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Leases of Crown Lands for Sale by Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Auction Sale of **RIGHTS TO OCCUPY** the following areas will be held at this Office on **SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, 1903, at 11 o'clock a.m.**—

HAWKE HUNDRED:

Sections 2 to 12, 15 to 17, 20 to 24, 21A, 26 and Reserves, Block IV.; 21 to 23 and 25 to 34, Block V.; 3 to 13, 15 and Reserve, Block VI.; 5 to 17 and 23 to 25, Block VII., **LOWER HAWKE DISTRICT**; Sections 1 to 4, Block XI., **LOWER WANAKA DISTRICT**; Section 13 and Reserve, Block VII., **TARRAS DISTRICT**, and **TOWN OF NEW-CASTLE**. Grazing License under Section 116 of "The Land Act, 1892." Area, 10,350 acres more or less. Upset annual rental, £41.

EAST TAIERI DISTRICT:

Section 2 of 7, Block IX. Area, 9 acres; term, 14 years; upset annual rental, £4 10s; valuation for improvements, £4 10s. Possession on 19th June, 1903. Cropping will be allowed under this license to the extent of two white crops within five years.

Further particulars may be obtained from this office.

D. BARRON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District Lands and Survey Office,
Dunedin, 6th April, 1903.

DEATH

REILLY.—On February 11, 1903, at Prospect Hall, Kinsale Beg, County Waterford, Ireland, **Jahanna Reilly**, aged 72 years.—**R.I.P.**



'To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.'

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

A FAR-REACHING RESULT

MANUAL on earthquakes tells us that the great tidal wave from the Krakatoa eruption of 1883 rolled twice around the earth. Long after the earth-racking central explosions had died away, the ever diminishing water-wall they created rocked and lifted ocean-going ships in remote Pacific ports as well as fleets of little catamarans in the nearer harbors of the Sea of Bengal. In an analogous, though more pacific, way political measures that demolish long-standing public wrongs—such as the Emancipation, Reform, Ballot, and Factory Acts; manhood suffrage, and the legalised reversion to the mediæval institution of an eight-hours' day—are felt, according to their social results, at a greater or lesser range beyond the immediate centre of their first sphere of operations. Such a measure is the Irish agrarian purchase scheme now before the Imperial Parliament in Westminster. It is a faint and far-off outcome of the land purchase Acts that have been for many years in beneficent operation in New Zealand. Under the guidance of object-lessons from our flourishing land, British legislators have at last thrown their old quack remedies for 'the Irish business' aside. They have, in **DISRAELI's** words, penetrated 'the mystery of the great mismanagement' of a sater-land and got fairly to the root of the worst of the long-enduring wrongs of the Irish people. There was more than a mere element of truth in **Mr. DOOLEY's** sarcastic coronation saying, that his Britannic Majesty is King only 'of that part of Ireland

that lies north of the River Boyne.' When the present measure has received the royal assent it will change Ireland from being a Poland at England's door, and will bestow upon **EDWARD VII.** a new kingdom of contented and loyal people.

The continuation of a good work is commonly of the same complexion as its beginning. Already, the new policy is big with the promise of great things, not for Ireland alone, but for the well-being of the Empire at large. **Captain SHAWE-TAYLOR** recently gave publication to his views—adopted after close and extended observation on the spot—as to the pacific effect of the new measure upon Irish sentiment in the great American Republic, and, through it upon the future relations between Great Britain and the United States. The Captain is a Protestant, a landlord, and was secretary to the memorable conference that took place between the representatives of the tenant-farmers and of those who own the soil of Ireland. In a later interview he spoke as follows:—

'Lest the effect of the settlement of the Irish Land Question as affecting Anglo-American relations should be in any way minimised, the following particulars of the wrecking of the original Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between England and America by the Irish-American Party may be of interest:—

'An Irishman visited Washington and ascertained that the Treaty was on the point of being agreed to by the American Senate, all being agreed that no further controversial matter existed. He then visited 27 members of the American Senate, and pointed out to them that the effect of the Treaty would be most prejudicial to Irish interests in the present juncture, as likely to give an impression on the Continent that England and America had settled their differences. He found that 19 out of the 27 Senators he visited had Irish mothers. Twenty-four Senators were induced to record their vote against the Bill, three remained absent owing to illness, and the Treaty was thus wrecked.

'This is but one of many incidents, and I mention it that England may see in something like its true proportion the effect on Imperial interests of an equitable Irish Land Settlement.'

That coming settlement is already beginning to undo some of the evil results of that cruel class legislation which drove a long stream of Irish emigrants, with anger in their hearts, to foreign flags, and gave other nations the benefit of brawn and brains that, under happier circumstances, might have been retained for the building-up and defence of the British Empire. After the destruction of Irish industries in the supposed interests of British manufacturers, great numbers of sturdy farmers and artisans were forced to seek beyond the Atlantic the home and the subsistence that were denied them by legislative enactment in the land of their birth. The sequel is soon told. They and their descendents composed the half—and the sturdier half—of **WASHINGTON's** army in the War of Independence. And **Lord MOUNTJOY**, addressing the Ministry of the day in the British House of Commons, could declare: 'You have lost America through Ireland!' In the wars of 1812 and 1814 against Great Britain the Irish element in the United States furnished President **MADISON** with 43,000 picked fighting men and some of his best officers, such as **GROGAN**, **JACKSON**, and **COFFEY**. From 1851 to the close of 1900 no fewer than 3,841,419 emigrants left 'the green shores of Erin'; from the year of Waterloo to the present time, close on 6,000,000. Judicious blood-letting may sometimes serve a nation as well as an individual. But this was a deadly hæmorrhage. Over 80 per cent. of this vast tide of human beings went forth, most of them with a rankling sense of wrong, to seek a home or find a grave under the Stars and Stripes. To the land of their adoption they have been, in its day of need, as true and trusty as the steel of a Toledo blade. When the existence of the Union was threatened in the Secession struggle of the sixties, they gave to their country an army of over 300,000 men—including the most dashing and determined regiments that ever fought on the American continent—and such Generals as 'Fighting **PHIL SHERIDAN**,' **CORCORAN**, **BURNS**, **OWEN**, **KEARNEY**, **SHIELDS**, **MULLIGAN**, and 'MEAGHER of the Sword.' American independence was mainly achieved by exiles that had fled from evil laws in Ireland; the Union, too, owes much to them for its preservation. 'Send away your damned Irish,'

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.