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London, Saturday, June 27, 1896.

## THE ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday last the country, perhaps, never experienced such a time of excitement during an electoral contest. Many surprises took place throughout the Dominion. Liberals were returned in constituencies that were considered sure for the Conservative party, and vice versa. It is admitted on all hands that the Liberal party will assume the reins of power with a good working majority. In next issue we will give full particulars. Up to the time of going to press the latest advices from Toronto give the standing of the parties as follows: Conservatives, 82; Liberals, 120; Independents, 10.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CRUSAD ERS AND THE QUEBEC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It is much to be regretted that during the recent campaign for the Dominion elections a most determined effort has been made by many journals and politicians of both parties to excite religious prejudices among the people as a means whereby their individual ends might be gained; and in saying this we do not exonerate our own co-religionists who have in some instances resorted to similar measures. It must be admitted, however, by any impartial observer that the greatest offenders in this respect were to be found among Protestant journalists and candidates for Parliament, especially in Ontario and Manitoba, and to some extent also in Quebec.

The Toronto Globe, the Winnipeg Tribune, the Montreal Witness, the Huntingdon Gleaner, the Hamilton Spectator, and the Toronto Telegram have been among the greatest offend. ers in this regard, and their violence will have evil results from which the country will not recover for many years. The few Quebec journals which resorted to similar methods, making their appeal to Catholic prejudices, did so, for the most part, either in a spirit of retaliation or with an object of self-defence against Ontario aggressiveness. We believe that in either case their course was unwarranted and unwise. The spirit of retalis tion is as unwise as it is ungenerous and un-Christian, and as to using in self defence the weapons of our adversaries, we believe it to have been unnecessary; for though we know that there is a considerable proportion of the people of Outario who may be moved by appeals to their anti-Catholic prejudices, we do not conceive that such appeals will ever again be sucressful to win the votes of the people of this Province generally.

A generation ago the case was different, but we believe that the people of Ontario have learned wisdom in this respect, and not all the appeals of anti Catholic speakers and writers, backed up by the resolutions of Orange or P. P. A. lodges, and of ministerial associations, conferences, and presbyteries, will bring back the days of dominant fanaticism. The CATHOLIC RECORD has constantly refrained from returning evil for evil in this respect, and in no editorial of ours have we rendered railing against our Protestant fellow-citizens in return for their revilings of the Catholic Church, and particularly of the Catholic hierarchy

and priesthood. The letter of Mr. Robert Sellar, edi for and proprietor of the Huntingdon man appears in the Globe of the 16th inst., and a third is promised to combeing declared to be the prevention of minority to support Catholic schools. the passage of a remedial bill for the prity in Manitoba.

Mr. Sellar says in this second letter: this point. When asked: "Do you than have this thing happen."

"The earnest hope of all the true-hearted men in that minority—he re-to the Protestant minority?" He fers here to the Protestant minority in Quebec-" is that the electors of the Dominion may on the 23rd of June, bury beyond resurrection the Remedial bill, for in so doing hope will dawn that the long night of Quebec's ecclesiastical thraldom is drawing to an end.

We may say that unless Mr. Green-

way and his Government come to terms

before the next session of Parliament

and restore the rights of the Catholic minority by an adequate and satisfactory measure, we are satisfied that the new Parliament which has just been ected and is fresh with its mandate from the people, will take the matter out of Mr. Greenway's hands and will pass the requisite measure. The people of the Dominion are not to be swayed by Mr. Sellar's chronic bigotry, and he might have learned this much by the ill success of the agitation against the Jesuit Acts in which he took just as prominent a part a few years ago, as he is now taking against the Catholics

of Manitoba.

Furthermore, it is not true that Mr. Sellar speaks, as he claims, the sentiments of the Protestant minority in Quebec. There are no more fair minded men in Parliament than are the members generally sent by the few Protestant constituencies of Quebec to represent them, or the Protestants who are often chosen by Quebec Catholic constituencies for the same purpose, to whichever party they belong. We have had the Hon. Mr. Joly, who came to Toronto but a little more than a year rgo to advocate peace and goodwill, the Messrs. Pope and L. H. Holton, who have never allowed themselves to be controlled by anti-Catholic demagogues of Mr. Sellar's stamp, and who have advocated and voted for the true equality of Catholics and Protestants in Canada whenever the rights of Catholics were attacked by factious members, as has been several times the case. We do not speak of their maintenance of the rights of Protestants, because there is no one who dreams of interfering with them, and they have

not needed to be vindicated. Mr. Sellar professes to speak in the name of the Protestant minority of Quebec. But let us hear what said the the Rev. Principal Shaw, LL. D., of the Wesleyan college of Montreal, who was interviewed a few days ago by a Mail and Empire reporter. The Rev. Mr. Shaw is one of the oldest members of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec, and Protestant School Commisioner for Montreal, and he is by far more likely to know the Protestant sentiment of his province than is Mr. Sellar. Principal Shaw said in reference to the Manitoba School Acts:

"I am not a partisan in politics, but to me it is clear that whether Sir Charles Tupper be Premier, or Mr. Laurier, concessions must and shall be made to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, and for the best of reasons the authority of law must be main tained. This is the attitude of both If I were in the political leaders. arena I would insist upon keeping public attention fixed on the commercial and other questions. I abhor the miserable religious feuds which this school matter has engendered.'

Mr. Sellar appears to be far from being the representative of Quebec Protestant sentiment. The Protestants of Quebec know that they have been treated most considerately and generously by the Catholic majority, and they feel that it would be supremely unwise and ungrateful to return that generosity with spite.

Mr. Sellar also makes complaint that the Catholic Bishops of Quebec have been the means of imposing numerous disabilities upon Protestants in regard to their schools. He accuses them: 1. of having "prevented the passage of ante - Confederation legislation to secure the continuance of the schools of the Quebec minority." We showed already that this is a false accusation. We showed two weeks ago that the real cause of the failure was the re fusal of Ontario Protestant members of parliament to place Catholics in this province on an equal footing with Quebec Protestants. No Government could make such a discrimination between the two minorities, and so the proposed measure was dropped. The advantages proposed then to be given Gleaner (P. Q.), which appeared re- were, however, afterwards granted cently in the Toronto Globe, and on spontaneously by the Catholic Legislawhich we made some remarks two ture of Quebec itself. 2. Other comweeks ago in our columns, was a plaints are made to the effect that the sample of these mendacious attacks. Protestants of Quebec received sham A second letter from the same gentle concessions of privileges they did not want, in order that the Bishops might grasp the control of the education of plete the series, the main object of all the province and exact taxes from the

We have already shown the falsity Denefit of the persecuted Catholic min- of these statements. We need only added: add here the testimony of Dr. Shaw on

to the Protestant minority?" He said: "Most decidedly so. There are four methods I need not specify for the ample protection of the rights of Protestants in any locality. We get our fair share of the legislative grants for elementary and superior education, and more than our share of the grant for Normal schools according to population. I know of no sufficient ground of complaint so far as the system is concerned."

Regarding the guarantees afforded by the Act of Confederation, Dr. Shaw holds quite a different opinion Mr. Sellar. The latter from speaks of them as almost worthless, but Dr. Shaw says the minority regard them "as a rock of defence never to be moved as long as law and honor rule our Dominion." These are the guarantees which Mr. Dalton McCarthy would abolish that he might have a chance to perpetuate a tyranny on the Catholics of Manitoba and extend the same tyranny into Ontario.

We have already spoken in regard to the course of several journals, but now as regards the Toronto Mail and Empire we must say that in former years we were obliged to consider the Mail as an uncompromising foe rivalling in hostility the most rabid of anti-Catholic journals. We give it credit for the more reasonable stand it has taken since the question of remedial legislation has been before the public. It acknowledges the reasonableness of the Catholic demands for a restoration of Catholic rights in Manitoba. We regret to find, however, that that journal endeavored during the campaign to make it appear that Quebec papers and politicians on the Liberal side endeavored to make the election a racial and religious issue. There were indeed some harsh expressions used which were unjustifiable; but the harshest things culled by our Toronto contemporary from the Quebec journals were as nothing in comparison with the virulence of Ontario journals which provoked such retaliation. In Quebec there was no attempt to raise religious antagonism, but many Quebec journals declared strongly that they will not yield to the terrorism by which Ontario journals aimed at cowing French-Canadians. This explanations very nearly covers all that has been said by the most violent of French-Canadian journals during the campaign, and this much we shall say for ourselves that neither shall we be cowed by the threatenings which have been so frequently heard. Our first and last word shall be "Justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba," and this we will demand from any and every Dominion Government until it be obtained.

## A PATRIOTIC POLITICIAN.

An amusing incident connected with the selection of the Republican candidate for the presidency occurred at St. Louis, Mo., during the session of the Republican convention for that purpose, and as it illustrates, though grotesquely, the way political conventions and caucuses are frequently managed, we think it well worth recording.

The Rev. Isaac Washington, a colored clergyman of Port Huron, Mich., was selected as one of the Michigan delegates to the convention. This selection was made to give recognition to the colored Republicans, and to be a bait for their votes at the coming election. But Mr. Washington, finding himself in need of cash, sold his delegate's badge and ticket to W. H. Miller of Sprague, Mo., for \$12 00. He asked \$40.00, but was at last reduced to the necessity of letting it go at \$12.00.

The incident caused quite a sensa tion among the Michigan delegates when it became known, and they brought the Rev. Washington to task for his conduct. He explained : "I am a poor man and I needed the money.

One of the delegates asked him: Why, don't you see what a disgrace you have cast on the delegation and your race and how great an insult you have cast upon the Republicans of Michigan?"

He admitted that it might be the case, but he had not been aware that he had committed any impropriety, as he knew that many white alternates had sold their seats. He added: "You see I only wanted to come here for what good it might do me in the

One of the delegates told him he should have gone to the other members and informed them of his position, and he would have been relieved.

"I would have given \$25 sooner

Such statements are very frequently Among those who were thus cruelly made after the event, but it is very probable that the \$25 would not have been forthcoming if they had been demanded, but it appears to be pretty well understood that the Rev. Wash ington is an aspirant for political preferment when "Masr. McKinley done be President;" and it was this expectation that led him to seek the honor of helping him into the position, as "one good turn deserves another.

The Michigan delegates told him "You have killed your political hopes by this;" and he admitted that he be lieved this to be the case, and said he would search out Mr. Miller, the purchaser of his ticket, to buy it back from him : but the ticket is claimed to have Many butcheries and other outrages become the property of the St. Louis correspondent of the Detroit Evening News, who states in his correspondence to that journal that he intends to be 'the alternate member of the Michigan delegation to serve out the Rev. Washington's unexpired term." It appears, the efore, that it is not to be bought back again on any terms.

MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES. The atrocities which have been going on in Armenia during the last two years are being continued by the Turks without any regard for the indignation universally expressed in Christian countries against such barbarity. The Turks take it now as a matter of course that they may follow out their policy of keeping up their racial supremacy by butchering the Christians, and as Armenia is the part

of the Empire in which Christians are

most numerous, the weight of the

atrocities presses most heavily there. A letter from the Rev. H. Allen Tupper recently received in Baltimore, Md., gives a graphic description of the state of things now existing in Turkish Armenia. He says that "one must be on Turkish soil and hear for himself the heartrending tales of torture and torment to have any just conception of what the hundreds of thousands of Armenians are now passing through. It is openly confessed by certain Mohammedans that the systematic massa cres that went on from village to village were simply the prosecution of a plan well understood by the Turks to exterminate all native Christians in Armenia, and it is generally believed that the Sultan ordered these massacres, those who led the blood-thirsty business being under his appointment. It may be added that they have also been rewarded by the Government to show how well their conduct is appre-

Mr. Tupper has been for many years a resident missionary in Armenia, and possesses means of accurate information probably better than had even the International Committee which last year investigated the atrocities committed at Moosh in September 1894. It was proved that at that massacre ten thousand Armenians were killed in so horrid a manner that the guilt was greatly aggravated be yond that of mere murder. But this was only the beginning. There was a moment when the Sultan had reason to fear that united Europe would avenge the injury and annihilate the Turkish power, and for that moment orders were given to moderate the massacres, and the Sultan wrote abject letters, among which was one to Lord Salisbury, stating his desire to treat paternally the Christians and all creeds in the Empire. It is needless to say that such professions were mere hypocrisy, and as soon as it was seen that the mutual jealousies of the European powers would prevent their intervention for the protection of the Christians, the horrors were unmercifully continued under orders from Constan-

tinople. Fifty thousand persons have undoubtdoubtedly been massacred since September 1894, and hundreds of thousands have been rendered destitute from the destruction of their property or the death of those on whose labor they depended

for a livelihood. The latest atrocity on a large scale is reported as having taken place in Oorfa where four-thousand victims who had taken refuge in the church when the attack was made upon the town, perished in the burning of the church, and as many more were killed in the streets and suburbs of the town, their bodies being cut and mangled dreadfully. A missionary who is now in Oorfa has made investigation into the Turkish soldiers following those who petroleum upon them from the galleries and then threw lighted torches upon

burned were aged men and women, mothers with their babes, sick persons good things in moderation. who had been carried thither from their beds, and many boys and girls.

The Rev. Mr. Tupper, who gives many new details of this massacre, which has already been reported in outline, states that four days before his letter was written he went as near to the town of Oorfa as the authorities permitted him to go, and thus obtained positive proof of the Ottoman cruelities which were "more diabolical than any reports that have come to us through the Armenian or English press." It is no wonder that the Cretans

have risen again Turkish misrule. have been perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers in that unfortunate island, and the people have often been thus goaded to revolt. New outrages were committed on the defenceless population when recent insurrections took place, and it is stated that the Russian Ambassador informed the Porte that if these outrages were continued all Europe would unite to insist upon the independence of the island; but possibly the Turk may imagine that this notice will be as fruitless of action as were the notices given to the same effect on behalf of the Armenians. The latest intelligence from Crete is to the effect, however, that a British warship has landed blue jackets and marines on the island to protect the Christians. It may be that as Crete is so near Europe, the powers may be more inclined to do something for its inhabitants than for the Armenians, who cannot be so easily reached by any European force which might be sent to their protection. It would be a comparatively easy matter to relieve the Cretans, whom the Turks can reach only by sea, and there would be less objection either to the declaration of Cretan independence or to its annexation to Greece or occupation by some European power, than to any course by which the deliverance of Armenia could be effected. The Cretans may therefore reasonably expect that an appeal for help coming from them will be responded to more readily than was the piteous prayer for assistance which came from poor Armenia. At least we sincerely hope that this may be the case, and that Europe will not permit on the Mediterranean Island a repetition of the atrocities which the Turks have been committing with impunity in remote Asia.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

WALTER LECKY has something to ay in the Catholic News anent the lack of appreciation of Catholic literature. It is an old theme, Walter, and we expect something original from you. If Catholics have good wares they will generally find purchasers.

DR. LYMAN ABBOT SAVS :

"There are three ways of taking things out of another man's pocket without giving an equivalent violence, which is robbery; by stealth, chance, which is gambling.'

This quotation goes to show that the doctor, despite his inordinate craving for sensational pulpit effects, has not severed his connection with common-sense, though it may be a little diluted.

Boston has now a monument to John Boyle O'Reilly. It is inspiring and instructing the tenacity with which Americans hold to his memory. He was indeed a child of genius, but the power that gives him, though dead, sway ever the hearts of his countrymen was the royal nature that, sweetened with the milk of human kindness, knew no higher pleasure than that of sheltering the weak and oppressed. A city that reveres the memory of such a man can never be for any length of time the home of unprincipled agitators, and we cherish the hope that the name of the Irishconvict may be handed down from generation to generation, and never lose its power for good.

THE A. P. A.'s across the border are becoming rather startled at the vigorous opposition against them. Even those who have let their principles be smothered in the arms of policy are endeavoring to make up for long inaction, by defining their position and declaring their intention to maintain it. It is a lesson for Canadians. We do not for an instant believe that this facts, and has discovered that the organization will obtain a permanent foothold in Canada, because we know took refuge in the church, poured that our citizens are as a rule opposed to its methods and principles. But we wonder why some are so apathetic rethem so that, as none were allowed to garding it. They have a hundred and found to be invalid, he will so promake their escape, all perished in the one reasons to allege for their indifferflames of the burning building. ence, but we have not heard one that sequences may be. It is a question of

is worth the trouble of utterance. Conservatism and prudence are very

EMILE ZOLA has been again defeated as a candidate for admission to the French Academy. It is stated that he relied on his book on Rome as sufficient to establish his claim to become one of "the Immortals," but it has been discovered by Mr. Gaston Dechamps that the book is largely plagiarized from a work published in Paris last year by Charles Benoist, entitled "Sovereigns, Statesmen and Churchmen, "and from another work by Mons. George Goyan, entitled "The Vatican, the Popes, and Civilization." It is said that whatever is true of Pope Leo XIII. in Zola's book has been cribbed from that of Mons. Benoist, to which has been added a lot of gossip and hearsay obtained from attaches of the Vatican by means of tips, as M. Zola himself admits. It is stated that the discovery of the plagiarism has completely destroyed all Mons. Zola's prospects of being admitted as a member of the Academy.

WE mentioned last week the refusal of the Anglican Synod of Toronto to send a fraternal greeting to the Presbyterian General Assembly which was in session there. The reason assigned for the refusal to adopt the Rev. Principal Sheraton's proposition was that there is but one true Church, and that Church could not consistently wish God spead to an erroneous Church in its work. The Synod of Huron in session in London last week emphasized the wide divergences between the various sections of the Church by sending greetings distinctly pronouncing opinions contrary to those of the Toronto clergy. The wish is expressed that existing obstacles to a closer union of all Christians may be removed in the Providence of God in His own good time, and it is distinctly stated that "in the desire to extend the kingdom of our Lord and Master, we and our Presbyterian brethren are one." The reply of the Assembly practically endorses the declarations of the Synod of Huron, hoping that "a growing harmony may become manifest among the different branches of the Christian Church" and pledges the Assembly to co-operate with the Church of England in unity of spirit if not in exact identity of method."

have been made for the assembling of the great national convention of Irish representatives throughout the world, for the purpose of restoring unity to the Irish Nationalist party. It will be remembered that the suggestion originated with his Grace the patriotic Archbishop of Toronto, and was approved by the Irish parliamentary party in November 1895. The Parnellite or Redmondite party have been cordially invited to send delegates and to cooperate in bringing the convention to a successful conclusion. Mr. Redmond has not vet made public what action he will take, but the main body of the Nationalists has declared that their invitation is cordial without regard to past differences, though it has no authority to include the followers of Mr. Redmond in making their arrangements, unless the latter themselves accept the olive branch which has been tendered to them. All national organizations throughout the United States and the British Empire are invited to send delegates. In Canada the Irish organizations at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, are requested to make arrangements for the election of delegates, each of these cities being made the centre of organization for the surrounding country.

AT LAST complete arrangements

THE question of the validity of Anglican orders is being earnestly discussed by the organs of the Church of England, and especially by the High Church or Ritualistic section, who express confidence in the validity of the orders, declaring that a decision by the Pope adverse to their validity will be a great obstacle to a reunion of the "Anglican and Roman branches of the Church." Mr. Gladstone even wrote to Cardinal Rampolla on this subject and urged that if the question, which is being thoroughly investigated by a commission appointed by the Pope, be decided favorably, many difficulties in the way of a reunion will be removed. It is needless to say that the matter will not be decided by the Holy Father on such grounds. If the orders are found to be valid, the Pope will so pronounce, but if they are nounce independently of what the confact which must be de evidence found. It is versal belief of Catholics English language that be found to be invalid a cision will be to this e case shall have been the

Donahoe's Magazine being taken to task by the last he refers to i etc. We do not ima epithet will offend the must be well aware of paper is brawny and can hold its own with a in Canada or Americ advise the editor of I azine to have little to ally, with the Casket. TEMPERANCE men al

try are realizing the n tion, for the more succe of the rum traffic. God say, for there is no car of a man's allegiance th perance. We saw an temperance the other some good work. He about mid-day. Place street in one of our cit throng of pedestria portly gentleman, with tipped cane, etc. I right and left to hi Coming towards h young man, blear-eye ing. He stumbled pavement, and our claimed : "What a Telephone for a poli disgusting surely! bu sounded strangely lips of that traffice house, with big, stone plated door plate, w money of such po Many a time did a m not to give her boy nored her prayer, coin. He is a wealth he is not dead yet.

CATHOLIC

As a result of the sions to non-Catholics twelve converts have five at Wilmington Derry. If in every were preached to our ren, multitudes of t Many of them disposed, and eage doctrine and the graments. Sixty million Shall we let them pe effort to evangelize Columbian.

A Chicago daily that twenty nine ou ernors in the United fessing Christians." Presbyterians, five alists, five Episcopa ists, three Unitarian one Campbellite. I of religious bigotr nately actuates so la the zealous Protesta we would make nig with our protests ag ant domination."-

Rev. Dr. Withro terians simply a fr informed them, last toga Springs, that long as the Presby and for that matter ants-refuse to acc ity which alone car are essential matt Churches will conti ery of unbelievers. they can to prever Review.

The convention Endeavor societies July. The object seems to be a goo sudden breaking of spiritual motive, s Doctor Luther beg at the same time mon a permeativ not consider the nature. We find moving towards th which Lu nounced. The medal of the Kin Christian Endeav glimmering of t Canterbury Pilgr

St. Thomas.—Cat Christian unity ness by which Ch will be known to excludes sects churches, exclud and collectively unions. No tem opinion and cencu the differing soci they may call the nature of things and broken, is to promised to His here below of the The Church that to establish, an tablished, must be