pointed out wherein he considered the conduct of women in public deserving reproson. Nothing we are sure could be further from his thoughts. The spirit in which his remarks were laid hold of showed that the Gazelle and its confreres were more desirous of making a sensation than of defending the wemen. Their action was mean as well as venal, and was stooped to with the purpose of having a fling at a Catholic bishop and making perhaps a dollar or two out of the

sensation. These observations would not be complete without some reference to the extraordinary letter over the name of Mr. Peter Ryan in the Toronte Globe. Gatholics certainly will be astorished to learn how he became constituted their mouthpiece with reference to the words of a Bishop addressing his flock, He betrayed great lack of judgment as well as good taste, as a Catholic, to say no worse, in rushing into print with an open letter lecturing Bishop Cleary on his duties and responsibilities. Considering the facts as now ascertained he should lose no time in setting himself right. Having been too quick in accepting the first story he should repent and acknowlege his error. That his motives were good we cannot doubt, but his common sense was singularly at fault.

We trust this is the last we shall hear of the subject, and that the miserable attempt of the men who have ill-treated the Catholic children of Kingston and slandered Bishop Cleary will fail in its wicked purpose of oreating religious animosity.

CLEMENCEAU.

France is in the throes of a crisis which involves far more than a change of ministers. As on former similar occasions, the storm brings one more prominently to the front as the person who appears for the moment best fitted to cope with the difficulties of the situation. Dr. Clemenceau, the one time friend of Gambetta, now leader of the Extreme Left or ultra-radical party, editor of La Justice, an influential Paris paper, a sympathizer with the Communists, is, of all men in France, likely to become master of the situation. Like Gambetta, he has distinguished himself more as a smasher of governments than as one capable of governing. As leader of the Advanced Left he has been a conspicuous figure in French politics for a dozen years. That he is possessed of capacity of no mean order, even his enemies admit; but his ability has always been directed toward destroying rather than conserving or creating. He is a Vendecan. with the resolute and pugnacious characteristics of the people of that historic province.

The following is a not unfavorable sketch

of his career :-Clemenceau was born in 1841, began his pre fessional studies at Nantes, and completed them at Paris, where in 1869 he was created a doctor of medicine, after which the practiced at Mont martre. After the revolution of September 4. 1870, he was appointed Mayor of the Eighteent Arrondissement of Paris and a member of the Commission of Communal Education. At the election of February'S, 1871, he was elected a representative of the Department of the Seine in the National Assembly, where he took his place among the members of the Extreme Left, and voted against the preliminaries of peace. On the 18th of March he endeavored to save the lives of the Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas, but in vain, for he did not arrive at the Rue des Rosiers until after their execution.
On this occasion the Central Committee of the Communists, which was sitting at the Hotel de Ville, resolved that Dr. Clemenceau should be arrested; but he was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of the insurrectionary police. When the murderers were put upon their trial (Nov. 29, 1871) some of the witnesses accused him of not having interfered as early as he might have done, put he was warmly defended by Colonel Langlois, whose testimony appeared to clear Dr. Clemenceau from all blame in the However, the faccusations matter. to a duel between Dr. Clemenceau and M. le commandant de Poussargues, who was wounded in the leg by a pistol shot. Dr. Clemenceau was presecuted for this affair about a month later, the result being that he was condemned by the Seventh Chamber of Correctional Police to be imprisoned for a forttright, and to pay a fine of 25 fraces. In the sitting of the 20th of March he introduced in the National Assembly a bill, aggred by the Radical faction of the deputies of the Department of the Seine, to authorize the election of a Municipal Council for the city of Paris, to corsist of eighty members; and he was one of those who signed the manifesto of D puties and Mayors fixing the municipal elections on the 20th of that month. A candidate at those elections, he colled 752 votes, but was not elected. After having taken part in the unsuccessful attempts at conciliation between the Government and the Commune, he sent in his resignation both as Mayor and Deputy, and retired for a short, eriod into private life. On July 23. 1874, he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Paris for the Cliganancourt quarter, and he took a prominent part in the discussions concerning primary secular instruction and financial questions. On Nov. 29, 1874, he was re-elected a member of the Municipal Council, of which he became successively secretary and vire-president, and eventually president in 1876. He was elected a Deputy for the Department of the Seine by the Explorath Arcondissement of Paris Nov. 20, 1876, and afterward he besame Secretary of the Chamber. In the following April he resigned his place in the

Should Presdent Grevy resign, which now appears unavoidable, Clemenceau will, it is quired concerning his religious views :said, be the only man who can form a ministry with promise of stability. This shows to what an extraordinary extent radicalism has spread in France during recent years. There can be no doubt but that Olemenceau has been steadily working for years towards the object which now appears within his grasp. It was owing to his activity and influence that the princes of former royal families were retired from the army and subsequently exiled. By his exertions about the same time the transported. Communists were brought back to Franco at the public expense. Never did the whirligig of French politics bring about a more astonishing event than

Municipal Council. He was again re-elected to

the National Assembly by the Eighteent's Ar-

rondisement of Paris at the general election of Oct. 14, 1887. Since that time he has been gen-

erally regarded as the leader of the Advanced Left.

that Bishop Cleary aspersed the morality of Prudhon's principle, that property is robbery, Annadian Protestant women because he can save the nation, would be a puzzle to find anywhere out of France. But it seems altogether likely that his lease of power, if he can obtain it, will be like Gambetta's, short and disastrous to himself and his followers. A party which believes that all government is fraud and oppression is not likely to be successful in government.

BRUMMAGEM JOE. Brummagem Joe's idea of the American is

like the old French idea of the Englishman -a sort of person endowed with an eccentric passion for some particular things. Thus the John Bull of the French stage was always demanding rosbef and plompudon, with the flourish of a blue umbrella. In the same way the American reporter is to Chamberlain a Bohemian ready to do anything for liquor and cigars. The keen-witted, highly-educated, thoroughly experienced man of the world, who takes in human nature from a boot-black to an ambassador, and sketches all with a fidelity to truth and grace of language that would make the fortune and establish the eternal fame of any | with the effects which we might expect from literary man a century ago, must have been a revelation to the British screw-driver. He spread a table with liquor and cigars for men who could waltz round him and take his moral and intellectual measurement in half the time a tailor would measure him for a coat. None of them drank, but they tried his cigars, not that they cared about eigars, but just to see what brand he thought good enough for reporters. Then be opened a corner of the curtain which hides what he doubtless considers his great mind. The reporters took a peep. They photographed it and gave it to the world. And what is it. Oh, if we were Chamberlain how we would bestow our choicest anathemas on the man who invented psychological criticism and taught newspaper men the art of putting this and that together as a mental putting this and that together as a mental soul. I well remember my conviction that exercise conducive to the establishment of there is more in man than the mere breath of verities. Never did a gathering of biologists his body. But now the grandest stenes would cluster round the Neander fragments with greater joy, never did physicists observe an am like a man who has become color-blind, and abnormal subject with more intense delight than did that room full of New York reporters observe Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. Pitiable in the extreme is the affected cau-

tion of the parish politician turned ambassador. Sancho Pauza in Barataria was a magnificent embodiment of wisdom compared to the transparently cracular Joseph. He gave himself away as completely as if he had made a bargain to do so. He betrayed his mission, unless, indeed, he is a knave of unparalleled calibre, and settled the whole matter off-hand. Canadians have been astonished spectators of the scene. They and their interests are dismissed with lofty indifference. He, for the time, imagines himself the supreme arbiter who has no necessity for going through the formalities of diplomacy. Coming to deal with the smartest nation in all creation, and a dispute with one not less smart (we mean Canada), he cuts the knot in presence of the reporters. exactly as certain travelling showmen, who desire a puff, give a seance in private to the same class of gentlemen.

The thing is too funny.

Here is how the Evening Sun, of New York speaks of him after the interview, and it would be hard to excel the remarks as utterances of contempt :-

The Brummagem Dodger is an evolution of the contemporary Janus Mugwamp, one of whose most distinguished forecumers was Lord Halifax, who served all parties and was faith-

ful to none, as Lord Macaulay put it:

He was the chief of those politicians whom the two great parties contemptuously called Trim-

The Brummagem Dodger is now with usupon a mission to adjust the Canadian Fisheries dispute or more hopelessly muddle it, as the case

The most pronounced and discredited Mugwump in British politics is the Hon. Jos Chamberlain. Not even the lurid-headed Randolph Churchill, a tintype reproduction of the only Schurz, can hold a candle light to

The Brummagem Dodger has bestraddled contemporary politics in more different and grote-que attitudes than any other statesman of his time. If you have him on the hip today rejoice and make lets of noise, for te-morrow you may not have him. Like the desert Arab, he will have sneaked away in the night time.

Treachery is the most obtrusive plank in the obfuscated platform of the Brummagem Dodger, which is equally true of the Janus Mugwump

DARWIN'S RELIGION.

Public intersest in the career of Charles Darwin, one of the most remarkable men of this or any other century, has been revived by the publication of his life and letters, edited by his son, Francis Darw n. So much has been said and written concerning the theory of Evolution, with which his name is identified, that it is not necessary to enter upon a discussion of it here. What most interests ordinary readers is the views of the great naturalist on religion. A candid examination on this point will not be without value, as showing how the clearest intellects, when not guided by faith, are as weak as the most uninstructed savage in presence of the wonders of God's universe. In 1879 Darwin wrots to a correspondent who had in-

"What my own views may be is a question of no consequence to any one but mysels. But, as you ask, I may state that my judgment often fluctuates. In my most extreme fluctuations I have never been an Atheist in the rense of denying the existence of a God. I think that generally (and more and more as I grow older) but not always, an Agnostic would be the more correct description of my state of mind."

On another occasion he wrote amplifying the qualifying sentences in the above quotation :-"It is impossible to answer your question. briefly; and I am not sure that I could do so, even if I wrote at some length. But I may say that the impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value I

seems to me that the whole subject is beyond scope of man's intellect; but man can do his duty. . . . For myself, I do not believe that there ever has been any revolution. As for a future life, every man must judge for himself between conflicting vague provabilities."

In several pages, printed in this connection (although they form a part of the autobiography, written in the year 1876), Mr. Darwin gives a kind of history of the change in his thoughts. It begins: "Whilst on board the Beagle I was quite orthodox and I remember being heartily laughed at by several of the officers (though themselves orthodox) for quoting the Bible as an unanswerable authority On some point of morality. I suppose it was the not elty of the argument that amused them.' He "gradually came to disbelieve Christianity as a divine revelation. Disbelief crept over me at a very clow rate, but was at last complete. The rate was so s ow that I felt no distress."

Some pages fellow in which the argument from design in nature is concluded to fail, "now that the law of natural selection has been die. covered," and in which he touches the question, "Whether the world as a whole is a good or bad one," giving his judgment that "happiness decidedly prevails, though this would be very difficult to prove," and that, "if the truth of this conclusion by granted, it harmonizes well natural selection."

"That there is much suffering in the world, no one disputes. Some have attempted to explain this with reference to man by imagining that it serves for his moral improvement. But the number of men in the world is as nothing compared with that of all other sentient beings and they often suffer greatly without any mora improvement. This very old argument from the existence of suffering against the existence of an intelligent First Cause seems to me a strong one; whereas, as just remarked, the presence of much suffering agrees well with the view that all organic beings have been devel oped through variation and natural selection.

"At the present day the most n-usl argumen

for the existence of an intelligent God is drawn from the deep inward conviction and eelings which are exparienced by most per

"Formerly I was led by feelings such as those referred to (although I do not think that the religious sentiment was ever strugly developed in me), to the firm conviction of the existence of God and of the immortality of the not cause any such convictions and feelings to rise in my mind. It may be truly said that I the universal belief by men of the existence of redness makes my present loss of perception of

not the least value as evidence.

"Another source of conviction in the existence of God, connected with the reason, and not with the feeling, impresses me as having much more weight. This follows from the extreme difficulty, or rather impossibility, of conceiving this immense and wonderful universe, includ-ing man with his capacity of looking far back wards and far into futurity, as the sesult of blind chance or necessity. When thus reflecting, I feel compelled to look to a First Cause having an intelligent mind in some degree analogous to that of man; and I deserve to be called Themst. This conclusion was strong in my mind about the time, as far as I can remem-ber, when I wrote the 'Origin of Species'; and t is since that time that it has very gradually, with many fluctuations, become weaker. But then arises the doubt Can the mind of man, hen arises the doubt which has, as I fully believe, been developed from a mind as low as that possessed by the owest animals, be trusted when it draws such grand conclusions?

It is not eworthy that, after stating and truly feeling that there was nothing in the theory of natural selection that need disturb religious convictions, it seems to have had that very effect upon him. It is also notable that his great difficulty was the very old one, of the existence of avil in the world-one which, however insoluble, was not at all ra but is in the intention of imposing an Imperial veto selection, when regarded from a purely philosophical standpoint.

The example of Darwin, however, merely emphasises the truth that a man, no matter how highly endowed he may be with genius and learning, if he seeks not the grace of God, is sure to lose that inner perception of God and doubted by any importial reasoner. This his works which alone can give peace of mind and satisfaction of soul. In his youth Darwin had that faith, for he tells us that when roing to school :--

"I remember in the early part of my school life that I often had to run very quickly to be in time, and from being a fleet runner was generally encessful; but when in doubt I prayed carnestly to God to help me, and I well remember that I attributed my success to the prayers and not to my quick running, and marvelled how generally I was nided."

There was nothing in his life, studies or observations to show that he could not have retained this faith. He simply drifted away like many others, till, as he tells us himself, he became blind to the truths and beauties of the Chris tian faith. This view appears to be sustained by the fact that there are many among the most eminent scientific men of the day who are firm believers in religion, and not a few of them are pious Catholics.

THE OLD ARGUMENT AGAIN.

It is astonishing how the same old argument does duty on all sides. We have aiready shown how it has been used against confederation in Newfoundland, and the Tory press of Canada make the most of it every day in opposition to unrestricted reciprocity, and now it is brought to bear in the States against the same proposition. A Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., who claims to have commercial relations with all parts of the world, is quoted by the Utica Herald as saying that " the letting down of the protective bars against Canada would be followed by the transfer of English manufacturing establishments, English capital and labor to Canada, and the flooding of the coveted American market with their products. English capital can come into the states, set up factories and compete with American manufacturers for the American market. But in doing so it is subject to like conditions as those under which home producers and manufacturers labor-the same rent; taxes and cost of labor. Across the border it is under Eng. lish laws and conditions. Commercial union would be almost equivalent to free trade direct, quite so except for the cost of establishing plants and perhaps a little increase of wages over those paid in Manchester and Sheffield. The advantages would be all with

60,000,000 for that of less than 5,000,000. It | resist the endeavor of a few Tory politicians | lan theory and based on the transformist view we must first consider what would be good for us."

In Canada the anti-reciprocityites declare that this same letting down of bara would ruin Canadian manufactures and destroy our trade. Both these theories cannot becorrect; case Canada stands to win by having larger markets opened to her products, while the influx of both American and English capital industrial in its essence. Canada, no more into the inviting field she would offer under 1 than the United States, can be diverted from the surest results of the proposed arrange- themselves and seize the opportunity which

TWO PROPOSITIONS.

Two distinct and opposing propositions for the future destiny of Canada have been laid before the people. Goldwin Smith has sug gested the lines of Commercial Union, Dalton McCarthy has advanced the principles of Imperial Federation. Neither England nor the United States have seriously considered either proposition. Both movements have sprung from the feeling in Canada that the presidential chair, now vacated by Grevy, existing constitution of the Dominion does and admittedly able to bring order out of the not possess any of the elements of permanency and cannot last for any length of time.

vances, the demand for commercial union is met by a Tory counterblast, this time in the form of imperial federation, a nebular hypoif the universal clock of time could be put conservative. Such a state of affairs is deepback a century, the regular progress of a great ly perilous to France, with Germany on the people towards the fulfilment of their national watch, determined to cripple her old enemy. destiny interrupted, and the natural growth It is a grim commentary on human instituof a continent reversed.

In a paper read before the Commercial Union Club, of Toronto, Mr. Goldwin Smith pointed out that the movement was independent of both political parties, and a broad appeal in the interests of the national commerce to the intelligence of the wnole people, He then goes on to observe :--

It is much to be regretted that members

of the Government should have so precipitstely assumed an attitude of opposition. Their own standing offer to the Americans under the Tariff Act shows that they recognice the need of Reciprocity, while they must be awar, that a partial Reciprocity, a Reciprocity in natural products only, is not to be obtained. The choice, they must know, lies between unrestricted Reciprocity and no Reciprocity at all. To enforce Reciprocity was the avowed object of their measure of tariff retaliation, and we are seeking to accomplish that object in a far better way. Their chief, when British manufacturers cried out against his tariff in 1879, proclaimed fiscal Home Rule for Canada in the most defiant terms. If they have bound themselves to a certain class of protected manufacturers by a tie other than regard for the industrial and commercial interests of the people they will find themselves in the end heavily weighted. The Conservative party in England never recovered the effects of its ill-starred resistance to the removal of commercial restrictions which orippled rational industry and deprived the people of the fair earnings of their labor. If any political party means to stand or fall by restriction, assuredly it will fall-but that will be its own doing, not ours. There is also reason to regret that the British Commissioner at Washington should have shown so little not only of diplomatic reserve, but of respect for Canadian self-government. When in a matter of the most vital importance to the Canadian people, to the reporters of the American press, Canada is made to feel her dependency indeed. That all the great national industries of this country, and our people generally, would gain very greatly by free admission to their natural market, which is also the richest market in the world, cannot be seriously burst through all political obstacles in the

Here, we have a very matter-of-fact view of the question, a view which must be admitted thoroughly Canadian as opposed to the view taken by the Ottawa Government and the British Commissioner. The scheme of Imperial Federation on the other hand is absolutely lacking in practical points. In no sense does it come within measurable distance of the region of practical politics, while the dread it arouses of the re-establishment of Downing street rule is increased by the arrogant pronouncements of Mr. Chamberlain and the methods of Tory Government in

In the long and somewhat disjointed address delivered by Mr. McCarthy before a meeting of Imperial Federationists at Ottawa, it is difficult to find an idea of what Imperial federation really means. He indulged in that sort of rhetoric which has aptly been described as glittering generalities, but for anything in the way of a definition of the scheme we are left to draw what conclusion we please. He said enough, however, to satisfy us that it is contemplated to make Canada contribute to the maintenance of the British army and navy and become a partner in the taxation of the empire for imperial purposes,

He said :-The commercial unionists pretended that nothing in their scheme was intended to break connection, or sever us from the mother country, but we had to look forward to the time, rapidly approaching, when this country must be prepared to to take its stand, and that we, as freemen, will claim our right to a voice in all the affairs by which we are governed, local and imperial, and we had also as a part of that to remember that the burdens of freemen would also have to be borne by us. He thought we were prepared to do this, while demanding our rights, whatever burden these rights should entail, and we ought to be ashamed to think that the poorer people of the country from which we spring had to bear the whole burden of protecting our shores and mercantile marine, while we were set free from contributing to that cost. He was not anxious to increase the taxation under which we were laboring, but he felt certain we should not be substantially increasing the taxation by joining hands with their brother colonies and the Mother Country. It would be, in his opinion, the surest guarantee of the peace of the

would be a good bargain for Canada; but who are looking to England for titles and soci if recognition, to reimpose the yoke of Downing street.

American, which term in its broad sense includes Canadian, civilization, is projected on lines altogether diverse from the imperial system of Europe. With the dynastic in as a matter of fact both are absurd. In any stitutions and policies o Europe this continent has no concern. They are military in their essence, the democracy of America is commercial union, may be regarded as one of | its destiny, and if the Americans are true to now offers for cementing the friendship of Canadians, they can make this cont nent secure for all time against European encroachment.

FRANCE.

Between Royalists on one side and Extrems Radicals on the other, the Republic of France is in a very bad way. If there was any man supremely capable of taking the existing chaos, there would be some hope of a strong government being established. But As in the case of all former national ad. the extremists on both sides are bent more on destroying the republic than preserving it. One seeks the restoration of monarchy, the other the abolition of the presidency and the thesis of the most gaseous composition. As senate, because these institutions are too of fact. tions that a great nation should be hurried to the brink of revolution on account of a bit of ribbon and a childish decoration. We believe, however, that there is in France, as there is in all nations, a great power resident in the people that makes for the maintenance of law and order. This power made itself felt on former occasions, when leaders of political factions would have plunged the country into anarchy. That it will assert itself again we cannot doubt. In case it should not, France will become like Poland before the partition, and her warring factions will be ploughed under by the redhot ploughshares of foreign occupation. A theatrical soldier, like Boulanger, will not do in a crisis like this. However, a few days. will decide, and we can only hope that France will be saved by the establishment of streets of the metropolis of a nation that a government that will be more in harmony with justice and moderation than the miser able makeshift ministries that have succeded each other with fatal rapidity since the fall the world to convert the heathen and spends of the Empire.

EVOLUTION.

How is it possible that in a pious churchgoing city like Montreal, a publication, which upholds infidelity, can command a daily circulation of from twenty to thirty thousand copies? Is not infidelity the blackest of sins be seen in no other city in the world-and against God and man, and yet what is the evolutionism of Spencer, Huxley and others. appearing in the sheet referred to, but rank infidelity? Either our people is benumbed by that chilling indifference which is the logical result of the watering down of creeds, or is sight is of nightly occurrence. For if this become so matter of fact, so engrossed with army of women is enormous, how much some sense mitigated by the theory of natural on their wishes is proclaimed at Washington | the tangible interests of the hour, as to give greater must the number of men be to make no heed to the discussion of questions touching on religious dogma and belief,

We are called on, forsooth, to reverse the

medes in which human thought has hitherto formulated itself, to cast away the heritage which a truth-searching ancestry has handed down-the methods and truths bequeathed to us by an Aristotle, an Augustine, an Aquinas and a host of the giant intellects of humanity. And for what? For the crude the ories and lancy hypotheses of a few scientists who, instead of confining themselves to the investigation of facts, go beyond their sphere and depth to philosophize and theologize. We always thought that exact science was made up at evident conclusions deduced from cyldent principles, or if there is ques tion of physical and experimental science. of conclusions derived from such a wide field of lost, abandoned wo nen, to death by slow facts so thoroughly sifted as to their nature, compact and calculated in their relations and effects that there can be no mistaking the law they point to. Such was the science of the Keplers, the Galileos, the Newtons, and. in later days, of the Secchis. But our aystem builders have found in these shallow times a smoother road to renown. Of the facts they have examined and asserted, it must be admitted with an industry and perseverance worthy of a better cause, only those are admitted which fit in with the preconceived idea to be catablished, as if the same stones could not be shaped equally well into a Roman and Gothic edifice according to the design of the architect. But this is not all. When the stern realities of facts cannot be found, or it they will stubbornly refuse to fit, imagination steps in to fill up holes and vacuums, supply missing links, and cement the walls together with "it-is-possibles," and "might-bes," and "may-havebeens," and "perhaps," till at last the scientific atructure is complete and stands out for the gaze of an also Mrs. E. W. Gage, assistant cock. The ruins are being scarched in the bone of finding them and others who may be buried therein. Minnie Thompton of the one force manifesting itself in a whirlpool of heing through endlers geological cycles! But the scientific edifice the hotel is piled to the dent of four or five. the scientific structure is complete and on nearer inspection proves to be but an icevalace and, when the sun of true science of the north wall of the dining room was blown begins to play on it, melts and topples to firemen extinguished the flames which had started before they had gained much headthe evidences of protoplasm, till they point out the first cell, till they show us the link out the first cell, till they show us the link with water. The following were also injured:—between the mineral and vegetable, the vege- Maggie Doran, kitchen girl; Alice Burke, pantable and animal, the animal and human worst murgers of the commune should be put forward as the saviour of the nation in a original purpose of the many able men who have fully independent of the men who have fully independent world, their edifice is foundationless. It is de-

would shortly entail the destruction of animal life throughout all the varieties of its manifestation within the memory of man. It would render life impossible on its present lines as Professor Virchow has lately demonstrated at the scientific congress of Vienna.

A rationalist and sympathiser with the new lights, his profound knowledge, wide experience and the eminence he occupies as physicist, surely give weight to his frank declaration that modern science has not pro duced a single fact in proof of the Darwinian theory. Furthermore, that fixity of the species, through the loss of permenent fecundity only within its own lines, lies at the foundation of the animal kingdom as at present constituted. To appeal to other laws and other conditions of existence in remote geographical periods is to give play to the imagination, not to reason within the stern and clearly defined limits of exact science. The years are counted by decades since Darwinism was rejected on the continent of Europe as an untenable theory. There is among the nations of the north, especially since Reformation days, a certain docility to the teaching of New Lights, a viewiness, what might be called a guilability which lays them open to the deceptive influences of false guides, especially when the latter take care to dress their theories in elegance of style and plausible interpretation

WHERE A CRIMES ACT IS NEEDED.

Whilst the Tory statesmen of England are endeavoring to put down the demand of the Irish people for constitutional redress by the enforcement of a crimes act aimed at the suppression of political opponents, we read of a state of society in London more hideous than that which called down the wrath of heaven on the cities of the plain. An American writer recently stated that there is upon the streets of that great city at the present day "a body of women variously estimated at from 70,000 to 100,000 in number, who force upon the public eye on every street corner and in every public place the whole melancholy drama of society's outcasts, from plump and joyous girlhood to the wasted wickedness of delirium tremens and starved old age." Then look at the picture the same writer gives of the boasts of being the foremost among the Christian peoples of the earth-a ration which sends its missionaries to all parts of millions of money annually for the salvation of souls in Africa, India and China. "After 11 in the evening," he writes, "all the sidewalks of London belong to these creatures. You jostle them everywhere; they look out at you from every alley and darkened doorway; they swarm in the open parks and on frequented corners. Such another sight is to has not been dreamed of even remotely by those who have not witnessed it."

What a terrible state of social degradation does this picture disclose! How ineffably otten that civilization must be where such a it possible by supporting it?

And let it not be forgotten that from this same city of London are sent to parliament the main body of those members who are most persistent and implacable in applying coercion and crimes acts to the simple, industrions, god-fearing people of Ireland. These be the men who sbake the platforms of Picadilly with denunciations of Parnell, and find their most fitting exponent in the lisping Balfour.

"Dabbling his eleck young hands in Brin's

as Byron said of Castlereagh.

How can we regard such a picture as this and think of the gifted, pure-hearted William O'Brien, condemned by the men who created that terrible army of 100,000 torture in a prison cell on bread and water for asserting the right of free speech claimed be all Englishmen? Will it not be said by all right-thinking people that these London politicians had better look at home and coneider whether an act for suppressing crime be not more needed there than in Ireland?

Of cant and hypocrisy the British people have had enough. Right at their own doors English statesmen have a great national crime to encounter and overcome, before they can ask the world to applaud their base and futile efforts to suppress the just demands of the righteous people of Ireland.

PROBABLY FATAL EXPLOSION. A NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND ONE MAN MISSING.

MILWAUKER, Nov. 28.—The kitchen range boiler at the Kirby House exploded this morning, wrecking the rear end of the building and burying a number of people under the walls. The following girls were taken out from the ruins badly injured: Anna Kennedy, assistant cook, Carrie Olson, Julia F. Myer and Nora Dougher-ty, dining-room girls; Mary Arbuckle, pastry the hotel is piled to the dent of four or five feet with debris from the wrecked building. way. The accident was probably cau-ed by the freezing of the feed-pips supplying the boiler try girl, and Mary Kreeger, kitchen girl.