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ILORS,
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AGAINS IN
ers and Suits,
DER.
atings, Worsteds, Broad-
it to their advantage to
are giving the best value
LEOD & CO.,
above Apothecaries Hall Corner.
E & CO.
nificent Stock of
er Goods.
ies, Gloves, Hosiery, Rib-
Goods, Millinery, &c.
aver, Nap & Mantle Cloths,
re offered.
VERCOATS, ULSTERS,
VESTS. No better
he City.
, Kid Mitts and Gloves,
and Retail.
cPHEE & CO.
nov. 8, 1y
ROGERS.
STOVES
AND
HARDWARE,
REDUCED PRICES THE
for coal, the best stove made;
Stewart Range, do.; Sultana
Moon Base Burner;
Waterloo and Niagara Stoves;
dhouses; Stoves for all
at cost.
STORE,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
NEW TEA.
CHESTS
Valencia Raisins.
THE BOX.
R ORDERS!
T NEW TEA,
Warranted),
ion. Very low by the Half-chest.
and WARRANTED.
EER & GOFF.
CAP
E STORE.
TREET,
Padlock.
UESTIS,
nts, Oils, Varnishes, Table and
American Kerosene Oil.
their advantage to call and buy what they
ods and give prices.
R. B. HUESTIS.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1882. VOL. XII—NO. 6.

THE HERALD.

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER, 1882.

3rd Quarter 2nd day, 16h. 44m., a. m., E., (below horizon.)
New Moon 16th day, 11h. 23m., a. m., S. E.
1st Quarter 17th day, 6h. 27m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 24th day, 10h. 29m., a. m., N. W. (below horizon.)

Nov.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	aft'n	morn	aft'n
1	Friday	7 29	4 10	11 19	11 50	2 48
2	Satur.	30	10	morn	aft. 15	3 49
3	Sunday	31	9	1 10	2 37	4 44
4	Monday	32	9	2 10	3	5 44
5	Tuesday	33	9	3 19	3 24	6 31
6	Wed.	34	8	4 19	3 54	7 46
7	Thur.	35	8	5 21	4 20	8 35
8	Friday	36	8	6 23	5	9 20
9	Satur.	37	8	7 23	5 48	10 1
10	Sunday	38	8	7 17	6 34	10 41
11	Monday	39	8	8 19	7 23	11 23
12	Tuesday	40	8	8 54	8 36	morn
13	Wed.	41	8	9 34	9 54	0 2
14	Thur.	42	9	10 9	8 54	0 42
15	Friday	43	9	10 42	10 4	1 21
16	Satur.	44	9	11 9	11 19	2 9
17	Sunday	44	10	11 30	morn	2 39
18	Monday	45	10	aft. 7	0 32	4 5
19	Tuesday	45	10	0 30	1 43	5 28
20	Wed.	46	10	1 16	2 39	6 42
21	Thur.	46	11	1 58	4 12	7 50
22	Friday	47	12	2 46	5 21	8 51
23	Satur.	47	13	3 45	6 26	9 41
24	Sunday	48	13	4 47	7 22	10 25
25	Monday	48	14	5 50	8 10	11 8
26	Tuesday	48	15	6 57	8 54	11 45
27	Wed.	49	15	8 1	9 32	aft. 20
28	Thur.	49	16	9 5	9 52	0 55
29	Friday	49	17	10 5	10 17	1 31
30	Satur.	49	18	11 6	10 47	2 19
31	Sunday	49	18	12 6	11 4	2 50

GEO. P. TANTON,
Practical Photographer
(Established 1849,)
With an Experience of over 30 years
PICTURES WELL TRIED AND PROVED GENUINE.
Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK done in the Late-t Styles.
Give us a call. Old Stand,—
78 Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Nov. 8, 1882.

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Physician & Surgeon,
KENT STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
Patients attended to at all hours. no 15

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. no8

P. H. TRAINOR,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER, &c.,
Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Constantly on hand, a choice lot of Paper Hangings, Borders, &c.
Also, Mixed Paints, ready for use, of various colors, and in quantities to suit purchasers. nov8 3m

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,
No 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

A. J. MURPHY,
98 QUEEN STREET,
IS NOW MAKING
Overcoats and Fall Suits
From Choice Tweeds and Worsteds,
AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Nov. 8, 1882—6w

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House and Sign Painter,
DORCHESTER STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Whitewashing, Tinting & Papering.
All work done with neatness and despatch and at moderate rates. nov8 3m

EXHIBITION
At the New Drug Store.
For the Next Three Months,
WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN
Christmas Goods!
CONSISTING OF
Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkinson's, Hoyt's German Cologne, Handsome Hair Brushes, Razor Strops and Shaving Mugs, Jewelry Trays, and other handsome Table Ornaments, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, which will be sold a cost during the Holidays, to clear out our immense stock.
Havana Cigars a specia ty.
Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.
FRASER & REDDIN,
Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

DR. CONROY
Has Removed his Office and Residence to
MUTCH'S BUILDING.
Lower Great George Street,
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

AT MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.
Stove Pipe, Stove Pipe,
ELBOWS,
Pans, Cans, Kettles.
Everything in the line at reasonable prices.
GEO. W. MILLNER.
Nov. 8, 1882—2m

GO TO L. E. PROWSE
For Dry Goods, Clothing, Fur Caps,
MEN'S FELT HATS, UNDERCLOTHING, BLANKETS, WINCEYS, ETC.
EVERYTHING MARKED LOW TO SUIT THE TIMES.
L. E. PROWSE,
74 QUEEN STREET.
Nov. 8, 1882—1 yr

Tobacco! Tobacco!
HOME MANUFACTURE,
MADE FROM
PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,
Wholesale and Retail.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
COYLE & McQUAID,
No. 59 Richmond St., Ch'town.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

STOVE PIPE!
Stove Pipe!!
STOVE PIPE & ELBOWS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
—AT THE—
CITY TIN STORE,
Upper Queen Street.
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Parties leaving their orders at my Store will have them promptly attended to.
L. W. HARRIS.
Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

C. B. WARREN
Has now on hand a Large and Well-Selected Stock of
HOME-MADE and IMPORTED
BOOTS & SHOES.
Our MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS are
Hand-Sided, Side-Lined,
Good Stock, and First-Class Work.
In Women's, Misses' and Children's,
A Large Variety, Nice Fitting, well made, and warranted equal to any in the market.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Felt Boots and Slippers, Overshoes, Rubbers and Moccasins.
The whole Lot to be Cleared out as soon as possible.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
—AT—
Stamper's Corner.
C. B. WARREN.
C'town, Nov. 8, 1882.

M. HENNESSY,
Furniture Dealer,
No. 35 Great George Street,
P. E. ISLAND.
Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.
Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country. ly nov8

AT
Harvie's Bookstore,
QUEEN STREET,
You will find the Cheapest
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Prayer Books, Hymn Books,
PENS, PENCILS,
Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards, Toys, &c., &c.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
48 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Nov. 8, 1882.

NEW
Acadia Coal Depot.
Peake's Wharf, No. 2.
PICTOU ROUND,
PICTOU NUT,
SYDNEY ROUND,
SYDNEY NUT.
A Large Supply of the Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.
Parties from the country will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere.
C. LYONS.
Nov. 8, 1882—tf

Charles McQuillen,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
POWNAL STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
The best of material and good workmanship guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. no 15 3m

Roman Intelligence.

The Holy Father has recommenced giving numerous audiences daily. The rear-guard of the Spanish pilgrimage was admitted to the presence of his Holiness lately. The persons who took part in the pilgrimage were mostly from the Saragossa diocese.

There is no truth whatever in the rumor, which seems to have gone the rounds of the English papers, that the Holy Father lately entrusted Mr. Errington, M. P., with an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking Her Majesty in cordial terms for the interest she has shown in the welfare of the Catholics throughout her dominions, and for the religious freedom which they enjoy under her government. Should Leo XIII. enter into direct communication with the Queen of England, it will no doubt be only through a duly accredited representative of suitable rank, and this can hardly take place until regular diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican are resumed.

On the 13th ult., His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam (Dr. MacEvilly), and the Bishop of Elphin (Dr. Gillooly), had the honor of a private audience with the Pope, on the 15th the Bishop of Down and Connor (Dr. Dorrian), and the Bishop of Achonry (Dr. MacCormack), were also received. Their Lordships were accompanied by Monsignor Kirby, Bishop of Lita, and Rector of the Irish College at Rome. Leo XIII. expressed his pleasure at the improved condition of Ireland, and assured their Lordships that he had always taken a most lively interest in the fortunes of a nation so constantly loyal to the Holy See in spite of extraordinary suffering. He trusted that the Government would grant the just demands of the Irish people. At the close of the audience, the Archbishop presented Peter Pence to the amount of £1,110 sterling, being £950 from the diocese of Tuam, and £160 from the dioceses of Killenora and Kilmacduagh; the Archbishop also presented £300 from the Bishop (Dr. Duggan), clergy and faithful of the diocese of Clonfert. The Bishop of Elphin presented £500; the Bishop of Down and Connor, £760; and the Bishop of Achonry £200, making the total amount presented by the Irish prelates, on these two occasions, £2,870 sterling.

The Law of Guarantees has served its purpose, and may now be cast aside like a soiled glove or anything else for which there is no longer use. When the soldiers of Italy first fraternised with the rascaldom of Rome, and before the violence offered to the Pontiff had become as now, a stale sacrilege, the worldly wise advisers of Victor Emanuel saw the need of quieting the scruples of the Catholic people by the assurance that the Pope was still a free Sovereign. There was ostentatious recognition that it was the right of Pope Pius to be styled and treated as a Sovereign; and, by consequence, the narrow territory still left to him was to be free forever from tax and toll, and to the palaces that were his were expressly secured that immunity from legal process and freedom from the intrusion of public or police officers which the comity of nations has always regarded as the most inalienable of the privileges of Kingship. Now, however, all that is changed, and the Italian Court of Appeal, assuming to itself the right to put its own construction upon a virtual treaty with the Catholic world, has decided, by the Law of Guarantees, that its jurisdiction extends within the walls of the Vatican. While the case of Signor Martinucci *vs.* the Maggiordomo of the Pope's houshold was still before the Court of First Instance, such a decision could only be in defiance and violation of the admitted principles of international law. But why should those who have swallowed the camel strain at the gnat? or why should those who have robbed him of his territories hesitate to deprive the Pope of the poor privileges to which they have pledged their faith. The fact that in the present case the point of dispute has been given in favor of the Maggiordomo is matter of the smallest moment. What it chiefly concerns to see is the exact position in which this latest piece of aggression has placed Pope Leo.

The *Osservatore Romano*, referring to the decision of the Court of Appeal, says: "Thus it has been declared in a most definite manner that the Pope in Rome is a subject; that his legal position is exactly on a par with that of any private person; and that the sovereignty and rights of the Supreme Pontiff, as regards the extra-territoriality of the Vatican, expressed in the famous Law of Guarantees, are nothing more than an artifice and a mockery." In a word, then, it comes to this, that, in spite of the Law of Guarantees, Pope Leo must do homage to King Humbert, for the talk of sovereignty is idle when all the attributes of sovereignty are denied. But happily the *non possumus* of Pope Pius remains, and, in the face of the proved worthlessness of Italian guarantees, we can afford to smile at those who, in the excess of their zeal for the interests of the Church, were pained because the Pontiffs refused to come to terms with successful wickedness by entering into compromise with the usurpers. The moral freedom of the Church is unfettered by any sort or kind of concession, and the peculiar way in which the Italian Government may choose to construe its own pledges is mainly interesting to those who would have placed their faith in them. The world has not yet accepted the theory adopted by the German school, and of which Professor Mommsen is the most brilliant advocate, that no treaty involving concession on one side is morally binding, or anything but a recognition of extreme necessity—and if it did, wars would have to go on until one party was utterly broken. But, nevertheless, the example of Russia, in tearing up the Black Sea Treaty, does not stand alone. And Catholics who are in no such position, whose rulers have steadily rejected all treaty and all compromise, may well be allowed to indulge in the dream of that recovered sovereignty towards which they hope the hours are ripening. This refusal of the Italian Government any longer to tolerate the sovereign rights of the Pope, even within the walls of the Vatican, is, however, after all, only the logical outcome of the first aggression. It is impossible for the sinner to "trammel up the consequences" of his own transgression. One wrong leads to another, and for this reason, that the second wrong will present itself in the guise of the only practicable right. When once the first violence was done, and the Italian power was established in Rome, it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the mock sovereignty reserved to the Pope should come to be denied. And, whatever of evil, there is at least this good, that the admirers of the Roman populace must henceforth lay blame where blame is due. For the condition of Rome, after ten years of King Humbert's rule, suggests matter for curious reflection. All know the hard things that were written of the subjects of Pius IX., but they might well compare with the emancipated masses of to-day. Is there anything that was ever said of priestly rule which could be much worse than what the recent elections have shown to be the state of public feeling in Rome at the present moment? More than half the electors are so hostile to the existing *regime* that they refuse to go to the poll, and those who do vote, indulge in a mad frolic in electing a public buffoon. Coccapieller, taken from the prison cell where he was expiating a drunken brawl in a wine shop, and then hailed as the choice of the Eternal City, may, indeed, suggest the terrible playfulness of democracy, but also means a depth of public degradation than which there is none lower. But even in the presence of such failure as this, we can have little pity for the statesmen who, putting forth hands to seize the fruits of successful wrong, find that, like the Dead Sea apples, they turn to ashes in their grasp.

European Events.

The civil tribunal of Gaillac has decided that a priest is obliged to receive an unbeliever as godfather at the baptismal font under pain of incurring the penalty of damages for deprivation of civic rights. According to the doctrine of the Catholic Church the very *raison d'etre* of a sponsor is founded upon his obligation to look after the spiritual interests of his baptised godchild. Even according to the law of common sense it must be clear to everybody that the man who stands godfather is promising to fulfil a contract for which the possession of faith is necessary. The decision, therefore, of the court is manifestly unjust and spiteful. If the depriving of the right of standing godfather be thought worthy of damages, what is to be said of the French prison authorities who recently refused to allow a priest to give the consolations of religion to a man about to be guillotined. There the State supplied a chaplain and the citizen was entitled to what he asked. The breach of contract was far more glaring. But, as in that case, it was directed against the Church, no civil tribunal would take cognizance of the matter.

The opening of the Prussian Parliament, last month, was accompanied with great pomp and ceremony; and in view of the Conservative success at the recent elections, the Royal Speech was awaited with unusual interest. In it was promised several measures of financial and social reform. It is extremely probable that there will be an improvement in the relations between the Government and the Church. The Emperor closed his speech with these words:—"The reopening of diplomatic intercourse with the Roman Curia has, I am glad to say, helped to fortify my friendly relations with the supreme head of the Catholic Church, and I cherish the hope that the conciliatory disposition which my Government will never cease to manifest will also exercise favorable influence on our ecclesiastico-political relations. Meanwhile, on the strength of existing laws, and the discretionary powers conferred upon it, my Government continues to extend to the ecclesiastical demands of my Catholic subjects all such indulgent consideration as is consistent with the general interest of the State and nation." Surely these words should carry a meaning to Catholics all over the world. Demonstration as to the injustice of this or that piece of legislation is all very well in its way, but the one effective argument is action at the polls. Eloquence becomes strangely persuasive when backed by a majority.

One of the wisest of French publicists said, not very long ago, "We have no parties among Frenchmen, but sects instead." How profoundly true this dictum is, the recent proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies upon the ecclesiastical votes may serve to show. It was not pretended that those who sought to rob the Church in France were animated by any feeling whatever save hatred of her and of religion. Indeed, M. Madier de Montjau, with his usual cynical frankness, confessed that the watchword of Radical constituencies was "Guerre aux cures." It was not seriously denied that the meagre payments made by the French Government to the clergy are anything else but a compensation, strictly due in justice and in honor, so that Bishop Freppel was well warranted in his remark, "To withhold them would be to repudiate a debt, would be a declaration of bankruptcy, and a stigma upon French probity." What is probity to men who are mad with hatred against Him whom they blasphemously term "an individual named God?" Any stick, according to the proverb, is good enough to beat a dog withal. And any occasion is sufficient for a French Radical to insult, malign, and browbeat the Catholic priests of France, and Him whose servants and representatives they are. For the war against the *cures* is, in truth, a war against God. The most important speeches in the discussion above referred to, were those of M. Jules Roche, an atheist, and M. Audrieux, ex-French Ambassador at the Court of King Alphonse. "I have learnt by experience," M. Andrieux said, "that the Republic of France has begun to lose its hold upon the popular mind, because people associate it—and not without reason—with the idea of persecution. France is attached to the Catholic religion; and men of the stamp of M. Jules Roche are not fighting against what they call Clericalism, but against religion of all kinds, and against the very idea of God. I am not ashamed to own that I regret the part that I took in the execution of the March Decrees. A Republican Deputy need not lay claim to infallibility and I believe that the Republic ought to avoid all further religious persecution and follow out a policy of fraternity and true liberality." These remarks are worthy of most serious consideration by every Frenchman, whatever his religious or irreligious opinions, who has a spark of patriotism. Even the fact that such a man, speaking in his own name, as he was careful to say, and on behalf of no party, and with no interest to serve, should have made it, is a sign of the times well deserving to be pondered. In the present chaotic state of France, all the bonds of thought loosed, all classes in antagonism, all interests jarring and inimical, the great danger is that of national dissolution. We use the words in their most literal sense. What is it that makes the aggregate of a vast number of men and women into a social organism, a nation? Not merely geographical limits, not community of language, not subjection to the same rule, of whatever type the Government be, but common traditions, common feelings, common aspirations, common action. At the present moment France is dominated by a faction, the avowed aim of which is to eradicate the traditions, the feelings, the aspirations, the action, upon which the majority set most store; and the wisest heads of that faction are beginning to see the danger of the undertaking. We repeat what we have a hundred times said, that with the Republic, as a mere political institution, the Church has no quarrel; but, that the gravest danger of the Republic arises from its inability to leave the Church alone.

Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone has once more given the nation a broad hint that he has it in his mind to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and his utterances have this time been less oracular than in February last. It is hardly to be expected that Home Rule will be granted to Ireland just at once. The Premier knows his countrymen well, and is perfectly aware that they need time to become familiar with an idea before accepting it as reasonable and practical. What they would rise against and furiously reject if put suddenly before them, they admit with good humor when they have had time to get used to it. The thin edge of the wedge has to be inserted with judgment, then the rest follows in due time without much difficulty. This is probably the explanation of what Mr. Gladstone said recently. How soon he may feel himself able to pass from words to deeds it is not possible to predict with any certainty; but it can hardly be denied that the Home Rule question has been brought by the Premier's speech within the range of practical politics. Whatever may be said by the advocates of Cloture, everyone believes that the obnoxious measure is aimed solely at a certain section of the Irish members of the House of Commons. Practically, the popular Irish party have never had a hearing in Parliament; and when Irish questions have gained attention at all, it has been because they have been forced upon the House by the desperate efforts of a fearless and resolute handful of Irish members. Much as obstruction may be regretted, it is very difficult to deny that it was rendered inevitable by the thoughtless and tyrannical conduct of the "thundering majorities" in times past; and Cloture is now—as all the world persists in believing—nothing more or less than a device for silencing, as well as out-voting, the advocates of Irish Home Rule. If, then, the presence in the House of Commons of an Irish party, who persist in making the subject of legislative independence familiar to the British public, by their eloquent and forcible speeches, is the real cause of this attempt to limit freedom of debate, surely an easy way out of the difficulty would be to grant to the people of Ireland the power of managing purely Irish affairs, and thus remove at once both obstruction and its cause. It is idle to expect that contentment will reign in Ireland till this is done, or that the popular Irish members will allow themselves to be silenced in Parliament, so long as the government of Ireland is carried on by that assembly.

That Mr. Gladstone should grant Home Rule to Ireland would be but fitting. The desire for a free and native Parliament had, indeed, always lived among the Irish people, but it was Mr. Gladstone whose action was the occasion of giving form to the national aspirations, and uniting Irishmen of every creed and party in one common purpose. The disestablishment of the State Church showed to the Irish nation and to the world that great measures for the redress of Irish wrongs were possible.

The Premier has now told the country that there is no subject in which he feels a greater interest than Local Self-Government for Ireland—Local Self-Government in a full, liberal, and a broad sense. Whether he meant quite the same thing that Irishmen mean when they think of Home Rule is another matter. But the extent of the reform, when it comes, must depend on the people themselves. They must know what they want, and they must show that no half measures will content them. For in this, as in every other case, justice will be done to Ireland by the English nation only when it is understood that it is a matter not of choice but of necessity.—*Catholic Times, Liverpool, G. B.*

The committee appointed by the Viceroy of Ireland to regulate emigration under the emigration clauses of the Land Act recommend that emigrants be principally sent to Canada.

Distress in Ireland.

There is a strong fear that considerable destitution will prevail in Ireland before spring, being chiefly, however, confined to the western coast, viz. Donegal, Sligo, Galway and Clare. The crops this year have, on the whole, been above the average, and the price of live stock is far in advance of the last few years. The yield of oats and barley is ample, and wheat, which is not largely sown, is a fair crop, although the price of all grain is low. Turnips were also a good crop, but potatoes, a staple article, will, on account of heavy rains, fall considerably short of half of last year's yield. In some of the western districts, where ripening is late, all the crops were damaged or lost before they could be saved. The small farmers, in all these parts, are not only sunk in debt to landlords and shopkeepers, after three years of bad harvests, but are burdened with enormous poor rates, and seed rates, which they are unable to pay. One fact in proof is most conclusive. On the 30th November, the time would expire for the payment into the Land Court for the prescribed sum to qualify tenants for availing themselves of the benefit of the Arrears Act. Up to a week previous to that date, the claims from all whose holdings are rated under £30 a year amounted to only £150,000 from the whole of Ireland, whereas it was expected they would reach ten times that sum. The fact is that the great majority of the small farmers are unable to comply with the conditions of that measure, and this being so, what must be the state of the laborers who are destitute of employment. One of the districts in the greatest destitution is that of Trim, in the County of Meath, one of the richest pastoral districts, not only in Ireland, but in the world. The wretched laboring class get but little employment, and are among the poorest in Ireland. Surely the Government will take immediate measures to arrest the progress of the distress, which threatens to prevail to such an alarming extent.

Out of Door Clubs.

Although the increasing interest in athletic sports has, within a few years, multiplied clubs to a gratifying extent, the needs of the majority of people who like to enjoy themselves out of doors have not been fully considered. Special attention to a single diversion is the object of nearly every athletic club, whereas the majority of people have a very indistinct idea of taking general enjoyment while indulging in physical exercise. Thousands of men, who do not care ever to be amateur champions in rowing, riding, ball-playing, or any other special department of sport, are nevertheless very fond of all of these. They cannot enjoy them, however, without joining several different clubs, which operation is too expensive for a man who is not rich. In cities, and in villages, also, there is need of athletic associations that shall be broad in their scope, and managed more with reference to the general entertainment of their members than to the development of crack oarsmen, champion ball pitchers, or perfect athletes in any department. The spirit of strife and emulation is entirely honorable in sport, but it is not at all essential, and to many men it is a positive bar to enjoyment of any popular physical exercise, and such men should organize clubs based upon diversion instead of competition, and generalities instead of specialties.

Zululand.

According to the scheme which the Government has adopted for the settlement of the question regarding Zululand, no portion of that region is to be annexed to the British Dominions. A portion of it will, however, be reserved for the use of such of the chiefs and people as may object to submitting to the rule of Cetewayo. A British Resident will be maintained in the territory, and Cetewayo will be obliged to sign an engagement which includes a strict prohibition to revive, in any form, the military system which formerly prevailed. The Home Government is to undertake the task of keeping the Zulu King to his engagements, and of binding the thirteen underchiefs to the observance of the conditions to which they have agreed. Wary men who have had experience of South Africa look upon these responsibilities as very grave. Most of the inhabitants of Natal are strongly opposed to the arrangement, and the Boer States have signified very plainly their disapproval of it. How it will turn out, whether time will prove the Government plan to have been a wise one, or will show that the sinister auguries which it has called forth, were well founded, remains to be seen.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Irish Land Commission.

The Irish Land Commissioners have published a report of their proceedings since the first sitting of the court. The number of originating notices to fix rents was 75,807. The number of rents determined by the court was 11,929. The applications dismissed with fines, or struck out, were 3,749. The total number of cases disposed of was 15,676—leaving 60,131 undisposed of. The percentage of reduction has been in all Ireland about twenty. A great number of the Landlords fearing an appeal to the court, arranged previously with their tenants for a reduction, and thus saved money—many of the tenants being satisfied with a smaller reduction than would have been awarded by the court.

What an amount of previous suffering do the reductions made represent! The poor tenants have been oppressed by a set of rapacious landlords, who would exact the pound of flesh, Shylock-like. Need we wonder at the murders and outrages committed in Ireland? But a new era has been entered upon; further reform will follow, and the Irish people, when justice has been accorded them, will be loyal and happy.