

Dublin Notes.

(From contemporaries.)

SIR WILLIAM MANNING, Mayor of Sydney, has arrived in Dublin with his daughter, Miss Manning. They called upon the Lord Mayor of Dublin, with whom they visited the Military Tournament at Ballsbridge, where they were received by Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, Commander of the forces in Ireland, who had known Sir William Manning in Australia. Sir William and his daughter are much pleased with their visit to Ireland.

It is to be hoped that the new Celtic Magazine, which is to be edited by Dr Kuno Meyer, of University College, Liverpool, will have many contributors and readers amongst lovers of the old tongue in Ireland. There is no more enthusiastic promoter of Celtic philology than the editor, and it would assuredly be deplorable if Irish scholars in "the old land" did not enter into rivalry with his German compatriots in elucidating their mother tongue and laying its beauties before the literary world.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant recently paid a visit to the celebrated monastery at Mount Melleray, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, where he received a warm reception. At the guest house he was met by the Lord Abbot (Bight Rev Carthage Delany), who accorded his Excellency a respectful welcome. After tea he made an inspection of the entire institution, including the college, where he was received by the president, Father Ignatius. He left next morning highly pleased with his visit to the famous Cistercian Abbey.

"How many of our readers," says the *Cavan Anglo-Celt*, "would imagine that an apple-cart owned by a fruiterer in Cavan—Frank Fitzpatrick—is built over the four wheels of the carriage which conveyed the 'Immortal Dan O'Connell' to this town in 1826. That they are 'as good as new' speaks well for native workmanship, but that they should be let remain in such lowly service speaks badly for Irish curio seekers." It is somewhat a pity, says another journal, our contemporary did not go a little more fully into the history of these historic wheels, for the average connoisseur in such matters cannot easily imagine spokes and fellows lasting fourscore years, unless present day workmanship has sadly deteriorated.

A new Irish novel is announced by the Hon Emily Lawless, the authoress of "Hurriah." An introductory note which Miss Lawless writes is interesting, for the reason that it sums up Ireland as a subject for the novelist. "Maelcho," which is a sixteenth century romance, was begun as an adventure book pure and simple, but as it proceeded it grew grimmer and more lugubrious. "Ireland in this respect," says Miss Lawless, "is a very misleading individual to follow. You imagine that you are hand in hand with an inconsequent but at any rate a very lively companion, and having gone some little way under this delusion, you find when you least expect it that you have linked yourself to a Sibyl or a Niobe."

The Redmondites are in jubilation over the resignation of the Government and the return of Mr Balfour. Well, their friends have now their opportunity. In speeches and writings the "Independent" party have been telling us for months that the Tories were the only people to do anything for Ireland. We shall now be glad to see what they and Mr Redmond can do between them. Their papers are full of snobbish attacks upon Mr Morley. He is alluded to as a "promoted tutor," as if it were a fact too utterly awful for the aristocracy of "independence" that anyone should occupy a public position except some brainless nobody with blue blood.

The Press Association says—The Ulster Convention League are publishing this (Tuesday June 25) morning an address "To the Unionists of Ulster." It is signed by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Londonderry, Lord Banfurley, Lord Arthur Hill, Mr Thomas Sinclair, Lord Templetown, and Mr Theo Andrews. It sets out that in view of the general election they desire to make a special appeal for support. They point to the result of the bye-elections as recent proofs of the value of their work, which they propose to continue, and an appeal for £10,000 is made to Ulster.

On Saturday, June 22, there was an influx of a large number of tourists to our green isle. Advices from Queenstown inform us that the number of American tourists to Europe this year is unprecedented. The staterooms of nearly every American liner leaving New York have been engaged up to the middle of July. It is expected that the number of Transatlantic passengers this year will equal, if not surpass, the famous year of the Paris Exposition. We do not know if the coming elections will interfere with the stream of English tourists to Ireland. Messrs Cook's experience is that it breaks up the English tourist season, but the relaxation of the political tension in the autumn will, we hope, make up for any temporary interruption.

The departure of Brother Swan from Dublin to take charge of the new college of the Christian Brothers at Bath is being availed of by his former pupils and friend to present him with a testimonial in recognition of his immense services to education during the forty years which he has laboured in the city. On Sunday, June 16, a meeting to further the project was held under the presidency of

the Lord Mayor, and a committee of influential gentlemen was appointed. A very large sum was subscribed at the meeting. Under Brother Swan's able direction the Christian Brothers' school, North Richmond-street, has long held a foremost place among the best schools in the country.

The *Belfast News-Letter* publishes in a prominent place a series of suggestions by Belfast Unionists for a new Irish Tory policy. These suggestions are six in number—(1) Abolition of the Vice-royalty; (2) A Royal residence in Ireland; (3) Purchase or Amalgamation of the Irish Railways; (4) The Establishment of a fully-equipped Naval Dockyard in Galway; (5) Permanent Settlement of the Land Question on the basis of a compulsory scheme, under which tenants would be forced to buy as well as landlords to sell; (6) All appointments under Government to be made by competitive examination. This programme is ambitious enough and barren enough at the same time. If the Tories are prepared to settle the land question on a compulsory basis we wish them joy of the task. It is to be noted, however, that in his election address Mr Balfour refuses to commit himself to any declaration of policy whatsoever.

Sir T. O. O'Brien, who in ten innings this season has made 487 runs, stands at present fifth in the list of averages. He is the only baronet among first-class cricketers, having succeeded a few months ago his uncle, the famous Sir Patrick. Sir Timothy, who is a Catholic and an Oxford man, first appeared in the Middlesex County Eleven in the summer of 1881, in the Middlesex v Gloucestershire match. He has since proved himself a very hard hitter. The following year he obtained three figures thrice for the Kensington Club, and a most brilliant innings of 113 for M.C.C. and Ground v South Wales. He played for Oxford University during 1884, his 92 for Oxford v the Australians helping much towards the defeat of the latter. He also played amongst his best, 119 for his County v Gloucestershire; 72 for M.C.C. and Ground v Australians; and 91 not out and 57 for Oxford v Lancashire. With an average of 53.5 for nine completed innings, Mr O'Brien headed the batting statistics of 1888, and had the same position the following year, with an average of 43.5 for seven innings. He is a capital field, and has been seen several times to great advantage as a wicket-keeper. He was born in Dublin in 1861.

Hon Edward Blake M.P., who is a Protestant, in the course of a recent speech in Edinburgh, paid a warm tribute to the Church in Ireland. Controverting certain of the statements and arguments the Tories advanced in opposition to Home Rule, he showed in particular that what Unionists were contending for was the maintenance of the religious ascendancy which Protestants had established even in districts where they were an obvious minority of the population. Taking the counties of Donegal, Waterford, Tipperary, Kerry, and Sligo, he affirmed, among other things, that whilst the aggregate population of these was in the proportion of 660,000 Catholics to 73,000, the aggregate grand juries of the five counties were composed of 114 Protestants and only two Catholics. He had told many an English audience that they would not stand for twenty-four hours in their counties the state of things they were now forcing upon the Irish people in their counties. When it was said that what the Irish Roman Catholic priests really wanted was an opportunity to endow and establish the Roman Catholic Church, he, as a Protestant, declared that there was no greater example in the history of the world of the capacity of a Church to stand without endowment, without establishment, as the Church of the poor, kept impoverished to assist the Church of the rich, than the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland and there were no people within his knowledge who were more tolerant, who were more disposed to ignore religious distinctions in secular affairs than the people who belonged to that Church in Ireland.

The carnivals are just now in progress throughout Ireland, and what the people cannot get by fair legislative action they intend to have by dint of personal exertion and healthy agitation. They are certainly helping, as much as any people could do, to bring over to their unfortunate country that long-looked-for wave of prosperity that is supposed to come with Home Rule. They intend that it shall precede Home Rule, as far as they are concerned, and, taking advantage of the present "Tourist Agitation," they are arranging their carnivals as best they can under most trying circumstances. The Imokilly and the Athlone carnivals are examples of what the people can do when only the bare scent of encouragement presents itself. The dormant taste for art has been aroused, and the consequence is that fairyland and scenic efforts are everywhere springing into reality, and a high pitch of attractiveness is everywhere a prominent feature. If those carnivals do nothing more than sharpen the latent spirit for national improvement, and prepare the youth for the national renaissance which must come, they will have done their best, for it cannot be expected that the pecuniary outcome is the sole and ultimate ambition of the struggling Irish populations of to-day, who are trying to demonstrate what they would and could do under the influence of a national legislature in their midst. Dr Croke and most of the Irish hierarchy have given these fetes their blessings and have wished them success, and there is not one genuine Irishman who has not in some way or other put his shoulder to the wheel and