

history of evictions in Ireland within recent years. Short of an actual armed encounter where each party sought the life of their opponents, a more desperate scene could not be imagined than that which took place at the house of Edward Byrne, where a determined garrison of two men and three women repeatedly repulsed the attacks of the emergency men armed with crowbars and batons, and only gave in when overpowered by numbers and the terrible odds against them. The door was forced, but the invaders were received with bucketfuls of hot water dashed in their faces by women. Several emergency men and police were scalded. The bailiff, led by Captain Hamilton, endeavoured to force back the defenders, but they were several times repulsed. A violent struggle occurred at the door, the emergency men using their crowbars, and the inmates defending themselves with sticks. Two emergency men were injured in the *melee*, one of them seriously. Byrne, the tenant, was also seriously wounded by a blow on the head from a crowbar, and his clothes were covered with blood. He received medical treatment before being taken away with the other defenders.

**WICKLOW.**—The eviction of Hugh Carey of Ahowle on the estate of Mrs. Gardiner, Cianmore Castle, took place on July 22 under circumstances of the most distressing character. The tenant, himself advanced in years, was the mainstay of two aged sisters, one of whom is an imbecile. The eviction was carried out by the sub-Sheriff, Mr. Davidson of Bray, and the agent, Mr. Syngé. When it became known that the tenant was evicted Canon Dillon, Rev. F. McInerney, C.C.; Father O'Brien, C.C.; Joseph McCarroll, Peter O'Brien, Christopher Murray, Garrett Byrne, etc., drove to the scene. Large crowds had by this time assembled. A meeting was held and speeches were delivered by Joseph McCarroll, Peter O'Brien, M. Cooney, C. Murray, Garrett Byrne, etc., denouncing landlordism and expressing the deepest sympathy for the evicted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hutton, a Protestant neighbour of Mr. Carey, for offering a house and shelter to the victims, was passed with acclamation.

### EDUCATIONAL PETITION.

THE following petition from the Catholics of Wellington is about to be presented to both Houses of Parliament:—

"That Catholics are required by their faith to hold and do reasonably and conscientiously hold that their children should be taught in school religion and morality along with secular knowledge;

"That, consequently, the present purely secular system of education, as established under the Education Act of 1877, is utterly repugnant to their conscientious convictions;

"That, nevertheless, they are constrained to pay taxes for the support of a system of which they cannot avail themselves, except when and where the establishment and maintenance of a Catholic school are a sheer impossibility;

"That, while they are compelled to contribute to maintain a system of State Education from which they derive no adequate advantage, they receive no State aid for the highly-organised and most efficient schools which they approve, and which they have erected and maintain throughout the Colony at great cost and sacrifice, affording thereby a sound education with careful moral training to thousands of children, and thus practically saving annually for the State many thousands of pounds;

"That, accordingly, they feel naturally and reasonably aggrieved at such unfair treatment, not to say galling injustice;

"That they are of opinion that this grievance would be effectually redressed, and the finances of the Colony greatly relieved, by State grants in aid to denominational schools for secular knowledge only, up to the required standard under Government inspection;

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully pray Your Honourable House to take the premises into consideration with the view of affording such relief as in your wisdom may seem fit."

### IRISH AND ENGLISH AMERICANS.

THE *American* of July 30, in the following paragraph, shows the different courses adopted in America by Irish and English emigrants. As matters have gone for years past, there must be a large body of Englishmen residing in America. Some of the English newspapers have referred to this fact with the hope that American politicians would find it at least as necessary to conciliate the British as the Irish vote. This ignores the peculiarities of this British immigration. When an Englishman comes to America, he either gives up his interest in his native country, or he does not become naturalised at all. It is estimated that there are forty thousand English and Scotch residents of Massachusetts who never have declared their intentions of becoming American citizens, and a movement is on foot to naturalise them in the lump, so that they may retaliate upon the Irish for such treatment as they received in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee in Faneuil Hall. Similarly New York swarms with this kind of British residents, and with unnaturalised Irish Protestants besides. The whole importing trade, as it is called, is mainly in their hands; that is, they are commission agents for British and Scotch houses, and their advertising patronage supports the Free-trade newspapers, just as their subscriptions uphold the Free-trade clubs. They do not assume the responsibility of American citizenship, because they generally have no intention of making this country their home. Like the Chinese, the Hungarians, and the Italians, they come to make some money and take it home with them. They strike no root in America, and have no sympathy with American ideas, although they indulge in very tall talk about their American experiences when they go back to the Old Country. The Irish emigrants generally are very different from this. They throw themselves into our political life with the energy of natural politicians. They evince their entire competency to manage their own country under Home Rule, by managing the land of their adoption

to an extent fully proportional to their numbers and their wealth. And with this they combine a vivid and unselfish interest in the welfare of their native land, which Americans grumble at and respect at the same time. It is this which makes the Irish in America outweigh even more than they outnumber the British immigrants. And many of the latter are heartily in sympathy with the Irish people on all Irish questions. We never have heard more fervent condemnation of England's Irish policy than from English and Scotch residents in America. Their removal to surroundings where the parish prejudices of home are not in the atmosphere, enables them to appreciate the infamy of keeping a people starving and dependent upon the alms of the world.

### WAITAHUNA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

At the last meeting of the Waitahuna Farmers' Club the fee of membership was reduced from 10s to 7s 6d on the motion of Mr. Garden, with a view to increasing their numbers. The date of the annual show was also fixed for the 19th December—Messrs. M'Corkindale, Auld, Garden, Watson, Ryan, Tucker, Corry, M' Ara, and Craig to collect subscriptions.

Quite a sensation was experienced here on the 4th inst., as the great London Circus passed through on its way to Lawrence, the band playing the liveliest of tunes, and the Shetland ponies being a source of unmixed delight to the juveniles. A great many went from here to view the wonders, and the Chinamen, who were there in great numbers, seemed, to judge by their physiognomies, to enjoy the various feats immensely.

The Havelock commonage is still agitating the public mind. The old trustees will not resign office though new ones have been nominated; neither will they give an account of their stewardship or in any way comply with the terms of the Act. The position of affairs is most exasperating, and the good people of Waitahuna are therefore much exercised in mind as to the best mode of dealing with men so perverse that they can neither be led nor driven, so that it appears nothing is left for them but to petition the Governor to redress the grievance.

### JOINING HANDS.

(United Ireland, August 27.)

GREAT and memorable as have been the popular gatherings at the Dublin Rotunda, it must be owned that the vast demonstration of Tuesday evening last eclipsed them all in point of numbers and spirit. It was literally overwhelming, for those who were enabled to force their way into the rooms an hour before the proceedings began were compelled to endure a crushing and a stewing which put the physical endurance of the strongest to the proof. The occasion was one which must be described as forming an historical landmark. Side by side with popular leaders on the Irish side stood a number of English Liberal members of Parliament—a fraction only of those who have thrown themselves heart and soul into the Irish movement—to denounce the infamy of the Government in "proclaiming" a crimeless country and a League whose objects are open and avowed and perfectly legitimate. So immense was the crush that the doors of the Round Room had to be closed in a very short time after they had been thrown open, and the Concert Room and Pillar Room became speedily filled; all the while there were many thousands outside who, though hopeless of gaining admission, held on with the idea of getting a look at the English visitors. These gentlemen—Messrs. Jacob Bright, Haldane, Cobb, and Fenwick, M.P.'s—arrived by the afternoon mail steamer, and were received by the Lord Mayor and several other popular chiefs. Their arrival at the Rotunda was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering, again and again renewed as they passed through the building and struggled to their places on the platform. The Lord Mayor presided at the Round Room meeting, and Mr. H. J. Gill, M.P., and Alderman Winstanley were the respective chairmen at the two overflow meetings. Rev. Professor Galbraith, the vicar of Dentatus of the Home Rule movement, proposed the main resolution of the demonstration, and it was seconded by an Irish landlord, Mr. Vincent Scully. It was supported by Messrs. Bright, Cobb, Haldane, Fenwick, John Dillon, and William O'Brien, M.P.'s. The English speakers impressed everyone by the stolid earnestness of their logic and their manner, and they seemed to be powerfully impressed by the astounding enthusiasm of their reception. The whole circumstances and the whole tone and tenor of the speeches at the meeting invested it with the character of a grand international ceremony—the solemn ratification of a compact, for the first time in all history, between the English people and the Irish. The two democracies, in their struggle against class rule, have now fused.

This appearance of English Liberal Parliamentarians at the Rotunda shows an earnestness and a business-like promptitude on the part of our English allies in their political action which give them a strong individuality of their own. It followed immediately on the heels of a circular convening a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament to consider the "proclamation" of the League and adopt means for supporting the Irish party. It was, moreover, the earnest of a preceding announcement to the effect that fifty English Liberal M.P.'s had intimated their desire to join the Irish National League and throw themselves heart and soul into the struggle and cast down the challenge of free men to Balfour, King-Harman and Co.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."—"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

General Ferron, the new French Minister of War is an expert violin player.