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CARDINAL MORAN.

HIL EMINENCE SPEAKS AT KIL-KENNY.

The Ircland Under the Southern Cross-Irish Rebeis in Australia-Verolsm of Irish Nuns and Goodness of Profestant Cijiz-ns.

(From the Loudon Universe)

(From the London Onverse) KILKENNY, Aug. 15. His Emiuence Cardinal Moran arrived in Kilkenny on Thesday evening from Dublin. 4,30, and was received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. P. M Egan), the members of the Corporation, and various religious sociaties, and a large number of the citizene, who were accommanied by the bands of the city.

and a large number of the citizens, who were accompanied by the bands of the city. Yesterday His Ennuence presided at High Mass in the Cathedral, the Bishop of the diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Brownrige, being also present. After Mass Cardinal Moran was presented with addresses from the Young Men's Society, the Confraternity of the Holy Family, the Total Abstinence Society, and from the Corporation : His Eminence then ascended the pulpit and addressed the congregation. He said-My Lord Bishop of Ossory, reverend fathers, Mr. Mayor, and dear citizens-I scarce know what to eay to reply to those addresses, so full of piety and affection, which, you have been pleased to present, and yet I am no stranger to the to present, and yet I am no stranger to the virtues from which such piety and affection proceed. It was my privilege to be for twelve years associated with your venerable clergy in laboring amongst you, and I am an authentic incompt amongst you, and 1 am an suthentic witness of your earnestness and devotedness in every work of religion and education and charity. I am witness of your piety, of your unbounded generosity, and of your ever-abiding lively faith lively faith.

IT HAS PLEASED PROVIDENCE THAT I SHOULD NOW LABOUR IN A DISTANT FIELD ;

but I can assure you that in that distant field of my spiritual labour I find the same faith, the same pisty, the same devotedness It is not, I am happy to say, in a mit rill way that we have a new Ireland under the Southern Cross. We a new ireland under the Southern Ords. We have not those coercion laws that oppress this country. We have not that unjust, that unwise legislation that for concuries has blighted the industry and weighed down the energies of your people We enjy equal laws, and thanks to the wisdom that has guided our great colonial

empire, WE HAVE OUR OWN PARLIAMENT,

make our own laws, and all enjoy the blessings, make our own laws, and all enjoy the blessings, the material blessings of peace and prosperity. But it is of the spiritual blessings I would wish particularly to speak. There would seem as if a new Ireland, destined to fulfil Ireland's mission of old, to be the centre of civilization, the great centre of Catholic piety for the whole southern world, had been transplanted to these distant lands. It would seem as if a fruitful branch of a familial transplant. a fruitful troe had been wafted to a genial soil and there had taken root, and was soon clothed with blossous and with fruit. The same virtues that have adorned your diocese, that have shown such (ruitfulness in decking this country with schools and churches and religious institutions,

undivided swsy. But this was only one feature of the terrorism that then prevailed. Catholics were ubliged, when journeying to distant Aus-tralia on heard the ship, to attend Protest ant service. Their children when they landed were put into Protestants ornhanges, and were rear-ed by Protestants. Many such still remain amongst us. When it was proposed to permit

the Catholic children to receive a Catholic cate-chism for their instruction they received the official reply that

THERE WERE NO SUCH CATHOLIC CHILDREN, that the S:ate regarded all the children in the orphau schools as Protestants, and all should be orphau schools as Protestants, and all should be reared as such, and every communication that would tend to revive their Catholic faith in their hearts was regarded as an act of treason, and was punished as such. But all this has passed away. Those were the days of storm, the days of winter; but springtime came, and with springtime the summer subshine. And thanks be to God

THE CLOUDS OF WINTEB HAVE FOR EVER PASSED

FROM THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCH We see it on every side now, and radiant with piety, walking abroad in all the splendour of religious worship and impressing friends and enemies alike with the conviction that it is the only stay of social order throughout the South-ern world. You will perhaps say to me that it is unwise to

RECALL THESE HARROWING MEMOBIRS OF THE PAST,

but I do so as a lesson to you, who have suffered so much, and continue to suffer so much, here on this motherland; it is that you may see what fruitfulness of blessings in the ways of God repays those suffering that are endured for con-science'sake; and, I must add, that so far us our Protestant fellow-citizens in Australia being severed from us by those memories, they them-selves are the first to be ashamed of those penal enactments of past times. They are united with us at present in every bond of social fellowsbip. In every good work that is being carried on there are

NONE MORE PROMINENT THAN OUR PROTESTANT FELLOW-CITIZENS

to aid us and assist us in the good cause in which to all the add assist of in the good cade in which we are engaged. His Eminence then returned thanks for the beautiful address presented to him, and was glad to see that the confraternities had not decreased in numbers, and that new and how decreased in indinois, and that how sodalities were springing up on every side. He rejoiced particularly that the beautiful cathedral was being every day perfected by their zealous and venerated Bishop. He had seen a great many cathedrals, but never yet one that sur-passed St. Kieran's. Nowhere could be found a surpassed St. Kieran's. more earnest, pious, and devoted people than in Kilkennv

The Cardinal then gave his blessing.

DATHOLIC PROGRESS IN NEW ZEA LAND.

New Zealand Catholics have scored a great victory in the recent school board elections by the return of several prierts, amongst whom many Irishmen are numbered. Four have been returned for South Ulet; oue, Father Cunningham, for Rusby ; one ; Father Turner, for Queensferry ; Rev. D. Clancy for Motherwell ; Rev. Father Mullin nfor Slam-

and Sherman was so marked and extlicit. that there was no room for adverse criticism. Prolip Souridan, Irishman and Catholic, is a typical American hero, and his example will lead towny a young foreigner to emulate his record of patriotic service.

POPE LEO'S ENCYCLICALS.

THE TWENTY-TWO THAT HAVE REEN SENT FORTH DURING HIS PONTIFICATE.

The following is a note of the several En cyclicals of Leo XIII., already twenty-two in number :

1. Inscrutabili Dei Concilio, April, 1878, sets forth that the Church Catholic is necessary to civil society.

2. Apostolici Muncris, December, 1878 points out the dangers of Socialism, and the only safety for modern society in Catholic

doctrine. 3 Æterni Patris, August, 1879, provides for the restoration of the philosophic doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas.

4. Arcanum Divina Sapientia, February, 1880, treats of the Catholic doctrine of mar raige and condemns divorce.

5. Grande Munus, September, 1880, com-mends to the Universal Church the veneratloa of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, the Apos-

ties of the Slave. 6. Sancta Dei Civitas, December, 1880, furthers the work of the Propagation of the Faith, that of the Hely Infancy, and that of the Schoole of the East.

7. De Principatu politico, June, 1881, treats of the origin of sovereignity, and of the emiment service rendered to lawful princes and to peoples by the Church. S Etsi nos, 1882, addressed to the Italian Episcopate, deals with the local conditions of the Church, and with epiecopal, clerical and lay duties.

9 Auspicato Concessum, September, 1882. refers to the centenary of St. Francis of Assisi.

10. Cum Multa sint, December, 1882, ad dressed to the Spanish Bishops, commends prudence as well as the national zeal.

11. Supremi Apostolatus Officio, Septem-ber, 1883, dedicates October to the Rosary. 12 Nobilissima Gallorum Gens, February, 1884, treats of the Church in France.

13. Humanum Genus, April, 1884, con-demns Freemasoury, and opens the way to reconciliation to all who shall abandon it. 14 Immortale Dei, November, 1885, deal

with the Constitution of States. 15. Quod Auctoritate, December, 1885, proclaims a Jubilee.

16. Jampridem, January, 1886, addressed to the Prussian Bishops, commemorates the approach of religious peace. 17. Quod Multum, August, 1886, addressed

to the Hungarian Bishops, treats of local Catholic conditions.

18. Pergrata nobis, September, 1886, to the Portuguese Episcopate, is on the affairs of the hierarchy in India, and on the Concordat with Portugal. 19. Officio sanctissimo, December, 1887, points out to the Bavarian Bishops certain necessities of the Church in their country. 20. Quod anniversarius, April, 1888, or-Porgatory are to be made partakers of the perdotal Jubilce. 21. In plurimis, May, 1888, celebratos the abolition of slavery in Brazil, and exhorts the world to get rid of slavery and the slave ⊳ -de, 22 Libertas præstantissimum naturæ bonum, June, 1888, treats of liberty natural and political, points out the exact Catholic doc-trine of freedom, explicitly permits demo-cracy in the constitution of States, and refutes all erroneous contrary doetrine.

says in doing so, a man lives more holly. He fails into sin less trequently. When he fails, it is has grievously, He rises more easily, walks more contiously, and repose mora tranquilly. He is more copionaly be-dewed with showers of grade and favour from heaven. He satisfies Divine justice, and avoids purgetory with more facility. He expires with greater confidence and rosiggnatico, and is crowned more gloriously in the celestial mansions.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON. Sept. 4.-Six Englishmen, who will

be the first to meet Stanley, if be is alive, or the first to send authentic information if he is dead. News of the despatch of this expedition as been kept a profound secret here, and is has been when any yet to more than a dozen people besides the men who are going. But the con-tracts are signed, and nearly eight hundred hired natives are waiting for the party at Zan-

bired natives are waiting for the party at Zan-zibar. It is in charge of Lieut. Swnine, an English army officer, with many yours' experience in the Indian survey service. Defore Lt, Weisman gets ready to start from Germany, or other ex-plorers who talk of going to Africa to look for Stanley get their plans formed, these men will be on the east coast of Africa, within about six hundred miles of Stanley's objective point and right in the neighborhood where he will reach the east coast, if ho renches it at all. This new expedition is made such a unstary of by these expedition is made such a mastery of by those gentlemen who originated it that it is impossible to learn exactly what its mission is. But these facts were given me by one of the party. Some time bef re Stanley started on the Emm Pacha tellef expedition, the Sultan of Zuzibar granted an intraeme piece of territory on the east coast of Africa to an English corporation. This grant covers over fifty millions of acres, bounded by German poesessions on the south usar the River Rovuma and by the Wanda on the north. The western imit is not fixed, but it extends at least to Lake Victoria, where supplies are waiting Stanley. The grant includes Port Mombassa, one of the The grant includes fort Molhoass, one of the best harbors on the east coast and the easiest point for Stauley to reach when travelling to the east coast after reaching Emin Pacha. Mr. McKinnon, the president, and one of the rich-est men in England, has supplied a large portion of the funds for the Emin Pacha expedi-tion Sime Stapley loft Fault of Mr. McKinnon portion of the lunds for the Emin Pacha expedi-tion. Since Stanley left England Mr. McKinnon and friends have been busy getting a Royal charter for the grant. It will be issued them next Wednerday, when the news will be official-ly gazetted here and become public property, but not before Lieut. Swaine and his party will be well out to sea and other expeditions fore-stalled. It will be at least two months before any other expedition now talked of can get

started. LONDON, September 5.-The ventilation of the Irish question has had one unquestionable effect. It has sent a considerable number of intolligent and observant Englishmen to Ireland the contained power to study things themselves. With a good many giving evidence before them from any civil or to study things themselves. With a good many civil or criminal process in respect to the sub-

his specific declarations that he had seen political prisoners in Naples better treated than were the imprisoned Irish members of Parlia-ment, and that in one respect Austria was "far ahead of England," in that she had given a lib-eral measure of home rule to the Galician Poles. As Gladstone attained European fame in his young days by his exposure of Neapolitan tyranny and the horrors of Neapolitan prisons, his evidence on the first point is the testimony of a first class expert, and will carry a corre-sponding weight. And although no continental Government could easily be more brutal and tyrannical than Balfour, the fact that Austria is note liberal to her connered subjects than were the imprisoned Irish members of Parlia Synamical than Bafour, the fact that Austria is more liberal to her conquered subjects than England is under the Tory regime, ought to bring a blush of shame to the check of every honest Briton, and will inevitably hasten the downfall of the worst government Britain has been cursed with this generation. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has returned to Birmingham from his seacoast holiday. He keeps num as a mouse our the checking busi

keeps num as a nouse over the fisheries busi-ness. An intimate friend of his tells me he did not expect to secure a ratification of his treaty even before he started for the United States to negotiate it. . His actuating motive in leaving England was to be away during a time when as he then expected, certain things would hap-pen which would reader it easy for him to reenter the Liberal party on his return. But those things never happened, and now the same friend says Chamberlain is about making up his mind to take office and definitely cast his lot with the Taylor

with the Tories. LONDON, Sept. 7.—The exploit of the English shipmaster, Captain Wiggins, in opening up a through route by sea to Russia's Asiatic posses-sions is an exceedingly notable one. In its comsions is an exceedingly notable one. In its com-mercial aspect it cannot be too highly com-mended. Professor Wiggins became convinced that the Kars Sea, east of Novai Zemlia, con-sidered to be ice-bound all year, was navigable in the summer months. He has been working at the problem for twenty years and made his first altempt in a yacht in 1874, steaming up the Yenisei River. Two years later he ascended the same 1,000 miles. Last year, having formed a small company consisting for the most part of adventurous spirits like himself, he took an English steamer to the Town of Yeniseis. The Captain has now had his reward, for Sir Robert Morier, our ambassador to St. Peters-burg, who has given the bold commercial advenburg, who has given the bold commercial adventure every possible assistance, aunounces in a small official paper just issued that he has obtained a concession for five years free entry to certain classes of merchandise up the Yenisei and a similar concession of one year for Obi. With this assistance, which was very necessary the '' Phony Comparent limited '' ith the "Phonix Company, limited," with Captain Wiggins at its head, should have a prosperous inture before it. Mr. George Lewis has informed me that the

Mr. George Lewis has informed me that the Parnell comission would not sit in open court on the 17th September, when they meet to hear any application that may be made by parties concerned in the investigation. With regard to the action taken in Scotland against the Times, Mr. Lewis did not see any reason why is should not be proceeded with, or that there was any thing to prevent similar actions going on in any not be proceeded with, or that there was any-thing to prevent similar actions going on in any part of the United Kingdom. The sixth clause charges and allegations of the bill certainly gave the commission power to indemnify persons

of the national government, men whom excess

degree south latitude, and the German flag has been hoisted on the island of Zanzibar itself. The territory annexed is about as large and holds roads to a region quarter as large as the

United States. The coast of Africa is fast being parceled out between the Powers. England has Egypt, Italy and Germany holds nearly down to the English coast line endrcling the southern end of the con-tinent with a bit of Portugal between. Ger-many begins on the other coast where England ends, and Portugal holds the rest until the various settlements on the east coast are reached. claims whenever it falls into European hands, and Italy does the same for Tunis.

It is not surprising that the French papers are beginning where their first is to cover new terri-tory, but it is one of the misfortunes of the Republic that it has no allies in the new European combination and finds itself opposed on all points by all the powers. Madagacar appears likely to be its only share of the spoils of the continent which Europe is dividing in this century as the Americas were parcelled in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

THE DEATH OF AN 1DOL.

CAREER OF HER WHO, AS GODDESS OF REASON. PROFANED NOTRE DAME.

Few, even of those who are most familiar with the history of the French Revolution, are aware that one of the most frightful pro-ducts of that period of blasphemy and delirium lived until a recent date. A woman, who, though she had no moral influence upon the terrible upbeaval of coclety that took place in France towards the end of the last century, and was, in fact, a mere cipher as regards its cause, still was the chief actor in one of the most appalling scenes of that ghastly drama, lived to see the Revolution finally subdued, to behold the rise and fall of Napoleon I., the restoration of the Bourbons and the new expulsion, the establishment of the monarchy of July and its collapse, the ophemeral Republic of 1848 and its death at the hands of the Prince President, and only succumbed to the fate of all mankind when the "nephew of my uncle" had been for twelve years seated on the throne of France. Our historical readers will impatiently ex-claim, "To the point ! Who is she ? Charlotte Corday back from the dead, or an al-leged wife of Talleyrand, or Madame de Stael, or the devil ?' Listen, then. You have all road descriptions of the worship of Reason. The gentlemen who conducted the great French Revolution did not take kindly to dry metaphysical abstractions, and so they presented Reason for the worship of the peoplo, in a form that all, even the most obtuse, could understand and appreciato the hint which such an idol conveyed. Literally upon the high altar of Notre Dame, the great cathedral of Parls, a beautiful opera singer, twenty years of age, was placed. This woman, whose reputation was infamous even in that evil day, was incensed and adored by the mayor and council of Paris, by members

the same fruitfulness marks THAT DISTANT NEW IRRLAND UNDER THE

SOUTHERN CROSS. Some fifty years ugo there was but one vicariate apostolic in all Australia, now there are twenty-five full organized diocrees in the same terri-tory. There was then one school conducted by tory. There was then one school conducted by an exconvict with a handful of children. In the one diocese of Sydney alone there are at present about 20,000 children receiving the blessings of Catholic religious instruction. We have not as yet celebrated the jubilee commentoration of the landing of the first nuns upon the Australian shore. And here I must award a due meed of praise.

THESE HEROID LADIES WHO COMING FROM THEIB TRANQUIL CONVENTS IN IRELAND,

landed upon at that time an almost unknown region, to bring the blossings of their devotedness and their enlightened piety to instruct the children of that land. We have not as yet, I say, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of their landing upon the Australian shore, and yet in the one diocess of Syduey alone we have now more than sixty convents, all flourishing in their number and fruitful in their virtues and in their good works. But you are not to suppose that

IF IRISH FAITH HAS BEEN SO FRUITFUL ON

AUSTRALIAN LAND that it has had no difficulties to contend against. That is not the way Providence pursues when conferring its choicest blessings. You have had here your ages of persecution, and those ages of persecution will produce their abundant and their joyous fruit. At no distant day you will here your ages the produce the stant day you will have your own Parliament to dictate laws for this chosen land, and the blessings of peace, the bleasings of true Christian liberty, SHALL SMILE UPON THE GREEN HILLS OF OLD

INFLAND. But Providence permits that your sufferings at home have been fruitful of blessings in our dis-Cross on the distant shores of Australia. The first Catholics that came amongs us, perhaps I should say the first fruits of Oatholic piety that were withoussed in Australia, we owe them to what is popularly known as

THE REBELLION OF 1798. It is easy to brand the action of those devoted men with the name of rebellion, but every student of history shall acknowledge that most of those who then took up arms in defence of their country were impelled by the result of piety and true patriotian, and it is to those de-voted men, who were sent as exiles to those in-hosp table shores, that we are indebted for the first foundations of the Oatholic Church in Australia. The foundations were laid in sorrow. They were

WATERED BY THE TEARS OF THE SUFFERING EXILES OF IRELAND,

and those foundations thus cemented were blessed by God, and blessed is the shored edifice that rate upon those foundations. These exiles had no consolations—no outward consolations of religion. They could only at night stand to-gether and gaze upon that constellation that adorns our southern hemisphere. They would look to the sign of the cross set in the heavens, and they would pray aloud to God that that sign of the victory of faith would not have been set for ever in vain in the southern skies, and

unin; Very Rev. Canon Meagher forAddington ; Father Power for Kilmarnook ; Father C. M'Donald for Glengarry ; the Rev. Dean Turney for Dumfrice ; Mgr. Musroe, Father Magino for Glasgow; Father Rockhead for Kilbartham; Father Macintoan for Andrersan ; Father Black for Wishaw ; Father L. de Cacker for Hamilton ; Father L. de Backer for Cardross; and Father Brown for Dumbarton.

PROTESTANT INDULGENCE.

From the Christian Register (Unitarian.) The question of Roman Catholic Indul-

gences is attracting some attention just now, but there are certain forms of Protestant in dulgences that ought to receive attention. They are each indulgences that permit a man to stay at home reading the Sunday paper when he ought to be at church ; which permit him to discharge his religious obliga-tions and to win respectability in the community by paying the rent of his pow instead of filling it; which permit him to turn over all the active work in the church to the women of the parish instead of doing his fair share of other people while he is having a good time himself. There are other forms of Protestant indulgence which we might mention, and they are not merely a matter of medizval history.

CARDINAL HOWARD'S CONDITION.

Cardinal Howard, says the London Star, is his oldest friends, and sometimes will not take a meal for days together. It would be tant land. I should rather say, perhaps, that the first buds of this fruitfulness that is in store for Ireland should appear under the Southern olated frame the gay young Lifsguardsman physique to lead the procession at the Dake of Wellington's funeral. In these days he lookod every inch a soldier, and it was greatly to his friend's surprise that they learned of his going to Rome and entering the eoclesiastical state. He now occupies the dual posistion of Archpriest of St. Peter's and Bishop of Frascati. These offices have never been united in the same individual since they were held by the Cardinal of York, last of the House of Stewart.

A MANLY UTTERANCE.

There is something so uncommonly frank and honest about the following from the Ohristian Register, that we transfer it to our columns, with the comment that it breathes the spirit that we should like to see adopted by all our Protestant contemporaries :

AN TRISH-GATHOLIC HEBO.

That an Irishman and a Uatholic may be a good citizen, worthy of the love, honor, and reverence of his fellow-citizens, is shown in the great career of Phillip H. Sheridan; and Both of these paintings are valuable, and would the universal respect of the nation manifested grace any collection. Bet for ever in 'vain in 'bhe southern skies, and 'burial. Among all the bet prayer was heard. In those early days their prayer was heard. In those early days though the agency of an imperious master, to though the agency of an imperious agency of the Bleased Virgin has faith the control of figure on achool mass as an im-though the agency of the Bleased the agency of the Bleased to agency of the Bleased to the agency at his death and burial. Among all the

THE LAMBETH "ENCYCLICAL."

The Protestant Bishop of Liverpool goes very straight to the mark when he says that the notorious differences of faith among the clorgy of the Establishment upon such funda-mental matters as "The doctrine and ritual of the Lord's Supper" were better worth the attention of the Anglican Bishops than " the It; which permit him to selfishly close his condition of the Soandinavian or Greek eyes to the sufferings and misfortunes of Churches or the Old Catholic movement." Lord Grimthrops, in his own incluive way. drives home the same criticism, and in a most remorseless fashion. To him the Conforence seems to have played with remote matters, while things which are working the destruction of the Establishment are passed over : "I do not know that these ingenious utterances about Socialism will do any in a most deplorable condition, both physic-ally and mentally. He does not remember mode of educating the world to take up a mode of educating the world to take up a well-known word, with a general meaning much better understood than any definitions of it. old or new, and then invent a new one, olated frame the gay young Lifsguardaman and then say Socialism in this new sense is who was chosen for his good locks and fine not such a bad thing after all and powise contrary to Christianity. Some people might bave expected a conclave of 145 Bishops to remind those whose favorite doctrine is Socialism in its common sense that it is a continual violation of the Tenth commandment and a continual encouragement to break the Eighth also, besides being destructive of civilization and lending to universal ruin."

FOR THE BENEFIT OF RELIGION.

Miss Berthia Von Hillern, the artist, who is well known in Baltimore, and in the strongh-out the country, has generously donated two fine productions of her brush for the benefit of fine productions of her brush for the benefit of religion. One of the paintings, representing a street in Strasburg, Va., near which beautiful little town Miss Von Hillern has her summer studio, she has presented to Rev. Don Luigi Sartori, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Upper Falls, Md., to be raffled for the benefit of the church. The other picture, which was painted by the artist in California, represents "A Late Afternoon at Cloverdale, Cal." This she has given to Rev. Thomas J. Wilson, of St. Peter's Ohnch, Harper's Ferry, for the same purpose. Both of these paintings are valuable, and would

contact and I am sarry to say that, with few ex-ceptions, the view they bring back is one of utter and hopeless despair. They maintain that Ireland is verily sick unto death, that she has been so long shamefully and brutally misused, so wholly and cruelly neglected and brought low down, so completely drained

of blood and strength and recuperstive power that never can she recover. They declare they now in Iteland nothing in repair ex-orpt the roads, more roofless gables than the action of the President of the United States in his message on the Chinese and the vote of Congress for the exclusion of Chinese while the consideration of the treaty is still before the Chinese Council. President Cleveland seems to have acted on a newspaper cablegram, as he had no advices from Minister Senley until after the bill had been passed by the House of Repre-sentatives. Cablegrams from Pekin state that wholly round suburbs, shipless harbors flanked wholly round suburbs, shipless harbors flanked by crumbing stones and empty and dilapidated warehouses, the fairs and markets badly at-tended, the sheep and extile of an inferior quality and a poor quantity of hay. The very soil of the country is apent and exhausted. "Home Rule or no Home Rule," says one traveller, "Ireland is done for. It would take a hundred years to pick her up." The Daily News, referring to evictions in Ireland, says:- The evictions which are now causing sc nuch minery and are being carried after several visits to the Chinese Foreign Office and the American Minister it can be althori-tatively stated that the treaty with the United

babively stated that one treaty with the United States is still under consideration and has not been rejected. The Viceroy gave personal as-surance that the question of rejection was de-ferred. The United States Government has causing ac much misery and are boing carried placed itself in a position of legislat-ing on the authority of a more newspaper rumor in antagonism to a treaty agreed to by itself and yet pending before friendly nations. European statesmen look on out with so much violence and expense, could not, we quite admits be stopped by the executive. The Ministers, as such, neither have, nor ought to have, the right of interfering with the ordinary process of the law, but in their higher attribute of legislators, in whose such a spectacle with amusement and can hardly hands lies the initiation of almost all reform. conceive how the head of a great nation could go Salisbury and his colleagues are directly charge to the extent of asking the exclusion of Chinese able with unroofing the peasants' houses, and vithout asking the American representative at the ejectment of overburdened tenants for not Pekin or the Chinese representative at Wash-ington whether the treaty had really been repaying impossible rents. The arrears clause of the Land Act of 1887, such as was persistently urged by the united opposition, would have averted the painful scandal.

ington whether the treaty had really been re-jected. The whole thing is looked upon as a piece of political chicanery of a low order to catch votes on the Pacific coast. The rising of the Northern Afghans, who are reported to have revolted and made Ishak Khan Ameer, and fought an important battle raises a serious question, as any disturbance in Afghan-istan always must reading the roting The European prospect was decidedly war-like a few weeks ago to those behind the scenes, serious question, as any disturbance in Afghan-istan always must, refarding the relations reigning between Ameer Abdurrahman Khan and his neighbors on either sile of his dominions. In one direction Russia is watching for a chance and in the other England is on the lookout to prevent her retting it. The nearest Russian general would like nothing better than to get in well through the Afghan passes and among the Afghan hills at the back of a successful native rebellion, and England will look anxiously to see whether Abdurrahman Khan can put down see whether Abdurrahman Khan can put down a rebellion and maintain things as they are. Afghan Khan's dominions are in an interesting Argnan Khan's dominions are in an interesting though remote corner of the world, and, lying between Russian pressure on one side and Bri-tish resistance on the other, their problems ore significant, whatever turn they may take. The cloud may be no bigger than a man's hand, but it may mean a storm involving the British pos-session of India. Touvin 10 26 British pos-tiel ut home in Sault St. Marie, as ft fills a

session of India. LONDON, Sept. 10 -- Mr. Bradlough throws out a hint in the National Reformer of his possi-ble retirement from Parliament. Not that St. Stephens has lost its charm for the hon. member Stephers has lost its charm for the don, memoer for Northampton, but he says: "My great trouble now is least I should be unable to earn enough to meet my many heavy obligations, in which case I should be most reluctantly obliged tence. Tories, who are playing a waiting game and whose chief hope is that their great anta-gonist will be out of the way helore the statutory term of the present parliament runs out will derive little comfort from the Grand chief and whose chief hope is that their great anta-statutory term of the present parliament runs out will derive little comfort from the Grand chief and whose chief hope is that their great anta-statutory term of the present parliament runs out will derive little comfort from the Grand chief and whose chief and the present parliament runs out will derive little comfort from the Grand out will derive little comfort from the Grand Old Man's magnificent performance in Wales yesterday. The Octogenarian who is espable of making two great speeches in one day and who is known to possess an iros constitution and to is by no means a favorite with the labor mem

criminal process in respect to the sub-ject of their examination after the ex-amination had taken place; but Parnell's Scotch action against the Times was actu-ally commenced before the bill passed into law. There was not the slightest idea of taking action for in any way hampering the investiga-tion before the Royal Commission. Lownow, Sept. 8.—Publicists are amazed at the action of the President of the United Statess in his message on the Chinese and the yots of of implety had rendered maniacs. What

No wonder, indeed, that many thought that the last days were now at hand, and that this woman was but the forerunner of the man of sin. When the mad whirl of the revolution began to throw its own idols into the dust, the government sought for the "Goddess of Reason," who fled in guilty fear. They say that years afterwards the unhappy goddess still dreaded capture, though no such danger need to have been apprehended, and that the morbid, haunting fear of the guillotine had produced a certain malady, a contraction of the norves in the neck, and that she was frequently seen to tremblingly clasp her hands around her throat as though in dread of the crashing knife. For years no one knows how she lived, but finally she took up her residence in a small hut in a village of southern France, where she lived like a her-mit, her only visitor being the parish priest. She begged her food and was occasionally observed furtively gathering twigs from the hedges or picking up obips from the roadside for fuel. Whenever she met any person, sepecially if they were of the mais sex, she strove to avoid notice, and had always a scared, hunted expression upon her counten-ance. Who could recognize, in the horrid old crone past eighty, the gay young beauty of the altar of Notro Dame ! The unhappy woman died, let us hope, penitent and forgiven, in the month of Seplember, 1864, in her ninety-first year. Such was the end of the Goddess of Reason, apt type of what man's reason, unassisted by faith, secures for those who trust themselves to its unaided guidance.-J. M. C., in Toronto Catholio Weekly Review,

A NEW JESUIT COLLEGE .- The Jesuit Fathers have decided to open a new college. at Sault St. Marie, which will be under the direction of Rev. Father Davlin. Father ieel at home in Sault St. Marie, as ft fills a prominent place in the relations of their early missionaries. It was first visited by them in 1641, and again in 1660 and 1666 when it became the site of a Jesuit mission, In their reports it is called Villa ad Ostaractus Sansiz Marin.

Rougemont has been chosen by the Agri-oultural society of the county of Rouville for its county and industrial exhibitions, and buildings will be crected. The parish of Rou-ville will hold its annual horticultural exhibition there on the 20th inst.

but peace now appears to be assured, at least for the next three or four years. While the papers were absorbed in speculating upon the

CRISPI'S WANT OF TACT.

papers were accordent in speciality upon the results of the German Emperor's visit to Russia, they entirely forgot Rome, which has really been the political centre of late, and the game which was there being played was quite over-looked. Prince Bismarck had undoubtedly hinted to Crispi that Italy would do well to presently quarted with France and supposing presently quarrel with France, and supposing war broke out between the two countries. Ger-many's opportunity would have arrived. Orispi has displayed an amazing want of tack and has muddled matters in playing his cards far too fast and in altogether so clumsy a manner as to reveal the object of his game to all Europe. I hear from a reliable correspondent in Germany that Prince Bismarck, much exasperated at the stupidity of the Italian Premier, who has been sharply snubbed by the Chancellor, is now more than ever annoyed that the Emperor should

have insisted upon making an expedition to Rome this autumn.

Rome this autumn. LONDON, Sept. 6.—Perhaps the most pleasing feature connected with Gladstone's speech at Wrexham is the evidence of sound health and unimpaired mental vigor written in every sen-