

imperil the chastity of their wives and daughters and shake the whole framework of society. We do not expect from our politicians that high standard of morality that we look for in the clergy, but as we entrust them with legislation for the suppression of vice and the protection of virtue, we do expect that they should not be flagrant sinners, without sense of decency or shame.

When Mr. Charles Santley was in Australia we (*Freeman's Journal*) mentioned that he was received into the Church by the Very Rev. Vincent Grogan of the Passionists. Father Vincent himself will be with us in a few weeks, for we learn that he has left England in the s.s. Oroya, which is due here in the beginning of February. Father Vincent is the ex-Provincial of the Passionists in England, and he, we understand, comes at the request of the General of the Order in the capacity of visitor to the Australian Province. It is unlikely that Father Vincent will remain in Sydney, although every effort will doubtless be made to retain his services for the colonies.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, speaking on Saturday last at St. Mary's Cathedral Girls' School (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal* of December 27) made a promise which might fairly come under the head of Christmas-boxes. After commenting on the marked increase in the number of the pupils during the year, he stated that there had been a corresponding increase in the Catholic schools throughout the diocese of Sydney. His Eminence went on to say that during the past 10 years the increase had been at the rate of 1000 a year. His revered predecessor ten years ago announced that there were 4000 children in attendance at their religious schools; to-day the number was between 15,000 and 16,000, showing an increase of more than 1000 per year. He proceeded to observe that he was very happy to see that there was a great spirit of competition and rivalry among the religious schools, and among the devoted teachers none were more conspicuous for their successful work than the Sisters of Charity. During the coming year a number of special prizes, amounting in value to something like £120 to £150, were to be offered for competition among the primary schools. The competition would be open to all their religious schools, and the Cardinal expressed himself as having no doubt that this step would serve to encourage a spirit of work among all the children attending their schools, besides tending to increase the popularity of the schools themselves.

"Tapley," writing in the *Advocate* of December 20 in reference to the contrast that exists between Protestant and Catholic missionaries, speaks as follows:—"When the French Admiral was here last week in the *Dubouidien* he had the same story to tell of these things. He had been amongst the islands, and seen with his own eyes the intriguing spirit amongst these Presbyterian brethren. They are all on fire for their 'rights,' and they fill Christendom with their clamour and the assertions of their 'claims.' They are loud in the proclamation of the half-million of money they have spent on the islands; but when asked how they have spent it, it is plain that it has gone, if it has gone at all, in securing their 'establishment,' though not in bringing souls to Jesus. In that they have almost utterly failed. In fact, they have done worse than merely failed; for, while they have a few natives who are fervent in religion, they have inspired the great mass with the notion that Christianity, as seen in its results, is a religion of thorough selfishness. There is no phase of the great failure known as Protestantism that fails so utterly as in its missions."

At a meeting of the Irish National League held at Sydney to consider the cablegram, "The cause is saved. The party flies on Australia, and stands firm: Justin McCarthy, chairman: Deasy and Emond, Whips," the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting declines to take any steps in regard to the Irish leadership at the present time, but is of opinion that any such steps should be dealt with by a convention of the Australian leagues, and the President should, with a view to this effect, communicate with the branches in the other colonies."

The death is announced of James Emond, of Ballarat, notable as the pioneer gold-digger of Victoria. Emond, on returning in 1851 from a trip to California, prospected and discovered gold at Clunes, having detected a likeness between the natural features of that locality to those of the American gold-fields. He has, nevertheless, died a poor man at the age of 68. He was a native of Ireland and a member of the Catholic Church.—*R.I.P.*

We have this week to regret the death of two good friends of ours, both estimable colonists and worthy men. They were, respectively, Constable Barry, of Wairoa, and Mr. Timothy Geaney, of Pleasant Point, and, as a strange coincidence, each came to his end in the same lamentable manner, that is by drowning. Constable Barry had gone on a fishing expedition, and, on his return in the evening, the boat was capsized while crossing the bar. He sank and nothing afterwards was seen of him. Mr. Geaney was attempting to cross the Tengawai river in a buggy, which was upset, taking him down with it. In each case a valuable life has been sacrificed, and a man has perished whose loss will long be felt.—*R.I.P.*

The Melbourne *Advocate* concludes as follows an article referring to the situation in Ireland:—"In what we have said we have not been able to set out the whole case as it presents itself. We certainly have not exaggerated the consequences threatened by Mr. Parnell's most culpable obstinacy, and yet have said enough, we hope, to convince any man to whom Ireland and the fortunes of her people are of first importance that prompt and decided action should be taken here in Australia to compel that discarded gentleman to quietly surrender the position which he is no longer worthy to fill. If he is not forced to do so, Ireland, in a short time, will present even a worse spectacle than that at which her sons abroad now grieve and blush; for there is only too much reason to fear that Irish politics will become infected with a spirit so unnatural to the

Irishman, and so baneful to his country's best interests, that for the evil so wrought there is no political boon that would be adequate compensation.

The *Wellington Evening Post* refers as follows to the appeal of Dr. Barnardo:—"A few days ago we protested against the impropriety committed by the agents of the Press Association in transmitting from London as an item of news a begging appeal from Dr. Barnardo on behalf of the professed charity connected with his name. We then remarked that there were hundreds probably of other charities equally deserving. For this remark we feel some apology is really due to other charities, for the information to hand in the papers by the last English mail renders it a matter of grave doubt whether Dr. Barnardo's charity deserves any support at all. The Home papers are full of notices of a law case in which Dr. Barnardo figures as defendant. The case is stated to be the third of its kind brought against him. . . . Commenting on this case the *London Weekly Dispatch* of 9th November remarks:—"It is scandalous that Dr. Barnardo should be permitted to waste the subscriptions of charitable people in prolonging his vexatious controversy with Mrs. M'Hugh. . . . And notwithstanding that the Queen's Bench has ruled in her favour, Mrs. M'Hugh has not yet got back her child. Why? Because Barnardo, being able to spend in litigation the money he gets for feeding and housing desolate waifs, is rich enough to appeal and drag Mrs. M'Hugh to a higher court." In the face of remarks of such a nature from the Court of Queen's Bench and by the press, the charitably-disposed people of this colony have good reason to complain that the Press Association should have gone out of its way to transmit Dr. Barnardo's appeal for subscriptions from New Zealand. It is quite probable that the disclosures and remarks made at Home have checked the usual flow of subscriptions there, and it was desired to get what was possible from the Australasian colonies before the facts became known in them. The Press Association owes it to itself and its subscribers to ascertain the circumstances under which the extraordinary appeal was transmitted as an item of news."

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THEY have rewarded murderer Delany, by the way. At last the bargain that was struck in Maryborough Gaol has been carried out, and the Invincible goes free. He was not much service to the *Forger*, but Mr. Balfour probably thought that it would not do to discourage the honourable profession of informer in Ireland, and so, bad as it looks, the door of Delany's cell is opened, and he goes away with his pockets filled with the rewards of the Coercionist Government. It is a disgraceful incident, and puts the seal to the proof of the participation of the Government in the foul conspiracy behind the *Forger*.

Mr. Edwin De Lisle has fallen on evil days and evil tongues. His services to the Catholic cause have never been properly appreciated, we fear; and now he is being repudiated as only a sham of a Tory. Even his own friends, we learn from the *Daily News*, are turning against him, and he will be poor Mr. De Lisle indeed—poor in spirit at all events—if he clings to his seat in spite of the last kick which he has just received from the Licensed Victuallers, who are now also repudiating him, and this after giving him a banquet. What has caused "the trade" to renege of its hospitality appears to have been his unfortunate defence of his attitude on the Local Taxation Bill. He said the Bill would not have affected the consumption of liquor, inasmuch as clubs would have been opened. To this no objection was taken, and, reassured by what the *Brewing Trade Review* calls "the meaningless cheers of the Loughborough licensed victuallers," he went on to say that the trade had no claim upon the public, although he admitted there was a claim on somebody. It is perceived, of course, that the "somebody" must be the publicans who remain. These views, we learn, were repudiated by subsequent speakers; but says the organ above named, "the mistake was in having anything to say to Mr. De Lisle at all. He has been tried and found wanting. He should be turned out neck and crop." Again, "Better to have in Parliament an out-and-out Radical who is an honest opponent than a weak-kneed Conservative who will sacrifice his party rather than his personal whims."

The week (ending November 15), has been made memorable by the revelation of the atrocities perpetrated by the Stanley Expedition. A dispute between the officers has led to recriminations in which the most horrible allegations are made. One of the commanders has been charged with buying a young girl for six pocket-handkerchiefs in order to test the cannibalism of the natives. It is alleged that he took sketches of the several stages of the murder and cooking of the child. The person against whom this is alleged is, we are sorry to say, a Dublin man. Major Barttelot is charged with the most fiendish cruelty, and it is a title of the allegations is true, the face of a European in "Darkest Africa" will for a long time have but the most evil associations. If this is advancing civilisation, we say, in heaven's name leave the Africans to their heathenism and barbarism. In one belief, the Stanley expedition ought to have confirmed those whom it touched—namely, in the existence of a demon. The devil of the African's terrors will in the future, we fear, wear a white face.

Mr. Gladstone on his journey to Hawarden on Thursday, November 6, stopped at Carlisle to receive addresses and made a short speech in which he briefly summed up once more the case against Coercion and the case for a Disunion. Coercion is maintained in Ireland, though it makes the people detest the law, though it is dishonourable to England before the civilised world, though it is weakening to the Empire, though it is a spendthrift system, though it is inconvivial. It is maintained in spite of the expressed opinion of Scotland, of Wales, of Ireland, and against the manifest present opinion of Eng-