THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholies generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessa, ity for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. or, not necessarily good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER. 338 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER.

- "But is He lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ah yes; but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eye. "Tis earth's frail child he longs to see; And thus He is alone—for me

- "Then, best of lovers, I'll draw near Each day to minister relief. For the' the thoughts of year on year Of sin should make me die of grief, Yet day by day, my God I see, 'Sick in prison'—all for me!"

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

Approbation of His Lordship Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

The object of this Association is to furnish poor churches gratuitously with vestments, linen or other requisites for the service of the Altar, when the Pastors cannot otherwise procure them. No refusal being given in the case of absolute need, the only limit to a compliance with demands is an utter want of resources, as the work of making vestments, etc., will proceed as long as material can be obtained.

This charity is made direct to our Lord Iesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christian souls to aid this good work in every possible manner, either by subscriptions or donations of goods, such as silk dresses, damask, velvet, linen, muslin, libning, ribbons, curtains, carpets, embroideries, flowers, vases, candlesticks, etc.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming sub-scribers.

Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Convent of the Sacred Heart, 422 Dundas street, London, Ontario, where the good work will be carried on.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail. Care should be taken when making payments to obtain a receipt. and subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subscribers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have secured the services of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly as permanent travelling agent for the RECORD. Any favors accorded to him will be duly appreciated by us.

The same remark applies to Mr. Daniel Fisher, who up to now has acted as agent for Stratford and vicinity.

Mr. Boone, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, is our authorized agent for St. Catha rines and district.

Blaine and Grant are the only Presidential candidates who, since Know-nothing days, have attempted to light their way to power by the torch of religious bitterness. The former never will reach the goal of his ambition. The latter enjoys distinction of being the only Amer of note for whom was reserved in a foreign land the lesson, however hastily given, that a bigot is contemptible and detestable, even when an ex-Preident of the United States.

THE ZULU WAR.

The news from the seat of war in Africa is very discouraging. A despatch from Cape Town reports that a British column was "utterly annihilated" near Tulga River, by 20,000 Zulus, who captured everything even to the colors of the 24th regiment. This terrible disaster though much to be deplored, will afford, no doubt, a certain amount of 'satisfaction to the peace-at-any-price party in England. We mean satisfaction only in so far as the calamity will tend to militate against the war policy of Earl Beaconsfield. When war was declared against Afghanistan it was said to be necessary for the integrity of the Empire, but the war ag inst the Zulus appears to be a necessity imposed upon England for the protection of her subjects in that part of Africa. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the Afghan expeditionary force on account of the great difficulties to be overcome before success could be achieved, whilst on the other hand there was no apprehension of danger expressed re- tion. garding the African forces. So far the troops in Afghanistan have pushed on without meet admiration of all Catholies. It is not long his protection,

ing with any serious obstacles to retard their since that city welcomed the restoration to progress, but this swooping down of 20,000 Scotland of the celebrated crosier of St. Fillan, Zulus upon a column of British troops and ut- better known to antiquaries as the Quigerich. terly routing them is a shock that will keep the This crosier, the only existing sacred relic African expedition in check for some time. of any antiquity that Scotland could claim RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. There has been evidently some bungling, if owes its restoration to the antiquarian zeal the cable informs us correctly, for it is re- of Dr. Daniel Wilson, now Professor of Hisported that the battle took place "during the tory at Toronto. Neither can the generosity absence of Lord Chelmsford, commander of and patriotic feeling of Mr. Dewar be forgot noitering in Pongoland." Whether it was a long line of Dewars, or Doirs, the first of right for him to be reconnoitering in Pongo- whom received the guardianship of St. Filland with a strong force, while he left a weak lan's crook from King Robert Bruce on the force to guard the camp and be pounced upon field of Bannockburn, gave up the precious by the Zulu hordes without his being able to relic to the care of Dr. Wilson on condition render any assistance, remains to be seen. that it should be placed in the Museum of the We always thought that reconnoitering parties | Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and prewere sent out for purposes of discovery more served there as national property. At a fall than for actual fighting, and that in case they | meeting of the society, the Marquis of Lothian were attacked they always feil back upon in the chair, the guardianship of the Quigerich the main body of the army. It seems how- was accepted and Scotland repossessed of a ever that the commander of the African expedition has reversed this order of things. There are many instances of fearful slaughter having been committed through the bungling of English Generals and the red-tapeism of government officials, and we greatly suspect that this defeat by the Zulus is due either to the blundering, or incapacity of some person in authority

> The following description of the savages with whom the British have to balance ac-

counts is given by an American paper: "The Zulus. or Amazulus, are a portion of the Katir race inhabiting Natal and the region northeast of it. They are far more amiable than the Kafirs proper, less warlike and rapacious, more industrious, more inclined to the ways of peace and civilization. They are naturally social, cheerful, light-hearted, gentle affectionate, constant, but very passionate, if aroused, and extremely fierce in battle. As a rule, they are remarkably chaste, for sav ages being free from many concupiscent sins of the East, and even of Europe. Of inconsistency they have much, and they are so subject to the sway of their chiefs that their good impulses cannot be counted on. Chake, Dingaan, Moselikatze, and other of their feit tyrants devastated all Southeastern Africa until put down by the fatal riffes of the Datch boers, to whom, with thei naked bodies proteeted only by oxhide shields, they could offer no effective resistance. The principal Zulu tribes are the Amazula, Amatute, Amazwazi, and Amatabels. The last, under Moselikatze, eave emigrated far to the north, where they were found by Livingstone nine or ten years ago-and are variously estimated at from 500,000 to 2,000,000 or more, though they probably number at present over 1,000,00. Many efforts have been made to convert them to Christianity, and not without considerable apparent success but, like other untamed races, they seldom stay converted.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

There appears to be much zeal and activity among the good Catholies of Scotland since the restoration of their ancient hierarchy. No better proof could be ; iven of their good will and ardent desire to advance the cause of eligion than the many costly offerings made to the recently-appointed bis hops. There could be no more auspicious way of inaugurating the new and brighter era that has dawned upon the northern land No fewer than three magnificent presentations have just been offered to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. The first consisted of a rich and beautiful crosier, which was presented on the occasion of the Bishop's visitation in the District of Arisaig, on the west coast. The second was of a more utilitarian character, but no less calculated to show the good spirit that prevails. Lord Howard, of Glossop, who, as a proprietor of land in the Highlands, may be considered as a new Highland chief, had lately represented in a letter to the public how necessary it was that all good Catholics should contribute towards the support and efficiency of the new Diocese of Argyll and the Isles. The Highland Flock has been the first to act on this suggestion. Their contribution of \$2,600 was presented with all due ceremony on the 3rd of October. The ladies of the diocese have also shown their generosity by the offering of an elegantly-embroidered cope. It is an elaborate article and exquisite piece of work, and is highly creditable to the good sisters by whom it was executed-a German community of religious women, exiled from their native coun try in consequence of the Bismarckian persecution, and now resident at Southam, in

Warwickshire, England. The parishoners of the Northern Diocese of Aberdeen have adopted a no less effectual method of assisting their pastors. A peal of nine bells had been purchased for the cathedral at the cost of \$5,000, the half of which remained to be paid. With a view to make up the remaining half, a bazaar was held in the ancient city of Aberdeen. The sales lasted only two days, and the sum realized amounted to \$2,770, which sufficed for the liquidation of the debt.

The new Diocese of Dunkeld, in which is situated the rich and beautiful scaport city of Dundee, has also done itself honor and shown its thankfulness for the long desired restora-

the expedition, with a strong force recon- ten. This gentleman, the representative of grand memorial of her ancient religion as well as of her time-honored history. Canada is, indeed, so much the poorer. But she is too honorable to regret so great an act of

> The restoration of St. Fillan's crosier to the country with the religion and history of which it is so intimately associated, has been of good augury for Scotland. Soon after came the restoration of the ancient hierarchy. and now we have to congratulate the most reverend head of that hierarchy on the possession of a relic more precious even, if we can distinguish between the memorials of the saints, than the crosier of St. Fillan. In the magnificent Cathedral Church of the Primatial See of Scotland, until the time of the reformation, was treasured with the utmost veneration, a portion of the remains of St. Andrew, the Apostle, who had long been looked to as the patron saint of the mother country. This sacred relic was swept away in the general wreck of churches and reliligious monuments of every kind which at tended that singularly retrograde and vandalic movement which, in the north, was chiefly instigated and wholly conducted by the redoutable John Knox, whom the great English moralist pronounced the "rufflan of "the reformation." The desires and designs of the wicked are not destined to enjoy final success. And it appears to have beer appointed that Scotland, which had so long honored the Apostle, St. Andrew, should not be long without the consolation to possess a cheering memorial of her martyred patron.

We are not surprised to learn from history that the first Christian Emperor, Constantine the Great, transferred the remains of St. Andrew from Patrae, where the Apostle suffered, to Constantinople, the favorite city tipsy and intoxicated, but even in a literal which bore his name. It was but natural t at he should wish that city to be the centre home they lose all, and the police pick up the of all spiritual as well as worldly glories. Ac- hat in one place, the cane is found in the cordingly in the year 357 the precious relic gutter, and the owner of both hat and cane was placed, with all honor, in the Church of in another street in the most deplorable conthe Apo tles at the great imperial city which dition. It also very frequently occurs now Constantine had built. The glory of Con that a young teachers, 20 or 21 years' oldstantinople was, however, destined to decline, together with that of the empire of which it was the head. In 1210 the city was taken to marry such or such a one. And with all Cathedral of Amalfi, in Neapolitan Italy. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, made interest with the present Arc'sbishop of Amaifi. In answer to his petition he received a large portion of the scapular bone from the Apostle's remains. This inestimable relic His Grace encased in a rich and elegant reliquary, which was de posited with all due ceremony and devotion, as it was customary in the early Christian ages to deposit the relics and memorials of the saints within the altar of the church which, though comparatively small, is not unworthy to be used as the cathedral of Scotland's Metropolitan See. Gloria ejus ab latus. It is illustrated by the priceless treasure which it now possesses, even as that temple of old, which, though meaner in its dimensions than the magnificent edifice of King Solomon, was nevertheless more glorious from the presence that came to adorn it.

COMMENTS ON GERMAN PAPERS.

The old Catholic Pastor, Mahon, in Damphreux (Switzerland) has entered into a marriage engagement with a Protestant hotel waitress, Marie Gibri, in Berne,

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.

From the Jewish World. Four years ago a certain Jew in Constantinoble sent his daughter to Haskiei, there to be educated in a Protestant school which enjoys the patronage of the British Ambassador, A short time since, the course having expired, the father reclaimed his daughter, but the President of the institute, himself a converted Jew, declared that his request could not be granted, his child having become a convert to the Protestant religion. The President of the German Jewish congregation, however, has appealed against the procedure At Edinburgh a greater glory claims the to Sir Henry Layard, who has assured him of

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

From Freiburg in Baden. By the instrumentality of Herder's Book Establishment there were collected for Catholic missions to Japan, to Dec. 1, 1878, the handsome sum of 210,000 marks. On Dec. 1st fourteen Jesuits set out for their mission in Central Africa. Among them are two German Fathers, Fr. Fuchs, from Cologne, and Father Teroerde, Dingden. Just as the discovery of America forms an epoch in the history of the world, so also will the explorations of the interior of that old continent prove an era of great moment, claiming not only the attention of science and art, but also eligion. Thus there is now opened a new field of labor, and the monks, not tolerated in many European countries, go out as messengers of our holy faith to the negroes in Africa, and the acquisition they will make there will by far surpass the loss experienced by the Church in Europe by infidelity and degeneration. This is sufficiently demonstrated by the steady increase and propagation of the Catholie Church. Witness the

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

From Stuttgart. Wurtemburg is one of those countries where school education ranks highest. Among the 5,685 recruits of 1875-79 of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg there was none without school education. The " Magagin for Tedagogoi" makes the following remark: "The friends of a conservative school policy are fully justified in pointing to the fact that in Wurtemburg the school is not separated from the Church, and that in this happy country the Culturkampf and Church revolution has as yet found no abode. Those anti church declaimers, who denounce the influand impeding she development of the educational system, may turn their eyes towards Wurtemburg and be silenced! For there the members of the Superior School authority are the rectors of the seminaries, the county and

clergymen; and the school is flourishing. SCHOOL WITHOUT THE CHURCH.

From the Oder Prussia A Government School Councillor, in addressing a meeting of teachers, declaims against the immorality of teachers thus: "It has been the painful duty of the school authority lately to censure several-for the most part the younger ones-of the teachers on account of idleness, dissolution, gambling and immorality. It is quite common now that teachers lose the earnings of a term in one evening at games, and, moreover, run in debt. No wonder that many do not only get sense totally drunk, so that on their way green from the seminary-is married, not from inclination, but because he was forced magne was, or where he lived and reigned. Another was not able to find the common denominator for three or four fractions. These and the like aberrations are the fruits of the infamous Culturkampf in Prussia. Under the former regime such croi di dolore were never raised by the spiritual school directors.

COUNT Henry Arnim, at present on exile in Austria, by reason of the enmity borne towards him by Bismarck, has recently issued a second pamphlet on the Falk Laws. Not himself a Catholic, and inclined to deal with the Church in a manner which would differ from the existing German legislation rather in its details than its proposed end, his criticisms on that legislation and his opinion concerning its futility have a certain value which does not attach to his own proposed expedients for dealing with the "new pretensions of Rome." He says:-"No one can be more convinced than I am that the Culturkampt must come to an end. It could never be doubted that Liberalism, on entering the combat sure of victory, had once more embarked in the well-known Ship of Fools of the time, which were driven by the winds and wanting a compass, must be wrecked on the rocks of the Church. We were to behold a conflict of heroes, and we merely see the scaffling and scratching of cats (Katzbalgerei), in which all authority and dignity have been lost. Instead of actionly and algority have been lost. Instead of securing the supremacy of the Emperor over the Church, theory, by the paper majesty of its laws, has sought to establish its governing presence (Kürrepierung) in the Church. I do not stand alone in this opinion. There is no European country whose soil I have not trod in late years, but I cannot remember anywhere having found a statesman, to whatever party belonging, who recognized the necessary fitness (Zwekmasskeit) of the Culturkampf. take only one example, Adolph Thiers, to wi I am quite willing to admit, said he, shortly before his fall, 'that M. de Bismarck is a remarkable man. But what I cannot comprehend from any point of view is his religious policy, He will smart for it; he will smart for it. Write him on my part—no, do not write, but tell him when you see him, that he is on the wrong track. And I may here tell you a story. Towards the end of the battle of Waterloo Napole Nasindespair. It was then that a great wag, M. Ouvrard, the contractor, went up to the Emperor and said—"Sire, the English have lost an enormous number of men.' 'Yes,' replied the Emperor, 'but I have lost the battle,' It is thus that M. Bismarek will have one day to exclaim. 'The Church has lost enormously, but I have lost the battle.' He will smart for it; he will indeed."

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGA-TION.

The sub-committee appointed by Congress to investigate the alleged fraudulent transactions to which it was said Mr. Hayes owed his election, began its enquiries last week. Several witnesses were xamined on both sides, the testimony of each going to show that there had been fraudulent practice carried on all around The leading Democratic witnesses testified that the votes controlled by the Republican "Returning Boards" in the doubtful Southern States,-although lawfully belonging to the Democratic candidate were pat up for sale to the highest bidder; and that the disreputable and illegal scheme having been scouted by the Democrats, the votes were, in defiance of right and justice, cast for Hayes, for a "consideration." Smith M. Weed testified that a proposition had been made to him by Harvey Solomon, of South Carolina, on behalf of the Canvassing Board, to sell the electorial vote of the state to the Democrats for \$60,000 or \$50,000. Mr. Tilden had heard of the proceeding and ordered it to be stopped. Messrs. Pelton and Marble testified to the same affect. And Mr. Tilden himself appeared on the witness stand. and denied in the most positive manner that he knew anything about the cipher despatches. He flourishing condition of the Church in said that from the 7th of November 1876, and December 6th of the same year, under no circumstances did he enter into any competition to secure electoral certificates by venal inducements. There never was one hour nor one minute in which he entertained any such thought, and he declared before God and his country that "the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought, (by the Republicans,) and he would scorn and condemn his righteous title if the Democratic party had secured his seat by fraud." It is certain that Mr. Tilden was not personally guilty of any fraudulent practices, but his over zealous agents fearing that the mandate ssued by Zach Chandler to the Returning Boards of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, directing them to "hold the fort" at all hazards, would be encouragement to the carpet bag rulers of these States to perpetrate any infamy in order to prolong ence of the Church as acting injuriously upon | their own reign in office, naturally listened to proposals for counteracting the plot of stealing the Presidency. Mr. Tilden having great confidence in his ow superior eleverness and sagacity, took his campaign virtually out of the hands of the National Democratic Committee, and trusted it to his own select agents. Prominent among these were Mr. local school inspectors—for the most part Smith M. Weed, to whom was confided the task of saving South Carolina, and Mr. Wm. T. Pelton, a nephew of Mr. Tilden's. From the evidence of these gentlemen it is plain that the Republicans acted in the most scandalous manner, and that whatever attention Pelton and Weed gave to the propositions made them by the South Carolina Canvassing Board, Mr. Tilden can not be held in any way responsible. It is also certain that the Republicans actually did what Mr. Tilden's agents are accused of having attempted to do; and the Democratic party, as an organization, have not been proved quietly of any complicity in the scandalous proceedings. It has also been shown to the world that there is no limitation to the corrupt inclinations of parties in the United States, and that an amout of political rotteness exists sufficient to sap the foundations of the

WHAT ARE THEY AFRAID OF. Toronto is a very large, a very great, a very mag-

nificent city-"the Queen city of the west." such a city with its large churches, its university, colleges, academies, seminaries, literary institutes, and every other facility for the moulding of true manhood, one would naturally suppose that a small minded soul could not be found within its precincts. One would also expect that in a city so thoroughly by the French, and Cardinal Peter, of Capua, this moral aberration, there reigns moreover Protestant there would be a host of erudite churchcontrived to convey the priceless relic to the a lamentable ignorance. At a late examina- men willing and able to defend the faith against tion one teacher did not know who Charle- any invader who would dare to set up the standard of Ritualism, without having recourse to the public press for the purpose of hounding him down and gagging his mouth. An openBible and free discussion has always been the motto of Protestantism but it seems Toronto does not subscribe to such old time Protestant principles. An English clergyman, Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, vicar of St. Albans, Manchester, one of the most eloquent of all the Ritualists, is about to pay a visit to Toronto for the purpose of giving something like a Protestant Mission; but his Ritualistic tendencies being known, the English church men of Toronto are up in arms against him. The Globe is flooded with letters warning the people against the invader and setting forth the terrible doctrines which he holds. One correspondent says he is director of a Society called the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, which is, in its form of government, similar to the order of the Jesuits. It has a Superior-general, and a Council, and superiors of wards. The Superior-general must be a bishop or Another correspondent says, he is a member of the Church Unions, the avowed object of which is, not ritual but the doctrine of the Real Presence, and as its consequence the offering of the "daily sacrifice"! He is also accused of believing in Extreme Unction, Penance, and auricular confession, prayers for the dead &c But worst of all he honors the Blessed Virgin and sings a beautiful little hymn to her of which the following verse is a sample:

"What mortal tongue may dare to raise, O Mother of our God, thy praise? Ye angels come, and lift your song, To you the office should belong."

After showing that the Rev. Mr. Knex-Little believes in several other dangerous doctrines one Protestant says:

"And while men are seeking thus to unprotestantise our Church, and to remove from her all that is worth preserving, they pretend to wonder that the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies and the Plymouth Brethren are being daily recruited from our members, and Reformed Episcopal Churches are springing up in our midst, and our mission and other funds are languishing. I think we should have an indignation meeting, and not let cent disclosures, which show a large body of these unscrupulous men to be in our midst, to be over without a trumpet-toned remonstrance at this secret army of priests and their associates invading our most sacred interests and sapping the founda-tions of our church."