

The Widow of Nain.

BY MARY E. MANNIX.

The dust on their sandals lay heavy and white, their garments were damp with tears of the night. Their feet were weary, and their hands were sore. As they entered the gates of the city of Nain...

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 take us to spare him any fatigue he can allow on himself.

If you could only see, dearest papa, how much he is respected and looked up to by the noblest gentlemen in the land. Not 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 deceptions of every day. He takes me with him to his favorite churches and chapels, and everybody—priests, laymen, and the ladies, of course—seem to be so much edified by his frank and simple piety. Oh, if I could only see, dearest papa, how much he is respected and looked up to by the noblest gentlemen in the land.

"I cannot send much comfort, dearest papa, or any good news, to dear 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 climate of Fairy Dell is healthier in many respects. Here no rain ever seems to fall, and I miss our frequent thunder-storms, and our refreshing showers, and 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 months especially will prove of great benefit to her.

"I hope and pray fervently it may be so. Still my heart is oppressed by gloomy forebodings. We must not be despondent, however, dearest papa, because the physicians here do not at all despair of her recovery. They differ respecting her case and its treatment. But of this I do not know much, and I 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 return to America before this time next year. Oh, papa, I do not feel reassured by his hopeful words.

"I have made a special offering on my own behalf to our dear Lord in order to obtain dear mamma's complete restoration 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 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 mamma were taken from me. She has made me her inseparable 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 depression of spirits comes from reaction after the excitement of society life in Spain, so new and strange to me. I let her think so.

"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 mountains 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

glorious and so fascinating. This alone explains the splendid monuments we find on every side. Grandpapa taught me much about Spain, its heroes, saints, and literature since I was a little girl. Now he is still our most delightful instructor and guide in explaining to me the wonders 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-girl' most. And I miss her, too, more than I dare to tell.

"And now I answer your last question respecting the subject you say is so near to your heart—my engagement! Count Diego 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 desired, that in my childish way I had formed 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 disposition to the 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 admitted him. I could not 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 not fond 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 society.

"Now, my dear papa, I think that I have decided to you the true state of my heart, and it pains me 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 himself upon my mercy, my pity, and implores me not to cast him off. He says his heart will bring him back to the Church.

"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, my dear papa, and I will be glad to do as you 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 held, bravely, as for life and death, by your truth she will be true. Ever true, as wives of you; and her yes, once said to you, shall be yes for evermore."

Diego De Lebriza was too much elated by his last conversation with Rose, and too impatient of any delay to their solemn betrothal and their subsequent union, to fill the old Marquis'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 of the Dutchess's reception, or *tertulia*. Indeed, this day he had been complimenting the Count on his good fortune, telling him that Rose was seriously anxious after her mother, and after a warm expression of concern for the sufferer, both the Marquis and his son pressed Rose to retire, which she soon did in company with her grandmother.

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 worshippers at a neighboring non-stry church, which both sought with the simple and childlike faith of the pure heart the "superstitious bread" that is both light and food to the worthy recipient. And both were back, had refreshed the body, and strengthened the soul, had lavished upon their 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, "and I remember my old friend's beautiful habits of rising early and morning devotions. They tell me that you are not changed in this!"

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

"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 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 preaching."

"No, for you preach more persuasively by the silent eloquence of your whole conduct," replied the other.

"Well, my dear Ramon, you forget how much I owe to you," said his son.

his visitors to be seated, and drew his 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 said, "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—not caring in her own fervent faith. But I understand her to say that she was willing to accept me on the condition of winning me in course of time to practical religion."

"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 her soul in the same divinely-appointed way, before becoming his bride."

"Bald my dear friend, there is not a lady in Spain who would not think it mad to refuse the hand of Diego de Lebriza on such a pretext."

"I do not say so, my dear friend, but I have but little respect for his women," said 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 tender reverence for Miss D'Arcy's noble character," Diego said, anxious to prevent an angry discussion, "since she declared to me that, to her mind, a perfect union of hearts is impossible without perfect unity of faith."

"It is as well that you should understand at once," Mr. D'Arcy replied, "that I am proud as our family have been of their inviolable devotion to the cause of their lawful prince, 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 loyal monarchists. But under a monarchy or under the republic we helped to found and to maintain, we have 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 his heart a love that would not be 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 in 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 pure I, as well as my son and daughter-in-law, set upon choosing for our child a true Christian man, you should not have once heard a word that would tend to the ruin of this insuperable obstacle to the union of these young people?"

"Because," replied the other laughingly, "I could not conceive that you were both Christians in your Protestant republicanism we were here in Catholic Spain. My son can well understand 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 of his shield."

"Louis D'Arcy and his admirable wife," said his friend, "have made it the most sacred of duties to keep the soul of their eldest 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, as they would to bestow the hand of an unchaste woman on a man of stainless purity."

"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 except the divine blessing. I am explaining to you what kind of a girl we have been training to be, and 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 my member of my family ought unfavorable to the character of her affianced husband. She only thought of the family of the Marquis de Lebriza as she thought of her own—that it was most Christian, most honored, and most happy. In her innocent girlish fancy Diego de Lebriza was invested with all the perfections she worshipped in her own brothers."

"American gentlemen thought they may not have bound themselves to any one particular church or local religious society, are not, for that reason, altogether irreligious. Scoffing at priests, or turning only 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 long to 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 unjudged, she should form her own estimate of your character. This is why she is now in Spain."

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

"Nor can I," said the Marquis, "although I felt so sorry for your suspicions, my dear Francis, and for your rejection of what I must persist 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 emerged from girlhood, is of ripe judgment, and her decision forms her own. She has been trained by her mother to superintend the spiritual and bodily wants of our large laboring population, and has shown rare practical wisdom in her management of all sorts of people. You must now win or lose her yourself, my dear 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 accomplished fact. They expect the solemn ceremony of ratification to be speedily performed. A delay would create gossip and scandal; it would, inevitably, tend to disgrace 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 honest thing to question a father's final and formal consent—especially where it involves the settlement of large estates—is sufficient reason for even a long delay. Meanwhile, my dear Diego, you must approve yourself more and more to my dear granddaughter."

"And you and Mrs. D'Arcy will continue to be with us in 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 friend. "Allow me to give to our noble hosts whatever explanations may be necessary, and let us both help our children to be worthy of each other and of the divine blessing."

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

While her grandfather was so wisely guarding her dearest interests, Rose D'Arcy was busied in cheering her sister and directing the studies of her sisters, who looked up to her with the same deference and respect as she looked up to her. She was now in the prime of life, aged instead of sixteen, and a distinguished 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 knowledge—more rare even than the extraordinary quickness with which she seized and mastered every essential of 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 remember firmly whatever the girl explained.

She had the talent for making the school-room of an interesting class delightful by her pleasant manner and her bright fancy, as well as by the clearness and simplicity of her lessons.

And so, when Mr. D'Arcy entered his daughter-in-law's room after his interview with the Lebrizas, 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 gushing 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. Ferdinand, or Ferdinand III. Genevieve's arm was around her sister's neck, and Maud's hand rested on her shoulder, as both girls followed her with rapt attention the glorious tale so simply and so interestingly told by their little teacher. The perfume of its wealth of shrub and flowers, with its delicious odors and enchanting sights, was quite forgotten as 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 the intensest of happiness and devotion gratified to see, on the mother so lovely in her beautiful middle age, and the three angelic figures grouped near that window, with the golden sunlight 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'Arcy. She had 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 detained 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 evening."

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

"I had promised to go with them to the tobacco-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 enterprise."

"Indeed, grandpapa," said Rose, "I only mean to follow the guidance of the Dutchess, 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 Giraldin?" he 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 instruction to the children not only of the ordinary catechism, but what we called, and what is still called, catechism of perseverance, 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 assiduously followed our instructions until the hour of this great engagement; her betrothal was a practical Catholic, so that it was one of those marriages which we can bless with hope and consolation.

Ordinarily an exhortation is given on these occasions; I said a few words according to the custom, and I still remember 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 seated, looking at me with a fixed, intense gaze, and, as he was one of the first witnesses at the ceremony, he stood solemnly three steps from me.

This proximity, his great height, his original manner, and his fixed gaze, as you may readily understand, attracted my attention, for a moment, and then I cast the impression aside. After the ceremony all retired, and I thought all was finished; far from it. At five o'clock the 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 was not to live. I started immediately, and as we went along the street, I saw very readily understood, attracted my attention, for a moment, and then I cast the impression aside. After the ceremony all retired, and I thought all was finished; far from it. 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Looking Back.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile... A widow stands by a lonely grave... Wholly and silently falls the snow...

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF RECENT MIRACLES.

From the London Tablet.

In the midst of a profound stillness, during which the looks of the bystanders expressed the deepest concern and sympathy... The sick were systematically arranged in rows... It was a touching sight to see those gentle sisters of Charity receiving and nursing with practical skill and sweet consolation...

Ave Maria. They meant their petitions to be heard. They acted as though they knew that much depended upon their earnestness and sincerity... The people knelt at the Grotto. They knelt outside the bath bareheaded, holding the Rosary in their hands... The favors were now received quickly and in rapid succession... Another case was that of a young man who had come lame on crutches... I had scarcely recovered from the effects of the bewilderment caused by the excitement and enthusiasm of the people...

Instead of being simultaneous, was successively repeated, so that from the beginning to the end of the long interminable line the refrain was heard like an echo... A REPENTANT APOSTATE. An artisan named Giovanni Franceschi, aged 60 years, living in Via Giulia, No. 17, within the parish of Sta. Caterina della Pigna... WHEN A MAN IS ON HIS DEATH-BED HE WANTS THE TRUTH. An old man named Giovanni Franceschi, aged 60 years, living in Via Giulia, No. 17, within the parish of Sta. Caterina della Pigna...

man. But a good lookout was kept, not only by the policeman on guard, but by the friends and neighbors of the family... A MOURNFUL CHAPTER OF HISTORY. 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... CARDINAL MANNING'S FIRST VISIT TO WARRINGTON. This is the first time this town has ever been visited by any member of the Sacred College of Cardinals... THE "AUSTRALIAN" ON CHINQUY. The "Australian" writing in reference to 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...

of which they may well spare for the reverend and other siders and abettors of this pernicious and unchristian... A VISIT TO THE HOLY FATHER. 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... CONVERTING CHURCHES INTO THEATRES. The revolutionary government of Italy which deposed Pius IX and made Rome a nest of murderers and thieves, endeavored to promote morality by theatres of the worst class...

transformation of a Catholic church, or convert into a theatre or sectarian convalescence seems a natural consequence of the downfall of the temporal power... CATHOLIC OPEN-AIR SERVICE IN PROTESTANT ENGLAND. The Rev. Father H. T. Sabela, attached to a new mission at Skegness, having exchanged places 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 Skegness, where, on a wagon, he held an open-air service... FAITH. Faith is not a mere conviction in reason; it is a firm assent, it is a clear certainty greater than any other certainty... 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... INCREASE OF DIVORCES. EVEN PROTESTANTS ALARMED. From the Boston Congregationalist. The number of divorces is exciting a good deal of solicitude among the Christian 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 in every part of the State...

The Catholic Record
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THOS. COFFEY,
CATHOLIC RECORD,
LONDON, ONT.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1878.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP of Toronto will sail from Liverpool on the 28th instant. We feel sure he will receive a warm welcome from his people in the archdiocese.

Pilot: "Why," asks Talmage, "are Scotland and Sweden the most moral countries in Europe?" The answer is, because they aren't; but Mr. Talmage says it is because they read their Bible; and Mr. Talmage doesn't read statistics, or else he might know that of all countries in Europe Scotland and Sweden are precisely the two most immoral ones.

The editor of the London Herald has retracted the ungentlemanly language it made use of towards Father Nugent. He expresses sorrow for his conduct. Will he now have the malice 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 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.

The London Tablet says "the various bodies of Protestants in this country may undoubtedly, with much propriety, meet upon what they call the ground of 'common Christianity,' because, having in strictness no doctrines at all, but only opinions, the suppression for a time of particular articles of their credenda is a matter of very little moment to them.

teenth century is a very different thing from the Protestantism of any other, and this remark holds good of all its varieties. Imagine the feelings 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 today 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?'

IMPROVING.

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.

The person who, at the gracious call of God, had given up all that was most dear on earth—position, property, friends, and home perhaps—was 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 that if you are unjustly treated, there is one vindication sure to come. Have patience, and if nothing else does it, time will right you.

daily aggregating to the Church as many as are to be saved, we are glad to be freed from the sight of that miserable spite and offensiveness that used to accompany every account of a new conversion.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

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 Wales—and 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 Portlinton with 142, Kinsale 202, New Ross 218, Ennis 250, Malrow 258, Dunganon 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, Dunganon 318, Athlone 352, Tralee 357, Enniskillen 408, and Bandon 420 electors. Six boroughs with an aggregate registration of 2,121, returning as many members as Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, with a registration of 36,428.

Again, we see Dundalk and Drogheda, with 1322 voters, returning as many members as the county of Tipperary, with 9277 electors. The boroughs of Lisburn and Coleraine have together 1268 electors and have a member each. The county of Down has a registered list of voters numbering 12,911, with two members only. The total registration of the twenty-two Irish boroughs, returning each a member, is 8573, while the county of Antrim alone has 11,967; the county of Cork 15,635, and the town of Belfast 19,663 electors. These figures bring us to this conclusion, that the representation of Ireland, thus restricted, is not in the gift of the people in a manner as secure as contemplated by the constitution. These small electoral colleges are so susceptible of influence of a sinister character that they frequently contradict through their chosen representatives the well-understood wishes of the people. The trading politician, and we regret to say that there are many trading politicians in Ireland, generally finds a refuge in such constituencies. Atilone sent a Keough; Carlow a Sadler, and Tralee now sends an O'Donoghue to misrepresent the Irish people. In any proposed reform of Irish representation, the Irish representatives should demand the extension of the franchise, to secure constituencies of importance, consideration and independence. We have had, more especially in later years, to admire the determined patriotism of several of the smaller Irish constituencies; and at this moment some of the most reliable of Irish representatives owe their seats to borough constituencies. But the victories in times past were achieved by sacrifices too great to demand at every succeeding contest from an impoverished and oppressed electorate. The present representatives of many of these boroughs could have no fear of their seats being endangered by an enlargement of the constituencies, for, what the smaller electoral colleges now in feeble accent declare, the larger constituencies would in undertones proclaim. With an extension of the franchise, few of the boroughs at present returning members would lose that privilege. With the exception of Portlinton, Dunganon, Bandon, and possibly one or two others, the registration could be easily increased to five hundred, and in the case of many towns to more than one thou-

sand. Constituencies such as these—popularized, if we can so term their liberation from the sway of a few interested and generally unpatriotic individuals—would offer an inviting field to the ardent and ambitious amongst Irish patriotic politicians. Rarely, if ever, would these constituencies be found in direct and emphatic opposition to the expressed will of the nation. With moderation, with justice, with progress as incentives, the electors of these towns would be ever found guiding Irish public opinion to the noblest social achievements—the highest political reforms.

PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND.

Our contemporaries are filled with accounts of the depressed state of Ireland, and those interested in the welfare of that country and her people justly apprehend a crisis not less trying 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 misfortune 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 in the abiding justice of God's Providence, we cannot but be interested in the human means which are being used for the amelioration of Ireland's state.

We must confess that whilst we look upon Mr. Parnell and his associate Home Rulers as honest, earnest men, who have the good of the country at heart, it is not without misgiving that we notice the radical tone of the recent tenant-farmer meetings. The people of Ireland are by nature impulsive, and we tremble lest the guiding hand, which leads them to the dangerous mountain-pass, may prove unequal in the moment of danger, and fear that in the excitement which has been recently caused, the wise counsel to abstain from violence may pass unheeded. It may be that the sad experience of the past unmurves us, but from time to time we find ourselves canvassing the question, is Mr. 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, indeed, would they be to unhappy Ireland. We remember well what a storm of excitement existed in Ireland in the Fenian movement of '65. We saw with what impetuosity young 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 desolate look of despair which marked the mother's face as she heard the judicial sentence that condemned her noble boy, her only support, to a life-long penal servitude. It is certain that such scenes of sorrow will follow if the present movement is not conducted by able and competent leaders, men who have won the confidence of the people, whose voice will be obeyed, and whose intentions are above the shadow of reproach. We hope that Mr. Parnell has all the qualifications necessary for such a

trust as will devolve upon him in the present sad state of Irish affairs.

The bad season, together with American competition in the markets, has hastened a state of affairs that is, indeed, deplorable, and the Irish farmer, in many instances, sees nothing before him but starvation. The payment of exorbitant rents, difficult even in the best of seasons, has now become a matter of impossibility. Many of the landlords have shown a consideration for their tenantry in this their sad distress 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 condition. This is why we fear for Ireland. They are supporting thousands of families living in idle luxury from the returns of a land whose soil is filled by their hard labor, and from which they have a right to expect a reasonable sustenance, this sustenance they do not get, and the continuance of this grievance, heightened by the present distressed state of the country, has driven them to the very verge of open resistance. The consequences of a conflict between this class and the military, that will certainly be called in to enforce the laws, is something terrible to contemplate.

It is with regret that we notice the very flippant tone of the English press, which, notwithstanding the fact that Ireland is in the deepest state of misery, still persists in presenting the Irish farmer to its readers as a chronic grumbler. We cannot help thinking that a close examination will expose a chronic cause for this grumbling. There is after all very little sentimentality in the wrongs of which the Irish complain, and which the London Times terms "sentimental wrongs." The fact that there is spent outside of Ireland more than one-third of an income wrung from the hard labor of a class of men that must themselves submit to the greatest personal deprivations, savors little of the sentimental, and in our poor judgment gives a very just cause of complaint. If England occupied the place of Ireland, and saw the produce of her soil going to support absentee proprietors, alike alien in religion and nationality, would she not grumble? Ireland has abundant reason to complain, and it is nearly time that some move was made by the government to meet the exigencies of the times. Far better to take prudent measures now than to wait until the people, goaded to recklessness, will seek redress in 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 Sargolaga was sitting in the Caffé Greco in Via Condotti, where were assembled a party of Italians, including a Sicilian named Antonio Palamary. The Italians began to abuse the Catholic religion and the Holy Father. So blasphemous and outrageous were the remarks of Signor Palamary that the Turk became indignant and called him a base coward, and said although he was no Catholic he would be ashamed to speak so disrespectfully of the head of that religion. The Italians were astonished and Signor Palamary, who has the reputation of being a practiced swordsman,

called on the Turk for an apology, which was refused, and a challenge was the result. The next day the parties, attended by seconds, went outside the Porta del Popolo to fight. The Turk was again asked to apologise and to withdraw the offensive epithet, but he repeated it. The duel was fought, and the Turk wounded his antagonist twice, once in the breast and secondly in the right arm. Signor Palamary being disabled, the seconds interfered and the duel terminated.

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 religious liberty, in certain portions of the new it appeared to gain strength and to increase in the violence of its opposition to the liberty of the Church. This was particularly the case in New Granada, where politicians without statesmanship or experience imagined that they had made their people free, when they succeeded in separating them from Spain and establishing a Republic in which the first principles of liberty were ignored. It is not on record that the clergy of New Granada sought to do violence to any man's conscience or ever thought of forcing anyone to accept the Catholic creed. To say the least, they were too wise to attempt, thus, to fill the Church with hypocrites and secret enemies. Of such there were already too many in those societies which shun the light, and in the new world as actively as in the old, intrigue and manoeuvre in order to overthrow regular and legitimately-established government. Even the Republic of New Granada, which has been fashioned so much according to their will, was far from perfect in their estimation, so long as the Church was not completely subject to the State. So early as 1847, Pius IX. addressed a fatherly remonstrance to the President of the new Republic. It was of no avail. The evil continued. Anti-Catholic legislation was coolly proceeded with. In 1850 the seminary of Bogota was confiscated. The following year, bishops were forbidden the visitation of convents. Laws were enacted requiring that lay parishioners should elect their parish priests, and that canons should be appointed by the Provincial Councils. The clergy were robbed of their proper incomes, and the Congress or Parliament of the Republic arrogated the right to determine what salaries they should enjoy, as well as what duties they should fulfil. This, surely, was nothing less 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 way the secret of the Church's power to promote virtue and check the course of evil. 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 completely revolutionized. The bishops and priests protested, with one voice, against such fundamental innovations. The Republicans no less resolute, and bent on their wicked purpose, imprisoned and banished the clergy. One dignitary alone showed weakness. He was no other than the Vicar Capitular of Antioquia. Pius IX. charitably rebuked him and exhorted him to suffer courageously, like his brethren. The persecution, meanwhile, was very sweeping. The Archbishop of Bogota, Senor Mosquera, and almost all the suffragan Bishops, were driven from the country, so that there was scarcely a Bishop left in the Republic. It was now speedily seen that the godless radicals had overborne their ungracious work. The country was roused. The tide of popular indignation set in against the politicians who had persecuted the Church, and they, dreadfully, withdrew, with could command the assumed.

nation set in against the politicians who had persecuted the Church, and they, dreadfully, withdrew, with could command the assumed.

Persecution of Scandinavian countries. Whilst the brooded gloom of the new world began to decay where for centuries of consoling where even the existed not. The —the champion tantism and Gustavus Wasa plus, were not bequeathed to which were into able as those of sians, and which navians, which Norwegians, un embrace the Princes were vation. They un truth; they kn are of no avail order to stifle the terrors of y be brought in more terrible remained in fe gation, until a swept over Euro tary adventures of the formic time of Berri penal laws become a Cat to imprisonment of Sweden, in law, came to faith. They v and sentenced the country. barbarous sent and caused t Swedish penal Thus was a ne missionary zeal ing himself of of circumstan lic pastor.—M Stockholm. labors assiduo many difficult fruit. He con cess that can against deep hostile to the civilization to tions, and whi lating for th Denmark f Sweden. Wi after the ab Danish pena hundred conv Faith.

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

Persecution ceases at last in the Scandinavian countries.

Whilst the spirit of persecution brooded gloomily over many countries of the new world, its influence began to decline in those lands where for centuries the idea of liberty of conscience was unknown, where even the slightest toleration existed not.

Those northern lights—the champions, in their day, of Protestantism and "religious liberty," Gustavus Wasa and Gustavus Adolphus, were not mistaken when they bequeathed to their country laws which were intended to be unchangeable as those of the Medes and Persians, and which forbade all Scandinavians, whether Swedes, Danes or Norwegians, under pain of death, to embrace the Catholic faith.

Those Princes were wise in their generation. They understood the power of truth; they knew that half measures are of no avail against it, and that in order to stifle it even for a time, all the terrors of worldly tyranny must be brought into play.

Their laws, more terrible than the code of Draco, remained in force and without mitigation, until a great revolution had swept over Europe, and sent a military adventurer to fill the regal seat of the formidable Wasas.

In the time of Bernadotte the infamous penal laws were relaxed. To become a Catholic, now, only led to imprisonment or exile. Six ladies of Sweden, in defiance of the *mother law*, came to profess the Catholic faith. They were tried, condemned and sentenced to be banished from the country.

The execution of this barbarous sentence roused all Europe, and caused the abrogation of the Swedish penal laws against religion. Thus was a new field laid open to missionary zeal, and Pius IX., availing himself of so favorable a change of circumstances, appointed a Catholic pastor, Missionary Apostolic at Stockholm. This devoted priest labors assiduously, and in the face of many difficulties, but not without fruit.

Senators out of seventy-six States, noted in past times for their proslavery tendencies, and of these thirty-two Senators elected by these States, there are now but two Republicans. It is a matter of absolute certainty that were these two valiant upholders of the "bloody shirt" vacated the entire senatorial delegation from the South would be Democratic. It is an unfortunate thing for a country when territorial lines mark the distinctions of its party politics.

Embitment and hatred are but too easily engendered in political contests without any such distinctions as result from adverse sectional prejudices, but when to the ordinary acerbities of political warfare are added the jealousy of rival States—the memory of wrongs unavenged—and the determination of one section to maintain supremacy over another—a state of things into which our friends of the neighboring Republic must soon find themselves launched—it cannot be difficult to imagine or even to forecast the terrible struggles and fierce animosities to arise in the not distant future.

If we look to the Northern States we find that of four-and-forty seats held by their representatives in the Senate, the Democrats enjoy precarious tenure of eight or ten seats, which in times of sectional agitation they could not hope to retain. In the House of Representatives, the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Mississippi and Colorado—all Southern States—with the exception of the latter—return unbroken Democratic delegations; while the States of Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Vermont, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon and Rhode Island, all Northern or Western States, the latter growing and powerful commonwealths, elect entirely Republican delegations.

These facts are significant in their way. They prove the North and South to hold this day the same antagonistic positions they held previous to the so-called rebellion. With Democratic supremacy at Washington for the next quarter of a century, much might be done to soothe the wounded feelings and heal the festering sores engendered by the rancour of civil war.

Denmark followed in the wake of Sweden. Within the first two years after the abrogation of the cruel Danish penal code, there were six hundred conversions to the Catholic Faith.

The reconstruction policy adopted immediately after the war by the influence of the overwhelming Republican majorities in Congress, led by a man so determined and implacable as Thaddeus Stephens of Pennsylvania, was considered the certain means of placing the South for twenty-five or fifty years to come at the mercy of the North. But, however promising that policy appeared at its inception, it soon proved abortive.

held sentiments of the bitterest unfriendliness in their regard. His election, besides giving renewed emphasis to the line of demarcation between North and South, would be attended with other very unhappy results. Gen. Grant, beyond a certain vigorous determination, in the face of difficulties—his highest and best quality—is possessed of none of the attributes required in the chief magistrate of a great nation.

During his first administration he surrounded himself with men so inferior, and in many cases so ill-qualified to discharge the onerous duties of administration, that men of distinction and renown like Sumner, Greeley, Dana and Trumbull, once the pillars of Republicanism, abandoned that party to throw in their fortunes with the Democratic opposition.

His Indian policy was a total failure, spoliation and robbery being its characteristics. His interference in the purely local concerns of Louisiana and other States was wholly unjustifiable and tyrannical. His utterances on public questions were never other than weak and ill-timed, while his appeals to sectarian bigotry on the school question, a matter entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Federal government, stamp him as a gloomy fanatic.

During his term of office was inaugurated a system of corruption, beginning with the chief magistrate himself, and pervading every rank of the legislative and administrative services. But it must be admitted that his very weakness constitutes his strength for the next campaign.

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

The election of General Grant for a third term would be a national misfortune, for with his advent to power, all the smoldering bitterness of the days of military government, and reconstruction in the South, would be kindled into a flame which might consume the very vitality of the Republic. Surrounded again by favorites and parasites, the administration would be looked upon with positive contempt—the national legislature soon fall into disgrace, and the liberties of the people exist only in name.

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

BIDDULPH MISSION. THE LATE BAZAAR—FALSE IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Sir,—Instead of one hundred dollars, as stated in your last issue, I beg to inform you that the proceeds of our late bazaar here realized, clear of all expense (which were fifty nill) over six hundred and fifty dollars.

This sum from the ladies of the mission together with one thousand dollars subscribed by their husbands and brothers to pay of the debt of their church, speaks volumes for the piety and generosity of a congregation which does not number above 130 farmers. As to our bazaar, few, if any, heard of it outside the mission, for it was not a month on the *tapie* altogether, so that the results were really extraordinary.

Notwithstanding this, the Irish Catholics of Biddulph receive from time to time a certain amount of attention from literary things, whose vulgar effusions would not be admitted into any journal claiming respectability. The London *Advertiser* is remarkable for giving shelter to scurrilous correspondence at the expense of the Irish Catholics of Biddulph. But of course the elections are four years hence. *Mais nous verrons.*

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

On each alternate Sunday after catechism, one of the priests will give a religious instruction for the grown people as well as children of that locality. Father Wagner has just finished making his pastoral visit. It proved satisfactory to him, both in a spiritual and temporal sense. He received some days ago a handsome sanctuary lamp, which as an ornament is quite an improvement on the old one.

County of Lambton. A GOOD CHANCE FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. Those who contemplate changing their abode would do well to read the following letter we have received from a reliable person in Courtright:

DEAR SIR,—I have not seen anything in your much valued CATHOLIC RECORD from this part of the Township of Moore, and with your permission will say a few words in regard to it. In the first place is the Southern portion of the parish of Courtona, over which the Rev. Father Watters, a much loved and respected priest presides. For some unaccountable reason, there are few Catholic families in this part of the parish, and why this should be the case I cannot understand.

Courtright, Oct. 14th, 1879.

LOCAL NEWS.

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

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

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

THE LITERARY CLUB.

Mr. James Fahay, of Stratford, was greeted by 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 Middlesex, presided, and in a few happy remarks introduced the lecturer of the evening.

On the conclusion of the lecture, the 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. Fahay is a good speaker, every word being clearly heard throughout the hall. The lecture was brimful of humor, contained a vast fund of information, and was delivered with no manuscript notes. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. D. Glass and seconded by Rev. Father Tierman—in which both gentlemen took occasion to compliment Mr. Fahay on his ability, and expressing the hope that he would visit the city again—was tendered the lecturer.—*Free Press.*

NOTICES.

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

A RARE TREAT.—An entertainment of a very choice nature is announced for St. Peter's school house on Friday evening, 24th inst., to be given by Mr. J. E. Dalton, a gentleman who stands in the front rank as a vocalist. For some time past Mr. Dalton has rendered able assistance to the choir of the cathedral, and we feel sure he will receive what he richly deserves in an extended notice on the occasion.

Hall's Vegetable Scallion 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 color and dry, harsh, and wiry hair is made soft, lustrous, a thing of beauty, and a matter of joy and pride to the wearer.—*Sub-Solter and Democrat, Corinth, Miss.*

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

AT

W. GREEN'S.

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

WANTED TO TRAVEL.—A smart, Catholic man of good business tact, furnishing first-class references. A profitable position offered. Apply to BROSIGER & BROTHERS, Lock Box 207, New York. 51-17

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 Cathedral, assisted by the principals of the HOLMAN TROUPE, On Friday Evening, October 24th. Admission Twenty-Five Cents. Reserved seats at Murray's Jewellery Store.

IMPORTANT!

The Best Value in the City in BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WINCEYS, DRESS MATERIALS, AND GENT'S WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, Can be obtained at J. J. GIBBONS.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE 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. London, Oct. 23, 1879.

\$66

A WEEK in your own home, and your capital. You can see the business a trial with out expense. The best opportunity ever offered. These will be sold for you. You should try them until you try for yourself what you can do. You can devote all your time or only part of it to the business, and make great pay. For every hour that you work. Women make as much as men, and for special prices, terms and particulars, which are mailed free, \$5 cents free. Don't complain of hard times while you have \$66 in your pocket. H. B. ALLETT, 100, Portland, Maine.

THE POPULAR GROCERY

Is where every person can get goods of the CHEAPEST AND BEST quality in the city. GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS Wholesale and Retail. JOHN SCANDRETT, Directly opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-111

TELEGRAPHIC.

AFGHANISTAN.

Alkheyli, 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 Ghorkhas, six camp followers and many Afghans were killed.

London, October 20.—A Simla correspondent says the abdication of the Anceer 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.

London, October 21.—With the abdication of the Anceer, England will be left alone to govern the country, which she can do only by means of a large and expensive army of occupation. Her position in this event will be worse than it now is. Notwithstanding her frequent protestations that she had no designs upon Afghanistan, her present advance shows her purpose to guard the frontier without delay. With Russia at Herat and England at Kabul, under the necessity of moving on her ancient enemy, it is believed the coming contest between the two Powers cannot be much longer delayed.

Madrid, October 19.—Further 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 Alicante districts 2,000 houses were destroyed. 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 subscribed \$10,000 and the Princess of Asturias \$5,000 piastres. The bank of Spain has collected 8,200,000 for the sufferers.

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

UNITED STATES.

Denver, Col., October 21.—A courier brings information that the White River Utes are in the mountains, about 100 miles north of Los Pinos. The women and children are safe, he says, but the Indians will hold them until given assurance that the troops will not harm them.

Mrs. Giff, of Sparta, had her leg very badly broken. She was hospitalized 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 broken into on Sunday night and a gold watch and chain and a small sum of money carried off. The burglar fired a shot at Mr. Cullen.

It is said that the executioner selected to conduct the final episode in the life of Clarke Brown, the Winchester paricide, is the same man who hanged Whalen, the 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 horse cared for the night, and about nine o'clock he walked out and has not been seen or heard of since.

Adam Teller, grocer, of the town of Galt, committed suicide Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. No reason 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

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 thrusting his hand down, caught the boy's head, and with the assistance of a man who happened to be close by, extricated the boy. In a few seconds longer life would have been extinct.

We wish to inform our patrons 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.

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 than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines sold.

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repairs and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Posok Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. A MOCSTROY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

London Markets. London, October 21, 1879.

Today's deliveries of grain were on the average good. Wheat was most freely offered, the range of prices being rather higher than yesterday, and we quote from \$2.00 to \$2.05 for winter wheat. Oats were firm at \$1.02 to \$1.05. Barley in first-rate demand by malsters, who pay from \$1.30 to \$1.50 for bright samples, a great deal of what comes to hand, however, 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 a few cents, and are not very freely offered. The supply of small stuff to-day was light.

Table with columns for GRAIN, MISCELLANEOUS, and SKINS AND HIDES. Lists various commodities and their prices.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Emerging Rates for Success." In Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular, the combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables every man with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sizes, are pooled into one vast amount, and operated as a single whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$500, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. Register, Weekly, September 28th, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$100 would make \$100 per cent, in 30 days, or 300 per cent, in 60 days, or 900 per cent, in 90 days, or 1,800 per cent, in 120 days, or 2,700 per cent, in 150 days, or 3,600 per cent, in 180 days, or 4,500 per cent, in 210 days, or 5,400 per cent, in 240 days, or 6,300 per cent, in 270 days, or 7,200 per cent, in 300 days, or 8,100 per cent, in 330 days, or 9,000 per cent, in 360 days, or 9,900 per cent, in 390 days, or 10,800 per cent, in 420 days, or 11,700 per cent, in 450 days, or 12,600 per cent, in 480 days, or 13,500 per cent, in 510 days, or 14,400 per cent, in 540 days, or 15,300 per cent, in 570 days, or 16,200 per cent, in 600 days, or 17,100 per cent, in 630 days, or 18,000 per cent, in 660 days, or 18,900 per cent, in 690 days, or 19,800 per cent, in 720 days, or 20,700 per cent, in 750 days, or 21,600 per cent, in 780 days, or 22,500 per cent, in 810 days, or 23,400 per cent, in 840 days, or 24,300 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