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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FACTS FOR CERTAIN STATISTICIANS. IN those statistical figures so frequently produced by the Protestant and Freethinking foes of the Church, for the purpose of proving that crime and immorality among Catholic communities are much more rife than they are in those regions where the results of the so-called Reformation obtain, there is at least one kind of **officrime** that we find most carefully avoided. Mere figures, nevertheless, prove very little as to the true condition of a people, so far as they are affected by any system of religious or moral teaching to which they are submitted. Nothing can be more difficult in fact, than to compare the people of one race or country with those of another, so as to arrive at any just conclusion as to their relative vice or virtue. Different circumstances of many kinds have to be taken into account, different temperaments, different races, different degrees of poverty or wealth, different customs and traditions, and innumerable other considerations of one sort or another. It would, for example, be manifestly absurd to compare the Corsican, in whose eyes the *vendetta* is a virtue and an attribute of heroism with the man belonging to any of those peoples among whose traditions no such belief exists, and no fair-minded person would enter into a calculation based solely upon acts of violence done by the passionate people generally of Southern Europe as contrasted with those of which the more phlegmatic races of the North are guilty. In those countries moreover, which for long years, or for ages rather, were the scene of constant warfare, and into which the scum of Europe continually flowed, we should naturally expect to find a population more or less affected by their past. We may take Belgium as an example of this, the high criminal returns of the country being almost certainly due to such a cause. Wherever a people may be compared with itself, which comparison is the only approach to a fair test that can be found, the result is favourable to the effects of Catholic teaching. It was the complaint of Luther and his confederates themselves that those parts of Germany which had abandoned their fidelity to the Church had become immoral and wicked beyond all belief. The Scotland of King James IV, again, contrasted admirably with the same country during the Interregnum when vice had reached almost incredible dimensions. And in our own day the progress of irreligion goes hand in hand with the increase of vice and crime, as in France and Italy, while on the contrary, as the Catholic faith revives immorality decreases. The returns of illegitimacy for the last few years in Scotland, for example, although still far higher than is by any means creditable to the population, show a decided tendency to fall. The particular crime, however, to which we have alluded as invariably left out of calculations hostile to the Catholic Church is that of suicide, which like uncleanness, may be said with justice especially to characterise the Protestant peoples of Europe.—Not, that we would be understood to accuse Protestantism as a religious system of producing either suicide or uncleanness. We leave such accusations as this to those foul-mouthed libellers of the Catholic Church who seek their champions in the sewer or the bagnio, and fight their un-Christian battle with weapons of filth. We certainly know that if the religious teaching of Protestantism were faithfully followed up, the populations so acting would be moral and free from crime. All we say is that such teaching, not having the fulness of the Divine sanction is comparatively powerless over the masses, and leaves them in a great degree unprotected against their natural inclinations.—Hence one Protestant population is unclean, and another is addicted to self-murder, as the nature of the particular people inclines them. But to return to the statistics of suicide; the last returns for Germany give us the following for three Protestant and three Catholic Provinces respectively—the percentage being per 100,000 inhabitants—Saxony, 35.5; Schleswig-Holstein, 34.7; Brandenburg, 32.8; Westphalia, 12.9; Rhineland, 10.2; Posen, 10.1.—The contrast is very striking and presents to our anti-Catholic champions an obstacle not easily to be surmounted.—The difficulty, nevertheless, is not so great for the Freethinker as for the religious Protestant, because certain great lights of Freethought have glorified the suicide as a hero,

whereas no man who adheres to a Christian Church can do otherwise than condemn and detest his crime.

A CANDID REPLY.

THE Freethinkers of New York lately held a Convention at Saratoga. They boasted great things concerning this convention which, among the rest, they declared was about to determine the future religious destiny of hundreds of persons, and they invited Father Lambert, author of the famous reply to Ingersoll, to be present as a disputant at their exhibition. Father Lambert, however, took quite a different view of matters. He did not look forward, he said, to any stupendous results as following from the meeting in question. They had nothing to say, he affirmed, which could not be learned as well from the current literature of the day, or which had not already been said hundreds of times and answered as often as it was said:—"When you meet," he wrote, "you will under pretence of seeking the truth, repeat the laughs, jokes, derisions and smart things about Christianity that have been the refrain of infidels for the last century, just as a Swiss music-box repeats the tunes it has been constructed to play. And you expect Christians to go to Saratoga to listen to your repetitions of the old objections, as if they had never been refuted—as if your convention were a congress of the world, at which the destinies of the race were to be determined once for all. The fly on the carriage wheel said: 'My, what a dust we make.' One would think that the logical outcome of 'Freethought,' as preached by you and Ingersoll and seen in the anarchist riots and bloodshed in Chicago, with seven scaffolds looming in the near future, should sober you gentlemen somewhat, and cause you to ask yourselves:—Whither are we drifting? The only difference between you and the anarchists is that you preach and they reduce your doctrines to practice, and get their necks into the halter for so doing; you, under the pretext of free thought, attack the foundations of social order; they, under the pretext of benefiting their fellow-men, attempt to abolish law and introduce the reign of anarchy by bloodshed. They deserve more respect than you, because they are at least logical, and take the consequences of reducing your doctrines to practice while you talk, talk, talk."

ON THE CONTRARY.

THE Freethinkers, moreover, told Father Lambert in their letter of invitation that their motto was "Seek your own happiness by promoting that of others." "You say your motto is 'to seek your own happiness by promoting that of others,'" he replies, "Well, in what way have Infidels or Freethinkers—they are synonymous terms—acted to promote the happiness of others? Have they ever established a school or an hospital, or an asylum for the aged poor, or for the children of the dead? Have they ever consoled the afflicted, or wiped the sweat of anguish from the brow of misery? One little Sister of Charity will put to shame all the loud, pharisaical Infidels that ever lived. Ask the soldiers who were wounded or sick during the late war, who consoled them in their gloom and anguish, and they will tell you that the angels of mercy came in the form of Christian men and women. How, then, have you promoted the happiness of others?" He then goes on to give a sketch of what Infidels did in the way of promoting the happiness of others during the only time when they had full control and could do as they pleased, that is, in France from 1793 to the advent of Napoleon Bonaparte. As we have however, frequently reviewed the period in question in our columns, it is not necessary that we should now quote Father Lambert's sketch of it. His conclusion is the following.—"Such is the way Infidels sought 'their own happiness by promoting that of others,' when they had the power to reduce to practice the logical result of their principles. Is this atrocious record of the only time in all history when Infidels had full swing, such as to inspire confidence in their professions, or hope in the future, if their principles should ever prevail? I do not mean to say you and those eccentrics who will meet at Saratoga would sanction or intentionally encourage a repetition of such atrocities, but I do say most emphatically that the horrors of the French Reign of Terror were the legitimate result of the principles maintained by latter-day anti-Christians whether called Infidels or Freethinkers."

**MORE PLAIN
AND HONEST
TALK.**

THE Auckland *Evening Bell*, a strictly non-Catholic paper we may say, for the information of our readers, outside of New Zealand, in replying to a letter written in defence of the Orangemen by a well known local bigot, speaks, among the rest, as follows:—"Dr. Maunsell says, 'What we want now is protection for our present liberty of discussion. Which is more tolerant, the Protestant, or the Roman Catholic?' In reply to this we would emphatically say, that so far as our experience goes in those colonies, it is the Roman Catholic. For we do not hesitate to say that if any Priest had gone about lecturing and saying about Protestant wives and daughters what that clerical ruffian Father Chiniquy said about Roman Catholics he would have been killed—and deservedly. That Father Chiniquy has been allowed to live, and that he has been neither shot nor bludgeoned to death, shows an amount of forbearance on the part of Roman Catholics that under other circumstances we would have called cowardice. And as for that 'religious' prostitute 'The Escaped Nun,' for whose libidinous nature the pure atmosphere of holy convent walls was too cold, and around whose skirts men gather, incited in the main by the prurency of her alleged experiences, and the sensation of holy converse with a sanctified lustful woman, if she had her deserts for abusing the privilege of Anglo-Saxon liberty she should be hung from the window, like Jezebel at the command of Jehu, and dogs should eat her foul carcase. 'Let some one,' says Dr. Maunsell, 'whether Roman Catholic or Freethinker, start up to expose abuses in the Church of England or any other Protestant denomination, he will return to his lodgings at any hour of the night without thinking of being molested.' In saying so the Venerable Archdeacon shows the gentleness and guilelessness of his own heart, and not his knowledge of the spirit that animates his Protestant fellow-citizens. On the other hand, from, we think, a better acquaintance with human nature, we declare that if he said about our wives and sisters what Father Chiniquy and that she-devil, Miss O'Gorman, said, he would have been beaten, if not killed, as sure as the sun shines in heaven."

LET us illustrate (continues the writer in the *Bell*).

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION. The well-known J. G. Grant, of Dunedin, in his usual venomous way, once took on him, in his pamphlets, to call the Freethinkers of Dunedin to order. He intended to reform them as the above two apostles of Satan meant to reform the Roman Catholics, by reviling their women. He spoke about the ladies prominent at the freethought assemblies in a manner we need not describe, except by saying that it was after the fashion in which reference is made by the aforesaid apostles to Roman Catholic ladies attending the Confessional. A young gentleman—connected, we may add, with one now very high in political spheres—felt objections to this kind of controversy, and took on him the duty of rebuking Mr. Grant, and interfering with his "freedom of discussion." He met Grant at the corner of a private street one evening and rebuked him. We have an idea of the manner of it, for Mr. Grant called on the writer immediately after to explain. His two eyes appeared to have merged in one, and his nose was hardly visible because of the swollen condition of his cheeks and the profuse extravasation of sanguinary fluid which also streamed down his white waistcoat and shirt-front in a manner terrific to behold: his arm hung helpless by his side as he staggered into a chair, and we could not help thinking that his "freedom of discussion" had been very seriously interfered with. At the Police Court the young gentleman who had interfered with "liberty of discussion" was fined a shilling, softened by some complimentary words addressed to him by the Bench, and outside he was chained by the crowd. In our opinion this is the manner in which such "liberty of discussion" should be regulated. If we meet a man in the street and tell him that his wife is one thing and his daughter is another, and that he is himself a bar, he knocks us down forthwith, and serves us perfectly right. And if we say the same to him on the platform he should do precisely the same. Freedom of discussion, which means freedom to pour out the venomous and lying bitterness of a murderous heart, is a freedom of discussion which is not compatible with our ideas of civil liberty, and as the law is negligent in restraining it, the best way of treating it is with the bludgeon. It is a way to be regretted, if there is any other; but in the absence of a better it does very well. As Father Chiniquy is still a living man, and the infamous O'Gorman is still gathering in her unholy gains, we do not hesitate in saying that the Roman Catholics of the colonies have exhibited an amount of forbearance for years that Protestants would not have shown for a day.

STILL THE SAME. FATHER LAMBERT, nevertheless, need not have restricted himself to the Great Revolution for an illustration of the manner in which Freethinkers act upon their motto of promoting the happiness of other people. The present French Republic, for example, so far as it is possible, follows in the path of that which first preceded it, and furnishes us with more than one picture of a peculiar humanity. Take for instance, the kindness that is shown towards the sick who are

thrown upon the tender mercies of the State. Their happiness has been especially provided for by a fatherly Government in the removal of the nuns, who devoted themselves as nurses in the hospitals of Paris—And what is the consequence? The fair ladies of more advanced views who have replaced the Sisters, devote themselves also, but chiefly, if not altogether, to themselves. The doctors complain, and even certain of the advanced newspapers sustain the complaints. *La Liberte*, which is of Republican principles, and *Le Cri du Peuple*, whose principles are Socialist, cry out for the restoration of the nuns. The lay-nurses are in some cases women of immoral life, bearing relations towards the medical students that are wholly inconsistent with their calling. They are uncleanly and dishonest, negligent, and incapable; they manipulate the food provided for the sick so as to serve their own purposes rather than that for which it is intended; they extort presents from the dying. Promotion of happiness, as they understand it, there may, indeed, be among these hand-maids of Freethought, but it is the happiness of anyone rather than the unfortunate patients that is promoted by them, and these are treated in a scandalous fashion. Take, again, the following instance: It occurred at Figeac on the night of the Republican fête, the 14th of July. A nun lay dead in the convent of the Dames de Nevers. But what of that? The Republic was in festivity, and death itself must yield precedence. A ball was to be given in celebration of the feast, and the convent possessing a hall sufficiently roomy, the authorities ordered the nuns to admit the dancers with their band. The house was an orphanage, and the orphan children were sent away to seek a night's lodging in another place, but while the community were at prayer around the dead body of their departed Sister, the sounds of riotous merry-making were loud in an adjoining room. And so did the Freethinkers of Figeac promote the happiness of others on that pleasant night. Father Lambert, then, as we said, need not have confined himself for an illustration to the Great Revolution. The spirit of Freethought is still the same and its manifestations, although or the time necessarily less in degree, are not different in kind.

FRUITS OF GODLESSNESS. OF the moral condition of France under the régime of modern enlightenment as represented by the anti-Catholic Republic, and in which we may most clearly see the results of an undivided secularism, such as it is the object of the tools of the Secret Societies to promote among ourselves, and which they are in fact making much progress in promoting by means of their great organ the godless schools, we obtain two striking views—one given us by a correspondent of the *New York Sun*, and the other taken from the Paris correspondence of the *London Times*. The *Sun's* correspondent describes the inordinate luxury of society under the Republic, and the degradation attendant on it. "The example of complete demoralisation, of forgetfulness of all dignity and reserve," he says "comes from the higher spheres. Women bearing the oldest names of France whose escutcheons were on the banners of Crusaders (though not all of French blood, perhaps), lead the van of that ever-increasing army whose only aim is pleasure."—He then goes on to quote several instances from the world of fashion that illustrate his argument, and which while they prove the demoralisation of the aristocrat, serve likewise to throw doubts on the sincerity of the democrat, and to exhibit him, even under a form of government favourable to the system of equality he pretends to uphold, only anxious to gain a leading place in the higher world he has condemned, and to change places with his masters.—"Money," continues the writer, "and consequently the Jews, who have almost the entire monopoly of wealth, reign omnipotent in France. Elsewhere their influence is felt; there it asserts itself with boundless audacity. The Bambergers, Hirsbes, Rothschilds, etc., can command and possess all they desire; they rule not only the world of finance and politics, but the world of fashion; they are the real makers of kings temporal and social, and none dare dispute their sway or rival it." His conclusion is this:—"Never during the period of the much-accused second empire, whose greatest crime was perhaps to have paved the way for folly and extravagance, has there been witnessed such subversion of all established laws of propriety, such disregard of the fitness of things, such reckless expenditure and waste as in these days of the Republic. Instead of sweeping away abuses, it has intensified and magnified them; instead of purifying and elevating French society, it has made it more corrupt, alike in its higher and lower strata: or, to speak more correctly, all classes unite and mingle in one indiscriminate and colossal orgy."

SUCH then are the results of godlessness in life. THE LOGICAL END. The correspondent of the *Times* furnishes us with a picture of them at the hour of death—of a death, moreover, that is a fit result of such a life. Two criminals, he tells us, were executed, lately in Paris for murder—a man of 30 named Riviere, and a boy named Frey.—Riviere, in response to the chaplain who attends him to the guillotine, calls out that there is no longer a God and desires to be left in peace. His last words are a message to the President of the Republic—"Father Grévy,"—that he

too, is a murderer. The conduct of the boy, Frey, is if possible more horrible. He roughly pushes back the Abbé Faure who attends him. "Chaplain he says, "leave me in peace. Do not speak to me of your Bon Dieu; I have no need of Him." Afterwards, when the priest mercifully tries to hide from him the execution of Riviere who is guillotined first, "Out of the way Abbé," he cries; "there is no room for you here." And his last words are, "Good day to all." Such are the true disciples of godlessness, those in whom its teachings reach their logical conclusion, hardened ruffians to the end, going in the recklessness and brutality of unbelief before the awful Judge, without a word of sorrow or a repentant tear. But executions must fail in their deterring effect if such be the attitude of the criminal at the hour of death, and godlessness must also encourage murder by he example it thus affords.

**BETWEEN
OUR REACH.**

WE want to know, you know. But as the matter is altogether on the very top of the cream of the aristocracy, we shall probably be obliged to remain in our state of original ignorance. It is not for the likes of us to inquire into the inner doings of the quality at Wellington. But when it falls to our lot, as in the interests of justice, fair-play, and common-sense, it sometimes does, to meddle with affairs in which Captain Hume, the Inspector of Prisons, is concerned, we actually are obliged to poke our noses into the very sanctum sanctorum of the quality. The refined air of the locality, however, is rather above our appreciation, as it might doubtless be expected, and we are unable wholly to rejoice in the savour wafted to our nostrils. Captain Hume, for reasons best known to themselves, or at least to some of them, is the *pet par excellence* of the quality at Wellington, and, although it is rumoured about that owing to certain remarks made by the gallant gentleman as to drafting the prisoners off for unknown purposes to Stewart's Island, or concentrating them on the cultivation of flax at Timaru, the Premier lately expressed an opinion to the effect that the superior mind of the Inspector could hardly ever descend to the level of thieves and pickpockets, and that a trip back to the Old Country would do neither himself, his charges, nor the Colony any harm, the Captain remains as immovable as the very firmest ornamental fixture. For let us not forget that among the sweets of office are social distinctions, and even a Premier cannot afford to brave the frown of good Society. The statesman and the knight has his drawing-room aspects as well as the others belonging to his condition, and it will never do for him to compromise them. The "Gentleman of Position" has claims upon him that he dare not violate—and hold must be the personage who, in any question relating to the civil service should overlook such claims.

**ANOTHER
INFLUENCE.**

POLITICAL influence, however, has also a good deal to do with the matter, and a proof that it is so is said to be furnished by the fact that at the present moment, the Minister of Justice being an Auckland man, those gaol officials who hail from the locality in question have all the chances of promotion or consideration. The leniency, in fact, lately shown to the chief warden in the Dunedin gaol, as contrasted with the condign dismissal of Warden Morrison, in connection with the recent escape of the prisoner Fisher, is supposed to be a case in point. But the political ticket is that which, for some reason or another, seems to have prevailed during the whole term so far of Captain Hume's supervision, and a good deal of dissatisfaction has been the result in the prison-service generally. A Civil Service Board, in short, like that of Victoria, is much required for New Zealand, so as to prevent the interests of Ministers and Members of Parliament from clashing with the rights of officials in the employment of Government, and driving them to the bottom.

**OUR
QUESTION.**

WE have, however, wandered a good way from the question we were about to ask. Why, then, did it happen that when Principal Warden MacNamara was reduced to the rank of warden on a totally inadequate complaint,—this reduction was immediately gazetted and telegraphed to all the newspapers in the Colony, whereas now when, in Fisher's case, a warden has been dismissed, and a principal warden reduced, neither gazette nor newspaper gives the public a word of notice concerning the matter? Did Captain Hume, indeed, in MacNamara's case, find it necessary to bolster up a frivolous charge by creating a popular prejudice against the officer dealt with? Principal Warden MacNamara was known as one of the most efficient officers in the Colony; and he had received rewards and special thanks for meritorious services rendered. And yet for a mere peccadillo it was thought proper to disgrace him publicly, as well as to punish him severely, while now a really serious offence, implicating the whole discipline of the prisons, is treated with comparative consideration.

**FAULTY
DISCIPLINE.**

FISHER had disappeared for two hours before his escape was discovered, and even then discovery was the result of accident. The prisoners had left off their work when it appeared that there was a jacket among those belonging to them for which there was no owner—and

thus the absence of the escapee was found out. When the principal warden relieved Warden Morrison he neglected to see whether or not Fisher was present, and Warden Morrison relieving him in turn was guilty of a like neglect. We have already alluded to the significant fact of Warden Morrison's discharge as contrasted with the chief warden's reduction, and the probable cause of the leniency shown in the latter instance. But if it be urged that there were previous offences recorded against Warden Morrison does not that go to strengthen the evident appearance of faulty discipline in the prisons? For surely an officer placed in so responsible a place should be able to show a clean record. Several other circumstances, moreover, point to a faulty state of discipline. There is, for instance, the large number of discharged prisoners who are recommitted, and the facility with which, as narrated in our daily contemporaries of last week, tobacco is surreptitiously supplied to the prisoners. The large sums, in short, expended on gaol buildings since Captain Hume's arrival have been wasted so far as an improved discipline is concerned—for no such thing exists.

**THE
ANSWER.**

WE are justified, then, in suggesting that exceptional measures, for exceptional reasons, were taken in the case of Principal Warden MacNamara, and those reasons could only have been the necessity of prejudicing the public mind in preparation for the inquiry to be made in the case of Mr. Caldwell

**A
DISGRACEFUL
PROCEEDING.**

BUT as to that inquiry itself, we have never failed to expose and condemn it, and time as it goes by strengthens all that we have said. What, for example, has become of Captain Hume's principal witnesses? For the most part, we believe, those of them who were officials have since been either fined, reduced, suspended, dismissed for gross irregularities, or changed to other gaols for purposes of discipline. One of the warders who was most prominent as a witness for the prosecution, conducted by the department of Justice before a judge belonging to itself and of its own appointment—a most "un-English" affair altogether—one of the warders is since dead, having repented of the part taken by him, and his widow declares that he died of a broken heart from the treatment bestowed on him by those whom he had served. Of the prisoners examined all who were subsequently discharged have been again arrested and convicted and are now undergoing long sentences in either this, or some one or other of the Australian colonies. A creditable and reliable lot of witnesses they certainly were, and quite as creditable, but no more so, was the inquiry taken as a whole. Nothing in short more grossly unfair ever disgraced the Colony.

**BRIGHT
RESULTS.**

AND, again, as to the results of the enquiry, the final discharge of Mr. Caldwell and supreme rule of Captain Hume, we emphatically deny that the change has been for the better. The falling off in the character of the labour performed by prisoners is itself a full proof of this. In Mr. Caldwell's day, and under the supervision of Warden MacNamara, for example, Mr. Simpson, the Harbour Board Engineer at the time, reported that, were he a contractor, he would be glad to secure such labour at the current rate of wages—that is 9s and 10s a day. The frequent and numerous applications for the labour, many of which were necessarily refused, were, besides, of themselves, sufficient to show the value justly placed upon it. But, now, what do we find? In direct contradiction to Captain Hume's report as to the equality that exists between free and prison labour and the abolition of the Government stroke, prison labour at the Otago Heads proves so bad that the Harbour Board has notified Government that the services of the prisoners will be dispensed with at the end of the current month. As to that famous result of the disgraceful Caldwell enquiry, again, the trial of prisoners in open court for breaches of the prison rules and offences committed in gaol, a thing, with one partial exception, unheard of outside New Zealand, and which among the rest, casts a slur on the integrity of the colonial magistracy, especially on any of that body who had previously filled the office of Visiting Justice, an illustration of its benefits was witnessed the other day, when the prisoner Fisher, already referred to, misconducted himself infamously, and insulted the Resident Magistrate by the use of language incredibly foul, so that the gentleman in question was obliged, in the interests of decency, to order the court to be cleared. It is plain, too, that gaol officials must be inclined to pass over many offences that if complained of would make it necessary for them to put in an appearance as witnesses at a police court. We may, therefore, understand without difficulty the frame of mind of an experienced prisoner, who, on being released once more the other day, declared that he would rather do 12 months under the present system than three months under that which obtained in Mr. Caldwell's time. All this indeed, may be very nice so far as concern the prisoners, and quite in accordance with the elegance of C at

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Hume's antecedents. But what effect is it likely to produce upon the criminal life of the Colony? For that also is a rather important question, even for the quality at Wellington.

THE cream of the joke is, moreover, that while, as we see, the results of the new management are much less satisfactory on the whole than those of the former system, the cost is largely increased. It may, indeed, very fairly be questioned as to whether the centralization now obtaining is worth the additional money expended on it. Under the old rule, for instance, the Visiting Justices would have carried out the investigation made in the case of Fisher's escape—which now, on the contrary, has necessitated the journey of the Inspector from Wellington to Dunedin and his stay in this city for several days, at a heavy expense to the tax-payers of the Colony. Is there anything to show that Captain Hume is more capable in his arbitrary exercise of the magisterial powers somewhat anomalously conferred upon him by the Gaols Act than are the regularly appointed magistrates of the Colony in the performance of their proscribed duties? Something at least there should be to clear him. Members from the imputation of having passed a foolish or deleterious Act by proving the benefits arising from it. The only benefit hitherto apparent, nevertheless, is that derived by a solitary official, who enjoys a snug berth at a considerable cost to the public at large, and who produces nothing worth speaking of in return. But the times are hardly such as justify the Colony in indulging a taste for expensive luxuries—even could it be shown that they were otherwise harmless.

MR. J. E. REDMOND'S LETTER.

October 1, 1886.

MR. PARNELL'S Bill has been ultimately rejected by Parliament. This result has placed before the world two or three facts of supreme importance. First of all, the Imperial Parliament has deliberately refused to step in between landlord and tenant in Ireland during the coming winter, and though the fact that judicial rents are excessive in view of the fall in prices is undisputed, it has refused to afford to tenants who cannot pay any protection. Thus for the thousandth time, the incapacity and unwillingness of the English Parliament to legislate wisely for Ireland is clearly proved. At the last election the one great cry for the so-called "Liberal Unionists" was that there was no need for Home Rule, because the Imperial Parliament was ready to right every wrong and redress every genuine grievance in Ireland. That cry can never again be raised by at least one distinguished "Unionist," Mr. Chamberlain. That gentleman, months ago, recognised that the increasing agricultural depression would make the payment of the full judicial rents an impossibility, and as he boldly advocated a temporary suspension of evictions in certain cases. He professed to believe in spite of the history of the Disturbance Bill of 1880, that such a proposal could be passed through Parliament. Never again can he or any of his fellows claim that the assembly of Englishmen and Scotchmen at Westminster is competent to govern Ireland, for though a case overwhelming in its strength was presented in favour of a temporary suspension of the full legal rights of the landlords, the House of Commons deliberately refused the moderate proposals of Mr. Parnell, and stranger of all, Mr. Chamberlain himself was absent from the division lobby. Parliament has been prorogued, honorable members have dispersed for the "holidays," and we are left face to face with a crisis full of danger and of misery. Irish tenants who cannot pay the full rent, and there has been no serious attempt to prove that they are not the majority, are to be left to the mercy and forbearance of Irish landlords, which is the Tory way of saying that the lives of the people during the coming six months will depend upon the force, the discipline, and the intensity of the land war. In 1880 Parliament similarly refused to protect the people, and they were forced to protect themselves. A like crisis has now arisen, and every individual who took part in the division in Mr. Parnell's Bill did so with his eyes open, knowing full well what the meaning and effect of his vote would be. Those who voted for the Bill voted for a peaceful winter and for the protection of life and property in Ireland. Those who voted against it, voted for an ending of the Truce of God, for a renewal of the land war, for a postponement of all hopes of amicable settlement of the Irish question, and for a recourse once more to coercion measures. There was no disguise about the matter. The position of the Government was quite plain. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the new Chief Secretary, was almost brutally candid. It was no part of his business, he argued, to either admit or deny the inability of the tenants to pay. That was a matter between them and the landlords. If such inability did exist, he trusted the latter would act with forbearance, but in any case the duty of the Government was to assist them in the assertion of their legal rights, and he wound up his speech by a plain threat that if disturbance occurred in Ireland, Parliament would be summoned together again in November to exact coercion. His words

were brave enough. He was, so to speak, eager for the fray, and he hurled his threat of coercion at the heads of the Irish party with a smile upon his lips. He would have us believe he is making war "with a light heart." But those who observed him closely thought they could detect a tremor in his voice and an anxious look in his eye, as his threat was met by the prompt and fearless cheers of the Irish party. The truth is, Sir M. Beach is to-day the most miserable man in England. It is easy for Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill to propose coercion. They will not have to carry it out; their political reputations will not be staked upon its success. Sir M. Beach is wise enough to understand the true nature of the path upon which he has been forced to enter, and he is shrewd enough to grasp to the full the difficulties before him and the disadvantages under which he starts. He has before him the failures of Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, and no one knows better how little probability there is that when they failed he will succeed. The policy of the new Government seems plain enough. The coming months, they expect and perhaps hope, will witness a social war in Ireland more intense than that of '80 and '81. There will be wholesale evictions, which mean widespread misery and want and desperation. Thousands of famishing men will be cast loose upon the country and the natural result will follow. The public peace will be disturbed, evil passions will find vent; bloodshed, and outrage will increase with horrible rapidity. Parliament shocked and horrified will willingly grant a five years coercion Bill, public opinion in Great Britain which is now steadily setting in favour of Home Rule will suddenly veer round again to hopeless panic and prejudice, those Liberals who to-day are sympathisers with the National aspirations of Irishmen will regret that they ever trusted Mr. Parnell, and the net result of it all will be the indefinite postponement of all chances of Home Rule and the absolute impossibility of a return of Mr. Gladstone to power. This is their little programme; an admirable and clever one did it enactment not necessitate the spilling of innocent blood, and the misery of countless thousands of men and women and children. These are the dangers ahead of us in the near future, the duty of the hour is to avoid them. The Government policy is a daring one and like all daring policies it is full of peril for its authors. Its success would probably mean the installation of the present Government in office for the next 5 years. Its failure would mean in all human probability the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, and the speedy establishment of Home Rule. The way to defeat the diabolical plans of the Government is plain enough. Agarian disturbance during the coming winter is certain and under the circumstances natural and justifiable. Agarian disturbance will make the proposal of a Coercion Bill imperative upon the Government but agarian disturbance will not enable a coercion Bill to pass unless it can do that except an outbreak of crime and outrage. If by resistance to unjust eviction the Government can be forced to propose coercion, without being able to point to a recrudescence of serious crime, the game will have been won, and Mr. Gladstone's opportunity will again have come. The duty of the moment then is to help the tenants to resist the exaction of exorbitant rents and at the same time to preserve Ireland from crime. To do this there are two means only, one the checking of evictions; the other the robbing eviction of its horrors.—Where a landlord refuses to accept such proportion of the rent as the tenant can pay, and insists upon evicting him, the tenant must pay nothing on account, but consent to go out, and the land from which he is evicted must be strictly boycotted and the true facts of the case must be placed before the world. In this way by the force of public opinion and above all by making eviction a profitless and even a costly proceeding for the landlord, the number of evictions may be checked. Where a tenant has actually been evicted, then sufficient money must at once be forthcoming to preserve his family from want, and in this way eviction may be robbed of its horror. For the success of this policy of self-defence, large funds will be needed, and Mr. Parnell has addressed the following appeal to the exiled members of the Irish race:—"The rejection of the Tenant's Relief Bill, the scarcely veiled threats of the Irish Secretary, and the alarming increase in the number of evictions, clearly indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination against the tenant-farmers of Ireland by the English Government and the Irish landlords. I lose no time in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and peril which has seldom been equalled even in the troubled history of Ireland. I know that it will be the highest duty and the most honourable task which can engage the attention of my countrymen in free America to do what in them lies to frustrate the attempts of those who would assassinate our nation, and to alleviate the sufferings of those who, unhappily, must be the numerous victims of the social war which has been preached by the powerful and rich Government of England against our people. In sending us that moral and material assistance which has never been wanting, never been stinted from your side of the Atlantic, you will perform two most important and valuable functions; you will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression; you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of

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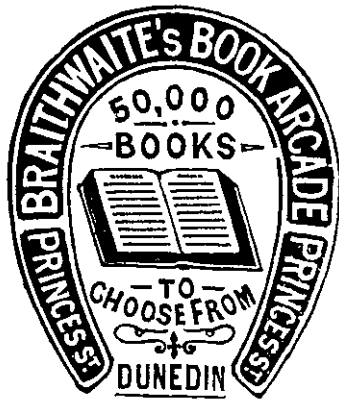
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despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated these victims to a recourse to the wild justice of revenge. In doing so, you will assist in preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph, while you will strengthen it to bear oppression and encourage our people until the final goal of legislative independence has been won.—Of the success of this appeal I have no doubt, and notwithstanding the terrible dangers of the future, I am confident that Ireland will emerge from this final struggle with her honour untarnished and her cause triumphant.

J. E. REDMOND.

FALSE FREEDOM.

A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

(From the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey.)

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

"Ah," cried a harmonious and sonorous voice, "so they have come to trying corpses, and condemning the dead to the guillotine!"

The president turned in a fury to the side of the amphitheatre whence the voice had issued. Bernard-Emile rose, and made him a low bow.

"As for you," said Dumas, "I shall talk to you by-and-by. Take away that carrion, and bring it to life by some means or other—by hot iron—do you hear? To-morrow his case shall be disposed of. And now, let me see. Here, you, girl, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Citizen President," began Lise—

"Enough, enough; you are the daughter of this scoundrel, whose guilt, if it were not quite certain already, would be proved by his terror. You are his beloved daughter, then you are his accomplice. What answer have you to make to this? None. Sit down. The matter is heard."

"Citizen President," said Lise, "I swear to you that my virtuous father is calumniated. There has never been a citizen more devoted to the Republic, to the democracy—"

"They all say that, poor fool! You are not cunning, at least. Tush! When the Republic was not strong they threw mud at her. Now they tremble, and, like vile hypocrites as they are, they embrace that they may stifle her. And you, citizen, who have such a glib tongue, who are you? Eh?"

Bernard-Emile rose, and at the same moment a pellet of chewed and sticky paper, flung by Vlate, one of the jury, and accompanied by a roar of laughter, hit him in the face. This pleasantry was imitated by some of Vlate's colleagues, while the others frowned at the proceeding. The fact was that Dubarran had succeeded in getting the ear of a certain number of the jury, and reckoned upon the acquittal of his son.

"I am named Bernard-Emile La Raison, Chef de Bataillon in the Army in the North. I was sent to Paris on a mission to the National Convention, to relate to the fathers of the country the exploits of those brave men who have shed their blood in its defence."

"Ah, indeed! That is all very fine, but we are not to be taken in by it. You are not accused of cowardice; your accomplice, Dubois, has secured all of that commodity there is going to his own share. As for bravery, that proves nothing. We have condemned hundreds of aristocrats who were quite as brave as you. It is civism that the Republic requires, and not bravery."

"Courage is indeed useless to the Republic," answered Bernard, quietly. "I thought as much just now, looking at you and these citizens."

He pointed to Vlate and his neighbours. Dumas was fraoctic with rage.

"At least tell me, Citizen President, of what crime I am accused."

"Of every crime, you villain! and notably of having endeavoured to vilify the National Convention. What do you say to that, brigand?"

"Nothing, except that you do not believe a word of it. But I am glad to leave a world that is governed by such fellows as you, and in which rascals like your jury represent justice."

"The guillotine is not punishment enough for such wretches; the torture must be restored."

It was the gentle, kindly Piget, who uttered this sentiment. the gentle Piget, slightly compromised by his friendship for the virtuous Dubois.

"All right," said the president, with a ghastly grin, "you may sit down. In a few hours you will have you wish; you shall quit this world in which rascals reign."

"But in which they are not eternal!" cried Bernard, in a voice that rang through the assembly. "It is Justice, not iniquity that is immortal. You know what is going on as well as I know it. Listen, President of Murder, listen"—he waved his arm with a solemn gesture in the direction of the Tuilleries—"perhaps your own condemnation is now being signed."

Dumas turned deadly pale, and shrieked out:

"Gendarmes, gag this miserable counter-revolutionist."

Then he went on with his vile task. Bernard, Lise, and twenty-four out of twenty-five of those who were accused with them, were condemned to death, as convicted of "having rendered themselves the enemies of the people," without any other explanation.

They were taken back to the Conciergerie, and there they underwent the terrible ceremony known as "the toilet of the condemned."

At three o'clock, according to the usual custom, tumbrils were brought to the foot of the staircase by which the condemned prisoners left the Conciergerie. The court were the tumbrils were stationed was separated from the street by an iron gate which was kept shut. For some time, indeed, the Comite de Sûreté Générale had grudged

the condemned the farewell looks that they had exchanged with such of their friends as had the courage to approach the funeral equipages, and accordingly the public had been deprived of access to this court. The crowd pressed against the gate, awaiting the coming out of the tumbrils.

The throng was less numerous than usual on this particular day, and for the following reason:

There existed at that time in Paris a class of citizens who devoted themselves entirely to the common weal. They were both men and women, base and sordid successors of the enthusiasts of '89, supreme and typical representatives of civism, the sole Republican virtue. The greatest of the duties which the love of the Revolution had imposed on them, was that of escorting the tumbrils, with dancing, singing, and filthy insults to the condemned. They attended all the executions, stood with their feet in the blood with which the Place de la Revolution was inundated, and applauded every time that the knife fell. On special days they formed rings, danced round the scaffold, and then went their way, praising the grandeur and the beneficence of the Republic. But these, although the gravest, were not the only duties which the first-born of the Revolution had to fulfil. They represented the Sovereign People at manifestations, and in the galleries of the Convention and the Committees. On a day like the 9th Thermidor, when the sitting of the Convention was a solemn one, when the Commune had been calling the people to arms since eight o'clock in the morning, and the assemblies of the Sections began to be disturbed, these men and women had a great deal of business on hand; their curiosity was attracted to many sides at once, they had to figure as the People in several places at the same time.

Thus it came about that a smaller number than usual was gathered about the purlieu of the Palais de Justice. On the other hand, faces were to be seen among the crowd which were not familiar there. By the side of the two caretakers and old Merluchon, regular attendants, were Piget and Ballière, whose occupation did not admit of their assisting at the noble spectacle so punctually as they would have wished, and at a little distance were La Busière, Paul Crassus, and Domingo. Quite close to the iron gate, and supporting herself on the arm of Bequan, probably without knowing what she was doing, stood Emilie Crassus, with wild eyes, disorted countenance, and a livid complexion.

There were six tumbrils; hence it was concluded that there would be more than forty victims, for each vehicle usually contained eight condemned persons. This was a good "batch," and the public had nothing to complain of on the score of numbers. Nevertheless they howled, because the condemned did not make their appearance.

The "moving coffins," as the playful populace called the tumbrils, had been drawn up in the court for nearly an hour; but the doors which opened on the staircase leading to the court remained shut, nothing came out of the Conciergerie. The clamor, abuse, and imprecations of the crowd increased in violence. A sinister rumour that there would be no execution at all that day began to circulate. It was said—and this was the case—that Robespierre had been arrested and was to be accused by the Convention. Didier, one of Maximilian's own body-guard, had just spread this report, and he was now calling the people to arms to avenge so great a crime.

At the Commune, Payan, the National Agent, had been seized and sent to La Force. At length it became known that Dumas, the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal, had been arrested, while actually sitting, before the close of the audience. Certain friends of the condemned had gone to Fouquier-Tinville, and laid all these circumstances before him, saying that no one could tell how things would turn out, and that it might be the wisest thing he could do to defer the execution for one day.

Fouquier was acquainted with the resources of the Commune, with its fixed intention, to resist the Convention, and the chances of its doing so successfully. He had already compromised himself sufficiently by refusing to speak against Bernard. He therefore answered, roughly, that all this was nothing to him; that these rascals, having been condemned, ought, according to the law, to be executed within twenty-four hours. Moreover, he added, let who would be the victor in the pending conflict, that victor would be a revolutionist; that is to say, a man, or a party, who would not pardon the sparing of the lives of forty-five enemies of the Revolution. After all, the Committees were the masters, and it was for them to give him a contrary order; all he could do was to wait a little before despatching the aristocrats.

Thereupon the unhappy Dubarran strove, like a desperate man, to obtain this reprieve from his colleagues. But all the commissaries despised or detested each other, and Dubarran, who was held to be only moderately bloodthirsty, had no authority. The general situation was sufficiently dangerous to reduce the lives of forty-five individuals to no importance whatsoever. But the great argument was, that if humanity were now shown, the Moderates would take advantage of it to raise their heads once more, while the men of the Commune would demonstrate that the Committees were composed of indulgents, inspired by anti-revolutionary ideas.

During this time a portion of the curious crowd waiting in the street grew tired of watching for what did not come. The heat was stifling, the atmosphere was overpoweringly heavy, although sullen gray clouds veiled the rays of the sun. The growling of thunder was heard in the distance, and it was evident that a great storm was about to break upon Paris.

About 4 o'clock, after a whole hour of expectation, and just as some of the expectants were moving away from the place, a woman's cry, a sharp and joyous cry, like that of a wild beast at sight of its prey, was heard, and followed by applause. Emilie had given the signal, and the democratic crowd thanked the Genius of Liberty for granting it the customary feast of massacre.

(To be Continued.)

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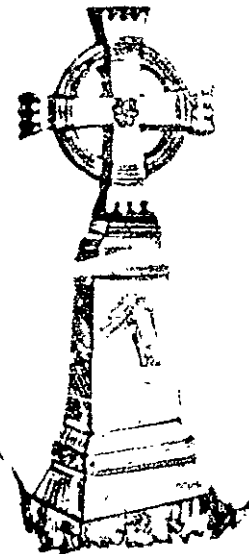
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—It has been officially stated in the House of Commons that during the late riots in Belfast a head-constable was killed, and five officers and 36 members of the constabulary were seriously injured.

The constabulary resumed beat duty on the Shankhill road on Sept. 1, and this led to a good deal of excitement and some disturbance. At Bower's Hill several revolver shots were fired, one of them injuring a policeman, but very slightly. Some stone-throwing also took place, and 18 prisoners were arrested.

ARMAGH.—A few days ago, in the House of Commons, Mr. Blane asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if her Majesty's Government would release those men sentenced to penal servitude for the Crossmaglen conspiracy, after having suffered nearly five years' imprisonment, though no person was injured by any action of the said conspirators. The Chief Secretary responded—The case of these prisoners has been several times considered. Two of them have been released, one three years ago, and another last month. The clemency of the Crown has thus been exercised in consequence of the special circumstances in the individual cases. In all the other cases it has been several times decided, and by more than one Viceroy, that the law must take its course. Mr. Blane asked if the right honourable gentleman was aware that any persons had suffered from the action of those men who had been sent into penal servitude? The Chief Secretary replied—I presume that these persons were sentenced for offences against the law.

CAYN.—Notice has been given in the Dublin *Gazette* that the license to carry arms and ammunition granted some months ago to Samuel McGaney, of Snorlock, has been revoked. Mr. McGaney is not an Orangeman.

CARLOW.—On August 28, a magnificent meeting, attended by over 10,000 people, headed by their clergy, was held on the farm of A. K. Burne, a respectable Protestant farmer at Carrickslarney, a few miles from the village of Ballon. The object of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Ballon and Rathoe branch of the Irish National League, was to protest against the action Mr. Burne's landlord in seizing upon his stocks and crops for rent. The platform was erected in a field adjoining the tenant's residence and was decorated with orange and green.

CLARE.—On the night of August 28, John Pilkington of Tarmon, and his sons, who have taken a farm of land at Tarmon East, near Kiltrush, on the property of Mr. Tymons, from which the widow Murrhy, her four orphans, and an aged parent had been evicted, made informations before the resident magistrates of a riotous assault on them the previous day by a large party of men at Moyasra, who were headed by the evicted widow ringing a large hand-bell. The police made several arrests in Kiltrush—John Curran, Market Square, a son-in-law to Pilkington, and his son, and John J. Bradley of Moore st., and his brother who lives in the country. The arrests were effected late, to avoid excitement, bail being refused. The conduct of the Pilkingtons has been condemned throughout Clare. Five prisoners have been committed for trial, the principal being a process-server named Joseph Garry. All were admitted to bail except the widow Murrhy.

CORK.—The tenants on the Kilshannic estate of Lord Fermoy, in this County, have arranged for the purchase of their holdings on terms which average about eighteen years' purchase of judicial rents.

A prosecution has been ordered against Mr. Gilbooly, M.P., by the Attorney-General, for unlawful assembly, intimidation, and assault. The alleged offences occurred at Killeal, when Mr. Gilbooly addressed a large public meeting. The assault rose out of the expulsion of a disturber who had been interrupting the meeting.

Marin Forrest, who was recently evicted from his holding at Rathcoole, near Midstreet, has been placed under arrest for having taken forcible possession. Mr. Forrest was one of the most extensive and respectable farmers in the district; he has always had a great reputation as a butter maker. He supplied the London markets with his produce, yet though he farmed on most skillful lines he was unable to pay his rent.

The relieving officer of Casletown Union has been served with six notices of eviction, which are to take place on the estate of the Earl of Bantry, over which Sumers Payne is now agent, having succeeded his father, J. W. Pryne, in the agency. Some eviction notices have been also served on the Puxley estate, over which W. J. Payne is agent. Most elaborate arrangements are being made for the carrying out of the "death sentence" on a number of the poorest tenantry of Thomas H. Marmon, now of Dublin, but a native of Skibbereen, and Samuel Nugent Townsend, J.P., St. Keame's Island, at present residing at Kansas City. A gun-boat is to be brought into requisition for the conveyance of the sheriff, military, and police.

A great hurling and football tournament was held in Cork on August 29, and attracted one of the largest assemblages ever seen in this locality. A special train from Templemore brought an immense following of Tipperary men. Specials from Macroom, Bandon, Middleton, and other districts also swelled the concourse until it was estimated that fully 30,000 people were present. The first match was between a team from Aghabalogue, near Coachford, and a team from Killenaule, County Tipperary. The Aghabalogue men proved a much more active lot of men than their opponents, and did not give them a point during the entire game. The next game was between the Cork National Club and the Moycarkey (Tipperary). The Moycarkey men won the match. Glanmire (County Cork) Football Club v. Fethard (County Tipperary), resulted in a draw in favour of the Tipperarymen, as they had secured three overs against one

scored for Glanmire. St. Finn Barr's Hurling Club (Cork) v. Holy Cross (County Tipperary). The net result of the play was that while Holy Cross secured one point and two overs (being in all seven overs) their opponents scored two overs.

On August 30, E. Murray, Sheriff's auctioneer, Cork, put up for sale a lot of cattle, numbering twelve head, the property of P. Walsh, Hollybrook, and a mare the property of Daniel Sullivan, which were seized for one year's rent due to Capt. Anthony Morgan, J.P., Bunalan, Skibbereen. The proceedings were looked upon as exceptionally harsh, as the tenants before being served with the processes offered the rent on two occasions if a nominal reduction were offered to meet the depression of the times. Owing to the popularity in which the Walsh family are held, a vast number of people thronged the yard, among them being Rev. T. Palmer, P.P., Caharragh, and Father John O'Leary, B.C.A., Skibbereen; Dr. Jennings, T.C., J. J. Healy, T.C., solicitor; T. Sheehy, T.C., etc. James Walsh offered £5 for the cattle. The auctioneer said he would have to adjourn the sale if he did not get a higher bid. Father O'Leary bid £15 for the lot, and said as it was the third bid he claimed being the purchaser. The cattle, he added, had deteriorated very much and reduced since being impounded. After a pause Father O'Leary was declared the purchaser at £15. The mare, belonging to Sullivan, was then put up for sale. The auctioneer stated that he should get £10 pounds for her. The first bid was £3, but the animal was ultimately knocked down to Father Palmer for £5, and the proceedings terminated amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

DERRY.—At the Maghera Petty Sessions on August 28, before Major Clark, J.P., and other presiding magistrates of the same Tory kilney, Sergeant Smith, of Swateragh, brought up in custody a farmer named Wm. James Norris, of same place, on the charge of having discharged a loaded revolver or firearm at three young men, named Patrick Hassin, James McCready, and Michael Hegarty, on the public street of Swateragh. After evidence was heard the magistrates decided on returning the accused for trial till the next Quarter Sessions at Magherafelt, but accepted bail for his appearance—himself in £50 and two sureties in £25 each, which was immediately forthcoming.

Early on the morning of August 30, a fire of a destructive character occurred in the townland of Doon, a mile from Drapers-town, whereby the entire office—houses consisting of a barn, byre, stable, turf-house, piggery, etc., belonging to a farmer named Patrick Timothy Kelly, were completely destroyed. Three first-class milch cows, one two-year-old heifer, and two yearlings, which were in the byre, were burned into shapeless masses. Two pigs in the piggery, as also a large number of fowl, were destroyed. A quantity of turf secured for the winter's fuel was partially consumed. Kelly reported the fire to the constabulary at Draperstown, and Constables Clinton and Connolly visited the scene of the burning. Kelly afterwards made a sworn information before Dr. Carleton, J.P., stating that he positively believed the burning was malicious. He has since lodged a claim for compensation, on the ground of malicious injury.

DONEGAL.—At a recent fishery held in Innishowen, this evidence was given by R. M. Fleming, the lessee of the Cullaff salmon fishery with reference to the pier lately constructed at Cullaff:—"It is of no benefit to any one; it is not suitable for even the smallest description of boat, as it is so arranged that if you wish to land you have first to get out of the boat and wade ashore; no provision in the way of a boat-slip has been made, and the boats cannot be left in the dock over six hours without being broken to pieces by the rise and fall of the tide. Altogether it has been about as useless an expenditure of public money as could possibly be imagined."

An outrage was perpetrated by Orangemen at Burndale on Aug. 23 on an old man named Bernard Ward. His house was tumbled down and the roof burned whilst he was in a neighbour's house. As soon as the news spread about the poor man's house being destroyed, a consultation took place. About 300 of the Burndale Nationalists, assisted by several members of the O'Brien Branch Letterkenny Nationalists, and those of other districts met, and though they had to carry the material two miles, in a short space of time the house was reconstructed. Great indignation was felt and a subscription was raised, and materials procured for door and windows. Amongst those present were John Greer, P. McGhee (servant-boy, horse and cart), C. McLaughlin (horse and cart), C. Kennedy (horse and cart). F. McGoldrick gave the materials, his son Patrick being also present. The work being done all retired to a field, where for a considerable time national songs were indulged in. Ward's friends then formed into procession, and for three miles marched with military precision. At parting cheers were given for Davitt, Parnell, and the "G. O. M.," and all resolved to continue steadfast to the cause through weal or woe.

On August 28, the Castlewellan Conservative Flute Band, on their return from an excursion to Banbridge, commenced a system of "revolver practice," which they continued without intermission until a short distance from home. They discharged a regular fusillade wantonly, "and in the gaiety of their hearts," at a number of the farmers' residences, shots striking the gables, and in one instance nearly hitting a tenant named Doyle, who was adjacent to his premises, the bullet passing whizzing by close to his ear, and striking the wall. On passing Ballymoney (Kilcoo) Catholic Church, a number of shots were fired at the building. During the route the band continuously cursed the Pope. A flattened bullet was found by the police in Doyle's outhouse, and two parties had a narrow escape, a bullet in passing tearing up the ground between them.

On August 29, one of the saddest accidents that have taken place in Newry for a very long time occurred. Dr. John Savage was out driving in the evening and returned home about 5 o'clock to his residence in Marcus Square. Having given his horse to the groom the doctor entered the house, but in a few minutes, being particularly careful in seeing that his horses were well attended to, he proceeded to the stables and gave directions as to the treatment of the horse. The groom proceeded to the hayloft for some fodder, and, remaining longer than the deceased thought necessary, he placed the ladder

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IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

43 O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin,
September 28, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge, with best thanks, the receipt of your favour of the 13th August, enclosing draft for £168 15s 4d, towards the Irish Parliamentary Fund and general purposes of the National League.

The Executive Committee desire me to assure you of their warm thanks for the generous offering which you have been the means of forwarding to them, and to beg you will convey to the subscribers the expression of their gratitude for this evidence of their devotion to the cause in which we are engaged.—I am, etc.,

T. HARRINGTON,
Hon. Secretary.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I am most happy to be able to forward through you to Mr. Parnell for the "Payment of Irish Members' Fund" the enclosed cheque for £140 collected in this town and surrounding districts. You will see from the list of names forwarded for publication in the TABLET, that this is the practical expression of the sentiments and sympathies of the Irish people and their friends with their country, in this the moment of one of her severest trials in the grand work of regaining her liberty, and taking her proper place amongst the nations. Hawke's Bay, as you are aware, did not hitherto sympathise much with the Land of the Green, but like your own dear province, Otago, it much preferred other colours. But sincere thanks to the united efforts and undoubted fidelity of the Nationalists and all their friends, the case is not so to-day. Gladstone's great speeches, and Parnell's eloquence and logic have a magic ring about them which penetrates the remotest corners of the Empire, bringing with them a force and a weight which the most prejudiced of the opponents of Ireland's freedom must feel and acknowledge. The glorious mission of the Redmonds in these colonies and the manner in which they treated the Irish question did more good than an army of thousands. The recital of the history of 700 years of chains and woes to which Ireland's loving neighbour forced her to submit, with the many fatal consequences which necessarily followed, must be a bitter pill to swallow for those who are exerting every nerve to keep Ireland still the Niobe of nations. From the hands of J. E. Redmond they had to swallow this pill and with the intended effect. The sting is drawn from the arguments and the poison from the fangs of our pretended politicians, leaving both comparatively weak and harmless, whilst they are now better posted in history, and Irishmen and women feel the quieter and less molested for it. This was clearly manifested on the occasion of the late great public meeting convened in this town to sympathise with W. E. Gladstone on the result of his stupendous effort in the work of Ireland's liberation. We were opposed, no doubt, and with no small amount of malice, but those entrusted were equal to the difficulty, and the meeting was carried out with the most successful results. It is needless to say that the next day the "Grand Old Man" and the leader of the Irish party were made acquainted by cable with the particulars, together with the good wishes of hundreds of Irishmen and women here in Hawke's Bay, whose earnest desire is to see the day when they will, with God's help, witness their country take her rightful place amongst the nations of the world.—I am, etc.,

F. GROGAN, S.M.

Catholic Presbytery, Nov. 20, 1886.

FRUITS OF SECULARISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF N. Z. TABLET.

November 17, 1886.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 12th inst. a letter over the name of John Callaghan, with some chaffing comments on it by yourself relating to the recent election of a member for the House of Representatives. Mr. Callaghan is exercised in his mind because you attribute Mr. Hutchison's defeat to his refusal to support a system of education which would inculcate religious principles, and says it is all bigotry. Now I am no bigot. I have read prayers for the dying, for a member of the Anglican Church, at the request of his parents, when the clergyman of his own church would not attend. I used his own prayer book,—and I say this, that the present system of education is training an army of young vagabonds, who will be nothing but slaves in the future. The education they are receiving will not enable them to take part in the government of the country. They leave school barely able to read and write, and they evince no desire to improve themselves. Their language in the streets is of the most filthy and abominable kind. I have seen lads not 15 years of age rolling drunk, and drinking at public house bars; I have heard them speak of things which are of the most sacred character, in a scandalous and indecent manner. Of course Catholic boys associating with them cannot escape contamination. I was present at a meeting some time back when our Member was rendering an account of his stewardship. He was asked if he was in favour of religious education. He answered no. He is a church goer, and received considerable applause from others, some of whom are continually yelling out that they are on the road to Heaven. Well, their sons are on the road going in an opposite direction. Sir, I don't know what Mr. Callaghan's

status in society is. Perhaps he is so far above the commonality that he is unable to notice these things. I am only a pick and shovel man, so I have opportunities which he may not. Were you ever in Oldcastle, Co. Meath? I went to school there. The system in vogue was, though we had not the Bible, we had Scripture lessons in a narrative form, which were read by Catholic and Protestant alike. But neither master or mistress was allowed to expound. Every Monday the Catholic boys would go to the girls' school, the Protestant girls coming to the boys' school. The parish priest and the Protestant rector would attend for the day and give religious instruction, they receiving a salary. The school was, and is still, an endowed one. It is many years now since I was there, but I have a lively recollection of the fraternal regard we boys had for one another. Do you know, I don't think this system would suit in New Zealand; there are so many different sects, that something would crop up, and they would disagree. I was talking to one sect some time back; he is the only member of it, at least the only one ever I fell in with; he seceded from the Church of England, and has gone on his own hook, says he is saved and sure of Heaven, and that the Salvation Army is all wrong, says it is wrong to pay or receive money for the gospel, and quotes the Bible in support of his views. Poor fellow, he is in the same predicament as Mr. Callaghan, as hinted at by you in your footnote to his communication—a want of common sense.—I am, etc.,

ROYAL MEATH.

CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, MATAURA.

(*Mataura Ensign*, November 28.)

IN our issue of Friday last we gave a brief description of the pretty little church at Matura, just erected by the Catholic people, and making the fourth of its kind erected in three years in the parish now under Father Newport. It speaks volumes for that priest, for his lamented predecessor (Father Fitzgerald), and for the Catholics of Clinton and the Matau a Valley, that in a few short years so many buildings, and substantial buildings as that, suitable in every way for the services of the Church, should have been erected; and it is not surprising that Bishop Moran in dedicating the latest should have hinted at the possibility of an additional priest being shortly located in this district, which is of great area, and possesses many features entitling it to consideration at the hands of His Lordship. The Church of St. Lawrence—for that is the name of the building at Matura—was duly dedicated last Sunday. The day was unfortunately somewhat wet. Early in the morning a westerly wind set in accompanied by frequent and cold showers, making things specially unpleasant for those Gore residents who wanted to be present at the ceremony. Notwithstanding this, however, a considerable number found their way to Matura, the residents of which turned out in large numbers. A sprinkling from Wyndham, Pukerau, and other centres added a cosmopolitan aspect to the affair. It was not till 11.30 a.m.—or half an hour after the advertised time—that all who intended to be present had settled comfortably down and were enabled to witness the dedication ceremony by Bishop Moran and listen to the excellent music discoursed by a compact choir that had been assiduously practising for the occasion. It was composed of Miss Dora Sullivan (who presided at the organ), Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Cottew, Mrs. Mulvey, Miss N. Green, Miss O'Connor, Miss K. Mulvey, and Messrs. Palmer and Fahey. The music was of a less intricate nature than that usually undertaken at dedication ceremonies, and in making this innovation the management had acted wisely; for from first to last there was not a hitch in the ceremony, and all parts of it were thoroughly in touch with and appreciated by the congregation. The solos were taken by Mrs. Palmer. After the dedication Mass was sung (*Missa Cantata*), the celebrant being Father Newport, and then Bishop Moran addressed the congregation at some length, prior to reading the Gospel for the day. He said that he wished first to speak a few words in reference to the church. It was to him a surprise and a delight when he came to Matura and looked around and saw the nice building that the Catholics of the place had erected. It was more than he expected to see; and he ventured to say that it was even more than those before him could have expected a very short time ago. It was a very beautiful church indeed, and a consideration calculated to give him and them the greatest joy was the financial position of the affair. If there were any debt upon the building it was exceedingly small, but he had reason to think there was no debt at all, and this spoke volumes for their generosity and their devotion to their church. He congratulated them all on the satisfactory stage at which they had arrived. Their church would be dedicated to the service of Almighty God under the name of St. Lawrence, and its anniversary would be celebrated on the 14th November in all years to come. Did time permit, he would feel very much pleased indeed to give them the history of St. Lawrence; but as it was he must content himself with the recital of a few facts. St. Lawrence was Archbishop of Dublin, and was famous for his learning, his zeal, and his generosity. He was Archbishop at a remarkable period in the history of Ireland—at a time when there was full exercise of charity and alms deeds. Wars and famine pervaded the country, and he lavished on the poorest those means that the Divine Father had placed in his hands. He (Bishop Moran) had made him the patron of that church because his intercession would be great before God. Their good deeds and their charity would give them acceptance before God—their prayers would be heard before His throne; how much more efficacious, then, would be the prayers of the saints? "The prayers of the just avail much before God," and their power would be in proportion to the sanctity of those who offered them up. The saints of the Church were remarkable for their heroism and for their wonderful exertions; and if the prayers of an ordinary just man availed much, how much more those of a man remarkable for sanctity, heroism, and for pureness of life? He felt sure they would always feel a great interest in the patron of their church. One word more before he proceeded with the Gospel of the day. Churches had become so multiplied in the parish having its head quarters at Gore,

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CHALLENGE.

IT having come to my ears that certain interested parties are circulating damaging (?) reports about me as follows—that I do not keep faith with the public as regards a saving of 25 per cent. to customers who favour me with their dispensing, that the quality of drugs used is not up to the mark, and several similar absurd canards, I hereby publicly Challenge any Chemist and Druggist throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand to a thorough comparison of prices and quality before any impartial judge (the public is the best). My Drugs are all directly imported from the very best wholesale druggists in England and America, and are guaranteed absolutely pure, no article being taken into stock without it answers the minutest tests of the British Pharmacopoeia. The public are cautioned against any and all of these absurd statements. Each and all can easily prove my assertions or otherwise. I am confident of the verdict being in my favour. I would also caution the public against "advertising quacks" or "cure alls," whose sole recommendation is a bogus degree or a medical art union. A 10s customer is guaranteed a large prize of a 1s value. Remember this—10s spent with the undersigned means a saving to the purchaser of at least 2s 6d.

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WE, the undersigned, beg to inform our numerous Friends and the Public generally that we have PURCHASED THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on by Mr. Geo. Mitchell, CORNER DUNDAS AND KING STREETS, which we intend in future to conduct on the CASH PRINCIPLE. Having had over twelve years' experience in the firm of J. Peterson and Co., we are thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the cash trade.

Our stock of New Season's Teas and Sugars, are unrivalled. All the favourite brands of Old Highland and Irish Whiskies, Wines, Ales, Porters, etc., in stock. Goods delivered to all parts of City and Suburbs.

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Begs to intimate to the Public that he has taken the most central and commodious rooms in Dunedin, 12 Rattray street (lately occupied by Messrs. Morrison and Mitchell), and intends carrying on business under the style of Alex. M'Kenzie and Co., Auctioneers, Valuator, Land, Estate, and Insurance Agents, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that we intend to settle all consignments with vendors immediately after sale, thereby doing away with the present system. First Sale, Saturday, November 20th. See future advertisements. Goods received till 10 o'clock a.m. day of sale.

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that priest's visits to the different centres were not so frequent as their pastor and himself could wish. Under present arrangements their priest could only visit them on Sunday once every two months; whereas it was most desirable now that they had a church that service should be held every Sunday. That would mean a resident priest, and that the congregation was scarcely yet sufficiently large to warrant. It would soon be in his power to place priests in great number in the various districts of the diocese. For some years past he had been raising up students who would before long receive the holy order of priesthood; but those who wished a priest must provide adequate support, and he asked his auditors to think the matter over and see what they could do towards getting the holy sacrament of the Mass administered more frequently and the district visited more regularly. There was an alternative proposition. In the course of twelve months he could send a priest to assist their pastor. That would mean Mass at Mataura once a month. Everything depended on the district. They knew the advantages of more frequent ministrations, and he would leave the matter with them and their pastor. His Lordship then proceeded to read and explain the Gospel for the day (St. Matthew, xxiv., 15-31); and thereafter, on behalf of the pastor and himself, he thanked all who had been in any way connected with the church. Special thanks were due to the choir, whose music had been rendered well and in a devotional way. Those who had subscribed to the erection of the church were also deserving of thanks. The idea of building it had originated with a good man in their community, who had claims on their charity, and whose memory ought to be dear to them. Let them pray for the repose of his soul, not only on that day, but for the remainder of their lives.

We understand the collections of the day realised £21 10s.—an amount that would have been considerably augmented had the weather permitted of Catholics from outside districts being present in larger numbers. As it was, the sum was a creditable one, indeed, and it is satisfactory to know that it will be sufficient to free the church from debt and defray all expenses connected with the opening.

PROTECTION AND FREETRADE.

(A Paper read before the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society by
MR. P. CAROLIN.)

(Continued.)

ALAS! that an editor or newspaper dabbler (as I understand him to be), should be so preternaturally ignorant. Now, it will be remembered that this Colony has borrowed something like the amount stated since she started on her career; but anyone understanding a little of the principles of commerce, and particularly you who have followed my argument, will see that this borrowed capital comes into the country in the shape of imports, and must of necessity come in that form, for it would be impossible to find specie to transmit to any country who had contracted for a large loan. For instance, England, as I mentioned previously, lent to foreign nations from 1870 to 1874, over 400 millions. Well, if she sent this in specie or bullion, it would completely clear her of these indispensable mediums of exchange, and figures show that she received more gold during these years than she sent out. Her only way of transmitting the loans, then, was in the form of export; and her exports show during these years, by being ahead of the imports, that such was the case. This proves, then, that this so-called lamentable excess of our imports over our exports since our trade began, is nothing else but the money that we borrowed, come to us in the form of imports. Then, you will see at a glance, that this money which we borrowed, and of which our up-country correspondent says only two millions remain, is still in the country. It is in the country in the shape of opened-up land, railways, docks, and other fixed capital which need not be mentioned; so that not a farthing of it has gone to pay for the excess of our importations; for this excess simply constituted the borrowed capital itself. There are two classes of people, or nations, who import more than they export. The rich, as in the case of England, who receive interest for invested capital in the form of imports; and they who are borrowing, who receive the borrowed money under the same guise. So soon as a nation, America being a case in point, begins to pay her debts, her exports must as a matter of necessity increase largely and be ahead of her imports. There is another phase of this question which will satisfactorily account for excess of imports over exports, and it is to a certain extent applicable to New Zealand. Suppose we send a cargo of frozen mutton to England, the value of the cargo on board the ship at Port Chalmers being, say, 5000 pounds; it is entered in our export records at that figure. By the time that she reaches England, and when the meat is sold the cargo realizes, say 7,000, this large profit being considered necessary to defray the expenses of sending so long a journey. This money is laid out in England in buying a mixed cargo of goods for the colony; and by the time that ship, or some other, it matters not, reaches Port Chalmers, her cargo will be worth about £9,000, and will be entered at that figure on our import records. But for this £9,000 we only paid £5,000, the difference being the profit on the transaction. So that our imports, exceeding our exports in that respect, is a gain instead of a loss, as some people would wish to make out. The difference between the 5 and 9 thousand is the remuneration for the capital and labour invested and expended in the transaction. Each country is the gainer and the world the richer. It may happen that a country may import more from another country than she exports to that country, but if that be so it will be balanced by exporting more to some other country than will be imported so that at the end of the year there will be a balance. England imports more from America by 100 per cent than she exports to that nation; but, yet, the figures I have already quoted show that at the end of the year her imports and exports about balance. Keeping this in view you will be better able to solve a question asked by a correspondent in the *Star* a few evenings ago: "We imported he stated, from America goods to the amount of £139,000 last year and

exported to America £39." I am not able to say if these figures are correct, but it matters little as far as my argument goes whether they are or not. The great part of the American carrying trade, is, as you know, done on English bottoms. It will happen in many instances that an English ship will go to an American port, unload, load again with a cargo for New Zealand, unload here, and again load with a cargo for England; so that she may have come here with an American cargo, but goes away with a cargo of our commodities for England.—It is impossible to do more than touch upon the numerous correspondence and arguments with which Protectionists have inundated the newspapers lately; but what I have dwelt upon will show what sort of food has been dished up for the uninitiated to feed upon; but they are not very particular. As a hungry man will almost eat anything, so will those who are suffering from a wave of adversity, grasp at any straw which their fondly fancy will tide them on to the haven of prosperity. "Well, well," the Protectionist will answer, "there is no great harm in giving it a trial, and if we find it does not answer our purpose we can easily do away with it; or if it succeeds we will only continue it for a while until our industries get a proper start." This is another pet argument of the moderate Protectionist. Well what do we find, that scarcely any country that has adopted Protection has been found capable or willing to do away with it afterwards. What says Mr. Wells, an American Economist of some note?—"Although the main argument advanced in the United States in support of Protection is, that its enactment is intended to serve only a temporary purpose, in order to allow infant industries to gain a foothold and a development against foreign competition, there has never been an instance in the history of the country when the representatives of such industries, or those who had a hand in promoting that policy, who have worked under Protection for a long series of years, have been willing to submit to a reduction of the tariff. But, on the contrary, their demands for higher duties are insatiable." So much then for the arguments of those who say they only require it for a short time. Even England did not throw off the yoke until she was on the borderland of starvation, and the verge of a revolution. If it be efficacious to go in for Protection, by all means let the system be perpetuated; but if it is detrimental to the well-being of a nation, it should not be tolerated for one day. "What matters it, if we do pay a little more for our locally produced articles if by Protection we keep the money in the country, get higher wages, and constant employment." This is another argument which is being continually served up at political meetings by men who ought to know more about the principles of political economy. I have already shown you the fallacy of sending money out of the country for imported goods, that no such thing takes place, and that all imported goods are, and must be paid for by exporting goods to the same amount. And now I will just show you that it is impossible for any great length of time, to get more remunerative wages in one country than another. When I say remunerative wages, I mean wages that a man can save more out of in one country than another. A man may get 30s per week in England, and it may be higher wages than 40s would be to him in America, for if wages go up the price of goods rises in proportion. So that the value of wages must always be measured by the cost of living; and I might mention here that it is the country where low wages are given, and the cost of living proportionally low, that has the best means for competing in foreign markets and advancing her foreign trade. It is impossible, as I said before, to keep the rate of wages at a relatively higher standard in one country than in another, while the ports are free, for labour to come in and compete with that which is in the field. I mentioned this argument to a Protectionist the other day, and he replied (and his reply was brimful of wisdom, as that of a Protectionist usually is): "Oh, we have got societies, they will see that the wages are not pulled down." Well, 12 years ago, the working men of England were getting from 25 to 30 per cent. more wages than they are getting to-day. There is no country in the world where labour unions are so strong and plentiful as in that country, but though they fought the capitalists inch by inch, they had to give way, and year by year wages were gradually lowered until they reached their present level. I have known of several trades being out on strike in Lancashire for 9 months, and the day they had to resume work for less than they were first offered by the employers; and that after they had wasted, for wasted I call it, the resources of the society, and sheer starvation compelled them to resume work; after, too, their employers had suffered in capital, having lost a great deal of their trade, through it naturally flowing in other channels. So much, then, for keeping up wages by trade unions. As regard getting high prices for local goods, it sometimes happens, that through force of circumstances, even they are reduced below their natural value. Let an industry be protected from outside competition, it may for a little time pay, but local competition soon begins to tell on it; capital is drawn from other channels and directed into this, so that competition gets so keen that, there being a limited market, over-production soon ensues; prices are cut down, in order to buy and work it off; but to no purpose; men must be reduced in wages or else go on half-time until the surplus stock is worked off. It is impossible to export it; a protected article can never be profitably exported. This state of matters is really taking place here in Dunedin.

(To be continued.)

From the King Theebaw's palace at Mandalay a magnificent collection of jewellery and plate has been sent to England by the viceroy, and has been lent to the Exhibition by the Secretary of State for India. There are gold vases of different sizes, dishes of quaint shape (some in the form of a duck), betel boxes, reliquaries to hold the teeth of Buddha or other objects of veneration, jade ornaments, daggers and swords, dresses, hats, slippers, a State umbrella, and—most note-worthy of all—drinking cups with large cone-shaped covers which envelop the vessel, a gold bottle with a crayfish-shaped head, and King Theebaw's horoscope written on palm leaves. Most of these articles are heavily set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, and other precious stones. The collection has been placed in cases adjacent to the Ceylon Court.

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Full Particulars with the undersigned.
Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the Rev. **FATHER CAREW**, Greymouth, on or before **SATURDAY**, December 11, at noon.

Telegraphic Tenders can be sent, provided the Written Tender is posted on the date mentioned.

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(To be Continued.)

IN THE PRESS.

PADDY MURPHY'S ANNUAL.

IT is six years since the Political Effusions of **PADDY MURPHY** were presented to the Public in a collected form. The run upon the book at the time was so great that two editions were quickly disposed of. Since that time, Mr. Murphy has contributed a Number of Poetical Productions on Political and Social Topics to the Press, and as a desire has been expressed in many quarters to obtain a new collection of the "Pomes," the author has resolved to issue as a Christmas Book,

P A D D Y M U R P H Y ' S A N N U A L

At the Popular Price of
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The Book, besides giving some of the raciest things in the "Budget" published in 1880, will contain the following pieces:—
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Misther Shepherd's Hat
The Cock o' the Kay
The Naygurs o' the Nile
Axsellsior
The Legislative Spree
The County Chairman
Brummagin Joe
The Boyne Wather
Me Frinds an' Me
The Comet
The Lagedn of Terry M'Kow
The Works o' Terence
Tony Frowd
The Thransit o' Vanus
The Boys from the Coast
The Rooshin Bear
An Illigant Schaime
The Bills
Komaroff's Soord
Sweet Somoan Rose
Misther Dargaville
Jack Undon in Samoa

Among the effusions selected from the former volume will be the undermentioned:—
Thrafaiger Square
The Royal Korero
Beer de Beer
The Lost Tribes
Tay Whitty
Jioin' the Mormons
Soolieman Pasha
Visit to Royalty
Talksley Hall
His Majisty's Throne
Mrs. O'Brien
Convairted be the Pasthor
Beautiful Blow
Tay Whitty Agin
The Siege o' Timaru.

To prevent Disappointment, readers requiring Copies should send orders to the nearest bookseller without delay, as already a large number of copies have been bespoke.

The Work will be issued in the Third Week in December, and the Dunedin booksellers will send it **POST FREE** to any part of the Colony on receipt of

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A 1664	12	G 6618	5	M 7648	29
A 8710	36	M 10312	24	C 6663	47
M 6521	8	G 2931	32	I 683	3
G 5843	22	L 2544	18	C 4	49
G 1408	21	I 3059	11	L 8627	35
H 9391	50	B 9089	13	M 8508	27
F 4951	41	L 1801	30	C 1686	6
F 6792	31	M 9407	4	M 2327	19
G 1	38	D 1638	23	G 4642	42
G 705	43	G 5291	14	E 2642	2
A 5919	10	M 1059	17	M 5808	33
I 1067	9	M 4161	31	E 3922	7
C 9331	1	G 6061	16	F 6900	44
I 4086	45	K 4914	28	F 8449	20
F 4157	46	K 1616	48	L 6564	39
I 4175	15	M 7550	25	B 5215	26
M 10164	40	K 6929	37		

Certified Correct. **HENRY M'GUIGAN, J.P.**

JAS. HOGAN (Hogan, Mooney & Co.)

Holders of Tickets are specially requested to notice that a letter precedes each number.

Prizes will be handed over on and after Monday, November 15, in S. Joseph's Hall, Collingwood, between 7 and 9 p.m.

THOS. W. WOOD, Hon. Sec.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHRISTCHURCH.—If our correspondent will read the report over carefully he will see that the gentleman in question only adopted the line of argument complained of for the sake of promoting the debate, in which it was necessary for some one to take the opponent's side.

WELLINGTON.—We always understand letters to our editor as intended for publication, unless the contrary is plainly stated. Such was not the case in the instance alluded to. The responsibility, therefore, remains with our correspondent. We may add, that admonitions as to our policy conferred on us in private are wholly without meaning and completely thrown away on us. We are always ready to defend our principles in public, but have neither the time nor the inclination to deal with secret monitors.

M A R R I A G E.

DILLON—McILROY.—At Queenstown, on November 18, by the Rev. Father Lynch, James Dillon to Ellen McIlroy; both of Lochgule, County Antrim, Ireland.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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.

THE TOLERATION OF THE AGE.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL in opening the Jewish Bazaar in Dunedin the other day, alluded, with perhaps rather questionable taste, to the persecutions and atrocities committed of old in the name of religion, and congratulated his hearers on living in the age which, said he, "has witnessed so to speak, the almost entire growth of freedom of religion." Considering the use that continues to be made of the persecutions and atrocities of the olden times, we say, the taste with which a speaker refers to them in addressing an assembly on a festive occasion is very doubtful. But let that pass, a matter of taste is after all of comparatively little consequence. The truth, however, is always important, and were **SIR JULIUS VOGEL'S** words, with all that they implied, completely true? Is the freedom of religion fully established at present, and completely removed from all danger in every part of the civilised world? The Jew himself, as well as the Catholic can reply in the negative. But if it be answered, for example, that the recent outrages in Russia and insults in Germany were inflicted upon the Jews rather because of certain practices affecting the social, financial, and moral condition of each population respectively, than owing to any popular dislike of their religion, as much may be urged in explanation of the persecutions to which they were subjected in former ages. And, in many instances besides theirs, religion has been made the pretence of inflicting penalties that were really due to motives altogether different. The fact, nevertheless, remains that the Jews as a religious body, have quite recently been subjected to severe persecution.

In Germany, again, a rigorous interference with the liberty of the Catholic Church, in which in turn the Jews took a principal part, has hardly as yet been ended, and its termination is due, not to the prevalence of more liberal principles, but to the complete failure of the undertaking and the mischief that resulted, and bade fair to result, from it. In Italy, besides, the head of the Catholic Church at this very moment is held in bonds, and a vigorous crusade is being renewed against the religious orders, on whose welfare and freedom the interests of religion so largely depend. In France a somewhat similar state of things prevails, and the Government of the Republic does not cease to harass, hinder, and embarrass the Church in every way possible to it. This very time of which **SIR JULIUS VOGEL** boasts, in short, has been most prolific in religious persecution, nor is there any reason for us to hope that we have as yet seen the end.

Here, once more, even in these colonies of our own, which declare that they delight in a liberty more full than that which is to be witnessed in the older countries, is religion wholly free? We print in another portion of our paper a generous protest from a Protestant editor against the burden that the Catholic portion of the inhabitants are made occasionally to bear—some vile man, some infamous woman, lying for the sake of gain, and shameless in lying, is able to gather together large audiences to listen to pretended revelations that would be heard only by the frequenters of brothels, if it were not that they are uttered in derision, mockery, and hatred of the Catholic faith, and as an insult to those who adhere to it. Is that religion truly free that can only be practised by those who are forced to hear their honesty publicly calumniated and their honour besmirched, and

to feel that because of their religion they are the objects of detestation and contempt? Is the religion free, again, whose dearest privilege, the education of the children of those who hold it, is placed under an embargo, so that to prevent the violation, in almost its tenderest point, of the Catholic conscience, a heavy weight must be borne?

But of the freedom that the Catholic enjoys in this Colony, we have even while we write a flagrant example before us. The Mayoral election for Dunedin is now taking place, and among the means employed to damage one of the candidates has been the "No Popery" cry. The attempt has not been made openly and boldly, but indirectly or secretly it has been very energetically carried out. Our worthy contemporary the *Evening Star*, for instance, has published an anti-Catholic correspondence for the especial purpose—a correspondence, in all possibility, written in its own office—giving insertion, among the rest, to at least one letter that smelt rank of the stews, and contained the dirty accusations that common decency must reject, if an indulgence in filth were not considered lawful when there is any question of opposing the Catholic religion. The *Star* knows the population with whom it has to deal, and consequently adopts without scruple the means ready at hand for working out its object. As to the nature of the tactics thus adopted, we need only say that they are consistent with the antecedents and general character of our contemporary, and, what should condemn them even more than that, they are consistent with the well-known character of a certain agent of the opposing candidate's, who has also been more or less quietly and slyly making use of them. Worse than that we cannot possibly say of them.

We deny, then, that a religion possesses complete freedom while by a scurrilous word violent opposition may be stirred up against anyone who holds it merely because he does so, and even on matters into which religion by no means enters. While, moreover, those who profess it, in order to hand down its inheritance to their children, are subjected to heavy penalties; while its head is the victim of usurpation, disrespect, and gross injustice; while its consecrated sons and daughters are robbed and banished, and its priesthood subjected to deprivation and restraint. We, therefore, affirm that not only did **SIR JULIUS VOGEL** offend against good taste by the words to which we have alluded, but he also spoke without a due regard for truth and the full circumstances of the times.

OWING to an unfortunate mistake, our Irish News has been misplaced in our present issue. The continuation will be found on page 21.

WITHOUT much ostentation, (says "Tapley" in the *Advocate* of November 13) monies are being received and despatched for the Payment of Members' Fund. From the first of the year up to the present date about £1700 has been collected in Victoria alone for this fund. I am informed that the con. treasurer of the Federal Council of the League has remitted £3250 to its credit. The mail which left on Friday bore away a draft for £250 to Mr. Parnell. The great strides which the National movement has made, and the near approach of Home Rule is a guarantee that funds are judiciously spent. It has cost some millions of blood to acquire freedom, and, while Ireland a not a century past risked the dock and the scaffold, and even willingly spilled their blood for the same cause, if Ireland can be liberated at the cost of a few thousand, or a few hundred thousands of pounds, her exiled children will not begrudge the money for such a grand result.

ONE of the saddest events of recent times in Ireland was the death of the Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, parish priest of Kildare, on the morning of October 5. Dr. Kavanagh, who intended to go by an early train to Dublin, had just concluded the 7 a.m. Mass in his parish church, when as he was about to leave the altar the marble figure of an angel that ornamented the canopy fell suddenly on his head, knocking him violently down on the marble step. He was heard by one or two of those present to utter the words "My God!" but never afterwards spoke.—He lingered for about an hour at the adjoining convent of the Presentation nuns, where he was immediately carried and it is said that the nuns who had been present at his Mass notwithstanding the shock, did not for a moment lose their presence of mind, but rendered all the assistance possible to them.—Dr. Kavanagh was a man of high distinction among the Irish priesthood, and had attained to marked eminence in philosophical and scientific studies. For many years he had filled the important position of president of Carlow College.—R. I. P.

THE decision of Judge Day, who presides over the inquiry into the riots at Belfast, that the examination of witnesses by counsel would not be allowed has been met by an indignant expostulation

from Mr. Sexton, who declares that only on the promise of the Attorney General in Parliament that such examination would be permitted was the Bill allowed to pass unopposed. Notwithstanding the evident intention to force a one sided meaning on the matter under consideration, nevertheless—Town Inspector Carr could not be prevented from testifying that the riots had originated with the Orange shipwrights of Queen's Island who attacked the police without provocation. Assistant Inspector General Cullen attributed a good deal of the responsibility to exaggerated newspaper reports and inflammatory correspondence, as well as to the wild harangues of the Rev. Doctors Kane and Hanna. President Day, we may add, has probably been chosen for the position filled by him owing to his strong anti-Irish proclivities, for, although a Catholic, he distinguished himself a few years ago at Liverpool by protesting that England would be free from crime were it not for the intruding foreign element. President Day is evidently the right man in the right place, which needs a strong dash of prejudice in him that fills it.

THE moonlighters of Cork so far from being the agents of the League, as many people would be glad to prove them, seem to be in league against it. Two girls the daughter of a farmer named Jones a staunch Leaguer residing at Kingwilliamstown, have been shot by them while defending their father's house against a raid made for firearms.—One of the girls was badly wounded in the arm and the other dangerously in the face and throat.—If Sir Redvers Buller succeeds in trapping these ruffians, the country will be largely in his debt.

THE *Belfast Newsletter* has been nicely hoaxed by a correspondent describing himself as the Hon. Thomas Anderson, a member of the Canadian House of Representatives, and offering to send at his own expense certain delegates whom he named out to support Dr. Kane in his Orange mission.—The *Newsletter* ran over with delight, and favoured Mr. Anderson with an article of rapturous acknowledgement, alluding also in the most flattering terms possible to the gentlemen he had selected as delegates. It immediately turned out, however, that the Hon. Thomas Anderson was a local street-musician, whose name the writer had borrowed, and that the other worthies were disreputable characters of whom one was serving a sentence in gaol.—The feelings of the *Newsletter* on the discovery may easily be imagined.

The Canadian name for Dr. Kane is "Firebug." It seems expressive although we are unacquainted with the precise nature of the creeping thing in question.

Mr. R. H. Leary was returned as Mayor of Dunedin on Wednesday by a majority of 193 over Mr. John Carroll.

AS the day appointed for the drawing in connection with the art-union in aid of the Queenstown convent fund is now approaching, and so that no postponement may be found necessary, persons who have sold tickets are requested to forward the blocks and remittances at their earliest convenience to the Rev. Father Mackay. It is also hoped that, in order to insure the success of so deserving an object, the friends of religion and education will make the best use of the time that still remains in promoting the sale of tickets. The prizes as will be seen in another place, are numerous, handsome, and valuable.

THE new church at Mataura, the third erected in the district by the Rev. Father Newport, was opened on Sunday by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. His Lordship is expected to return to-morrow (Saturday) evening to Dunedin.

IN another place will be found a letter from the Rev. Father Grogan, S. M., together with which the Rev. gentleman has forwarded to us a cheque for \$140 subscribed at Hawke's Bay towards the Payment of Members' Fund. We think, therefore, it must be admitted that New Zealand has her full share in the good work, and that her Irish colonists are nobly sustaining their patriotic reputation by their generous action. We would refer our readers to Mr. J. E. Redmond's letter in another column, so that they may judge of the need which exists for such aid as that now given by the residents of Hawke's Bay.

ONE of General Buller's measures in Kerry was to reduce by one half the number of policemen engaged in protecting obnoxious individuals, thus leaving more men for *bona fide* service against the moonlighters. The General also made a rule against receiving information from unknown parties, a practice that had hitherto drawn the police frequently off on false scents.

THE truly patriotic proposal of erecting a national church of St. Patrick in Rome, which has gained so warm an approval from the Holy Father, and received such fervent support from the Irish hierarchy, seems to us to have a double significance at the present time. The church will not only be a monument of the close union that binds Ireland to the Holy See, but also a pledge of her confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Papacy. The erection of such a church in the mere capital of Italy would have no particular meaning, and could hardly be undertaken as a national work.

THE loyalists of Ulster are beginning to fear that Lord Randolph Churchill may fall them after all, and that perhaps it may be necessary when next their chivalry goes on the rampage to turn their

faces in his Lordship's own direction. The noble Lord's speech at Dartford, to which we alluded in our last issue, has caused deep alarm among those who pull the strings of the Orange faction. The adoption of a Radical programme by the Tories would suit them hardly better than the success of the national desires.

"PADDY MURPHY," is about to publish another edition of his papers. As in those already published sound opinions on many important subjects will be found expressed with quaintness and humour, and, though last not least, in the real vernacular. The book will be looked for anxiously by all those who desire to pass an agreeable literary hour now and then.

It is not too much to say (says *United Ireland*) that the tragic and untimely death of Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, P.P., Kildare, is a sore National calamity. With his own immediate flock he was an idol, simple as a child, warm-hearted as a father; the most sagacious of counsellors, the most earnest of priests; the sunniest, kindest, most considerate and true-hearted of friends; the very ideal Soggarth whose memory will be recalled with sobs of pride and grief for generations to come among the people for whom he lived and died, and among their children's children. But Dr. Kavanagh's great heart and splendid abilities were not the possession merely of his parish. They belonged to Ireland in a degree and with a potency which only those acquainted with the inner history of the past half a dozen years can understand. We speak from intimate knowledge when we say that, with the single exception of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, there is no man in the Irish Episcopate or clergy who exercised a more ardent, resolute, and blessed influence upon the memorable politico-ecclesiastical revolution accomplished during that period than he over whose grave his people will be weeping when these lines are read. He was one of those forces, active, unobtrusive, loving, which are the salt and cement of great public movements. In every moment of discouragement or danger—whether when the Simeoni Circular fell like ice on the Irish heart, or when Sir George Errington's burrowing influence at the Vatican seemed most fatal, or when Irish ecclesiastics were carrying on with seared and anxious hearts conflicts of which the outside world could scarcely catch the rumour—Dr. Kavanagh was always ready with the cheering, the affectionate, and the unflinching word. Inheriting the blood of a grandfather who carried a pike through the Wexford battle-fields, the dream of his life was to purge the Irish Episcopacy of all suspicion of hostility to the darling aspirations of their people and to bring about a frank and thorough-going community of politics as well as faith between them. In his own hospitable house in Kildare he lived to witness the fulfilment of that dream; and could he only have lived to behold its full fruition in National Independence, he would probably not have asked to fall otherwise than as he has fallen at the altar, with the chalice in his hands and his sacred harness on his back—"true to home and faith and freedom to the last." May God be good to him!

Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie who will henceforward do business under the title of Alexander M'Kenzie and Co., has removed to commodious premises at 12 Rattray St. Dunedin. The firm will act as Auctioneers, Valuers, Land, Estate, and Insurance Agents, and a special feature of their dealings will be an immediate settlement with vendors after sale of all consignments.

Messrs. Wilson Brothers have purchased the well-known grocery business carried on by Mr. George Mitchel, at the corner of King and Dundas streets Dunedin. The goods supplied by the firm will continue to be noted alike for their excellent quality and moderate prices.

Mr. A. M. Loasby, Princes street, Dunedin, challenges all whom it may concern to prove that a saving of 25 per cent may not be made by all who purchase medicines and drugs at his establishment. As Mr. Loasby imports his goods direct many advantages are to be obtained by those who deal with him.

The Continental Boot Depot Princes street, Dunedin, should be visited by all persons desirous of obtaining a good article at a moderate price.—The wants of all classes of the community are well provided for, and an unrivalled stock is offered for selection.

Mr. W. F. Petre architect, invites tenders for the erection of a church at Greymouth.

Mr. F. Laurensen, Princes street Dunedin, offers first class tweed suits, and other articles of mens' and boys' clothing, at prices not to be rivalled in their moderation.

A prize list of the Popular Investment Art-union, Melbourne, will be found in another column.

Nothing purifies and enriches the blood and destroys all poisons in the system like American Co.'s Hop Bitters. Read

Hon. John F. Finerty says in his *Citizen*: "In fact, to be plain about it, the recent Chicago Convention did not reflect its own opinion so much as it did that of four British subjects—two of them Members of Parliament—who were present. The proceedings were a clear surrender to the British subjects aforesaid. Irish-American opinion took a back seat, and finally went forth to the world covered by a Union Jack, with a little bit of a harp wreathed in withered shamrock pasted in one corner, the lower corner, like a misplaced postage stamp on an envelope. The action of the convention was very kind, very courteous, to the visitors, but it was not, we repeat, Irish-American action. The outcome has taught the editor of the *Citizen*, and others who feel as he does, a useful lesson—never again to attend a convention whose sentiments are moulded by men amenable to British law, unless such men are revolutionists."

News in Brief.

ACCORDING to the *Kreuz Zeitung* the Pope has charged the Archbishop of Madrid to issue instructions to his clergy and the military chaplains to support the Government of the Queen Regent and to condemn from the pulpit the crime of sedition.

Acting under the advice of Mr. Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo, 500 tenants on Lord Clanricarde's estate in Galway have refused to pay their rents.

The Vatican library contains 24,000 manuscripts, of which 2,164 are Oriental, 3,052 Greek, and 17,059 Latin.

A Russian millionaire has had his smoking-room lined with bank notes.

The Catholic school population of the United States is estimated at 1,000,000, attending 4,000 schools.

Mr. James Service states that the colonies will be estranged from England unless the New Hebrides be defended.

The *Times* publishes a report that Sir R. Hamilton, Under-secretary for Ireland, is shortly to be removed from Dublin Castle, owing to his Nationalist tendencies.

Cardinal Newman, who is 85 years of age, rises every morning at half-past 4, and makes his own bed.

There is a sect of murderers in Russia who strangle sick people, holding it a sin to let men suffer bodily pain.

The death is announced of General Chester A. Arthur, ex-President of the United States.

It is announced that Sir R. Hamilton, Under-secretary for Ireland, has been appointed to succeed Sir George Strahan as Governor of Tasmania.

A lady, amid the cheers of a large concourse of spectators, swam from the Plymouth breakwater to the pier, a distance of three miles, in 72 minutes.

M. de Freycinet, has received a despatch from Lord Iddesleigh stating that the Agents-general of Victoria and Queensland have made urgent remonstrance against the sending of recidivists to New Caledonia.

A youth named John Anderson, who drank a bottle of brandy for a wager, died in the Melbourne Hospital next day.

Two drafts of £2,000 each have been remitted to Mr. Parnell from Australia for "the cause."

A man named Robert Ross was killed by a fall of earth on the roadwork between Kawakawa and Auckland.

Favourable reports as to the Teetulpa goldfields continue to be received. A rumour is current to the effect that a 60oz nugget has been found in the district.

At the Socialist demonstration in Trafalgar square, violent speeches were delivered by the Socialist leaders, strongly denouncing the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir Frederick Roberts, commander of the British forces in Upper Burma, has demanded that officers be sent to replace those killed and wounded in the recent engagements with the rebels.

A Maori boy named Tain was killed at Aratapu. Though warned, he climbed a tree and fell.

A Congress of persons devoted to the study of American history, geography, ethnography, etc., opened at Turin, Sept. 15. It was the sixth International Congress of this kind.

The pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Francis of Assisi, which takes place every year, has been forbidden this year by the Minister of the Interior, for reasons of public health.

The Irishmen of Toronto will extend a cordial invitation to Justin McCarthy M.P., to visit the Queen City of Western Canada, while on his lecturing tour, when thousands will assemble to hear his refutation of the Rev. Blowhard Kane's (of Belfast) recent ravings at that place in condemnation of the National League.

Mary Howitt, the well-known English religious writer, has entered the Catholic Church.

"It will interest," says the *Dublin Freeman*. "and gratify thousands and tens of thousands to learn that the Countess of Aberdeen can herself claim an Irish ancestry, being descended from the royal house of O'Neill, which for 600 years occupied the Celtic throne. Lady Aberdeen's great great grandmother, Rose O'Neill, daughter of John O'Neill, of Largy, was of the Clanaboy branch of the illustrious family."

Never (says the *Irish World*) was compliment better deserved than that by which Irish gratitude was manifested to Patrick Egan in Chicago at the great meeting at Battery D. The presentation was a magnificent tea and coffee service of Irish silverware. It would take a very large quantity of magnificent silverware—much larger than was handed over to him in Chicago—to measure the value of Patrick Egan's services to Ireland.

The horny-handed citizens (as Mr. Arch would call them) of various Belgian towns amused themselves by walking in procession in Brussels on Sunday. Some of them wore Phrygian caps, in order to show that they do not think much of the Clericals and Conservatives; others waved red banners; and the bolder spirits sang the "Marseillaise." The people of Brussels came and looked at them, the police saw that nobody did any harm, and all went merrily as an excursion-party to Hawarden. The leaders of the demonstration seem to be men of real genius. They made the following three regulations, which may be quoted for the guidance of all that march in procession in Belgium or elsewhere. First, no one was to sing a song or play an instrument unless he knew how to do it. Secondly, nobody was to get drunk while the demonstration was going on; and, thirdly, all demonstrators were to go to *cafés* and *estaminets* after the day's festivities were over, in order to exchange political ideas. Consequently everybody is satisfied—especially the Brussels publicans.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended November 23, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—158 head were yarded at the Burnside sale yards for the week's supply, representing all qualities. At the commencement competition was somewhat dull and prices easy, but as the sales progressed and towards the finish biddings were brisker and prices about equal to last week's were obtained for prime quality. Best bullocks brought £8 15s to £11; one extra heavy brought £10 10s; light and medium, £5 to £7 15s; cows, from £4 15s to £10.

Fat Calves.—Six were penned, which sold at from 15s to 25s.

Fat Sheep.—1,912 were penned; only a small proportion being in the wool. About 500 were merino wethers, the balance crossbreds of various degrees of quality. A fair demand existed, but competition was only moderately brisk. Prices all round receded fully 1s per head from last week's. Best crossbreds, in the wool, brought 13s 6d, one pen 17s, others, 9s 3d to 12s 9d; shorn do, 5s to 12s; merino, in the wool, 9s 6d to 11s 9d, do shorn, 4s 6d to 5s 6d. We sold crossbred ewes, shorn, to 9s.

Fat Lambs.—The market was glutted, 749 being penned, mostly inferior to medium quality; only a few good heavy weights. For the latter competition was fairly active, but inferior and light were in less demand. A few of the best brought 8s to 10s 9d; others, from 4s to 7s 9d. We sold drafts on account of various vendors to 7s 9d.

Pigs.—There were only fourteen forward. Suckers sold at from 10s 6d to 11s; porkers, 2s to 29s.

Store Cattle.—There are buyers now for large-framed bullocks in forward condition, and such could be placed without much difficulty at from £4 15s to £6; mixed stores are also saleable at fair rates.

Store Sheep.—There is but little inquiry, and as yet not many offering. Business, in consequence, in the meantime is at a standstill.

Sheep-kins.—These were well competed for at our weekly sale on Monday last, and previous rates were fully maintained. Country dry crossbreds (low to medium), brought 7d to 3s 10d; full-wool, 4s to 5s 4d; do do merino (low to medium), 9d to 3s 3d; full wool, 3s 6d to 5s 1d; dry pelts, 2d to 5d; green crossbreds, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s, 5s 3d, 5s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s 1d; do merino, 4s 4d, 4s 7d, 4s 10d, 5s, 5s 2d, 5s 5d; do pelts, 6d to 8d; lambskins, 9d to 1s 3d.

Rabbitskins.—Suckers and inferior are neglected, while fair to good, and prime are slightly improving in demand, and value prices realised this week, considering the quality offered, showed an advance in several instances, and are as follows.—Suckers and small, 3d to 2d; inferior and mixed, 3d to 6d; low season, 7d to 10; medium to good, and well furred skins, 11d to 14½d per lb.

Tallow.—There is a good demand existing, and all offered find a market; but prices show very little improvement on late quotations, which are as follows: Inferior and mixed, 11s to 14s; medium, 15s to 17s; prime mutton, 18s to 19s; rough fat—inferior, 6s to 7s; medium, 8s to 10s; best mutton, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market is without much animation. Beyond the disposal of small parcels to supply immediate requirements, the business done is quite unimportant. A few of the millers are fairly stocked, while others are not, and owing to the comparative low price of flour the latter refrain from purchasing any more than just satisfies for the time being, while there is very little passing. Owing to the market being bare, late quotations continue firm. We quote best milling at 5s to 5s 1d; good to prime, 4s 9d to 4s 11d; medium to good, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior and fowls' wheat, scarcely any of which is in the market, 3s to 4s 3d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats: The market is becoming gradually weaker. There is no improvement in the demand for shipment, and buyers refrain from purchasing, in the belief that prices, although lower than those current last week, will be still further depressed. It is impossible to effect sales of any consequence, even at considerably below last week's quotations, and, considering the stock on hand, the prospect is anything but hopeful. We quote prime heavy bright milling at 1s 9d to 1s 10d; short bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior and medium, 1s 4d to 1s 6d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Barley: The market is inactive, partly because of no stock being on hand, also of no demand of any moment. Some of the smaller brewers are still making enquiries, but their demands are easily satisfied. Feed is occasionally asked for, but milling is dull. We quote best malting, 2s 11d to 3s; medium, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.—Grass Seeds are still moving off in small quantities at about late rates, viz., for ryegrass, undressed farmers' medium, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; good to prime (fairly clean), 3s 6d to 4s 6d; machine-dressed, off old pasture, 5s 3d to 5s 9d, bags extra; cocksfoot, 4d to 4½d.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, inferior to prime, 1s 7d to 1s 10d. Wheat: milling, 4s to 5s; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s. Barley: malting, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; prime milling, 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 3d to 2s 9d. Chaff: straw, £2 15s to £3; sheaf, £4 5s to £4 10s. Straw, £2 per ton; hay, oat, £5 10s; ryegrass (scarce), £4 10s. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes: Derwents, 22. Butter: fish, 4d to 9d; salt, best, 6d. Flour: £10 10s to £11; roller, £11 10s to £12 5s. Oatmeal, £10 10s. Eggs, 8d.

There has lately been a scare at Colombo in consequence of the presence of a crocodile or two in the large lake there. The military men, whose barracks are near the lake being anxious to destroy the voracious reptiles, have gone as far as to watch them at night. Early one morning, a gallant officer was found asleep on the bank of the lake, but in evening dress. He, of course, explained that he had been "watching for crocodiles"!

I R I S H N A T I O N A L L E A G U E.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Rev. F. Grogan, S.M.	£2 2 0	Mr. Murphy	£0 10 0
" F. Kickham	2 0 0	" R. Ambrose	0 10 0
" F. Abern	1 1 0	" P. Aylward	0 10 0
" F. Smith	1 0 0	" J. Henn	0 10 0
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Correspondence, Contributions, and everything else intended for publication, or in any way belonging to the literary department of the N.Z. TABLET newspaper, are to be directed to the Editor.

To ensure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Wednesday morning.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 16, 1886.

OPERATIONS in connection with the new church on the corner of O'Neil street, Ponsonby, have been commenced by the contractor, Mr. Dean. The edifice will have a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 40. The front will have three-light lancet window, with properly moulded bargeboards and surmounted by a cross; on each side there will be a porch eight feet square, with swing doors, leading to the church. On the epistle side there is to be a side chapel and choir, 14 feet square, with an arch dividing, opening into the church, and on the gospel side a sacristy 18 feet by 14 feet. The sanctuary will be raised two or three steps above the level of the main body of the church. The windows will be square headed and ornamented with lapel mouldings. The roofs, principals, and other timbers are planed and stop chamfered. It is intended to cover the outside with rusticated boarding and the inside with matched lining. The new building is only a temporary one, as it is the intention at some subsequent date to erect a brick or stone edifice. Accommodation will be provided for about 400 persons. The church will be completed about Christmas next.

Professor Swallow's last performance in St. Patrick's Cathedral was the occasion of a crowded attendance. The programme commenced with an organ solo played with his accustomed ability. The air "He was Depised," was rendered by Mrs. Macdonnell with good effect and full appreciation of the deep feeling expressed in that portion of Handel's most celebrated composition. A clarionet solo by Mr. Jackson was skilfully played and showed well-trained executive ability. The quartette and chorus "Benedictus" from the Twelfth Mass was rendered in a manner which deserved every praise, by Mrs. Barrett (soprano), Mrs. Hiscocks (alto), Mr. Burnham and Mr. Bushelle. Miss Staunton displayed to advantage her well-known vocal ability in the solo "Tantum Ergo." Master Stevenson's violin solo gave evidences of much talent, and Mr. D. B. Russell's singing of "Lord God of Abraham" was executed in a very commendable manner. Herr Goldenstedt, the new organist for St. Patrick's, gave an organ solo, and the duet for harp and organ by Mrs. Stevenson and Professor Swallow was a most artistic performance, the instruments blending in pleasing effect. Mr. Warrall gave the "Old Sacristan" with excellent expression, and the Professor's execution of an Italian air wound up a very brilliant and successful performance.

Never since the day of the "Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Association" was founded in the memorable year of 1795, after the recall by George III. of the popular Viceroy Lord Fitzwilliam, did Orangemen and Orangeism get such a peppering as the Auckland brethren have received during the last fortnight, and all from Protestants. The Rev. Mr. Ward, in this morning's *Herald*, tames and frets at the castigation, and appeals *ad misericordiam* to his fellow Protestants for more gentle treatment for the order which has no other object but "liberty, loyalty, and an open Bible." We know the liberty they would give Catholics if they had the power—the liberty Cromwell gave them without the alternative of Connaught. We also know the extent of their loyalty. In or about 1820, the Duke of Cumberland was made Grand Master, and plotted, with the help of the "brethren," to secure his accession to the throne first, instead of his brother William IV., and afterwards instead of her present Majesty. When the Princess Victoria was born, Daniel O'Connell, with a sigh of relief, cried out:—"Thank God, there is another life between us and the hoary tyrant of Hanover." So active were the Orange plotters against the present Queen before her accession, that the King and Parliament interfered, and in September 1835, a Committee of the House of Commons asked that legal proceedings should be instituted without delay against the grand officers of all Orange lodges. On the 23rd February, 1836, a resolution of Lord John Russell was unanimously agreed to by Parliament, praying the King to take effectual measures for the discouragement of Orange lodges, to which William IV. sent a reply cordially assenting. On the 15th March, 1836, a Treasury minute was issued, forbidding any member of the Civil Service from belonging to an Orange lodge, and soon after these measures, the Duke of Cumberland, baffled in his conspiracies, dissolved the English lodges. The Irish Orangemen thereupon took steps to legalize the constitution of the Society, and new rules were issued after being submitted to Mr. Napier, Q.C. On the 15th February, 1858, Lord Palmerston asked a deputation of Orangemen: "Is it an organisation which belongs to the age in which we live? Is it not one that is rather suited to the middle ages, to those periods of society when anarchy prevailed?" and he recommended the dissolution of the order. The original oath taken by Orangemen was, according to Plowden, as follows: "In the awful presence of A mighty God, I, A. B. do solemnly swear that I will to the utmost of my power, support the King and the present Government; and I do further swear that I will use my utmost exertions to exterminate all the Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland." Sir John Barrington gives us in his "Personal Sketches," the full text of the Orange toast. The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, our author says, was the favourite night of assembly. "Then every man unbuttoned the knees of his breeches and drank the toast on his bare joints." Before we pass from this phase of the question, it may be said that Barrington jocularly, but, significantly remarks in one of his notes, that, "could his Majesty King William learn in the other world that he has been the cause of more broken heads and drunken men since his departure than all his predecessors, he must be the proudest ghost, and the most conceited skeleton that ever entered the gardens of Elysium." The Puritans who sought a refuge in America, when they found the most fertile portion of Massachusetts in possession of the Indians, did not think of dispossessing the rightful owners of the broad lands they coveted, without giving the sanctimonious air of a religious proceeding to their contemplated spoliation. They convened a meeting which was opened with all

due solemnity and piety, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—Resolved—"That the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." Resolved—"That the Lord hath given the earth as an inheritance unto his saints." Resolved—"That we are his saints."—Now this was practically what the Orangemen of Armagh did immediately after their organisation, as may be seen from the original regulations in "The History of Orangeism," by "M. P." Resolved—"That we Orangemen are the only loyal subjects of His Majesty King George III." Resolved—"That Catholics are universally disaffected towards the King." Resolved—"That we exterminate the Catholics." The zeal of Orangemen on behalf of their religion cannot impose upon a close observer of its history. The Penal Code was formed for the protection of the confederates, and the assumed hostility to the religion of the people who were robbed of their possessions was only a practice in accordance with the purport and pretence of the iniquitous statutes, which had already legalised three general confiscations within a period of 300 years. The cause of Orangeism, like all other evils in Ireland, may be justly attributed to the system of rapine and plunder pursued by England in that unfortunate country for centuries.

RANGIORA.

THE 17th of this month was a real gala day for the Catholics and Irishmen of this district. For the first time in the history of the place, a branch of the Hibernian Society was established and the members formally initiated on the evening of that day. The arrival of the six o'clock train from Christchurch, brought to the town Bro. Sellars, D.P., and his able and worthy lieutenant, Bro. Lonargan; the V.P. of the Christchurch branch (Bro. Casson) had arrived somewhat earlier, having enjoyed an afternoon bicycle-ride, and was followed later by Bro. Leahy on his well-mounted steed. They were all welcomed by Bros. Conroy and Anderson, to the former of whom much credit is due for the patient, self-sacrificing, and energetic manner in which he has been endeavouring, for some time past, to infuse life and spirit into the men, and rally them under the Hibernian flag.

As the sun was dropping behind the western hills, and the shades of evening slowly gathering, one by one strolled the men from various parts of the district towards the old church, which is now stripped of all its sacred ornaments and set apart for the purposes of a school, in which the good Sisters are soon expected to impart the blessings of a sound Christian education to the rising youth of Rangiora. Here everything was tastefully arranged by Bro. Conroy—tables, chairs, books, and all the other necessities for the business of the evening. A sufficient muster being made, and all the other preliminaries required by the constitution of the Society gone through, Bro. Sellars read with grace and dignity the rather tedious and lengthy formalities of initiation, and duly enrolled twenty members of the branch, under the patronage of the great Apostle of Ireland. Then followed the election of local officers:—President, Bro. Anderson; Vice-president, Bro. Hands; Secretary, Bro. Duncan, jun.; Treasurer, Bro. Quill; Warden, Bro. McGough; Guardian, Bro. McDevitt. It may seem strange to some that Bro. Conroy, to whose energetic labours, I have said, is owing the establishment of the branch, and who had already creditably filled places of trust elsewhere in other branches of the Society, was not elected to some of these important positions. It often happens, indeed, that merit is relegated to obscurity, and indifference and ingratitude deled out where too much praise could not be bestowed; but your correspondent is happy in saying it was not so on this occasion. The men of Rangiora would gladly have thrust Bro. Conroy into some worthy and honourable position, but this gentleman, if I am correctly informed, with characteristic unselfishness, politely declined, and left to others to enjoy the laurels with which his endeavours had crowned them.

The ceremonies of the evening had now brought us so far into the night that the Rev. Father Hurlley thought it necessary to propose an adjournment of the meeting to the following Saturday, which was unanimously agreed to. This was all the more welcome, as the good things of a well-arranged banquet were already awaiting the members at the Red Lion Hotel. It had now passed the usual hour of banqueting, and no doubt the estimable lady who occupies the Red Lion had to exercise much culinary skill in keeping "the roast and boiled" in good condition, but, as the old proverb has it, "Il n'est sauce que l'appetit"—a good stomach is the best sauce—so it clearly proved that "all was not lost that was delayed." The night passed off very pleasantly, many toasts were drunk and honoured, many fine old songs well given, and not the least remarkable events of the proceedings were "Shamus O'Brien," by Bro. Lonargan, in his usual masterly manner, and the calm, dignified, temperate, and eloquent address of Bro. Sellars. That 17th of November will not soon be forgotten in Rangiora, and it is much to be desired that more of our young men may soon join and swell the Hibernian ranks.

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The old carp in the ponds at Fontainebleau are said to be dying in large numbers. We referred to them some time ago in connection with the question of the age to which fishes live, for there seems to be no doubt that several of these carp are the identical fish with which Henri Quatre originally stocked the ponds. These patriarchs are distinguished from their companions by a ring passed through the cartilage of the nose, which attests by the date engraved on it that the wearers are carp of the Renaissance. For some days past the care-takers have been picking them dead out of the pond by dozens, and if the mortality continues there will soon be none of them left. An epidemic of typhoid fever is the explanation of the mortality, suggested by a medical examination of some of the victims.

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against the wall for the purpose of going to the loft. When he had ascended to about the ninth rung on the ladder, and when he was about to place his foot on the door-sill of the loft, the ladder slipped and the doctor fell heavily backward into the yard. The groom and one of the deceased's sons at once ran to his assistance, and when they lifted him he was insensible. Medical gentlemen did their utmost to save his life, but he never rallied, and died in an hour and a half after he met with the accident. Dr. Savage was 74 years of age, and was the oldest medical practitioner in Newry and neighbourhood.

DUBLIN.—On September 1, in the Northern Divisional Police Court, before Mr. Keys, Q.C., a woman named Mary McCreil was charged with having broken four panes of glass in the "Bird's Nest," 19 York Road, Kingstown. The "Bird's Nest" is a somewhat notorious proselytizing institution, and has figured before the police courts on many occasions. During the hearing of the case the court was crowded, and a number of Kingstown people were present. Alfred Giles, schoolmaster, stated that the accused was in the infants' school of the "Bird's Nest." She attempted to strike an assistant manager of the house with two plates which she took up. Witnesses prevented her, and she then began to "roar and bawl," and made offensive remarks on the officials of the institution. She then went over to a window and tried to open it, but witness ran and bolted it, whereupon she deliberately took off her shoe and broke four panes of glass. He believed the prisoner came to the "Bird's Nest" for the purpose of seeing her four children. Two of them are boys and two are girls. The accused wanted to go away and bring her children with her. The children had been left there by their father some months ago. They are Catholics. The Lady Superintendent had given orders that the children should not be allowed out with their mother, and she was prevented from taking them out. It was after she was prevented from taking the children that she broke the glass. Mr. Ennis said that there was no doubt the woman broke the glass, but she did so under great provocation. She went to the "Bird's Nest" for the purpose of seeing her poor little children. They are Catholics, and it is well known that Catholics object to placing their children in the "Bird's Nest." The children had been left there by their father, a soldier, who had deserted his wife. She went quietly to see her children and in doing so she was violently assaulted, and she and another woman who accompanied her had been locked up in the house and unlawfully detained there. Ellen Cosgrave, of 130, Church street., deposed that she went with the accused to the "Bird's Nest." The prisoner asked to see her children. A lady brought them in. Witness asked the lady to take off the clothes belonging to the institution which were on the children, or "there would be a row." The lady said, "Not at all—get out of this." Witness caught hold of the child and tried to take them out of the room, but a young man who had come in pushed her away and the door was locked, and the Lady Superintendent, Miss Johnston, refused to let witness and the prisoner out. They were kept locked up in the room against their will until 4 o'clock. She endeavoured to get out through the window, but the young man dragged her down. At last the prisoner and witness succeeded in getting two of the children out of the "Bird's Nest." Mr. Keys said that, though the accused had acted in a way in which she had no right to do, she was no doubt acting under great excitement and provocation in being locked up in the place for some hours. She had broken the glass, but she was influenced by strong maternal feelings. He had nothing to do with the custody of the children. There was a court to decide questions of that kind. With regard to the prisoner, she had been in custody during the night, and he would discharge her. The decision was received with loud applause in court.

GALWAY.—On August 23 a fearful dynamite explosion occurred at Innisturbot, an island off the coast of Connemara, about ten miles from Clifden. Some men had been quarrying stones, and by some mistake or accident, the dynamite which they had set to blast a large rock, exploded before they had time to get out of the way. Six of the men were standing by when the explosion occurred. One man's hands and arms were frightfully mangled, whilst his face was also much disfigured. The other man was similarly, though not so seriously, injured. Curiously enough the rock in which the men had placed the dynamite only split in two parts, throwing a few splinters around. Had they burst asunder, as they usually do in such cases, the six men would most undoubtedly have been killed.

Clauricarde has given up his Woodford eviction campaign for the present. The luxury cost too much. The result of the campaign is that six families have been thrown out of their houses at a cost little short of £10,000, of which the ratepayers of the Three Kingdoms will have to pay fully £6,000. This amount would have bought the fee simple of the entire lands of the evicted people many times over; indeed, one day's expenses would have purchased the lands. The people are jubilant, as they regard the result of the entire campaign as a victory for them, it being considered that the cost is so enormous as to convince the Government that the game is a losing one, while the loss to the landlords is such as to make the victory beyond doubt a Pyrrhic one.

KERRY.—The tenants on the estate of George Gunn Mahony near Listowel, have completed the purchase of their farms under the guidance of their clergy. The terms average about 17 years' purchase. Pierce Mahony, M.P., is one of the purchasers. The negotiations for the sale to the tenants of the estate of Lord Lansdowne at Cabirciveen have fallen through. It so happened that simultaneously with the progress of these negotiations there proceeded the work of eviction, or preparation for eviction, and in the circumstances it is not surprising that the attempts to sell have failed. The terms were twenty years' purchase on the judicial or present rents.

A party of armed and disguised men, numbering from eight to twelve, passed through the parish of Murhur on Aug 27 and warned several tenants on the property of Foster Fitzgerald not to pay any rent unless they got a reduction of 6s 8d. in the pound. They also demanded arms, and succeeded in getting a single-barrelled gun at the residence of Mrs. O'Connor, of Clontabrid. At Cloughers, midway between Tralee and Castleisland, on the night of Aug. 29, a

farmer named Brosnan was shot in the leg and severely wounded by a party of Moonlighters. He is in hospital. While the police patrols, of which the place has many, were hurrying to Brosnan, the houses of two brothers named Rooney, between whom there exists some farm dispute, were visited by the same Moonlighters. Several shots were fired into the house. One of the Rooneys was put on his knees and told to make an act of contrition, which he did. He was not, however, shot, as he gave some promise asked of him. The shots fired in the house were heard by the police at Brosnan's. Five young men from Gortatlea have been arrested on suspicion.

LIMERICK.—Mr. Lennan, D.I., Detective Director, has paid several flying visits to the police station of Newcastle West, Drom-collogher, Knocktoosh, and Glanduff within the past week. The forces in a few of the local stations have been strengthened, and additional transport cars attached to Newcastle West and Abbeysale Stations. There is to be a transport car attached to either the Drom-collogher or Knocktoosh Stations in view of recent changes. The Government have also supplied biocular glasses to the following stations:—Newcastle West, Glanduff, and Knocktoosh—to further aid the constabulary in coping with moonlighters and daylighters in these mountain districts.

LEITRIM.—Great excitement was created in Carrick on Aug. 31 by a stand-up fight in the public street between A. S. Kirkwood J.P., Cloongownah, and Marmaduke Church, of Carrick, who is a member of the County Leitrim Grand Jury. For some time past there has been an ill-feeling between the parties, both of whom are notorious Loyalists. On this day Kirkwood was passing Church's shop when the latter rushed out to halt him. Kirkwood defended himself with his blackthorn, and in the scuffle which ensued Church got a black eye, and was finally hurled through the window of the hotel on the opposite side of the street belonging to Cairn Church. Kirkwood has been served with a summons for assault.

On Aug. 30 Joseph Byrne, aged 21 years, a farmer's son, who resided at Julianstown, was shooting crows on his father's land with a double-barrelled fowling-piece. He was in the act of opening a field gate and leading a horse, the reins of which and the gun were held in one hand while he held the gate with the other. By some mischance the gun, which was cocked, fell from his hand to the ground and exploded, the charge of shot entering the side of his foot. He was conveyed to the Workhouse Hospital at once and seemed to be recovering, but tetanus set in and he died in great agony.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Fever has broken out in Maryborough prison. The epidemic is attributed to the water, which is so bad that it has to be boiled and filtered before use.

W. A. Couper, of Bailickmoyler, has thought out a second plantation of Ulster for his own neighbourhood. He is evicting every labourer who has at any time exhibited any feeling of nationality and replacing them with idle loafers from the Orange towns of the North. The latest exhibition of his hatred of everything popular is shown in the case of Thomas Brennan. On the wettest day in the past month poor Brennan, with his wife and young children, was turned out on the roadside. Cooper has introduced a number of Orangemen into the district to replace labourers who had been in his employment, and whom he not only dismissed but evicted from their little holdings in the vicinity. The National League has taken up the cause of the labourers thus evicted.

BOSCOMMON.—On August 29 a very large and representative meeting of the Irish National League was held at Cloncagh, four miles from Strokestown. The meeting, which was convened under the auspices of the Carnaska Branch, was held for the purpose of denouncing local Emergency men and futhering the interests of the National organisation in that district. The platform stood within easy reach of the Feorish meadows, while the gentle rising slopes of the Slieve Bawn range looked down upon the people as a mute witness of the ravages of landlordism in the vicinity. Pakenham Mahon, a landlord figure-head, is the owner of those cheerless slopes, and not a single tenement interrupts the monotony of the scene, a few bullocks being the only occupants of the land. Contingents from Carnaska, Kilbride North, Kilgeffin, Scramogue, Carragrove were present, and also delegates from Creve, Kilmote, and other places. The whole assembly formed themselves into one vast contingent and marched to the meeting place at Cloncagh. A large number of the constabulary were drawn up on the outskirts of the crowd and Government reporters took notes of proceedings.

SLIGO.—The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, Major Hayes, Sir Thomas Brady, and Mr. A. Hornaby, held an inquiry on August 31, at the Coast-guard Station, Mullaghmore, into the decline in the productiveness of the fisheries of the North-west of Ireland, with the view of devising some means for remedying the decrease so generally complained of. A number of witnesses, chiefly long line fishermen, were examined, who attributed the diminution in the supply of fish to the effect of trawling. The inquiry was adjourned.

TIPPERARY.—The widow of Timothy Hayes, a draper, of Henry street, Tipperary, who buried her husband but a few days before, was evicted on August 30, amid much excitement, by Mrs. Mary Anne Ryan. The local bellman, John Ashton, was announcing through the town that a public meeting was to be held in Henry street relative to the eviction then going on when he was placed under arrest by two constables. The prisoner was brought before Horace Townsend, J.P., who stated he would deal with the case summarily. The bellman was to find sureties for good behaviour for 12 months, or in default to be imprisoned for 14 days. Denis O'Brien, T.C., and Wm. Ryan, grocer offered themselves as sureties till the Petty Sessions, but the magistrate would not receive bail for less than 12 months. The prisoner was removed to be conveyed to Clonmel Jail. Later the magistrate sent for Messrs. O'Brien and Ryan, and said the Head Constable informed him he was empowered by law to do with prisoner what he previously had done, but to his mind it seemed too harsh a proceeding, and he would accordingly revoke the decision and allow prisoner on bail till Petty Sessions. The prisoner was then bailed. On the night of the eviction a piece of an iron pipe, about six inches in length, and charged with powder and shot and small pieces of iron, with a fuse attached, was thrown through the fanlight

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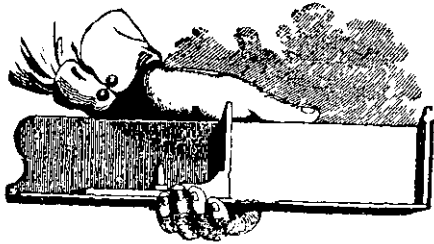
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over the shop door of the house of Patrick Hayes, Henry street, son-in-law to the evicting landlady, Mrs. Ryan. No injury, however, was caused but the breaking of glass in the shop windows. A similar machine was thrown through the window of Mr. Ryan's house in Davis street.

TYRONE.—Rev. John O'Donnell, C.C. Killeshil, has been on the side of his people during all the recent land troubles. They have not forgotten his assistance. On Aug. 20 Father O'Donnell was agreeably surprised by the unexpected arrival of 80 cartloads of superior mountain turf, which were immediately stored up from the inclemency of the weather in a large shed used for the purpose. Twelve months ago Father O'Donnell received a similar compliment, which amply shows how well he is beloved and esteemed by his parishioners.

WATERFORD.—On Sept. 1, a force of 40 police, in charge of District Inspector Wynne, were engaged protecting the sub-Sheriff of the County (J. F. Hudson) while proceeding to Ballinacult to evict a man named James McGrath for arrears of rent. McGrath lives on the property of the Earl of Huntington, at Ballinacult, about 10 miles from Cappoquin. On arriving at the scene of the eviction the Sheriff was met by the tenant and Father McDonnell, P.P., and after some conversation with the Sheriff a settlement was arrived at and the eviction was not proceeded with.

WEXFORD.—Ferns Church pealed a new bell for the first time on Aug. 29.

Lowest death-rate in Ireland for week ended Aug. 28 was that of Wexford 8.6 per thousand inhabitants.

Two evictions took place at Corragh, parish of Clonegal and Kildavin, on 31st Aug. Tim Rochford and Mrs. Hughes were the victims. Dwyer, the bailiff, and police from Enniscorthy and Newtownbarry, accompanied by bailiff James Farrell, Newtownbarry, did the work. When the evicting brigade had accomplished the eviction and burned Rochford's house, Farrell ordered the pigstye that poor Rochford took shelter in after a former eviction to be consumed, which order was immediately carried out.

On Aug. 29 the St. Mary's Brass Band visited the New Ross Workhouse where the evicted tenants, driven from their homes by Godfrey Taylor, are staying. The band stayed for nearly two hours on the Workhouse grounds playing National airs. Notwithstanding all the troubles these victims of landlordism have had to go through lately they appeared to be in the best of health. They are in the Workhouse now nearly a fortnight, and are determined to stay in it and resist to the last the tyrannical system which drove them from their homes. They are visited frequently and consoled in their trouble by a committee of ladies of New Ross appointed for that purpose.

WICKLOW.—A largely-attended meeting was held at Arklow on Aug. 27, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting and protecting the interests of the fishing community of the town. A Boatowners' Association was formed, from which a committee was elected to conduct the affairs of the association, and communicate with the Board of Irish Fisheries and other centres of authority. In order that the grievances and disabilities under which the boatowners and fishermen of Arklow at present labour may, if possible, be remedied, John Hannigan and Hugh Byrne were unanimously chosen as Chairman and hon. Secretary respectively of the Association, and a fund was initiated to meet any necessary expenses.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday, the 16th inst.—Mr. Lonargan, president, in the chair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Garty's notice of motion—"That a cricket club be formed in connection with the Society" was seconded by Mr. C. Cuming and carried unanimously. The debate by junior members for the Rev. Father Bowers' prize, on "Is History Beneficial to the Young Men of the Day," was then proceeded with. Mr. Cooper opened the debate, speaking exceedingly well in favour of the subject, in which he was supported by Mr. C. Cuming; after which, no other junior members coming forward, the seniors continued the discussion, Messrs. Hoban, Kennedy, Holland and Milner, speaking in the affirmative and Mr. Croke in the negative. The meeting then closed in the usual manner.

The periodical entertainment in connection with the Society was held on last Friday evening, and proved the most successful yet given. The first portion of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, the following ladies and gentlemen taking part in it:—Misses Pender, Ellen Bourke, and Dobbs, and Messrs. Hennessey, Sinclair, Ogier, Shelton, and Hoban, concluding with a double sailor's hornpipe by Messrs. M. Bagley and Carr, which met with much applause. After the interval a farce entitled "The Irish Groom" was placed on the boards in a manner which reflected great credit on the manager, Mr. J. Bagley; the male characters being sustained by Messrs. Geoghegan, J. Bagley, Garty, Holland and Dobbs, and the female by Messrs. C. Cuming and Gamble.

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The Principality of Bulgaria, to which all eyes are for the moment turned, has a population of 2,007,919 souls, and Roumelia, which is its complement, though politically forming an autonomous province under sovereignty of the Sultan, numbers 815,946 inhabitants. The Catholics of the two provinces amount to 8,729, with eleven foreign and four native missionary priests; eleven churches and chapels: one seminary with seven students; two schools, male and female, with respectively, 175 and 200 pupils; an orphan asylum for girls, fifty in number; and one house of refuge.

A FORGERY.

THE following correspondence has appeared in the *Dunedin Evening Star*.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—*Appropos* of the correspondence given place to in your columns on the subject of Roman Catholic education, and the principles of the Church of Rome, it may be interesting for your readers to peruse the following extract from a speech recently delivered by Archbishop Kenrick at St. Louis, America, and published in a Roman Catholic organ under the title of "The Shepherd of the Valley":—

"We avow that the Roman Catholic Church is intolerant—that is, that it employs the means which are in its power to extirpate error and sin; but this intolerance is the logical and necessary consequence of its infallibility. It alone has the right to be intolerant, because it alone is the truth, and possesses the truth. The Church, indeed, tolerates heretics here where she is under restraint, but she hates them mortally, and employs her forces to secure their annihilation. As soon as the Catholics here are in possession of a considerable majority—as certainly they will be some day, although the moment may delay its coming—their religious liberty will have come to an end in the United States. Our enemies say so, and we agree with them. Our enemies know that we do not pretend to be better than our Church, and, as to what concerns that Church, its history is open to the eyes of all. They know, then, how it acted with heretics in the Middle Ages and how it acts with them now, wherever it has the requisite power. In no way do we pretend to deny these historical facts, any more than to blame God's saints and the princes of the Church for effecting or approving these events. Heresy is a deadly sin; it kills the soul and casts the whole man, body and spirit, into hell. Moreover it is a very contagious malady, and propagates itself infinitely wherever it finds a foothold, thus imperiling the temporal and eternal happiness of innumerable generations to come. This is the reason why Princes, truly Christian, extirpate heresy whenever they have the power. If at this moment we abstain from persecuting heretics here, it is solely because we are too weak to do it: and, in such a state of things, we think that by the attempt we should do more harm than good to the Church."

Such a statement so straightforwardly made by the Archbishop should be widely published. It is one of the clearest avowments of the true aim of the Roman Catholic teaching which I have met with in the whole course of my reading upon this subject, and coming from such an authority carries much weight, and may be respected by all classes as the truth fairly stated.—I am, etc.,

Dunedin, November 15.

PATRIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING STAR.

Sir,—In your issue of last evening a correspondent who signs himself "Patriot," gives a long extract from what he says is a speech recently delivered by Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, United States of America, and published in a Roman Catholic organ under the title of "Shepherd of the Valley."

In reference to "Patriot's" letter I beg to say that I have now before me a list of Catholic newspapers and other periodicals published in the United States and Canada, and that I do not find any paper or periodical called the "Shepherd of the Valley" in this list. For many years I have regularly received each mail from San Francisco some of the leading Catholic organs of the United States, and I have never seen the name of the "Shepherd of the Valley," mentioned nor have I found any reference whatever to the speech of Archbishop Kenrick mentioned by "Patriot." It is possible, nevertheless, that such a Catholic organ as the "Shepherd of the Valley" exists, and Archbishop Kenrick may have quoted the words, said to be his own, from some disciple of Foxe and Burnet, for the purpose of refuting them. But I am convinced that Archbishop Kenrick never delivered the speech put in his mouth by "Patriot," and that it will be found on investigation that what is here attributed to him is a forgery; such as was the speech attributed some years ago to Bishop Strossmayer, and which in defiance of his denial was perseveringly printed and published years after he had publicly declared he had never spoken the speech.—I am, sir, yours etc.,

† P. MORAN.

Dunedin, 19 November, 1886.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have ascertained that the American Catholic papers have stated that Archbishop Kenrick did not make this speech attributed to him by the "Shepherd of the Valley."

† P. M.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Bladder, and Urinary Diseases. At chemists and druggists, Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents, Dunedin.

To restore nerve and brain waste, nothing equals Hop Bitters. Believe this and take none but American Co.'s. See

Protestantism is not so successful at Rome as was hoped when the Italians made it free to every form of religion. The efforts of the Episcopal American sect to reproduce the "old Catholic" system by means of the so-called "Italian Catholic Church" has fallen through. From the gallery in the Via Genova the new religion has migrated to meaner quarters in the Piazza Victor Emmanuel, where it is fading out for want of means and members, like so many other branches of Protestantism in Rome. One of the Catholic journals remarks that Rome furnishes no market for certain sorts of merchandise. The Romans still remember what the Evangelical pastor, Witte, narrated in the *Divina* of the 3rd of March, 1879, in an article entitled "Evangelisation in Italy." He said that "when the banner of the cross of Savoy was, on the 20th of Sept. 1870, unfurled on the wall of Rome, the first vehicle which entered into the Eternal City by the breach of Porta Pia was a little cart drawn by a dog and filled with Bibles and religious writings" (tracts in all probability). And yet the temples of the new sect are deserted, even by the dog and his little cart.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders
Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

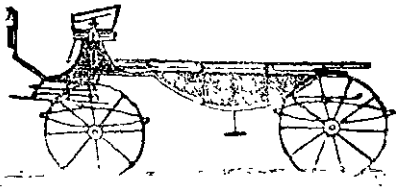
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ...	E. Davis
Palmerston ...	T. M. Smith
Jamaru ...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui ...	Robert Morton
Otagia, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochin
Clinton ...	James Garden
Tapuanui ...	Bromner & Washer

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

JAMES EDGAR,
Manager for Otago.



NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG to notify our customers and Friends generally we have Removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Gray's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care. **HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE,** DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY, Princes Street South, DUNEDIN.

JOHN HISLOP
(LATE A. BEVERLY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of N.S. Wales, PRINCES STREET.

Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

FRESH SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS.

SEEDS for the Farm and Station. Perennial and Ryegrass Seed, imported and local grown.

COCKSFOOT, ITALIAN RYEGRASS, AND TIMOTHY.

CLOVERS—White Alsike, Cowgrass, Red and Trefoil.

TURNIPS—Rape, and all Seasonable Seeds of best quality.

MANURES—Superphosphates, Bonedust, Maldon and Chesterfield Island Guano.

Our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are in great variety, and popular because reliable. 400gal. Iron Tanks, Barbed Wire, Standards, and Fencing Wire.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Dunedin.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

COALS! COALS! COALS!

WE beg to inform the Public that we are delivering every description of Coals at the Lowest possible prices.
MARTIN AND WATSON,
Octagon and Castle Street.

PEOPLE'S BOOT SHOP,

75 GEORGE STREET.

Just received per s.s. Kaikoura, a large shipment of Ladies' Prunellas, at very Low Prices.

Also,
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CAFE, CLOTH, AND KID BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Quality and Prices not to be beaten in Dunedin.

E. LOFT,

75 George Street and Arcade.

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL,
DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

JOHN HUGHES has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patrons the Public in general that the above Hotel has just been rebuilt in Brick, and he has furnished it with every consideration for the comfort and convenience of all who may patronise him.

There are also added New and Extensive Stables, also built in Brick, with Loose Boxes—second to none in the District.

The Hotel is within Three Minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.
None but the Best Wines and Spirits kept in Stock. **JOHN HUGHES,** Proprietor.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,

GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

George St., DUNEDIN.

Every description of Trees, Plants and Seeds. Priced Catalogues on application.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

76, Princes Street,
MERCANTILE STATIONERS,

Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinder Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

GREAT CHEAP SALE
OF
HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, &c.

A. MASTERS & CO.,
PRINCES ST.,
DUNEDIN.

Are Selling Off their large stock at 25 per cent. discount for Cash.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL
MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHF, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E S H E E D Y

Would draw special attention to his stock of **SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND BACON,**

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

DAVID SCOTT,

ORNAMENTAL LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH WINDOW MANUFACTURER, GLASS EMBOSSE AND SIGN WRITER, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Corner of
MACANDREW ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands. Ball Alley on the premises. One of Alcock's best Billiard Tables. Trams pass the door every few minutes.

JOHN KENNELLY
COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,
RATTRAY STREET WHARF

Greymouth Coal and Coke.
Newcastle Coal,
Kaitangata Coal,
Green Island Coal

All kinds of Firewood, cut and uncut, always on hand

Orders Delivered to any part of City Suburbs.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. MELVILLE, No 12 George street, has removed to lower side of Octagon,

WHERE he has on sale a large Stock of "White" Sewing Machines of the latest design

WHEELER AND WILSON No. 8, hand and treadle machines. For beauty of finish cannot be surpassed.

NO 10 WHEELER AND WILSON, for dressmaking, tailoring, and manufacturing, cannot be equalled. Note address—OCTAGON.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, from the Best Makers, kept in Stock, and REPAIRS done. Note Address: Octagon.

SEWING MACHINES of all kinds repaired on the premises by **W. MELVILLE,** Engineer and Machinist

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

CHRISTCHURCH.

PRICE LIST.

The Undersigned, having Purchased, for Cash, at the Auction Sale of late R. Wilkin and Co. nearly all their Bonded STOCK of WINES and SPIRITS, can Reduce his Former Prices to meet the times.

Whisky—Burke's XXX—Irish	... 4	s. d.
Do Gunkirk—Scotch	... 4	
Do Flasks	... 3	
Do Half-Flasks	... 2	0
Brandy—XXXX Besquit Debonche	... 7	0
Do X do	... 5	0
Do Hennessy's	... 6	0
Do Flasks	... 3	0
Do Half-Flasks	... 2	0
J.D.K.Z.—Per Quart Bottle	... 5	0
Do per next size	... 4	0
Rum—Jamaica	... 3	6
Port Wine—Graham's	... 4	0
Sherry—Agrila	... 4	0

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

MONUMENTAL WORKS, Near RAILWAY STATION, CHRISTCHURCH.



HAVING on hand a very large stock, I am selling full-sized Marble Head-stones as low as £5. Inspection invited, as the present stock must be sold.
J. B. MANSFIELD.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co., Cordial and Liqueur Manufacturers, are the only firm in New Zealand who were awarded First Prize for Ginger Wine.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. have received Six Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their Manufactures.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. were awarded First Prize for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Exhibition

NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are prepared to execute INDENTS, on very favourable terms, for every description of goods—British, Continental, American, Indian, Chinese, &c.

They also make liberal advances on PRODUCE of any kind placed in their hands for shipment to Britain, Australia or other markets.

GREAT KING STREET
(Between Frederick and Albany Streets).

Having purchased the old established CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER BUSINESS

In Great King Street from Mr. A. M. LEWIS,

We beg to inform our numerous Friends and the Public generally that we are prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to us with every care, and trust that by making the very best article we shall merit a fair share of your patronage.

Our SODAWATER is without doubt the best made in the Province.

Our GINGER ALE and LEMONADE possesses a rich bouquet which is equal to the imported.

We may also draw your attention to the GINGER WINE, which will surely command a great name for itself. Customers will do well to ask for our Brand.

Hotels, Clubs, Private Houses, Stores, Balls, Parties, and Picnics supplied.

BENNETT and SON.

JAMES MOWAT,

TAILOR AND IMPORTER,
75 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Best Materials, Style, and Workmanship, combined with Moderate Charges.

BARNINGHAM AND CO.,
Ornamental Iron Founders and Range Makers,
HAVE REMOVED
from Great King Street to their New Premises
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
(opposite Knox Church).

COBB & CO'S
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH
THE GRANDEST SCENERY
IN THE WORLD.

COBB & CO'S Telegraph Line of Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday Friday on arrival of first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch every Wednesday and Saturday.

Return Fares £7 0 0
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO., Proprietors.
Springfield,
Agent, W. F. WARNER,
Commercial Hotel, Christchurch.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.

D. DAWSON begs to announce to the readers of this paper that having made arrangements for a supply of English Lever Watches, he will make a special Reduction during the next Six Weeks. He will offer an English Silver Lever Watch, worth £5, and an Aluminum Gold Chain and Seal, worth 18s, for the reduced sum of £4 4s, post free, to any address. With every Watch there will be given a written guarantee for ten years, and upheld free of expense for two years; if the main spring should break during that period a new one will be replaced free of cost. The Aluminum Gold Chains cannot be detected in appearance from 18 carat Gold.

In ordering the above, cut out this Coupon and send it along with the order.

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.

I hereby bind myself to send an English Lever Watch and an Aluminum Gold Chain on receipt of this and P.O. Order for £4 4s, as advertised.

D. DAWSON,
47 George street, Dunedin.

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS
Dunedin Manufacture.

WHITE'S LIMESTONE
FILTERS are the Cheapest and Best in the Market. Will purify the dirtiest water, making it as clear as crystal. Samples to be seen in use at the City Engineer's Office, Town Hall. To be obtained from all Ironmongers and Earthenware Merchants, and at my Factory, at the following prices:—
3 Gallon, 20s; 4 Gallon, 25s; 5 Gallon, 30s.

Stoneware Sewerage Pipes, and every description of best quality Stoneware, at cheapest rates.

Testimonials on application.
Inspection invited.

W. M. WHITE,

Stoneware Manufacturer, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

F. R. WHITE (late of Railway Hotel, Winton), respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public that he is now Mine Host of the **NEWMARKET HOTEL**, Princes Street south, Dunedin, and will be pleased to accommodate his old friends and the public generally.
First-class Accommodation.

JAMES COUSTON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,
&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPAN, LIMITED

KAITANGATA COAL.

THE COMPANY have much pleasure in intimating that the Coal is now solely mined from the new workings, and is of a quality much superior to anything previously delivered, and beg to solicit a trial from every Householder.

The small Coal, or Nuts, is also now procurable from every Coal Merchant in Town and Suburbs.

The Company have arranged with the Coal Merchants to deliver the Kaitangata Coal, well screened and free from small, and any commissions in this respect if communicated to the Company will be promptly allowed for.

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

JOHN GILLIES,

Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and the public generally for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits their future favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

The present large stock on hand and to arrive will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are heartily invited to call and inspect the stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,
FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS,
AND BEDDING

of every description,
House Furnishing on the Time-payment System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,

97 George street, Dunedin,

will sell all Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES (for CASH ONLY) from APRIL 1, and for the two succeeding months, as it is absolutely necessary to realise a large sum of money at once.

Goods charged through our books will be at usual prices, while cash buyers will receive a substantial reduction during April, May, and June.

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I beg to intimate to the General Public that I have this day BOUGHT the well-known SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS carried on by Mr. GEORGE DOWSE for the past 20 years, and trust by keeping a large and varied Stock, turning out the best workmanship, and selling at REDUCED PRICES, to meet the depressed times and retain the confidence and patronage given my predecessor.

PETER MILLER (Late DOWSE),
Saddler, Rattray Street.

I beg to certify that I have this day SOLD OUT my BUSINESS to Mr. PETER MILLER (late of Lawrence), and I solicit for him a continuance of those favors from my numerous customers which have been so liberally extended to me, as I am confident they will receive full satisfaction.

GEORGE DOWSE.

August 4, 1886.

JAMES JONES,
MONUMENTAL WORKS,

HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework.

J. J. being a Direct Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments, etc., from the cheapest Home Markets, is able to sell at the lowest rates. All kinds of Native Stones,—a large stock always on hand.

WOOD AND IRON FENCES.
Designs, with Prices, on Application

ALEXANDER SLIGO
 Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-box," "Childs Companion" "Prize," "Children's Friend," etc.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.
 Account Bookmaking on the Premises.
42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
 Wholesale and Retail

FRANCIS MEENAN
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 Wholesale and Retail
 PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
 GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN
 (Opposite Hospital).
 Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
 Established - 1865.

H. PALMER,
 STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
 Princes Street South, Dunedin.
 Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

J. WILKIE AND CO.,
 COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,
 PRINTERS, EMBOSSEERS, BOOKBINDERS AND ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST LANDED (ex s.s. Tongariro) Large Supplies Artists' Materials, Canvas, Drawing Papers, Crayon Papers, &c., &c.

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

HALL Y'S
 95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

DOWN, DOWN!

WAY DOWN!

DOWN, DOWN!

WAY DOWN!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

Seasonable Goods at Marked Reductions.

An opportunity offered to buy the very best

Goods at the Lowest Prices Ever Named.

A Specialty: Argosy Braces, 1s d.

A Specialty: Gent's White Dress Shirts, 3s 11d.

A Specialty: 3prs Roslyn Sox for 3s 3d.

HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND SCARF MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

GIBSON AND DOMS
 Beg to intimate to the Ladies of Grey-mouth and the surrounding districts that they have fitted up a
LADIES' ROOM,
 where they can inspect Samples, all of which have the price ticketed in plain figures.

INSPECTION INVITED. NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.

Fifty Varieties of Ladies' Boots and Shoes at the Lowest Prices ever offered on the West Coast.

Thirty Varieties of Girls' Boots and Shoes at the Lowest Prices ever offered on the West Coast.

Gents' French Calf Shoes, stitched .. 15s 6d
 Gents' Kid Shoes, stitched ... 15s 6d
 Gents' Kid Sidesprings, stitched ... 15s 6d

Strong Watertights, from ... 13s 6d
 Watertight Bluchers, from ... 11s 6d
 Shooting Boots, from ... 12s 6d
 Gum Boots, from ... 24s

EVERYTHING FRESH. NO OLD STOCK.

TERMS CASH.

SUSSEX HOTEL,
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street) Having taken the above well-known family Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford them every Accommodation requisite his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early rns. Hot and Cold Baths.

Billiards, Skittles, Bowling, and Rifle Galleries on the premises.

M. FAGAN, Proprietor.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR PILES.

WRITE to PETER DUTTON,
 Chemist,
 KENSINGTON, DUNEDIN,
 For the
RED CROSS REMEDY.
 The Only Cure.

POST PAID 2s. 6d.

Scores of Testimonials.

G. AND T. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
 80 Princes street, Dunedin,
 Have just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Jewellery; English, French and American clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc. selected by their Mr. George Young, from the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay are in a position to supply the very best, quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—

80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

JAMES GIBSON AND CO.,
 VOGEL STREET,

Have made extensive preparations to meet this Winter's trade effectually. We now deliver

Best Green Island Coal ... 16s
 Walton Park Coal ... 18s
 Kaitangata Nuts ... 18s
 Kaitangata Coal ... 26s
 Shag Point Coal ... 26s
 Newcastle Coal ... 32s

Bluff Gravel 5s per Bag.

H. J. HAIGH
 ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
 Grey Street, Wellington.

Designs prepared for Catholic Churches by special arrangements, and every class of building.

GRANGE HOTEL,
 Corner
 HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,
 DUNEDIN.

JOHN DWYER - Proprietor.
 (Late of Keast and McCarthy's.)

This Hotel having undergone a thorough renovation, the proprietor is prepared to afford First-class Accommodation to Visitors and Boarders. Being centrally situated, it is within easy reach of the Railway Station, Steamers' Wharf, and Government Offices. Private apartments for families. None but the best brands of Liquor kept in stock. Persons called in time for early trains.

WANTED KNOWN,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S

North-East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed from Eldon Chambers
 to Larger Offices, over Matheson Brothers,

DOWLING STREET,

DUNEDIN.



THE GREATEST
 WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., LMTD

(Co-operative).

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSES: HIGH ST., DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with
DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c
 AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT } The large and increasing trade in every department of the D.I.C., notwithstanding the depressed time through which we are now passing, is a proof beyond doubt that the Public have given a verdict in favour of cash Payments and a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent.

D. I. C.,
 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
 And Buy from the
"BEEHIVE" CASH
 CO-OPERATIVE STORE,
 191, George Street, Dunedin, 191.

Every line in stock the best of its kind and offered at prices that Defy Competition.
 We make it a rule to let the Goods slide, provided we get the DIMES, at the smallest possible margin. Come one and all with the NEEDFUL, and see how much you can Save on your weekly bills to meet other wants with.
 New Season's TRA of the finest lines, just received.
 We won't quote figures, but ask you to call. You will return pleased, as all our numerous patrons assure us they are.
W. D. SUTHERLAND.

NEW SEEDS. NEW SEEDS.
M FITZGERALD,
 PRACTICAL NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
 THEATRE ROYAL BUILDINGS,
 TIMARU,

Has just opened a Large Assortment of Pure
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
 Imported Direct from the Best known
 Houses in England.

JOHN CORR,
 GENERAL FAMILY GROCER
 AND
 PRODUCE DEALER,
 TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 WESTPORT.

Agents for the South British Fire Insurance Company.
 Commission and Shipping Agent.

VENETIAN BLINDS
VENETIAN BLINDS
 At Moderate Prices.
PATERSON BURK & CO.,
 STUART ST.,
 (Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

JOHNSTON AND CO
 MERCHANT TAILORS,
 49 GEORGE ST.,
 DUNEDIN.

Suits in any style made to order in a few hours notice.
 Trousers from 15s, freight and duty included.

PRINCESS THEATRE
 PALMERSTON STREET, WESTPORT
 (Adjoining Gilmer's Hotel).

The above has only been recently erected, and is fitted with the best and most modern improvements. Dimensions, 70ft x 30ft; height, 24ft; stage, 21ft x 30ft. Seating accommodation for 600 persons.
JOHN GILMER, Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

VISITORS TO DUNEDIN are reminded that Mr. CHAS. NICHOLSON (late of Moa Flat) is now "Mine Host" of the Baldwin Hotel, Princes street. Comfortable quarters and good brands of Liquors.
 Luncheon from 12 to 2 daily.



A ANDREW MARTINELLI,
 MANUFACTURER OF
 UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

A. M. keeps the best and largest stock of material in the Southern Hemisphere.
 Inspection Invited.
 Glass and China riveting a specialty.
 Please Note Address:—
FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

INTIMATION.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
 189 GEORGE STREET, 189.

SINCLAR PEDEN AND CO.
 beg to intimate that they will Open at the above Address on Saturday Next, 17th inst., with a New and Select Stock of Groceries, and they respectfully solicit the patronage of their numerous friends and the public. They can assure all such that they will make it their earnest endeavour to give such value as shall merit their approval.
 S. P. would earnestly impress upon the public the benefits of Cash Payments. For upwards of seven years with A and J M Farlane, Dunedin, and eight years in some of the best business houses in Edinburgh, he intends to make it his careful study to identify the interests of his Customers with those of his own. All Orders executed at the Lowest Current Prices.

SINCLAIR PEDEN AND CO.,
 ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
 189 George-street, 189
 P.S.—Orders for the Country carefully packed

J. FLEMING,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 PRODUCE MERCHANT,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Cash Buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley Potatoes &c. &c.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH
 and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of a home—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at Miss **KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE,** Barbadoes Street South.
 First-class accommodation for Families.

FRANK W. PETRE
 ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
 LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN
 And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

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