

McCLELLAN AND JEROME RE-ELECTED

AFTER HARD FIGHT IN GREATER NEW YORK Tammany Candidate For District Attorney Defeated—Hearst Will Carry Mayoralty Contest to Courts.

New York, Nov. 8.—Election day came to a close with a dramatic scene at the Hoffman house, where Wm. H. Hearst gathered his friends and advisers around him for the preparations of his legal contest for the returns which indicated the success of the Democratic opponent, Geo. B. McClellan. As the late vote coming in showed McClellan only a few thousand ahead and it was noticed that figures from some of the East Side districts were missing, Mr. Hearst said he believed he was being cheated out of a hard fought and honestly won victory and announced his intention to make a contest in the courts.

Mr. Hearst sent out a call at once for the members of the law committee of the Municipal Ownership League, and soon they began to arrive, many of them in evening clothes, they having been found at social gatherings or the theatres. At the hotel waiting for the lawyers were scores of Hearst voters with stories of violence and outrage at polls where they had gone to count their ballots. Men were coming into the hotel constantly with bruised and blackened faces. One man having his arm broken and another's head was cut so badly that Mr. Hearst had him sent to bed in the hotel. Reports were brought in telling of one man having his eyes gouged out and of a Hearst man whose finger had been chewed off in a polling place.

After considering the situation fully, Mr. Hearst gave out the following statement, which is repeated in full in his newspaper, the Evening Journal: "We have won this election. All Tammany's fraud, all Tammany's corruption, all Tammany's violence, all Tammany's false registration and illegal voting, and dishonest count have not been able to overcome a great popular majority. The result will show that we have won the election by many thousands of votes.

"I shall fight this battle to the end in behalf of the people who have cast their votes for me and who shall not be disfranchised by any effort of criminal bosses.

(Signed) "William Randolph Hearst." Will Go to Court.

New York, Nov. 8.—This city yesterday elected Geo. B. McClellan, the candidate of the Democratic party, by a plurality of 3,455 over Wm. H. Hearst, the nominee of the Municipal Ownership League.

Mr. Hearst refuses to admit McClellan's election, and will make a contest in the courts. Hearst received 225,103 votes and Wm. H. Evans, the Republican candidate, 157,000.

Wm. Travers Jerome, Independent candidate for district attorney, was apparently elected. With 46 electoral districts to be reported to-day he had a lead of 3,325 votes over James W. Osborne, the Tammany candidate.

The new city government, exclusive of the board of aldermen, will be constituted as follows: Mayor, Geo. B. McClellan, Democrat; comptroller, Herman A. Metz, Democrat; president of the board of aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan, Democrat; borough president, John F. Ahearn, Democrat; Bronx, Louis F. Haffen, Democrat; Brooklyn, Bird S. Coler, M. O.; Queens, Jos. E. Bernall, Democrat; Richmond, Geo. C. Romevel, Republican.

At an early hour this morning Wm. R. Hearst left his headquarters in the Hoffman house for his residence, following a conference with his campaign managers and the heads of the Municipal Ownership League. Mr. Hearst himself went to his residence, where he referred to all questions to Mr. F. Ihmsen. The latter said that Mr. Hearst claimed his election as mayor by a good majority. That a fraudulent vote of at least 40,000 had been cast in Greater New York in his favor, and that he had demanded a recount of the entire ticket if over the 104 missing ballot boxes and had been located and counted it was found that Mr. Hearst still lacked sufficient votes to elect him.

"It has been shown that those boxes contained many Hearst votes," Mr. Ihmsen declared, "otherwise they would not be missing. Certain it is they would carry away boxes containing a majority of McClellan votes. But one thing is certain, Mr. Hearst will demand a proper recount, even should the vote in these missing boxes elect him. It is also certain that we will carry the matter to the courts as a last resort if necessary. Mr. Hearst feels that he has been elected, and that a majority of the citizens of New York have cast votes for him, and he proposes to have these votes honestly counted as well as the many thousands of illegal votes thrown out. We have evidence of many thousands of these votes."

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany hall, refused this morning to comment on the result of the voting. It was explained for him that as the polling was so close he realized that a contest would be made, and that while he was confident that the ultimate decision would be in favor of the Democratic party, he thought it would be out of place for him to say anything.

Reform Party's Victory. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8.—The political revolution in this city and the state yesterday was the greatest that has occurred in Pennsylvania in nearly a generation. There have been previous uprisings, but this is the first time in years

All those suffering with Boils, Scrofula, Eczema will find Weaver's Syrup and Cerate

invaluable to cleanse the blood Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

that every office for which there was any semblance of a contest has been lost to the Republicans. It is also the first time in a quarter of a century that the regular Republicans have been defeated for control of the state treasury. The plurality of Wm. H. Berry, who was nominated by the Democrats' Independence party, was 10,000 over the Republican candidate for state treasurer, who will be nearly 100,000. J. Lee Plummer, the Republican candidate, ran far behind his ticket in every county in the state. The Republican vote in Philadelphia was 10,000 less than the vote of the usual Republican plurality.

The victory of the city party over the regular Republican party in Philadelphia excited the expectations of the party leaders. The city reform plurality is 43,333. The city party claims that insuring as 51,000 alleged fraudulent votes were stricken from the voting list since the fight against the Republican organization began last May, the vote cast yesterday was the highest ever polled in the city.

Republicans Swept Chicago. Chicago, Nov. 8.—The Republicans swept Chicago yesterday, electing every candidate on their tickets. The complete returns early to-day show the following figures: Judges, Supreme Court, Gary, Republican, 98,938; McEwan, Republican, 90,922; Ball, Republican, 91,835; Kavanaugh, Republican, 100,348; Ramsey, Democrat, 71,227; Smetana, Democrat, 65,203; Shepard, Democrat, 78,522; Werner, Democrat, 62,549.

Judges, Superior court, Smith, Republican, 83,333; Tolman, Democrat, 81,718. Democratic candidates: Pilsbury, Republican, 88,278; Doyle, Democrat, 77,439.

Mayor of Troy. Troy, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Elias P. Mann, Republican, was elected mayor in a four cornered fight here yesterday. The count was not completed up to today.

In Massachusetts. Boston, Mass., Nov. 8.—A revision to-day of the vote in yesterday's election in Massachusetts shows the following results: Governor, Guild, Republican, 197,512; Bartlett, Democrat, 174,596; Giulio, Republican, 23,118; Paine, Republican, 182,197; Whitney, Democrat, 180,201; Draper's plurality 1,996.

Schmitz Re-elected. San Francisco, Nov. 7.—For the third consecutive time Eugene Schmitz, the union labor candidate, was re-elected mayor by a majority of 15,000 over John S. Patridge, the joint nominee of the Republican and Democratic parties. In addition to mayor, the union ticket heavily defeated its Democratic opponent municipal ticket by good majorities.

The New York Contest. New York, Nov. 8.—The Evening Journal prints a notice that bets on the majority should not be paid, declaring that the result of the election is not yet decided. Mr. Hearst in making his contest may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

Mr. Hearst may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

Mr. Hearst may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

Mr. Hearst may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

Mr. Hearst may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

Mr. Hearst may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

Mr. Hearst may demand that each of the 1,894 ballot boxes used in the elections be opened before the board of aldermen and a count of the ballots be made by that body. Then if dissatisfied, Mr. Hearst may throw the whole matter into the hands of the courts, and that is what the battle probably will be a long and intricate one.

Although McClellan, on the face of complete but unofficial returns was elected by a plurality of 3,455, the Democrats heavily defeated yesterday's contest. The election of Wm. T. Jerome, Independent, as district attorney, is a severe blow to the Tammany organization, which has expected that the Independent would take the office.

HEARST WAKES PROMPT ACTION DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK MAYORALTY FIGHT

Sudden Move By Defeated Candidate Followed Report That Boxes Were to Be Stuffed.

New York, Nov. 9.—Sensational developments followed rapidly this morning in the fight of Wm. H. Hearst to contest the majority election of Geo. B. McClellan. Having secured last night an order from Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, directing the police department to deliver the ballot boxes to the board of elections forthwith, the Hearst men lost no time in dispatching fifty automobiles carrying men armed with the court's order to the various police stations where they demanded the ballot boxes. In most instances the officers in charge at police stations directed that the boxes be placed in Patrol Wagons.

and each lot guarded by five policemen, hurried to the office of the board of elections at West Forty-first street. Meantime other Hearst men had gone to the home of John R. Voorhees, president of the board of elections, and arousing him, asked him to immediately go to his office and receive the ballot boxes as fast as they reached his office. President Voorhees was surprised at the premature demand, and was quickly informed of the court's order. Later he appeared at a window and addressing the Hearst men, who fairly surrounded the house, he would not go to the office of the bureau of elections at such an unreasonable hour, but he would appear at his office and receive same at the usual hour.

At 3 o'clock this morning wagons and automobiles filled with ballot boxes, police officers and Hearst watchers, began to arrive at the office of the board of elections, and an hour later West Forty-first street, in that vicinity, was fairly impassable.

Unable to get rid of their charges, there was nothing for the police to do but to await the opening of the office, and as every 12 or 14 boxes were guarded by five policemen, a most

THE LIBERAL PARTY'S FOREIGN POLICY

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR EDWARD GREY

Will Not Enter Into Agreements Inconsistent With Japanese Alliance and Anglo-French Understanding.

London, Nov. 8.—In an interview at Manchester Sir Edward Grey threw the most significant light which has recently been shed upon the much debated matter of the liberal foreign policy by any of the English statesmen of the day.

Sir Edward said that he believed that the party as a whole accepted the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Anglo-French understanding, and that it was the spirit that pervaded those agreements that would be looked after by the new Liberal government. The Liberal vote center into no engagements and no relations with any other powers which were inconsistent with or prejudicial to those governments.

But if they were fairly understood and accepted in the words that have been used with Japan and agreements with France implied no hostility to any other power then there was no reason why they should not be on cordial and friendly terms with every power which accepted these two agreements as integral parts of the British policy. There was no need at the present time to get into the controversy on foreign affairs, and therefore he ruled foreign affairs out as not a subject on which the next election should be fought, because an election must be fought on something upon which the two parties differed.

It was said that a Liberal government would be a danger to the empire because the Liberal party had been in opposition to the Transvaal, and they were also opposed to the putting of taxes upon food. Sir Edward said the next Liberal government would take its stand in opposition to both these things. What was not true was that the empire was founded either upon Chinese labor or food taxes. He said that he had heard that the prime minister would have liked a few months ago to take the issue of the next election on Chinese labor. Sir Edward Grey said that he was quite prepared to take that issue. The condition under which the Chinese were now working in the Transvaal was unnatural and degrading and the time would come when the Transvaal itself would wish that such an experiment had been tried.

The Liberal party must have a complete and overwhelming majority in favor of free trade. The Colonial Conference if held under the Liberals would be free and honest and under no restraint.

TROUBLE IN SAN DOMINGO

News of an Uprising Has Reached Washington—Worship Sent to Scene.

Washington, Nov. 8.—News of an uprising, the first in many months, on the island of Santo Domingo, was received here today. The uprising had occurred at Macoris directed against the administration of President Morales.

The news was immediately communicated to the navy department and an order was dispatched by cable to Rear-Admiral Gradford, who is at Guantanamo, Cuba, to send a warship at once to the scene of the trouble. A ship can be sent to Macoris in half a day.

Unofficial advices had reached here before this news came to the effect that there was danger of an uprising in Santo Domingo. The exact nature of the uprising has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that the rebels are not more than 100 in number.

It is stated that the activity of the United States warships will now be confined to the protection of American interests and there will be no attempt to interfere between the parties unless these interests are threatened or anarchy prevails.

INSURANCE INQUIRY

Legislative Committee Has Resumed Its Investigations at New York.

New York, Nov. 8.—The legislative committee to-day resumed its investigation of the methods of life insurance companies. A member of the investigation committee said to-day that the defect of Assemblyman McKee, who yesterday failed of re-election, would not affect the constitutionality of the proceedings of the committee. He said that Mr. McKee's terms did not expire until the end of this year, by which time it was hoped the hearings would be ended.

In the testimony of John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, before the legislative committee, it was brought out that industrial insurance was considerably more expensive than other forms of life insurance; and Mr. Hegeman, after classifying industrial insurance as retail and ordinary life as wholesale, illustrated the fact by an example, in which, for a stated age, it was shown that for a \$1,000 policy of ordinary life the Metropolitan charged \$15.50 annually; while for \$884, the nearest amount for stated age for the industrial plan, \$31.20 was charged. To show that industrial business was more expensive than ordinary business, Mr. Hegeman said that a premium of \$65 on an old-time plan is paid once, twice, or at the outside four times a year; in the industrial field the average premium is 10 cents a week and for the same money 450 persons have to be called upon, and this has to be done twice a year. Mr. Hegeman was on the stand the greater part of the afternoon, and his testimony drew upon the amount of the company's increase in business.

At the morning session Emery McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who had been examined at part of previous sessions, was called and continued his testimony on the technical insurance.

It was announced to-day that Stuyvesant Plish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, has consented to serve on a committee of three trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to investigate the affairs of that company, and the other members of the committee are W. H. Truesdale and John Auchincloss.

Certificate Suspended. Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 8.—W. D. Vandiver, state superintendent of insurance, has suspended the certificate of authority of the New York Life Insurance Company to do business in this state. The order says:

"Notice is hereby given that whereas information in my possession and verified by examination of the official stenographer's report of the recent investigations of the officers of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York by the executive investigation committee of the state of New York gives measurable cause to suspect, and I do suspect and believe, that the funds of the said company have been impeded by the diversion of large sums for illegal and wrong purposes, and that the further continuance of the said New York Life Insurance Company in the writing of life insurance in this state under the present management is hazardous to the public, and to those who hold its policies; therefore, I, personally, do hereby suspend the certificate of authority heretofore granted to said company, to do the business of writing life insurance in this state."

POPE'S RELATIONS WITH THE STATE

BETTER THAN FOR A THIRD OF A CENTURY

His Holiness in an Encyclical to Catholics—Exhorts Men to Resist Socialism.

Rome, Nov. 9.—Interest is being revived in the old dispute between the Vatican and the Italian government, by the conjectures that are now being made whether the Pope will openly break through the legend of his so-called papal infallibility and leave the Vatican for the sake of his health.

During the past summer the Pope suffered very much from the exceptional heat which was experienced in Rome, and he personally wished to go to the Papal palace at Castel Gandolfo, among the Alban hills, the usual summer residence of the Pope before 1870. But there are so many currents in the Vatican which appear to be even more powerful in matters like this than the will of the Pope himself.

Still it has been noticed that relations between the Holy See and Italy are much better than they have been in a third of a century, and while the Pope in the last resort did not elect to leave Rome, it was finally felt that there was no reason why he should not have done so if he had really been determined in his own mind concerning the matter.

In fact very seldom in the history of the United Italy has the political outlook of the country presented an aspect so peaceful and so free from immediate or even future concern as it does to-day. If there were a cloud on the horizon at all it relates to a possible conflict between the government and the Socialists, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the real gist of the encyclical which the Pope recently addressed to the Italian bishops is that it is the duty of the Italian Catholics to make ready to fight Socialism by active participation in the political life of their country.

The kernel is imbedded in a good deal of more or less extraneous matter. But it is unmistakably there. The encyclical lays down the principle that the church is the guardian and protectress of Christian civilization. The ideal of that civilization is unattainable, the Pope admits. He holds, however, that the best hope of the church is to restore it so far as possible.

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

CANCER OF THE FACE

St. Catter & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians who have tried their painless home treatment for cancer in all parts of the body. Some of the cures are simply marvellous.

CANADIAN HONORED

London, Nov. 8.—King Edward's birthday list was announced to-day. It contains a few features of general interest and chiefly concerns individuals who are rewarded for services to the crown.

The Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of His Majesty, is authorized to bear the title of Princess Royal and her daughters to be designated as "Highness" and "Princess."

Baron Windsor, first commissioner of works, is created an Earl.

Ron Ivon (Edward Cecil Guinness) is made a Viscount, and Prof. George Howard Darwin, president of the British Association, is appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

In the colonial list J. R. Gowen, a member of the Canadian Senate, is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and a similar honor is bestowed on George Grenville, British minister to Mexico.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Member of Sect. Known as "Evening Lights" Committed for Trial—The Stranded Baratarian.

Shelburne, Nov. 8.—Harry Seace, of the sect commonly known in this section as "Evening Lights," has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter for having refused to obtain medical attendance to his two-year-old daughter, who was suffering from diphtheria and died July 21st. Dismissed.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—The charge of manslaughter preferred against the gangster and freeman who were held responsible for the recent wreck at Dinwiddie, when two unknown women were killed, was dismissed to-day, the evidence being insufficient to warrant sending them up for trial.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—Messrs. Allan feel confident that the steamer Baratarian will be floated. No cargo was taken out Monday afternoon on account of the high seas, which prevented the lighters from getting alongside the steamer.

Sudden Death. Quebec, Nov. 8.—Professor Dekaster, French professor in the boys' high school, and a native of France, dropped dead about 9 o'clock this morning in the school.

Gally of Murder. St. Johns, Que., Nov. 8.—Hilmer Lablanc, a Philander, was found guilty of murdering Henkekep, a fellow-countryman, last August.

True Bill. Toronto, Nov. 8.—The grand jury at the criminal assize here has returned a true bill against Motorman Dean, of motor car 836, which jumped the tracks at the corner of Queen and McCall streets on October 10th, and killed Crum Rockwood, a Toronto Telegram editor.

BETTER THAN FOR A THIRD OF A CENTURY

His Holiness in an Encyclical to Catholics—Exhorts Men to Resist Socialism.

Rome, Nov. 9.—Interest is being revived in the old dispute between the Vatican and the Italian government, by the conjectures that are now being made whether the Pope will openly break through the legend of his so-called papal infallibility and leave the Vatican for the sake of his health.

During the past summer the Pope suffered very much from the exceptional heat which was experienced in Rome, and he personally wished to go to the Papal palace at Castel Gandolfo, among the Alban hills, the usual summer residence of the Pope before 1870. But there are so many currents in the Vatican which appear to be even more powerful in matters like this than the will of the Pope himself.

Still it has been noticed that relations between the Holy See and Italy are much better than they have been in a third of a century, and while the Pope in the last resort did not elect to leave Rome, it was finally felt that there was no reason why he should not have done so if he had really been determined in his own mind concerning the matter.

In fact very seldom in the history of the United Italy has the political outlook of the country presented an aspect so peaceful and so free from immediate or even future concern as it does to-day. If there were a cloud on the horizon at all it relates to a possible conflict between the government and the Socialists, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the real gist of the encyclical which the Pope recently addressed to the Italian bishops is that it is the duty of the Italian Catholics to make ready to fight Socialism by active participation in the political life of their country.

The kernel is imbedded in a good deal of more or less extraneous matter. But it is unmistakably there. The encyclical lays down the principle that the church is the guardian and protectress of Christian civilization. The ideal of that civilization is unattainable, the Pope admits. He holds, however, that the best hope of the church is to restore it so far as possible.

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

There are in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, numerous guilds which labor for that end. They are largely composed of laymen, and the Pope describes the aggregate of these bodies by using the term "Catholic action." He enumerates some of the purposes to which they at present devote their energies, mentioning that they strive to reintroduce "Jesus Christ into the family, into the school, into society," to reestablish the principle of human authority as representative of the authority of God. They have at heart "the interests of the people, and particularly of the mass of workmen, and of agriculturists." They devote themselves to the improvement of the economic condition of the poor, and accordingly they labor "that the public laws may be framed on just principles, and those which are opposed to justice may be amended or repealed."

<