

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For October, 1890.
THURSDAY, 28.—St. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
FRIDAY, 29.—Feria.
SATURDAY, 30.—Vigil of All Saints. Fast.
Conc. Bps. Loughlin and De Geesbriand, 1885.
SUNDAY, 31.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pent.
Feast. Epist. Rom. xiii. 8-11; Gosp. Matt.
viii. 28-28.

For November, 1890.
MONDAY, 1.—All Saints. Holyday of Obligation.
TUESDAY, 2.—All Souls.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Of the Octave.

A Quebec correspondent wants informa-
tion as to the religion of the late Lord
Mountmorres. He belonged to the Church of
England.

The LAND AGITATION in Ireland is seizing
all classes. A number of the Royal Irish
Constabulary, on a late occasion, wanted to
hire vehicles to transport them to a land
meeting held in the County of Leitrim, but
they were refused point blank by the prop-
rietors. It is evident Irishmen are becom-
ing united.

The news from South Africa is alarming.
Other tribes have joined the Basutos and the
colonial troops are in jeopardy. Meanwhile
Lord Beaconsfield, the cause of all the trouble
in Afghanistan, South Africa, and we may
almost add, in Ireland, reclines at home
nursing that most aristocratic of all diseases,
the gout. It may be safely assumed that
neither Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, nor the
African insurgent leader is afflicted with the
gout.

We take this opportunity of thanking those
of our agents and subscribers, and they are
many, who of late have sent in such substan-
tial proofs that they are earnestly working
in behalf of the TRUE WITNESS, and of sug-
gesting to the others to place themselves in
line with them, for the sake of the contem-
plated resuscitation of the daily Post. Our
friends the farmers are, we find, beginning to
come to the front, and now is the time to
make a grand effort.

The following gentlemen have kindly con-
sented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS
in the localities attached to their names, and
are hereby empowered to enroll subscribers
and receive subscriptions in their respective
districts and places adjacent.—Mr. H. C.
Patterson, Cornwall, Ont.; Mr. D. T. Cantwell,
St. Johns, Newfoundland; Mr. L. Murphy,
Seaford, Dublin, and Edmondville, Ont.; Mr.
John A. Hickey, Eganville, Ont.; Mr. Thomas
F. Hayden, Prescott, Ont.

The DEMOCRATIC PARTY of New York has
nominated an Irish Catholic gentleman of the
name of Grace for mayor of that city, and now
the New York Herald is of the opinion that
this nomination takes away General Fran-
cock's last chance of success for the Presi-
dency. If this be true the Democracy richly
deserves a severe beating, for it does not de-
serve to have a President elected from its
party. Of course the cause for fear is that
the Democrats will not vote for an Irish
Catholic mayor of the great city, as they refused
to vote for Senator Kiernan as Governor of

the State. We must therefore infer that if a
Protestant or an infidel were nominated the
Democrats would not "scratch the ticket,"
and consequently, must believe that a section
of the Democrats are miserable bigots. Well,
we do better in Montreal, old foggy Cana-
dians and all that we are, and free and enlight-
ened Republicans of North America that we
are not.

THE GREAT COLOGNE CATHEDRAL, which cost
\$10,000,000, was opened last week, and the
ancient city was honored by the presence of
an emperor and a whole crowd of tributary
kings and princes. It is a Catholic institu-
tion, but it is remarkable that the archbishop
of Cologne was not present. He is an exile
banished from his country by the infamous
Falk laws. It would seem that in so far as
the Catholic religion is concerned it is all the
same whether the government of a country
be a democratic republic, as in France, or a
military despotism, as in Germany; it has to
suffer all the same.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC is going from bad to
worse. Having expelled the Jesuits it is now
turning its attention to the other religious
orders. Monsieur Gambetta, the father of
this curious Republic, seeks nothing less than
to kill the Catholic Church in France. Bis-
marck made the attempt in Germany and was
defeated, and he is now drawing in his horns
and making concessions, but Gambetta has
not yet gone to the end of his tether. He
wants to show the world before he sinks into
deserved obscurity that a Republic, his Re-
public, can be more despotic than an absolute
monarchy, and he is pursuing the proper course
to bring about a re-acton. The true friends
of France are not desirous of seeing the re-
turn to power of either the Legitimists, the
Orleanists or the Bonapartists, but if things
go on as they are likely to go, they must
earnestly desire a change of some sort, they
must at all events wish for the overthrow of
Ferry and Gambetta and the crew which sur-
round them, but which do not represent the
great Catholic nation of France.

The excitement about the syndicate still
continues unabated, and the rumors as to its
doings rather increase than diminish. Nor
is this to be wondered at, for the Pacific rail-
road is one of the most important questions
which has ever agitated the mind of Canada.
One thing which we must take for granted is
that the syndicate has been formed, that the
Government is to give it entire possession of
the road, and that the bonus will be a gigantic
one. Sir John A. Macdonald has given his
word that this is so, and we believe him. The
details are, however, wanting, and it is to
learn what these are the public is so anxious.
We know already that the syndicate is com-
posed of second rate financial houses of
Canada, England, France, Germany and
America, and not of the Darings or Rotchilds;
but, then, we need not be sorry for that. It is
a good conveyance that takes you to the end
of your journey in a given time. It is rumored
that Parliament will be called together on the
13th of January to sanction the agreement
between Canada and the Syndicate, and if
that be true we must not look for definite in-
formation until then, though scraps of intel-
ligence may be flung to newspaper correspon-
dents occasionally to satisfy the public mind
until the Government makes its statement.

The last volume of Justin McCarthy's
'Men of Our Own Time' has been published,
and commands an enormous sale both in Eng-
land and America, and it richly deserves it,
for a more impartial history has never yet
been written, or a more luminous. In regard
to the rescue of Kelly and Deasy in Man-
chester, England, thirteen years ago, McCarthy
says:—"We can easily test the question, if
we do not maintain the creed that the moral
laws change according as they are applied by
different persons. Let us suppose that, in-
stead of the rescue of two Fenians in Man-
chester, Lord Derby had been talking of the
rescue of two Garibaldians in Rome. Let
us suppose that the Papal police were carry-
ing off two of the followers of Garibaldi to
a Roman prison, and that a few Garibaldi-
ans stopped the van in open day, and,
within reach of the whole force of Papal
gendarmes, broke the van open and rescued
the prisoners, and that in the affray one of
the Papal police was killed. Does anybody
suppose Lord Derby would have stigmatized
the conduct of the rescuing Garibaldians as
'dastardly'? Is it not more likely that even
if he yielded so far to official proprieties as
to call it misguided, he would have qualified
his disapprobation by declaring that it was
'also heroic.'"

The news from Ireland grows more inter-
esting each day, and the latest is the most in-
teresting of all. Frank O'Donnell,
M. P. for Dungarven, has declared for the
Land League, and Justin McCarthy, whose
opinions have great weight in England, ap-
proves of Parnell's programme. The Cabinet
is divided on the question of prosecution, the
Whig element in favor, and the radical sec-
tion against it. The landlord press is in
agony about murders which are never com-
mitted, and Parnell, who is more "violent
than ever," pronounces the murders, what they
are, vile fabrications. The Irish have now
more organs in the three kingdoms than forty
years ago, and Dion Bouicault's drama of the
'O'Dowd' is producing intense excitement,
the aristocrats asking the Lord Chamberlain
to prohibit it. Meantime more troops and
more buckshot. One singular feature of the
game is that the newspapers, whig and tory,
are crying out for prosecution, so that it
seems the Irish are wrong in rebelling, and
are also wrong in constitutional agitation.
O'Connell, the great agitator par excellence,
was prosecuted and imprisoned for agitation
forty years ago, and General Burke suffered
no greater penalties in 1807, when he was

tried for high treason under the Insurrection
Act, so that it appears an Irishman finds him-
self on the horns of a dilemma which ever
way he turns. It is plain, however, that the
landlords are in a fix, and a bad one at
that. There must be a change of a more or
less sweeping nature, and in one case feudal
privileges will be curtailed, in the other
abolished. The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules
in its most sarcastic vein the complaints of
the landlords who formed the late deputa-
tion to the Irish Lord Lieutenant, and it is
well-known that able journal is in the con-
fidence of Mr. Gladstone.

THE ELECTION COMMISSION sitting in Eng-
land is bringing curious facts to light. The
evidence taken before the Commission reveals
a state of political turpitude awful to behold.
Talk about corruption in Canada, even in the
States; classic Oxford and Archbishopal
Canterbury can beat anything in creation in
the way of bribery. And the worst of it is
that in England it is not called bribery at all:
it is merely selling votes in the best market.
And the delinquents are not the low political
bummers we are acquainted with on this side
of the Atlantic. College professors, gentle-
men high up in the legal profession, even
clergymen of standing in the church, come to
the surface as the culprits, the bribers, and
are not a bit ashamed at being found out,
while as for the bribed, they look with Inno-
cent amazement at the surprise expressed
because they sold their votes. Why, what in
the name of Great Britons, who never shall
be slaves, were they given the privilege of the
franchise for if they could not dispose of it as
they thought proper. It is true they con-
demned the disfranchised boroughs of Sligo
and Cashel in Ireland, but that was altogether
different. Those corrupt, rotten places voted
for rebels, while Oxford and Canterbury sold
their votes to the highest bidder among
loyal candidates. That should surely make
a difference. It seems Oxford received \$20,000
for voting against Sir William Harcourt
after his appointment to the ministry, and
that most of the money was furnished by the
college. The ballot in England is only on
its trial and many of the English journals are
taking advantage of the developments to
call for open voting. They forget that \$20,000
is nothing compared with the millions
flying around so lavishly before the ballot
was obtained. For ten men who can be
purchased at present one hundred could have
been purchased formerly.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

We were in hopes that the cablegrams sent
across the Atlantic Ocean by the associated
press were mere rumors, or that the wish
was father to the thought, but we find in
yesterday's despatches that it is but too true;
the landlords and the Whig section were too
powerful for Mr. Gladstone, and the leaders
of the Irish nation are to be prosecuted and
condemned, as thousands of gallant men have
been before them. In the present excited
state of the country, this simply means forcing
the Irish people into revolt, that they may
not be compelled to do them
even slight justice. It is the history
of ninety-eight repeated, and we
shall soon hear of free quarters, martial law
and the hanging so eagerly demanded by Mr.
Froude and other Irish-hating Englishmen.
The masters of Ireland are far more fright-
ened of a united people offering passive re-
sistance than they are of armed revolt. They
cannot compel half a million of farmers to
pay rackrent according to the old plan, but
they can crush the spirit out of them with
buckshot and rifle bullets, grape and canister;
at least they think they can, and the experi-
ence is worth trying, though sometimes it is
the unexpected which happens. The modus
operandi is easy, and it is ancient. Let them
forbid a land meeting, and then when it
assembles blaze away at the crowd. This
will madden the famine-stricken
peasantry of the west, who will
retaliate, and then—why England will cry
havoc and let slip the dogs of war. This
picture is not overdrawn, the idea has of late
been suggested by numbers of leading Eng-
lish journals.

There is then a crisis approaching in Ire-
land, and whether the Land League chiefs be
able to restrain their followers or not, a
struggle of some description is impending, a
constitutional one let us pray God, in spite of
English prayers and exertions to the con-
trary. In this emergency the Irish people
need the sympathy and the material assist-
ance of Irishmen and their descend-
ants throughout the world. We need
not go into the merits of the
case, their sufferings are as great as their
cause is just. On this head we imagine there
can be no two opinions among Irishmen, for
let it be borne in mind this is no Fenian out-
break preceded by secret conspiracy. At the
head of the League are men of substance,
landlords, scholars, representatives of the
people, working for redemption under the
smile of Heaven with Government bayonets
glistening near and Government reporters
taking notes. The League is not condemned
by the Church. It has the majority of the
hierarchy and clergy endorsing it, for it is the
last hope of a people who know not whether
it is better to die in the old
land or cross the ocean to the new.
What, then, is the duty of Irishmen and the
sons of Irishmen in this supreme crisis? It
is simply to assist the Land League with the
means to enable the prisoners to defend them-
selves, and to feed the evicted tenants when
the coercion commences. It is pleasant to
talk of the glories of Brian the Brave (though
the days of that hero are o'er), to sing of
Kathleen Mavourneen (who perhaps died in
the ditch in '48), but this is not the time.
The men of our kith and kin are in im-
mediate danger, and they require immediate
assistance. It may be too late a month

hence. Where now are our leaders, who
assemble at election times on the strength of
their nationality to demand honors. Let
them come forward, for they are required;
now or never. In speaking thus we speak
to all Canada, not to Montreal alone. Let us
sincerely advise them without delay to form
branches of the Land League; and let politics
intervene, it is not a political question.
There is a branch of the League established
in Montreal already, and if those who hold
aloof like not its complexion let them join
and change it according to their good
pleasure, although it is not so much leaders
it lacks as means. If those who arrogate to
themselves leadership do not lead it is neces-
sary others should. We warn those gentle-
men that the people are observing their con-
duct narrowly, and that on their action in this
crisis will depend their popularity. But to
the people who have no pretensions, we say
let them join the Land League, and at once,
and set a good example to the Irishmen of
Canada.

PROSECUTION OF THE LAND LEAGUE
CHIEFS.

It would seem as if the English Govern-
ment are undecided as to whether they shall
prosecute the leaders of the Land League or
let them alone. Since the present adminis-
tration came into power it was composed of
two elements, the Whig section under the
lead of the Marquis of Hartington and
Earl Granville, and the Radical, which
recognizes Gladstone and Bright as its chiefs.
It is not only on Eastern affairs the Cabinet
are divided, but there is an evident differ-
ence of opinion between the two sections as
to the treatment Ireland should receive at the
hands of the Government. If Gladstone,
Bright, Fawcett and Forster had their way,
the impression is that they would introduce
radically healing measures for the good
of Ireland, and that the land question would
be settled to the contentment at least of the op-
pressed; as for the landlords there is no
satisfying them, except their interests are not
touched in the slightest degree. "Hands
off" is their cry, "we are the owners of the
soil by right of conquest; we shall do with it
precisely as we please." The Whig section
is composed of landlords altogether, and who
knows if they consented to the demand of
the Irish leaders but that the agitation would
extend to England. Nor are their fears ill-
founded, for though the English tenantry are
a patient, drudging, servile class, American
competition may impel even Hodge to clamor
for a change in the system which keeps him
as he is, a serf on the soil which he cultivates
for the benefit of the great lords. It may
therefore be safely inferred that the landlords
of the three kingdoms are bringing immense
pressure to bear upon the Government in their
interests, and that the Whig section is only
too willing to stand by its own order, while
the Radical is anxious to see justice done for
the sake of peace if not of justice per se. This
clashing of opinion would explain the extra-
ordinary cablegrams we receive from day to
day, one set telling us the Irish leaders will
be proceeded against with vigor, the other
that the Government has abandoned the pro-
secution. Or it may be that the Govern-
ment hesitates before persecuting or prose-
cuting the leaders of a united nation. It is
no longer a faction which demands the settle-
ment of the land question, nor "an ignorant
and besotted peasantry," for we hear of
boards of guardians, commissioners, city cor-
porations, endorsing the views of Parnell.
We hear of a nation placing itself at his
back. There are exceptions, but they are
not numerous, and for one prelate or priest
discountenancing the national idea there are
ten in favor of it. The Bishop of Ossory
goes so far as to say that not only should the
tenants be protected but that restitution
should be made them for the frauds of the
past twenty years. It would surely be mad-
ness to prosecute the leaders of such forces,
of such intelligence, of such unanimity.

Perhaps Mr. Gladstone is copying a page
of history. Perhaps he is drafting a compre-
hensive land bill with the sanction of his
colleagues by which he will stand or fall, and
perhaps, having brought in his bill, he will
declare the Land League illegal, just as was
done to the Catholic Association fifty years
ago when emancipation was granted. But
whatever the right honorable gentleman is
doing it is plain that the Irish people intend
persevering in their just demands, even if the
leaders are prosecuted and found guilty,
which is altogether improbable. There is
the stamp of resolution about the League
which no similar movement in Ireland ever
bore before. They are bound to advance
come weal come woe, and the power of land-
lordism will collapse before them as utterly
as a piece of tissue paper before the blaze of
an ardent fire. Nothing can save the land-
lords except disunion among the people, and
that disunion it is which at this moment is
so eagerly, so anxiously prayed for by land-
lords and landladies and their sympathizers,
from the Queen on her throne down to the
poor ballif who lives on the oppression of
the poor. It is consoling to those who would
see Ireland happy and prosperous that this
longed-for disunion seems to be looming
further off each day. The Irish people have
never in their history, or at least since the
English ascendancy began, been so united as
they are at present. It is true that there are
Nationalists, and Land Leaguers, and, per-
haps, Moderates, who would be satisfied with
a compromise, but they are all unanimous in
their demands for a change. The almost un-
paralleled demonstration in the city of Cork
is the best proof of our statement. In the
capital of the South every man, from the
Mayor down to the poorest laborer, turned
out to honor Parnell, and as Parnell repre-
sents the advanced national idea, and as Cork
is the most representative city in Ireland, it
must be admitted that the Irish people are

both united and unanimous. It will there-
fore be hard for a Government calling itself
Liberal to prosecute the acknowledged
leader of a nation. Speaking of Parnell and
his objects, the correspondent of the hostile
New York Herald says:—"The greatest
achievement of all, however, is the dainty
and respectful manner in which he has been
treated by the Government. There has
been an evident desire to conciliate the
agitator, and no effort has been spared by
Mr. Forster to get the Cabinet into his good
graces. From the Government organ, the
Daily News, Mr. Parnell has received the
same kid glove treatment, and doubtless
many have judged from his grave demeanor
during the session that he was conciliated,
and that he would become a nice, quiet,
mediocre M. P. But alas! they knew not
the man. Firm, unbending, unscrupulous
and violent as ever, he laid down the same
old programme at Ennis yesterday, and for
my part I have no doubt he will continue to
lay it down till the end. Such deference
paid to their leader gave him increased im-
portance among his followers, and made
him more than ever popular with the people,
so that to-day he returns to Ireland stronger
than ever. Another of Mr. Parnell's aims
was to disgust every Englishman with him-
self and his countrymen. In this he has
eminently succeeded, and the sentiment is
not infrequently to 'let the beggars go and
govern themselves and be hanged to them.'
The great aim, however, was to impoverish
the landlords, and in this too he has been
successful. The landlords of Ireland are
virtually bankrupt. Those who depend
upon Irish rents are living upon borrowed
money, and another year of non-payment
would drive thousands from the country, as
it last year drove hundreds. The longer a
settlement is postponed the heavier will be
the reckoning. Who can say that Mr. Par-
nell has agitated in vain? "Let the beggars
go and govern themselves and be hanged to
them." That is exactly what the
beggars are clamoring for, and it seems to us
they are in a fair way to attain their object at
long and at last.

SPREAD OF AMERICAN IDEAS.

One hundred years ago the American colo-
nies were on the down grade to independence,
and although the thinkers of civilized Europe
watched the struggle with interest, they
were not in a position to realize the exact
meaning of the contest with England, for the
reason that they could not see into the future,
and were not aware of the approach of steam
and fast travel. They merely saw a new
nation springing up in a new continent, ex-
perimenting in a government of the people,
for the people, and by the people, but a good
many of them doubted of its ultimate success.
The experiment of a free democratic republic,
established on the basis of universal suffrage,
had never before been given a fair trial, and
even after independence was won and the
federal republic fairly established, there were
men who predicted its early collapse and its
being superseded by a monarchy. A good
many Americans were themselves of the same
opinion, and George Washington received the
offer of a kingly crown which he refused in a
spirit different from that of Caesar. It was
the vast influence wielded by such men as
Jefferson and Franklin that vanquished the
monarchical idea, sincere republicans that they
were, but once the republic became an ac-
cepted fact, it was loyally supported by the
great majority of the people. It is possible
that if the country did not prosper the timid
and wavering would have clamored for a
monarchy, but it did prosper to a marvellous
extent, and grew in strength and vigor until
1860, when it received its first rude shock.
The question then asked in Europe and
America was, "can the republic stand a great
civil war?" Some said yes, and some said no,
perhaps, according to their wishes, and the
eyes had it. The only real danger that
threatened what may be considered the hope
of mankind is now over, and the republic is
advancing with rapid strides to a population
of one hundred millions and a moral influence
over the world little dreamed of a century
ago. Among the oracular sayings of the great
Napoleon was one that "in fifty years hence
Europe would be either Cossack or republic-
an." If he had said instead that in a hun-
dred years hence Europe would be either
Cossack or American, he would have been
nearer the truth. American ideas are al-
ready beginning to prevail on the European
continent, but in twenty years more American
influence will be a power, and naturally so,
The Americans are now a distinct people;
they are a race, so to speak, made up of all
the European races, altogether different from
the English, with whom they have nothing in
common but their language. The Iazzaroni
of Sicily and the Cossack of St. Petersburg
can tell an American the moment they set
eyes upon him. They approach the French
in appearance more than they do any other
people, for the reason perhaps that the Celtic
blood preponderates in both, and it would not
be amazing if the French tongue should at
some distant day become the language of
the America, or if the Americans forced theirs
on the French.

It is no wonder that the Americans would
have a great moral influence on the popula-
tion of Western Europe. They receive the
oppressed from their shores, assimilate them
and convert the most pronounced monarchist
not only into an American citizen but into a
sound republican in ten years. The German
goes to Brazil, remains a German all his
life, and perhaps transmits his nationality to
his son, but after ten years in the States he is
a loyal American citizen, and proud to say so.
As for the Irishman, he is hardly landed when
he enters with enthusiasm into the customs
of the country, and votes the Democratic
ticket. He at last finds a home and freedom,

things that he reads in history once obtained
in Ireland. The refugee from Europe finds
in the States peace, plenty and freedom.
There is no religious test for office, no estab-
lished church, no privileged class, and the
words of the constitution ring joyously and
truly in his heart. "We hold these truths to
be self-evident—that all men were created
equal; that they are endowed by their creator
with certain inalienable rights, that among
them are life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-
piness." He knows that in Europe one man
can be born a king or an emperor and another
something so closely resembling a serf that
the difference is not worth quarrelling about.
There are a hundred ways in which America
influences European ideas. They travel a
good deal, and, to do them justice, are not
backward in praising the great republic, and
lauding it above anything in all creation.
Tens of thousands of American newspapers
find their way across the Atlantic every week,
and they are eagerly read and digested. But
how many millions of letters are sent yearly
from immigrants to their friends in the old
countries, telling them how much their lot
has been changed for the better since their
arrival, and impressing upon their minds the
superiority of this continent as the poor man's
home. Something still more tangible than
letters are the millions upon millions of dol-
lars sent home, especially to Ireland, to enable
the landlord to receive his rack-rents, or to
bring their victim to a country where by a
few years industrious toil he can become his
own landlord. All these things tell and form
an American influence. Who can say what a
factor is the moral force of America in the
present sapping of European thrones. It was
the American revolution brought about the
French revolution, and the full effects of the
latter on the world are even now manifesting
themselves. It may come to pass by and
bye that Americans may exercise more than
moral influence. When her population
reaches 150,000,000 a hint from her to the
despots of Europe would not only stop their
little warlike games, but induce them to take
their hands off the throats of their suffering
subjects. Even now we have an enthusiastic
American in Ireland in the person of James
Redpath, denouncing oppression and landlordism
in haughty Yankee tones. It is no ex-
aggeration to say that American ideas are
every day becoming more potent factors in
Irish politics. "We helped to save you from
starving," says Redpath, and now we want to
see how these famines are bred in such a land
as this. We sent the money and food to you
and not to your landlords. If you are men
of spirit you will keep the harvests for your-
selves and children."

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The New York Herald assumed an anti-
Irish attitude last year, and did its best—
without success—to stem the tide of public
charity flowing towards Ireland from Ameri-
cans. When it saw the mistake it had
made—for the very existence of the Herald
depends upon its floating on the waves of the
public opinion of the day—it trimmed its
sails and opened its own columns to subscrip-
tions on behalf of the Irish sufferers, the
proprietor himself donating the large sum of one
hundred thousand dollars. We need hardly
say that this fit of sudden generosity deceived
no one except some very superficial people in
Ireland. The Herald of that time was warm
in its praises of the Freeman's Journal, and of
the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland
who opposed Parnell and other Irish patriots.
It was said at the time by intelligent Ameri-
cans that the English landlords subscribed
the \$100,000 for the Herald, anything to kill
the national movement, but that is scarcely
probable. It is certain, however, that since
then the expenses of the Herald have been cut
down, and the wages of the employees re-
duced, with a view to compensate Mr. Ben-
nett for the donation which answered the
purpose of a colossal advertisement for the
New York Herald. We understand, however,
that the thing did not pay. The Irish of New
York and vicinity, who were the chief readers
of the Herald, have given it up, and its cir-
culation has fallen from ninety to fifty-five
thousand, with a corresponding decline in its
advertising patronage. The Dublin Freeman's
Journal, too, has become more patriotic and
Parnellite, and now fiercely denounces its
quondam friend and brother-in-arms as a vain
braggart and distorter of the truth. The
Herald has grown desperate, and in order to
recover the circulation it has lost through the
defection of one class, strives to pander to
the worst prejudices of another, which is the
fanatic Protestant element. So that in
fact not only has the Herald become anti-
Irish, but it has thrown off the mask and be-
come anti-Catholic as well, as the following
extract from its editorial columns of the 24th
of October will show:—

For when a Catholic Irishman, the leader
of an Irish Catholic party, announces and
boasts that he will decide political conflicts
in this neighborhood as suits his good
pleasure by means of the suffrage of thirty
thousand Irish Catholic voters upon whom he
can count, the people have an opportunity to
see just what sort of an institution the Catho-
lic Church is in politics, and to understand
what a farce it would be to pretend that free
government can continue where it is per-
mitted to turn its hand to politics, or, indeed,
to exist, for where it exists it will not leave
politics alone. This is a Protestant country
and the American people are a Protestant
people. They tolerate all religions, even
Mohammedanism; but there are some points
in all these tolerated religions to which they
object and will not permit, and the vice of the
Catholic Church, by which it has rotted out
the political institutions of all countries
where it exists—which has made it like a
flight of locusts everywhere—will be prop-
erly rebuked here when it fairly shows its
purpose.
This fierce diatribe has been called forth
the nomination of W. E. Grace for
Mayor of New York. According to the