

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM. Mr Edward Edwin (Glanville, of Trinity College, Dublin, who had been assisting Signor Menni in his experiments with wireless telegraphy in North America, met with a shocking death on Rathlin Island. His dead body was found at the foot of a cliff which is fully three hundred feet high. The body was discovered under the cliffs at Ballycunningham. There is a dangerous path about 20 feet down the face of the cliff, but only used by sheep. Deceased might have tried to use it and slipped off. Sessions two young men named Patrick Murphy and Joseph McGerrigan were summoned for assaulting Robert Foster on the occasion of the excursion of the Ancient Order of Shepherds (Beifast branch) to Armagh. Complainant was examined and stated that he was leading the excursionists to the railway station where the defendants each knocked him down in turn. He gave no provocation. Cross-examined, witness deposed that he had taken drink on the occasion. He was not going to the Pope when the procession was being down, nor did he enter the Pope at the station.

For the defence, Charles Lavery, Duncannon, was called, and stated that he heard Foster calling McGerrigan a Pagan — and then kicked him on the leg. Foster was under the influence of drink. Witness also heard Foster cursing the Pope, after which he made to strike McGerrigan, who pushed him off, and he fell. Several other witnesses having given similar evidence.

The chairman said they were satisfied there had been an assault committed, but Foster's conduct was bad, and there was a great deal of provocation. On that account defendants would only be fined in £5 each.

The Belfast Telegraph is authorized to state that Mr. Robert Kelly, Jr. received a cablegram from his brother, Mr. Hugh C. Kelly, hon. secretary Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and members of the deputation sent to New York to arrange for the contest for the America Cup, intimating through code words previously agreed upon, that the meeting with the New York Yacht Club officials was most successful, and that everything had been satisfactorily arranged for the best of five races, to take place in October, 1899. The deputation will immediately return to Ireland, and the work of the building of the Shamrock will at once be proceeded with. It is stated here that the Irish challenge will be slightly under 90 feet long, will be built chiefly of teak, and will be the strongest and lightest of all yachts ever built in Great Britain and will only supply the materials, and that the yacht will be built in Mr. Fife's yard. The reception of the news has created widespread satisfaction in local yachting circles.

On September 4th a very large meeting assembled at Baginbally, the site of the great battlefield of Beul-an-Atha-Buidhe, or the Mouth of the Yellow-Field, to celebrate the great victory of the Irish troops under Hugh O'Neill and O'Donnell, over the English on the 10th of August, 1598. The attendance at the meeting assumed enormous proportions. The counties Armagh, Tyrone, Monaghan, Antrim, and Down supplied contingents, and the assemblage which gathered on the hill overlooking the battlefield was not merely vast in its numbers, but was thoroughly representative of the Nationalists of these five counties. The meeting was promoted and organized by the Armagh '98 Centenary Club, and they were well seconded by the clubs of Tyrone and Armagh county generally, as well as of Monaghan. The proceedings from first to last were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. The long five mile march from Armagh to the "yellow field" in a blazing sun in no way diminished the spirit of the people.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was received at the station, by an enormous crowd which filled the station yard outside, and extended down to the street.

CORK. Mr James Browne, brother of the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, died at Crosshaven as a result of a lightning accident.

The County of the Fels, in the Tempus, building, Lombard street, Galway, proved to be a great success; in fact, its promoters were agreeably disappointed at the result of their labours. The event had been looked forward to with considerable interest for some time past by the people of the County of the Tribes, and of the surrounding country. This was what might be expected in a district where the Irish ancient language is very generally spoken, and where the people have retained many of the characteristics of their forefathers. The main object aimed at by the organizers of the Fels was to promote the revival and preservation of the Irish language; to improve Irish literature as far as possible in the movement, and generally to induce those who may be ardent or indifferent to give what assistance they could. There can be no doubt that this purpose was largely achieved by the unique proceedings. There is a branch of the Gaelic League in the city, and it was under the auspices of this body that the Fels was so auspiciously inaugurated. Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway, takes the keenest interest in this most laudable effort to rescue the language, and his advice and assistance whenever needed was promptly placed at the disposal of the

organizers. The proceedings consisted of a series of interesting competitions, which were witnessed by a large number of the people of the city and district. His lordship, the Bishop was unable to be present at this part of the programme, but in the evening presided at a grand concert. In his absence the Rev. John Lyons, O.P., occupied the chair.

A public meeting was held at the Workmen's Club, 41 York street, in support of the candidature of Mr James Egan to the office of Sword Bearer of the city of Dublin. There was a large attendance in the body of the hall. The hold under the auspices of the Amnesty Association.

There is a remarkable article in the Saturday Review on the methods of warfare in the Sudan, and the reasons why Sir Herbert Kitchener is unwilling according to the Saturday, to let the truth be known about the present campaign. These reasons are contained in the article in the following details: "The campaign in the Sudan, fought by an army which has been details which have not attracted the light. The article practically amounts to a confession, that when fighting the Levantine and the Egyptian forces are compelled to abandon, and do abandon, the methods of civilized warfare. The Mahdists give no quarter to wounded men. No bullet, whether wounded or escapes the British spear. The English officers realized this, and then no quarter became universal on both sides—it was as much as any one's life was worth to go near a wounded dervish. He would be in the ground glaring about him like a wild beast. Approach him, and out came his curved hamstringing knife. With it he would make vicious sweeps, any one of which would maim you for life. It is not possible in the terrible fire of Sudan warfare, to detail fatigue parties to overcome the resistance of wounded men and bear them to the field hospital. Hundreds died of their wounds as they lay on the battlefield, and those that did not die of their wounds had to be put out of misery. Terrible stories are told of this dire necessity. Those know best who have been engaged in battle with the dervish what happened after the fighting was over, and now the problem of dealing with the enemy's wounded was solved. In the campaign of 1885 parties of English soldiers, commanded by the English officers, used to go out to kill the wounded."

DUBLIN. The intermediate examinations for 1898 have been issued. The list of Catholic successes is, year by year, a more and more complete and lengthy one, and in this respect 1898 has been no exception of the rule of its predecessors. Taking the gold medals, five in each of the three higher grades, as the ultimate standard of excellence, it is gratifying but amazing to find that no less than eleven have been bracketed with the names of Catholic students, leaving only four, two in the senior, one in the middle, and one in the junior class, for our once formidable Protestant rivals.

At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on September 5th, the business of chief public interest was to elect a properly qualified person to be Sword Bearer of the city during the pleasure of the Council. There was an exceedingly large attendance of members, and the galleries for the public were densely crowded. A question arose with reference to the candidature of Mr James Egan, of New York. The Town Clerk had not yet obtained the signed conditions by Mr. Egan. He had, however, just been handed a telegram from Mr. Birmingham, Cuffe street, from Mr. Egan as follows:—"I authorize you to act for me re Sword-Bearership. The question was for the Council to decide what was to be done, having regard to the fact that the conditions had not been signed. After a discussion, Mr. Egan was elected by a large majority.

KERRY. The Lord Chancellor of England, who is now travelling through Ireland, arrived in Tralee by special train from Fenit, where he was the guest of Mr J. C. D. Hurley. He intended travelling by the 15 express train to Killybegs. He entered the platform of the Great Southern and Western Railway here just as the train was starting off, and seemed much annoyed at having failed to catch it. He complained bitterly of the want of a satisfactory working understanding between the different railway companies, which he said was the ruin of Ireland. A press representative interviewed his lordship. Asked if he desired to make any public statement with regard to his opinion as to the management of Irish railways, he said he would not do so except from his place in Parliament.

MAYO. On September 5th a most successful meeting was held for the purpose of establishing a branch of the United Irish League for the town and district of Claremorris. It was attended by Nationalists of all sections from the town and the surrounding districts, and the meeting proved to be a large and enthusiastic one as has been held in the district for many years. The proceedings at the meeting were characterized by the old militant spirit of the Land League days, and it was quite plain that in a short time the United Irish League will be spread over every part of Connaught, for the people appear to

realize that in it they find a most formidable weapon to be used when occasion requires against the landlord, the grabber, or the grazier. Mr. Wm O'Brien was the principal speaker at the meeting.

GURERN'S COUNTY. The death is announced of the Rev. James Sinnott, P.P., Rahaney, Queen's county. In him has passed away one of the old and most respected priests of the Irish Church. He had reached the patriarchal age of 82, and was pastor of Rathlilly for the past thirty-six years. As a curate in the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin he was attached to some of the most important parishes, where he edified the people by his holy life and never-failing attention to the duties of his sacred calling.

SILGO. On September 5th a grand demonstration in commemoration of the centenary of '98 took place outside the town of Colloony, County Silgo, on the scene of the historic battlefield of Carrignat. The scene of the battlefield in which Bartholomew Teeling was the leading figure, is situated between Colloony and Ballysadare, and not far from the town of Silgo. A memorial to mark the spot is now being erected on the site of the battle, which commands a view of the entire district, and the foundation stone of the monument was laid in the presence of the largest gathering of people which has been seen in the west of Ireland for many years. There was not a Nationalist household within a circuit of thirty miles of Carrignat that had not at least one member of the family present. Every district within reasonable distance sent its contingent, with a band and banner and cavalcade of horsemen. In the procession there were close on thirty bands, and there was no contingent which was not headed by a banner. The order which prevailed was marvellous, having regard to the dimensions of the crowd.

TIPPERARY. On September 5th one of the most remarkable demonstrations that was ever witnessed in the province took place at Clogheen, at the unveiling of the memorial to the Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, once P.P. of that town, who in 1767, after a mock trial, suffered martyrdom in Clonmel on account of his patriotic endeavours for Ireland and his persecuted co-religionists. Although the meeting was not as extensively advertised as other demonstrations, the attendance was phenomenal, thousands coming with bands and banners far and near. In fact, it was a spontaneous outburst of love and reverent feeling for the memory of the pure-souled sogaerth, who, though his reputation remains in the picturesque graveyard of Shanrahan for over 130 years, is still remembered in the hearts of a grateful people. Besides doing honour to the martyred pastor of Clogheen, the occasion was also availed of to commemorate the memory of the men of the rebellion of '98. The magnificent edifice, with its ample eaves and in the patriotic remarks of the speakers. The little town of Clogheen was simply packed with people before the time for the procession starting to Shanrahan. Contingents came from all parts.

WEXFORD. On September 6th, at noon, solemn Requiem High Mass and Office for the Dead was held at the Cathedral, Enniscorthy, for the happy repose of the souls of those brave Irishmen who ever witnessed in the rebellion of '98. The magnificent edifice, with its ample eaves and in the patriotic remarks of the speakers. The little town of Clogheen was simply packed with people before the time for the procession starting to Shanrahan. Contingents came from all parts.

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with by the people, and that a serious disturbance might arise. According to the most perfect arrangements to secure absolute security for the opening of the grave. He took the precaution not to employ any local labourers for the purpose, fearing the news might get abroad, but obtained permission to obtain the services of five families of the workmen. He also had two policemen. The tombstone was first removed, and the labourers began to dig. After reaching a depth of six feet not the least trace of the remains of the long-deceased colonel could be found. He urged the men, however, to dig further down, in the hope that they might discover some memento, such as the sword or any of the military accoutrements of his ancestor. He seemed particularly desirous to find the battle by which the illness followed his death, and he gave instructions to the men to dig diligently for it. But it was of no avail, and nothing was discovered.

ENGLAND IS PROTESTANTISM IN DANGER?

The London Daily News is of the opinion that in the Church of England there exists an active movement, which, if carried out to its logical conclusions, must entail the destruction of Protestantism in England. The Protestantism of the Church of England, as an Established Church, is the business of Churchmen and Nonconformists alike. The theory of an Established Church implies the assumption that every citizen has a right to call himself a Churchman, and this assumption is adopted in practice. It may be correct to say that Protestantism is in the ascendant because of apathy in Nonconformist ranks.

CABOT MEMORIAL.

The Marquis of Dufferin opened a memorial tower, erected on the summit of Brandon Hill, Bristol, to celebrate the fourth centenary of the first landing in North America of John Cabot, who sailed from Bristol with a local crew. After opening the tower with a gold key, which he then handed to the Mayor, his Lordship delivered a brief address. He also attended the banquet and made another speech, in which he eloquently dilated upon the results of Cabot's discovery.

POOLISH CRY AGAINST THE JE-SUITS.

A Liverpool clergyman who drew Cardinal Vaughan's attention to a statement made recently, and which had been referred to by the Bishop of Liverpool as to the existence of Jesuits in the Church of England, is replied to in The Times by the Cardinal, who says it is simply impossible that a dispensation should be given by a bishop, a Pope, or any other representative of the Catholic Church to a Catholic to act as a Minister of the Church of England, or any other denomination for furthering the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church. That there were clerymen in the Church of England who held and taught all the doctrines of the Catholic Church might be true, but it was simply a lie to assert either that they were Jesuits or that they stayed where they were by virtue of a dispensation from Rome.

DIVORCE GAINING IN FAVOUR.

It is a bad sign of English public opinion to find a great outcry against Mr. Justice Phillimore for some remarks of his on the law of divorce. The St. James's Gazette remarks:—"The Judge had no more to do with the merits of the policy of the Divorce Act than with the Magna Charta or the Statute of Frauds. Yet he thought it necessary to preface his orders by a speech, in which, 'as a Christian man,' and on 'social, moral, and religious grounds,' he regretted that facilities should be given to persons to dissolve the marriages which they had contracted. With all respect to the learned judge, his views 'as a Christian man' or otherwise, were on this occasion a mere impertinence. He was there to enforce the law, and the law that had been good enough for a long line of distinguished judges some of whom were possibly good Christians, although they did not talk about it on the bench, should have been good enough for Mr. Justice Phillimore."

JUST NONCONFORMITY ON THE DE-CLINE?

A highly interesting correspondence is proceeding in the London Press on the question whether nonconformity is on the decline. There appears to be a very strong current of testimony tending to answer the inquiry in the affirmative. Mr. Arthur Clayden, a member of one of the leading Nonconformist families—who has returned to England after a long absence in the Antipodes, is decidedly impressed with the decadence of the system to which he belongs. In his native county, Berks, a once Nonconformist stronghold, "I found," he says, "with here and there an exception, only weakness and decay." Congregational chapels, once flourishing, have empty pulpits. In Reading, a once noted chapel is turned into a theatre. The evidence from other parts of England is scarcely less striking in all respects to the learned judge. He dissenters are joining the Anglican Church in considerable numbers, but a large proportion of them join no communion at all. It is this decay of nonconformity that accounts for so considerable an influx of English Protestants into the Catholic Church of late years.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WILL.

The St. James's Gazette states that probable has been granted on Mr. Gladstone's will. The gross value of the personal estate, valued at £28,000, and the net value at £24,000. The venerable statesman, in the preface to his will, commending himself to the infinite mercies of God in the In-

firmate 1856, as my only and sufficient heir, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only—

(4) That it is to be very simple and also private, unless they should consider that there are conclusive reasons to the contrary.

(5) That I desire to be buried where my wife can also be, that on no account shall any laudatory inscription be placed over me. He appoints his executors to be the executors, and charges the possessor of the Harward estate, being his successor, to bear in mind that, as he had been endowed with the principal part of his (the testator's) worldly goods, and "as he is the head of my branch of my family, so will it be his duty to extend good offices to the other members thereof, according to his ability and their manifold needs and merits." Testator gives credit influence that his heir and succeeding issue shall never claim any lack of title in the following: Robert and Lecky in Jamaica, which testator sold to his brother, Robert Gladstone, and he amply absolutely all dispositions in favour of anyone who shall violate this injunction. Proceeding, the testator, whose will is in his own handwriting, says—"Give to my grandson, William (also, failing to the possession of the Harward Castle estate, being my descendant), to preserve and maintain, as he thinks best, the following objects: (a) The burial place of my wife, as indicated by the inscription on the tombstone; (b) The family portraits, medals, drawings, miniatures, and other resemblances; (c) Testimonials of plate given to me (1) My collection of books, so-called Italian verses, so long as shall be convenient; (d) Autograph letters of her Majesty, and any other letters and papers of special interest which my executors shall select for the purpose.

A GREAT IRISH NUN

Mother Mary Baptiste Russell—the sister of the Lord Chief Justice of England—died recently in San Francisco, was born near Newry, in the County Down, 70 years ago. Her family had an honored ancestry, having settled 500 or 600 years ago at Killybegs, near where Mother Russell was born, through the direction of their uncle, the Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., of Maynooth College, three of the family entered the Order of Our Lady of Mercy, and one became a Poor Clare, while Charles Russell took up the study of law, and Matthew prepared for the priesthood. Father Russell became a Jesuit, and in his sphere has been as a beacon to Irish writers of the present generation. Charles went to London, and with the characteristic energy, ability, and steadfastness of his family, forged his way to the top—the honours of the Order of the Garter, and the office of Lord Chief Justice of England.

Mother Russell joined the Order of Mercy at Kinsale, Ireland, and six years later, accompanied by six Sisters, went to San Francisco with the Rev. Hugh Gallagher. They arrived there on December 7th, 1834, and took up their abode at St. Patrick's Church, while Charles Russell, the little black robe of mercy who originally accompanied her only one—Sister Mary—remains. Their work began in a humble house, and grew slowly at first, and when the County Hospital was offered for sale they bought it. Under Mother Russell they worked faithfully, and when cholera broke out they were among the sick, displaying heroism and mercy such as endeared them to the sufferers. Owing to the nervousness of the community disease broke, Cholera spread among the inhabitants with great rapidity. Mother Russell and her six missionaries fearlessly went among the overcrowded hospitals, ministering to the wants of the patients, and receiving in turn their blessings. A similar experience in Ireland had taught them the best method to handle the plague, and through their united assistance the disease was soon wiped out. Subsequently Mother Russell established a number of hospitals and homes in San Francisco, and was held in very high esteem by all classes.

On September 7th a conference of gentlemen interested in the preservation of the Irish language, was held at the Mansion House for the purpose of considering the most advisable means of disposing of the bequest of £12,000, bequeathed by the late Mr. Patrick Mullin, of New York, for the purpose of preserving the Irish language. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., trustee of the fund, presided, and there was a large attendance.

The chairman stated that a sum of £12,000 had come to his hands out of the estate of the late Patrick Mullin, of New York. The deceased, by his will, which was dated 1857, directed that residue of his estate should be sold, and the proceeds directed to applying the best means possible for keeping alive and perpetuating in Ireland the Irish language. The money was to be given to the chairman, who was to be Lord Mayor of Dublin, to be held by him as trustee to carry out the objects of the testator. The testator expressed the desire that the name of his sister, Eliza Mullin, should be associated in the work, and added, "Perhaps the bequest may move other persons possessing larger sums to make contributions to the same object, and thus keep the Irish language alive and vigorous." The testator died in 1856. According to American law money of this kind could not be paid sooner than twelve months after the death of the testator. A nephew of the deceased, who thought that he was not sufficiently remembered in the will, had brought in to the law courts. After the matter was settled the question arose, what was to be done with the money? He

thought it clear that the money should be invested, and the interest thereon applied in some way in which the name of Mr. Mullin's sister should be associated. Others thought that the money should be handed over to a society established for the objects mentioned in the will. He read a resolution passed by the New York Gaelic League, in favour of the money being invested, and the annual proceeds being devoted to the purpose named.

MR. LECKY QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF.

All Irishmen are very proud of Mr. Lecky. He and Mr. Ruskin are the last surviving men of genius of the great Victorian age, an age so prolific in men of genius writing in the English tongue. He is the greatest historian of our time. He has secured a middle course between the brilliant romances of Macaulay and Frothingham and the dryness of Hallam and Stubbs. He has shown how to be a truthful and interesting, and his Parliamentary record has not been inferior to his literary reputation. It is, therefore, not without sadness, says the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, that we find such a man in a communication to our contemporary, the Daily Express, giving utterance to the following remarkable sentence—"A large section of the Irish people have done their best to glorify a rebellion which was ill-considered against Grattan's Parliament, which was supported by Grattan's Parliament, which led to the abolition of that Parliament." Such a statement on a historical matter is unworthy of Mr. Lecky. It is to be met in a very easy manner by a reference to the most truthful and illuminating account of the Irish Parliament of '92 that has ever been printed, that contained in Mr. Lecky's own great history of the last century. It is to describe the Parliament which met in Ireland in 1782 as "Grattan's Parliament" is an astounding abuse of language. The English language and of historical truth "Grattan's Parliament" was that august assembly which in the year 1782 passed the Declaration of Irish Independence, relieved the Catholics and Dissenters from many of their wrongs, and secured the independence of the Irish Judiciary. In this year England, free to face with the most unflinching coalition she had ever to contend against, extended to Ireland some measure of fair play, and a moment laid aside the great weapons of coercion and corruption. But before many years had elapsed both weapons were freely and more successfully used to destroy the independence of Grattan's Parliament. In the year 1789, we read in Mr. Lecky's pages how the "Pension List amounted to over £100,000 a year, having increased about 20 per cent in about five years, and a national salary had been attached to each Member and sinecure offices held by members of Parliament, how universal corruption prevailed. In that very year Grattan declared that "many seats are actually at this moment sold to the pensioners, the number of placemen and pensioners sitting in this House are nearly one-half of the whole efficient body." All efforts to stem the tide of corruption failed. It is Mr. Lecky again who tells us how in 1797 all Ireland rang with denunciations of Parliamentary corruption; how "in the very Protestant county of Armagh, at a large meeting convened by the High Sheriff, and attended by the principal freemen of the country, an address to mercy such as endeared them to the sufferers. Owing to the nervousness of the community disease broke, Cholera spread among the inhabitants with great rapidity. Mother Russell and her six missionaries fearlessly went among the overcrowded hospitals, ministering to the wants of the patients, and receiving in turn their blessings. A similar experience in Ireland had taught them the best method to handle the plague, and through their united assistance the disease was soon wiped out. Subsequently Mother Russell established a number of hospitals and homes in San Francisco, and was held in very high esteem by all classes.