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London, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1896.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The United States elections which were held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., have resulted in the election of Major McKinley of Ohio to the Presidency and Mr. Hobart to the Vice Presidency, by an overwhelming majority which has been described as a landslide.

The Major was the candidate of the Republican party, but the election was not merely a party victory. It was the result of a determination on the part of a majority of the people not to permit the currency of the country to be depreciated, and the campaign was fought out on this issue solely, all other issues and party principles being set aside in order that a verdict might be rendered on the one issue which was deemed the most important which could be raised in connection with the material prosperity of the people, and the honor of the nation.

At the St. Louis convention Major McKinley was selected as the Republican candidate, on the usual party platform and principles, and though the currency was a matter which had elicited much discussion throughout the country it was still believed at that time that the battle for the Presidency and for representation in Congress would be fought out on the usual party lines, the question of Protection versus Free Trade having been the usual issue between the Republicans and Democrats. But even at that convention, the question of a silver monetary standard was pushed into a certain prominence, and when the convention refused to put into its platform a plank promising that the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio should be made one of the principles of the party, there was a secession of delegates from the south and west, who were commissioned by their constituents to take this stand. It was not, however, until the Democratic convention was held at Chicago that the strong hold which the new principle had taken on the public mind became apparent.

Even before the Democratic convention was held it was evident that the silver party would be very powerful in it, and that party strained every nerve, not merely to secure a majority of the convention, but a two-thirds majority, which, under the Democratic rules, was necessary for the selection of party candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Notwithstanding the influence of President Cleveland and of those who had been hitherto regarded as the leaders of the Democratic party, especially in the Northern and Eastern States, was exerted in favor of retaining the gold monetary standard, it soon became evident that the advocates of the silver policy would predominate in the convention, and the only question was whether they would secure the requisite two-thirds majority for the selection of the candidates for the first and second offices of trust in the country. The majority, however, being very decidedly on one side, it was easy to secure the required two-thirds majority, and this was done by the appointment of a committee of organization which would not hesitate to select the silverite delegations from those States from which two sets of delegates had been sent, owing to disputes regarding the regularity of the elections at the preliminary State conventions. This was the case with Michigan and some other States, and thus the result of the General Convention, and the capture of the Democrats as a party to the principles of the Silverites was assured.

The Goldite Democrats were by no means satisfied with this decision, and when the new platform of the party was adopted they withdrew from taking further part in the proceedings, as they held the new platform to be equivalent to repudiation of honestly incurred indebtedness, and therefore irreconcilable with national honor and honesty, beside being a fallacious expedient to bring back business prosperity to the country. The majority

of the convention then proceeded to the business for which it was assembled, and after adopting its party platform selected Messrs. Wm. J. Bryan and A. Sewall as its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively.

This split of the Democrats completely demoralized them as a party, but the election campaign was conducted altogether apart from old party distinctions, and many old-time Republicans, who were tinged with the new ideas, supported Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, while the Gold Democrats openly supported the Republican nominees, Messrs. McKinley and Hobart, and prominent Democrats even took a leading part in the campaign by advocating on many a platform the election of Messrs. McKinley and Hobart in order to save the country from the adoption of an unsound monetary policy. Thus it may be said that the recent election was conducted on entirely new party issues, the monetary issue overshadowing all others.

The contest was the most exciting which has been witnessed in the United States since the election of Abraham Lincoln before the civil war between the Northern and Southern States, and some fear was expressed that it would be marked with bloodshed, so intense was the excitement, but it has passed off quietly, and the people have accepted the verdict as a matter of course, and though the defeated party leaders still assert that their principles are not dead, but that the agitation for free coinage of silver will be continued until it become the policy of the United States, the great majority of the people seem to be of the opinion that the new movement will never recover from the blow received in its recent overwhelming defeat. However this may be, all have settled down for the present, accommodating themselves to the situation, and there seems to be a universal disposition to let the burning question rest for four years at least.

The States which have usually been Republican in the past have all remained so during the recent contest, and besides, several States which have generally been accounted doubtful have joined in the triumphant Republican procession, and even the hitherto "solid South" has been broken into, several of the Southern States, including Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, having gone for Bryan, and in the West, which was also claimed to be solid for free silver, several States have also joined in the cry for "honest money and prosperity." California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin, have all held aloft the gold standard, and joined the McKinley column. Messrs. McKinley and Hobart will certainly have 277 votes in the electoral college, and may possibly reach 299 when full returns are in. The total number of votes in the college is 447; 224 being necessary to a choice.

The Democratic seceders from the Chicago convention put a ticket in the field, but this was done without any expectation that it would be elected in the disorganized condition of the party. It was even avowed that the sole object in doing this was to assert the standing principles of the party, so that it might not be regarded as extinct, even under the existing deplorable conditions. The party leaders even positively recommended that their followers should support the Republican ticket, to ensure the defeat of the Silverite policy and party, as they held that good principles and honest government are of more importance than party considerations.

The Atlantic cable despatches inform us that in all the countries of Europe, England, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, Spain, etc., the press which favors good order in society, is almost unanimous in congratulating the United States on the result, not from any special confidence in or affection for Major McKinley as President, or for his Protectionist policy, but because his election is the triumph of sound money, and ensures honest dealing in future commercial relations between the Old and New Worlds.

The new Congress will also be decidedly Republican in both houses, so there will be no such deadlock in Government as we have many times seen, owing to the difference of the three legislative branches in their political leanings.

There is nothing so ennobling and so exhilarating as labor; it braces a man like cold water; it invigorates him like iron and quinine. What a poor creature he is who has no work to do!

A. P. A. REVERSES.

It is indicative of a great change for the better in the sentiments of the people of Michigan, that while the Republicans have swept the state at the recent elections, there has been an exception to the general rule in the case of those known to be offensive Apalists.

Michigan has been a hotbed of Apalism since the birth of this form of intolerance, and Detroit has been especially conspicuous in this regard, but both the state and its chief city have redeemed themselves from the incubus by rejecting only those Republican candidates for office who were tainted with A. P. A. associations.

Mr. Linton, the A. P. A. Congressman for Saginaw, who was even spoken of as the probable A. P. A. candidate for the Presidency, has been ignominiously defeated as Congressman for his district, Mr. Brucker having been elected in his stead by a substantial majority.

In Wayne county, also, though the Republican candidate for the Presidency received a majority of over 10,000, and Republicans were elected for the municipal offices generally by equally large majorities, there was an exception in the case of the candidate for sheriff, Mr. Archer, who had A. P. A. affiliations, and who had the support of that proscriptionist Association, having been defeated by 5000 votes, though he expected to share in the success achieved by the Republican party, who had placed him on their ticket.

Mr. Shipman, who has been elected Sheriff of Wayne county, which includes Detroit, is described as a gentleman who has already demonstrated his probity and capacity in the public service; and the Detroit Free Press congratulates the county on having selected him. The same journal says that Mr. Chipman's election over Mr. Archer is a crushing rebuke of a dictatorial clique of manipulators who had corrupted a convention in order to dominate county politics and patronage. It is also regarded as a death-blow to Apalism in the city and county.

PROPOSED RETURN OF THE JESUITS TO GERMANY.

The Centrist or Catholic party in the German Reichstag have by no means given up hope that the penal laws, whereby the Jesuits are still kept from entering Germany, will soon be repealed.

Herr Lieber, the successor of Herr Windthorst as leader of the Catholic party, continues the agitation for the repeal of the penal laws, and the prospects for the success of his agitation are daily growing brighter, as even the Government and the Emperor himself are now in favor of moderating the rigor of the law, if not of repealing it entirely, and recently one of the official newspaper organs of the Government in Berlin suggested that if the Jesuits were permitted to return to the disaffected districts in Poland where the agitation is strongest for Polish independence, the discontent of the people of that region might be allayed, as the influence of the Jesuits would be exerted in favor of a peaceful acceptance of the unity of the Empire. The Government is known to be of similar conviction, and so the probability of its advocating or allowing the return of the Jesuits is greatly increased.

The principal opposition to the return of the Jesuits is offered by Graf Hoensbroech, an apostate Jesuit who has taken a leading position among those ultra Protestants who are bitterly opposed to all Catholic religious orders, but especially to the Jesuits. The Liberals and the supporters of the Government, however, are aware that Hoensbroech's hostility arises out of that personal feeling of animosity which always characterizes renegades, and his venomous attacks upon Jesuitism have very little weight towards influencing thoughtful public opinion. It may soon be expected that the Government itself will introduce a measure into the Reichstag permitting their return.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, Orangeman, Ballykilbeg, P. O., Ireland, says he would deeply regret if "by any word or voice of his England should be hurried single handed into a conflict against the powers of Europe, which would involve her in a life and death struggle for her own existence against continental complications and Jesuitical conspiracy." Mr. Wm. Johnston need not remain awake at nights thinking that his voice would bring about a European war. His voice will bring about no war except a war of Orangemen against Catholics on the public highway, on twelfth July, when the former number ten to one of the latter.

SOME CALUMNIES AGAINST THE MEXICANS.

It has been several times asserted by certain papers that the Bishop of Tamaulipas, Mexico, Mgr. Edward Sanchez Camache, was forced to resign his See in consequence of having expressed a disbelief in the miraculous apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe, in whose honor a great festival was celebrated twelve months ago, which brought together not only the Bishops, clergy and laity of Mexico, but of other countries, to manifest their respect for the Mother of God under the title of Our Lady of Guadalupe. It was said also that a fierce discussion is raging among the Mexicans regarding the honor which has been shown to the Blessed Virgin, many being strongly opposed to it.

It has been shown by positive testimony that the statement concerning the Bishop of Tamaulipas is a falsehood. One of the visitors who was in Guadalupe on the occasion of the festivities wrote a letter which appeared a few days ago in the New York Sun, to the effect that he has the "Album of the Coronation of the Most Holy Virgin of Guadalupe," published last year in the city of Mexico, for the pilgrims who visited the celebrated shrine in October, 1895. In that Album there are the declarations of every Bishop in Mexico, twenty-eight in number, attesting, in various forms of words, their belief in the miraculous manifestations which have rendered the shrine so famous.

As the declarations were elicited on the occasion of the festivities in honor of the great picture which represents the apparition of Our Lady, and which is, therefore, closely connected with the miraculous apparition, any testimony to the excellence of the devotion to Our Lady of Guadalupe is a testimony to the authenticity and truth of the manifestations with which it is connected, and as one of these twenty-eight declarations is from the Bishop of Tamaulipas, it sufficiently indicates his belief that the manifestations have really occurred.

The Bishop's declaration, signed by him, says:

"Deborah and Judith were the types of the Most Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, our tender mother, queen and lady."

The Mexicans of all classes are intensely devoted to the Blessed Virgin, and the fierce discussion exists only in the imagination of the newspaper reporters.

It is the custom with many Protestants who visit Mexico to misrepresent the people of that country, especially in regard to their devotions, and the correspondents only follow the example which has thus been set to them. Thus recently, a professor of the Chicago University stated that the Mexicans "are not Christians, but pagans, worshipping the sun and idols."

In judging of the state of civilization of the Mexicans it is not fair to measure them by the standard of the nations of Europe who have been civilized for centuries, and have brought their civilization to this country. The Mexicans have an admixture of Spanish blood, but it is only an admixture. They are more properly the aboriginal races whom the early Spanish settlers civilized and the Spanish missionaries converted to Christianity. We are, therefore, to compare them with the Indians who have been civilized under the benign influences at work in Canada and the United States, if we wish to ascertain what Catholic and Protestant civilizations have done respectively for the native races, and if we take this standard we shall certainly find that the Mexicans have far outstripped the Kickapoos and Pawnees, and even the native tribes of our own North-West.

The influence of the Catholic Church has raised the Mexicans from barbarism to a high state of culture, even if they have not reached the culture of Europeans and the white men of America, and due credit should be given them for the progress they have made.

The Mexicans are enthusiastic, and their devotions may be tinged with their natural enthusiasm, but they are truly Christians, and the women are both pure and devout. It is not true to say that they adore idols. They reverence sacred pictures and images, which remind them of the saints who are the prototypes of those representations, but it is false to assert that they give to creatures the honor which belongs to God alone.

We can understand very well what Professor Starr, of Chicago, means when he says they adore idols. This is a rehashing of the calumny that all Catholics are idolaters—a calumny of

which most Protestants of the present day are heartily ashamed and which they all repudiate now, if we except the Apalists and their ilk, who still keep up this deception in their newspapers.

The other statement of the professor—that the Mexicans adore the sun—appears to be his own invention, and we can give him due credit for the liveliness of his imagination, if not for love of truth. But we would remind the professor, and all who indulge in telling similar marvellous stories, that truthfulness is a quality more to be admired in a Christian than a love for the bearing of false witness against one's neighbors.

OVERTAXED ITALY.

When Italy was divided into many distinct Governments, comprising Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, the States of the Church, and some other States of minor importance, it was maintained by those who favored the efforts of the ruler of the North-Western Kingdom of Sardinia, that a united Italy would be progressive and prosperous, and that thus the whole people would attain a condition of happiness and contentedness which could never be theirs while the country was divided among so many rulers.

It was on this ground that Garibaldi was encouraged and even covertly aided by some Governments in revolutionizing the various States of which Italy was composed, but though the plea was the attainment of the great desideratum of a united Italy, the real purpose of that demagogue was to abolish religion and establish throughout Italy a godless Government built upon the ruins of long-established Governments which, though of restricted extent, had a glorious history.

There were many influences at work in aid of the Revolutionists, among which the principal were those exercised by the Carbonari and Freemasons, whose aim was the destruction of monarchy as well as of religion, and these societies having numerous lodges in France, Switzerland, Germany and England, as well as in Italy itself, were able to keep the country in constant turmoil.

The purpose of Garibaldi and his Republican followers was not attained when one after another of the Italian States was annexed to the territory of the King of Sardinia, nevertheless it was gained so far at least that the whole Italian nationality was united under one rule.

There is no doubt that from the point of view of the desirability of maintaining a great army, and influencing the affairs of the rest of the world, and extending its sway over a vast colonial empire, Italy occupied the position of a weak nation under divided rule, especially in comparison with neighboring nations. In the present condition of Europe, with nations so jealous of each other and at the same time so rapacious, a nation to be recognized in the general council of nations must concentrate its supreme authority. It was by such concentration of authority which took place at Versailles, when the King of Prussia became the Emperor of Germany, that Germany took the front rank among nations, a position it could never have assumed had it continued to be divided into many petty sovereignties such as electorates, Grand Duchies, Free Cities, etc.

Germany is now a rival to Russia, even though the latter power has a territory almost unbounded in each of two great divisions of the earth. This position of power could never have been attained without unification, and thus unification has undoubtedly its advantages, but unification is not the sole object of Government, and it should not be sought for at the sacrifice of honesty and honor, for the first end of Government is the prosperity, morality and peace of the nation governed, and the responsibilities which fall upon a first-class power are purchased at too great a price if their only result is the oppression of the people with intolerable taxes.

The unification of Italy was accomplished by fraud and violence, and though that country has succeeded in securing a voice in the council of European powers, this has been attained only through the maintenance of a huge army which is far in excess of the needs of the nation and of its ability to support it.

The Popular Science Monthly for September says:

"When the share of the annual product falling to the workmen of any country is barely sufficient to support life, free of taxation, then the burden of taxes begins to promote pauperism. It takes that which is necessary to existence and the maintenance of energy. This is now occurring in

Italy. The taxation of Italy probably absorbs more than one-third part of the product of the country. The army is served first, the workmen second, while the women become diseased, and the children die by lack of adequate nourishment."

There is no doubt of the truthfulness of this gloomy statement of the case. Italy under its Masonic and irreligious regime has undertaken to play a part which it cannot sustain, and is in a volcanic condition, with the population ready to burst out into revolution at any moment. This state of affairs was made manifest on the occasion of the defeat sustained by the Italians at the hands of Menelek, the ruler of Abyssinia; but it exhibited itself also in numerous uprisings to resist taxation in every part of the country, from Sicily to Turin and Milan. It is generally admitted that Italy is now in a convulsed state, and that at any moment a revolutionary movement may be begun, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

A RELIGIOUS CRY REGARDING MONTREAL HOSPITAL.

A section of the Protestant medical practitioners of Montreal have made complaint that the patients who are in the Civic Hospital are under control of a Catholic administration, and have declared against the city having the appointment of the medical superintendent, which they wish to be in the hands of the Board of Health, which has a predominance of Protestant members.

A reporter of the Witness interviewed Dr. Laberge, the present superintendent, on the matter, and was told by the doctor that he is indeed a Catholic, but he believes it to be unfair on the part of the Protestant practitioners to make complaint on that score, or to raise a religious issue on such a subject. The doctor is, besides, the only Catholic on the management, the four nurses in the institution being all Protestants who speak English only. These nurses have all been carefully and thoroughly trained, and the institution is conducted to the satisfaction of the public. There are not separate sections for Catholic and Protestant patients, but in this respect the hospital is like every other civic hospital on the continent.

It is generally conceded that Dr. Laberge is an able manager, and the complaint of the medical men, or rather of a certain percentage of the city members of the profession, appears to be merely the outpouring of a clique of chronic grumblers who hope for success by raising a religious cry which has no foundation in fact, but which may have the effect of exciting dissension.

That many Protestants take this view of the matter is evident from letters which have appeared in Montreal papers on the subject. Among these we may specify one which appeared in the Witness of November the 4th, in which the writer strongly upholds the present management of the hospital, stating that he had a child there last fall with diphtheria, and that "the excellent care and attention she received did wonders in dissipating my inborn horror of infectious hospitals, and I determined that if any of the other children in the family should ever be attacked, I would send them there without the slightest hesitation or fear."

The writer further protests against a change in the management of the hospital, and suggests that a petition against such a change should be circulated among the Protestant churches, and adds:

"The number of signers would open the eyes of some of our aldermen who are advocating the unpopular transfer."

RELIEF FOR ARMENIA.

We have at last an official assurance from France that the Sultan of Turkey is to be compelled to adopt a changed course toward the Christians of his Empire under pain of armed intervention in Turkish affairs by the Christian powers of Europe.

This announcement is all the more forcible and satisfactory, as it has been the unwillingness of Russia and France together to allow effectual interference, which has been the chief obstacle to it down to the present moment.

M. Honataux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd inst. that "the powers of Europe have done their duty, and accord has been established between them, though hitherto they recognized that isolated action must be avoided, and that common action will not affect the integrity of Turkey."

M. Honataux also stated that it was during the Czar's visit to the Western

capitals that an excellent occurred on this matter by this exchange of views powers are really in steps to prevent fu though the diversity of ests did not permit an action singly. M. Hon now "United Europe show the sultan that subjects security and

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