

**The Pope in America.** A few months since an Italian ecclesiastic by the name of Satolli was sent from Rome to the United States. Quietly he came merely, so it was said, as a delegate from the Pope to arrange some little matters, such as the case of Dr. McGlynn, etc. He came and did his work, but he did not return, and now it transpires that his office is a permanent one. He has Papal warrant giving him full power and jurisdiction over the Church. In other words, he is Pope in the United States. This move has been a characteristic one. There was no flourish or trumpets, as that might have aroused suspicions and alarm and made others more vigilant. Few knew of it until it was done and the aims of Rome were secured. And now with a Pope at Washington, the influence of Rome will be brought to bear upon the National Government as never before, and the true friends of liberty will require to be more than ever watchful, that this liberty be, in its fullest exercise, maintained.

**The Pope's Jubilee.** There is one point in which the words that Christ spoke of Himself are true of the occupant of the Papal throne, and that is, he is not without honor, save in his own country. His jubilee as a bishop was celebrated at Rome on the 19th of February. Thirty thousand pilgrims from all parts of the world were present, among them some of the British nobility. Sixty thousand were gathered in vast St. Peter's, and on his appearance the lofty arches rang again with "long live the pope king."

"But"—says the correspondent of the *London Record*,—"no senator, no deputy, no representative Italian citizen, in any department of public life, attended the services. Other kings and emperors may send presents to the Pontiff, Italy's king sends nothing, other governments may send representatives, Italy's government chooses to be unrepresented, the citizens of other nations may come with their hands full of gifts, Italy's sons present nothing. While even the Peter's pence sent from England amounted to £48,000, Italy's contribution does not reach one sixth of that amount. The reason for this is not that Italy lacks in respect for the Pope as a man, or that she is not Catholic as to her religion, but, as the head of a system, against the plottings and encroachments of which she has continually to be on her guard, she must abstain from acknowledging him."

The plottings and encroachments of that system are as constant and insidious in Canada as in Italy. Everywhere it seeks to get control; of schools, of governments, of power. O that all our people were as wise, as patriotic, as vigilant, as independent, regarding Papal claims to civil preferment, as are the people and government of King Humbert. May our country not require so many bitter lessons as Italy has had.

**Home Rule in Ireland.** Touches and moves all spheres of life. It seems strange to us to call meetings of Synod or Assembly to consider political affairs, but to many of the Protestants of Ireland "Home Rule" seems not merely a matter of policy but of civil and religious liberty. To many of them Home rule in Ireland means Rome rule. They dread the power and ascendancy of the Romish hierarchy, and are using their utmost efforts to prevent its becoming law. A meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, was held on the 15th of March, in Belfast, to consider and pronounce upon the bill. The Assembly was one of the largest in the history of the church, some 750 members being present, and resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the measure in the strongest terms, and amid excitement unparalleled in the history of that body. Whatever the issue of the conflict, it is a blessed fact, that, amid all the strife and unrest, anxiety, and doubt, and fear, God reigns, and that the world is subject to that blessed "Home Rule" our Father's wise and loving will.

**Horrors in Africa.** One of the Free Church missionaries in Central Africa, writes that in November last a band of Angoni, one of the native tribes, set out on a hunting expedition, such as is common in Africa, to capture women to sell as slaves. In the night they stealthily surrounded the pretty, happy, Wakonde village of Kayume, which lies on the Lake shore, half hidden in banana groves. Each warrior took up his position at the door of a hut and ordered the inmates to come out. Every man and boy was speared as he rushed out, and the women were caught and bound with a bark rope. In the morning there was not a living Wakonde man or boy in the village, and three hundred women and girls were tied and crowded together like so many frightened sheep, while the captors feasted all day on the food and beer of the villagers.

Early in the day the news reached Karonga's, the trading station of the African Lakes Company, some ten miles distant. Two, of the three white men stationed there, started with about 100 natives to rescue the women. Reaching the village they opened fire on the Angoni. When the latter saw that they could not carry off their booty and captives, they began at once to spear the crowd of helpless creatures. "Then ensued a horrible scene—women screaming, women wrestling for life with armed savages, women and girls writhing in blood on the ground." The rescue party advanced, there was a sharp, short fight, and two hundred women were saved.

If there is one dark land whence the Macedonian cry comes more loudly than another, it is Africa, for in addition to the heathenism, is the horrible slave traffic, which for long has wrought such suffering, desolation, and death.