



Little Girls' Letter.

A postman stood with puzzled brow
And in his hands turned round and over
A letter with address so strange...

FABIOLA:

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"Stay a moment," she answered, somewhat
proppitiated. "Corvinus, I give you two pieces of advice
worth all your gold that night. One you have acted
against; the other you have not followed..."

noticed in the apartments held by him in the
palace. Two daughters lived with her; and a marked
difference in their behavior struck Fabiola as she
became familiar with them. One evidently
thought Sebastian's presence an intrusion, and
seldom or never approached him. Her behavior to
her mother was—was surely a laughing, her ideas all
belonged to the common world, she was selfish, light,
forward. The other, who was the younger, was a
perfect contrast to her,—so gentle, docile, and affec-
tionate; so considerate about others, so devoted to
her mother; so kind and attentive to the poor
patient. Irene herself was a type of the Christian
matron in the middle class of life. Fabiola did not
find her intelligent, or learned, but highly polished;
and she saw in her always calm, active, sensible, and
and honest. Then she was clearly warm-hearted,
generous, deeply affectionate, and sweetly patient.
The pagan lady had never seen such a household,—
so simple, frugal, and orderly. Nothing disturbed
it, except the character of the elder sister. In a few
days it was ascertained that the daily visits were
not a Christian; but this caused no change in their
treatment of her. Then she in her turn made a
discovery which mortified her,—that the elder daughter
was still heathen. All that she saw made a
favorable impression on her, and softened the hard
crust of prejudice on her mind. For the present,
however, her thoughts were all absorbed in Sebastian,
whose recovery was slow. She formed plans
with Irene for carrying him off to her Campanian
villa, where she would have leisure to confer with
him on religion. An insuperable obstacle, however,
rose to this project.

We will not attempt to lead our reader into the
feelings of Sebastian. To have yearned after martyr-
dom, to have prayed for it, to have suffered all its
pangs, to have died in it as far as human consci-
ousness went, to have lost sight of this world, and
now to awaken in it again, no martyr, but an ordi-
nary wayfarer man on probation, who might yet
"yield himself." It was to be like a man who, in
the midst of a stormy night, should try to cross an angry
river, or tempestuous arm of the sea, and after
struggling for hours and having his skill twisted
round and round and all but used, should find
himself rebounded on the same side as he started
from. Or, it was like St. Paul sent back to Cyprus
and to Satan's buffets, and a stern final, and hope-
less rejection. But more, the letter stated in clear
terms, that the writer was already espoused to the
man, presumed, as she said, to offer him a slight
token of her own and her father's loyal attachment.
This was a ring with jewels of rare beauty, and im-
mense value. The present was accepted; but she
was merely told to attend with her memorial at the
Palatine on the 20th, in common with other peti-
tioners, and wait for the emperor's descent by the
great staircase, on his way to sacrifice. Unencourag-
ed as was his answer she resolved to risk any thing
and do her best.

The memorable plot which the black slave be-
trayed to Corvinus, was one to which Fabiola had
already been made, in the conversation between
Fabiola and his guardian. He was convinced from
the blind martyr's unsuspecting admissions, that
Agnes was a Christian, and he believed he had now
two strings to his bow; either he could terrify her
into marriage with himself, or he could destroy her,
and obtain a good share of her wealth by confiscat-
ing her. He was moved for the second alternative;
the taint and exhortations of the blind martyr,
respectful, but pressing letter, descriptive of his dis-
interested attachment to her, and entreating her to
accept his suit. There was but the faintest hint at
the end, that duty might compel him to take an-
other course, if humble petition did not avail.

lution and sorrow. She sympathized fully with the
grief around her, but she saw and felt that there
was a difference between her affliction and theirs.
There was a buoyancy about them; there was almost
an exultation breaking out through their distress;
their clouds were sunlit, and brightened at times;
as if she had sustained a hopeless loss. Her search
after Christianity, as associated with any thing
unpleasant or intelligent, seemed at an end. Her de-
sired teacher, or informant was gone. When the
crowd had moved away from the palace, she took
affectionate leave of the widow and her daughters;
but, some way or other, she could not like the
heathen one as she loved her sister.

"Yes, so far; but not if I succeed in offering her,
with myself, the Lady Agnes's great wealth."
"And in a manner too, methinks, that will more
easily gain upon what I hear of your generous and
lofty disposition. Giving her that wealth independ-
ent of conditions, and then offering yourself to her
will put her under one of two obligations, either to
accept you as her husband, or throw you back the
fortune."
"Admirable, father! I never saw the second al-
ternative before. Do you think there is no possi-
bility of securing it except through her?"
"None whatever. The chance of course, will apply
for his share; and the probability is, that the emper-
or will declare his intentions to take it all for him-
self. For he loves Fabiola. But if I propose a more
popular and palatable reasonable plan, of giving the
property to the nearest relative, who worships the
god,—this Fabiola does, don't she?"
"Certainly, father."
"I think he will embrace it; while I am sure
there is no chance of his making a free gift to me.
The proposal from a judge would outrage him."
"Then how will you manage it, father?"
"I will have an imperial rescript prepared during
the night, ready for signature; and I will proceed
immediately after the execution to the palace, mag-
nifying the unpopularity which is sure to follow it, lay
it all on Fabiola, and show the emperor how his
granting the property to the next in the settlement
of it will redound greatly to his credit and glory.
He is as vain as he is cruel and rancorous; and one
vice must be made to fight another."
"Nothing could be better, my dear father; I shall
retire to rest with an easy mind. To-morrow will
be the critical day of my life. All my future de-
pends upon whether I am accepted or rejected."
"I only wish," added Tertullus, rising, "that I
could have seen this peerless lady, and sounded the
depths of her philosophy, before your final bargain
was struck."
"Dear not, father; she is well worthy of being
your daughter-in-law. Yes, to-morrow is indeed
the turning-point of my fortunes."
"Even Corvinus can have his critical day. Why
not Fabiola?"
"While this domestic interview was going on, a
conference was taken place between Fulvius and
his maddid uncle. The latter, entering her, found
his nephew sitting silent and alone in the house,
and thus accosted him.
"Well, Fulvius, is she secured?"
"She is, uncle, as fast as lead and walls can make
her; but her spirit is free and independent as ever."
"Never mind that; short steel makes short work
of spirit. Is her fate certain and are its conse-
quences those you desire?"
"Why if nothing else happens, the first is safe; the
second will have still to encounter imperial caprice.
But I own I feel pain and remorse at sacrificing so
young a life, and for an insecure result."
"Come, Fulvius," said the old man sternly, look-
ing as cold as a grey rock in the morning mist; "no
softness, I hope, in this matter. Do you remember
what day is to-morrow?"
"Yes, the twelfth before the calends of February."
"The critical day always for you. It was on this
day that to gain another's wealth, you committed
yourself."
"Peace, peace!" interrupted Fulvius in agony.
"Most wish to forget?"
"Because of this; you wish to forget yourself,
that must not be. I must take from you every
pretence to be guided by conscience, virtue, or even
honor. It is folly to affect compassion for any one's
life, who stands in the way of your fortune, after
what you did to her."
Fulvius bit his lip in silent rage, and covered his
crimson face with his hands. Eutrope roused him
by saying: "Well then, to-morrow is another and,
probably a final critical day for you. Let us calmly
weigh its prospects. You will go to the emperor,
and ask for your rightful share in the confiscated
property. Suppose it is granted?"
"I will sell it as quick as possible, pay my debts,
and retire to some country where my name has
never been heard."
"Suppose your claims are rejected?"
"Impossible, impossible!" exclaimed Fulvius,
racked by the very idea; "it is my right, hardly
earned. It cannot be denied me."
"Quietly, my young friend; let us discuss the mat-
ter coolly. Remember our proverb: 'From the
stirrup to the saddle there has been many a fall.'
Suppose only that your rights are refused you?"
"Only I am a ruined man, I have no other pros-
pect before me of retrieving my fortunes here.
Still I must fly hence."
"Good; and what do you owe to Janna's aid?"
"A good couple of hundred sesteria, between
principal and compound interest at fifty per cent, to
that unscrupulous Jew Ephraim."
"Of what security?"
"Of my sure expectation of this lady's estates."
"And if you are disappointed do you think he
will let you fly?"
"Not if he knows it, most assuredly. But we
must be prepared for this moment for any emer-
gency; and that with the utmost secrecy."
"Leave that to me, Fulvius; you see how event-
ful the issue of to-morrow may be to you, or rather
death to you hanging upon it; it is the great day of
your existence. Courage, then, or rather an in-
flexible determination, steel you to work out its
destiny!"
(To be Continued.)



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The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER. "But is He lonely? Bond not here Adorning angels, as on high? Ah yes! but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eyes."

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

Appointed 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.

This charity is made direct to our Lord Jesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christians to assist in this good work in every possible manner.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming subscribers.

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.

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. Catharines 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 the solitary distinction of being the only American of note for whom was reserved in a foreign land the lesson, however lastly given, that a bigot is contemptible and detestable, even when an ex-President 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 against 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 regarding the African forces. So far the troops in Afghanistan have pushed on without meet-

ing with any serious obstacles to retard their progress, but this swooping down of 20,000 Zulus upon a column of British troops and utterly routing them is a shock that will keep the African expedition in check for some time. There has been evidently some bungling, if the cable informs us correctly, for it is reported that the battle took place "during the absence of Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition, with a strong force reconnoitering in Pongoland." Whether it was right for him to be reconnoitering in Pongoland with a strong force, while he left a weak force to guard the camp and be pounced upon by the Zulu hordes without his being able to render any assistance, remains to be seen. We always thought that reconnoitering parties were sent out for purposes of discovery more than for actual fighting, and that in case they were attacked they always fell back upon the main body of the army. It seems however 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 accounts is given by an American paper:

"The Zulus, or Amazulus, are a portion of the Kaffir race inhabiting Natal and the region northeast of it. They are far more amiable than the Kaffirs 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, irascible, and extremely fierce in battle. As a rule, they are remarkably chaste, for say- ings being free from many conspicuous 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. Clack, Dingana, Mosekate, and other of their fei- ty tyrants devastated all Southeastern Africa until put down by the fatal rifles of the Dutch boers, to whom, with their naked bodies pro- tected only by oxhide shields, they could offer no effective resistance. The principal Zulu tribes are the Amazulu, Amatule, Amozwazi, and Amatabels. The last, under Mosilikatze, have 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 1,000,000. 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 Catholics of Scotland since the restoration of their ancient hierarchy. No better proof could be given of their good will and ardent desire to advance the cause of religion than the many costly offerings lately made to the recently-appointed bishops. 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 crozier, 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 Glessop, 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 2nd of October. The ladies of the diocese have also shown their generosity by the offering of an elegant- ly-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 country in consequence of the Bismarckian per- secution, and now resident at Southam, in Warwickshire, England. The parishioners of the Northern Diocese of Aberdeen have adopted a no less effective 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 seaport city of Dundee, has also done itself honor and shown its thankfulness for the long desired restora- tion. At Edinburgh a greater glory claims the admiration of all Catholics. It is not long

since that city welcomed the restoration to Scotland of the celebrated crozier of St. Fillan, better known to antiquaries as the Quiguerich. This crozier, the only existing sacred relic of any antiquity that Scotland could claim owes its restoration to the antiquarian zeal of Dr. Daniel Wilson, now Professor of History at Toronto. Neither can the generosity and patriotic feeling of Mr. Dewar be forgot- ten. This gentleman, the representative of a long line of Dewars, or Doirs, the first of whom received the guardianship of St. Fillan's crozier from King Robert Bruce on the field of Bannockburn, gave up the precious relic to the care of Dr. Wilson on condition that it should be placed in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and pre- served there as national property. At a fall meeting of the society, the Marquis of Lothian in the chair, the guardianship of the Quiguerich was accepted and Scotland repossessed of a 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 restitution.

The restoration of St. Fillan's crozier 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 revered head of that hierarchy on the posses- sion of a relic more precious even, if we can distinguish between the memorials of the saints, than the crozier of St. Fillan. In the magnificent Cathedral Church of the Primal 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 religious monuments of every kind which at- tended that singularly retrograde and vanda- lical movement which, in the north, was chiefly instigated and wholly conducted by the redoubtable John Knox, whom the great English moralist pronounced the "ruffian of the reformation." The desires and designs of the wicked are not destined to enjoy final success. And it appears to have been ap- pointed 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 suf- fered, to Constantinople, the favorite city which bore his name. It was but natural that he should wish that city to be the centre of all spiritual as well as worldly glories. Ac- cordingly in the year 357 the precious relic was placed, with all honor, in the Church of the Apostles at the great imperial city which Constantine had built. The glory of Con- stantinople was, however, destined to decline, together with that of the empire of which it was the head. In 1200 the city was taken by the French, and Cardinal Peter, of Capua, contrived to convey the priceless relic to the Cathedral of Amalfi, in Neapolitan Italy. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, made interest with the present Archbishop of Amalfi. In answer to his peti- tion he received a large portion of the sepulchral 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 Scot- land's Metropolitan See. Gloria jas ablatas. 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 Damp- reux (Switzerland) has entered into a mar- riage engagement with a Protestant hotel waitress, Marie Gibli, in Berne.

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.

From the Jewish World. Four years ago a certain Jew in Constanti- nople sent his daughter to Haskioj, there to be educated in a Protestant school which en- joys the patronage of the British Ambassador. A short time since, the course having ex- pired, the father reclaimed his daughter, but the President of the institute, himself a con- verted Jew, declared that his request could not be granted, his child having become a convert to the Protestant religion. The Pres- ident of the German Jewish congregation, however, has appealed against the procedure to Sir Henry Layard, who has assured him of his protection.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

From Freiburg in Baden. By the instrumentality of Herder's Book Establishment there were collected for Cath- olic 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 Terocerde, Dingden. Just as the discovery of America forms an epoch in the history of the world, so also will the explora- tions of the interior of that old continent prove an era of great moment, claiming not only the attention of science and art, but also religion. Thus there is now opened a new field of labor, and the monks, not tolerated in many European countries, go out as messen- gers 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 demon- strated by the steady increase and propaga- tion of the Catholic Church. Witness the flourishing condition of the Church in America!

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

From Stuttgart. Wurtemberg is one of those countries where school education ranks highest. Among the 5,685 recruits of 1875-79 of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg there was none without school education. The "Magazin for Pedagogog" makes the following remark: "The friends of a conservative school policy are fully justified in pointing to the fact that in Wurtemberg the school is not separated from the Church, and that in this happy country the Kulturkampf and Church revolu- tion has as yet found no abode. Those anti- church declaimers, who denounce the influ- ence of the Church as acting injuriously upon and impeding the development of the educa- tional system, may turn their eyes towards Wurtemberg and be silenced! For there the members of the Superior School authority are the rectors of the seminaries, the county and local school inspectors—for the most part clergymen; and the school is flourishing."

SCHOOL WITHOUT THE CHURCH.

From the Oder Prussia. A Government School Councillor, in ad- dressing a meeting of teachers, declaims against the immorality of teachers thus: "It has been the painful duty of the school au- thority lately to censure several—for the most part the younger ones—of the teachers on account of idleness, dissipation, 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 tipsy and intoxicated, but even in a literal sense totally drunk, so that on their way home they lose all, and the police pick up the hat in one place, the cane is found in the gutter, and the owner of both hat and cane in another street in the most deplorable condition. It also very frequently occurs now that a young teachers, 20 or 21 years' old—green from the seminary—is married, not from inclination, but because he was forced to marry such or such a one. And with all this moral aberration, there reigns moreover a lamentable ignorance. At a late examina- tion one teacher did not know who Charle- magne was, or where he lived and reigned. Another was not able to find the common de- nominator for three or four fractions. These and the like aberrations are the fruits of the infamous Kulturkampf in Prussia. Under the former regime such vera di abole were never raised by the spiritual school directors."

Count Henry Arnim, at present on exile in Aus- tria, 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 in its spirit, his criti- cisms on that legislation and his opinion concerning its utility 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 Kulturkampf 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 scuffling and scratching of cats (Katzbalgen), in which all authority and dignity 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 (Kil- roberung) 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, or whatever party belonging, who recognized the necessary fitness (Zweckmassigkeit) of the Kulturkampf. To take only one example, Adolph Thiers, to wit:—"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 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 Napoleon was in despair. It was then that a great wag, M. Cuvard, 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. Bismarck 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 INVESTIGATION.

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 examined on both sides, the testimony of each going to show that there had been fraudulent practices 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 put up for sale to the highest bidder; and that the disreputable and il- legal scheme having been scouted by the Democrats, the votes were, in defiance of right and justice, cast for Hayes, for a "consideration." Smith M. Wood testified that a proposition had been made to him by Harvey Solomon, of South Carolina, on behalf of the Canvassing Board, to sell the electoral vote of the state to the Democrats for \$60,000 or \$80,000. Mr. Tilden had heard of the proceeding and ordered it to be stopped. Messrs. Pelton and Marble testified to the same effect. 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 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 elec- toral certificates by verbal intimations. 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 issued 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 their own reign in office, naturally listened to pro- posals for counteracting the plot of stealing the Presidency. Mr. Tilden having great confidence in his own superior cleverness 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. Smith M. Wood, 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 Wood 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 at- tempted to do; and the Democratic party, as an organization, have not been proved guilty of any complicity in the scandalous proceedings. It has also been shown to the world that there is no limita- tion to the corrupt inclinations of parties in the United States, and that an amount of political rot- tence exists sufficient to sap the foundations of the Republic.

WHAT ARE THEY AFRAID OF.

Toronto is a very large, a very great, a very mag- nificent city—"the Queen city of the west." In 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 Protestant there would be a host of erudite church- men willing and able to defend the faith against 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 open Bible and free discus- sion has always been the motto of Protestantism, and 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 Ritua- listic 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 doc- trines which he holds. One correspondent says he is director of a Society called the Fraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, which is, in its form of govern- ment, 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 priest. 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, Pen- ance, 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. Knox-Little be- lieves in several other dangerous doctrines one Protestant says:

"And while men are seeking thus to unprotest- antise our Church, and to remove from her all that is worth preserving, they pretend to wonder that the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies and the Ply- mouth 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 these recent disclosures, which show a large body of these unscrupulous men to be in our midst, to be passed over without a trumpet-timed remonstrance at this secret army of priests and their associates invading our most sacred interests and sapping the founda- tions of our church."





CORNER.



Contributions to this corner of each contributor... try as you can."

PUZZLERS. Puzzle's Day, 1879. Total value \$1.00...

PUZZLER'S CORNER. till 1st March, 1879. Take as offered for it.

1. Dick, swore at Ed.—3

2. Dick, swore at Ed.—3

3. Dick, swore at Ed.—3

4. Dick, swore at Ed.—3

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24. Dick, swore at Ed.—3

IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

THE EXAMINING BOARD PLAN.

The rumor continues to gain ground that the Government have in preparation a bill for the settlement of the Irish University question...

A CASE FOR OBSTRUCTION. The Irish national teachers' annual congress has been held this week in Dublin...

DEATH OF VERY REV. DEAN KENNY. Very Rev. Dean Kenny, of Ennis, died at his residence in Ennis, on January 12th...

THE REPRESENTATION OF NEWRY. Some days since at a meeting of the united Conservative Associations of Newry...

DEATH OF MICHAEL SULLIVAN, ESQ., LAKEN HALL. We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which occurred on Monday, the 23rd December...

QUEEN VICTORIA OBJECTS TO AN IMPERIAL VISITOR. A curious story about the Empress of Austria and her intended visit to Ireland is going the rounds of the press...

THE WRECK IN CORK BAY. There is no doubt remaining now but the crew of the ill-fated brig Princess Royal perished with the breaking up of the vessel on Tuesday week...

or other purposes than merely an illustration of Irish hospitality. The Empress, as the story goes, coincides entirely with the Queen's view...

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GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE. SUTHERLAND'S CASH SALE! READY MADE CLOTHING. CLERGYMEN ORDERED CLOTHING.

PAINTING, GRAINING, SIGN WRITING, GILDING, PAPERING WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ROLLERS, GLASS, VARNISHES, MIXED PAINTS.

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WILLIAM WYATT, Dealer in STOVES, TINWARE LAMPS, Coal Oil, Chimneys, &c. J. THOMPSON, Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

NEW BOOK.

The Life of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and his Blessed Mother translated and adapted from the original of Rev. J. C. Basinger, by Rev. Richard Brennan A. M. New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis: BENZIGER Bros.

We have received the first number of this beautiful serial, together with a splendid steel engraving of the Resurrection, which is given as a premium to each subscriber. The work will be completed in 38 parts at 25 cents each. As to the merits of the work, we cannot do better justice than by quoting from the letter of approbation given to it by his Lordship Bishop Walsh, who says: "Judging of it by what I have read, I am confident that this work will not fail to edify and instruct its readers and to inspire them with the love of Christ and of His Blessed Mother. I believe that it is eminently suited to the age and country in which we live. Modern Society is sick unto death, and there is no other name under heaven that can save it except the holy name of Jesus; there is no other name to the tee of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations." Your work will also promote the knowledge of the ever Blessed Virgin and of the place she holds in the economy of man's salvation; and for this reason, too, it is most commendable. The doctrine of the Church in regard to the Blessed Virgin is the shield of the fundamental doctrine of the incarnation of Christ and of the whole scheme of man's redemption. We hope the work will receive as liberal a patronage as it really deserves.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Rev. Father Alphonsus Pelletier, S. J., attached to St. Francis Xavier's College, W. Fifteenth St., New York, died suddenly on the 29th ult., while marrying a couple. R. I. P.

—The death is announced by cable of His Eminence Cardinal Antonucci, Bishop of Ancona, which occurred on the 5th ult. He was born at Subiaco, Sept. 17th, 1798. His elevation to the Cardinalate was dated March 15, 1858. R. I. P.

—The Government of Madrid, Spain, has authorized the Capitulat Vear (Administrator) of the diocese of Barcelona to introduce the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine into his diocese. The Brothers are at liberty to live according to the rules of their institute, and to devote themselves to the instruction of youth, on condition that no tuition fee be required from the Government, the Brothers being left dependent on their own private resources and industry.

—A short time ago it was proposed in the Hungarian Congress that all the Jews of Europe should return to Palestine. The proposal met with a deserved and derisive rebuke. There is now, however, a movement on foot to have a settlement of German Catholics established in the Holy Land. The chief promoter of the latter movement is Rev. Ladislav Schneider, who has already purchased a tract of land near Emmaus. It is said that there is room in Palestine for millions of colonists.

—Mr. Girard, the famous Indian scout, relates that on one occasion the Bertold Indians, who had suffered from a drought, went to Father De Smet and entreated him to do so if they would cease trafficking in liquor, and devote their hearts the whole of one day to the Great Spirit. The promise was given; the Mass was said, and before night it commenced to rain, and continued raining for four days. After that, up to the time of his death, Father De Smet's word was law with the tribe.

—PROGRESS OF THE FAITH IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—The advance of Christianity in these countries during the past year is clearly indicated by the "Catholic Directory" for 1879, just published by Messrs. Burns & Oates, of London. The number of priests in England, which a year ago was 1,874, is now 1,903, an addition of twenty-nine. The number of churches and chapels in England, which a year ago was 1,095, is now 1,122, showing an addition of twenty-seven. Scotland has, once more, a Catholic Hierarchy, numbering six Prelates. The number of her priests a year ago was 262; it is now 272, an addition of ten. A year ago there were 253 churches, chapels and stations in Scotland; there are now 264, an increase of eleven.

—THE DAY APPOINTED BY THE HOLY FATHER TO give audience to the representatives of the Catholic Press from all parts of the globe is the 29th of February, the first anniversary of his election. On this election nearly all the Catholic journals and periodicals throughout the world will be represented. Mgr. Tripodi, the editor of *Il Popolo*, has stated that he would publish a list of the journals and periodicals represented, adding that the directors of such journals and periodicals should inform him who are the representatives chosen by them for the Pontifical audience. The numerous articles and letters received by him are an admirable testimony of the veneration and love cherished by Catholic journalists for the Holy See.

—ITALIAN PRIESTS REWARDED FOR SCIENTIFIC LABOR.—A number of priests in Italy have received rewards or premiums at the Paris Exposition. The following are amongst those rewarded: The Abbe Zanotti, Director of the Glass Museum of Murano, near Venice, a silver medal for a collection of the best classical types; Abbe Francesco Faa di Bruno, honorable mention for his writing instrument for the blind; the Abbe of Monte Cassino, a gold medal for their publication, the *Bibliotheca Cassinensis*, etc.; the Meditaristi, Bienenstich, of Venice, silver medal for works published by them; the Abbe of Monte Cassino a bronze medal for artistic paleographic works; Faa di Bruno for a new style of hermetic; and Father Emilian, of the Dominican Convent of the Minerva, Rome, honorable mention for a regulator, pendulum, etc., etc. The latter has a great reputation for his admirable invention of water-clocks, one of which adorns the Gardens of the Pincio.

NOTICE.

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Are Selling TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! IN BLACK, JAPAN OR GREEN, IN 5 OR 10 POUND CADDIES. Cheaper than any other House in the City. Sugars and General Groceries of All Grades.

Also our STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS, are very superior.

Carling's and Labatt's Ale and Porter, Guinness' Dublin Stout, &c.

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[Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns]

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Dealer in Iron and Lead Pipe and Fittings. Special attention given to heating buildings with STEAM AND HOT WATER.

All work guaranteed, and ONLY first-class mechanics employed. All persons contemplating having any work done in any of the above lines should not fail to give me a call before giving their order. Please remember this:

I WILL NOT DO ANY BUT FIRST-CLASS WORK IN EVERY RESPECT, and consequently all work entrusted to me you may rely upon being done in a proper manner.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, 375 RICHMOND STREET, London, Jan. 21, 1879.

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Also on hand a full stock of McCannan and Whitney & Co.'s Pianos, which we are offering at prices that defy competition. Remember, we import our instruments direct from the manufacturers and

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The annual general meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the offices, Messrs. Brock Buildings, London, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m., when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted and three directors elected in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

D. C. MACDONALD, Sec.-Manager. 15-4

London, Jan. 21, 1879.

NOTICE.

All parties requiring Church and School furniture should send for our illustrated guide to Church and School furnishing and decorating.

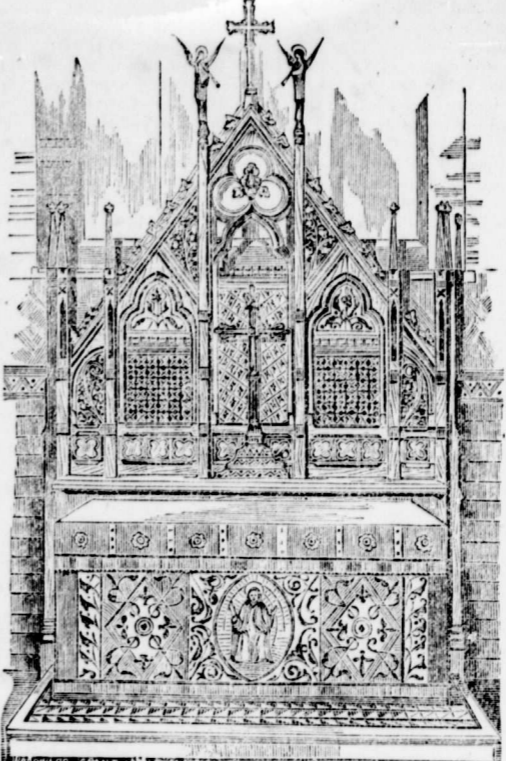
The Guide contains a great deal of information, besides illustrations of Altars, pulpits, altar-rails, lecterns, pewing and school furniture manufactured by us.

As our business is exclusively Church and School furniture, we are enabled to manufacture much cheaper than parties who only now and then do work in this line.

On account of its durability and long life, our furniture, we use oak lumber with wall-paper in the construction of our furniture, and in our Catalogue those woods are always understood, but estimates will be given for other woods if preferred.

When the designs for pewing are furnished by the architect, we shall be pleased to furnish estimates for the work which will be promptly given when requested.

We make a specialty of upholstering, and furnish estimates for anything in this line.



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P. H. ATTWOOD, MANAGER.

London, December 21st, 1878.

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—AND—

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