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London, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1894.

**MENDACIOUS ORGANS OF A
MENDACIOUS SOCIETY.**

If there is any one quality in which
the P. P. A. and A. P. A. organs
excel, it is mendacity, and this is to
be expected since they would not with-
out this quality truly represent that
organization under its two names.

From the beginning P. P. Aism has
been remarkable for the number and
boldness of its lies. Such were the
statements made that the Catholic
churches and school-houses throughout
the United States were turned into
deposits of arms, for the purpose of
being prepared for a general rising of
Catholics which was to have taken
place last September, in order to secure
control of the Government of the coun-
try.

The absurdity of such a design was
no bar to the invention of the false-
hood, which was backed up by numer-
ous others equally preposterous.
Without lies and misrepresentations
P. P. Aism could give no adequate
reason for its existence. We are
therefore quite prepared to find the
Toronto Mail publishing the most
barefaced falsehoods in its columns,
day after day, while giving reason-
s for the existence of that
society. One of the most recent of
these falsehoods has reference to the
mayorality election of Toronto, it
being stated in the issue of that journal
of the 3rd inst. that "it is noteworthy
that while the struggle was in
progress a distinct attempt was made
to consolidate the Roman Catholic
electors on Mr. Fleming's side through
the publication of the report that the
P. P. A. was behind his opponent,"
and that "if Mr. Fleming has suffered
on sectarian grounds, he can lay
the blame for his losses upon the zealots
who strove to get him a victory by
way of the solid vote."

The Mail continues:
"The political campaign at this mo-
ment, it is important to note, is being
gradually turned into a religious fight
by agencies which, nevertheless, pro-
fess to be opposed to sectarianism in
public life. Many years ago the founda-
tion for this condition of affairs was
laid when the politicians offered bids
for the sectarian support in the shape
of concessions to individuals or to the
Church."

The history of the no-Popery agita-
tions during the last few years is so
well known to the public that it is
scarcely needful to remind them that
the agency by which politics were
partly turned into a religious fight was
by no means anything which Catholics
did to turn over "their solid vote" in
return for concessions by politicians.
This is a falsehood of the Mail, not
new repeated for the first time, and no
proof of its truth has ever been
advanced. One of the principal
agencies to introduce religious issues
into our politics was the Mail itself,
which day after day endeavored to ex-
cite hostility between Catholics and
Protestants; and we fear it was too
successful in its efforts, for there is
plenty of fanaticism for it to operate
upon. On the part of Catholics, we
must say, great patience was mani-
fested while the columns of the Mail
teemed with virulent attacks upon
their race, religion and schools.

It is true that when the time for ac-
tion arrived, Catholics were fairly
united in punishing at the polls all
who joined in the crusade against
them; but this was no more than any
body of electors would have done who
might have been unjustly made the
target for the abuse of a party. We
heartily endorse the spirit exhibited
by the Catholic body when these things
occurred, and we glory in the fact that
we contributed towards the result; but
there was no compact, no sale of votes,
no consideration either offered, ex-
pected or received, except that the
country kept in power what enemies
as well as friends acknowledged to be
a Government faithful in the perfor-
mance of its duty. This constant talk
of the Mail about a "solid vote" sold
for concessions "to individuals or to
the Church" is a pure invention of
the editor.

It is also false that the Catholics of

Toronto raised the religious issue at
the recent mayorality election. The
religious issue was raised entirely by
the Mail and the P. P. A., and the
Mail is now busy boasting that an era
of "equality" is being inaugurated—
the equality being ostracism of Catho-
lics from all employment, especially
political employment, on religious
grounds.

Are we not justified in asserting that
mendacity is a characteristic of P. P.
Aism and its organs?

**THE LONDON TIMES AND
HOME RULE.**

A cable despatch gives the informa-
tion that the London Times of Decem-
ber the 28th contains a three column
article the purpose of which is to prove
that the principle of self-government
which has proved so successful under
the constitution of the United States is
no good precedent for the granting of
Home Rule to Ireland.

The writer makes an effort to refute
Mr. Gladstone's contention that the
example of the United States is a justi-
fication of the principle of Home Rule,
and quotes several well-known Liberal
authors, such as De Tocqueville and
John Stuart Mill, to prove that federal-
ism is not suited to old world condi-
tions.

Mr. Gladstone's contention is that
large communities forming parts of an
extensive territory under one Central
Government which has a large amount
of common business to transact, is un-
able to devote sufficient attention to
the details of local government where
the interests are very distinct, and the
conditions of the people very varied,
and that consequently these details
may be better dealt with by local gov-
ernments than by the supreme central
one. These conditions exist in the
United States to a remarkable degree,
owing to the diversity of interests
scattered over so wide an area, North,
South, East and West; yet it will be
acknowledged that out of the existing
form of Government, and considering
the diversity of races of which the
population is composed, there is a re-
markable unanimity of sentiment in
their loyalty to the Constitution and
their readiness to submit to the laws
enacted by the legally expressed voice
of the majority of the people.

We cannot attribute this state of
affairs to any other cause than the
adaptability of the Constitution to the
varied situations of the people. If any
one section predominated to such an
extent as to impose objectionable legis-
lation on the other sections, wide-
spread discontent would be the result,
and the Constitution of the country
would be unable to bear the strain;
but as matters stand there is a uni-
versal readiness to submit to the general
verdict rendered by the popular vote
every four years, when the voice of the
whole country is taken on the policy
which must prevail during the next
quadrennial period.

There may be points in which the
Constitution may be improvable; but
the Constitution itself provides for a
manner in which improvement may be
effected, but only when the voice of the
country is most decisively in favor of
them. But on the whole it cannot be
denied that the form of Government is
a success, and that much of its success
is due to the fact that on all questions
of local concern, the States, which will
be hereafter forty-eight in number,
govern themselves in accordance with
their best interests as they view
matters.

It cannot be fairly said that even the
great civil war which was waged with
such bitterness between the North and
the South invalidates this view of the
case. It cannot be expected that so
extensive a country, with so large a
population, can be always of the same
mind, or that any form of human gov-
ernment is so perfect as to give com-
plete satisfaction to all sections under
all circumstances, so that occasional
dissatisfaction and disturbance may be
expected under any form of Govern-
ment; yet we may say that in com-
parison with other American Govern-
ments, and with European countries,
the United States has been remarkably
free from internal dissensions, and that
the great principle of Home Rule is
the primary cause of the homogeneity
of United States loyalty to their
flag.

Home Rule is especially suited to popu-
lations which, though united under one
central Government, have nevertheless
interests very distinct. This is recog-
nized even now by Great Britain,
which willingly accords to such dis-
tinct colonies as Canada, Australia and
Cape Colony, the fullest measure of
Home Rule, with the result that these
colonies are loyal, not only to their
Local, but also to the Imperial Govern-

ment. It was the denial of Home
Rule which caused the loss of almost
half a continent in North America.

Ireland, though not geographically
so distant from England and Scotland
as Canada, is as distant socially and
economically, when we take into con-
sideration the differences of creed and
of the land tenure. On the question
of education, Great Britain has, down
to the present time, not been able or
willing to meet the views of the Irish
people; while on the land question
the course of the British Parliament
has been to legislate for the interest of
a few land-holders, and for the manu-
facturers of England, rather than for
the benefit of the people of Ireland.
These are sources of discontent which
will prevail until the basis of legisla-
tion for Ireland be radically changed
to meet the wishes of the people; and
there is no hope that the necessary
changes will be made until she become
as self-governing as the distant colonies
of the British Empire which we
have mentioned.

We are not yet informed in detail
of the arguments by which the Times
seeks to show that the Home Rule
which has proved so successful in the
United States is unsuitable to Ireland;
but we are satisfied that this cannot be
satisfactorily maintained. We are
convinced that Mr. Gladstone's reason-
ing is unanswerable, and that the con-
cession of Home Rule would inaugurate
a new era of prosperity in Ireland,
and of peace and good-will between the
three kingdoms, such as has not hith-
erto existed, an era of true equality
and fraternity.

It is natural to suppose that the Irish
people know best the character of the
legislation which will ameliorate their
condition, and the fact that hitherto
the Imperial Parliament has steadily
refused to listen to the demands of the
members for Ireland, is reason enough
to establish the necessity of Home Rule.
The British Parliament has so many
questions to consider which relate to
the general interests of the Empire and
its colonies, and their relations to for-
eign countries, that there is little time
to devote to the consideration of the
affairs of a country which most of the
members have regarded hitherto with
suspicion and even positive aversion.
As a consequence, until by its unanimity
in demanding that justice which has
always been denied it to the present
time, it has forced attention to itself
and to the grievances under which it
has so long labored.

There has been undoubtedly some
amelioration in the condition of the
people through recent legislation, but
even to the present time most of the
ills from which they are suffering have
not been taken into serious considera-
tion. It has been the custom, espe-
cially before the present Parliament was
elected, to ignore Ireland's demands
altogether.

There has been some improvement
in this respect since Mr. Gladstone's
last accession to power; but with all
his force of character, and his desire
to do full justice to Ireland, he cannot
change the whole system of govern-
ment, nor can he create time for the
Parliament to give due attention to
Irish affairs. It is an inherent diffi-
culty under the present system of
government that Irish affairs should
be neglected, though the three cen-
turies of misgovernment under which
the country has suffered require that
special attention should be given to
her case, now that there exists a
Government disposed to redress her
grievances. These are considerations
which make Home Rule the only
remedy which can be applied to the
case; but we must add that, with all
the willingness of the present Govern-
ment to better Ireland's condition, it
would be impossible to induce the
English and Scotch members of Parlia-
ment to devote time enough to master
the details of Ireland's case suffi-
ciently to enable them to legislate suc-
cessfully for her.

We have more than once had occa-
sion to rebut the argument against
Home Rule which has been adduced so
frequently by Lord Salisbury, Mr.
Balfour, the Times, the Ulster Orange-
men and other opponents of Home
Rule to show that it is not suited to
the condition of Ireland. It is not
necessary for us now to enter upon a
full refutation of this trite assertion
for which there is no foundation in
fact, that the Catholic people of Ire-
land would treat the Protestant min-
ority tyrannically. It is probable,
however, that this is one of the reason-
s given for its thesis in the Times
article. It is proper, therefore, that
we should point out the indisputable
fact that hitherto the whole Catholic
population of Ireland has suffered
from the oppressive rule of the com-

bined Protestant majority in the
British Parliament, and the Orange
minority in Ulster. Even if the Tory
contention were correct, it would be a
less evil to have the minority op-
pressed than to keep the majority
under the tyrant's heel. But there is
no fear of oppression from the Irish
Catholic majority. The supremacy of
the Imperial Parliament would be suf-
ficient safeguard against such a con-
tingency; but there are in the Home
Rule Bill as introduced by Mr.
Gladstone sufficient guarantees to the
Irish minority to prevent any such
tyranny as is feared from being at-
tempted. The Home Rulers, however,
would not attempt it in any event, for
even as the matter stands, it is
to the Catholic Home Rulers that
the fact is due that more than
25 per cent. of the Irish members
of Parliament are Protestants at the
present moment, ten of whom are
elected by thoroughly Catholic consti-
tuencies. There is no fear of oppres-
sion by a Catholic majority which
gives so unmistakable a proof as this
of their liberality and their wish that
their fellow-countrymen of all creeds
should be on a perfect equality with
them in the government of the nation.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

The gentleman elected to succeed
Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who was
killed by the crank Prendergast, is
Mr. John Patrick Hopkins, a native of
Buffalo, a Catholic of Irish descent.
The Apaisists did all in their power to
defeat him, but in spite of their viru-
lent opposition he received a majority
of 1,200 over his opponent, Mr. Geo.
B. Swift. Nearly all the Protestant
churches were turned into political
meeting-rooms on the Sunday two
days before the election, anti-Catholic
sermons being delivered in several of
them, and in the rest a paper being
handed to all with the appeal printed
in bold type: "The two candidates—
which? George B. Swift, Protestant;
John Patrick Hopkins, Romanist."

The Interior, the Presbyterian
organ, joined in the cry against Mayor
Hopkins, though not pretending to
oppose him on account of his religion;
nevertheless, it called special attention
to his second name, Patrick, undoubt-
edly to indicate that he is an Irishman
by descent and a Catholic.

Though Catholics constitute nearly
half of the population of Chicago, they
are far enough from being a majority,
so that Mayor Hopkins must have pol-
led a considerable Protestant vote. This
shows that there are many Protestants
who are not to be bulldozed into sup-
porting A. P. A. candidates for office.
The Apaisists have gained many local
successes through their appeals to
bigotry, but there is encouragement
to Catholics and liberal Protestants in
the fact that they cannot control the
vote of so important a city as Chicago.

We by no means desire to be un-
derstood as wishing a candidate for mu-
nicipal honors to be elected simply on
account of his profession of the Catho-
lic faith, but we heartily congratulate
the Catholics and liberal Protestants of
Chicago on this victory, because it is
one which will help to crush that
snake-in-the-grass, the American (or,
rather, the fanatical and office-seeking)
Protective Association.

Mayor Hopkins is held in the high-
est esteem on account of his upright-
ness and integrity. He is an able
financier, and only the most rabid
bigotry could find a reason for opposi-
tion to his election. He has before now
shown the highest executive ability.
He organized the Secord-Hopkins Co.,
of Chicago, in 1885, which has now
the finest general store in the city,
doing a business which amounts to
\$400,000 per annum. He was also
during that same year treasurer of
Hyde Park, having custody of \$2,000,
000, and under his management the
Chemical National Bank has had un-
precedented success.

The Apaisists made most strenuous
efforts to defeat him, issuing lying
circulars against him, and meeting
every night to make a perfect canvass
against him. His success has been
one of the severest blows given to the
organization since its birth. Mrs.
Margaret Shepherd, once so popular
with the Apaisists of Chicago, did not
appear on the scene to canvass for Mr.
Swift. Perhaps the exposure of her
career by the Society of the Loyal
Women of American Liberty made her
believe that her absence would be
better appreciated by her quondam
friends than all the assistance she
could have afforded them.

Dogmatic truth is the key, and the soul of
man is the lock. The proof of the key is in
its opening of the lock; and if it does that,
all other evidence of its authenticity is
superfluous, and all attempts to disprove it
are absurd in the eyes of a sensible person.
—Coventry Patmore.

**THE P. P. A. AND THE MUNI-
CIPAL ELECTIONS.**

The municipal elections which took
place throughout Ontario on the 1st
inst. were conducted for the most part
with the greatest possible good humor,
and there cannot be imagined any
valid reason why such should not be
the case every year and in every local-
ity. There may be differences of opin-
ion between neighbors as to the best
method of conducting municipal mat-
ters, concerning the building and re-
pairing of roads and bridges, the con-
struction of sewers, the fitness of candi-
dates for the filling of municipal posi-
tions, and the like; but it may usually
be supposed that they who differ on
these matters are about equally inter-
ested in the efficient and economical
administration of public finances, and
endeavor to select the most trustworthy
for the fulfilment of this duty.

There is no reason why political dif-
ferences, or differences of religion and
race, should have a place in these con-
tests. In every instance the ablest and
honestest men should be elected: men
who will dispense equal justice to all
taxpayers. We lay it down, there-
fore, as a self-evident principle that
they who introduce creed issues into
such contests are the worst enemies of
good and economical government.

In most municipalities there were no
such issues, but we regret to have to
record that in some places this has
been the case, with the very natural
result that much ill-feeling has been
generated.

In our own city of London there was
scarcely room for an intelligent choice
between the two candidates for the
mayorality. Mr. Essery, who has been
elected, was avowedly the nominee of
the P. P. A., while his opponent, Mr.
Taylor, holds very similar views, hav-
ing been for some time the candidate
of the pseudo Equal Righters, a society
now defunct, but which is succeeded
by the P. P. A. on about the same
lines. London has had of late years a
spasm of bigotry from which it seems
scarcely to have recovered yet.
We are confident, however, that
the time will come when they who
have made themselves conspicuous in
furthering the P. P. A. movement will
wish they had not done so, and will
endeavor, perhaps unsuccessfully, to
make the public believe that they were
always liberal-minded men.

In Brantford the whole election was
conducted on the P. P. A. issue.
There is in that city a single Catholic
policeman, it appears, among the em-
ployees of the council, and the Protes-
tant majority are so magnanimous that
the whole civic election was made to
turn upon the question of retaining
that policeman in his position, or of
dismissing him in accordance with P.
P. A. principles. On this issue the
whole city was agitated, with the
result that the mayor and council are
all P. P. A. men. So be it. We do
not believe that a respectable gentle-
man will suffer very greatly by the
loss of an indifferent position under
such masters, should it be their will to
deprive him of it. No doubt he will
readily find another occupation. But
we have of late heard so much of the
horrible fate to which the meek
Orangeman of Ulster would be sub-
jected by the tyrannical and ungovern-
able Catholic majority in Ireland if
Home Rule were passed, that we were
somewhat curious, and there is a grim
satisfaction in our knowing the kind
of generosity and fairness which is to
be expected from a decisive Protestant
majority. The Brantford and London
elections throw a satisfactory light on
the subject, and give point to the
earnest appeals which have been made
to the Catholics of the Dominion to
leave their co-religionists of Manitoba
to the tender mercy of the predomi-
nant majority there who have already
manifested their nobleness of charac-
ter by legislating to the effect that
any Catholic who presumes to educate
his children in the Catholic faith must
be punished by being compelled to
contribute to the education of the
children of his Protestant neighbors.

We are told in special despatches to
the Mail that in Waterloo and Berlin
the candidates elected to the mayor-
alty are P. P. A. men; and in the
latter town all the candidates for the
council supported by the P. P. A. were
elected except one. Like Brantford,
both these towns are most decidedly
Protestant, the Catholics constituting
but a small minority of the population.
There is no more reason for a special
combination against Catholics in these
places than there is in Brantford; yet
it appears that there is an inherent
spirit of bigotry which is strong in a
very large proportion of our Protestant
fellow-citizens. The Mail endeavors

to make it appear that this bigotry is
even more widespread than it really
is. We are assured by that journal
that the new Mayors, Stewart of Ham-
ilton, and Kennedy of Toronto, were
also both elected by the P. P. A. vote.
In the case of Mayor Kennedy, we have
no good reason to suppose that he is
affiliated with that organization of
bigotry, though undoubtedly the P. P.
A. contributed towards swelling his
large majority through hostility to his
opponent, Mr. Fleming, the late mayor.
In Hamilton, Mr. Stewart repudiates
the idea that he has been elected as
hostile to Catholics, though we admit
that appearances are the other way.

We must, then, face the fact that
there is in existence in Ontario a
powerful organization, bound by oath
to drive Catholics, if possible, from all
public positions. The injustice of this
is well understood by the conspirators,
but they only delight in inflicting in-
justice upon Catholics.

We are satisfied, on the other hand,
that Catholics are well able to defend
themselves in the general melee, though
there are localities in which they must
expect to suffer for a while from politi-
cal ostracism.

We are happy to place on record our
conviction that there are many Protes-
tants who will not join in this crusade
of bigotry, and that, like all similar
agitations, the present one will be
finally overwhelmed by the good sense
of the people.

The recent contest strengthens our
conviction in this matter. Though in
some places P. P. Aism has triumphed,
it is chiefly in places where the iniquity
of that association is not fully appre-
ciated as yet. But where it becomes
known it creates only disgust. An
example of this state of things may be
seen in Windsor the town from which
it was recently boasted that it was the
first in Ontario to introduce American
Know Nothingism into Canada.

The Catholics of Windsor number only
28.6 per cent. of the population, and at
the elections of 1893 P. P. Aism was
an important factor, though it did not
work as openly as afterwards, when it
imagined itself to be strong. But as
the elections of 1894 approached, the
citizens—especially the Protestant
citizens—determined to crush the head
of the snake in the grass, and a citi-
zens' ticket was enthusiastically nomi-
nated for the Mayorality and Council,
in open defiance of the P. P. A. con-
spiracy. On this citizens' ticket there
was a fair proportion of Catholic
names, and, to the credit of the
Protestants of Windsor it is to be re-
corded that of twelve candidates
on the ticket, eleven were elected,
with two P. P. A. men in the new
council. These two, it is understood,
would not have been elected except for
a mistake. The thirteenth candidate
of the citizens' ticket declined to run,
and as the voters had each three votes,
the third vote of supporters of the
citizens' ticket was usually given to
one or other of the P. P. A. candidates,
with the result that two of the latter
were elected, and one citizens' candi-
date defeated. Thus P. P. Aism is
turned out of its very cradle.

The result is encouraging, as it
shows that the society is not so strong
among the Protestants of the Province
as it proclaims itself to be, and we are
satisfied that it will soon wear itself
out, as all such organizations have done
in the past. However, as long as it
may raise its ugly head and put forth
its fangs it must be resolutely fought.
Our Catholic readers will understand
that in fighting it liberal Protestants
are not to be confounded with P. P. A.
bigots, nor to be held accountable for
the doings of the latter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE P. P. A. has developed some
curious specimens of humanity. A
paper called the Plaindealer, published
in Owen Sound, made up in part of
boiler-plate matter and "blacksmith"
type-setting, and supposed to be an
organ of the conspirators, commences
an editorial in this fashion:

An apostle of Hate must have made a long
sojourn in Owen Sound—in fact, must have
an industrious superintendent representing
him here right along, if we may judge from
the spirit of hatred manifested between
citizens of the town. We noticed the ter-
rible feeling shortly after our first newspaper
experience here, and it struck us as being
something horrible—even to contemplate.

And on its first page heads off
another article in the following style:

Rome has held the balance of power for
her own purposes—So-called Protestants
playing into the hands of Jesuits by prattling
of "no Creed" nonsense, which means
subserviency to Romish Church in practical
politics.

The editor, who, by the way, in true
P. P. A. fashion, is ashamed or afraid
to put his name on the sheet, is one of
those creatures who would stand on a
house-top waving the flag of civil and
religious liberty and equal rights to