

New Zealand Tabbet

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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN
EXUBERANTLY
ENERGETIC
ECCLESIASTIC
AND AN
INTENSELY
BENEVOLENT
ONE.

IN another place we reproduce an article in which our contemporary the *Bruce Herald* comments on certain remarks made the other day in Dunedin at a meeting of subscribers to the Benevolent Institution, and in which article Mr. R. B. Martin gets all the credit that is due to him for a silly utterance. The Venerable Archdeacon Edwards also comes in for a share of notice, but not to the extent by any means that he deserves. There was, moreover, a peculiar beauty about this meeting that our contemporary seems wholly to have overlooked, but which it would be a pity to pass by altogether in silence—for we may take the meeting as an illustration of the union of Christendom as it exists outside the Catholic Church, and as such it should be found very interesting.

The Venerable Archdeacon Edwards and the Rev. Dr. Stuart, then, appeared there in the same boat—which, by-the-by, we may, perhaps, consider as bearing something of the same relation to the bark of Peter, as the Flying Dutchman, for example, would bear to a first-class British man-of-war—and the one bond of union that binds them together was made very evident. We do not in the least suppose that the Rev. Dr. Stuart can, by even the most wildly credulous mind, be suspected of being that Calvinist minister advertised the other day as about to join the Right Rev. Dr. Nevill's happy family, although why union with the Church of England should necessarily rid any man of his Calvinism, while a large party in that Church continue extreme Calvinists, it would be extremely difficult to say. In any case we are only justified in concluding that it was the original bond that united Dr. Stuart to Archdeacon Edwards on the occasion alluded to—that, is, the very laudable and godly interest in "Popery" indulged in by both these reverend gentlemen. Dr. Stuart, besides, took the opportunity of appearing in a comparative light, and of knowingly bringing forward the manner in which he had been able to contrast his own benevolence as a subscriber to the Institution with the conduct of the Catholic priests in not subscribing—and would not little Jack Horner's self-congratulations have been quite fully implied in his loudly condemning the behaviour of some naughty boy? But if a man finds it nice to be intensely conscious of his own benevolence, is it not charitable and kind of him to do all he can to make others partake in his agreeable feelings? We will not suppose, then, that the Rev. Dr. Stuart was insidiously trying to prejudice the priests in the eyes of Catholics. He was only acting as one who would cry to them, as to the public generally, "Oh I what a good boy am I." As to the Ven. Archdeacon Edwards, his praises should be in all our mouths. Here is a zealous, self-spending, unwearied and energetic ecclesiastic, indeed. It is not enough that he should labour at the work of uniting Christendom—for in this, we conclude, he is not out of harmony with his Bishop; it is not enough that he should minister zealously, fervently, and incessantly, in season and out of season, like a true minister of the Gospel, to his own large and fashionable congregation, nor that he should labour day and night at promoting the general interests of the not over-flourishing local branch of the Church of which he is a dignitary—but he can also find leisure to contemplate the shortcomings of the Catholic people, as well as to ponder over and lament the wrong direction taken by their efforts, and spare a moment to admonish and instruct them. The only wonder is that, with such active and devoted ecclesiastics as the Ven. Archdeacon Edwards to guide them, the members of the Church of England have not long since erected a cathedral for themselves much finer than that the Catholics are now building, for they certainly are not an illiberal people—and zealous ecclesiastics can, as a rule, accomplish wonders with their flocks. However, we learn that the Archdeacon is quite pleased with the "gorgeous edifice" the Catholics are erecting, and even considers them deserving of praise, although he thinks the cure of bodies quite as important as that of souls,—and there should be some consolation for us in this, for, of course, Mr. Archdeacon is very sincere in the

expression of his gratification. Our cathedral will, no doubt, form a delightful object of contemplation for him, and, perhaps, it may even be as useful for him to spend the few fruitful moments of his leisure in silently and pleasantly contemplating it, as in instructing people who understand their own business perfectly well.—One little flaw, nevertheless, we discover in all this ecclesiastical zeal in behalf of the Benevolent Institution—it seems that into the annual expenditure of the Institution there enters the amount of £25, paid as a salary to a chaplain. Amongst all the preachers in Dunedin—including Mr. Archdeacon, who can find ample time to meddle with the affairs of Catholics, and pleasantly contemplate their rising cathedral—there cannot be found a sufficient number, to minister to these poor people without payment! In conclusion, the reasons given by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran in explaining not to the Ven. Archdeacon Edwards or the Rev. Dr. Stuart but to the public whom such speakers would mislead, his motives for not subscribing to the Institution have been published as follows in a letter to the Dunedin papers. "My reason for not subscribing was my knowledge that the Benevolent was a proselytising Institution. Surely no one with an ounce of common-sense would expect me to contribute money to have the children of Catholics taught to hate their religion and reject it. This has been done, to my certain knowledge, in the Benevolent Institution, Caversham, and when I complained to the committee of this outrageous proceeding, the reply I received was that the committee were masters there, and would do as they pleased." And replying to Mr. Alexander Rennie, His Lordship again wrote. "Mr. Rennie says that during fifteen years not one of the committees attempted to proselytise the children of Roman Catholics, or manifested the least desire to do so. This is no answer to my charge, which is that in the Benevolent Institution Caversham, Catholic children have been taught to hate their religion and reject it, and that the committee of this institution would give me no redress. I here repeat that charge; and I affirm, not on hearsay, but on my own personal knowledge, that in this institution Catholic children have been taught to hate their religion and reject it. Mr. Rennie may eulogise the committee as much as he pleases, but his eulogy cannot unmake a fact. Mr. Rennie says further: 'For a time priests occasionally went to impart instruction to such children, but their visits became few and far between, and were ultimately discontinued.' Mr. Rennie means to be severe, but the facts are these: The visits of the priests, so long as they continued to give instruction in the institution, were regular and frequent. The regulation made by me was that such visits should be paid once each week, and I never had any reason for thinking this regulation was not observed. On the contrary, I had good reasons for being convinced it was well kept. It was by my directions the priests discontinued to give instruction in the institution, and the reason I had for so directing was that the children whom they had been instructing had been all perverted, and because the committee had refused me any redress. These children were discovered more than once coming out of the room in which non-Catholic instruction was being given when the priest arrived. They on many occasions insulted the priest, refused to answer his questions in the catechism, and they treated myself in the same way, telling me they wished to be Protestants. What can an institution in which Catholic children attend Protestant religious instruction, in which Catholic children so tampered with become Protestants, in which Catholic priests and their Bishop are insulted by such little children, and in which the Committee of Management refuse redress, be called but a proselytising institution?"

WE are not inclined to be reckoned among those DEBASING AND HORRIBLE people who cry out against English interference in the Soudan rebellion—so far, it is true, as that insurrection is a protest against foreign oppression and unjust taxation on the part of Egypt our sympathies are with the Soudanese, but so far as it is also a slave-dealing, a fanatical and aggressive movement, opposed to the very Christian name, and likely if of continued success, to result in widespread mischief and slaughter

we condemn it unreservedly, and desire to see it speedily and effectually suppressed. But still it appears to us that there are no rightly feeling men who will not abhor a good deal that has been done in this matter—the English papers are filled with accounts and pictures that should bring a blush to the face of every Englishman, and of which Irishmen as well, remembering that Irish soldiers have also had their part in it, must feel ashamed. The illustrated papers show us a horrid massacre of naked men, armed only with a spear, and falling thick before the showers of bullets and balls poured into them from a distance, or else received on the point of the bayonet, against which they rush in frenzy—piles of slaughtered corpses are pictured on every side, and nothing more disgusting can well be thought of. Of the frame of mind, moreover, formed in men who are the witnesses of all this sickening sight we obtain some idea from such sentences as this which we take, for example, from the correspondent of the London *Standard*:—"The mounted infantry made during the morning splendid shooting, promptly showing to the fanatics that Osman Digna's charms continue ineffectual. Lieutenant Davin shot one man on a camel at a full 1000 yards' range, while the condition of the stones behind which the enemy had fired showed very sufficient reasons for their prompt retreat."—The coolness with which this "splendid shooting" is spoken of is very suggestive, and verily the suggestions it convey are not pleasant. We can understand how, with such a frame of mind, men can go the length to which those English commanders went who basely placed a price on Osman Digna's head, and held out a premium to assassination—for in sight of this wholesale, hideous, killing men may well become inhuman. But if this work must needs be done—and we do not deny that there may be a necessity for it—not, of course, including the intended assassination of Osman Digna which was at once condemned—is there not some reason to question the good of having its details so fully reported, written minutely by correspondents, and illustrated by artists? It may be necessary even to slaughter these savage braves, so as to prevent greater evils, for were they to march on Egypt unchecked unimagined horrors must accompany their invasion—not to speak of Mahomedan outbreaks that would almost certainly occur elsewhere—but the effect on the public mind of such revolting descriptions, so minutely given, must be extremely debasing, and will not only pander to, but create the vilest tastes in those who study them. Correspondence from the Soudan cannot be looked upon as of much advantage, then, and it is to be regretted that the ears of the public should itch for it.

The Rev. Dr. Stuart has returned to the charge. Referring to the letters of the Bishop of Dunedin, PATER FAMILIAS? from which we have quoted above, at the adjourned meeting held on Monday, the rev. gentleman said, as reported by the *Evening Star*, "that some Roman Catholic children might have joined with the Protestant children in singing hymns; but he was satisfied that they did not do so by the consent or instructions of the Committee. He hoped that it would be understood throughout the length and breadth of Otago that this Society had never interfered, nor intended to interfere, with the religion of the Roman Catholic inmates.—(Applause.) He was pleased to read the manly letter of Mr. Reenie, in which he gave a flat denial that the Committee had been guilty of the base conduct imputed to them by Bishop Moran. He hoped that the Bishop would withdraw his statement, and join his fellow-citizens in supporting the Institution.—(Applause)" This our readers will perceive to be a speech that might be made by a man willing to act the bully and able to do so because he had the mob at his back.—It might, moreover, be the speech of a man either capable of telling a falsehood, or so stupid as to misunderstand plain English, for if our readers will refer to the extracts we have taken from the Bishop's letters they will see that the statements made in these letters were altogether different from those assumed by Dr. Stuart. But of the sincerity with which Dr. Stuart pretends to condemn any intention to pervert the faith of Catholics and defends the committee against such an imputation we obtain a proof a little further on, where the rev. doctor is thus reported of referring to a statement made by the Chairman relative to the instructions given by the uncle of three Catholic children that they should not be brought up in any Church. "The Rev. Dr. Stuart regretted very much to hear the statement just made by the chairman. He remembered that not long ago the Supreme Court of Philadelphia decided, in a case where a man had left a large sum of money to some children on the express condition that they were not brought up in any faith, that the will must be set aside. These children, referred to by the president should be brought up in the faith of the country, despite the injunction of the uncle, which the Committee were not bound by."—That is supposing the uncle's directions to be set aside these children should not be brought up in the Church into which they had been baptised but in "the faith of the country"—and if the faith of the country were Mahomedanism or Bhuddism or perhaps even Vaudou, or Fetichism the doctor's opinion would

most probably be the same, so long as the children concerned ought to be Catholics.—But we see by his decision the amount of credit that may be given to any denial of a desire to proselytise Catholic children on the part of the rev. Dr. Stuart. He has here made a glaring contradiction of himself, and once more spoken in the manner of a man strong in the support of a multitude. Meantime, we should be glad to know what is the "faith of the country"—Perhaps the doctor believes that he himself may still figure as the *Pater Familias*.—But if so, and if the Kirk still rules the roost, why in spite of the long monopoly it enjoyed of the Province, in spite of the labours of its ministers, their godly exhortations from the pulpit, their roaring in the streets, their denunciations of all that was opposed to them, their noise and violence, why has it been necessary for the reformation of the place that a band, for example, like the Salvation Army, expressly condemned by a Presbyterian minister of late, should enter upon the field of their apostleship, and to a great extent supersede them? How comes it that Bishop Nevill felt authorised, as he evidently did at the Luther meeting, to assume a superiority—even if a vague one to them? How comes it that on the very site of their first church there now stands an infidel lecture-hall, and that some of its founders were once prominent men among themselves? Whatever be the "faith of the country," then, it certainly does not seem to be that of the Kirk, and the ministers of the Kirk, under whose ministry all the change occurred should, if only for their own sakes, be very chary about recalling it. And, indeed, when these children grow up, if they find themselves educated as members of no church, the probabilities are that they will belong to the majority. What the "faith of the country" may be, then, it is difficult to divine. Had Dr. Stuart, however, spoken of the common bond of union, binding all the sects together here and elsewhere—and including as well as the extreme evangelical the extreme atheist—we should have understood him clearly, but the sincerity of any man so bound in repudiating the proselytism of Catholics may well be doubted. In any case Dr. Stuart's sincerity and true mind on the subject are very plain, for he has betrayed himself in a manner as glaring as it is ludicrous.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* is in a mighty great fuss entirely because of the Irish. Rebecca, when she also was a wily old woman, was in no greater fright, or pretended for reasons best known to herself to be in no greater a fright, about the daughters of Heth, than is this newspaper about the sons of Green Erin.—And is it not something if these sons actually "run the United States," and have gone out of their own country where their hands were tied to control the political power of one of the greatest countries in the world?—If in so short a time they have arrived at holding in their hands the destinies of the great Republic, we say more power to them. The outcasts who have so rapidly possessed themselves of this vast control deserve to take a leading place upon the earth, and nothing can prevent them from doing so.—The *News Letter* is fierce as to the matter of dynamite and attempts to make much of it against the Irish of the United States, but the trick will hardly tell among a people whom on every side we find bearing testimony to the worth of Irish settlers.—To complain, moreover, that Americans make much of the Irish for interested motives is to cast a stigma upon them for which no true American editor would permit himself to be accountable.—The *News Letter*, besides, appeals to the 'No Popery' cry in trying to raise an alarm lest the public schools should be turned into 'Catholic seminaries,' a change, nevertheless, that would be a public gain in any case, and that considering the kind of work those schools are now doing and the strange, froward generation they are bringing up, would be a change of inestimable value.—It is one, nevertheless, not at all likely to take place, as the editor in question very well knows.—But the height of audacity is reached by this editor when he speaks of the Irish settlers as utterly unworthy to rank with the men whose grandfathers fought for independence. Even were it true that Ireland had not been fully represented in the war of independence—which is very far from being true, for Irish immigrants had a large part in that war, Irish settlers would still have a right to rank with the descendants of those who had fought in it. They would have such a right by virtue of the part they took during the civil war in saving the republic that the war of independence had founded, and when they well repaid to the United States the hospitality accorded to them, and made good their claim to gratitude in the future. When the *News Letter* speaks of a civil war that may break out to solve the "difficult problem," by which is meant the place that Irishmen have won for themselves in their adopted country, it would be well for those who read its words to recall the manner in which Irishmen bore themselves during the last civil war, in which they largely helped to ward off the catastrophe of successful secession and to save the country. If, then Irishmen are influential in the United States they have won their way well, and are able, as they deserve, to hold the position they have gained, notwithstanding the brutal cry of dynamite that cowards raise against them—to be echoed among ourselves also—in Anglo-Saxon interests whose nature is thus betrayed.

A MONUMENT is about to be erected in Paris to the memory of the Admiral de Coligny, the great ACKNOWLEDGED victim in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and over whose memory so much religious fury has raged for so many years. Why should we, however, speak of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the bugbear brought forward periodically to illustrate the supposed enormities of the Catholic Church, and, if not to frighten Catholics out of her communion, at least to scare away Protestants from entertaining anything like a charitable thought in connection with her? We have had occasion before now to meet this question of the massacre, and to explain its true details, and we doubt not, at all but that such a duty shall again devolve upon us—it is one we may happen upon at any moment, and under circumstances the least expected. Meantime, it is a matter of some satisfaction to find that the erection of Coligny's monument is not, so far, at least, as present appearances go, to be made the occasion of renewed rage against the Church, and that it is not to be set up for a perpetual memory of asserted persecution. "It cannot be denied," says the *Times*, referring to an appeal made to the English people for aid towards erecting this monument, "that a study of the history of that terrible last half of the sixteenth century, as told in Michelet's brilliant epic, or in Henri Martin's sober and orderly narrative, leads to the conclusion that the struggle was, in the minds of the leaders, almost entirely political. 'The Huguenots are all Republicans,' said their Royalist enemies; and this was the expression of a real fact—that in the Huguenot ranks and among their leading families were to be found the chief elements of resistance to the absolutism of the Court. It is, then, Republican France that should take the fame of the great Huguenot leader under her protection."—The religious myth, therefore, may be considered to be buried at the base of the monument, and in this there will be recognised only the memorial of a struggle between worldly powers, in which a wily and unscrupulous woman saved herself and the fortunes of her house, by slaying an enemy unawares—an honourable enemy we may admit, but a stern, a dangerous, and determined one.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS. THE political field of New Zealand at present appears to be in rather a state of confusion. No one seems to have much notion of how parties are constituted, or how leaders are to be chosen or followed. We have Major Atkinson on one side—and we have some suspicion, moreover, that he is going to stay there and weather the storm, after all, for he is hardly the man to let slip the advantages offered him by the nature of the situation. On another side, or two other sides, we have Sir George Grey and Mr. Montgomery—and, somewhere else, stands Sir Julius Vogel. We have, in short, a superabundance of leaders; but the question is which leader is to have a majority of followers. We do not know that, for our own part, we have much interest in the turn matters are eventually to take. There is nothing, as yet, to show us that the only question which affects us as Catholics is likely to be dealt with more justly by one leader than by another, and, as to other matters, probably one leader is as well qualified to deal with them as another. The chances, nevertheless, we admit, seem to be against Sir George Grey, who would almost certainly make confusion worse confounded if, unfortunately, he managed to get hold of the helm of State. At the time we write, again, it has been decided that none of the candidates of the East coast constituency will waive their candidature in favour of Sir Julius Vogel, and it is therefore doubtful as to where he may obtain a seat. He will not obtain a seat at all if some people can prevent it, and, at least, one very ugly and unworthy argument has been urged in order to prejudice him in the eyes of electors—that is, that he only desires to be returned to Parliament for the purpose of pushing his claims to certain thousands which he asserts are due to him by Government—but such an accusation as this is as disgraceful to the man who makes it, as it is incredible to every man of an honourable mind. Meantime we shall watch the development of affairs with interest, and, not having any particular leaning in the matter, one statesman being, so far, pretty much the same to us as another, as we have said, we shall be able to enjoy the spectacle all the more.—We confess, however, it would put us a little out to see Sir George Grey nearing the winning-post, for we cannot be wholly indifferent to positive mischief.

BENT AGAIN ON PLUNDER. MR. HENRY GEORGE has had a triumphant tour in Scotland. He has been marched about at the tail of whole dozens of bag-pipers—and his hearing, not to speak of his wits, for he is sufficiently hard-headed, continues intact. He has been toasted in place of her Most Gracious Majesty, or the army and navy;—but then no one questions Scotch loyalty, and the name of the people being made they can do what they like with impunity—as, indeed, we do not learn now for the first time. He has been elevated to the pulpit, and honoured in every way, as a man should be honoured who has taught a thrifty nation the short way to grow rich—or rather to sprout into riches all at once. Mr. Henry George has himself become a preacher, and in

all the Presbyterian Churches his scheme of "plunder" has devoted adherents among the ministers. His cause has been sanctified, in short, by religion, and now we shall undoubtedly see it push ahead without delay. Nor is it anything new for Scotland to witness a scheme of plunder advanced to success in the name of religion, and by the aid of pious ministers—for what, indeed, was her "Reformation" but a scheme of confiscation and plunder carried on to a most thorough and complete success in the name of the "Gospel," and by means of its preaching. There was the difference, however, that then a blinded people were made the tools of plundering themselves, in plundering the Church for the benefit of the nobles—whereas now, the people, with the aid of their Churches, purpose to plunder the nobles for the benefit of themselves. And the fact that the nobles and present landholders of Scotland are largely the representatives of those for whose benefit the Church, and with her the people, was plundered, certainly goes in some degree towards justifying the confiscation that is now thought of. It would be well, moreover, if the people in resuming their old estate would also return to the Church that, to a great extent, held that estate in trust for them, and the dispossessed land-holders would probably find themselves no worse off if such a return were made. In any case, the scheme of plunder as we said, is likely to go on and prosper—for has it not the Churches of the country on its side, and what is there that those Churches cannot approve with a text?—Set them down Mr. George's scheme or any other by the side of a Bible, and they will produce to you chapter and verse *ad libitum*, to convict every man who opposes it of heresy, and brand him with impiety, and all with authority, of equal right, undoubted.—But it was in Dundee that Mr. George's triumph culminated. The citizens there were perfectly delighted to be told—that is, of course, the citizens who owned no ground-rents—that if they were only to close on the property of their neighbours they would be possessed of £640,000 a year.—Mr. George especially pointed out to his admirers a certain allotment of land needed for the perfect symmetry of their town hall, but whose owner, or monopolist, had withheld it from sale—thus proving himself a Naboth, whose Achab, the public, would have acted in a most praiseworthy manner by robbing him—and Mr. George, having the Scriptures at his fingers' ends, particularly all their provisions relating to land, must have remembered the case alluded to. But £640,000 taken from the owners of property in Dundee and spent on the population generally would accomplish wonders—especially that wonder of giving to every widow in the town an annuity of £100.—Mr. Weller has made us acquainted with some of the characteristics of widows as they actually exist—does it remain for Mr. George to acquaint us with the qualities of ladies determined, come what will, to become widows?—With a premium of £100 a year placed on the head of every dear deceased, Heaven only knows what the world would come to, the female world above all—and may the knowledge remain in Heaven or in any other region, however opposite, far removed from earth.—But is there not a question as to whether the very residence in Dundee itself alone would not constitute a kind of unearned increment, and what right would the residents in that town have to the benefits of residing there which they had alone nothing themselves to gain? Meantime we recognise the much-vaunted thrift of the Scotch nation. How finely it is illustrated in this enthusiastic reception of Mr. George's scheme of plunder, and how readily the religion of the country adapts itself to it.—The "unaided Word" has once more found a doctrine that it is called upon to sustain against all the world, and we doubt not that in the hands of the ministers it will, as usual, be fully equal to the occasion and do all that is required of it.

[ADVT.]—No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well. Notice.

London, March 23.—The *Osservatore Romano* publishes a circular, dated March 15, by the Propaganda Fide to the bishops, stating that all legacies and donations given to the Propaganda will henceforth be received in foreign branch establishments. Branches are to be established in the principal European cities, and at New York, San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto. The *Moniteur de Rome* mentions a rumour that Malta has been selected as the centre for the administration of the fund of the Propaganda, under the sanction of the British Government.

The fight on the Franchise Bill may be said to have practically commenced on Monday night when the Marquis of Hartington moved the second reading of the measure. The first note of opposition came from Lord John Manners, the elderly gentleman who, once upon a time, avowed that he would willingly permit wealth and commerce, laws and learning, to perish if England would only preserve her old nobility. This gentleman as well as others of lesser note, opposed the bill chiefly on the ground that it should not be proceeded with until the Government had laid their scheme of redistribution before Parliament. The chief speakers on behalf of the Ministry were John Bright and the Marquis of Hartington. The two of them declared emphatically in favour of extending the franchise to Ireland and against any reduction in the numerical strength of her representation. None of the Irish members intervened in the debate, as their desire is to carry the second reading and reach the committee stage as quickly as possible.—*Nation*, March 29.

PROSPECTUS.

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Leave Hoki-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver-cargill.	Leave Dunedin.
Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 1	Feb 2
Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 28	Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 29	Mar 1
Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 29
April 25	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 26	April 25	April 26
May 23	May 22	May 22	May 22	May 24	May 23	May 24
June 20	June 19	June 19	June 19	June 21	June 20	June 21
July 18	July 17	July 17	July 17	July 19	July 18	July 19
Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 16
Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 13	Sept 12	Sept 13
Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 11
Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 8

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Welling-ton.	Leave New Plym'th	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 4	Feb 4	Feb 4	Feb 5	Mar 15
Mar 1	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 4	April 12
Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Mar 31	Mar 31	April 1	May 10
April 26	April 27	April 28	April 26	April 28	April 29	June 7
May 24	May 25	May 26	May 24	May 26	May 27	July 5
June 21	June 22	June 23	June 21	June 23	June 24	Aug 2
July 19	July 20	July 21	July 19	July 21	July 22	Aug 30
Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 16	Aug 18	Aug 19	Sept 27
Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 13	Sept 15	Sept 16	Oct 25
Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 11	Oct 13	Oct 14	Nov 22
Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 8	Nov 10	Nov 11	Dec 02

WINTER, 1884.

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195 AND 197

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STEPHANIE.

BY LOUIS VEUILLON.

[Translated from the French by Mrs. Josephine Black.]

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

COME now," urged M. de Tourmagne, "just think it over; and above all, don't cry about it. Suppose, for instance, that you had, a little slyly, but still with due reason and consideration, chosen for yourself, and that Madame d'Aubecourt could, at her next visit to the Tuileries, announce your approaching marriage; do you think any one would even hint at the viscount? Not at all; there would not be a word about him."

He took my hand and looked down into my face questioningly. There I stood before him, trembling and silent. He had certainly done his best to put me at my ease and to invite my confidence. I drew away my hand and pressed it tightly in the other; but I could not speak. Germain's name died away unspoken. I could not mention him to this man, who knows, and loves, and appreciates him so. How, then, shall I speak of him to my much prejudiced aunt?

"After Madame d'Aubecourt has been informed of the state of your feelings," he went on, "some friend, whom I think we shall manage to find, could, if necessary, talk her round to understand your reasons and ideas, the impossibility of forcing you, and the necessity of having an answer ready for the viscount. We might even point out to her how the De Sauveterres had been obliged to resort to royal authority to carry you off. I think I can undertake to make this point pretty clear to her."

"And could you not make the others clear to her, also, M. de Tourmagne?" I pleaded.

"No, no," was the answer; "for the very reason that I should not, nor do I wish to, know anything before Madame d'Aubecourt does; the ice must be broken by you; besides, there might be things to be said which would be better kept between yourselves; nor have I your eloquence. Come, my child, courage, courage! Ask yourself if your mother would have approved of all you are doing, and then do bravely what she would have sanctioned. Be perfectly certain she would not have given you to the Viscount de Sauveterre. I have heard much about her lately, from one who knew her well. She must have been a most generous and a most holy woman; and I am sure she is praying for you in Heaven."

"God bless you for saying so, dear M. de Tourmagne," I said, "and God bless you for all your goodness to me."

"My child," he said, very tenderly, "you deserve to be happy, and happy you shall be; and that happiness shall be the last and greatest joy of my life; but that is enough about it," he added, abruptly; "it is all settled. You shall have your chat with your aunt to-day, or to-morrow, the sooner the better; and meantime, I am very sad on my own account. Darcey, whom I love as if he were my son, insists on making a new voyage. He wants to go to discover Niniveh; a fine project, no doubt, but somewhat inopportune. He has already applied to the minister for a mission to the countries of the Levant, and I do not know how to keep him."

"But he is not going yet, is he?" I asked, tremblingly.

"Why, in fifteen days from this he is to be at his chosen post. Meantime, I do not despair of keeping him in Paris and embarking him in other and happier pursuits, of which I have not as yet spoken to him. I think that, like you, he has a special saint protecting him from Heaven, a real saint, whose aid I might invoke for him with great confidence. Do you know that Mademoiselle Joyant was his relation and godmother?"

"What!" I cried; "Mademoiselle Joyant of Laval?"

"Precisely. I heard it yesterday by accident. You are not ignorant of the great services which Mademoiselle Joyant has rendered to your family? Remember that, if there is ever any necessity to raise my friend Germain in Madame d'Aubecourt's good graces."

Having tendered to me this new argument, of which I intend to make good use, the dear, good count went away, and I flew up here to write to you, whilst I was waiting for my aunt to speak at once; for, besides the loss of time, I should only be tempted to put it off too long if I waited for a more favorable occasion than the present, and I mean to be very brave.

She is coming, Elise; I hear her carriage; I dare not think of what I am going to do, for fear I should give up.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

August 6th.

I have gone through a great deal since I wrote to you yesterday morning, and now you are going to hear the end of my story. I said a very fervent prayer, and then went down to meet my aunt with a firm step, but a very troubled face. I saw at once that she was in a bad humor, which did not tend to reassure me.

"Good gracious, Stephanie!" she cried, the moment I appeared, "what on earth is the matter with you? Such a face! Are you ill?"

"No, aunt, there is nothing particular the matter with me," I said; "I have a little headache, that's all."

"You seem to have a succession of headaches now-a-days," she returned; "you are not yourself; you are sad, absent, dreamy. One would think, to look at you, that you were the most unhappy creature in Paris. Such airs do not become a girl like you, by any means."

I felt very much inclined to cry, but I checked myself. Madame d'Aubecourt does not like anyone to cry when she scolds. "Forgive me, dear aunt," I said, with a great effort, "and listen to me; for I want—"

The Viscount de Sauveterre was announced. For the first time in my life I was glad to see him. He came in scarcely seeming to touch the carpet, fresh and smiling as Aurora, most faultlessly dressed, showing his white teeth, and evidently enchanted with the world in general, and Monsieur de Sauveterre in particular, dress, figure and all. He kissed my aunt's hand, made me a gallant, lingering bow, and then sat down with an air which said plainly, "Here I am,

charming, handsome, high-born!—feast your eyes upon me." My aunt received him complacently. He had, as usual, a budget of news, which he began to unfold with little bursts of laughter, little grimaces, and all his pretty, foppish tricks. Very soon Madame d'Aubecourt began to forget her bad humor—a fact which I was very sorry to observe. I would rather she should remain vexed, and scold me ever so badly, if only the viscount came in for a stroke or two. However, he said no word that could displease her, but, on the contrary, pleased and flattered her perfectly. When the viscount is merely a fop, I dislike him; but when I see him getting on well and cleverly, I cannot endure him. And he was getting on splendidly yesterday morning. He began to tell how Madame la Dauphine complained that Madame d'Aubecourt had neglected her for some time past. This was pure invention, of course; but my aunt swallowed it; for though she assiduously cultivates the favor of the princess, she would fain appear to care nothing about it. Those De Sauveterres know her well. She became more and more amiable to our visitor. "Tell me," she said, "when does your father make his first speech in the House?"

"As soon as I have it ready," was the reply.

"Good! What do you mean to speak of?"

"Well, I had some excellent considerations to urge against the present shape of hats which I consider frightful; but my father wished to speak of finances."

"How strange!" cried my aunt, laughing outright—"and how will you manage about it?"

"Perfectly," said the viscount; "the speech will be made without my losing even one hunting party. Then, I assure you, my father has some very good things to say. The Opposition affirms that two-and-two are three at the utmost, and we will prove that two-and-two are five at the least."

By means of all this prattle the viscount gave my aunt to understand that he was no longer a Jacobin, and that he was occupying himself with very serious affairs. He succeeded. I felt myself getting so unhappy that I was again inclined to cry. I longed for some one to come in; I was mentally speculating on the probability of Mr. de Tourmagne returning when Germain walked in. What a contrast there was between him and the viscount. It seemed as if I had never known the breadth and the depth of the difference between them, until this, perhaps the last opportunity I should ever have of comparing or choosing between them. Though nearly of the same height, Germain looks a full head taller; but even with his sunburnt forehead, his grave manner, and his quiet words, dropping here and there, just where they are wanted, like ripe wall fruit, Germain seems the younger. There is something battered and worn out about the viscount's gaiety when you see him beside the vigorous tree of the open air; or if you like it better, the spaniel by the side of the proud lion. Ah! my handsome viscount, most valiant hunter of hares! if you, though already wounded, had started off in pursuit of two fully armed Druses, who were carrying a poor girl away to their den, what a charming boast it would have been to tell! The calm Germain is full of enthusiasm; the restless viscount has nothing in his brains but chatter and rallery. The veriest butterfly that passes, him is not beneath his notice! he gambols, he is pliant, graceful, charming; Germain is unmoved. But see him when some grand idea is put forward, when the history of some noble action is recounted; see him when there is question of religion, or politics, or arts, or of the sufferings of the poor, then he speaks. The warm glow spreads over his grand face, his soul awakens up, and his voice, that calm quiet voice of his, rolls and softens again, and trembles lightly at times, till everyone feels his subject, everyone except the viscount; he holds his tongue, evidently very much bored; for he is never happy except when he is chattering himself; you can see it in his face, in his restless eyes and knitted brow; he frets and fidgets until he gets the public gaze on himself once more.

Germain is amongst the few people whom my aunt treats with neither patronage nor hauteur, in fact, as if they were something out of the common. His very look forbids impertinence of any kind. The viscount himself loads him with civility; it would never do for his future *Seigneurie* to let it be thought he had stooped to be jealous of plain M. Darcey the writer. Had I not known what was passing in Germain's heart, his face would have told me nothing yesterday. You could catch a sad shade on his face as he looked from one to the other of us, that was all; but in this I thought I read the confirmation of my dread, the assurance that his sacrifice was complete, and that he was indeed going to leave us. Soon after he came into the room my aunt asked him how soon he intended starting on his journey, and he answered that he had come to bid us good-bye. I heard him say it; but I never changed countenance; I only looked over at him; and when I saw his eyes fixed on the ground, I knew he was avoiding me. It was evident that he had never guessed at my feelings for him; so I felt touched at his determination, and I thought how astonished he would be if, perhaps, at some distant day, he were to learn how I had loved him. The viscount asked him where he meant to go, and he answered:

"To the East, as far away as I can go."

(To be Continued.)

On fourteen sections of the Panama Canal Work is now being pushed forward actively. fifteen thousand men are employed. They earn about 1 dol. a day each, and spend about twenty cents a day for food.—*Pilot*.

The Paris *Gaulois* says:—"The London explosions were plotted in Paris at a cafe in the Avenue d'Eylau. The dynamite was sent from France, while the clockwork came from abroad."

If the French Canadians be "the Chinese of New England," as they have been called, they have at least one Chinese virtue not so common to Western civilisation.—that of filial devotion.—Desire Boudoir, a Frenchman of Great Falls, New Hampshire, has voluntarily returned from Canada to plead guilty of a manslaughter for which his father had been unjustly convicted, if the son's story be true. The latter has been sentenced, on his plea of guilty, to three years in State Prison.—*Pilot*.

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THE BROTHERS REDMOND IN WEXFORD.

(The Nation, March 22.)

Mr. J. E. REDMOND, M.P., and Mr. William Redmond, M.P. visited their native county on Sunday for the first time since their return from Australia and America. The occasion called forth a demonstration which rivalled in the warmth of its welcome-home the splendid receptions previously accorded to the brothers in Cork and Dublin. At Wicklow, Gorey, Enniscorthy, and Wexford the people greeted both gentlemen with unrestrained enthusiasm, and it could not fail to be gratifying to the members for New Ross and Wexford, as it undoubtedly was very cheering to other persons, to see how thoroughly their earnest labours as the envoys of the National League were appreciated in their native county. Mrs. J. E. Redmond, who accompanied the party, shared in the hearty welcome extended to her husband and to his brother. At Wicklow she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, and at Wexford Master John M. Walsh, son of Mr. E. Walsh, of the *Wexford People*, presented her with a large cluster of freshly-plucked shamrocks. Addresses were presented to the brothers at Gorey by Mr. James Dunne and Mr. Edward Canavan, on behalf of the local branch of the National League; at Enniscorthy by Mr. Whitford, the chairman of the town commissioners; and at Wexford by the mayor, on behalf of the corporation, and by Mr. Michael Browne, chairman, on behalf of the town commissioners. Both gentlemen replied in eloquent and grateful terms. The report of the demonstration which awaited them in Wexford town we take as follows from the *Freeman* report:—

At Wexford preparations on a most extensive and elaborate scale had been made to give the visitors a worthy reception. The railway station was densely crowded. The mayor, bearing his insignia of office and attended by the civic officers, was present. A large number of clergy were in waiting; flags, bands, and banners gave an air of great rejoicing to the scene, and the people were most enthusiastic. Mrs. Redmond was again made to share the triumphs of her husband, and for her cheers were raised again and again. A procession was formed, headed by the bands, which included the Ladies' Island Band, the Drinagh Band, and the Kilmore Band, the American flag being displayed with great effect. An enormous crowd of tenant-farmers and others assembled at the Bull Ring, and the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed. When the Tholsel was reached the chair was taken amidst applause by the Mayor (Mr. E. Walsh).

The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings,

Mr. William Redmond, who was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, said he could find no words that would in any degree adequately express the feelings of pleasure and pride which filled his heart as he stood there that day in the old historic spot so linked with the memories of the past—with the memories of English cowardice and Irish triumphs (cheers). Since he had the honour of standing there he had travelled round the earth, visited many of the greatest and most prosperous countries of the world; but he might, with truth, say that even in the remotest parts of the world he had visited his heart remained true to that town of Wexford, joined to it by the closest ties that could bind any man to any spot on earth. He had been in countries that possessed wealth and had free and prosperous peoples, but in no country had he ever seen a land more fitted to be the land of liberty and peace than Ireland (cheers). He could not convince them in mere words of how grateful he was for their kindness, nor could he express his firmness of determination to carry on at the councils of the Irish nation the struggle in which Charles Stewart Parnell was so nobly engaged for the realisation of the rights of the Irish race. It would be more satisfactory if he made in the future his deeds express his gratitude, and that he was determined to do. It would, perhaps, be expected of him that day briefly to recapitulate his opinions upon the various topics that were exercising the public mind in Irish politics. In the first place, he might say that he left Ireland an advocate of Home Rule, as his father had been before him, and he now returned a stronger advocate for Home Rule for Ireland than ever, and determined to use whatever power, energy, or ability he possessed in the struggle to make his country once more a free nation (cheers). He was in a better position to speak upon the subject of Home Rule confidently than many of those around him, and with more authority than many men in Her Majesty's Government, for he had been in lands where Home Rule existed (cheers). The colonies were happy, and prosperous, and contented because the people of these colonies had the right to govern themselves (cheers). America was rich and prosperous because she was free and because her people governed themselves, and he felt firmly convinced of the fact that Ireland never could be free or prosperous or happy without Home Rule. Then as to the land question, he could state with confidence that there never could be prosperity, peace, or contentment, or advance of industry until the wealth that springs from the soil of Ireland is kept in Ireland (cheers). Ireland could not be prosperous until the day when landlordism shall equitably disappear, and the farmers become before man as they were before God, the owners of the soil they till (cheers). He was, therefore, heart and soul in accord with Mr. Parnell, and with the programme of the Irish National Convention of the Irish National League (cheers). He asked them to support the members of the Irish party who were faithfully fighting their battle in England (cheers). He would ask them to remember that while they were working for the Irish people day and night in London it was not only a difficult and onerous duty they were performing, but a duty which they were prepared to undertake at any sacrifice for the sake of the country they loved so well (cheers).

Mr. Hugh Maguire, T.C., chairman Borough Home Rule Club, moved:—“That we hereby extend to Messrs. Redmond our heartiest welcome on their arrival once again to their native town after so long an absence, and that we beg to congratulate them on the success which their noble efforts on behalf of our country have met in the far antipodes.”

Mr. Ambrose Fortune, T.C., seconded the proposition, which was adopted with acclamation.

Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., who was received with cheers, said he felt it was no part of his duty to detain them with a long speech that day, for the meeting was held chiefly that they might hear an address from his brother, their newly-elected member (cheers). He wished to congratulate the people of the town because they had once and for all stamped out the contemptible little clique that had so long dared to raise its head amongst them (cheers). Time was when those who formed that clique ruled there with a powerful sway, but he remembered the little clique who in the old days held the fate of election in Wexford were to-day recognised simply as a clique of political “nincompoops” (laughter and cheers). Even an otherwise respectable and presentable man would be scouted if he was introduced to-day by one of such a clique (cheers). It was his duty to thank them for the result of the last election, and he could not express to them the gratitude with which in a distant clime he heard of the return of his brother for a constituency that had already been represented by one of his name (cheers). It was not often that a family was honoured by two members of it being honoured with the representation of any county.

A Voice—You are worthy of it (cheers).

Mr. Redmond—He could promise them that nothing would be wanting on his part to prove deserving, even in a measure, of the great and invaluable expression of confidence that had been placed in him, and he hoped the day would never come when one of his name or blood would do anything to forfeit the confidence that had been so lavishly bestowed on him and his brother (cheers).

Mr. E. Walsh having been moved to the second chair, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor for presiding.

The proceedings then terminated.

A CRITIC OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

In an interesting article in the April *Manhattan* Mr. E. V. Smalley complains of the prominence given to accounts of crimes for the American newspapers as calculated to present a “deceptive view of the life and morals of the people of this nation.” A country, he says, will always afford, until the millennium dawns, a certain proportion of crimes and outrages. “Why cannot our newspapers let us take these things for granted without loading us with the details? Why should we be expected to read of the homicide in Texas or the rape in Indiana?”

We quite agree with Mr. Smalley and are delighted to hear his complaint. This chronicling only of the bad that a small section of the population does, while omitting almost all reference to the good, is calculated to give a very “deceptive view” indeed.

But would Mr. Smalley, whose brother presents so many “views” on European affairs to the readers of the *New York Tribune*, kindly tell us what he thinks of the method practised with regard to Irish crimes and outrages by the American press?

Ireland is the least criminal country in the world in proportion to population; yet one who took his views of Ireland from the “news” published by the American press would imagine it to be a very Gehenna of horrible depravity. Nothing at all is cabled to this country about Ireland but what tells of Irish crime or relates to it in some way.

And when these accounts reach this country, what prominence is given them by the American newspapers! The disproportion that Mr. Smalley complains of between the respective amounts of space allotted to news of American crime and to news of American good-doing is insignificant in view of the superiority assigned to accounts of Irish crime, whenever it occurs, above all American news whatsoever.

If one man, say a crime-committing and crime-provoking man, like the late Lord Leitrim, were lynched in Ireland, and if on the same day somebody murdered a dozen men in an American State, our newspapers next morning would devote their biggest type and most sensational headings to a double-headed account of the Irish horror and accompany the same with a lurid editorial, while the duodecimal American murder would be dismissed in a few paragraphs somewhere in the inside pages. A week or two afterwards a portrait of the victim of Irish depravity with sketches of the shot gun and other “apparatus” of his murder would appear even in daily papers, and for months, aye, for a year afterwards, the memory of the event would be kept green in the public mind by constant allusions and rebashes of the story and accounts of the detectives' gropings for “information.” It is not too much to say that the memory of the twelve American murders would have faded away a few days after the crime was reported in the newspapers.

Nay, who remembers now that only one month ago some twenty men were hanged out West by “Vigilance Committees” (that, by the way, is what the Irish Invincibles call their inner-circle)? Practically nobody remembers. Why? Because the news of the affair was not even telegraphed, because only one paper, the *N. Y. Sun*, published the account that came by mail, and because no other paper thought it worth while to copy the story from the *Sun*.

Why was this wholesale hanging about not telegraphed all over the country? Suppose twenty men were hanged in Ireland by “vigilance committees!”

If the view given by the American press of American life and morals be “deceptive,” would Mr. Smalley, who seems to be a discerning man, kindly characterise for us, in magazine article or otherwise, the “view” of the life and morals of the Irish people that the same press, duped by English news agencies, makes itself a party to presenting.—*Pilot*.

[ADVT.]—The greatest nourishing tonic, appetiser, strengthener and curative on earth. Hop Bitters. See.

Berlin, March, 24, 1884.—Paul Friedrich, brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, having been converted to the Catholic faith, has renounced his hereditary rights in favour of his younger brothers and their offspring. If the brothers' families become extinct the throne is to revert to the family of Paul Friedrich provided the successor becomes a Protestant.

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News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE following appears in the *New Zealand Herald* in reply to an inquiry of Sir J. Vogel, by the editor, as to his political intentions:—"In reply to your telegram, I have no intention of staying beyond a few months, and no intention to form a distinct party. I came here without a thought of entering politics, but observing the existing difficulties I thought my long experience in New Zealand might be of some use in suggesting remedies and consolidating parties; hence, without a desire to obtrude myself or revive old partisan feelings, I accepted the invitation of the East Coast, which was entirely spontaneous and unsolicited by me."

The *Dunedin Morning Herald* says:—"Miss Dargon gave the first of two entertainments at Invercargill on Wednesday night. A local paper says of the attendance 'the circle was not fully occupied, but there was no room to spare in the other parts of the house.' Sloan's Theatre, in which Miss Dargon appeared, is said to have had 2000 within its walls on the occasion of Sir George Grey's visit, so that the audience which patronised Miss Dargon must have been a very large one indeed."

Mr. Small, a member of a firm of engineers at Gisborne, has had one of his legs completely smashed by an engine falling on it.

The *Daily Times* says:—"Mr. Henry James Johnson, who has been acting as editor of the recently-started *Forbury News*, died very suddenly yesterday morning. He left his home, at the corner of Union and King streets, Dunedin, at about half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, telling his wife that he would return shortly. After waiting in vain for him a long time, she retired to bed, and the next morning found her husband's dead body upon the doorstep at the rear of the house. Death is pronounced to have resulted from apoplexy. The deceased was 35 years of age, and had not long been resident in the Colony. In spite of an unfortunate falling to which he sometimes yielded, he was possessed of a considerable amount of literary ability: and a series of Pulpit Pictures contributed by him, under the *non de plume* of 'Pilgrim,' to this journal shortly after his arrival will be favourably remembered."

A point of some considerable interest to publicans in general has been raised by Owen Humphreys, landlord of the British Hotel, Auckland, who has refused on principle to allow the City North Committee to inspect his house. Mr. Humphreys replied, on the committee visiting the premises, that on principle he could not allow them to do so. The inspection provided for by the Act having already been made by the police, no provision was made by law for an inspection by the committee, hence his refusal. The committee did not persist in their intention, but retired.

Lord Derby's despatch to the Governors of the colonies is of a confidential nature; but it is believed that he proposes a scheme for the control of the Pacific Islands by the Crown, pending federation.

Negotiations regarding the forthcoming International Conference on the Egyptian Question are still proceeding. The Egyptian Government, in furtherance of its claim to a voice in the deliberations, proposed to appoint Nubar Pasha, President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, as its representative, but the British Government objected to the Egyptian Premier attending the Conference.

It is reported that in a revolt in Arabia 300 Turks have been massacred.

It has transpired that in consequence of the threatened advance northwards of Osman Digma and the followers of the Mahdi, and with a view of allaying the consternation which has been thereby caused, the Egyptian Government recently decided to despatch a portion of the Egyptian force now stationed at Assouan to Wady Halfa, an important military position at the second cataract on the Nile. The Imperial Government, however, vetoed the proposed despatch.

A serious panic has occurred on the Stock Exchange and in commercial circles of New York in consequence of further failures of prominent business houses. Among the firms which have become insolvent is a private bank doing business on a large scale.

SATURDAY.

A reported case of poisoning at Urral, near Rakai, is confirmed. It appears that a party—seven in number—left Tiverton on Thursday on a shooting expedition, and before starting were supplied with a bottle of whisky by Mr. Mason. On reaching Urral they stopped to have a drink, and immediately after were all seized with convulsions. One of the party who was not so bad as the others, drove off to Ashburton for a doctor, and in the meantime three settlers in the vicinity administered emetics. When Dr. Ross arrived from Ashburton one of the men, Thomas Fahey, was dead, but the others were soon out of danger. It seems that a jug which had contained strychnine, and had not been washed out, was used by Mr. Mason for the purpose of pouring the whisky into the bottle. Had the men reached their destination before partaking of the whisky, they would most probably have all died, as they would have been too far away to obtain assistance.

The Governor has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"It is her Majesty's wish that the celebration of her birthday should be deferred for one month. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the 28th June for the United Kingdom." The Governor notifies that the usual birthday levee has been postponed in accordance with this request.

Prince Bismarck has formally notified to the British and Portuguese Ministers that the German Government cannot agree to recognize the treaty which in February last was concluded between England and Portugal regarding the Congo district, on the West African coast, as applying to German subjects who may be residents in the territory referred to in the treaty.

In consequence of the hostile attitude of the Arab tribes and increasing fears of an attack being made upon Dongola by Osman Digma, the Governor of that town has sent urgent appeals for reinforcements. The Government have therefore authorised him to

withdraw his garrison from Dongola, and abandon the town if he considers it unable to resist attack, stating that it is impossible to strengthen the garrison by reinforcements at the present time.

The military guard at the Birmingham Gaol has been increased, so as to prevent any attempted rescue of the Fenian prisoners confined there. This step has been taken in consequence of reports received by the authorities that the friends of the prisoners would probably make an effort to rescue them.

M. Ferry, the French Premier, has expressed his indignation at Prince Bismarck's accusation that he is conniving at the betrayal of the military secrets of Germany.

MONDAY.

At the inquest on the man Fahey at Rakai, Mr. John Mason, the hotelkeeper, by advice of his lawyer, refused to give evidence, but other witnesses showed that he had acknowledged having mixed strychnine with vinegar in the jug some time ago for the purpose of killing rats or birds, and that subsequently he had thrown the contents of the jug away, but had not washed it out; and that when taking the whisky from a jar to put it in the bottle he used the same jug. The medical evidence was to the effect that if vinegar was weak it would not dissolve crystals of strychnine, which would adhere to the jug, but strong spirit would at once dissolve them. The opinion of the men who drank the whisky was at first that Mason had played a practical joke. The jury returned an open verdict.

Mr. J. C. Wason intends standing for Ashburton, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. G. Wright. He addressed the electors at Chertsey on Friday night. He is in favour of local railway boards and against land nationalisation and perpetual leases. He received a vote of thanks.

A cheque for £92 13s was presented on Saturday, at Greymouth, to the wife of Sergeant O'Grady as a mark of sympathy with them in their losses by the late fire.

A man named James, aged 70, formerly clerk of works, was found dead in bed at Auckland in the house in which he lived alone. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of burus accidentally received a fortnight ago, and that death was accelerated by neglect to obtain medical aid for him. He was formerly of the West Coast.

A serious accident occurred to a good-train on the Waikato line on Saturday. The following are the particulars so far as known:—The train left Auckland at 6.20 a.m., and on turning one of the curves near Puhekohe a cow was seen drinking from a mill stream alongside the railway. As the train approached the cow made a bound on to the line, and before the driver could stop the train the engine was thrown off the line, carrying with it a couple of empty trucks. The driver, Leonard Keane, succeeded in jumping off on the right-hand side. In falling he struck his head against a sleeper, but was not, however, seriously hurt. The stoker, J. Robertson, had also a miraculous escape; he fell with the engine headlong into the swamp, but, strange to say, suffered no injury. A report was circulated in town that Mr. Fisher, butcher, and Mr. Hornsby, ironmonger, who were passengers by the train, had been seriously hurt, but the traffic manager states that the report is false. It appears that Mr. Hornsby was thrown from one end of a carriage to the other twice. He was badly shaken, though not otherwise hurt. Mr. Fisher was also knocked about a good deal, and received one or two cuts on his face. A young man named Grey had a very narrow escape; he was riding on the platform, and was thrown a distance of more than 20 yards, falling rather heavily. The passenger-trains were delayed for half an hour at Mercer in consequence of the accident.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Earl Granville announced that the Government had received a telegram from Cairo stating that refugees from Berber and Korosko, who arrived at Assuan, on the Egyptian border, report that General Gordon was well when last advices were despatched from Khartoum, and that he made some sorties with the Egyptian garrison, and had on each occasion successfully attacked the rebels. It is reported that the Government have now decided to make preparations for the despatch of an expedition to the Sudan to relieve General Gordon. It is further stated that the troops will start as soon as the Nile has risen sufficiently to permit the passage of small steamers. No official announcement has yet been made. The Governor of Dongola declined to accept the permission granted him to withdraw the garrison and abandon the town. In consequence of further representations by the Egyptian Government, England has now consented to the despatch of Egyptian troops to Wady Halfa and Korosko, on the Nubian frontier. The Governor of Dongola is reported to be disloyal, and Pascher has been captured.

Arrived cargoes of wheat have sold in the London market at from 40s to 41s. Good greasy merino wool has improved in price, but the finest is unaltered. Crossbred is firm, but faulty and superior wools are weaker. One hundred and eighty-three thousand bales have been catalogued, and 14,700 withdrawn.

An autumn session of Parliament will be held if the House of Lords rejects the bill for extension of the franchise.

Lord Rosebery, at Earl Granville's request, has postponed the recidivist debate in the House of Lords. The French government appear greatly irritated at the action of the Australian colonies in the matter.

The Royal Geographical Society have presented to Sir F. D. Bell the gold medal awarded to Professor Von Haast, of Christchurch, for his explorations of the New Zealand Alps.

The Duke of Marlborough has agreed to accept the sum of £107,000 in commutation of the pension of £4000 a year which has been paid to himself and previous holders of the title since the battle of Blenheim.

The Bundesrath has voted an annual subsidy of four million marks for a line of German mail steamers to Australia and the East.

Intelligence is to hand from Herat (Afghanistan) that the Turcomans resident there have formally rendered their submission to Russia.

The latest news from Zululand announces that an engagement has taken place, near the border, between the Basutos and the friendly tribes, in which the latter were defeated, and Mr. Osborne, resident commissioner, has consequently been compelled to retreat.

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TUESDAY.

The *Daily Times* says.—News from Melbourne states that it has transpired that the object of Michael Davitt's visit to Australia is to induce the Colonies to subscribe to the Irish Payment of Members Fund, initiated by Mr. Parnell. Some American States have promised each to support an Irish member in the House of Commons, and it is hoped that the Australian Colonies will act in the same spirit.

Another case of accidental poisoning has occurred at Christchurch. A man named Foster purchased some beer at the Carlton Hotel, the beer being put into a bottle provided by the barman. After partaking of the beer Foster became very ill, and for some days was in a critical state. He is not able to get about, and will probably recover moderate health, but will always be more or less a sufferer. It appears that the bottle in which the beer was put had previously contained oxalic acid, and had been obtained in the usual way from a dealer in old bottles.

The Government received a telegram yesterday evening from Colonel Roberts, at Opunake, stating that 320 Natives, headed by Titokowaru, arrived at the Opunake bridge yesterday en route to the monthly meeting at Parihaka, and were turned back. Titokowaru said: "What are the roads made for? The Government said they were for the Europeans and Maoris, and that there was to be one law for both races. Now to day you stop the Maori. Now be sure and not to hide my words from the Government." After delivering these few words Titokowaru, accompanied by the other Natives, returned to Oeo, a small settlement not far distant from Opunake.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Commissioner of Audit, has adjusted the accounts between Wanganui and Waitotara counties. Both assets and liabilities are to be divided in proportion to the rateable value. One of the liabilities stated by the Wanganui county was that of bridge maintenance for 20 years, a clause in the bill making the maintenance an equal charge on the county, borough, and Harbour Board. The Commissioner doubted his power to make an award on the rateable value for 20 years, but said he would take legal advice.

The *Wakatipu Mail* says:—There is no doubt that the Invincible Co.'s mine is only in its infancy, and that it will every year become more valuable as it widens out.

A deputation of settlers has waited on the Hon. Mr. Mitchelson re damage to property on Kaipara line through sparks from railway locomotives. It appears it arises from the use of local coal; but the use of Newcastle is too expensive for adoption. Mr. Mitchelson promised to see what could be done to remedy the evil complained of.

The piles for the deep-water wharf at Oamaru have been placed in position, and the wharf is expected to be ready for large Home ships in a month or so.

The damage resulting from the Pukekobe railway accident is estimated at £1000. Nine trucks were more or less damaged. A derrick is being erected to hoist the locomotive engine out of the swamp.

The *Dunstan Times* says:—News from the quartz reefs on the Old Man Range are not so satisfactory as could be wished. White's Company are still sinking their underlie shaft between the walls of the reef. The Advance Company, after being driven out of their shaft at 70ft., by an inflow of water, have commenced another shaft close on to Wokey and Gavan's boundary, and in the line of their reef which still continues to look well. This claim is undoubtedly the best on the range, and should turn out a fortune to the lucky owners.

Mr. J. A. Chapman, Dunedin, reports for week ending 17th May:—Welcome Co. during the week reduced about 75 tons of quartz, which yielded 1060oz. of amalgam.—Keep-it-Dark Co. obtained 258oz. of amalgam from about 180 tons of stone.—Globe Co.: 122 oz. of amalgam.—Golden Treasure Co. expect to start a crushing in two or three weeks from date.—United Alpine Co.: The tributers obtained 41½ oz. of amalgam from the last washing-up.

Mr. Osborne, resident commissioner at the Cape, is appealing to John Dunn for troops to assist in repelling the Usutus. The inhabitants of Ekowe are fortifying that district.

M. Ferry has announced that he proposes to largely curtail the powers of the French Senate.

Intelligence has reached Cairo that the Arab rebels near Abubamed have captured M. Cuzzi, the English agent at Berber, who was fleeing northwards.

It now transpires that it is the Turcoman tribes on the Afghan frontier who have tendered their submission to Russia, and not the tribes at Herat, as stated in late telegrams from St. Petersburg.

WEDNESDAY.

Earl Rosebery states that if the Australian Colonies are prevented from excluding the recidivists from landing on the Pacific islands, the feelings of the colonists, if aroused, will be one of danger to union with England.

Several members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial in favour of the release of the Tichborne claimant, and urging that the man Cresswell, who is at present confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, New South Wales, and who is alleged to be identical with Arthur Orton, should be brought to London.

The French Government have acquired the right of pre-emption over Mr. Stanley's Congo Company.

In the House of Lords Earl Rosebery has announced that he had decided to postpone his motion regarding the recidivist question. His Lordship further stated that he did not intend to protest against the French erecting prisons, but against the setting of the worst classes of criminals at liberty in the vicinity of the Colonies.

Telegrams received from Souakim state that the rebels in the neighbourhood are again assuming a hostile attitude, and during several hours continuous firing upon the town was maintained. A body of sailors at length landed from the British war-vessels lying off the town, and the Arabs then fled. The followers of the Mahdi have captured 1000 head of cattle in the neighbourhood of Souakim, and have pillaged the magazine at Abulhamid. The rebels are now advancing on Korosko. The English Government are arranging for the purchase of 1000 camels for service in Egypt.

In the House of Commons the Premier has made a statement regarding the projected conference of European Powers upon the Egyptian question. The Government, Mr. Gladstone said, adhere to the basis upon which the Conference was to be held as originally announced. Parleying is still proceeding on the subject with France, and as soon as an agreement had been come to with that Power concerning the question under consideration, the other European Powers would be consulted.

Major Atkinson addressed a meeting at the Thames on Monday night. There was, considering the heavy rain which fell during the day and for some hours before the meeting, a large attendance. His speech was largely devoted to an examination into the Native land question in the Colony, and a statement of the Government intentions regarding the same during the coming session. He explained at length his reasons for opposing a land and income tax, and he thought a property tax sufficient to meet the case of New Zealand. He treated the matter of deficit in nearly the same language as he has used regarding it in his other addresses in other parts of the Colony, and attributed the depression to the fall in the price of our main products, and to the reduction of public loan expenditure; but looked upon the depression as only temporary. He would not be a party to financial separation, and took the proposal to really mean the stoppage of the carrying out of the Public Works policy in the North Island. He believed the idea absurd and impossible, and scouted the thought of Mr. Montgomery being able to prove it possible or expedient. He recommended the electors in picking their new representatives to be guided rather by the good character of the man than by the party he allied himself to. The speech also covered a number of other subjects formerly dealt with by him.

The several lodges of Friendly Societies in Auckland have received an intimation from the Government that their request for payment to secretaries for filling in annual forms as to sickness, experiences, and cards of membership has been granted.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* speaks of Sir George Grey's address at Dunedin as "one of the most foolish, inconsequent, and twaddling speeches ever heard within the Colony." The *Dunstan Times* says that "any other than himself who should venture to talk such utter twaddle as he delivered himself of on Saturday night, would very properly be hooted from the platform."

THURSDAY.

The Imperial Government has invited tenders for engines to propel 30 river launches which it is understood will be used for conveying troops up the river Nile. There are also other signs in connection with the transport service which indicate that active preparations are being made for the early despatch of an expedition of British troops into the Soudan.

In the House of Commons, the Franchise Reform Bill has been again under discussion. During the debate an amendment excluding Irish electorates from the operation of the bill was rejected by a large majority.

The Dutch Parliament has declined to interfere with the Boer occupation of Zululand.

Information from the Cape has been received that the rebel Zulus are now threatening Natal.

A large and influential meeting, held at Brisbane, has adopted resolutions against the French recidivist proposals.

Early yesterday morning the house occupied by the Rev. Samuel Slocomb, at Christchurch, was destroyed by fire, and the church had a narrow escape. The building was insured for £400, and the furniture for £200.

A petition signed by 350 Roman Catholics, at Blenheim, praying for an amendment of the Education Act, was handed yesterday to Mr. Dodson, M.H.B., for presentation.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Wanganui last night about half-past 7, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

The party of prospectors sent up by the Wanganui Prospecting Company have returned to town, not being allowed to go on to the country which they went up to test. The party were very well treated by the Natives, but Wahanui objected to their going into Tahua territory, the proper ownership of which is disputed, and they returned to town. Wahanui accompanied them down as far as Utiup, and he will come on and confer with Major Kemp on the subject.

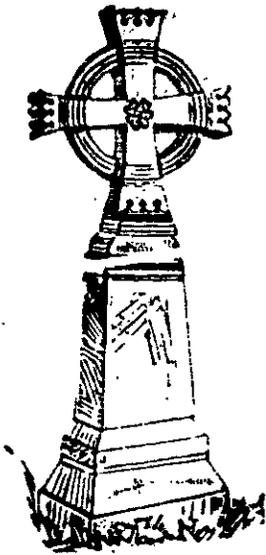
A man, named Peter Bailey, was found dead on a bye-road near Maxwelltown (about 15 miles from Wanganui) last evening. He had been working at Maxwelltown Hotel, and the previous evening took his swag and left. Nothing more was seen of him till to-day, when his body was found. The particulars to hand of the affair are very meagre, and nothing is known as to whether marks of violence are perceptible.

Dressmaking Department.—Mrs. Carter is now making dresses for 12s 6d. If you have hitherto been unable to get fitted properly, give us a trial. Perfect fit. Newest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Splendid New Stock of Dress Materials and New Dress Trimmings. A really good article supplied at the lowest prices in the city. Carter and Co., Ready-Money Drapers, George Street, Dunedin. —[ADVT.]

The American College in Rome has been saved. The firm and distinct representations made by Mr. Astor, the American Minister in Rome, under instructions from Secretary Frelinghuysen and President Arthur, have convinced the Italian Government that it will need a more authoritative decision than that of its creature, the Court of Cassation, to steal the foreign investments of Catholic-Americans. President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen probably did, so far as the substance of their action goes, only what any other American officials would have done in so gross a case, but the promptness, good judgment and high American spirit which they displayed will invest their action abroad, with a respectability that will serve the country, and which certainly will add to their strength at home, amongst all not blinded by partisan or religious prejudice. Their good offices in this emergency will not be forgotten. —*Catholic Review*.

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J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully solicited.

J. M. J.

S A I N T J O S E P H ' S C O L L E G E ,
HUNTER'S HILL, NEAR SYDNEY.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST BROTHERS.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney.

The site of the College is one of the most magnificent about Sydney Harbour, and is all that can be desired for beauty of surrounding scenery, healthiness of position, facilities for salt-water bathing, and all the requirements of an Educational Establishment.

The course of Instruction, besides Christian Doctrine, Scripture and Church History, includes—Reading and Declamation, Spelling and Dictation, Grammar and Analysis, English Composition, Geography and the use of the Globes, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern History, Penmanship and Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration and Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Music, Drawing, French.

The Terms for Board and Education (including school books and stationary, washing, and repairing of clothes), are 30 guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

An additional charge of £3 will be made for pupils remaining at school during the Midsummer vacation, and £1 10s for Mid-winter.

The pupils have the use of all necessary Bedding during their residence, by payment of £4 at the time of admission.

A reduction of £3 per annum is made in the case of two brothers.

The only extra charges are:—Piano, 2 guineas per quarter. Latin, 2 guineas per quarter.

Application for Prospectuses or for further particulars may be made to the Brother Director, or to the Marist Brothers, Wellington or Napier.

At the University Public Examinations recently held at Sydney University 6 pupils passed, obtaining 32 passes, 19 "high"; Junior Examination, 2 passed the Senior Public Examination; 2 passed Surveyor General's Examination, one of the lads, Carl Morath, obtaining First place against all competitors.

REMEMBER THIS.
I F Y O U A R E S I C K .

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy, till you are made a new being by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for

HOP BITTERS

are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney Disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to

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If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of

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If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and

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will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.

Will you let them suffer?

C L E A N S E , P U R I F Y , A N D E N R I C H T H E B L O O D W I T H H O P B I T T E R S .

And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay.

T H E I L L U S T R A T E D N E W Z E A L A N D N E W S for May

Contains two excellent Coloured Engravings,

"OUR COAST DEFENCES,"

and

"A GROUND,"

And Fine Portraits of SIR H. B. LOCH (the new Governor of Victoria),

And the late DUKE OF ALBANY.

Also Sketches on Lake Wanaka, Mining at Gabriel's Gully, and views of many interesting places throughout the Colonies.

To be obtained from all News agents.

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Of the assigned STOCK of

W. M E N Z I E S , A N D C O .

D R A P E R S , O A M A R U .

Don't miss this opportunity of purchasing

D R A P E R Y at a low figure.

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N I C H O L A S S M I T H
 Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of
N E W W I N T E R G O O D S ,

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foulies, Costume Cloth, French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics etc., etc. Novelties in Fancy Goods. Novelties in Millinery. Novelties in every Department. Also,

W I N T E R C L O T H I N G ,

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; special line of Mens' Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests (all wool), 21s 6d worth 27s 6d. Newest Patterns in Regatta and Oxford Shirts. Soft and Hard Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes. New Shapes in Linen Collars, Scarves, Bows, Studs, and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Brace etc., etc. The Cheapest House in Town.

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The Cash Draper,

33 George Street, near the Octagon.

S A C R E D H E A R T H I G H and S E L E C T S C H O O L S
F O R Y O U N G L A D I E S .

Conducted by the

RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS,"

B A R B A D O E S S T R E E T , C H R I S T C H U R C H .

Re-opened on Thursday, 24th of January, at 9.30 a.m.

Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

M A R I S T B R O T H E R S ' S C H O O L ,
W E L L I N G T O N .

A F E W V A C A N C I E S F O R B O A R D E R S .

The Terms are :

Board and Tuition	... ..	£36 per Annum.
Bedding and Washing	... ..	3 do.

Fees payable quarterly in advance.

Boarders are charged nothing extra for French and Drawing

Piano, two guineas per quarter.

Boys prepared for Civil Service Examinations.

For Further particulars apply to

REV. BROTHER DIRECTOR,

W E L L I N G T O N .

THE GREAT LONE LAND AND ITS FASCINATION.

LIEUTENANT GABLINGTON, who led the attempted relief of Greeley last season, thus expresses, to a *Pittsburg Despatch* reporter, the fascination which every Arctic traveller has felt to repeat his strange experience:—

"But, notwithstanding what I have come through, I would like to go back again. I intend to make application, when I get to Washington, to join the present expedition that is now being fitted out. I have not seen as much of that region as I would like to. There is nothing so exceedingly charming about it. But there is a strange fascination seizes one, when he has a taste of it, to see more of it. When you get up among the glaciers and rocks, the scene is one of terrific grandeur and picturesque beauty, but the acme of dreariness. No sound or stir except now and then the terrific crash of a huge hyaline boulder, as it grates on the bottom of the ocean and crushes to pieces. There is a dreary silence that courts loneliness, and one feels such a dull dread all the time that it approaches misery.

"In the summer you can occasionally hear the piping of seagulls, the chatter of ducks and the growl of walrus, but you only meet these occasionally. If you can describe a vast sea of ice and snow, which is as irregular as anything you can imagine, you know what appearance that country has. The nearest comparison I can make to the appearance of one of those icebergs is looking down on a city from the top of a mountain. The high and low houses, with an occasional church steeple, resemble very much one of those floating icebergs. The wind has no effect on them whatever. It is not an uncommon thing to see the 'floe' or soft ice going in one direction, driven by the wind, and an iceberg moving in an opposite direction carried by the current. There is always seven times the bulk of ice under the water than is seen above, and one acquainted with the Polar region can always tell by the color, rigidity and appearance of an iceberg whether it comes from the North Sea or not. You will sometimes see a boulder three or four times as high out of the water as this hotel, and probably ten times as large, carried along by the current, and when two of them come together the force is sufficient to crush the less rigid one. You can judge what a steamer would be like when caught between two such icebergs. No boat can ever be built that could withstand the pressure. Although they seem to move slowly, they have a terrific force and are often crushed by their own weight.

"Walrus are very plenty up there in some places. At the mouth of Melville Bay, I believe I saw a thousand at one time. They crawl up on the ice and lie there apparently asleep, but on the approach of a hunter they drop into the water in a lubberly awkward manner, which is amusing. At times they sport and play in the water and out and keep the sea in constant confusion. They are an interesting study, especially when they are the only animated creatures that can be seen. While watching them one forgets that he is out of the habitable world. The only land to be seen is an alluvial deposit thrown up by the waves near the north shore of Greenland. There is a kind of moss growing on the rocks, but from what it draws the substance of life I know not. One of the most interesting sights in the northern region is the falling into the ocean of huge fields of ice. You will see thousands of acres of ice and snow that extend high in the air. The water wears this away on the under side, and when the point projecting into the water becomes so heavy as to force itself off it breaks with a loud report and falls into the water. The travelling is all done up there with dogs in sledges. The dogs are almost as large as Indian dogs, and are able to draw about their own weight. They usually harness from eight to twelve dogs to a sledge, and under favorable circumstances and smooth ice can go about sixty miles a day. If the surface is uneven and soft the animals are worthless, and the sledge has to be drawn by hand.

"As I said, I am anxious to join this expedition that is now being fitted up. There are four vessels that are undergoing thorough repair in New York Harbour for the trip. Lieutenant W. H. Emory will have charge of the Bear. Colonel Schley, who will have charge of the expedition, will have charge of the Thetis. This is a very firm whaling vessel, and was bought at Dundee, Scotland, expressly for the trip. The British Government has offered the use of the steamer Alert, which will accompany the expedition. This is the steamer, commanded by Sir George Nares, that wintered at Smith's Sound, about 78 deg. 50 sec. north, being the highest point at which any steamer ever passed the winter. I don't think there will be any trouble in reaching Lady Franklin Bay, where Greeley is supposed to be quartered, some time in August. If they don't get through by that time they will be compelled to lie up for the winter, as it begins to freeze up there toward the latter part of that month."

We are continually receiving paragraphs extracted from provincial papers, containing the wildest inventions concerning the will and property of the late Mrs. Stapleton-Bretherton. It having been found impossible to substantiate the original statement that that lady had bequeathed an enormous sum to the Pope by her will, it is now alleged that before her death she sent to his Holiness through Mr. Errington, M. P., as intermediary, £400,000 or £500,000. There is not a word of truth in the whole story. All the statements to this effect are entirely false. We know for certain, upon undoubted authority, that Mrs. Stapleton-Bretherton left nothing to the Pope in her will, and that she did not during her lifetime make over to or for his Holiness any sum of money whatever, except a small offering (of a few hundred pounds) as Peter's Pence, more than a year ago. It is obvious that no such sum as that alleged to have been sent through a private channel could have been abstracted from her personal estate without the fact being known and traces being left of the transaction. We cannot conceive of any motive for the putting forth of such baseless fictions if it be not a desire to appeal to Protestant bigotry and to cast odium on the Catholic Church and its head, and we cannot too strongly reprobate such malicious inventions.

—London Tablet.

THE ITALIAN CONFISCATION.

(From the *Dublin Freeman*.)

THE Pope has come to a most important decision, momentous to Italy and to Rome, and of vital interest to the whole Catholic and even to more than the whole Christian world. Self-defence, defence of the Catholic Church, defence of international rights, and defence of the Propagation of the Faith and civilisation itself, demanded such prompt and practical steps as that now announced to the Bishops of the Church in the letter from the Chiefs of the Propaganda with the sanction of Leo XIII, the text of which, received by his Eminence the Cardinal, and translated, we publish to-day. The Propaganda is the head of the missionary globe, as also of those Northern countries in which the hierarchal organisation is not full and formal. Its college, containing some hundreds of Levites of every nation and tongue and colour, has, since the start made by Gregory XV. two and a-half centuries ago, become one of the wonders of the religious world, and the seed sown by its pupils has borne Christian fruit to the end of the earth, watered as it has been by their martyr blood, and nurtured as it has been by their humanising teaching. Its polyglot types are one of the sights of modern Rome and a Mezzofanti amongst libraries, the printing presses alone attached to the institution being a veritable Epiphany, or manifestation of light to the Gentiles. Every nationality finds a home within its walls, and Christendom, recognising its worth, and the all-embracing grandeur of its missions, contributes with lavish generosity to its maintenance. Generous France comes first, staunch and leal Austria next, and then of the countries, amongst which our own poor but open-handed people do not lag in the race of munificent rivalry for its splendid maintenance. It is this splendid institution—the property of all nations—upon which the Government, endued with the brigand spirit of the dead red-shirt Garibaldi, lays robber hands. The Italian Supreme Court of Cassation has pronounced a judgment, subjecting this international property to the law under which the local ecclesiastical property is "converted" or confiscated in the Roman province. The property of the nations, amounting to between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, is thus placed directly at the mercy of what has been rightly referred to as a "scratch majority" in the Italian Parliament of Reds. Under these cruel circumstances the Congregation of the Propaganda, with the authorisation of His Holiness, have resolved that, as the Letter in the columns specifies, "the seat of the Propaganda for all donations, legacies, and offerings, by which 'the piety of the faithful may wish to meet its continual and heavy expenditure, be transferred out of Italy.'" The funds of bankrupt Italy are not a safe investment for the property of Christendom, particularly as the transfer, read by the light of events, is but the next step to spoliation. Italy is, therefore, to be no longer the centre for the donations and legacies of the Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics of the world. Twenty-three centres are selected—one of which is Catholic Dublin—for the reception of the Missionary Charities of the world. In those centres they will be at the service of the Propaganda, but out of the power of alienating Italy. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop is named by the Pope as one of the ecclesiastical dignitaries with whom donations are to be lodged. The act is a prudent, and, as we have said, a practical one. Nor are the nations of the earth willing to let King Humbert's Government go on in its course unchecked. From Imperial Germany to Democratic America signs of angry protest have been already given. We are certain that persecution will not stay but will stimulate Ireland and all Christendom to sustain the Propaganda.

[ADVT.]—It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where Hop Bitters are used. See another.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At Wednesday's sitting in the case of G. Turnbull, J. M. Allister, and G. Sheath, called upon to show cause why their deferred payment licenses should not be forfeited, G. Turnbull's explanation was received as sufficient; J. McAllister's case was deferred for a fortnight; and G. Sheath was allowed two months extension of time. Ranger Valpy's recommendation that a saw mill area of 30 acres at Waipori, extending from the south of the position marked to the river, be granted to J. Lawson, was agreed to. Government was recommended to revoke the proclamation setting apart sections 6 and 7, block V. Waipori, as pastoral deferred payment land, and to offer it under pastoral lease for a term of years. J. Holmes's application to have bush reserve, block IV., Toi-Toi put up for sale by public auction was referred to the ranger for report. The Board resolved to request Government to accept the surrender of run 6, Wakatipu, infested with rabbits. On the application of John and Catherine Howat the Board decided to recommend the Government to group sections 2 and 3 block XII. Rangleburn before sale on the ground that the sections could be more advantageously worked together. Tenders under perpetual lease system were accepted as follows:—A. J. McLeod, sections 6 and 12, block IX. (640 acres), upset price 1s; Robert Murray, sections 5 and 6, block VIII. (637 acres), upset price 1s; J. H. Pink, section 10, block VIII. (320 acres), upset price 1s; and section 17, block VIII. (320 acres), at 1s 6d an acre, Mount Hyde. The Chief Surveyor was instructed that 2000 acres, run No. 200, Bengar, should be cut up into four allotments for pastoral leasing. The applications of John Tamblin to purchase 5 acres block II., and of G. F. Mackay to capitalise section 5, block IX., Teviot, were granted. The Board resolved to recommend the Government to grant the application of the Education Board to have sections 6 to 13 and 20 to 27, block III., Hill's Creek, reserved for an extension of the school-site. Applications to purchase were granted as follows:—J. N. Wood, section 5, block IV., Waikana; Charles Faulkner, section 5, block XII, Maerewhenua; John Pratt, section 9, block XI., do.; A. D. Oliver (under exchange lease), sections 53 and 54, block I, Leaning Rock. A transfer from M. Elliot to J. E. Matheson, section 2, block III., Strath-Taieri was granted. The gold-mining certificates of the Serpentine Quartzmining Co., Long Valley; and Malcolm McLeod, St. Bathans, were declared void.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF
SHAREHOLDERS IN THE "NEW ZEALAND TABLET"
COMPANY. (LIMITED)

Will be held at the office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 8 p.m. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend in person or by proxy, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN F. PERRIN,
Secretary.

FOR the convenience of shareholders in the "New Zealand Tablet" Company we give the following form of proxy, which must be deposited, duly signed and witnessed, at the registered office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting.

FORM OF PROXY.

I, the undersigned, a Shareholder of the "New Zealand Tablet" Company hereby appoint....., another Shareholder, to act as my proxy at the General Meeting of the Company, to be holden on the thirtieth day of May, 1884, and at every adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this day of May, 1884.

Witness.....
Signature.....

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY
Manners-street and Taranaki Place,
WELLINGTON

MICHAEL BOHAN PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRINER, AND GENERAL
BLACKSMITH,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Landaus, Broughams, Hansom Cabs, Buggies, Waggonettes, Phaetons, Dog Carts, and all other Spring Traps at greatly reduced prices.

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.
"Letters to a Sceptic on Matters of Religion," by Rev. J. L. Balmes. Price, 5s; by Post, 5s 8d.

Rosary Beads from 3d to 2s. Dolour Beads from 6d to 1s 6d.

Brown, Blue and Red Scapulars, 6d each.
Sacred Heart and Dolour Scapulars, 6d each.

Lace Prints, Coloured and Plain; prices, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d.

J. A. MACEDO, 202 PRINCES STREET
DUNEDIN.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON, the highly-gifted Elocutionist and eminent American Tragedienne, is now on her first New Zealand tour, during which she will give selections of Readings, Recitals, and Dramatic Sketches from Shakespeare, Moore, Sheridan, Wood, Watson, Boucicault, Tennyson, Read, Mosenthal, Burns, E. A. Poe, Davis, Tobin, Mrs. Norton, and other popular authors:

SPECIALTIES.

"Fontenoy," or "The Charge of the Irish Brigade." Hood's "Lost Heir" (humorous). "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Comic chapter "Widow Bedott Papers" and "Sheridan's Ride" (Read).

SEE OPINIONS OF AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, AND NEW ZEALAND PRESS.

During the Tour the following places will be visited in the order named:—Oamaru, Timaru, Ashburton, Christchurch, Hokitika, Ross, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, Nelson, Blenheim thence to North Island, taking the various centres of population en route to Auckland.

N.B.—Miss Dargon will appear at the Public Hall, Ashburton, on Wednesday, May 28; at the Public Hall, Oamaru, on Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24; and at the Theatre Royal, Timaru, on Monday and Tuesday, May 26 and 27; Ashburton, 28; Christchurch, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, May 30, 31, and June 2.

W. K. BISHOP,
Business Manager for Miss Dargon.

SINGING.

MISS MARY HUME receives Pupils for Fixing and Producing the Voice on the latest Scientific Principles—in Private and Class lessons.

Circulars and Terms at her rooms at the Dresden Piano Depot,
27 Princes Street.

PROSPECTUS

THE DUNEDIN CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY SOCIETY
SOCIETY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £5000,

In Shares of £1 Each,

Payable as follows:—10s a share on application, and 10s within one month.

The possession of one share constituting membership.
No member to hold more than 10 shares.
No member to have more than one vote, however many shares he may hold.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

S. BARKER
J. POWELL
F. DEANS
J. BUTCHART

W. BARNSHAW
G. GRANT
S. READING
G. WARDROP

With power to add to their number.

TREASURER W. REID
SECRETARY G. P. CLIFFORD.

BANKERS:

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The objects of the Society are to carry on the trade of General Dealers, so as to secure to the Members of the Society and the Public the supply of articles of all kinds, both for domestic consumption and general use, of the best quality and at the lowest possible price.

All goods to be paid for on or before delivery.

Every member will have a voice in the election of officers, and participate in the profits of the Society according to the amount of his purchase.

NO FEE will be charged to non-members purchasing goods, at the store except conformity to the rules of the Society, which require CASH PAYMENTS.

Non-members purchase goods at the store at the same price as members, but do not participate in the profits of the undertaking or have any voice in the management.

The proposed rules can be inspected, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained, at the Society's Temporary Office, Ross's Buildings, Octagon.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

D. O'CONNELL begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally that having taken over the entire stock owned by the late firm of Walsh and O'Connell, Manchester Street South, Christchurch, valued at £2000, he will hold a clearing sale for 21 days' only, commencing on

SATURDAY, MAY 17th, 1884.

As possession of the premises must be given up at the end of the above term all goods will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual price.

D. O'CONNELL.

MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
CHRISTCHURCH.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,
SOLICITORS,

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and money to lend to build thereon.

WANTED.—Certificated Male Teacher for Catholic school, salary £150 per annum with residence. Address, stating age and reference,

REV. FATHER AHERN,
Ross, West Coast.

TO CANTERBURY SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Subscribers in the above province will be visited by MR. W. CUNNINGHAM, our Country Canvasser and Collector, during this and next week. We would ask them to render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the "N.Z. TABLET."

I N V E R C A R G I L L C O N V E N T B U I L D I N G F U N D .

W I N T O N D I S T R I C T .
Per Rev. D. Reidy.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Mr. William Butler	5 0 0	Mr. Michael Murphy	1 0 0
" Mortimer Hussion	5 0 0	" John Hyde	1 0 0
" John McCarthy	2 0 0	" John McLoughlan	1 0 0
" P. O'Shaughnessy	1 0 0	" John Kher	1 0 0
" Duncan McRea	1 0 0	Mrs. McRea	1 0 0
" Murdoch McRea	1 0 0	Mr. Michael Quirk	1 0 0
" Hugh Mulholland	1 0 0	Miss Annie Hollan	1 0 0
" William Hiney	1 0 0	" Bridget Bresnan	1 0 0
" Denis Hussion	1 0 0	" Nora Lenihan	0 10 0
" John Murphy	1 0 0	Mrs. Watson	0 10 0
" Thomas McGrath	1 0 0	Mr. Christy McRea	0 10 0
" William Murphy	1 0 0		

D U N E D I N C A T H E D R A L B U I L D I N G F U N D .

ARCHDEACON COLEMAN'S COLLECTION.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Mr. J. F. Perrin	5 0 0	Mr. M. Hackett	1 0 0
A Friend	1 1 0	" M. Lyons	1 0 0
Mr. Columb	1 0 0	" P. Gunning	1 0 0
Miss S. Conway	1 0 0	" G. O'Reilly	2 0 0
A Friend from Calaf	1 0 0	" Hallinan	1 0 0
Mr. J. Conly	1 0 0	" P. Farrell	1 0 0
" Ames	1 0 0	" J. Pigott	1 0 0
" J. M. McAnally (1st instl. of £5)	1 0 0	" P. O'Toole	1 0 0
" W. Cantwell (1st instl. of £2)	1 0 0	" Crawford	1 1 0
Miss K. O'Donnell	1 0 0	" G. Morris	1 0 0
Mr. J. Higgins	1 0 0	" A. Ross	1 0 0
		" P. Hession	1 0 0
		" R. McQuilkin	1 0 0

(To be continued.)

C A T H E D R A L F U N D .

I B E G to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund:—

Friend	...	...	...	£ s. d.
Friend	...	...	...	1 10 0
				1 0 0			
W E E K L Y S U B S C R I P T I O N S .							
Per Rev. P. Lynch	9	16	6	Per Mr. W. J. Hall	1	7	0
" Mrs. Black and Miss Potter	1	5	6	" Mr. Drum	2	2	0

† P. MORAN.

N O T I C E .

Subscriptions to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET should be made payable to John F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O. Box 143. Orders for the paper, and all business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1884.

P R O G R E S S A N D J U S T I C E I N T H E N I N E T E E N T H C E N T U R Y .

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

T H E P R O G R E S S O F T H E E D U C A T I O N Q U E S T I O N .



OR a time the secularists had it all their own way on this question. Secularism first obtained a permanent footing in America. Then it was imported into Europe, and last of all the colonies took it up. The triumphal car of godless schools proceeded on its course over three continents, and it was thought that men had seen the last day of Christian schools. But it was not so. The Catholic Church in America met the procession in the only way practicable, and established everywhere throughout the

United States and Canada Christian schools in which millions of children receive a thoroughly Christian education. In Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, the United Kingdom, and the colonies, she pursues the same course. This is an opposition and an obstacle which secularism did not expect. It was known, indeed, that the Church would condemn secularism, but its patrons never calculated on the devotion and generosity displayed by the Catholic laity. It was thought by men devoid of faith that the pounds shillings and pence argument would before long prevail, and, like themselves, Catholics would abandon that which demanded the steady pursuing of principle and large pecuniary sacrifices without any other return than that which arises from imparting a truly Christian education to children.

In all the countries mentioned above, the efforts made by Catholics are enormous, and instead of relaxing in these efforts as time wears on, the indications are that they are more determined than ever to persevere in the course on which they have entered with so much spirit and generosity. Not content with establishing Catholic schools, they have now entered on a new phase of opposition. They have long deplored the injustice that compelled them, whilst manfully supporting Catholic schools, to support also un-Catholic and anti-Catholic secular schools. But now they think the time has come when deploring should be changed into active endeavours to rid themselves of the unjust burden imposed upon them by an iniquitous law. In many parts of North America, as for example, in the dominion of Canada, they have succeeded in securing fair play, and in the United States their exclusion from all participation in public funds set apart for the purposes of education is not universal. No doubt, then, numbers and determination to obtain equality will before long produce a still deeper impression than hitherto on public opinion, and bring about the reign of justice.

We are glad to see that in England an effort is being made, not by Catholics alone, but by all advocates of Christian schools, and in the United Kingdom these are legion, to obtain a fair share of the education rate for denominational schools. All that is required on the part of these advocates is union and perseverance to secure success. The denominationalists in the United Kingdom constitute the vast majority of the people, but their opponents have hitherto been successful by their union, and by adroitly playing off nationality against nationality, and denomination against denomination. A bitter experience has taught the denominations where has lain their own weakness and the strength of their enemies, and it is more than probable that these denominations will now close their ranks and present a united and determined front to the dismayed and outnumbered secularists. We sincerely hope it may be so.

And what as to ourselves?—Well, the fates are fighting for us. Financial difficulties and considerations come to aid our efforts, and that which a sense of justice could not secure, necessity is likely to wring from bigotry and tyranny. The conjuncture is favourable, and it only remains for us to avail ourselves of the advantage given us by the financial position of the Colony, and press our claims with more energy, determination, and union than ever before. Now is the time, now, on the eve of a general election, to petition Parliament, register, and organise to give a warm reception, on the hustings and in the polling booths, to all who would maintain the present iniquitous education law, and compel conscientious men to pay practically double taxes.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Coleman will make a collection in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund at St. Patrick's Church, South Dunedin, on Sunday—and on Sunday, June 1, at North Dunedin.

A SPECIAL Mass will be celebrated on Saturday morning in the chapel of the Children of Mary, Dunedin, by His Lordship the Bishop. The Mass, which will be attended by members of the sodality only, will be offered on the pretty altar presented to the Dominican Nuns by Mr. Dungan of Timaru.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society took place on Friday last, the rev. President occupying the chair. Mr. Hayes recited "Mark Antony's Oration," Mr. Callan read a part of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," promising to finish it on some future occasion, and the President read two selections from Sheil's speeches, all of which were executed in a masterly manner, evoking a hearty vote of thanks. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday the 28th when the "Merchant of Venice" will be read by the several members.

THE Napier Daily Telegraph, in alluding to the proposed establishment of a Trades and Labour Council, deprecates any association of it with political affairs. "Adopt the political platform," says our contemporary in conclusion, "and the council will simply be the place where frothy windbags will air their eloquence and inflict preposterous theories on the suffering members."—Our contemporary has evidently had some experience of the matter he deals with,—At any rate, as the saying is, he hits the nail on the head.

ON the morning of the 16th April, the large congregation assembled at St. Mary's Church Hokitika, witnessed two very beautiful and touching ceremonies in the Holy Profession of Sister M. Joseph Mandl, and the Reception of Sister M. Ita Cullinan. The former young lady, being from Hokitika, and the first from the town who was professed at St. Columbkille's, was the object of an unusual amount of interest. The young lady who had the happiness of being clothed with the holy habit of the Order of Mercy had only come out from Ireland lately, and was educated by the Sisters at Home. The ceremony of Profession came first in order and during Mass. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice the clothing took place, the Rev. Father Devoy S.M. officiating at both, assisted by Rev. Father Martin. There were also present Rev. Fathers Carew P.P., and Pertuis, Grey-mouth; Rev. Father Walsh, Kumara; and Rev. Father Ahern, Ross. During the ceremonies the choir rendered several beautiful and appropriate pieces of music in their usual happy style.

MR. J. STEVENS, M.H.B., addressing his constituents at Marton, the other night spoke as follows, according to the *Wanganui Herald*, on education.—Let us hope, moreover, that the applause given to him was of some significance:—"There were one-seventh of the population of the Colony who were practically debarred from receiving State aid for the education of their children. There was the Catholic section of the community of this Colony, and he could assure the audience, that from conversations he had held with persons who were capable of giving an opinion on the subject, that Catholic children were not considered to be educated unless educated in the faith to which their parents belonged. He knew that it might be said that they should avail themselves of what is called secular education, but they could not. They must either give up their religious belief, or they must educate their own children. The Colony paid at present £315,000 to £320,000 for education, and if they could reduce this to something like £240,000 he thought that would be sufficient to carry out the education system of the Colony, if the reductions were made in some such way as he had indicated. If they were to do away in a great measure with state nurseries, and not allow parents to send children to school who were not old enough, nor capable of learning something, they would save a great deal. He thought it would be a most disastrous thing if they were to interfere with the present system of secular education. They could lighten the burden for the section of the people he had spoken of, if they were to reduce the necessity for taxing themselves for education. This one-seventh of the people contributed its share for the education of Protestant and other children, and at the same time its members put their hands into their own pockets, and paid for the education of their own children rather than accept an education which they believed to be contrary to the creed they were taught (applause)."

It is hardly to the credit of our contemporary the *Timaru Herald* that he has chosen to play second fiddle to the Press of Melbourne—and to the Press of Melbourne in anything but a praiseworthy character. That Press in attacking the Irish cause has been actuated by some base motive—either by the race-hatred that is strongest in the lowest natures, and that leads it to rage against the Irish people; or by religious bigotry which is a distinctive feature of narrow minds, or by the necessity under which certain editors are placed of ministering to the wants of some of their patrons who desire to recommend themselves to the notice of high society in England, and gain permission to play the flunkey by virtue of having influenced the colonies to oppose the Irish cause. To play second fiddle to a Press so actuated, and be bigot or flunkey at second hand, must be acknowledged to be no very noble occupation—and yet such is the position in which the *Timaru Herald* places himself. No one supposes that the Press of Melbourne is in all sincerity gushingly loyal, for is it not the leading Press of a colony which is now, without contradiction anywhere, declared ready to sever its connection with England, if only the remote cause of injury to it be permitted to arise?—as, for example, in the transportation of French criminals to the South Sea Islands. For a Press like this to cry out against the desire on the part of Ireland to abolish the causes that have long been her ruin is shameful impudence—and it may well be questioned if the loyalty of the *Timaru Herald* is one whit more sincere than that of the Press of Melbourne. The *Timaru Herald*, then, has published two articles that are a re-hash of all the calumny poured out against the Irish cause by the Melbourne Press, and to which is added some further calumny that seems to be peculiarly his own. He has, for example, discovered reasons to hint that the Messrs. Redmond made away in some disreputable manner with the sum of £15,000 collected by them in these colonies—£13,000 of which

had been acknowledged as received at home from them before ever they left the country. He has also pretended to discover that they founded a secret society here to control affairs, and which would render the federation of the colonies exceedingly dangerous. And various other bits of information of somewhat a similar kind he puts forward. But, as an instance of the fairness, consistency, and wisdom with which our contemporary argues, let us compare a passage in his article of the 12th inst. with another that occurs in his article of the 14th. In the first he condemns Mr. Redmond for declaring that Irishmen are determined to give no political support to those of their countrymen who deserted their cause, and made their own terms with the bigoted anti-Irish majority during the visit of the delegates to the colonies. In the second article he quotes with approbation the decision of the *Australasian* that not a "single man who identified himself" with the mission in question should be returned at the next election—though why Irishmen may not exercise their freewill as well as anti-Irish men, our contemporary would, perhaps, find it difficult to say. We have no intention, however, of following these foolish and bigoted articles in detail. We happen to know that the *Timaru Herald* is conducted by a gentleman who is possessed of some brains and considerable experience, and, therefore we see plainly that all this foolery is insincere. It would be a vain task on our part were we to undertake to point out to our contemporary the false conclusions and absurd statements with which the articles are fully crammed, for we can honestly entertain no other conviction than that he himself is quite as well aware of their nature as we or anyone else can be. It only remains for us, then, to express surprise that any motive could lead our contemporary to emulate the Melbourne Press in its hatred, bigotry, or flunkeyism—and our surprise is the greater to find that a gentleman of whom both Irishmen and Catholics have ere now deserved well should endeavour to stir up anti-Catholic—anti-Irish—rage against them. The motive, however base must be a strong one, and we shall await with curiosity further developments.

A P P E A L.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON COLEMAN.

"Du edin, April 30, 1884.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,—The walls of the Cathedral will be soon completed. I hope that the weekly subscriptions, in addition to the sum in hand, will enable us to see the completion of these walls without the incurring of debt. But this completion will see our funds exhausted; and yet it is absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in putting on the roof. Under these circumstances I have resolved to appeal to the entire diocese for funds to meet the expense necessary to bring our great work to a conclusion; and I have made up my mind to entrust to you the duty of collecting the much-required funds. I know I could not entrust the work to better or more efficient hands, I think I may promise you a hearty co-operation and a generous reception on the part of both the priests and laity of this diocese, who have ever shown great zeal for this and all other good works. You will not fail to remind all to whom you may apply that the erection of a Cathedral is emphatically a diocesan work, and that the merit of helping in such erection is very great.

I am, My dear Archdeacon,

Yours faithfully,

From the above it can be seen that I am called upon to visit all the districts in the diocese to collect for the Cathedral, and, from my own knowledge of the people of Otago and Southland, I feel confident that a generous response will be made to the special call now made by his Lordship; for I know the faith and goodness and devotion to our holy religion of the residents of every parish in the diocese.—The Catholics of this diocese are always ready to make great sacrifices in co-operating for the love of our Lord with the Bishop whom the Holy See has given them to guide them in all things spiritual.

W. COLEMAN

Messrs. A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin, are now selling off at a great reduction the assigned stock of Messrs Menzies and Co., Oamaru.

Ladies who have found a difficulty in having dresses made to their satisfaction will do well to visit the establishment of Mrs. Carter, George street, Dunedin.

In order to suit the convenience of the public, the Dunedin Co-operative Society have made arrangements for keeping their office in the Octagon open until 9 p.m. on Saturday, so that applications for shares may be received there.

Mr O'Connell, Manchester street South, Christchurch, having purchased the excellent stock of boots and shoes of the firm of Walsh and O'Connell, is now holding a clearing sale, where the best goods may be obtained at the lowest prices.

We (*Nation*) take the following paragraph from the *Chicago Times* of the 9th inst.:—"Mr. Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish National League of America, returned to the city, yesterday from a Western trip. During his absence he addressed large meetings in Omaha (Neb.), and Lincoln (Neb.) Council Bluffs, (Iowa.) At the Lincoln meeting Governor Dawes and a number of other leading citizens of the State were present and made brief speeches. At Mr. Sullivan's Council Bluffs meeting speeches were made by the Episcopalian and Baptist ministers and the Catholic Priest. The sympathy of the people of all parties and creeds seem to be universally with the League, and the people of all other nationalities appear to hold Mr. Paenell in as high esteem as the Irish themselves.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

PUBLIC opinion here is much exercised by the numerous speeches and addresses in the political campaign. As long as the struggle was between the three parties—the Government, the followers of Mr. Montgomery, and the adherents of Sir George Grey—the situation was generally regarded as hopeful. This realisation of Captain Mangat's triangular duel most men looked upon as a deadlock. From this it is possible that the manifesto of Sir Julius Vogel may release the country. It is too early yet to be able to say with truth that this manifesto will cause a rush to the ancient Vogelian standard. But that there is much inclination to be dazzled with the hopeful programme so cleverly addressed by the arch-schemer to all the political interests, is beyond a doubt. Many of us here think that millions are better than self-denial, and some would not be sorry to get a chance to exalt the prophet of millions, at the expense of the apostles of self-denial. About constitution-mongering and novelties of taxation, more or less dangerous, there are many doubts, but lavish expenditure with remission of taxation has charms for everybody. For my part I should not, from the indications I have seen, be at all surprised to see the Vogel policy made the turning point in the general elections, men from all the ranks of all the political fragments tossing up their caps, and making cause for the "man of progress." One aspiring head evidently thinks so, and, thinking so, has determined to lead the party of resistance to the side of speculative politics. Mr. Wakefield has lost no time, though a private member, in addressing the Colony through his constituents at Leeston, a spot from whence a Premier was wont to speak to the nation. It is certainly probable that the new influence will cause Mr. Montgomery to be left high and dry, and sorrowfully watching Sir George Grey leading a small but compact following on an erratic course towards the sources of the fountains of perennial good, while the gentlemen of the Ministry wait to be absorbed into coming "combinations." Mr. Wakefield relies on being joined by Mr. Ormond, of Napier, who relies on I know not what, to get a seat. Mr. Macandrew, of your old province, is sure to stand at the side of Sir Julius, accepting and giving large ideas, and offering, probably vainly, his bale of paper to be converted into the flow of notes of the great national Bank of issue. Mr. Richardson, who has just been returned unopposed for Kaiapoi, is an old colleague of Sir Julius. He is very much opposed to the Government; he dislikes "Greyism" still more; he is by no means fond of Mr. Montgomery, and not likely to play second fiddle to Mr. Wakefield. The party of Sir Julius would be the very refuge for him that he is looking for. In like manner, the Canterbury contingent which has lately turned against their old friends the Government, want an excuse for joining Mr. Montgomery. They have not much faith in Mr. Wakefield, while Sir Julius is sure to offer them "works." Sir Julius has many chances in his favour in this district; at all events, there is a good deal of wholesome fear of extravagance born of bad times, direct taxation, public deficits, and private mortgages. But in that feeling there is too little hope to gild the long, dreary prospect of up-hill work which all the prophets but Vogel predict for the people as the only road to renewed prosperity. They all applaud the speakers who talk of the dignity of labour and the heroic work of colonization. But, in my opinion, which I give for what it is worth, they will be likely, should the opportunity be given them, to throw sentiment overboard and embrace the man who promises to advocate money. Prudence says, "Vogel is all very well, but we want to see his scheme before committing ourselves." Let the scheme only come, it will be swallowed. A flow of money may bring retribution by and bye. But before Nemesis comes every man will have a chance to make something either to take himself off out of the avenger's reach, or to stay and get on better terms with him than he enjoys with his present tormentors. Our people are too apathetic to care for decentralisation, for retrenchment, for constitutional questions of any kind; they will pass resolutions of confidence in a demagogue who promises them all they want, but the great Panjandrum whose roads to that desirable consummation are professedly so much briefer, will leave all demagogues to the solitude of their several stumps. Millions are, in the present temper of our people, the only cure for political apathy.

In all the situation there is not a single element, except Vogel's, of comfort for our side of the education question. Sir Julius wants to make other people besides Catholics pay for the education of their children, whereby the work of carrying the rest of the world, Christian Heathen and Hebrew to the goal of a vicious education on their backs, may be made a little easier for the Catholic population. Secularists here have discovered that Sir Julius Vogel's attack on their education fetish means "a return to denominationalism," and are calling the people to arms in their usual solemn unargumentative manner. I very much hope the Julian programme is rightly understood by them. They say the people must be educated because the people is the master now-a-days. There they are perfectly right; where they are wrong is in imagining that what they supply in their whitened sepulchres is education in the only sense of the word applicable to the case of the said master. In every criminal session of the Supreme Court our Judge (Johnston) hits the right nail on the head for these people, when he inveighs against the prevalence and increase of forgery, which is *not* the crime of the illiterate. But they continue to put all speakers who dare to tell them on public platforms, as the Premier did the other day, that they believe in religious education.

If there is any hope for the Catholic claims, it is in a system of wholesale retrenchment, which Sir Julius Vogel is the only leading public man bold enough to openly advocate. It is significant as you, sir, pointed out last week, that Mr. Larnach should have followed his lead. As for the Government, they will do justice to us whenever it becomes safe to do so, not one hour sooner. Mr. Montgomery is the uncompromising apostle of secularism, as is natural to a man who has imperfect views of education. Sir George Grey has an eye to the main chance alone. In 1875 he was fighting for Provincialism, Westland had solved the education difficulty in a just manner. Sir

George denounced the Abolitionists as about to destroy a noble system of education. When he became Premier a deputation waited on him in this city to urge the claim of the Catholics, and Sir George referred that deputation to Mr. Cole who, he said, was a most excellent person and would attend to the question in his place in the House. A few years later when Mr. Pyke's Bill was going through to destruction, Sir George opposed it, because it would "destroy our holy religion." It is the only time that Sir George ever posed, I believe, as a deeply religious Protestant. During his late campaign he was, of course, what is called "true blue" on the education question. Not much more can be expected from Sir George Grey by the friends of justice and morality than from Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Wakefield once spoke up for the good cause, but he has abandoned it, and at the last election, it took its turn to abandon him. He is not likely, if he gets to power, to be a fountain of justice. If Sir Julius Vogel comes forward into a commanding position at the elections, why not support his programme? If we believe the country to be of grand resources, we are justified in supporting a progressive policy that discounts our future a little. The main present cost is to a system of education which is pernicious. Let that system contribute by its mutilation to the advancement, moral as well as physical, of the country.

BISHOP MORAN IN REPLY.

The following letter has appeared in the Dunedin daily papers.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The speech of the president of the Benevolent Institution at the adjourned meeting of subscribers on Monday last, compels me to ask you to permit me to say a few words in reply to that part of it which refers to me. The president, in answer to a question put by Dr. Stuart, is reported to have said that my statement in regard to the Institution was without foundation. Let us see first what was my statement. I stated that in the Benevolent Institution Catholic children had been taught to hate their religion and reject it. Is this without foundation? I stated again that the Committee, when appealed to for redress, refused such redress. Is this also without foundation? I stated, in the third place, that the Benevolent was a proselytising Institution. It is this, it would appear, which the president designates as without foundation. But, sir, this is the strictly logical conclusion from the fact, which is not denied, that Catholic children were taught in that Institution to hate their religion and reject it, and that the Committee of Management refused redress.

In answer to me it has been said that the Committee never gave any directions to proselytise, I did not say they did so; but I now affirm that the Committee, which, on complaint being made to it, refused redress, is fairly open to the charge of conniving at the offence complained of, of condoning it, and of indirectly encouraging proselytism.

In the course of the years 1872 and 1873 the Catholic clergyman who usually gave instructions in the Institution, complained that some one had tampered with the faith of the Catholic children; that these were taught Presbyterianism in the morning, and were handed over to him in the evening for Catholic instruction. Nay, more, that before his face they were led from the Presbyterian instructor to him. This priest complained to the superintendent, and the impertinence of some of the officials was punished by the Committee. Nevertheless, the tampering with the faith of Catholic children continued. After maturely considering the case we ultimately came to the conclusion "that, after having borne many insults for nearly three years and done no good, we should disconnect ourselves from the Benevolent Institution. We were also convinced that to go there would not only be useless, but calculated to make hypocrites of poor little children; and that any Catholic children sent there would certainly lose their faith."

Nevertheless, after the lapse of some time, owing, I think, to the influence of some gentlemen who promised that the state of things of which we had to complain should never again be found to exist in the Benevolent Institution, I consented to make a trial once more of it, and sent the priests stationed in Dunedin to give instructions there. But the improvement anticipated lasted only a very short time. Complaints similar to those formerly made were renewed. I went to the Institution myself, and to my sorrow found that the state of things had not been in the least exaggerated. Once more appeal was made to the Committee. But this time the Committee was defiant, and returned the curt and discourteous answer to which I have already called attention. Under such circumstances I ask a candid public to judge between me and the Benevolent Institution.

Judging by the past my conviction is that if now, for the third time, I sent a priest to give religious instruction in the Benevolent Institution, he would after a little time be treated precisely as his predecessors had been treated—that means would be employed to mar his work by undermining the faith of such Catholic children as might be there, and that in the end, after borne insults and laboured in vain, we should as before, be obliged to retire from the place.—I am, etc.,

Dunedin, May 20.

P. MORAN.

March 29.—In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary of State, said: "In view of the present large outflow of emigrants and the likelihood of its increase, the Government does not think it necessary to introduce a scheme to stimulate emigration."

There is a rumor that the Russians have had, after all, to fight for Merv, the importance of which announcement is that they will probably make an excuse for keeping a larger force near the Anglo-Indian frontier than will be quite agreeable to England.

Orsini's bombs, manufactured in Birmingham, killed ten persons and wounded 150 in Paris. The British Government refused to surrender the conspirators to the French Government. It also refused to legislate against such crimes.—*Pilot*.

PLAIN TRUTHS ON EDUCATION.

(From the Napier Daily Telegraph.)

SIR JULIUS VOGEL, in his address that he telegraphed to the electors of the East Coast constituency, stated that amongst other economies that might be practised by the colony was that in the matter of education. He thought that we could have just as good an educational system as the one existing at very much reduced expense. Sir Julius Vogel is not the only one amongst us who entertains that opinion. Very many believe that this Colony is a "little touched in the head" on the question of education, and politicians are too apt, when addressing the public to pander to this mental weakness. A candidate for Parliamentary honours invariably scores a point when he utters some clap-trap with regard to it. In fact he feels as though in the presence of a lunatic it would not be safe to talk common sense on this subject. It seems, indeed, as though to woo successfully the votes of the people it is necessary to dissemble. The consequence is that a lot of nonsense has been disseminated that is now accepted as grave and fundamental truths of political economy. It is by no means uncommon to hear from the lips of a member of the House, anxious to maintain his position that he holds to the belief that it is the duty of the state to provide the means whereby the poorest child can, if he so desires, obtain a university education. This is called liberalism, and the mere utterance of such a sentiment is certain to evoke cheers. Those who cheer such a foolish remark are simply led away by the grandiloquence of the idea, in much the same manner as the old woman was who shed tears when the pulpit orator of her place of worship happened to mention the word "Mesopotamia." They know not what they are cheering at. In actual life, when it becomes a question of education *versus* bread and butter, the needs of the stomach are vastly more important than mental pabulum. If both are to be supplied and the one is of no use without the other, then, we should like to know, where are we to look for the limits of the duties of the State? It is recognised now in England that to work the brain without nourishing the body is the sure and certain way to weaken both, and thus to lay the foundation of mental and bodily disorder. Accordingly an association has been formed with the benevolent object of providing free dinners to the poor hungry children who, by an arbitrary law, are compelled to attend a Board school. In New Zealand we are being taught to look so trustfully to the Government for everything we want; we are being so educated in the mischievous Continental school, to do nothing for ourselves, that if a similar condition of things were to be found here as in England, the State would be called upon to find dinners for the poor school children. That is exactly what is meant by the statement that it is the duty of the State to place at every man's door the means of giving his children a University education. Amongst the people to whom such a remark would more immediately apply labour means food and clothing and house shelter. They cannot afford to forego the earnings of the children when they are old enough to work. Many families, indeed, are dependent on the wages the boys and girls earn, and in old settled countries abundance of employment can be found for young people in workshops and factories. Here it is at present different, but the time must come when the causes producing these effects in the old country will be operating in this colony. It may not be in this generation, or, perhaps, not in the next, but we are bound to look forward to the time when crowded centres of population will create, if not a similar, at least some modified state of things to be found in the cities of Europe and the United States. If provision were now to be made for the University education of all classes and of all comers, what would be the result? We should have the scandal of our High School system intensified a thousand fold. We should not only have, as we have now, a seventh of the population taxed for the support of a system of education from which they can derive no benefit through their religious scruples, but we should have the millions taxed for the maintenance of costly universities for the special advantage of the hundreds who could afford to pay for it themselves. To a very great extent we have something of that sort now. We have an expensive system of education, above the needs of the people in its standards of teaching, and we have, in addition, High Schools which, without being so very superior to those which formerly existed by private enterprise, are mainly supported by the State for the education of the children of the rich. As a fact, the primary district schools supply more in the way of teaching than the people require. The great bulk of the children are removed from school before they enter the sixth standard; those who remain are they whose parents can afford to pay for their teaching. A more ridiculous waste of public estate and public money in the endowment and maintenance of the Napier Girls' High School can hardly be conceived, yet similar evidences of educational mania are to be found all over New Zealand. We hold to the opinion that all educational establishments above the fifth standard should be self-supporting, be they Universities or High Schools, for anything above that standard is not for the benefit of the people but for the advantage of the rich. And we should like to know where the justice is in maintaining a system of education for which the whole population is taxed, but of which nine-tenths of the people can only partially make use.

MESSRS. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. prints, best quality, 1s per lb.; ordinary butter, 10d per lb.; eggs, 1s 6d; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 9d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

A late distinguished convert to Catholicism is a wealthy Scotchman, David Blair, who has joined the Benedictine Monks at Inverness, and literally has given up everything by making over to the monastery his entire annual income of £6,000.

The delegates of the Parisian artisans who visited the Boston exhibition, and other delegates from the workmen, have resolved that it is morally incumbent on the French labour societies to grant assistance to the striking cigarmakers of New York.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 21st May, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—220 were yarded for the week's supply. About a third were good to prime, and the balance light and of medium quality. For prime competition was fair, and prices were about equal to last week's; but for low quality bidding was dull, and sales difficult to effect. Best bullocks brought £8 10s to £9 5s; others, £4 10s to £7 10s; and cows in proportion. We sold on account of Mr. Smith Bryce (Oamaru), 12 bullocks at from £8 10s to £9 5s; Mr. D. Dunn (Deborah), 11 do at £6 2s 6d to £8; other vendors, 4 bullocks at £5 10s, and 4 cows at £3; and quote prime beef 20s; inferior and medium, 15s to 17s 6d.

Fat Calves.—Twenty-one were penned, and sold readily at good prices.

Fat Sheep.—3345 were penned, of which about 200 were merinos, the balance being cross-breds—all sorts being represented. This number would have been far in excess of trade requirements, and would have had a tendency to further reduce prices, but several graziers being in attendance cleared off a large proportion of the lower qualities, thereby enhancing the values of prime, which ruled 1s to 1s 6d higher than last week, but medium was scarcely so high. Best cross-breds brought 16s 6d to 17s 9d; others, 10s 6d to 15s; merinos, 9s 9d to 10s 3d. We sold on account of Mr. C. H. Jessep (Ngapara), 67 cross-bred ewes at 11s 9d to 13s 6d; Mr. G. B. Williamson (Mataura), 10 do do at 10s 6d to 12s 9d; Mr. J. C. Buckland, 93 do do at 12s to 13s 6d; Mr. D. Hughan (Waibola), 38 do do at 13s 6d; Kuriwao Estate, 179 do do at 12s 3d; Mr. K. Livingston (Waitahuna), 30 do wethers at 13s; other vendors, 110 do do at 10s 6d to 13s 3d; and quote prime mutton 2½d per lb; medium, 2¼d.

Fat Lambs.—209 were penned, which were sold under fair competition at from 10s to 11s.

Fat Pigs.—Seventy-four penned, and under good competition were all sold at up to 6s.

Store Cattle.—There is but little demand for these, excepting for large-framed quiet bullocks in forward condition. We sold to-day at Burnside 65 head mixed cattle, three to four years old. Steers brought £3 10s to £4 15s two-year-olds, others in proportion.

Store Sheep.—There are no sales of any moment being now effected.

Wool.—We are glad to observe a continuance of the favourable movement previously recorded in the London auctions, the telegrams from day to day lead to the belief that the trade shows a steady improvement. Our latest telegram from our London office, dated the 17th inst., reports:—"The sales progress firmly. Competition by both Home and foreign buyers is active. Up to date 156,000 bales have been sold."

Sheepskins.—We disposed of a very large catalogue, consisting chiefly of green skins, at our weekly auction on Monday, and with good competition from a large attendance of buyers, prices ruled fully up to last week's quotations. Dry cross-breds brought 3s to 4s 3d; do. merinos, 1s 9d to 4s 5d; do. pelts, 7d to 11d; green cross-breds, 2s to 3s 2d; do. merinos, 1s 9d to 3s 1d; lam skins, 1s 3d.

Rabbitkins.—On Monday we submitted several lots, which were competed for keenly. The following were sold:—O, 1 bag mixed brought 2½d; AS over 1, 2 do. 1s 3½d; AS, 1 fadge, 1s 3½d; A 2 bales, 1s 2½d; 1 bag, 1s 2½d; 2 do suckers, 3½d.

Hides.—We have no alteration to note in the disposal of these. We cleared out all to hand at the prices ruling here for some time back—viz., 2d to 2½d for cut and slippy, 3d to 3½d for light, 3½d to 4½d for medium to heavy, and 4½d for 65lb hides and over in good condition, free from cheeks and offal.

Tallow.—There is a good market for all coming forward, but prices are scarcely so firm. We quote inferior 18s to 22s 6d; medium, 25s to 28s; good to prime, 30s to 32s; and rough fat, 20s to 25s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The downward tendency of the London market continues to have a depressing influence on ours, shippers being well aware that until good hard wheat, in shipping condition, can be purchased at about 3s it would be a losing business for them. Millers, also, abstain from purchasing, or even offering for any, except when they run short of particular kinds, consequently there is but little business being done. Prime milling velvet and Tuscan, when required realise 3s 5d to 3s 6d respectively; red straw, &c., 3s 2d to 3s 4d. Parcels in the least out of condition are unsaleable, except occasionally at prices about equal to good fowl's feed, the quotations for this being, 1s 9d to 2s 8d. Oats: There has been a large business done in these since our last report; but the difficulty experienced in getting suitable freights, the large supplies coming forward, and a slight fall reported from Sydney, combine to ease the demand here, and slightly reduce prices. We quote stout bright milling, 2s 1d; short bright feed, 2s to 2s 3d; discoloured, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; delivered at Port Chalmers, 1d per bushel extra. Barley: The market is steady, maltsters being able to supply their wants without outbidding one another. Prices remain at about equal to late quotations—viz., prime malting, 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s 3d. All the above quotations are subject to the bags being weighed in.

PRODUCE MARKET.—MAY 15.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices for the week are as follows, including bags, Oats: 1s 10d to 2s 2d; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fowls, 2s to 2s 10d; barley, malting, 3s 6d to 4s 3d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; oaten, new, £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, new, £3 10s; straw, £2 5s; bran, £4 5s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £9 10s to £10; oatmeal, £12; fresh butter, medium to prime, 9d to 1s; eggs, 1s 10d; salt butter, 8d to 9d; cheese, 4½d; bacon, sides, 8d; hams, 10d; rolls, 8d; potatoes, £2 10s.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

THE following correspondence has appeared in one of the Bradford journals:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BRADFORD DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

"SIR,—I have just read the somewhat amusing speeches delivered in St. George's Hall on Monday last. I observe that Mr. Sullivan and others indulged in some rather severe criticisms of a small book of mine entitled 'The Truth About the Land League.' I do not notice, however, that any speaker made a serious attempt to disprove the statement of the facts which the book contains. I am not surprised that this should be so, inasmuch as the work in question has now gone through three editions, and though the charges conveyed in it are strong and plainly expressed, no attempt has ever been made to disprove a single item of the case which I have presented. There has been much bad language after the pattern of that used on Monday night, but my facts remain unassailed and unassailable.

"Mr. Sullivan accuses me of a wish to defame the Irish people. This is a mistake. I have always made allowance for the Irish people. I do not forget their unhappy history, nor do I fail to appreciate the ill-fortune which has given them their present leaders. But for these self-same leaders, who with full knowledge and deliberate intention have inflicted on their country the system of outrage which has marked the last four years, I made no allowance whatever. I have charged the Land League with being the conscious promoter of a series of infamous and cowardly crimes; I have charged its leaders with acting in concert with such ruffians as Patrick Ford and others of that stamp; I have charged the central committee of the League with deliberately fostering a system of outrage and terrorism for its own purposes. I have done more than make these charges—I have proved them. I have no interest in the disposal of my book, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in asking your readers to do me the honour of reading it. It stands unchallenged to this day save by such speeches as that of Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan revives the well-worn fallacy that the Land League outrages were ever the work of the oppressed tenantry against the landlords and others whom it is the fashion to call their oppressors. The statement is pure rubbish. Mr. Sullivan knows very well by this time that the victims of the Land League tyranny were in almost every single case poor and defenceless men and women whose sole offence consisted in doing their duty or telling the truth in disobedience to the orders of Mr. Parnell's association.

"It is true that I have made strong charges against the Land League; it is also true there is not one of those charges which has not been made with equal vigour and directness by almost every responsible Minister of the Crown, from Mr. Gladstone downwards. If Mr. Sullivan has succeeded in once more calling the attention of Yorkshiremen to the doings of the society to which, I believe, he belonged, he has done a good service. Only let me ask him to remember that I have made and repeated definite charges before all the world, and that to indulge in silly abuse of me is not to answer those charges. Mr. Sullivan is pleased to compare my book to a brief for the prosecution; if his speech represents the brief for the defence I am perfectly content to go to the jury on the issue as it stands.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"H. O. ARNOLD FORSTER."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BRADFORD DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

"SIR,—May I ask you to give a small portion of your space for a reply to the letter of Mr. Arnold Forster which you published a few days ago relating to a few observations made use of by me in my speech at the Irish meeting in Bradford on St. Patrick's Day? On that occasion I made reference to Mr. Forster's pamphlet on the Land League, and denounced it as a one-sided and misleading production. Mr. Forster says I did not apply myself to the task of refuting its statements. I can assure Mr. Forster that I would regard any such performance as an unwarrantable waste of the time of the meeting. Had I been speaking in any other part of England I would not have made any allusion to his work; but the fact that there happens to be, for the present, a certain connection between the town of Bradford and the name he bears suggested to me the idea of making some reference to the political sayings and doings of the Messrs. Forster, both the young gentleman and the old. Were it not for this circumstance, I would have no more thought of referring to Mr. Arnold Forster's book than to any one of the countless books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers in which the Irish people are defamed for the delation of English readers.

"What I charged against Mr. Forster's book was, that although he was pleased to give it the title of 'The Truth About the Land League,' thereby implying that in its pages both sides of the case as regards that organisation would be fairly considered and honestly presented to the reader, it was not the truth at all, but merely a vicious attack upon the League, delivered from the point of view of the Irish landlords and the British Government. I stated that one might read this book from the first page to the last and never learn from it that such a thing as Irish landlordism, with its concomitants of rack-rents and evictions, had ever plundered, tortured, and maddened the Irish people. I said there was no recognition of the fact that Irish landlordism had for hundreds of years been a fruitful cause of agrarian strife, crime, and suffering in Ireland. And I argued that, under those circumstances, it was absurd for Mr. Forster to call his book 'The Truth About the Land League.' I abide by that opinion. I say it is impossible for anyone to write the truth about the Land League and ignore Irish landlordism—that most potent factor in the misery, the discontent, and the disturbance that have so long unhappily existed in Ireland. The reader of Mr. Forster's piece of literary patchwork, if he had no other knowledge of Irish affairs, might suppose that the Land League came as 'a bolt from the blue'; that it suddenly appeared in the midst of a prosperous and happy people, induced them to believe that they were aggrieved, and incited them to turbulence and crime. But that is not the truth about the Land League: it is very far from being the truth; it is an elab-

orate and deliberate falsification of the facts of the case, such as any honest man should be ashamed to put before the public. Mr. Forster quotes from the speeches of Land League orators a number of passages which he contends were calculated to excite popular passions and to lead to crime and outrage. Even if that were so, a gentleman who undertakes to write 'the truth about the Land League' might be expected to look at the other side of the story and note the fact that at most of the League meetings the people were earnestly counselled by their most trusted leaders to act within the law, and to avoid crime and outrage of every kind, inasmuch as such things were wrong in themselves, and calculated to bring disgrace and injury to their cause. Extracts of that character might be quoted by the hundred from speeches delivered by Catholic clergymen and other responsible persons at large and important meetings of the League. A pamphlet five times the size of Mr. Forster's might easily be filled with them. But Mr. Forster takes no notice of them; he gives no hint or intimation that any such words were ever spoken; and yet he has the hardihood to call his compilation 'The Truth About the Land League.' As well might Mr. Bradlaugh entitle a selection of passages culled by himself from the sacred Scriptures and accompanied by a running commentary of his, 'The Truth About the Bible.'

"Mr. Forster says that he has not only charged the Land League with various high crimes and misdemeanours, but that he has proved his case. I deny that he has proved it; and I assert that any apparent cogency there may be in his arguments is due to his wilful suppression of facts that are material to the issue. This fatal defect, this shameful taint runs all through his book, and through his letter, which I have before me. There is everywhere a deliberate concealment of the action of Irish landlordism (which is the creature of English law upon the minds, the fortunes, and the lives of the Irish people—a cloaking up of that cruel, thievish, and murderous system which was working injustice, exciting resentment, producing crime, and following it with savage punishment, before the Land League came into existence, or before any member of it was born. Mr. Forster says that the victims of agrarian outrage (which he chooses to call Land League tyranny) in Ireland during the past few years were in almost every instance poor and defenceless persons. I do not think the statement is correct. But what point does Mr. Forster wish to make in this case? Is it that the landlords were well beloved? Are there not many ways of accounting for the comparative safety which, according to Mr. Forster's allegation, they have enjoyed. The agrarian struggle in Ireland has often during the last 50 years been called a low form of civil war. In every war the casualties are fewer amongst the officers than amongst the rank and file. That is the case even when the officers are in the midst of the fight; how would it be if they kept themselves at a distance from it, ensconced behind stone walls, and possessed of special means of protection? No one doubts or denies that in the course of our grievous agrarian troubles the humbler aiders and abettors of landlord oppression, the meaner tools of the tyrants, and those who were regarded as traitors to the cause of the tenant class, were more exposed than their masters to the stress of popular vengeance, and suffered accordingly. The whole thing is very sad. No one is more ready than I am to acknowledge that a country in which such a state of things as that above indicated exists is not in a sound condition. But the question is, who or what is responsible for the evil? The Land League, says Mr. Arnold Forster. I say no; the Irish agrarian war is much older than the Land League. The League did not create the trouble; the League sought to end it. It would, no doubt, have been better if all the speeches delivered during the land agitation had been of a strictly academic character, and it would have been immensely better if no agrarian crime had been committed during that period; but, let me ask, what right had Englishmen or Irish landlords to expect that such an ideal condition of things would come into existence? Does not the history of the world show that long-continued oppression, injustice, misery, and degradation will demoralise any people, and that the overthrow of such a hateful regime is never accomplished by speeches within the lines of Parliamentary debate and action kept scrupulously within the limits of legality? Englishmen can understand all that very well, except when they come to deal with Irish affairs. Lord Macaulay wrote:—

"We deplore the outrages which accompany revolutions. But the more violent the outrages the more assured we feel that a revolution was necessary. The violence of those outrages will always be proportioned to the ignorance and ferocity of the people, and the ignorance and ferocity of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which they have been accustomed to live."

"Lord Macaulay was not thinking of Ireland when he penned those lines. No right-minded Briton would advance any such mitigatory pleas on behalf of Irish misdeeds. But happily those observations, though true in a general sense, do not entirely apply to the case of Ireland, for the conduct of the Irish people is and has always been immensely superior to what might naturally have been expected from them, considering the fearful amount of "oppression and degradation" to which they have for centuries been subjected by the debasing pressure of English misgovernment.

"In conclusion, I cannot help feeling amused by Mr. Forster's artless reference to English opinion on this question of the good or evil character of the Land League. The charges he has made, he says, have been made with equal vigour and directness 'by almost every responsible Minister of the Crown from Mr. Gladstone downwards.' Argal, says Mr. Forster, they must be true. But we in Ireland see no force in the argument, and we absolutely spurn the conclusion. So also with regard to his appeal to 'the jury.' I have compared his book, Mr. Forster says, to a brief for the prosecution, and if my speech represents the brief for the defence, he is willing to go to 'the jury' on the issue as it stands? Yes, but to what jury? I know very well the jury that Mr. Forster has in contemplation; but I do not accept it. I will not ask England to try herself on the charge of having shamefully misgoverned and cruelly wronged the Irish nation. England would acquit herself; England would find herself 'not guilty' without leaving the box; England would declare that

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REGULAR AUCTION SALES, EXTENSIVE STORAGE ACCOM-
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Is sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednes-
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Sales privately, or by auction, as may be arranged.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c. are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Sales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

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are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

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FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin. (A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port Chalmers to the Company's order.

In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with full particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking delivery.

Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be sent by return post on application.

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TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

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This is the only Church in this our adopted land erected to the memory of, and in reparation for the terrible blasphemies uttered against the Holy Name.

Kind Catholic readers, help us in this our endeavour, and the Blessing of the Infant Jesus will be upon you.

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she left the court without a stain upon her character. No; we Irishmen will not go to the jury which Mr. Arnold Forster has in his mind's eye; but before fair-minded men of any nationality we are willing to plead, and we have ready for use at any moment a very effectual answer to his miserable indictment. When he puts in evidence his little scrap-book with its picked bits from Irish speeches and figures of agrarian outrages, we shall hold up as a sufficient answer to it a copy of the Irish Land Act of 1881, and we shall produce the Parliamentary Blue Books which record the proceedings of the Land Commission constituted under that measure. There is the fruit of the real work of the Land League; there is its justification against all who would defame it; there is its crown of glory.—Yours very truly.

"T. D. SULLIVAN."

MEDDLESOME MATTIES.

(From the *Bruce Herald*.)

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Otage Benevolent Institution, some references were made to the subject of the attitude of churches towards the poor, and the president remarked that he was inclined to think that churches should support their own poor. By what process of reasoning Mr. Martin reached such a conclusion we cannot guess. It is true that charity, a grace which includes kindness to the poor, has always been regarded as one of the cardinal virtues of Christianity, and it is equally true that from the earliest times until now Christian churches have to the utmost of their ability supported not only "their own" poor, but have contributed munificently towards the support of the world's poor, both by grants from their corporate funds, and by individual acts of charity on the part of their members. There is not a charity in the world but is more or less directly connected with the Christian church. Hospitals, Benevolent Asylums, and the thousand and one institutions established for the relief of poverty, healing of the sick, and the general amelioration of human suffering, want, and woe, are founded upon the principles of the Christian religion, and owe their very existence to the precepts and doctrines of the Word of God. It was a piece of gratuitous impertinence on the part of Mr. Martin to refer to the churches in the manner he did. As a rule, the churches are not financially in a very healthy condition. The funds raised are fully required to carry out their own religious and philanthropic purposes, and are as profitably utilised in that manner as they would be if handed to the treasurer of the Benevolent Institution. We are not aware that there is any rule or precedent in existence which renders it compulsory upon the part of churches to dispense their charity through the medium of associations which are worked independently of church organisations, and from the management of which clergymen are in many instances religiously excluded. A careful examination of the lists of contributors to the Benevolent Asylum and other charitable institutions would, we think, be sufficient to prove that if the churches in their corporate capacity do not contribute towards their support, the great bulk of donations and subscriptions are given by persons who regularly attend and are identified with the churches, and that if the benefactions of those who are regardless of the claims of religion were withheld, the funds of our charitable institutions would suffer no serious loss. But it is sheer impertinence on the part of Mr. Martin or anybody else to lecture the churches on their duty in the matter. They are not behind in deeds of charity, and if they do not choose to select the Benevolent Asylum as one of the channels for their almsgiving, that is their own business. The Ven. Archdeacon Edwards then took the opportunity to definitely name one church (the Roman Catholic), as having been particularly lacking in that respect. But the Catholics, as individuals, do subscribe to the institution, and if as a corporate body they do not see their way clear to contribute to its support, that is their own affair. Nor could it be expected that they would readily subscribe to a charity of so thoroughly protestant a character that strenuous efforts have been made to proselytise the Catholic inmates. This is the Bishop's grievance, and we submit that he and his people are perfectly justified in feeling sore upon the subject if such is the case. It is very evident that the present methods of raising money for the support of charitable institutions are unsatisfactory. There are already indications that the subject of a poor's rate will be under discussion at no distant date, and although sharing to some extent in the popular prejudice against such a system, yet upon looking the matter fairly in the face, we fail to discover any objectionable feature. It might be collected inexpensively, and in such a manner as that the public would scarcely know they were paying it. A mere fraction added to Municipal and County rates would supply an ample fund, and this might be supplemented by voluntary contributions as at present. Even if Hospitals and Benevolent Asylums were entirely supported out of rates, the donations of the charitably disposed would not be withheld; they would flow in other channels, and accomplish much good in directions not now attempted. The principle of a poor's rate already exists in Government subsidies, and a poor's rate would be simply for local bodies to do on a more extensive and comprehensive scale the very thing which the State has been doing for years past.

Marie Louise Eudoxie Coraline Fraisse, who formerly exercised with her mother the profession of washerwoman in the Rue Conquillière, Paris, is now Mme. Jules Grévy, the wife of the President of the French Republic, and is equal to her position.—*Pilot*

We (*Nation*), take the following paragraph relating to Mr. Patrick Egan from the columns of the *Daily State Journal* of Lincoln, Nebraska:—We are glad to note that Mr. Egan is making preparations as fast as possible to transfer all his interests to the home of his adoption. He expects his family by the 1st of May, when he will feel that he has indeed a home in the New World. He is already actively engaged in grain buying, having established buyers at Fairmont, Harvard, Sharonville and other stations, and has a large amount of corn stored at these points.

THE BATTLE OF TAMANIEB.

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing of the conduct of the Royal Irish Fusiliers at the battle of Tamanieb says:—

Irishmen of all parties, however they may be divided at home by political conflicts, will read with pride and throbbing hearts the details of the battle from General Graham's camp. There is no mistake about it. When the Second Brigade, composed of the Black Watch and the York and Lancaster Regiment, was broken by the fierce Arab assaults, the First Brigade—the Royal Irish Fusiliers leading—advanced, beat the Arab warriors down, and turned defeat into a glorious victory. Every line—nay, every word—from the correspondents, two of whom are Scotchmen one an American and one an Englishman, will be scanned with curious eyes. But the heroic behaviour of the Irish veterans, returning from India, and stopped on the way in the Red Sea, is told by none too willing pens. It is not pleasant to dwell on this point, but the ludicrous attempt—one might say the conspiracy—to land the Highland regiments at the expense of their Irish and English comrades—a conspiracy which has lasted for several years—has now received its quietus. After, as Reuter's account says, "the Black Watch broke from their ranks," or, as Mr. Cameron's account says in the *Standard*, the York and Lancaster men gave way, throwing the Black Watch into confusion, the square formed by the two regiments was broken up, a confused mass. The general, who was in the midst of this danger, must have turned, an anxious eye on the second square, which was on the right and a little in the rear of the retreating English and Scotch regiments. Every vestige of doubt must, however, have vanished, as he caught sight of the grim and bronzed faces of the Irish Fusiliers, advancing like a wall of steel, to avenge and conquer. Mr. Scudamore, for the *Times*, tells how the First Brigade acted at this critical juncture. They "advanced slowly, in excellent order, the rebels—those who had just broken up the Second Brigade and captured the guns—"falling back before it, and leaving numbers lying on the ground. They passed the spot where the guns were left, and advanced to the edge of the ridge commanding the entire breadth of the valley, where they poured a murderous fire into the rebels, who were soon in full retreat." The *Daily News* correspondent speaking of the same brigade says:—"Its story was very much the reverse" of that of the square formed by the Black Watch and York and Lancaster Regiment; and then he speaks of the rank and file of the Irish Fusiliers "calmly and strenuously holding their ground." The *Standard* correspondent, after describing the disaster to the Second Brigade, says:—"All this time Buller's Brigade, 500 yards in our rear, were moving forward in perfect order, and advancing to our assistance with the steadiness of troops on a parade ground." The artillery in vain tried to check the Arabs, who then were face to face with the gallant Irish Fusiliers. Doggedly, and like lions, these brave men held the Arabs at bay. The retreating Highlanders and Lancasters, having reached the Irish line, "answered," we are told, "to the challenges of their officers," and (I quote the *Standard*) "as if determined to retrieve the disaster into which they had been thrown, they now advanced manfully, side by side with Buller's square." As already stated, the first line of Buller's square was the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the second line the Gordon Highlanders. The honours of the bloody encounter rest, according to the correspondents—who certainly have not yet shown a desire to be partial to the 89th—with our noble countrymen, who on this, as on many another deadly day, carried the Anglo-Irish flag to victory. I hear at the War Office that the Irish Fusiliers were expecting to pass Patrick's Day at home, after a long spell in India. Their halt in the Soudan has been a piece of good fortune, on which all true Irishmen will cordially congratulate them.

MR. O'KELLY, M.P.

The London correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, writing of Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., who is at present in the Soudan, says:—

There have always been a large number of Austrians in the Soudan. For nearly forty years the Viennese Catholics have had missions there. Letters from members of these bodies occasionally find their way into the German newspapers, and the writers do not take a hopeful view of all Gordon's prospects. When you consider that the Egyptian Soudan covers as much ground as the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia, it may easily be understood that one man, without an army and without material resources, will not be able to influence the population of such a vast district by mere act of will or force of character. The story that Mr. O'Kelly, one of the members for Roscommon, has reached El Obeid is believed by his countrymen. The last letters received from him said he intended to go there; and a German newspaper says he has reached the place. Mr. O'Kelly has led a very adventurous life. He was really commander-in-chief for the negroes when they rose in Cuba. He was in the war against Little Blauket and Sitting Bull, in the prairies of America. He was in the Republican rising in Spain, and was a captain in the French army during the war with Prussia. He was sentenced to death for the part he took in Cuba, and was only freed by the intercession of Mr. Salmeron, the Republican Minister, who had known him years before. Mr. O'Kelly is a man of great ability and undoubted courage, and his military knowledge may be of service to the Mahdi. It is remarkable how adventurous Irishmen turn up in trying circumstances. It was a friend of Mr. O'Kelly's—Mr. O'Donovan, an old Fenian—who went to Merv a few years ago, and was with General Hicks when his army was massacred in Kordofan in November last. It was another Fenian who acted as military adviser to the Boers at Majuba Hill; while Mr. MacGahan, the gentleman who wrote the accounts of the Bulgarian atrocities, and the advance of Russia into Central Asia, was an Irishman also. It would seem strange if an Irish member of Parliament should be found in the combined capacity of newspaper correspondent and military counsellor in the camp of the Soudanese leader when he makes his threatened march to Khartoum after the hot season.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REPORT.

At a conference of the delegates of Friendly Societies held lately in Auckland—as reported by the local *Star*—the following report was adopted:—

Auckland, 2nd May, 1884.—Report of sub committee appointed by the delegates of Friendly Societies to obtain statistics for the purpose of showing that the basis of valuations, by the valuers under the Friendly Societies Act, is not a fair one.—Gentlemen: Your committee have to report that with reference to the Friendly Societies Act, it would be inadvisable to attempt any further alteration beyond what was done at the first meeting; for on comparing it with the English Act we find that with the exception of the clause objected to, it contains nothing more than what is laid down in the one in force in Great Britain. Your committee having heard that Mr. F. W. Frankland, actuary for the New Zealand Government, was about to visit Auckland, prepared a series of questions to be submitted to him, and on Thursday, 17th April, your committee met Mr. Frankland and submitted the questions prepared. Now, in order that you may more easily understand what was done, we give you each question submitted and his reply thereto:—First question: That it is advisable to strike out the latter portion of clause 12 sub-section D, page 9, because it is not found in the English Act, and because it confers no benefit upon societies, but entails needless expense and labour. Answer: The returns, as required by the Act, are of great importance not only to the Government, but are also of great importance to Friendly Societies, so as to ascertain more correctly a true record of the experience of sickness and mortality in New Zealand, and in order also to obtain a correct basis upon which to value societies. He could not recommend the Government to strike out the clause, but would recommend that secretaries should be paid for furnishing the returns, at the rate of 7s 6d for a society of 50 members, and 5s extra for every 50 or portion of 50, for a society having more than 50 members. Second question: That, in our opinion, 4 P.C. is too low to value societies; we, therefore, recommend that societies be valued at 5 P.C. Answer: That he did not object to societies being valued at 5 P.C., but he was of opinion that 4 P.C. was the only safe basis for societies to be valued at. He also thought that, from recent statistics obtained, that account ought to be taken of secessions, and that two valuations might be made; one to be a rigid valuation of 4 P.C., and the other a valuation allowing for secessions, and at 5 or 5½ P.C., provided that societies could show that they had been obtaining that amount of interest upon their invested funds. Third question: We also think that the average expectation of existence of members in societies is too great, which is supported by table No. 1. We also think that the experience of sickness in Auckland is not so great as in England, as shown by table No. 2. Answer: That so far as he had compared the mortality tables of New Zealand with those obtained in England, he was of opinion that the rate is, and will be, under that experienced in England, but taking secessions into consideration, he thought that members would not remain in societies the time that is laid down in Ratcliffe's M.U. Tables. He also thought that the experience of sickness in New Zealand would not come up to that experienced in England, but would be able to speak more confidently after an examination of the returns for the last year had been completed. Fourth question:—We submit that a new basis or method of valuation should be introduced, so as to show how much each member ought to have to his credit each quinquennium, as per table 3 and 4. Answer: He thought that the proposed basis, or method of valuation would be better understood, and would work very well, provided that all societies adopted a scale of contributions sufficient to meet all future liabilities of the society, but it would entail a large amount of work upon valuers to prepare such tables. Mr. Frankland then asked if we could suggest any alteration in the form of returns, when, after considerable discussion it was decided "That the list of ages of members on the last page of the sickness and mortality return could be dispensed with." That in the annual statement of receipts and expenditure, that portion headed assets and liabilities could be simplified. We therefore now recommend that no objection be raised to clause 12, sub-section D, provided that secretaries be paid for furnishing the returns. We also think that there is every reason to expect a larger amount of secessions here than what is experienced in England, and that by adopting the new system of valuation it will entirely do away with probabilities or speculation, and that it would be safe and reliable; and further, it would be more easily understood, and more likely to induce a society, if found insolvent, to take steps to place it in a solvent position.—We remain, etc., SEERING H. MATTHEWS (Chairman I.O.O.F., M.U., A.D.), CHAS. SAM'L. WRIGHT (I.O.O.F., M.U.), J. F. LOVELL (A.O.F.), T. H. WHITE (H.A.C.B.S.), JAMES W. CARR (I.O.R.), WM. JENNINGS (Druids).

The regiment in the Army of the Cumberland known as the Indiana Jayhawkers was about as proficient as any that we had, but the Eighth Missouri, which was commanded by Gen. Morgan L. Smith, certainly beat anything I ever met. They would steal anything, and it did not make any difference whether they had any use for it or not. When we were in front of Vicksburg they actually stole a grave, and it happened in this way: The Eighth Missouri was encamped alongside of my command. One of our men died during the night, and I gave orders that a detail be sent to dig a grave. The ground was of hard clay, and it took the men some time to complete their work. They returned to camp, and we took the dead soldier to his last resting place. When we arrived we found the grave filled and a mound showing that some one had evidently been there. Upon investigation I afterward ascertained that one of the Eighth Missouri had also died during the night, and that they had waited until my men had finished their work, when they quietly took possession and actually stole our grave. Steal! Why, those men would steal anything—even a march on the enemy, and candor compels me to say that they were particularly good at it.—Boston *Traveller*.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, May 17.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society took place on Monday evening, May 13, on which occasion the programme consisted of songs, readings and recitations.

As it was one of those nights on which members had the privilege of introducing their friends, it is almost needless to say that they took advantage of it; the rooms were filled, the fair sex being in the majority.

The proceedings opened with a pianoforte solo by Miss Ifwereson, who also acted as accompanist during the evening. That lady contributed two excellent items: "Dream Faces," and "Ere on the Rhine," which were greatly admired. To mention that Miss Fallow sang "Thy Face" and "Better ——" is a guarantee that they were capably rendered. Miss Burke's "Blue Alsatian Mountains," and "Never More," were gems in their way, and deservedly applauded. Mr. Leahy and Mr. Carroll contributed a couple of very good items in their usual capital style. Mr. Hennessy's comic song was productive of a good deal of mirth, and also that of Mr. Hickmott's "Two in the Morning." Mr. Maskell and Mr. Dobbin gave readings, which could not be excelled; and Mr. Geoghan and Mr. Hennessy delivered two very good recitations.

The after-piece consisted of a dialogue, with a moral in which, strange to say, a "limb of the law" named Mr. Bright has got a fancy for taking in street Arabs as office boys, and thereby giving them an opportunity of starting in the world. This part was very well acted by Mr. McGill. Tom, the object of his benevolence, was taken by Mr. Geoghan, who entered into the spirit of the play in a very natural manner. Mr. Baxter made a good Mr. Fashion, who, as a man of the world, would not believe that a ragged coat could cover an honest heart. Mr. Hennessy's villain was well acted, whilst Mr. Grant, as policeman X999, reminded one of a veritable Robert leaning over the area rails quizzing the queen of the kitchen.

The play was very nicely staged and acted, and reflected great credit on the members who took part. At the conclusion Mr. Maskell thanked the ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Society, who had so kindly given their services, and Mr. McGill in an especial manner, as it was to him, chiefly, they were indebted for getting up such an excellent entertainment.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

ONE of the most desperate riots that ever occurred in this country began at Cincinnati on the evening of March 28th, and was continued on the two succeeding nights. The immediate cause was a failure of justice in the trial of a most atrocious case of deliberate murder. William Berner, the murderer, had confessed that himself and one Palmer killed and robbed his employer, W. H. Kirk; nevertheless, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter only, and Berner was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The conviction that corrupt methods had been employed in behalf of the murderer, and that it was useless to expect justice from the regular courts, induced the German-Americans to organise for the purpose of repressing crime. The fact that forty-two unhung murderers were in the Cincinnati gaol, and that most of all of them were likely to cheat the gallows, did not tend to reconcile the people to Berner's escape from his deserts. Among those murderers were two wife-killers, one murderer of his own son, and two wretches who had killed a man, his wife and daughter. Palmer, the accomplice of Berner, was also in the gaol.

Ten thousand persons gathered at the Music Hall on Friday evening, in response to a call by reputable citizens to take action on the Berner verdict, most of whom could not get inside the building. Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the verdict, and a Committee on Legislation was appointed. The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. C. Kemper, who made a conservative speech, taking for his topic the prevalence of crime throughout the whole country. His remarks were not intended to awaken a mob spirit, but when the meeting adjourned the people by a common impulse moved down Twelfth Street, where shouts began to be uttered, "To the gaol!" and the crowd then moved bodily in that direction and began an attack on the front door. At forty minutes past nine, p.m. the riot alarm was sounded, summoning the entire police force to the gaol, the vast crowds of people gathering in that vicinity rapidly increasing.

The attack upon the gaol was led by a negro. Under his direction a heavy scuffling was used as a battering-ram against the north outside door of the gaol, and a hole was broken large enough to admit of the passage of a man's body. Meantime the gaoler's house had been entered, and through the two passages the mob finally forced its way into the gaol. Here they were met by a body of police under charge of Chief Reilly, who had come in through a secret tunnel, leading from the Courthouse, and seventeen of the rioters were seized and locked up in cells. While the police and rioters were struggling, a company of militia entered the gaol through the tunnel.

Two police officers guarded the gaol end of the tunnel, and they threw up their hands as the militia entered, crying, "For God's sake, don't shoot; you'll kill your friends!" But the warning came too late. A storm of bullets rattled through the tunnel, and Officer Nunn fell pierced with four balls, and Officer Von Seggern was hit in the head. The soldiers then rushed into the gaol and helped to clear the rest of the building and to guard the doors. The lynchers seemed to be all the more furious by their defeat, and, rallying on the outside, spent nearly two hours in attempting to fire the gaol. First, a barrel of coal-oil was poured into the basement and set on fire, but the police extinguished it. Another fire was lighted by some means in the keeper's office, but the gaol, being of stone and iron, was proof against the flames.

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Proprietor.**ALEXANDER SLIGO**Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own
Annals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-
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THE Public are informed that the
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GILLIES, STREET & HISLOP,

AND

CONNELL & MOODIE,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, DUNEDIN,
will, as from 1st MAY, 1884, be carried on
under the provisions of "The Companies Act,
1882," by "The Perpetual Trustees, Estate,
and Agency Company of New Zealand, Limited,"
in the premises hitherto occupied by
Messrs. Gillies, Street and Hislop, corner of
Rattray and Vogel streets.All the members of both firms continue in
the active management of the business.GILLIES, STREET & HISLOP.
CONNELL & MOODIE.**RAILWAY HOTEL,**
INVERCARGILL.

PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his
numerous friends and the public generally
that he has taken the above well-known es-
tablishment, where he trusts, by careful
attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a
continuance of the support so liberally
accorded his predecessor.Passengers by early trains can rely upon
being called in time.

Meals at all Hours.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the
Best Brands.**LOFT AND CO.,**Having purchased from the Trustees, in the
estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christ-
church, 169 trunks of imported Boots and
Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less
than manufacturers prices. Those Goods are
now opened and we invite inspection.**LADIES** Kid E.S. Hessians, with
Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.**LADIES** Calf Kid E.S., with Patent
Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid
value.**LADIES** Superior Goat Levant with
Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.**LADIES** extra high-legged plain
Kid Balmorals, 8s 6d; never before
sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line.**LADIES** extra good E.S. Blocked
fronts, plain, 8s 6d; a marvel of cheap-
ness.**LADIES** Kid E.S. with Mock
Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d,
usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.**CHILDREN'S** E.S. and, Lace, 150
different styles to choose from; all
mothers should inspect them.**GIRLS** in Laced Buttons and E.S.;
splendid assortment.**MEN'S** French Calf Sewn Shoes,
English made; a really good Boot,
only 10s 6d.**LADIE'S** Lastings with Military
Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.**THE** above are only a few of the lines.
This is a rare opportunity and all
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compete with any house in the city as regards
ability and charges. Therefore, the Musical
Public can rely on getting their Pianos,
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also of all kinds of Musical instruments.SOLE AGENTS for Cornish & Co's
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Pianoforte Tuner to the various Convents
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RATTRAY STREET (near Princes street),
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practical and experienced workmen. Jewel-
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Rattray Street**MANDEVILLE HOTEL,**
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JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

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SMITHS, AND OTHERS.****WE** beg respectfully to inform you
that we are now in a position to
supply the favourite Smithy Coal from the
A. A. Company's Mine, Newcastle, N.S.W.This Coal is soft, strong, and very clean
and therefore makes the best Smithy Coal.
It is quite free from dirt, being carefully
screened before sending out.All Coals will be charged at Lowest Possible
Rates.We respectfully ask a Trial, knowing the
Coals will give satisfaction.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.
OFFICES: CORNER OF OCTAGON AND
STUART STREET.
DEPOT: CASTLE STREET**MESSRS. GIBSON & SMART**
thank their friends and the general
public for the support accorded to them
during the past twelve months. We are now
prepared to make further reductions for
CASH.The best Green Island Coal, 17s per ton for
cash.The best Shag Point Coal, 26s per ton for cash.
The best Kaitangata Coal, 28s per ton for cashDelivered to all parts of the Town and
Suburbs.GIBSON AND SMART,
CRAWFORD STREET, CORNER OF WATER
STREET

(In line with Railway Station).

200, 300, and 400-gallon Iron Tanks for sale.

Fourteen killed and thirty-one wounded was the record of the first night's rioting. By Saturday morning the soldiers had picketed the streets leading to the gaol and formed a "dead line" on each avenue of approach. The rioters had sacked an armory and a gun-store, and were frenzied with indignation at the killing of their companions. The German Turners' Society voted to join the rioters and avenge their friends' massacre.

The attack on the gaol was renewed on Saturday night, but was as unsuccessful as before. The mob then set fire to the Court House which had been left unprotected through the fatal bad judgment of the authorities. The costly building, with many thousand inestimable records, was wholly consumed. One of the most melancholy events of the night was the killing of Captain J. Desmond. He had been advised of the purpose to burn the Court House, and was sent with a squad of militia to try to put out the fire. The mob fired on him and the ball crashed through his head. At the same time Private McGuire was shot through the breast and fatally hurt. There was no use now trying to stop the incendiaries. They went from office to office starting fires, and in a few minutes the inside of the Court House glowed like a furnace. The fire department was powerless, first, because the firemen refused to go out without an escort of troops, and second, because the crowd could easily cut the hose and prevent the use of the engines. Office after office was reached by the flames, and as the floors fell the crowd cheered.

Meanwhile Governor Hoadley had despatched the 14th and 4th regiments of militia from Columbus. It was nearly midnight when the 14th regiment reached the scene. They, with determined pluck and skill formed for the fearful work of clearing the streets, which they accomplished with bloodshed.

The 4th regiment arrived later, but through cowardice or lack of discipline failed to be of any use to the authorities. On Sunday morning the rioters got possession of six pieces of artillery, but having no powder were unable to use them. The police under General Moore recaptured three brass six-pounders. The police throughout showed themselves much better qualified than the militia to deal with rioters. A squad of soldiers fired on a crowd of boys who had "called them names," on Sunday afternoon, killing one young man and wounding two or three others.

By Monday morning the police had resumed control of the streets and reported the city perfectly quiet. The whole militia of the State had been called out by Governor Hoadley, and detachments from nearly every regiment arrived to support the civil authorities. Secretary Lincoln also ordered a detail of regulars to guard United States property.

The object of all this outrageous fury had meantime not only escaped from the mob but even the officers of the law themselves, thanks to the carelessness of Deputy Sheriff Devoto, who had neglected to hand-cuff his prisoner while he was being removed from the gaol to the penitentiary. Berner was disguised on Friday afternoon and driven in a buggy to Linwood, where they boarded the Morrow accommodation train for Loveland, and there awaited Deputy Sheriff Moses with the necessary papers for the prisoner's committal. Although every thing was done with the greatest secrecy, their arrival at Loveland became known, and when the train with Moses approached the station the greatest excitement prevailed. Devoto and his prisoner boarded the train, and this was Berner's opportunity. He sprang into the "ladies car," accidentally knocking a woman down. A passenger shouted, "Train robber, shoot him." Four revolvers were drawn, but Berner was too quick for them and disappeared out of the other end of the car, and escaped down the river bank. Scout-party were at once sent out, but he managed to evade the officers until Saturday afternoon, when he was caught at Foster's Crossing and brought by train to Miamiville in the direction of Cincinnati, where he was transferred to the Columbus accommodation train and locked up in an express car. He passed Loveland and Morrow all right on his way to Columbus, where he arrived and was placed in the penitentiary at 8 o'clock. This cold-blooded murderer is only eighteen years of age.

A carefully revised list of the killed during the riot, shows thirty-nine killed and 122 wounded. It is probable that a nearly equal number of slightly wounded, not included in this list, went to their homes and will never be reported.—*Pilot*.

The education question in France is proceeding in a most lamentable manner. The schoolmaster is the fashion in ministerial circles. Fine residences have been built for him, but otherwise his fate has not been ameliorated. The desire to get rid of religious teachers has created a demand for lay schoolmasters which it is difficult to satisfy. Therefore teachers have been sought anywhere and everywhere. The agents of M. Ferry and Paul Bert have even sought school-mistresses in the condemned females of the penal colonies. These are the teachers destined to educate the future mothers of France. This is sadly true. Certain directors of penal colonies have received orders to hurry forward for examination their interesting convicts that they may become school-teachers. The effects of the war against Catholic instruction will be best demonstrated by facts. At present there exists in French public schools about 3,000 male teachers belonging to religious teaching Orders; and 20,000 female teachers of every religious order, who are consecrated to the education of girls. The average pay of male religious teachers is from 600 to 700 francs each per annum (120dols. to 140dols.); that of the female religious, a little less than 500 francs (100dols.) Lay teachers, on the contrary, receive from 800 to 1,800 francs a year, so that the replacing of a religious by a lay teacher costs the State an annual increase of from 500 to 600 francs. For replacing the 23,000 religious teachers—Brothers and Sisters of various Orders—the increased expenditure to the State will range from thirteen to fourteen million of francs. To remove the well-organized and the cheap system of instruction at present in use for an ill-organized and exceedingly costly body of teachers, and at a period too when the financial conditions of the Government are very low, is regarded by the thinking men of France as an extraordinary example of ministerial folly. This new attempt in popular instruction is regarded as suggested solely by hatred to religion, and the desire to remove the rising generation from the influences of the Catholic Church.—*Pilot*.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON IRELAND.

(From the *Pilot*.)

THE dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of New York City is famed for eloquent and witty speeches, and many other brilliant accompaniments that render it one of the notable annual gatherings of the United States. It is needless to say that the society embrace the leading Irish-Americans of New York. This year it even surpassed itself, owing probably to the ability and great popularity of its eminent President, Chief Justice Daly, whose opening speech was a record of extraordinary historical interest. The society celebrated its 100th anniversary on the 17th inst., and this fact alone would have rendered the occasion interesting. But the speech of the evening was made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was received with tremendous applause by the Friendly Sons.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I do not know whether you are as much surprised to see me here as I am to be here. When I received your invitation I accepted it very largely from the novelty of it (applause). I did not know that there was any really deep foundation in the matter, but it has been disclosed to me since I have been here (applause). The proverbial modesty of the Irish people is such that they need somebody who can brag for them, and looking around among the men who are engaged in this kind of oratory, they saw me and said: That is the man (laughter). He is a Yankee (laughter). He celebrates twice a year the Forefathers' Day—for we eat dinner in Brooklyn on the 21st of December and in New York on the 22nd, and I have to speak to both of them—and therefore if any selection is to be made it should be of some man who is an expert in these anniversary speeches. And I am bound to say that you needed some such man (laughter and applause). I never saw such a waste of opportunity.

Do you not suppose that if the Mayflower had come over to this country in the ninth century, and that the forefathers had discovered it as your forefathers have (laughter), you would have had four dinners and everyone would have been filled full of the achievements of our ancestors? Here you have been hundreds and hundreds of years before we have had a vision of the land, and what a small matter you make of it. There was but one man south of Mason and Dixon's line, and he died; and all those that went North, into the hyperborean regions of this country, were disgusted and went home (laughter). Ah, gentlemen, these are occasions, which, if let go without improvement, will never come again.

I did not know but you mistook me for an Irishman (laughter). I have looked into the matter seriously. I think the foundation stock from which I came was English, unless it was Jewish. My name is Jewish, but I cannot trace that. We came from county Kent, in England. I find also that there is an infusion of Welsh blood, and last of all, I find that there is a stream of Scotch blood. Now, if there had been one drop of Irish blood, there would have been a spontaneous combustion (continued laughter and applause). It very likely will be found out before the next anniversary, for we are now going to have national anniversaries thick and fast. We shall have a Norwegian one, and a Scotch one, and a French one, and an Italian, and a Hungarian. All nations that have populated this country are bound to have a dinner and recount their ancestries and all that they have done or meant to do for this country. I am now diligently preparing myself to make a Danish speech, and I am after an ancestor (laughter). Well, gentlemen, if to speak a little seriously the qualification for such a meeting as this is a very sincere admiration of the race, then I was a right man to be called (applause). For, with some abatement I do admire the Irish (laughter). Gentlemen, when fish are very small they fry them and eat them without dressing—all there is of them; but when they are very large they can afford to take off the fins and take out much of the entrails and then there is much left for a banquet; and the Irishman can afford to be eviscerated and yet there will be a good substance left (applause and laughter). I bemoan the fate of that beautiful island of the sea. Did you ever think that fruit trees never eat their own apples? Other hands pluck the fruit; they only bear. Ireland raises men and all the world plucks them (great applause). As far back as the history of civilisation goes there is not a nation that has earned a place in history in whose councils, in whose armies or on whose battlefields the Irish have not been found—everywhere; and of all the nations of the earth none has profited so much by them as this nation (cries of "bravo" and applause). One of the signs of a true Christian civilisation is the estimate which humble motives are held in, and when I look at those that come over to our families and the unassuming humbler services of the Irish maidens, their love of our children, their loyalty and their fidelity, I cannot enough honour them.

When I perceive how they work, toiling through the months with their pittance of wages, saving it, wearing the least and spending the least, that they may set the stream of gold flowing across the sea to their old father or mother, or to bring out brother or sister to this country, I feel in the language of sacred writ that the least and least should be first in honour (continued applause). We, with the surety of publicity, perform deeds of charity, or of heroism; but in the humbler sphere in which these persons labour there is no certainty and almost no reality of commendation or of praise; and they do it because they have hearts that are deep and affections that are warm (applause). When I look out upon the labour of the spade, the industry of the farm, or the work that is connected with unfolding those improvements which have been so eloquently alluded to by the gentleman preceding me, I ask, where until within a few years have we had the bone and muscle to do the work that is the substructure of our modern civilisation, and where have we found better citizens than in the children of the Irish? (applause). In coming to this country they are not yet accustomed to the ways of a constitutional Government like ours, and do not yet well understand the secrets of liberty.

It is not their fault; they have not been taught these things at home (applause). After they have been here some time, if they have not learned how to vote it is not from a want of practice (laughter). When I see gentlemen of good lineage and good blood

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One packet of the Powder, with printed directions for use, sent to any part of the Colony, per return post, on receipt of 2s 8d in stamps; 4 packets for 10s.

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Colonial Ale... 7s per doz.

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Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing everybody.

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WHERE can I procure the best value in Hats in Town?

HALLY & CO.,
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WHO can show the largest assortment of Union and Wool Shirtings in Town at half the usual price?

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WHERE can I buy Oxford Regatta or Wool Shirts that will give satisfaction in the wear?

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WHO can supply Men's Cotton and Merino Shirts and Pants at a moderate price?

HALLY & CO.,
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WHO has the latest styles in Collars and Scarfs?

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WHO is determined to give the men of Dunedin the best value in kinds of Hosiery?

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Opposite J. Neil Herbalist).

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
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CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
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ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD, DUNEDIN.

Captain Blaney, having retired from his seafaring life, desires to inform his numerous friends on the West Coast and throughout the Colony, that he has become proprietor of the above Hotel, and will be pleased to see them during their visits to Dunedin. The house is situated next the Caledonian Grounds, commanding an excellent view of Dunedin Bay and its surrounding scenery, and within a few minutes walk of the City and the Ocean Beach.

Every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,

ARCHITECT,
Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,
PRINCES STREET,
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MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

AUTHORISED AND LICENSED
SURVEYOR,
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WINTER 1884.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY

have pleasure in announcing that they have Just Opened, ex direct and Orient steamers,

SEVERAL EXTENSIVE CASH PURCHASES,

to which they desire to draw the attention of their Customers and the Public. The Goods are all of a very choice description; have been keenly bought for Cash in the Home Markets; and, owing to the continued depression in business here, will be sold considerably

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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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that come to this land willing to serve, anyway humbling themselves, willing to become aldermen or even to occupy offices, I cannot but honour their fidelity and their patriotism to their new country (laughter).

Ireland has been called the Niobe of nations, the mother seeing herself bereft by unfriendly gods of all that she loved best. To-day it seems more to me like the old fabled Laocoon who, faithful to Troy, angered the Grecian gods, and mighty serpents crushed both the father and the sons, with this change in that fable and poem, that the mighty serpents of oppression that have twined around the children and sought to take away the life of the father will die, and Laocoon will live (continued applause).

Pardon me if I allude to that which has been to me of the most profound interest, the struggle of this people against organised oppression—a struggle that is still going on—a struggle in which an American has a right to have some interest and enthusiasm, because the leader *par excellence* of that civic movement has mingled the Irish blood with the American (applause). It is not for me—both a descendant of English stock and also a real admirer of the English people—to indulge in unwarrantable or illimited reproach. I greatly admire many of the sterling qualities of the English people; but they are hard masters (applause). They make large requirements of themselves and more of their subjects (applause and cries of hear, hear). It was their ignorance of how to manage colonial people that led to the War of Independence on this side of the sea. The English were hard governors in all the Oriental lands, they have been hard governors at home, and the days of this ignorance God winked at: but he is going to wink at it no longer. The English people are a people whose hands when they are sht are hard to open. When once they bind a people with their cords you might as well try to untie the roots of an oak tree. There is no remission or deviation to the Englishman let alone, but when their conscience is addressed—and part of it is not conscience—when reasons take on substantial forms, when their interests are interrupted and assailed, when they find persistence that is as obstinate as their purpose is, the English people can be brought to their senses (continued applause). I am one of those who believe that Ireland should not assume her proper position or her measure of proper independence until she shall have presented such a face to England as that Englishmen may feel that their own interests demand the liberation of Ireland.

Not all that has been done is to be approved and it is as little approved by elevated and cultivated Irishmen as by the civilised world. It is Macaulay that says, speaking of the French Revolution that the proper measure of the excesses of that Revolution is the measure of the oppression by the French monarch of the French people. It may be said, if there is an under class of really untrained natures that have no conception or clearly infused notion of power, that form civic combinations and go as beasts go into the contest with teeth and with claws and only with physical violence, how came there to be such a class of ignorant people? How came it that it should be thought necessary by any to use violence? Although, the Irish from the earliest day have been a pugnacious people (applause)—Quakers didn't originate there—(laughter). Yet those things that are so offensive to every right-minded man, the use of dynamite, this attempt to scratch England, thinking you can make her submit, this destroying her depots or public buildings or the innocent population that happen to be around the explosion meet no sympathy all the world over (continued applause).

But where did the Irish get this idea? It was not born there. All over the continent of Europe to-day there are surging from the bottom Socialistic ideas and Nihilistic ideas which cannot meet the approbation of any right-thinking man. Yet, when I consider the oppression that they suffer, when I consider the Nihilistic idea—the destroying element I heartily hate—but when I consider the people that are left to right themselves by such means of violence, while I deplore it, I say I do not wonder that they think it is right to use whatever weapons their ignorance puts into their hands (applause). This people of Russia this people brought up in Austria, this people that have been brought up even under the despotism of Germany, time and experience will teach what we have learned in this land, that brains are more mighty for reform than muscles are. He that has a right cause will succeed, and every man that is under the foot of a despot has a right cause if God is God and truth is truth.

We cannot perhaps analyze all the elements at work; we cannot go into the historical and physiological conditions of this people; but there are certain facts that stand out very plainly. One is that the people of Ireland are extremely miserable and unhappy. Nobody knows so much about it as the men themselves. The man that holds the whip does not know what that whip means so well as the man at the other end of the lash (laughter). The Englishman living in his own country may think that the Irish are foolish; but it is the Irishman starving, without land or prospects of land, and with the Irish blood in his veins, that resents oppression, that longs to have the freedom of a man and a noble manhood. He knows what the times are and what a dollar is and what suffering is. The fact that Ireland is wretchedly misgoverned must be acknowledged by all men. Another fact is open to us, and that is that the efforts that have been made under the good influences that have drifted across the ocean from our better experiments in labour have been thus far very successful. I think that the career of Mr. Gladstone and that the attempted improvements that he has sought to make are all auspicious; they are not completed; they will go on from step to step, and Ireland will be as free under the Crown as England is under her Crown or Scotland is under the Crown, or Wales; just as free as under this Government New York is or Pennsylvania is or New England is. She may not be separated from the other country, but she will not be under the other country's feet. She will have in all local matters the right that we have to determine her own affairs in her own way, and in regard to all things that pertain to the kingdom at large, to have her voice as the other portions of the British Empire have their voices. We have but little trouble in this land; we partition off the territories and say to our people: "Have your own way, and if you don't have your own we will make you"

(applause). If you want to know the pattern of the future government don't look to England, don't look to Ireland. Look to America. The truths that have been developed here, even if the seed from which they sprang was English seed, the institutions that have been enlarged and have been unfolded here; the policy that has held this land together under trials that have never fallen upon any other nation in the history of the world, public sentiment has blazed across the sea. France feels it, Germany is resisting it in vain. The Czar will be exploded utterly if he does not take heed in time. Although I am already what is called outside an old man—(applause and repeated shouts of "No, no,") Gentlemen, I will swap hair with half of you (applause and laughter)—inside I am young; I am halfgrown (laughter). But before I die I believe that I shall see Ireland free, orderly, prosperous, and as she has always been, enthusiastic and loyal (shouts of "hear, hear.")

But, as it is, let us turn away our eyes from Ireland. The Irish people never can say that they don't behave and prosper. The Irishman is a successful man everywhere but in Ireland. Bring him here where freedom reigns and law, and he is of very little trouble. He may be when he is yet new to this land; but if an Irishman can evade whisky for ten years and vote early and often, in the course of ten or fifteen years he is as good a citizen as if he had been born here (applause and laughter). Those that have come here and have lived over a certain period have made the best part of our citizens. If a man wants to see Irishmen let him come to America. Here we have them in their true fineness; there they are cramped, here spread open; there afflicted, here they breathe free air down to the bottom of their lungs; there they are impoverished, here they are more likely to impoverish us (laughter). They have strong blood, they are a glorious stock to breed from. Though relatively small at home in population as compared with the larger nationalities, yet all history has shown and will show us that, wherever the Irish go, they bring vitality with them. The Irish may be called the yeast of nations.

In meeting you this evening I desire not only to express the most cordial fellowship and good-will to the Irish in America, but also to express the most profound sympathy with the Irish people in Old Ireland itself. I am not born of Irish people. I am not of Irish persuasion in religion; but I am a man (great applause and cheers). Nowhere from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same shall an oppressed man lift up his hand to redress his wrongs and assert his liberty, and I not be his priest, his prophet and his advocate (great applause). If it be so among Chinamen, if be so among those far off or near at hand, if it be so anywhere throughout the world where I am not connected by any bonds other than those of common humanity, that is my position, and how much more shall I feel a profound sympathy and enthusiastic reception for that gallant remnant of the old and heroic race struggling in Ireland for the simplest rights of humanity (applause).

Mr. President, I thank you for the invitation that has brought me here to-night. I thank you for the opportunity that has been given of saying a few things about Ireland; but you have no part or lot in it because you are a Yankee (laughter). You are born on the wrong soil, but still we all give something to the lineage (applause). If I have not boasted enough in your behalf, nor made available the materials that are at hand, all I can say is that if you will invite me at the next hundredth celebration, I will make up my shortcomings (continued applause and cheers).

IRISHMEN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

THAT Irishmen have made their mark in the North-west in commerce and in the professions as well as at the plough, will be seen at a glance. The Hon. P. H. Kelly, millionaire merchant of St. Paul, is in the grocery business what A. T. Stewart was in dry goods. He is also a member of the National Democratic Committee. His brother, Mr. Anthony Kelly, of Minneapolis, is also a merchant of equally high standing, although not known as a statesman. The Mayor of St. Paul, the Hon. C. D. O'Brien, son of the late Dillon O'Brien, had fame as a lawyer before he took the municipal reins. Judge Wilson, of Winona, left the bench because the practice of the law was pleasant to him, and perhaps because the emoluments of a good lawyer are greater than those of an honest judge. He stood very high as a judge, and stands equally high as lawyer. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is only one remove from Irish birth. He is the best stump orator that Minnesota ever had, and in recent years has made time from his plough for speculation as to where the garden of Paradise was, and as to whether comets came in contact with this planet, hence "Atlantis," which showed the location of the garden, and "Ragnarok," which charged the Chicago fire to a comet, and let out Mrs. O'Leary's cow. Mr. Donnelly is busy now, in his spacious mansion in the woods at Nininger near Hastings on the Mississippi, on a thesis to prove that Lord Bacon wrote the plays and sonnets of Shakespeare.

Further down the Mississippi is the Hon. P. H. Rahilly, a farmer on a large scale who has been in the Legislature more than once. His wealth has been a cause of loss to him this winter. He stored 2,000 bushels of wheat because he was dissatisfied with the price and a stray spark from a pipe caused the destruction of the granary and its contents.

Still further down the river, at Winona, Mr. Andrew Hamilton, lumberman, ranks with the millionaires. At points here and there through the State, Belle Plaine, Albert Lea, Rosemount, Oakland, Graceville—named in honor of the esteemed Bishop of St. Paul—and, in fact, in all directions, are well-to-do Irish farm communities, with churches and resident pastors. The priests have been most industrious. The Rev. Father Theodore Venn, of Blue Earth City, Minn., has built a dozen churches in different sections of the State, and the Rev. Father Stariba, for some time pastor of Red Wing, same State, gives up a settled mission to plant the Cross in a rather poor outskirts of St. Paul. In every city of Minnesota there are prosperous Irish merchants and professional men.—*New York Sun*.

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