bishop left in the Republic. and possibly one or two others, the obeyed, and whose intentions are fully of the head of that religion. It was now speedily seen that the

the present sad state of Irish affairs. American competition in the markets, farmer, in many instances, sees

The payment of exorbitant rents, difficult even in the best of seasons, will of the nation. With moderation, has now become a matter of imposwith justice, with progress as in sibility. Many of the landlords have arm. Signor Palamary being diswould be ever found guiding Irish tenantry in this their sad distress duel terminated. public opinion to the noblest social that is indeed laudable, whilst those who met their demands for abatement with indifference or absolute refusal have only increased the difficulties of the moment, and at the same time jeopardised their own interests. The Irish farmers are fast becoming emancipated from that cringing slavery to the landlord which marked the past; their case is desperate, and desperate men resort at times to desperate means to better their con- religious liberty, in certain portions dition. This is why we fear for Ireland. of the new it appeared to gain They are supporting thousands of strength and to increase in the viofamilies living in idle luxury from lence of its opposition to the liberty the returns of a land whose soil is of the Church. This was particulartilled by their hard labor, and from ly the case in New Granada, where which they have a right to expect a politicians without statesmanship or reasonable sustenance, this sustenance experience imagined that they had of this grievance, heightened by the succeeded in separating them from present distressed state of the coun- Spain and establishing a Republic in try, has driven them to the very which the first principles of liberty verge of open resistance. The conse- were ignored. It is not on record quences of a conflict between this that the clergy of New Granada certainly be called in to enforce the conscience or ever thought of forctemplate.

very flippant tone of the English Church with hypocrites and secret press, which, notwithstanding the fact enemies. Of such there were already that Ireland is in the deepest state of too many in those societies which misery, still persists in presenting the shun the light, and in the new world Irish farmer to its readers as a as actively as in the old, intrigue chronic grumbler. We cannot help and manœuvre in order to overthrow thinking that a close examination regular and legitimately-established will expose a chronic cause for this government. Even the Republic of grumbling. There is after all very New Granada, which has been little of sentimentality in the wrongs fashioned so much according to their of which the Irish complain, and will, was far from perfect in their eswhich the London Times terms "sen- timation, so long as the Church was timental wrongs." The fact that not completely subject to the State. there is spent outside of Ireland more | So early as 1847, Pius IX. addressed than one-third of an income wrung a fatherly remonstrance to the Presifrom the hard labor of a class of men | dent of the new Republic. It was of that must themselves submit to the no avail. The evil continued. Antigreatest personal deprivations, savors | Catholic legislation was cooly prolittle of the sentimental, and in our ceeded with. In 1850 the seminary poor judgment gives a very just of Bogota was confiscated. The folcause of complaint. If England oc- lowing year, bishops were forbidden cupied the place of Ireland, and saw the visitation of convents. Laws the produce of her soil going to were enacted requiring that lay parapport absentee proprietors, alike ishioners should elect their alien in religion and nationality, priests, and that canons should be would she not grumble? Ireland appointed by the Provincial Counhas abundant reason to complain, cils. The clergy were robbed of and it is nearly time that some move their proper incomes, and the Conwas made by the government to meet | gress or Parliament of the Republic the exigencies of the times. Far bet arrogated the right to determine ter to take prudent measures now what salaries they should enjoy, as than to wait until the people, goaded | well as what duties they should fulto recklessness, will seek redress in fil. This, surely, was nothing less open revolution.

#### PERSONAL.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. J. J. Kehoe, a rising young barrister of Ottawa, has decided on removing to Stratford. Mr. Kehoe is a gentleman of rare ability, high culture and sound judgment.

During his very brief career he has been the recipient of many signal marks of esteem from the associations with which, in his native city, he has been connected, notably the Father Mathew Temperance Society and the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union, of which he was founder and first president. We gladly welcome Mr. Kehoe to this section of Canada, and wish him every success.

#### DUEL BETWEEN A TURK AND A CATHOLIC.

A Turk named Osman Sargologa pose, imprisoned and banished the was sitting in the Caffe Greco in Via clergy. One dignitary alone showed Condotti, where were assembled a weakness. He was no other settled look of despair which marked party of Italians, including a Sicilian than the Vicar Capituiar of Anthe mother's face as she heard the named Antonio Palamary. The tioquia. Pius IX. charitably re-Italians began to abuse the Catholic buked him and exhorted him to long penal servitude. It is certain blasphemous and outrageous were The persecution, meanwhile, was registration could be easily increased above the shadow of reproach. We The Italians were astonished and godless radicals had oversione their to five hundred, and in the case of hope that Mr. Parnell has all the Signor Palamary, who has the repute ungracious work. The country was for the Protestantism of the nine ing God for His grace shown in their many towns to more than one thou qualifications necessary for such a of being a practiced swordsman, roused. The tide of popular indig-

trust as will devolve upon him in called on the Turk for an apology, which was refused, and a challenge The bad seasor, together with was the result. The next day the parties, attended by seconds, went gise and to withdraw the offensive nothing before him but starvation. epithet, but he repeated it. The due was fought, and the Turk wounded his antagonist twice, once in the breast and secondly in the right shown a consideration for their abled, the seconds interfered and the

#### HOW PIUS IX. WAS WONT TO DEAL WITH PERSECUTION AND PERSECUTING POWERS.

NEW GRANADA-SWEDEN-DENMARK. Whilst in the old world, wherever really free political institutions existed, the spirit of persecution quailed before the recognized principle of hey do not get, and the continuance made their people free, when they class and the military, that will sought to do violence to any man's laws, is something terrible to con- ing anyone to accept the Catholic creed. To say the least, they were It is with regret that we notice the too wise to attempt, thus, to fill the than to reduce the Church to be nothing more than a department of the civil government. The Church could not so exist. Its principles and organization were from a higher source. The socialists and secret. plotters fully understood that they were so, and that in this lev the secret of the Church's power to promote virtue and check the course of eyil. It consisted, it appears, with their ideas of justice and liberty that

the Church should, if possible, be

deprived of this great and salutary

moral power. So, whilst neither its

members, generally, nor its clergy,

desired radical and subversive

changes in the essential constitution

of the Church, the Republican leaders

determined that it should be com-

pletely revolutionized. The bishops

and priests protested, with one voice,

against such fundamental innova-

tions. The Republicans no less re-

solute, and bent on their wicked pur-

tions, and wh lating for thr Denmark f Sweden. Wi after the al Danish pena hundred conv THE

Ohio, at one whelming, r of Gen. Gra dential term

certainty. The Demo want of deci policy, and t tion to the "solid South abolished, th franchised, years placed " carpet-bag North, have b sence, and tant result, elements ar tion have be macy of race cal sense, a isted in the slavery time prophecy, opinion tha obtains poss on the stren and, percha his anti-Cat boring Rep years, find crisis as gr gloomy fall trous winter aced it wit this very m of Alabam Florida, Geo ana, Maryla

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politicans who persecuted the church, noted in past times for their proand they, dreading an insurrection, withdrew, with the best grace they could command, from the false posiassumed.

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 mark the distinctions of its party where for centuries the idea of liberty of conscience was unknown, where even the slighest toleration -the champions, in their day, of Protestantism and "religious liberty," Gustavus Wasa and Gustavus Adolbequeathed to their country laws which were intended to be unchangetruth; they know that half measures | tant future. are of no avail against it, and that in order to stifle it even for a time, all find that of four and forty seats held the terrors of worldly tyranny must by their representatives in the Senbe brought into play. Their laws, ate, the Democrats enjoy precarious more terrible than the code of Draco, tenure of eight or ten seats, which remained in force and without miti- in times of sectional agitation they gation, until a great revolution had could not hope to retain. In the swept over Europe, and sent a mili- House of Representatives, the States tary adventurer to fill the regal seat of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kenof the formidable Wasas. In the tucky, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, to imprisonment or exile. Six ladies of Sweden, in defiance of the milder 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 suc-

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

#### THE THIRD TERM.

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

policy, and to their supposed subjec-"solid South." Slavery has been franchised, the Southern States, for years placed at the mercy of 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 proslavery times. We don't venture to 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 a very short time withdrew from the crisis as grave as that which the influence of white Republican advengloomy fall of 1860, and the disastrous winter and spring of 1861 men- old masters. aced it with utter destruction. At sixteen States, electing thirty-two against their unanimous desire, yet

nation set in against the short-sighted | Senators out of seventy-six States, slavery tendencies, and of these thirty-two Senators elected by these States, there are now but two Retion which they had so unwisely publicians. 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 untortunate thing for a country when territorial lines politics. Embitterment and hatred are but too easily engendered in political contests without any such existed not. Those northern lights distinctions as result from adverse sectional prejudices, but when to the ordinary acerbities of political warfare are added the jealousy of rival phus, were not mistaken when they States-the memory of wrongs unavenged-and the determination of sians, and which forebade all Scandi- which our friends of the neighboring navians, whether Swedes, Danes or Republic must soon find themselves Norwegians, under pain of death, to launched-it cannot be difficult to embrace the Catholic faith. Those imagine or even to forecast Princes were wise in their general the terrible struggles and fierce tion. They understood the power of animosities to arise in the not dis-

time of Bernadotte the infamous West Virginia, Delaware, Mississippi penal laws were relaxed. To and Colorado-all Southern States become a Catholic, now, only led with the exception of the latter—return unkroken 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 Rebublican 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 rancour of civil war. cess that can be as yet expected, But with a renewal of Republican cess that can be as yet expected, against deeply-rooted prejudices hostile to the religion which brought civilization to the Scandinavian naccivilization to the Scandinavian tions, and which have been accumulations, and which have been accumulations, and which have been accumulations to be personified in Gen. Grant, public. Surrounded again by favor what can the nation look to but interest the administration of the Scandinavian nation be personified in Gen. Grant, public. Surrounded again by favor Windsor, Oct. 15, 1789. lating for three centuries and a half. creased animosity, and doubly em- ites and parasites, the administrabittering struggles between section and section! The reconstruction policy adopted immediately after the 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 The Democrats owe their defeat to inferior and wholly illiterate race, want of decision on their financial for more than a century and a half in servitude, at the head of a population to the will and influence of the tion - proud, fearless, and active, and for a very lengthy period abolished, the negroes have been en- accustomed to political domination -was in itself a very short-sighted measure. But a policy of revenge "carpet-bag" adventurers from the 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 Republicant of the Minervois; where the crusaders, in defence of religion, punished the hereand West Virginia-all represented Republican party, when the latter committed itself to a policy of reprophecy, but we are firmly of venge, 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

The action of Gen. Grant in the this very moment we find the States | Louisiana imbroglio, is well remem of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, bered in the South, and his election Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisi- could not but have the effect of inana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, ducing the Southern people to be-North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, lieve that the electors of the North Virginia and West Virginia, in all and West, in returning him to power

brief. Thousands of negro voters in

turers, and allied themselves to their

held sentiments of the bitterest un-friendliness in their regard. His leation herides giving again. His D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. election, besides giving renewed emphasis to the line of demarcation between North and South, would be at tended 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, Greely, Dana and Trumbull, once the pillars of Republicanism, abandoned that party to throw in their tortunes with the Democratic opposition. His Indian one section to maintain supremacy policy was a total failure, spoliaable as those of the Medes and Per- over another-a state of things into tion 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 do not know any locality which cannot If we look to the Nothern States we 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 magis-

> 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 nothern 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 McClellan, whose election would save the nation from the despotism of intolerance, fanaticism and corrun-

The election of General Grant for a third term would be a national misfortune, for with his advent to power, all the smouldering bitterness of the days of military government, and the days of military government, and other young ladies of the parish are to tion would be looked upon with positive contempt-the national legislature soon fall into disgrace, and the war by the influence of the over- liberties of the people exist only in whelming Republican majorities in name. We trust that the policy of Congress, led by a man so determined 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 Maguelone." Maguelone was an ancient ecclesiastical city and see. It formerly 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 archæologist and the theologian The "Ruins of Minerve" affords another

tal of the Minervois; where the crusaters, 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 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 Traveler, or Ireland a Hundred Years ago," giving some interesting extracts concerning the manners and customs of the people of the green

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.

# 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 last issue, I beg to inform you that the proceeds of our late bazaar here realized, clear of all expense (which were nearly nill) over six h dollars. This sum from the ladies of the mission together with one thousand dollars subscribed by their husbands and brothers to pay off 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 tapis altogether, so that the results were really extraordinary. Notwithstanding this, the Irish Catholics of Biddulph receive from time Catholies of Biddulph receive from time been given up. He was highly esteen to time a certain amount of attention from in the neighborhood of his home, and literary thugs, whose vulgar effusions would not be admitted into any journal claiming respectability. The London

Advertiser is remarkable for giving shelter to scurillous correspondence at the ex-pense 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 few very bad characters reside in the Township of Biddulph. We question, a matter entirely out of 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 uncalled for. Whenever a crime is committed in this section it seems to attain a most unusual amount of notoriety trate himself, and pervading every simply because it has happened in Bidrank of the legislative and adminis- dulph. We think, if a fair comparison of trative services. But it must be ad- facts and figures be made, it will compare mitted that his very weakness con- favorably with any other township in stitutes his strength for the next Canada as regards serious offences against the law.—ED. RECORD.

#### WINDSOR MISSION.

GRATIFYING 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 neighborh of the Democracy as Gen. Geo. B. as many of the smaller ones found St. Alphonsus too far away for regular at-tendance. 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 tempora sense. He received some days ago a hand-some sanctuary lamp, which as an orna-

#### COUNTY OF LAMBTON. A GCOD 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 Corunna, over which the Rev. Father Watters a much loved and respected. Watters, a much loved and respected priest presides. For some unaccountable reason, there are few Catholic families in this par: of the parish, and why this should be the case I cannot undersatud. The land is justly called the richest and best for agricultural purposes in Western Ontario, and why Catholics would not try ecclesiastical city and see. It formerly and reap the good of this earth and not enjoyed a considerable maritime role in leave it all to others, I cannot underleave 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 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 meanse ough 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 im-proved, farms, to be had at reasonable

#### LOCAL NEWS

HYMENIAL. -On the 20th instant, Monsiegnor Bruyere joined in matrimony James Gardiner, Esq., Braeside, Paris, Ont., to Miss Jennie Gibbons, of London. We wish the couple long life and every

THE INSTRUMENT OF PUNISHMENT.-In accordance with a decision of the Toronto School Board, the Committee on Printing and supplies have been instructed to pro-cure 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 corporeal punishment to pupils attending the everal schools.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS .- A week or break 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 fol-lowed, and for the past week all hope has friends will be deeply sympathized with.

#### "THE LITERARY CLUB."

Mr. James Fahay, of Stratford, was rected by a good audience in the Victoria greeted by a good audience in the Victoria Hall last night, on the occasion of his lecture on "The Literary Club." Mr. John Dearnes, Inspector of Public Schools for the East Riding of Middlessex, 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. Fahey, 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 subject at the outset, and then introduced the audience to the "Essex Head Tavern,' in which the club met, and where the bil of fare was mainly composed of wir wisdom and eloquence. Around the board were to be found the literary men of the time—Sheridan, gay, reckless and witty; Burke, the cloquent orator; Gold-smith, the greatest poet of his age; gossip-ping Boswell, Garrick, Beauclerc, Sir Joshua Reynolds and others, with Dr. Johnson as Chairman—and the characterthe lecturer. For an hour and a half th audience were held in wrapt attention, and manifested their interest in the subject and their appreciation of the talents of the lecturer by frequent and hearty applause. Mr. Fahey 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 without manuscript or note 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. Fahey on his ability, and expressing the hope that he would visit the city again—was tendered the lecturer.—Free Press. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks

#### NOTICES.

SMOKERS.-The most successful tobacco manufacturers in Canada are Tuck-ett & 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

DRESS MATERIALS,

AND GENT'S WOOL

UNDERCLOTHING 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, a crowded house 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 Halman Mrs. Christolauks, Miss St. Peter's school. When such names as Sallie Holman, Mrs. Cruickshanks, Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Mary McMillan, Messrs. Dalton, Woolf, Dromgole, Jarvis, Coles, Hiscott, Brandisi, Redstone, Skeflington, A. D. Holman, LeBelle, and the choir of the cathedral, appear on the programme, we have no doubt those who attend will be more than pleased at the evenior's cutertainment. Tickets the evening's entertainment. Tickets 25cts. Buy one at Murray's, and go early,

for there will surely be a great crowd. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian 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 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 colour 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-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss. A WRETCHED EXISTENCE, indeed, is that

A WRETCHED EXISTENCE, indeed, is that of a nervous, feeble, dyspeptic invalid. Untranquil 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 symptons: Northrop 5. Lyna's Opinine Wine removes them. proved, farms, to be had at reasonate 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 abode; 400 inhabitants. At present there is but two Catholic families in the place, is these one has the Post Office. There of these one has the Post Office. There and vigor returns to the nerves, appetite improves, sleep revisits weary eyelids, and proves, sleep revisits weary eyelids, and proves, sleep revisits weary eyelids, and the same and pleasant ferrer. Happily there is a sure and pleasant ferrer. Happily th are some lots deeded to the Catholies for a Church any time they feel able to build one, and all we need is a few more 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 and the circulation rendered active, rich, substantial families and we will have one on them.

There is a splendid opening here for a grist null, and a Catholic miller with some capital would find it a good investment to build a mill here. I am sure he would find it also unavailed for divisions. The fine share wine also disorders. 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 Eneyclical Letter of our holy Father Leo XIII., lical Letter of our holy Father Leo XIII., lical Letter of the most important sub-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 jects in which Catholics are concerned, and therefore should be carefully read by every therefore should be carefully read by every Catholic student.

and by water St. Clair River.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your ordinary discretion. It is quite unnessed to the most important subjects in which Catholics are concerned, and like to see many substantial Catholics in this part.

Catholic student.

many years has shown them to be of a very high order. This preparation possesses them to the fullest extent, and may be rehed on to be an article of real merit, not a catchpenny nostrum, the merit of not a catchpenny nostrain, 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 mrked change for the better in a feeble sys. w and dyspeptic stomach. Ask for the Juinine 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, Ridgetown.

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

#### New Advertisements.

AT-

New Brocaded Velvets

New Brocaded Velveteens. New Striped Velvets,

New Silk Fringes,

JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE

### LATEST NOVELTIES

# DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON.

WANTED TO TRAVEL - A W smart Catholic man of good business act, furnishing first-class references. A pro-ditable position offered. Apply to Benziger Brothers, Lock Box 2677, New York. 51.4w

### A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by MR. J. T. DALTON,

IN ST. PETER'S SEPARATE SCHOOL, Under the auspices of the clergy, choir and congregation of St. Peter's Catholic Cathed-

HOLMAN TROUPE, On Friday Evening, October 24th.

Admisson .Twenty-Five Cents. Reserved

### IMPORTANT!

The Best Value in the

City in

BLANKETS, FLANNELS.

WINCEYS.

Can be obtained at

### J. J. GIBBONS. CAUTION!

EACH PLUG

MYRTLE NAVY

IS STAMPED -T & B-IN GILT LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

### THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO'Y.

Money to Loan at 8 per cent. on First - Class Mortgages on Real Estate (half the cash value only.)

Apply to WILLIAM F. BULLEN,

Manager.

outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have THE POPULAR GROCERY

Is where every person car get goods of the CHEAPEST AND BEST quality in the city.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS JOHN SCANDRETT,

Directly opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-nm

I passed by that spot in a day or two more, And the waters flowed on as I saw them be-But no ripple came over the surface so clear, To tell that the pebble was still lying there. So the harsh word from lips, p'rhaps unheed-ing, will fall, And sink to some gay heart, tho' tender withal. And the pain of that heart seems to pass in a sign— Yet the pang will remain, tho' unseen it may lie.

There is many a rose that is fair to the view.
And many a flow'r that retains its bright
hue;
But one drop of care to its core has found So slowly and sadly it sinks to decay.

Ah! there's many a heart which is withering And many a silent tear falls day by day, And the solace is sought not of friends who Tho' the dark surge of sorrow still sweeps o'er the soul.

Oh! pluck not one petal from out a gag flow'r.
To leave it to wither and die in an hour;
Destroy not the bloom you can never restore,
But cherish it fondly, by day more and more.

Rather speak the kind word to the night broken-hearted,
Shed light on the soul from which joy has departed;
Let the balm of sweet speech on the stricken heart fall,
Speak kindly to each one, or speak not at all.

— The Lamp.

### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On the 23d ult. the house, No. 111
Grafton street, Dublin, occupied by Mr.
Thomas Brunker, fell suddenly. A tramcar which was passing was struck by a heavy beam, with which the front of the house had been propped up. The top rails and the seat of the car were smashed. Fortunately there were no outside passengers. The inside passengers escaped unhurt.

smashed. Fortunately there were no outside passengers. The inside passengers escaped unhurt.

A deputation of the Irish poplin weavers waited on Colonel Caulfield, at Dublin Castle, on the 20th ult., to represent the depressed state of the manufacture and to urge on him that steps should be taken by the Viceregal Court to encourage the use of poplins in ladies' dresses, &c. Colonel Caulfield promised to give all the assistance in his power.

assistance in his power.
On the 23d ult. a fire broke out in Moron the 250 uit a are broke out in Mor-row's library, Nassua street, Dublin, the damage resulting from which was very fortunately confined within comparatively narrow limits. Several thousand volumes

Mr. T. Beakey, of Olive Mount, county Dublin, has granted a reduction of 5s. per acre to his Wexford tenantry.

Thomas Synnott, Esq., J. P., corn merchant, of Dublin, has just bought an excellent property.

chant, of Dublin, has just bought an excellent property in his native county of
Wexford, at the low rate of 19 years' purchase. It will be very valuable, as it is on
the site of the new harbor of Rosslare,
where a small town is yet sure to spring
up. In fact, the harbor and railway to
Wexford are now in course of construction. On his other properties, Mr. Synnott has shown himself a good landlord,
anxious to give the farmers a secure inter-

which at present exists in some parts of the Queen's Country, I have been told today by a policeman that he recently went into the house of a small farmer some three or four miles from the town of Maryborough to seek the amount of a trifling warrant for road trespass which was against him. It was about half-past eleven or twelve o'clock in the day, and the visitor was much surprised and shocked to find the poor man and his family, at that late hour for the purpose, trying to make a miserable breakfast on what he described as "Indian meal porridge, for it when Dr. Cumiaga's review of the constitution of the deceased was held by all who knew him.

ROSCOMMON.

Major Robertson, of Abbeyview, Boyle, has been appointed, with Professor Baldwin, as Commissioner of Agriculture in Ireland.

A meeting of the clergy and laity of the consisting of the clergy and laity of the deceased was held by all who knew him. the Queen's Country, I have been told today by a policeman that he recently went
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that late hour for the purpose, trying to
make a miserable breakfast on what he
described as "Indian meal porridge, for it
could not be even called stirabout." The
man could but make out a portion of even
the small claim against him, and so touched
was the policeman by the evident hardship
which he witnessed in the place that he
said 'Never mind,' and determined to pay
the remainder himself."

KILDARE.

A correspondent of the Leinster Express

A correspondent of the Leinster Express

A letter from the Earl of Egmont, in
reply to a resolution of the Board, was
read at the meeting of the Kanturk Board
of Guardians, on September 25th, in
which he robbeview, Boyle,
has been appointed, with Professor
Baldwin, as Commissioner of Agriculture
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the remainder himself."

KILDARE.

A correspondent of the Leinster Express

A correspondent of the Leinster Express writes:—"On the night of the 8th of September, between nine and ten o'clock, there was a heavy fall of snow at Calverstown. The earth was covered to the depth of two or three inches."

MEATH.

THE SHANLO RENTS .- J. H. Slater, an THE SHANLO RENTS.—J. H. Slater, an English landlord, has through his agent, J. E. Virnond, Esq., announced to his tenants on his estate, Shanlo, County Meath, that he allows them twenty-five Per cent of the May rent, payable next November.

On September 22d the schooner Flash, On September 22d the schooner Flash, owned and commanded by Captain John Long, Drogheda, was lost at sea. The Flash was a fine schooner of 160 tons, and was on a trip from Ayr to Drogheda, coal laden when she was overtaken by the storm. The vessel had been filling rapidly with water, and was momentarily in danger of foundering, when Captain Long and his crew were taken off by a dashing steamer bound to Belfast, and landed in that port

the burden, should the tenants succeed in scraping together the rent to keep the roof over their heads, legal costs will be added! Here is a subject for the Royal Commisson on agricultural depression."

A most successful mission, given by the Jesuit Fathers at the request of the Archbishop of Tuam, was brought to a close on Sunday, Sept. 21st, in Dunmore, county Galway. The mission was given by the Revs. Denis Murphy, Edward Murphy, Flinne, and Clergy. The crowds who attended the instructions and sermons were so great that standing room at times who attended the instructions and sermons were so great that standing room at times could not be found. Besides the hundreds that approached the sacraments every day of the mission, on Sunday more than two thousand people had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop of Galway, and Coadjutor Bishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, who had aided during the week in the work. He administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to more than a thousand people.

Mr. Walter P. Lambert, of Millpark,
Athenry, has reduced his tenants' rents,
due on 1st May last, by 25 per cent.

MAYO.

The Irish Times' correspondent, writing from Claremorris, on Sept. 20th says:—
"For the past five or six days we have had here weather of the most delightful kind, which the farmers have not been slow to avail themselves of. Except in the hone crop such as it is rare instances the hop crop, such as it is, is now secured, all the afforts of the farmers being concentrated towards that end during the recent fine weather. The fine weather, however, seems destined to be of short duration, for a change is visible, and at any representations. visible, and at any moment the rain may visible, and at any moment the rain may be pouring down. The injury it can inflict, however, can only be light, for already has it placed the condition of the crops beyond hope. In general the corn appears as green as it did weeks—nay, months ago. The potato crop is bad—could not be much worse. In Ballyhaunis, Swinford, and Castlebar, the potatoes are as good as for the last three years. Turf. ontinately confined within comparatively narrow limits. Several thousand volumes—novels, educational works, books of travel, and works of science—were either totally destroyed or partly injured. The fire originated, and was indeed practically confined to the ground floor of the house No. 17 South Frederick street, which is a portion of Mr. Morrow's extensive premses.

WEXFORD.

Mr. T. Beakey, of Olive Mount, county Dublin, has granted a reduction of 5s. per acre to his Wexford tenantry.

Swinford, and Castlebar, the potatoes are as good as for the last three years. Turf, as good as for the last three years. Turfer as good as for the last three years. Turfer as good as for the last three years. Turfer as good as for the last three years. Turfer as good as for the last three years. Turfer a sunerings be devised such as the intro-duction of public works, the condition to which inevitably they will be reduced during the coming winter will be appal-

ng."
The tenantry on the several properties in Ballycroy have memorialed the land-lords for an abatement of rent. No notice, however, seems to have been taken of the memorials save in the case of one

wexford are now in course of construction. On his other properties, Mr. Synnott has shown himself a good landlord, anxious to give the farmers a secure interest—like himself—in the soil. The property consisted of a profit rent of £135 13s. 10d, per annum, and it brought the sum of £2,250. The lands are in Churchtown and Killraine, close to the sea-coast.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Daily Express writes:—"As an instance of the distress which at present exists in some parts of the Queen's Country, I have been told today by a policeman that he recently went into the house of a small farmer some three or four miles from the town of the distress three or four miles from the town of the distress which at present exists in some parts of the Queen's Country, I have been told today by a policeman that he recently went into the house of a small farmer some three or four miles from the town of the distress which at present exists in some parts of the Church, in the Diocesan College, Tuam. The funeral was a very large one, consisting of the clergy and laity of the street was the distribution of the worth, respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by all who knew him.

Express the of clock, william Phibbs, Esq., of Seafield, Sligo, has granted a reduction of 50 per cent. to the tenantry on all his estates in that

Dr. Denning, Sligo, has been unani-mously elected apothecary of the Sligo Dispensary, at a salary of £80 per annum. A whale which had been wounded at A whale which had been wounded at sea by a harpeon came upon the Irish coast to die. Some fisherman lately discovered its remains on the west coast of county Sligo, near the residence of the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, of Mallaghmore. county Sligo, near the residence of the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, of Mallaghmore. The animal measured seventy-five feet long and over treated for long and over twenty feet in circum-

John Kelly, of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, draper, was, on the 12th of Septem-ber, adjudged bankrupt.

LIMERICK. The works on the Limerick and Kerry Railway which will connect Limerick with Tralec (by way of Listowell), a distance of 43 miles, are being pushed forward with great energy and activity, a large number of men being continually employed all along the line. Such is the progress already made that by the 1st of water, and was momentarily in danger of foundering, when Captain Long and his crew were taken off by a dashing steamer bound to Belfast, and landed in that port. Neither vessel nor cargo were insured. The news of the catastrophe was heard in Drogheda with very great regret, as Captain Long is held in deserved esteem by all classes, and his loss has evoked general sympathy.

P. J. Smyth. M. P. has granted a reduction from 24 to 80 per cent, to the tenants on his estate in Cornagunboy, in

the county of Cavan, basides in one case remitting an entire gale.

The Anglo Celt:—"We have learned with amazement and pain, that on a certain estate, near Crosskeys, the sympathy shown for the misfortunes of the people has taken the shape of a sheaf of ejectment processes, which have been served on a large number of tenants for the rent due on the 1st of May last! These measures of severity, coming at a time when almost every other landlord is devising means to assist his tenantry in the hour of their bitter trial, speaks trumpet-tongued of the sort of notion some landlords or agents have of the duties of property. Instead of lightening the burden, should the tenants succeed in scraping together the rent to keep the roof over their heads, legal costs will be added! Here is a subject for the Royal Commisson on agricultural depression."

A most successful mission, given by the Jesuit Fathers at the request of the Archbishop of Tuam, was brought to a close on Sunday, Sept. 21st, in Dunmore, county Galway. The mission was given by the Revs. Denis Murphy, Edward Murphy, Flinne, and Clergy. The revokes who attended the instructions and sermons were so great that standing room at times the county of the same abatement of 7s. in the £1, and called his tenants and promised the same abatement next gale.

TIPPERARY.

The election for Petty Sessions Clerk of Nenagh district was held on September 20, when the result terminated in a majority of one for Mr. Charles Honner. The election was one of unusual interest The election was one of unusual interest: the Nenagh district being by far the most extensive and populous in the county Tipperary, has a corresponding increase of salary and emoluments (they amount to salary and emoluments (they amount to about £360 per annum), and it was known that the competition for the office would be very keen between several gentlemen of high respectability in the county. The candidates put in nomination were Messrs. Charles S. Honner George Smithwick, and George Wolfe.

#### CLARE.

Intelligence reaches us of the death, in Melbourne, at 67 years, of Mr. Samuel Henry Bindon, of the county Clare, a member of the Irish Bar, who in 1855 member of the Irish Bar, who in 1855 went to Victoria, and some time ago was Minister of Justice, with a seat in the Legislative Assembly, under the presidency of Sir James McCulloch. Mr. Bindon had an extensive county court practice, and in 1869 was made a County Court Judge, a position he held up to the time of his death, on the 1st of August.

#### WATERFORD.

MATERFORD.

Miss Sullivan, of Rosehill, has given £350 towards the the erection of a pulpit in the Catholic Church, Tramore.

Rev. P. J. Murphy, O. S. A., of Waterford, of late some time stationed in Dublin, and in Hoxton square, London, has been appointed to succeed Very Rev. Father Dundoon in Dungarvan, the latter going to Rome.

going to Rome.

The trustees of the Leper Hospital property in Waterford have intimated to their tenants that they have determined on allowing a reduction of ten per cent. on the current half-year, and that a year's rent now due previously has been wiped out. going to Rome.

rent now due previously has been wiped out.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooley, Bishop of Elphin, has appointed Mr. O'Brien (for many years Principal of the Collegiate Seminary, Waterford), to the Principalship of Roscommon Seminary, Mr. O'Brien was highly recommended by the venerable Bishop and clergy of Waterford and by the leading citizens.

#### LONGFORD.

Mr. Michael Mullally, Tipperary, Manor, has given a reduction of 25 per cent. on his town property, and 45 per cent. to his Longford tenantry.

#### CORK.

CORK.

At a meeting of the parishioners of Coachford, diocese of Cork, held on September 21st, the Rev. J. McCarthy, P. P., in the chair, it was resolved to collect funds for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the Rev. D. Sheehan, the late pastor of the parish.

A letter from the Earl of Egmont, in reply to a resolution of the Parish.

they have been established in Ire and. Great success has attended their classical and primary schools in Mountrath, Galway, Tullow, and Fethard. In connection with the primary school at Mallow the Brothers will open a classical school, whose programme will be adapted to the requirements of the Intermediate Educarequirements of the Intermediate Educa-

head teacher of Kanturk National School.

#### KERRY.

In reply to the memorial forwarded by the tenants on the Kenmare estate to the Earl of Kenmare, asking for a reduction of their rents, consequent upon the de-pressed state of the country, a reply was received on September 20th, by the received on September 20th, by the secretary of the meeting and by the deputation. The substance of his reply was to the effect that he did not consider the

tenants on his estate in Cornagunboy, in William O'Brien, Esq., Cahermoyle, to his religion Sister Mary of Mercy; Miss Nolan,

Dublin, in religion Sister Mary Berchmans; Miss Armstrong, Dublin, in religion Sister Mary Jarlath. The ceremony of reception was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of the diocese.

ANTRIM.

The Rev. M. J. O'Brien of Belfast,

publishing through Messrs. Gill, an histori-cal and critical account of "The Prophecies of St. Malachy."

Mr. George Kennedy, who was so well known as chief clerk of the Belfast Police Courts, expired on Sept. 25th, after a somewhat lengthened illness. Mr. Kennedy was one of the oldest of the local public officers.

There is at present acciding

public officers.

There is at present residing on a farm in the parish of Glyn, at a distance of about three miles from Larne, and convenient to the Blackhill, an old man named Randal Waddell, who has well-nigh completed his 105th year. Until within the past three or four years Waddell enjoyed excellent health, and was in the habit of taking long walks through the country and visiting his friends, among whom he was a great favorite.

#### DERRY.

The company known as the Worshipful Fishmongers of London, who hold some of the confiscated lands of Ulster, since the of the confiscated lands of Ulster, since the time of James I., were some time back memorialed by their tenantry to grant a reduction of rent. The reply of the fishmongers was a blank refusal to abate a farthing. They mantain that the rents are too low—"considerably below the actual value, a fact which is evidenced by the high price the holdings have obtained on numerous sales which have taken place since the present leases were made." since the present leases were made." Under these circumstances there would be no reduction. Not satisfied with this reply, the tenantry recently met in Claudy courthouse, and drew up another petition. petition.

#### ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

On Sept. 26th, John Savage, who was brutally beaten at the junction of Hill street and Edward street, Lurgan, during an Orange riot, in July 16th, died from the effects of the injuries which he then sustained. The deceased, who was a carpenter, aged about 63 years, resided in the townland of Tanaghmore West. Three Protestants, named Wm. Quail, William Walker and Henry Walker, all residing in Hill street, are at present in custody, charged with being the persons who first attacked him.

# Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting of London Branch No. 4. of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held in our new Lodge Rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond street, Monday evening, November 3rd, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members requested. ALEX WILSON, Secretary.

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T. BEATTI

HUMO It takes the avera The average young be well preserved, be

No woman ever ref tures from her photog flattered her. When there are two is always a sanguinar will take care of the When Fontenelle w said, "Do you suffe the philosopher; "I cully in existing."

When you go walki a pretty young lady, on a twig she screar An old lady being for a newspaper, decli that when she wanted

Hamilton County, ing contest, and a pri to a young woman w good dinner in sixty-fi girl cooked a dinner i but it was not good. When a gul who fe fectly well dressed pa similarly elated, each

to look at number 2's whether said other or envious glance on her Haste turns usually ten minutes too late, by a habit like that which he ascribed his being ten minutes too An Irish newspape sence of both editors, succeeded in securing gentleman to edit the Scene in a resta seated at a table. Fir

seated at a table. Fin
"Bring me an ice cre
lady: "I'll have at
brings ice cream and
A Cincinnati wom
sick husband, said,
a great deal of bread
tor tells me to. I d
prescribes it, but I st
part and acts as a kin
know!"

Mistress (to new coremember if you are economical in your give you a few shilling New cook. "Thank think it over and l evening. During a recent Ch

Black Hills, a band of tendance, and varied discoursing some of popular airs, such as "Shoo Fly," etc., whi ing exactly the Ameri music, seemed to pl mightily. A newspaper man

A newspaper man importuned to comvirginia weekly, repl I am compelled to de proposal. I am not am unacquainted wi arms. I like peace, while longer."

An inveterate old An inveterate old Alabama, who had a of gliding out of a clast caught with a chic denied the stealing of asked how then it g solemnly said: "D what 'stonishes me; I

spec's it mus' hab crav

And He Travele There were people i and slept every mile man, indeed, did go s wearily and get out

'What place do y asked a native. "Gorham" said the "What does it amou

what does it amorpassenger.

The native said it was mer resort. The passed dumb amazement, an around him at the beasloping hills and clathed in the morning about shadows sailing across shadows sailing across shadows sailing across noiselessly as phantom mossy slopes, sighing pof the summer sky, the of meadow and mou white of the summer c wearily stretched hims don't see the attraction same man when we we was lying on a sofa denly looking up he cabin was deserted. H the crowd was and ask "What's the matter

Somebody told him through the "Thouse looked around for abou and said: "There don't appear

### NEW SHADE HAT!

-THE-

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HUMOROUS.

It takes the average woman an hour and a half, to get ready for church. The average young woman's hair should be well preserved, because it is so care-No woman ever refused to accept

tures from her photographer because they flattered her. When there are two ladies in a family, it

is always a sanguinary test to see which will take care of the lamps. When Fontenelle was dying, his doctor said, "Do you suffer?" "No," replied the philosopher; "I only feel some difficulty in existing."

When you go walking in the woods with a pretty young lady, every time she steps on a twig she screams and thinks it a

An old lady being asked to subscribe for a newspaper, declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufac-

Hamilton County, Ohio, has had a cooking contest, and a prize has been awarded to a young woman who has prepared a good dinner in sixty-five minutes. Another girl cooked a dinner in fifty-four minutes

When a gul who feels that she is perfectly well dressed passes another who is similarly elated, each turns her head, not to look at number 2's clothes, but to see whether said other one is not casting an express clause on her.

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COEFFEX

Haste turns usually upon a matter of ten minutes too late, and may be avoided by a habit like that of Lord Nelson, to

which he ascribed his success in life, of being ten minutes too early.

An Irish newspaper says: "In the ab-sence of both editors, the publisher have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper this week."

Scene in a restaurant—Two ladies seated at a table. First lady to the waiter:
"Bring me an ice cream, please." Second lady: "I'll have an ice too." Waiter

brings ice cream and stewed oysters. A Cincinnati woman, speaking of her sick husband, said, "You see, I give him a great deal of bread and milk—the doctor tells me to. I don't know why he prescribes it, but I suppose it flies to the part and acts as a kind of poultice, you

Mistress (to new cook): "Now, Sarah, remember if you are strickly honest and economical in your marketing. I will give you a few shillings extra per month." New cook. "Thank you, ma'am; I will think it over and let you know in the evening."

During a recent Chinese funeral at the Black Hills, a band of music was in attendance, and varied the ceremonies by

Majolica from Minton's.

Parian from Wedgewood's. discoursing some of the late and most popular airs, such as "Yankee Doodle," "Shoo Fly," etc., which aithough not being exactly the American style of funeral music, seemed to please the Celestials mightily.

A newspaper man of this city, being importuned to come out and edit a Virginia weekly, replied: "I regret that I am compelled to decline your flattering proposal. I am not a brave man, and am unacquainted with the use of fire-

arms. I like peace, and would live a while longer."

An inveterate old chicken thief in Alabama, who had a marvelous faculty of gliding out of a close corner was at last caught with a chicken in his hat. He denied the stealing of it, and on being asked how then it got into his hat, he solemnly said: "Dat, marster, is jes' what 'stonishes me; but fo' de Lord, I spec's it mus' hab crawled up my breeches leg!"

There were people in the car who read and slept every mile of the way. One man, indeed, did go so far as to yawn wearily and get out of the car at one "What place do you call this?" he

asked a native.
"Gorham" said the native.
"What does it amount to?" asked the

white of the summer clouds, and yawning wearily stretched himself out and said: "I don't see the attractions," and went back into the car for a little nap. I saw that same man when we were on the boat. He

and when we were all going ashore at Montreal, I heard him ask when we would come to the rapids. And yet this man was not traveling, we heard him say, simply for pleasure and to see the country.

—Burdette's Hawkeye Corr.

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J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

was lying on a sofa reading, when suddenly looking up he noticed that the cabin was deserted. He came out where the crowd was and asked:

"What's the matter?"

Somebody told him we were passing through the "Thousand Islands." He looked around for about fifteen minutes, and said:

"There don't appear to be many of them."

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Then he went in and resumed his book, FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market,

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leave the mealp perfectly clean.
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And He Traveled for Pleasure

The native said it was a favorite summer resort. The passengers stared at him dumb amazement, and then he looked around him at the beautiful panorama of sloping hills and climbing mountains, bathed in the morning sunlight, white mists curling about their heads, clouds shadows sailing across them swiftly and noiselessly as phantom ships; gray rocks, mossy above sibline mist support the sail of the mossy slopes, sighing pines, the soft blue of the summer sky, the changing greens of meadow and mountain, the flakey

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#### TELEGRAPHIC

#### AFGHANISTAN.

Alikheyl, October 20.—The cause of the explosion of the magazine of the Bala Hisar is unknown. The first explosion occurred at half-past one o'clock on Sunday, and the second at four o'clock. Further explosions are apprehended. The magazine, it is believed, contained 820,000 shot and shell, a large number of Snider rifles, six tons of powder. One soldier, twenty-one Ghoorkhas, six camp followers and many Afghans were killed.

London, October 20.—A Simla correspondent says the abdiction of the Ameer is probably the wisest course for Yakoob Khan. We may now place on the throne a man fit for the position, and one on whose friendship we can rely. Is simla, October 20.—Cholera has appeared amongst the British regiments. Two cases have proved fatal.

Lahore, Oct. 20.—There is much anxiety respecting the condition of transportation in Khyber Pass, where the supply trains are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by tribes in Kurrum Valley since the 12th. The Ghilzais who were defeated on the 14th are reported again preparing for hostilities. It is expected that Yakoob Khan's son, aged five, will be recognized as secessor to the throne.

London, October 21.—With the abdication of the Ameer, England will be left alone to govern the country, which she can do only by means of a large and content of the country of the country of the country of the captal captal and the public that we are now prepared to execute all orders for book and job printing on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and work sent by express prepaid.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—J McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates facilities for repairing and cheaper rates are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by tribes in Kurrum Valley since the 12th.

The Ghilzais who were defeated on the live of the promptly Alikheyl, October 20 .- The cause

Than have ever been

J McKenzie has redefeated on the
specific part of the control of the cont

which under certain conditions will become general throughout Europe.

SPAIN.

Madrid, October 19.—Eurther inundations have occurred in the Provinces of Almeria, Malaga and Alicante. Several persons have been killed and much damage done to property. In Malaga and degree to property and degree to property. done to property. In Malaga and Alicante districts 2,000 houses were des-troyed. It is believed that 500 persons perished. The damage to property is estimated at 30,000,000 francs. A later telegram from Murcia states that 570 bodies have already been found. It is believed that over 1,000 people have perished.

Madrid, October 20-The Cortes will be asked to relieve Murcia from direct taxes in consequence of the inundation. The

flood was subsiding rapidly on Saturday. Paris, October 20.—The total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at \$15,000,000. Three thousand five hundred houses and 120 mills were destroyed. The King suscribed \$10,000 and the Princess of Asturia 5,000 piastres. The bank of Spain has collected \$.2,000 for the sufferers.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

London, October 20 .- Five thousand people attended the anti-rent meeting at Newport, county Mayo, on Sunday. The released Fenian, Michael Davitt, was present. Resolutions passed calls for an abate-

ment in the rent.

Dublin, October 20.—The signs of improvement in the condition of the country is becoming more apparent daily. Favorable accounts of the harvest have been resignal.

### UNITED STATES.

Denver, Col., October 21.-A courie ngs information that the White Rive Utes are in the mountains, about 100 miles north of Los Pinos. The womer and children are safe, he says, but the Indians will hold them until given assur ance that the troops will not harm them

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

The Dominion officials of St. John N. B., are contesting in the suprementation of the suprementation

The residence of Mr. C. W. Mello Princeton, Ont., was burglarized on Sun day night and several hundred dollar worth of valuables carried off.

Mr. Ronald McKinnon, one of Cale donia's oldest and most respected resident died very suddenly Sunday morning. Mr McKinnon was 80 years old, and engaged in active business up to the day of hi-death.

Mrs. Giff, of Sparta, had her leg very badly broken on Saturday at St. Thomas by a horse running away. She is getting along as well as could be expected. She is under Dr. McLarty's care.

Burglars are at work in Guelph. The residence of Mr. W. H. Cullen was broker into on Sunday night and a gold water and chain and a small sum of money car ried off. The burglar fired a shot at M

It is said that the executioner selected to conduct the final episode in the life of Clarke Brown, the Winchester parricide, is the same man who hanged Whalen, the munders of T. Dalam McC. murderer of T. D'Arcy McGee.

About seven o'clock Sunday evening last a stranger went to Wm. Young's hotel, York, with a bay horse, hind foot white and some white on face; covered buggy, lined with blue cloth, and patent hubs; harness, silver-plated. He got his supper, gave instructions to have his hrrse cared for for the night, and about nine o'clock he walked out and has not been seen or

bushels of wheat, which they were drawing out at the time. His screams drew the attention of his father, who ran to the bin just in time to see the boy's head going under. He jumped into the bin, and thursting his hand down, caught the boy's head, and with the assistance of a man who

dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### London Markets. London, October 21, 1879.

To-day's deliveries of grain were on the average good. Wheet was most freely offered, the range of prices being rather higher than yesterday, and we quote from \$2 00 to \$2 08 for winter wheat. Oats were firm at \$1 02 to \$1 05. Barley is in first-rate demand by malsters, who pay from \$1 30 to \$1 50 for bright samples; a a great deal of what comes to hand how. a great deal of what comes to hand, how-ever, sells at 85c to \$1 10 per cental. One load of rye sold at 90c. One load of corn found a purchaser at \$1 00. Hay steady. Receipts of eggs were larger, but prices continue firm. Butter is also firm at late quotations. Hides have advanced ½e per lb, and are not very freely offered. The supply of small stuff to-day was light.

Red Fall "Spring "Corn ......

-	Oats		1	02 to	0 1 05
- 1	Peas		0	80 to	0 0 95
	Barley		0	90 t	1 47
	Rye		0	80 t	0.00
	Buckwheat		0	80 t	0 90
	Beans		0	00 1	0.00
				00 6	000
r	Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat Cornmeal Bran, per ton	A) Curt	0 75		0 =0
r	Mixed Flour	+ CWL	9 00	to	3 50
	Spring Flour		9 00	to	3 25
0	Spring Flour		8 00	to	3 25
n	Gaskwheat Flour		2 20	to	2 50
	Granam Flour		2 50	to	3 00
le-	Cracked Wheat		2 25	to	2 50
r-	Cornmeal		1 50	to	2 00
	Bran, per ton Shorts, P Oatmeal, P cwt		9 00	to	10 00
a.	Shorts, P		14 00	to	16 00
	Oatmeal, & cwt		2 50	to	3 00
	Eggs, Store Lots, & de "Farmers' Butter, Crock	DUCE.			
	Eggs, Store Lots, & de	DZ	. 0 16	to	0 20
	" Farmers' "		. 0 00	to	0.00
	Butter, Crock		. 0 18	to	0 22
n,	" Rolls		. 0 20	to	0 25
	" Firkins		. 0 14	to	0 18
ıe	Cheese, Dairy, & th		0.08	to	0 11
	" Factory "		. 0 08	to	0 08
	MISCELI	ANEOUS	. 0 00	-	0 00
r,	Mutton th			to	0.06
n-	Lamb, \$ tb		0 05	to	0.07
	Beef, pr to P qtr		0.01	to	0 05
rs	Geese, each		0.50	to	0 75
	furkeys, each		0 60		
	Dried Apples & 16		0 00	to	1 25
e-	Onions, & bag		. 0 90	to	1 50
ts	Hay, P ton		1 20		1 50
	Strong D lond	********	. 8 00	to	10 00
Г.	Straw, P ioad Live Hogs, P cwt			to	3 00
d	Live Hogs, & cwt		. 5 75	to	4 25
	Dressed Hogs		. 5 50	to	6 00
is	Chickens, & pair		. 0 30	to	0.40
	Ducks		0 40	to	0.60
	Turnips & bush	********	. 0 25	to	0 25
ry	Dressed Hogs. Chickens, P pair Ducks. Turnips P bush. Carrots. Cordwood, No. 1 dry, Apples, P bag		. ( 25	to	0 30
	Cordwood, No. 1 dry,	eord	. 4 00	to	4 50
as	Apples, bag		. 0 35	.to	9 50
ıg				to	0 60
ne	Clover Seed		. 0 00	to	0 00
ic	SKINS AN	OD HIDES	4.		
	Lambelrine ganh		0.00	to	0.80
	Calfskins, green, & tb.		. 0 08	to	0 10
he	" dry ".		0 15	to	0 00
en	Hides, green. "		0 05	to	0 06
ch	Calfskins, green, P th.  "dry " Hides, green, " "dry " Tallow, rendered " Wool, "		0 00	to	0 00
	Tallow, rendered "		0.05	to	0 05
r-	Wool,		0 19	to	0 20
r.					
1.	Refined oil in carload	lots win	o mal		20 00
	" " m carload	iii, Will	e gan	9	\$0 00
	i Danala				. 0 10

# 

Adam Telfer, grocer, of the town of Galt, committed suicide Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. No reasons can be assigned for the act, except that at several times lately deceased has been noticed to be very despondent. Deceased was a married man, about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

A young lad about seven years old, son of H. J. Hill, grain merchant, Woodstock, had a very narrow escape from serious injury on Saturday. While playing in the storehouse where his father was taking in grain, the boy jumped into a bin of 1,500

Riles for Success," In Messirs, Lawrence & Co.'s combinations. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to read all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various last skill. Thousands of orders, in various less people with large or small means to read all the benefits of largest opendent sail means and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various less people with large or small means to read all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various less people with large or small means to read all the benefits of largest opendent skill. Thousands of orders, in various less people with large or small means to read all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various lasts sk

#### SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE!

CARTE D'OR. CARTE BLEUE. CARTE NOIR,

#### IMPORTED DIRECT!

Which we can sell at

#### LOWER PRICES

Next to the City Hotel,

DUNDAS STREET.

ALL RHEUMATIC AND OTHER PAINS

#### CURED IN A FEW HOURS.

St. Hyacinth, Que. W. Y. Brunton, Esq:—

I have used your Rheumatic Absorbent for some time in my practice, in the treatment of rheumatic pains, and always with the very best results. I consider it an excellent preparation, and have much pleasure in recomending it.

J. H. L. St. GERMAIN, M. D. JHLST GERMAIN, MD.

72 Brunton's Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid are sold by all druggists.

#### TO GRAIN BUYERS.

A private residence to let. A grain store will be finished by the 15th instant sufficient to hold ten thousand bushels of grain, at one of the best places in Ontario for a grain buyer, at liderton Station on L. H. & B. R. twelve miles north of the city of London, rent very low. A weigh scales wanted for store to weigh twenty-five hundred pounds. Second-hand one might do. Apply to.

WM. PATRICK, Birr P. O. Ont.

Severe Case of Rheumatism -- To Whom it May Concern.

Severe Case of Rheumatism.-To Whom it May Concern.

From Mr. Robert Dicken, Westminister.

I am very glad to state for the benefit of others suffering from Rheumatism or Neuralgia, that I have been very greatly helped by taking the Electric Baths and treatments, administered by Dr. Wilson, of the Electropathic Institute. I was advised to go to him by my son-in-law Mr. J. Jarvis, of Westminister, and also by my grandson, both of whom had derived great benefit from Electricity. The Rheumatism was chiefly in my shoulders and sometimes extending to the knees and feet, at times being really tortured by the pain. One course of treatment releved me very much, and in two courses I was entirely cured. I feel confident in saying that there is no one remedy that can equal Electricity in the treatment of Rheumatic complaints, and therefore confidently recommend those suffering from Rheumatism to take the treatment before trying any medicines as I had been doing for twelve years.

From Levi S. Hickson, Post Moster, Glenbock, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with severe Sciatica in my left leg, I was doctored until my leg had shrunken hearly one-half, and I was getting very lifeless below the knee. My health was much injured by the powerful medicines and application. I had received. I have been in good health and improving eversince, and nn fully convinced that Electric reatment, according to the new system, is worth more than all the combined medicines in the world.

EVIR ON CO

#### W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST,

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, For the dispensing of PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS, A choice stock of pure whose and lique foreign and domestic, for medicinal use on Open on Sundays for Dispensing.

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Bells of Pure copper and Tin for Church, a., Schools, Fire Alarms, Fatins, etc. FULLY
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I the leading Patent Medicines of the ept in stock at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns)

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SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly. The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent. Dedosits of One Bollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,
PRESIDENT. MANAGE



#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:

 Emory's Bar to Boston Bar
 29 miles

 Boston Bar to Lytton
 29 miles

 Lytton to Junction Flat
 28 miles

 Junctiou Flat to Savona's Ferry
 40 miles

Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway office in New Westminster, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa. Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Cottawa, October 3rd, 1879.

#### PURE PARAFINE WAX, AND WAX CANDLES, Church and other purposes, manufa

WATERMAN BROS. ATLANTIC PETROLEUM WORKS, LONDON, ONT.

Full supply of Burning and Lubricating Oils

THE OLDEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST FARM INSURANCE CO'Y IN CANADA.

### THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) HEAD OFFICE, Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario

Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41, and constantly being added to CROWELL WILSON, President.
D. BLACK, Fice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,082

June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,032 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
Ist. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

holders, and all profits are added to helder serve fund to give better security to its mem-bers. 2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of busi-ness, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Outario alone than any other Company-stock or mutual-English, Cana-dian, or American, [vide Government Re-turns]. 3rd. That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business.

For insurance apply to any of the ageats, or address,
50-ly
Manager. REMEMBER! FIRST-CLASS WORK AT PRICES AS CLOSE AS ANY STORE
IN THE DOMINION. 38-19/186

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W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House

#### CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

JOHN M. DENTON,

#### MERCHANT TAILOR.

Would notify his patrons that he has received a very Choice Line of Goods suitable for the Fall Trade. These goods are Very Superior in Quality and Style, and can be had in this City only at John. M. Denton's. All other Lines Complete in Every Department.

372 RICHMOND STREET. 372

WORDS NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Lorne's Parting Advice to the Citizens of London:

# BUY YOUR HATS AT HEAL'S.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW STOCK. ALL THE LATEST STYLES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A few Dozen of Our Big Bankrupt Stock still on Hand, will be Cleared Out AT A SACRIFICE. HEAL'S, 179 DUNDAS STREET,

### NEW STORE. PETHICK & MIDONALD

CLOTHS, TWEEDS & FURNISHING GOODS GOOD TWEED SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES: All Wool Tweed Suits - - - \*12 75 Scotch Tweed Suits - - - \*16 00

The public would do well to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PETHICK & M'DONALD, First Door north of City Hall, Richmond St CAUTION! CAUTION!

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SEWING MACHINE

Office and Salesroom in the Odd Fellows' Hall Building, 222 DUNDAS STREET.

J. R. HICKOK, MANAGER.

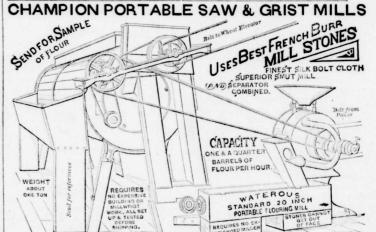
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ALSO THE LATEST STYLES IN GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

McDONALD'S, EDGE BLOCK, 400 RICHMOND ST. CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA SAY WHERE YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT

#### REGAN, ——Is now disposing of—— HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF

**BOOTS AND SHOES!** 

All his Goods are first-class, bought for cost from the best manufactories in the country. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fail to satisfy his customers.

BANKRUPT STOCKS.

#### EATON'S "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, 142 DUNDAS STREET.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE in Prices all this Month of June! Last Saturday, at the "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, Four Hundred and Five customers were served with DRY GOODS. Cheap goods make lively times. We sell cheap all the time! Now in Particular!

JAMES EATON & CO. CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.



BENNET BROS., London, Ont.

# CHAPMAN'S NOW GOING ON!

Dress Goods, Worth 25c., 35c., and 45c. per Yard, 12½c. Prints, 5c. per yard; White Diaper, 5c. per yard. Oxford Shirting, 7½c. per yard.

READY-MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY. J. H. CHAPMAN & CO. (EATON'S OLD STAND.)

VOL. 2

CLER We make up

ionable Clerica Canada-Style, Perfect. We have a Broad-Cloths

Prices Low. N. WILS

ECCLESIASTIC Novem
Sunday 2—Twenty-se
Onlice of the Sund
Monday, 3—Commen
Departed. Semi-I
Tuesday, 4—St. Char
Wednesday, 5—Of the
Thursday, 6—Of the Oct
Saturday, 8—Octave of
Saturday, 8—Octave of

CATHOLICITY CONFIRMATIO

IN SEA SERMON BY HIS LOOF L

October 22th was Catholics of this loca the pastoral visit of Walsh. Comparati little is known Catholicity in this and though little about it, still have t worked steadily on ments to their zeal each succeeding ye cities where Catho always expect to see imposing in and Church. Catholics world over for the displayed in decora In the country, how for that profusenes graces our city temp substantial building ful can attend the we are more than I fore with a feeling we witnessed the church building in able guidance of able guidance of Murphy, the Catho certainly done wor second to none in generosity with whi

the various calls

have been made upo for their love of Choly religion. of the mediæval st dimensions are 132

tation is at once tas

flects credit not o also on the very

judgment no doubi

Within the sanc particularly the ta workmanship and white and gold, bearing respective Blessed Virgin and own peculiar ornan On Saturday the its utmost capacity congregation, desir whilst their childr ment of Confirmat Lordship the Bisl numbered nearly under the habile Cummings, went movements incider with ease and ex coram episcopo was Pastor. His Lordshi mass, addressed the parents; to the on obligation which the tract, in receiving the them to be ever a They were now to soldiers of Jesus Chalways on all occasi of their divine le he pointed out the from danger thos

God had entrusted He exhorted the families with good give the minds of for those works spirit of religion a morality; to show temperance, and in practical Catholics. children, particularl children, particulari them strongly of t drunkenness, and Lordship's custom pledge to them, to attained the age Lordship then proc Sacrament of Conf he was assisted by the was assisted by tl Fathers West and ceremony the choi gave evidence of el the direction of Mi presided at the orga pieces of sacred mu On Sunday mor the early mass in Ir clusion preached f day. After mass he which is about four

erected also by Dea