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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SIGNS OF FAILURE. WE have already heard a good deal respecting the inconsistency and weakness of the Tory Government, in consenting to the revision of the judicial rents.

The nature of the step thus taken, as well as the readiness of the Liberal-Unionists to sacrifice everything to their opposition to the Irish cause, seems to us, however, to be more clearly explained in the following passage from the *St. James's Gazette*, an ultra-Tory newspaper, than in anything we had previously seen. The fear awakened in the Tory camp by the betrayal of the Government's weakness and the complete want of principle that characterises the unholy alliance between Tories and Liberal-Unionists may be plainly read between the lines. The *Gazette* is referring to the speech made by Lord Hartington at the Greenwich banquet:—"It appears from another portion of Lord Hartington's speech, that if Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen believed that to revise judicial rents in Ireland was neither expedient nor honest, the Liberal-Unionist leaders were not desirous of revision either. 'I am ready to admit,' says Lord Hartington, 'that we believed and hoped it would not be necessary in the present session, to adopt a principle so full of risk and danger, so pregnant with possible inconvenience and difficulty in the way of passing a great land scheme for Ireland, as the principle of the revision of judicial rents payable by solvent tenants. But the change was made, and no doubt it was made under a belief that it has become necessary, if the consolidation of the Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives was not to be interrupted. But it has not had that result. There is nothing to show that this surrender of judgment—we think of justice too—has pleased many Liberals in the country. None of the many Liberals of whom Mr. Goschen is the representative can like it, or be anything else than disgusted with it; while as for the Conservatives, it is unnecessary to inform anyone who knows the state of feeling amongst them, that what thousands of their number regard as a compulsory surrender of principle is strongly resented. Now, whatever the facts or the merits of the case may be, that does not make for concord; there is no continuance of consolidation here. Yet Lord Hartington—speaking, we presume, for the Conservative-Unionist leaders as well as for the Liberal-Unionist chiefs—promises that before next session they will place before the country a policy of reform and of progress, which shall at the same time tend to consolidate the union of the Unionist party, to secure and establish the maintenance of the Union, and to confer upon our country benefits for which it has long been waiting, and for which, but some policy of this kind, it may have long to wait. It is a noble endeavour, and we should rejoice if it does not turn out to be undertaken a little too soon."

DR. TANNER, who lately distinguished himself in a SLIP OF THE TONGUE OR TWO, with a Tory member, in which he used language that was rather more energetic than complimentary is, nevertheless, by no means to be taken for a wild uncultured native from the bogs, to whom the accidents of nationalism alone threw open the doors of Parliament. The doctor notwithstanding a slip of the tongue, or rather two or three consecutive slips, one more energetic than another, and into which he was betrayed by what was most probably an intentionally provoking intrusion at a moment of irritation, is a cultured and genial gentleman, whose social position has always been recognised. It was, perhaps, at a celebrated English school, that he acquired an over-ready use in moments of irritation of the expletive that, from time immemorial, has characterised the English people, and even placed a nick-name for them on the tongues of foreigners, for among the colleges at which Dr. Tanner obtained his education was that at Winchester. He also studied at Leipzig and Berlin, as well as at the Queen's College in his native city of Cork. If Dr. Tanner swears, therefore, he may be accredited with swearing, as the old saying is, like a lord, for his antecedents are of high social standing, and half the odium which he incurs may be looked upon as due to enmity, which pursues one who is accused of being a deserter from the party with which birth and education

might be considered as identifying him. The doctor, in short, is a convert to the national cause, for which the sights that met his eyes, and all the circumstances in which, on due consideration, he found his native land, won his sympathies. With all the zeal of a sincere convert, he now supports and advocates that cause, and the vigour with which he encounters the Tories, whose position he thoroughly understands, is one of the features in the opposition of the Home Rulers which most disconcerts them, and which they resent as most vexatious. This feeling against the doctor should be known in calculating as to the chances that the interview in which he particularly distinguished himself was forced upon him for the purpose of picking a quarrel. But, if it was so, the triumph gained was but momentary, and the satisfaction fleeting, for the frankness with which Dr. Tanner acknowledged his fault and the evident sincerity of his regret for his passing forgetfulness, have rather won admiration for him than anything else.

MR. DAVITT, who lately presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. O. H. Oldham on the Flax Industry of Ireland, took occasion to speak at considerable length on the all-important subject of the encouragement of Irish Industries generally, and

the way in which it might best be promoted. The subject, however, which chiefly engaged his attention was what had also formed the theme of the lecturer, that is flax-growing and the manufacture of linen, the only great branch of industry for which Ireland has been distinguished during the present century. The industry, however, as the speaker showed, has been by no means so fully carried out as it might have been, and especially the matter of flax-growing has been neglected in a very faulty manner. Mr. Davitt, nevertheless, does not bring this before the public for the first time. It has, in fact, been for many years one of the questions that attention has been periodically directed to, and it may well be brought forward, as Mr. Davitt indeed made use of it, as one of the most powerful pleas that can be urged in favour of Home Rule. It is evident that nothing but a government whose interest was principally that of developing the resources of the country, and providing as their first duty for its progress and welfare, could effectually deal with a question such as this which has been conclusively proved by frequent failure as beyond the reach of private solution. That the industry is a most important one cannot be doubted, nor is it doubtful that Ireland is exceptionally qualified by nature to give it the fullest development of which it is capable. The encouragement of this branch of industry, as well as of the woollen manufactures, for which the country is also especially adapted, as Mr. Davitt pointed out, would form most worthy occupation for a native legislature. He deprecated altogether the notion that the industries were antagonistic, and reproved alike the mistaken nationalist who resisted encouragement to the linen trade, as that historically associated with the destruction in the last century of the woollen trade, and the anti-nationalist who feared that a national parliament would unduly favour the revival of the woollen industry. The equal promotion of both, Mr. Davitt showed to be the true policy that needed to be carried out for the common benefit of the country, giving them the preference as those for which Ireland was especially adapted. Three millions of money it seems, for example, every year are sent to foreign countries for the flax seed needed in the United Kingdom, and of this every ounce might under a proper system of management be produced in Ireland. It may perhaps, seem rather paradoxical, but one of the most hopeful considerations in connection with the Irish question is that of the bad management which now so generally prevails. In fact, when the matter is properly looked into, the settlement of the agrarian question becomes by no means the only one that seems imperative. Independent of this, and yet in some way connected with it, are many other questions, every one of which needs solution, but to the solution of every one of which most hopeful expectations are attached. It is not a mere matter of giving to the farming classes land at rents which they can afford to pay, or even totally free from rent, but so that they should still be subject to suffer from the variations of the seasons, or the effects of foreign competition, or, perhaps, even condemned still to poverty arising from the growth of excessive population. There are abundant resources at hand, to whose development a right settlement of the agrarian question may, indeed

subserve, but which require the fostering care of a national legislature and without whose development no agrarian settlement that can be made will be otherwise than imperfect and insufficient. But hope lies in the fact, as we have said, that such resources abound and only require development. Everything is present except the power of good management for which the people are now making their struggle.

AFFAIRS IN
EUROPE.

THE relations between Russia and France which will in all probability be now affected in no light degree by the action of Italy, are described as follows by the *St. James's Gazette*:—"Undoubtedly a change has come over the look of things since the last Three-Emperor conference; especially in one important particular, the relations of Russia and France. We know that an alliance between the two powers has been feared in Germany above all things; but great as the dread may have been and undoubtedly has been, it is not likely that any sudden *rapprochement* was apprehended, France had yet to complete her armament; in Russia, vast as are the Czar's supplies of men and of warlike material, much preparation would be necessary before an alliance with France could be acknowledged; and, therefore, the worst that could be anticipated in Germany were these two things—growth of Russo-French friendship and maintenance meanwhile of the spirit of revenge in France. Now both these things have happened. What the real military strength of France may be is a doubtful matter. The common inference of observers at the recent review of French troops was that the army of the Republic needed much improvement; but the truth is, all the same, that the offensive and defensive power of France has increased. Meanwhile, the Russian Government, by the rapidity and magnitude of its operations in Central Asia, has done much to hold England in check under certain circumstances. And while that has been going on, an increasing disposition to alliance between France and Russia has become manifest, and there has been a distinct revival of the aforesaid spirit of vengeance in the first-named country. In this connection something else has happened which must naturally add to the apprehensions of Germany: General Boulanger's appearance above the horizon. Now this General may be no very tremendous person in himself. He may be a boaster; he may be a mountebank; he may be not much of a soldier; but if, nevertheless, he has created a belief in himself in the French army, if the flare he makes is mistaken by the rank-and-file of that army for another Napoleonic 'star,' then the soldiers of the Republic are supplied with precisely the sort of inspiration which is needed to make them truly formidable. A year ago there was no French general in whom the army had any confidence. Now it possesses such a being, however he may turn out; and the difference is one which the German generals know their business too well to count as nothing. Thus it is that the outlook for Germany has changed for the worse and not for the better since the last Three-Emperors' meeting; and other adverse circumstances come into the reckoning. If the national hostility between the French and the German peoples has increased, so has the national hostility between Russians and Germans. The hatred of the Czar's subjects for the Emperor William's people is at least as deep, though it is not so fierce, as the hatred of the French; and, thanks to M. Katkoff for one, the Russian hatred has been worked upon very considerably of late. Moreover, we have seen the two Governments at loggerheads over the question of expulsion of foreigners from the soil. There is a Russian grievance against Germany (deliberately incurred) in the matter of Russian credit; and altogether it appears certain that whether there has or has not been any approach of Russia to France, there has been repulsion between Russia and Germany." And now, as we have said, there comes in the question of the Italian alliance with Germany, to increase whatever elements of disagreement already existed between that country and France and Russia respectively. Under the circumstances the only thing that seems to point to a hope for the continuance of peace is the fear that a Russo-French alliance would not be strong enough to encounter that now formed. But as to how far the fear of defeat may affect such powers as Russia and France remains to be seen. We confess we have not much faith in the assurance to be derived from it.

AN EXPLANATION. We have received from Hawera two communications relating to the recent election in which Mr. McGuire contested the representation of the district with Major Atkinson. It will be remembered that a week or two ago we made allusion to the contest that had taken place, commenting on a report that was going the rounds of the papers and which attracted a good deal of notice. We did not, however, attribute any particular importance to the matter, and we merely referred to it as a prominent topic that, without being misunderstood, we could hardly allow to pass unnoticed. Our information on the subject was slight, and our reliance on the accuracy of an ordinary report was not particularly strong. We never dreamt of disputing the right of a Catholic priest to advise his people as to how in connection with the education question, which cannot be separated from the

religion whose interests it is the special duty of the priest to promote they should act at the time of an election. Our opinions on this subject are too well known to require any further explanation from us—and if, during the election which has just taken place, we refrained from again repeating and insisting upon them, the reason was not that we had changed them in the slightest degree, but because certain circumstances made us choose for the time a passive part as most conducive to the ends we had in view, and because also we were aware that we had not warned and exhorted the Catholics of the Colony in vain, but that they were as anxious and determined in the matter as we ourselves were, and would not lose sight of their all important object. The report, however, struck us as fair matter for a passing remark or two—and as to anything that was said in the heat of such an encounter we did not look upon it as worthy of serious consideration. Such forgetfulnesses are of constant occurrence and hardly form the subject even of a nine days' wonder. A parliamentary candidate, in fact, may well be allowed some degree of license, and whether he be allowed it or not there is at least abundant precedent to assure us that he will take it. Indeed we could quote some very exalted instances to prove our assertion. Nor are we to suppose that the denunciations of the man whose fortunes hang in the balance really express his mind. We do not believe, for example, that Major Atkinson really considers a large number of his constituents at Hawera to be worse than a lot of dogs. If he did he would be very unfit for the place he now again occupies, and in which, although we cannot say that we have ever regarded him as acting brilliantly, he has always conducted himself respectably. We find, nevertheless, that something more is made of the situation at Hawera than perhaps the circumstances warrant. There are probably misunderstanding and exaggeration, and anything that might serve to increase the prevailing irritation is to be avoided. It is not, therefore, in accordance with prudence that we should throw open our columns to a discussion which is of a somewhat warmer nature than we are accustomed to publish, and more especially it would be out of character with the position we occupy were we to do anything to anticipate the authoritative inquiry which, as we are informed, the people immediately concerned have applied for, and which we are convinced must result in explaining every misunderstanding that may exist and bringing about reconciliation and harmony.

AFROPOS of the attempt that was lately made at Sydney to obtain the release of a prisoner undergoing a life sentence, on the plea that twenty years were supposed to be the period virtually meant by such a condemnation, we learn that a case which

seems deserving of some consideration exists in our own Colony. It appears that there is confined in one or other of our gaols a man named Whitehead, who, twenty-three years ago, was found guilty of murder, but whose sentence was commuted, by the efforts of the late Mr. Bathgate, into one of penal servitude for life. The deed that led to the unfortunate man's conviction was done in a moment of anger, and, so far as such a deed admits of excuse, may possibly be looked upon as excusable. The murdered man had stolen some money that Whitehead, who was his mate, had saved, as the result of years of hard work, and on being discovered threatened the man he had robbed if he dared to complain. A quarrel ensued, and the fatal blow was struck with a tomahawk which the murderer threw violently from him and which took effect in the victim's head. We do not intend to say anything in palliation of murder, and doubtless the case in question received all the consideration demanded by it at the time it was tried. The question, however, arises as to whether, in the long course of years that has passed over, the requirements of justice have not been amply fulfilled, and, more especially, if a understanding exists that a life-sentence, under ordinary circumstances, is to terminate after a certain period has expired. What seems certain is, that cases presenting even worse features than those in which this unhappy man was concerned have been occasionally more leniently dealt with. His punishment has been a heavy one. There are many who, perhaps, would rather choose to die than to drag out such a life. To realise what a man under such circumstances must suffer is more than the imagination can attain to, and we have reason to believe that this unhappy man to whom we allude has not been insensible to the nature of his crime, any more than to the penalties it inflicted on him. There is no reason, again, to believe that the interests of society must be in any way injured by his release. The example given would not be one of a weak or excessive leniency and could produce no ill effects. It is not likely—indeed, in fact, extremely unlikely and as certain probably as anything in the life of a human creature can be looked upon beforehand as being—that there would be no repetition of crime on the part of this poor man. What was done by him was done once for all, and arose from no criminal disposition or malignity cherished in cold blood. So far as man is authorised to deal with it, we may claim that it has been dealt with, and the rest lies between the criminal and his God. The case, therefore, is one that recommends itself to merciful considera-

tion, and that may well obtain attention from the Minister of Justice. He would most fitly inaugurate his career by making inquiries into it.

A MEAN ATTEMPT.

HERE is food for rejoicing to Catholics of every sort. That the Dunedin *Evening Star*, the time-honoured, scurrilous, enemy of everything Catholic, the verbatim reporter of anti-Catholic termagants and charlatans, the ransacker of every ribald publication in the world almost, so as to present his readers with calumnies, falsehoods, and a general conglomeration of anti-Catholic filth, should be converted so far as to patronise Roman Catholics of any sort must needs be a matter of congratulation to all of us. There is, it seems, a breed of Roman Catholics in the Colony known by the title of "New Zealand Roman Catholics," and wholly distinguished from Roman Catholics who are stigmatised by the epithet "Irish," and who sympathise with the Irish National cause. Our contemporary, the *Evening Star*, champions the New Zealand Roman Catholics as follows:—"The abuse of the vile Saxon (!), which seems to represent the entire policy of the N.Z. TABLET, has for years afforded considerable diversion to Her Majesty's lieges in Otago; but of late the most scurrilous vials of its wrath have been poured out on the devoted heads of English Roman Catholics at Home and in the colonies. According to our esteemed contemporary, the being born an Englishman is an 'original sin from which there is no redemption. Heaven is to be kept select for Irish patriots! There happen to be in New Zealand a considerable number of Roman Catholics of various nationalities, who, naturally enough, do not take this view, and, seeing that the TABLET has ceased to be anything but an exponent of the most pronounced Irish nationalism, they have determined to establish a new paper as the distinct organ of their communion—the position originally taken by the TABLET. It is intended to be a weekly, and will be published in Wellington; the preliminary arrangements being, we understand very well forward. The TABLET has clearly brought this opposition—likely enough to be very formidable, from a business point of view—upon itself. There is a limit to toleration, and that limit has long been exceeded. Even 'the worm will turn' under sufficient provocation, and the patience of New Zealand Roman Catholics, severely taxed, has given way at last. Substantial guarantees and good promises of support will start the new weekly fair, and there is a prospect of the editorial chair being filled by an accomplished gentleman, not unknown to literary fame, at present holding a high position in the Colony." We need hardly defend ourselves from the charges brought against us by the *Star*. Our readers know what we have done, and in what sense we have condemned the "vile Saxon," and how we have dealt by the cause of Irish nationalism, and we can trust our reputation to their keeping. But we fancy the "diversion" we have given to the *Star* has been of slight account. The exceeding meanness of rejoicing at the supposed prospect of a rivalry that should injure our business standing and starve us out, is not quite consistent with the experience of diversion. We should say it arose from impotent rage, and enduring spite against an opponent who had made himself felt in a way that was not at all diverting. But as to the "New Zealand Roman Catholics," whom the *Evening Star* so generously patronises, wherever they are to be found, we should be very glad, in Catholic interests, if there was in the Colony a large population of genuine English Catholics, and if they were most ably supported by an organ of their own. For our part, however, we acknowledge that the TABLET is the particular organ of Irish Catholics, the advocate of Irish nationalism, as well as of Catholicism that is distinctively Irish, and we are content that it should stand or fall as such, according as the Catholic population of the Colony decides. It remains with them to continue to support us, or to starve us out as our contemporary the Dunedin *Evening Star* so honourably advises—being tired, perhaps, of the "diversion" we give him.—What will he say if we survive completely uninjured to give him a stave or two more of it?

AMONG the sensations of the year in Ireland has A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR. been that caused by the visit paid by Mr. Blaine the candidate who was defeated by Mr. Cleveland in the late election for the Presidency of the United States, but who may probably live to contest the high office another day with better success. Mr. Blaine, who is partly of Irish descent—the wife of the Scotch founder of his family in Pennsylvania having been an emigrant from Donegal—seems to have won golden opinions during his visit—which lasted a few days only—and to have pleased those who came into contact with him, as well as by his good looks as by his manner and bearing. He, however, did not disguise from those who questioned him the fact that nothing he had seen in Europe seemed to him worthy to compare with what he had been used to in the United States. A reporter of the Dublin *Freeman*, for example, tells us that he expressed himself as missing the "spring and verve" to which he had been accustomed at home. That is, we presume, nothing in Europe was sufficiently go-ahead to suit his views. But, indeed, it might well seem incongruous if an aspirant to the Presidency of the United States should find the course of things in

any part of Europe sufficient for the requirements of his particular energy. Between Europe and America there is a great gulf fixed not only by geographical position, but by the circumstances of human nature and historical considerations. Especially is this the case with regard to Ireland. Whatever may be the sympathies that draw the countries into relationship, their cases are as different as ever they can be. There is America pursuing her onward career, advancing from prosperity to prosperity, and treading a path where all is new and fresh. And there is Ireland—or there will she be when, as we hope will be the case ere long, she has obtained her freedom—emerging from the slough and moving onward over a road paved with fallen beings of the past, which still must leave some remembrance or some remnants behind them. The task that Mr. Blaine may be called upon to perform in the near future must, indeed, be different from that which will fall to the lot of those who shall take a leading part in directing the future destinies of Ireland. But as to the comparative nobility of either task it might be difficult to decide. Whether is it nobler to guide the young and strong in accordance with her bright and un sullied past, or to raise her who has been beaten down and reestablish her erect and vigorous? In any case it is well to receive the assurance of Mr. Blaine that what he has seen in Ireland has served to increase the interest he had already taken in the prosperity and welfare. He is already a valuable and influential friend, and may eventually become an extremely powerful one.

A GREAT CELEBRATION. THE great religious event of the day in Ireland has been the celebration in Limerick of the sacerdotal jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. The celebration was made by the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family—and was very impressively and splendidly carried out.—A procession of 6000 men marched through the principal streets—which had been planted with trees and adorned for the occasion, to the grounds of the cathedral where an address was delivered by the Bishop of the diocese and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given—and then they returned to the church of the Redemptorist Fathers whence they had set out, and where an address was delivered to them by the Bishop of Ossory.—At night the city was brilliantly illuminated. At any time such a demonstration would be very remarkable—and remarkable under various aspects.—What would the men, for example who framed the penal laws say could they arise from their graves, and in the City of the Broken Treaty, behold such an outcome of the system inaugurated by them? Notwithstanding all the rigours they introduced and all the decades of persecution that followed, they would behold the exuberant tokens of Ireland's unquenchable Catholicity and her faithfulness to Rome that could not be stamped out.—But under the circumstances of the times more remarkable still must we consider this magnificent demonstration.—It occurs in a country that is supposed to be in a state of disturbance; whose criminal condition is looked upon as needing exceptional laws, and yet it is in honour of a Sovereign whose aid has been invoked in the cause of law and order even by statesman who do not recognise his spiritual power. It occurs in a country where some would have us believe the authority of religion is weak—and whose bishops and priests they would subject to the control of an official layman, lest they should trifle with the loyalty of their people.—And yet it is in honour of the potentate in whom is lodged the very foundation of obedience and loyalty.—Are we to suppose that those 6000 men were at variance with the national aspirations of the people to whom they belonged? We might, on the contrary, venture a wager without much chance of loss that every man amongst them was a genuine Irish patriot, and an agitator at least in spirit. But none the less genuinely was he ready to celebrate the jubilee of the Holy Father and to enter into the true spirit of the festival.—If those good people who interest themselves in running down the Irish movement, and traducing the motives and sentiments of Irishmen would but turn their attention to examine the real state of affairs, they would find reason for much self-reproach and deep repentance. The procession at Limerick in celebration of the Holy Father's jubilee may be taken as typical of the disposition of the whole united Irish people, and it is one that is certainly completely out of harmony with all that is base or irreligious.

HARD TIMES. AS the idea is common that an exceptional humanity has always characterised the laws of England since the Reformation occurred to civilise the people, these passages which we take from an article in the *St. James's Gazette* on a volume recently published by the Middlesex County Record Society may serve to throw a little light on the matter, and to show that a good deal that was barbarous still remained:—"The social condition of the metropolitan county in the early years of the seventeenth century is here brought very vividly before us. Death was the penalty then inflicted for most felonies; but even with the remembrance of this fact before us, there is something startling in the statement that during ten years of James's reign the criminal code was responsible for 704 human lives. This number of persons perished by the rope alone. In the same period thirty-two suffered death by the *petite forte et dure*, for standing

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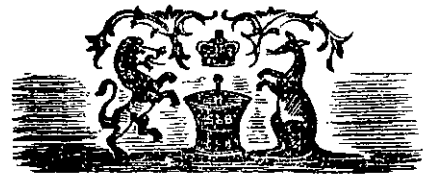
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mute"—i.e., declining to confess or plead to their indictments. By 'sarding mute' the prisoner avoided forfeiture of his landed property, but was compelled to lie naked on the floor of a gloomy cell with 'as great a weight of iron as he could bear and more' placed upon his body. His food and drink, till death released him from his sufferings or till he consented to plead were occasional morsels of the of the worst bread' and draughts of standing water. Yet out of the thirty-two Middlesex prisoners in James I's reign, who to avert the confiscation of their property and the consequent ruin of their descendants, endured the torture, three were women. . . . The proceedings against Catholic recusants were frequent; and the list of recusant names, which occupies more than thirty pages of the index, should be of value to the genealogist. Mr. Jeaffreson has given the *ipsum verbum*, as he puts it, of the most exemplary indictments of Catholic priests for celebrating Mass, or for being and remaining traitorously in this country contrary to the well-known statutes of Elizabeth: Most of the priests 'put themselves guilty,' and upon those that did so capital sentence was immediately passed. The proceedings against persons 'for not coming to church' are also interesting. The majority of such persons were resolute Catholics; but a few were Brownists and members of other sects who had no sympathy with the Roman faith, whilst others kept away from church from mere laziness or a light appreciation of religion." England, then, as we see, notwithstanding the privileges of the reformation hardly exceeded all the other countries of Europe in humanity and mercy. Indeed some of the barbarous penalties, as we are told, were the direct fruits of the particular enlightenment that had come upon her.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A CHURCH dedicated under the title of the Purification, but better known as the Church of the Four Nations—France, Bourgogne, Lorraine and Savoy—is about to be destroyed to make way for the continuation of the "Corso Vittorio Emanuele." It dates from 1473, and has had an uninterrupted existence from that date until 1798 when the French—the Vandals of that period—closed it for a time.

Speaking of the Holy Father in review of his biography by Dr. O'Reilly, the *Independent* (Protestant) says: "We learned to admire him at Benevento and Perugia. One glance at his living face, and even a careful study of the admirable engraved portrait which forms the frontis piece of this work, will show not only the benevolence and stainless purity of the man, but will give in addition the key to his character, as at once a churchman to the core, and an Italian diplomat, inflexible, adroit, sagacious, intelligent, and who can be relied on to do the best and wisest thing that can be done with his Church but always on the traditional lines.

The Belgian Government has authorised fifteen more communes to close their hitherto existing official schools, and "adopt" the voluntary or Catholic schools in their place.

Cardinal Manning's letter to the Bishop of Liege on temperance has borne good fruit. Total abstinence societies are springing up all over Belgium.

The fact that two hundred inmates of St Joseph's Asylum, at Eighty-ninth street and Avenue A, New York City, escaped from the midnight fire which raged in the main building recently, shows the admirable discipline of the institution and the Christian heroism of the good Sisters in charge. The Sisters are real heroines, and their devotion to the friendless and suffering makes them fearless in the hour of danger.

Leo XIII. is one of the most retiring of Popes. He is rarely seen in his reception robes, still more difficult is it to observe him in his house dress. He sits constantly before his enormous artistically carved writing-desk hidden behind a heap of books, diplomatic letters, and newspapers; rarely he allows himself to be interrupted in his work in order to listen to the petitions of his Maestro di Camera.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster has just celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birthday. His Eminence was born at Totteridge, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1808.

The German journals continue to discuss the conciliation question and some of them refer to a pamphlet published in 1860, and written by Peter and Augustus Reichensperger. These prove that the cause of the Pope interests not only the Catholics but all Powers, and Germany in particular. They recall also the words of Napoleon to Montblon: "If I have the Pope with me I can govern the whole world." Can Europe then allow Italy to absorb the Papacy?

The *New Orleans Morning Star* says: "Apropos of the death of the Very Rev. Father Dicharry and Rev. Father Rouquette, there remains with us but few creole priests. We have now Rev. Fathers Beynes, Picheret and Jobard."

Cardinal Newman, at the recent celebration of the Feast of St. Philip Neri, at the Birmingham oratory, appeared to be more feeble than ever. He had to be supported down the steps by two priests, and when he pronounced the benediction his voice was not audible half-way down the church.

General Boulanger's daughter is about to become a nun. The Provincial of the German Franciscans of America was summoned by the Father-General of his Order to return to Fulda to negotiate the return to Germany of the religious under his sway. A portion of the German Benedictines will, on the contrary, remain in the United States, where they have already founded flourishing establishments. Abbot Hillary Pfaengle, of St. Mary's Abbey, diocese of Newark, has purchased 750 acres of ground at Greenborough, Maryland, for the erection thereon of a monastery of Benedictine Nuns, to form the Mother House for that branch of the Order.

Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati has ordered the Act of Reparation to the Holy Face, for the sins of the desecration of the Sunday, and blasphemy, to be said in all the churches after Benediction.

At the unveiling of the statue of the Dominican martyr, Father Captier, a cantata in memory of Père Captier—the words by Père Rousselin, one of the survivors of the Communist massacre, and the music by the rector, the Very Rev. Père Ligonnet—was admirably sung by the scholars.

Recently, in his native town of Blois, France, Père Monsabré, O.P., the eloquent preacher of Notre Dame, delivered a stirring discourse in aid of the Association of Christian Schools. There was a large congregation. Bishop Labords presided, assisted by Frère Joseph, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The clergy and faithful of Sondrio will present the Pope with a chime of bells from the renowned foundry Prunieri of Grosio.

The Jesuits propose to erect a college in Colorado, and Denver people are anxious that their city be chosen as the site for the seat of learning. Thirty acres of ground have been donated by wealthy gentlemen. Ten more acres are required, but as the party holding them desires to make hay while the sun shines, it is doubtful if suitable arrangements can be made. Colorado Springs is also anxious to have the college erected there, and for that purpose sent a delegation to visit the Jesuit Fathers to offer them 110 acres of land and 25,000dols. The proposition is being considered.

In the course of his appeal to the people of his Archdiocese in behalf of the new St. Patrick's church in Rome, the eloquent Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, says: "It is to be erected in the new portion of Rome, where a church is much needed. No one can question the fact that the children of St. Patrick have done more for the extension and support of religion than any English-speaking people in the world, and it is appropriate that they should build this representative church, and that it should bear the name of the great Apostle of the nation and their race. The proposed collection will be taken up in this diocese on one of the Sundays in July, to be designated by the rector of each church."

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin recently ordained at the ordinations in Maynooth College a very large number of students who were presented for the various orders, 105 received the first tonsure; 92 the lectorship; 95 the order of acolytes; 35 in all were ordained subdeacons, 57 deacons and 44 priests.

The workmen are busily employed in arranging as a permanent chapel the spacious Sala Paolina, or Hall of the Benediction, above the atrium of the basilica of St. Peter, wherein were performed the solemn functions of the last canonisations and beatifications by Leo XIII. It is the intention of His Holiness to make use, for the future, of this chapel for the ordinary Papal functions, hitherto carried out in the Sistine chapel, which will henceforth be reserved entirely, as a precious monument of art, for the better preservation of the invaluable frescoes and other mural paintings which form a fitting crown to the inimitable Last Judgment of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, to which the Sistine chapel owes its celebrity.

News comes from Santa Fé di Bogota of a most interesting gift for the Pontifical Jubilee, to be forwarded by the Diocesan Committee, who have in preparation for the Vatican Exhibition a collection of articles used by the native tribes peopling those regions prior to the Spanish Conquest, such as weapons, vestments, utensils, idols, ornaments, etc., constituting a perfect museum, destined to convey an exact idea of the early condition and customs of the natives, and of their history. At the close of the Vatican Exhibition this little museum will probably be incorporated in the Borgian Museum of Propaganda.

In a communication which appears in recent issues of our *Age Maria's* English exchanges attention is called to the vulgar error that the pieces of the True Cross preserved in various parts of the world suffice to make a cross considerably larger than the one on which Our Saviour was crucified. There is absolutely no foundation for this silly statement. As a matter of fact, the relics that are to be found would not give, if taken together, a superficies of more than four million cubic millimeters—a very small part, indeed, of the materials required to make a cross. "This is a truth," remarks the writer, "the knowledge of which it is of no little importance to diffuse; for certain laughing philosophers have done considerable mischief to religion by their exaggerations and sneers with regard to the number and character of the sacred relics treasured up in Europe and Asia."

Prince Bismarck, while in Berlin recently, inquired into the complaints made by Catholic Bishops of the vexatious exercise in Posen diocese of the right of the Government to veto, conceded under the agreement between Prussia and the Vatican. The local ober president had vetoed the nominations of parish priests, including the well-known clerical, Mr. Jazdewski, a deputy of the Reichstag; Dr. Kubowisz, a director of the seminary, and Father Radzicki, the former editor of the *Katolik* of Silesia. Prince Bismarck has directed the ober president to reconsider his veto in several cases. Another nomination which has proved offensive to Catholics was that of Herr Perkuhn to be ecclesiastical commissioner. Herr Perkuhn acted as administrator at Posen during the exile of Cardinal Ledochowski. His methods of dealing with the clergy were of a high-handed character, and the people acquired a dislike for him, and will for Bismarck if he allows the appointment to stand.

We are happy, says the *Weekly Register*, to announce that Mr. Henry Christie, who has just taken his degree at Christchurch, Oxford, has been received into the Church. Mr. Christie, whose reception took place at the Oratory, is the grandson of Professor Bonamy Price, and is a nephew of the editor of the *Guardian*.

At a meeting of the Chapter of Hexham and Newcastle, held at Durham after the funeral of Monsignor Consitt, the Very Rev. Thomas Wm. Canon Wilkinson was appointed Vicar Capitular. Canon Wilkinson is the second son of Mr. George Hutton Wilkinson, of Harperley Park, Durham, formerly Recorder of Newcastle, and first county court judge of Northumberland. The Canon was educated at Harrow, and subsequently at Durham University, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1844 and M.A. in 1845. In 1846 he became a Catholic, and studied at Oscott. He was ordained priest in 1848, and was sent on a mission to Walsingham. He was also the four-

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der of missions at Tow Law, Crook, Willingham. After the election Canon Wilkinon returned thanks for his appointment, and said he wish d it to go forth that the clergy were most grateful for the kind respect shown by the people of Durham in many ways to the memory of the late Provost Consitt.

Writes the Dublin correspondent of the *Weekly Register*:—*Apropos* of the good works of the Sisters of Mercy in Ireland I may mention, that a good deal of sympathy has been excited by a letter written to a Dublin paper by a Fellow of the College of Physicians, who related that he had seen at Oughterard, in the county of Galway, a large number of almost starving children attending the Sisters of Mercy's School. He had learned that during May, June, and July, the happy summer months which bring flowers and holiday delights to happier children, these poor mites go starving because the old potatoes are all eaten up, and the new ones are not ready to come out of the ground. Only for the bread doled out every day at half-past twelve o'clock by the charitable Sisters who teach them their letters and their prayers, the pangs of these hungry creatures would be even more insupportable than their pale faces declare them to be. The kindly visitor was shocked to hear of half-fainting girls dragging their weak limbs over miles of mountain to school, more for the sake of the friendly crust awaiting them than for love of learning out of books. In consequence of the good Fellow's letter many subscriptions for children's bread have found their way to the Sisters of Mercy of Oughterard.

Parisian Notes.

A RETURN to old times seemed to occur the other day when the office of the *New York Herald* in this city was invaded by the police who seized every copy of the paper they could lay their hands on. The cause of their action was the publication by the newspaper, in recognition of the republican *fête* in July, of the famous song, "*Il Reviendra*," composed in honour of General Boulanger, and which had been placed under the ban of the Government. It is a mere lilt, quite unworthy of the people among whom such songs, *par exemple*, as those of Béranger were popular. As a sample, the commencing lines may be translated without losing much in this way:—

"A Minister he's ceased to be,
But still a patriot is he;
And when the baneful hour comes round
Our lot partaking he'll be found."

It will be seen from this that the poetry is not of a very high order.

The refrain of "*Il Reviendra*" has taken a tragic association—may it prove the only one it will ever know!—from an event reported with respect to the condemned murderer Pranzini. The unfortunate man lies awaiting his fate in the prison of La Roquette, and not knowing the morning on which he may be called up from his bed to take his way to the guillotine. The populace are on the alert expecting the execution, whose date is not announced to them any more than to the convict. The other night while they were on the watch a number of them struck up the refrain:—

*Il reviendra quand le tambour battra,
Quand l'Etranger menac'ra
Notre frontière, il sera là.
Et chacun le suivra
Pour cortège il aura la France entière.*

The prisoner in his cell heard the noise and started up, believing that his hour had come. But is there not a particular horror in the thought of a crowd thronging the street at night on the chance of witnessing so fearful a sight at dawn? It is little to the credit of General Boulanger that his praises should be celebrated by them.

Another accident displays the difference between the lay nurses in the hospitals and the Sisters whom they replace. A woman whose child had scarletina was not allowed to visit it but received news of its favourable progress. The day at length came when it was pronounced convalescent and the happy mother expected its arrival. But a child was conducted to her whom she did not recognise. Inquiry brought to light the fact that the tickets on two beds had been changed by a careless nurse and the child, whose favourable progress and recovery had been announced—had died and been buried, at the expense of the living child's parents, some weeks before. It is generally admitted that under the care of the Sisters no such occurrence would have taken place.

The *Univers* expresses a hope that the measures taken to promote the canonisation of Mary Queen of Scots may prove successful. It claims her as Queen of France and extols her conduct and bearing as those of a true martyr.—The Church will certainly pronounce a true judgment and if it decides that Mary Stuart deserved the martyr's crown all disputed points as to her former career may be set at rest. The great army of martyrs numbers many saints the records of whose lives contain much that was wiped out in the glory of their deaths.

A contest is being waged between the Government and the Municipal Council of Paris—as to an attempt which the Council has adopted of making itself independent of the State, or, in other words, the supreme arbiter of the Republic. To this end a congress of mayors has been invited to meet in this city, but the government threatens to annul any resolutions that may be passed.—Considering the nature of the Council which is concerned in this matter and the course of action, violently opposed to religion, that has been pursued by them, the fate of France, should they succeed in their project, may be easily imagined.

M. Rouvier, the Premier, has delivered a speech to a mixed audience which is praised as a statesmanlike and moderate deliverance. There is, nevertheless, little true sympathy between the party he represents and the Conservative party, by which he is supported only to avoid the lapse into extremes that must otherwise occur.—A great deal must be compromised to avert a triumph of the Extreme Left.

The Congress of the Revolutionary Socialists has just terminated. It was a noisy and disorderly assembly. Among its resolutions were those of urging a relentless war against the *Bourgeoisie* in all their branches, and of putting an end to capitalism.

A new illustration of the morality of the period has been afforded in the measure passed for licensing gaming-houses. The only excuse offered for this deleterious step is the need of producing revenue. But the rights of expediency have been long acknowledged, and that not only in the French Republic.

The revived question of the Channel tunnel is causing some interest here. The fears of England on the subject are wondered at and ridiculed. The *Figaro* recalls the Duke of Wellington's objections against the construction of a railway between London and Southampton, lest it should facilitate an invasion of the metropolis.

The Bonapartists have been banqueting, speechifying, reading letters, and drinking toasts. The hopes of the party are now centred on Prince Victor Napoleon, to whom they have renewed the pledge of their unalterable fidelity. They express a strong hope of bringing back the empire, and, when we remember how eventful and strange have been the fortunes of the House and of the party, we may hesitate as to pronouncing finally against the apparent wildness of their expectations.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THOSE accustomed to read reports of this Society in the TABLET, will suppose that either the Society's reporter must now be in Jannat-al Aden, wandering amid groves and fountains, accompanied with a score or more of charming boures, or that the Society is defunct. Neither of these two things has, however, happened. For the company of the boures, draughts of nectar or of lemonade, out of golden cups, the reporter must yet sigh, whilst the Society is, and for some time back has been in a flourishing condition. An ordinary weekly meeting took place on Tuesday evening, October 4. There were twenty-four members present, and Mr. W. O'Shaughnessy, the Vice-president presided. Mr. M. Hendon, a candidate nominated at the previous meeting, was balloted for and duly elected a member of the Society. It was announced that a concert in aid of the band fund was shortly to take place in the Oddfellows' Hall, Lichfield street. The programme for the evening was a debate for the junior members—subject, "Whether or not is novel reading beneficial to youth."

Mr. McManaway, who opened the debate in the affirmative, in the course of an able speech, said, that as novels are the productions of the most gifted and talented of the community, they must have an elevating tendency. He admitted that novelettes and a multitude of American stories and Indian tales were bad, but that standard works on fiction, such as those of Scott, Dickens, and others could always be read by youth with advantage. These not only edify but provide recreation and innocent amusement at all times. Mr. McManaway mentioned several leading writers of fiction and their works, and contended that novels are generally read by the most refined and best educated.

Mr. F. Cooper, who followed in the negative, denied that novels are, for the most part, read by the more refined and better-instructed. On the contrary, that they are principally read by those too ignorant and uncultivated to appreciate higher literature, and that because a work proceeds from a great genius, in a moral sense it must be elevating. Mr. Cooper next painted in most forcible language, the corruption existing among the youth of both sexes in America, which corruption, he said, is the result of novel-reading; and that young persons, instead of novels, should read books on church and secular history as well as works on the arts and sciences.

Mr. Courtney was strongly in favour of novel-reading. Many interesting things were related in novels, especially historic novels, which might be looked for in vain in histories, because an historian could not dwell on an event as could a novelist. Even Indian stories so much condemned, contained more information as to the various tribes of the aboriginal natives of America than could be found in many histories of the United States, Miss Bradden the celebrated novelist, he said, had herself declared, that her object in writing novels was to improve the human race.—Mr. Courtney made a concise and excellent speech to the same effect.—Mr. Haughey also spoke in favour of novel-reading.—Mr. D. Pope considered that novels are filled with nonsense and falsehoods, as the bard says, "frae end to end," and that time spent in reading them is absolutely wasted.—Mr. Carney's contention was, that there is neither good nor harm in reading novels. The debate concluded, a majority voted in favour of novel-reading. The meeting then terminated in the usual manner.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies, fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of: Dr. Soules American Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed from them. "Tribune"

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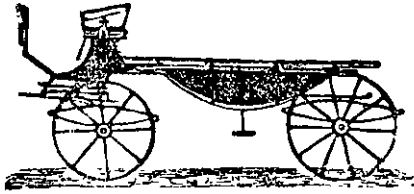
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Both the Belfast Franchise Bill and the Main Drainage Bill have been disposed of in Parliament. Mr. Sexton fought for four points and he has gained them, after a struggle of two years duration, with signal success. These points were:—1, the extension of the Belfast Municipal Franchise; 2, the application of the new franchise to this year's register; 3, the retirement of the whole Council next November; 4, the postponement of the main drainage scheme until ratified by the new Council. Mr. Sexton is to be heartily congratulated on the result of his labours, and the workmen of Belfast are enthusiastic in their appreciation of his efforts on their behalf.

ARMAGH.—A dastardly outrage was perpetrated at Silverwood, about a mile from Lurgan, on July 12, by some Orangemen on their return from Lurgan. As Mrs. Mallon, a Catholic, was returning home from her work at the Rev. Adam Cuppage's, she was attacked and badly beaten. She was brought to Dr. Magennis's to have her wounds dressed. One of the wounds is very serious, and the doctor considers her life in danger. The police were communicated with, her depositions were taken, and a man named Gracey has been arrested and sent to Armagh Gaol. After beating Mrs. Mallon, the party went on and wrecked the house of a Catholic named Lavery. A number of the Catholics of Silverwood applied to the authorities for police protection, having strong apprehensions that disturbances would occur, but no protection was given them, nor were any extra police brought into Lurgan for this anniversary. The business people had to close their shops altogether owing to this want of protection.

CARLOW.—This County is in the Dublin Military District and forms part of No. 66 sub-District, in conjunction with the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Wicklow, the depot of the Brigade being at Naas, in Kildare. There is only one barrack station in the County, that at the town of Carlow, which usually accommodates a couple of cavalry squadrons and half a battalion of infantry. These are to be strengthened, and there is talk also of establishing military stations at Bagnalstown and Tullow.

The agent of Mr. Grace, of Gracefield, whose tenants, accompanied by Father John Maher, asked for a reduction of 30 per cent. on non-judicial and 20 per cent. on judicial tenancies, and who, having been refused returned without paying, has granted 25 and 15 per cent. abatement on their respective tenancies, and has been paid on these terms. Similar reductions have been given by the Rev. Mr. Trench, cousin of the Lansdowne agent, on the Ballinubert estate, in the same parish. "Those who run may read."

CAVAN.—At the Assizes Justice Lawson was glad to tell the Grand Jury that their duties were of a very light description. There were only three unimportant offences to be sent before them, and those were of a class that required no observation from him.

The barometer of profit and loss that the farmers study is the prices that prevail at fairs. They can get little hope from the last two held in this County. At Ballyjamsduff fair on July 18, there was a fair average supply of stock, especially young stores, a good attendance of buyers, and a fair business done, but prices ruled generally low. At Blacklion monthly fair, on July 22, there was a good supply of stock, a full attendance of buyers, and a fair average amount of business done, but prices in all classes except in the milk department ruled low, and not up to the expectations of sellers.

CLARE.—The tenants of Mrs. Vandeleur, West Clare, have now been allowed an abatement of 33 per cent. which was resisted for six months. The tenants lodged their rents under the Plan of Campaign when their demands were first refused.

The Clare sub-Commissioners have just given their decisions in cases on the estates of Lord Inchiquin, Lady Inchiquin, Marquis Conyngham, Rev. W. B. Smith, and Captain O'Callaghan. In the cases of the latter landlord the abatements averaged 25 per cent. In many cases on the other estates the rents were reduced 30 per cent.

At Buaratty, on June 16, the police visited the houses of a number of farmers and other residents in the district, and seized many guns and firearms, for which the owners held licences. It appeared, however, that in the previous night's *Gazette* the licences of the owners in question had been revoked and the police had been instructed by telegraph to make the seizure.

During the week ending 17th July, 571 emigrants left Queens-town, being an increase of 131 over the corresponding period of last year.

At the City Assizes, on July 22, the Grand Jury adopted a resolution condemning in forcible terms the brutal Coercion Act which is now the law of the land.

The County Assizes were opened on July 19, by Justice Johnson who, in his address to the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the fact that the number of cases to go before them was not large, having regard to the size of the County. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases from the East Riding as compared with 12 months ago, but in the West Riding there was a slight increase. On the whole, crime that could be regarded as serious had greatly diminished.

Addressing the Grand Jury of the City of Cork on July 22, Justice O'Brien congratulated them on the remarkable absence of crime observable in the City of Cork for a long period. In this respect Cork possessed a record which could not be excelled nor equalled by any place of equal size in the Three Kingdoms. There was but one case of any serious character to be tried, and the person charged in that case was a seafaring man—a stranger to Cork.

DUBLIN.—At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on July 19, a letter was read from Mr. Davitt resigning his seat as a representative of the Council in the Port and Docks Board. Alderman Winstanley having moved that the resignation be accepted, Mr. Doyle moved as

an amendment that Mr. Davitt be asked to reconsider his resignation. The amendment was carried without a division.

FERMANAGH.—The last meeting of the Russlea Branch of the League was the largest ever held. It was intended as an answer to the Coercion Bill. Over 30 new members joined and handed in their subscriptions. P. Flynn presided. The Secretary asked the Chairman's permission to read for the committee and the meeting the speech of Michael Davitt at Glasgow on the 5th of July. On hearing it read the meeting was unanimously of the opinion that if Balfour's Jubilee Coercion Bill becomes law, the leaders of the National movement would do well to adopt the lines laid down by Mr. Davitt, and show to Lord Salisbury and his landlord garrison that the people of Ireland would never yield to any brutal Coercion Act that ever passed through a British House of Parliament.

GALWAY.—At the meeting of the Gort Guardians on July 9, notices of eviction were handed in from Arthur Alexander against Bartley Nee, Michael Fuery, and John Connors, all of Cahermore, parish of Kinvarra.

The Assizes for the County of Galway were opened on July 10 by the Lord Chief Justice and the Chief Baron. The Chief Baron presided in the Crown Court, and, addressing the Grand Jury, said the criminal business to go before them at the present assizes was considerable, being much larger than ordinary. There were in all 23 cases to be considered. Four of these cases had been adjourned from the last assizes, and in the remaining 19 bills would be sent to the Grand Jury.

Several meetings of ratepayers of the Lough Corrib drainage districts have been held to protest against the neglect of the drainage trustees in allowing the main drains to become silted up, thereby causing serious injury to the property of occupiers and owners of land by frequent flooding. At the Land Commission Court held in Galway evidence was given by 37 tenants to the effect that for several years their property, including crops and live stock, had been destroyed, and that in consequence they had been reduced to poverty. Memorials have been forwarded from those meetings of the ratepayers to the Lord Lieutenant, asking him to urge upon the Commissioners of Public Works the necessity of sending a properly-qualified engineer down to examine and report, but the Commissioners, when so requested, refused to do so unless they first received a deposit of £30.

KERRY.—In a case heard at the Kerry Assizes on July 16 in which the sub-Sheriff was prosecuted for not having executed a decree, evidence was given that the sub-Sheriff lost as much money as would cover the decree in fruitless attempts to seize cattle. Always at the approach of the shrieval party the people would blow horns and the cattle would have been driven off before the Sheriff had reached the farm.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Tralee National League on July 17, J. O'Donnell proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That in accordance with the advice of our trusted leaders we, the members of the Tralee Branch of the National League, call upon the people of the district to boycott the secret inquiry clause of the for-ever-and-ever Coercion Act by refusing point blank to be sworn, and thereby show that they are determined to resist this brutal attempt to deprive them of every vestige of constitutional right."

On July 14 two young boys named McCrohan, minding some cattle on the Great Basket Island, ventured down one of the cliffs by which the Island is surrounded in order to take some sea-gulls from the nests which abound in the place. When partly down the younger of the two boys got afraid and stopped, but the elder went on and returned soon after to his companion with some gulls. Climbing down again, however, he lost his footing, and tumbling down was precipitated from an awful elevation into the sea which yawned beneath. Some time after a canoe came round and picked him up as he floated on the water.

A series of evictions on the estate of Lord Ventry, at Dingle, commenced on July 21, a force of 60 police protecting the crowbar men. Only three evictions were actually carried out, two other tenants who were threatened having come to a settlement with the agent at the last moment. There was no opposition offered to the Sheriff and his forces, and everything passed off quietly. A notable incident was the refusal of some Emergency-men supplied by the Cork Defence Union to assist in the work of eviction and their immediate dismissal by their employers. The evictions were resumed the following day. Several tenants of miserable holdings at the extreme end of the Dingle promontory were thrown out. Settlements were arrived at in some cases, the agent accepting portion of the rent. The unfortunate tenants, who are all in the deepest poverty, offered no resistance whatever, and the wretched work was carried out without interruption.

KILDARE.—Gaelic athletic sports were held at Clane on July 17 in the presence of an enormous crowd of spectators.

Justice Harrison opened the Commission of Assizes on July 14. Addressing the Grand Jury, he said:—"I am happy to tell you that I believe your duties, so far as they are of a criminal nature, at these Assizes will be very light indeed: There are only five cases to go before you, and none of them appear to be of a grave or serious nature. The returns laid before me by the County Inspector are satisfactory. On looking over the returns I do not see anything in the state of the County requiring any remarks from me, and there is nothing as far as I have been able to ascertain reflecting in any way on the peace of your County."

LIMERICK.—At the meeting of the Limerick Corporation on July 20,—the Mayor, J. A. O'Keefe, presiding,—the draft deed of conveyance of three sites in St. Mary's parish for the erection of artisans' cottages was received from Lord Limerick and signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk on behalf of the Corporation. The Town Council have been granted a loan of £3,500 by the Board of Works for the erection of the cottages, which are to be commenced forthwith, the tenders having been already accepted.

At the Kilmallock Petty Sessions on July 19 eight members of the Efin Hurling Club were summoned for wilfully and maliciously

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

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trespassing by goading on a farm from which the landlord lately evicted Mrs. Kane, who failed to pay him £4 per acre for it. Peter Egan, who cares the evicted farm, proved the trespass and further stated that he noticed them off, but G. Liston, who defended, contended that he should warn them off individually and not collectively as elicited from him. The result was the hurlers got off scot-free.

LOUTH.—Twenty-five prisoners were transferred from Dundalk to Clonmel Gaol on July 11. It is believed that a general shifting of prisoners is being made through all the gaols of the country in order to provide for possible pressure under the Coercion Act.

A public demonstration was held on July 10 at Shortstone, under the auspices of the Faughart Branch of the I. N. L., for the purpose of condemning the action of certain parties in grazing their cattle on the farms at Kane and Shortstone from which Patrick O'Callan and Mrs. Wiseman had been evicted. There was a large attendance. The road from Dundalk to the place of meeting was spanned at intervals with arches. There was a strong force of police present under District-Inspector Supple and Head-Constable Ballantine, and they had with them a Government reporter.

MAYO.—The Lord Lieutenant has declined to entertain the resolution of the Ballina Guardians, praying the release of the Mayo Conspiracy Prisoners, now in their fifth year of prison cell torture.

An appeal is made to Mayo Nationalists on behalf of M. J. Lyons late Secretary of Aghamore Branch, I. N. L., who has been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment in Castlebar Gaol on a charge preferred against him by the Ballyhannis R.I.C. Lyons was one of Forster's "Suspects" in '82, and spent six months in Galway gaol under the late Coercion Act. It is the self-sacrificing spirit of such men as Lyons that has raised the people from the serfdom in which cursed landlordism has placed them, and has helped to crush that vile system. The committee hope to raise sufficient funds to maintain this poor man's family during his incarceration.

MONAGHAN.—Every Branch of the League is re-organising to meet the Coercion Act. Priests and people are co-operating to render its provisions ineffectual. Ballybay, Carrickmacross, and Castleblaney report an increase in membership. A new branch has been formed in Glasslough. In the town of Monaghan the old League is sending out recruiting sergeants, and a branch of the Gaelic Athletic Association is about to be established. The County has been proclaimed, but the proclamation frightens nobody.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—A remarkable demonstration took place at Castletown, near Mountrath, on July 10 in connection with the funeral of Mr. Martin Moore, a well-known Nationalist and one of the Fenian leaders of '67. The funeral cortege was imposing and impressive, and consisted of between 2,000 and 3,000 stalwart men from all parts of Queen's County, over 100 of whom marched in procession, two deep, wearing crape bands and green ribbons, to Churchtown, where the remains of the deceased patriot were laid. The scene afforded a striking testimony of the esteem in which Mr. Moore was held by his friends and political associates, as well as of recognition of the services which he rendered to his country during the stormy days of '65 and '67.

SLIGO.—On July 14, the crowbar brigade began the work of extermination on the Hillas estate, in the parish of Templeboy. The notorious bailiff, Farmer, of Ardnaree, accompanied by three ragmen, a tinker, an understrapper of Hillas named Harte, and a minion of sub-Sheriff Alexander, named Mahon, under the protection of County-Inspector Allan, sub-inspector Howley, and a party of about sixty policemen armed to the teeth, began the business of the day at Mrs. Cawley's, Orangebeg. They had partly proceeded with the work of eviction, when Father Cosgrove and a number of parishioners arrived on the scene. Though the intervention of Father Cosgrove arrangements were effected by which Mrs. Cawley was again reinstated in her holding, and Farmer and his menials replaced the furniture previously removed. The next holdings visited were those of Richard and Thomas Moffit of Donecoy. Tender children and weeping mothers were hurled out upon the streets, and quickly following furniture and household effects piled in one promiscuous heap. They were sternly refused re-admission as caretakers and left upon the roadside exposed to the wind and weather. The gang then proceeded to the holdings of Pat Golden and Pat Cawley, of Donecoy, where they executed their unholy work in a similar manner, refusing to admit them as caretakers. Father Cosgrove, P. P., Templeboy, and Father D. O'Donoghue, P. P., of Dromore West, were present at the different scenes of eviction. The work of the day was completed about 4 o'clock, when the evicting band took their departure amidst the groans and jeers of the multitude assembled to witness the proceedings. Some eight or ten families are still to be evicted.

Considerable excitement prevails here in consequence of the reported seizure by the Sheriff of the furniture belonging to the Tubbercurry Union Workhouse for a debt of £700, due by the authorities to Mr. Denis M'Lynn, builder and contractor, Sligo, for the erection of a medical officer's residence at Tubbercurry last winter. Mr. M'Lynn applied several times to the guardians for this amount, but every time that he presented himself at the bank for payment his cheque was dishonoured.

TIPPERARY.—At the recent Birmingham Athletic Sports, J. S. Mitchell, the famous hammer-thrower from Emly, made the grand throw of 124ft. with the 16lb hammer, 9ft. circle, beating his latest record of 119ft. 6in. made at the Limerick Athletic Sports. His English opponent threw only 78ft. 4in. Mitchell also took 1st prize in putting the 16lb. weight 39ft. 14in.

At Tipperary Petty Sessions on July 14, before Mr. Meldon, R.M., Patrick Quirke and his wife Mary were prosecuted by their landlord, John Woods, for retaking forcible possession at Emly of evicted premises. The husband was fined £1 and costs and £4 compensation or to be imprisoned for one month. The wife said she and her five children would leave the place if let off unpunished. The Court, considering her position, let her off on guaranteeing to quit at once the evicted premises. Quirke refused to pay the fine and was sent to gaol. His wife and children were sent to the workhouse.

Judge Harrison, addressing the Grand Jury at Clonmel on July 18, said there were only three cases to go before them—a very small number for so large a district as the South Riding of the County Tipperary—none of them of a grave nature. The County-Inspector's report was favourable and showed a diminution of ten cases since the Assize. The record showed that crime was small, and he hoped indicated the true condition of the inhabitants of the South Riding. But the County has been proclaimed under the Coercion Act as a lawless district, just as if it were as bad as Lancashire or Durham.

On July 4, Malachi O'Neil, Kilross, Latin, was evicted for non-payment of rent by his landlord, Count Moore. His poor wife, disabled from age and infirmity, lay on her sick bed when the evicting party arrived. When the things on the premises had been removed, then the poor woman was roughly told to get out of bed at once. Assisted by her weeping daughter she dressed herself and walked out in the yard, and sat crying by the ditch until the workhouse van arrived to convey her to the cheerless shelter of the Poor Law Union.

A number of delegates attended in Mullinabone on July 10 to make arrangements with regard to the memorial over Kickham's tomb. The following were amongst those who attended:—Tipperary—P. F. Hayes, Chairman of Town Commissioners; M. O'Dwyer, Hon. Secretary, Memorial Committee; M. Dalton, Chairman Board of Guardians; Thomas Kerwick, W. Ryan, E. O. Connell; Clonmel—Thomas Hally, T.C., P.L.G.; E. Murphy, T.C., P.L.G.; Jeremiah Condon (father of T. J. Condon, M.P.); B. J. Roche, P. Ryan, E. Smith. The Mullinabone Reception Committee consisted of T. P. Kickham (brother of the late C. J. Kickham), L. W. Naughten, N. Kickham, M. O'Shea, P. Slattery, etc. After the visitors had been entertained at Tobin's Hotel a deputation waited upon Rev. Philip Ryan, the pastor of Mullinabone, in order to obtain his consent and approval with regard to the site, and he agreed to place any part of the churchyard at the disposal of the committee, with the approbation of the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, who has often given proof of his admiration for the deceased patriot.

TYRONE.—On July 22, a meeting of the clergy and delegates from the National League branches of the Parliamentary division of East Tyrone was held in the Total Abstinence Hall, Dungannon. Very Rev. Dean Byrne, P.P., V.G., took the chair. The following clergymen were present:—Father McNally, C.C., Pomeroy; Father McWilliams, C.C., Donoghmore; Father McGahan, C.C., Clone; Very Rev. Dean Byrne, P.P., V.G., Dungannon; Rev. D. Gormill, C.C., Dungannon. Delegates attended from branches they represented:—Dungannon, Stewartstown and Coalisland Branch, Pomeroy, Donaghmore, Cookstown, Harbiston (Kildress), Kellyman, Clonoe, Lisan Ardhoes (Old Cross), Rock, and Slate Quarry. The following resolutions were proposed *in globo* by Mr. Moffat, seconded by Hugh O'Neill, J.P., Stewartstown, and carried:—That we, the delegates of the National League of East Tyrone, in convention assembled, hereby protest against the so-called Crimes Bill, which we regard not as a Bill directed against crime, but aimed at the suppression of combination amongst the tenant-farmers of Ireland, in order that the landlords may be enabled to exact the last penny of their rack-rents. That although the most brutal Coercion Act ever passed for this country is now the law of the land, we pledge ourselves to persevere in the fight for legislative independence undeterred by force or fraud until victory crowns our efforts.—That we record our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone, to the Liberal party, and to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for their generous advocacy of the cause of justice to Ireland.—That we hereby resolve to work up the revision of East Tyrone with determination and energy, and thus retain the proud position already won of being represented in St. Stephen's by a staunch follower of Charles S. Parnell.

WATERFORD.—On July 15 and 16 seizures were made at Lisfinny Castle, Tallow, the residence of Mr. Pyne, M.P., for the amount of County cess which Mr. Pyne contends is being illegally levied. A number of sheep were seized, but were returned on the payment of the amount claimed by Mr. Pyne's steward.

During the week ended July 9 there were shipped from Waterford port 3,239 bales bacon, 7237 firkins butter, 325 cwt. lard, 701 cases eggs, 305 barrels oats, 250 barrels barley, 420 pigs, 349 cattle, 1,203 sheep, 91 horses, 23 packages poultry, 344 boxes and barrels fish.

Dungarvan annual athletic sports were held on July 18 in the presence of over 10,000 spectators. Tom Barry, of Dungarvan, won all the jumping events he entered for—the hop-step-jump with 40ft 6in., the standing jump with 11ft. 7½in., and the three standing jumps with 35ft. 1in. The running high jump was taken by E. O'Reilly, of Kilsenty, who cleared the bar easily at 5ft. 8½in., and D. Power and E. J. Walsh tied at the running long jump with the high record of 21ft. 6½in., which would be championship form at any English athletic gathering.

Waterford Boat Club on July 12 won the biggest prize at the Dublin Metropolitan Regatta—the Liffey Cup. There were four Dublin and one Drogheda crew contending against them. The Waterford crew, stroked by J. Brophy, were well together, and their dogged pluck and determination were simply irresistible. When it came to real racing, in the two heats won, the Waterford boys were "all there"—on each occasion as the finish was neared they wore down their opponents and gained ready victories. This was the first occasion on which a Waterford crew gained first honours on Dublin waters. In Waterford the greatest interest was manifested in the result, and when the telegram "won by three lengths" was received the enthusiasm was unbounded. The boat club flags were immediately run up, and when darkness closed in tar barrels were lit in recognition of the victory.

WESTMEATH.—The County gaol at Mullingar is being got ready for the reception of Crimes Act guests. The staff of warders has been increased and new locks have been put in several of the cell doors.

WEXFORD.—The eviction proceedings at Coolgreany on July 16 will be memorable for an incident with but few parallels in the

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history of evictions in Ireland within recent years. Short of an actual armed encounter where each party sought the life of their opponents, a more desperate scene could not be imagined than that which took place at the house of Edward Byrne, where a determined garrison of two men and three women repeatedly repulsed the attacks of the emergency men armed with crowbars and batons, and only gave in when overpowered by numbers and the terrible odds against them. The door was forced, but the invaders were received with bucketfuls of hot water dashed in their faces by women. Several emergency men and police were scalded. The bailiff, led by Captain Hamilton, endeavoured to force back the defenders, but they were several times repulsed. A violent struggle occurred at the door, the emergency men using their crowbars, and the inmates defending themselves with sticks. Two emergency men were injured in the *melee*, one of them seriously. Byrne, the tenant, was also seriously wounded by a blow on the head from a crowbar, and his clothes were covered with blood. He received medical treatment before being taken away with the other defenders.

WICKLOW.—The eviction of Hugh Carey of Ahowle on the estate of Mrs. Gardiner, Cianmore Castle, took place on July 22 under circumstances of the most distressing character. The tenant, himself advanced in years, was the mainstay of two aged sisters, one of whom is an imbecile. The eviction was carried out by the sub-Sheriff, Mr. Davidson of Bray, and the agent, Mr. Syngé. When it became known that the tenant was evicted Canon Dillon, Rev. F. McInerney, C.C.; Father O'Brien, C.C.; Joseph McCarroll, Peter O'Brien, Christopher Murray, Garrett Byrne, etc., drove to the scene. Large crowds had by this time assembled. A meeting was held and speeches were delivered by Joseph McCarroll, Peter O'Brien, M. Cooney, C. Murray, Garrett Byrne, etc., denouncing landlordism and expressing the deepest sympathy for the evicted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hutton, a Protestant neighbour of Mr. Carey, for offering a house and shelter to the victims, was passed with acclamation.

EDUCATIONAL PETITION.

THE following petition from the Catholics of Wellington is about to be presented to both Houses of Parliament:—

"That Catholics are required by their faith to hold and do reasonably and conscientiously hold that their children should be taught in school religion and morality along with secular knowledge;

"That, consequently, the present purely secular system of education, as established under the Education Act of 1877, is utterly repugnant to their conscientious convictions;

"That, nevertheless, they are constrained to pay taxes for the support of a system of which they cannot avail themselves, except when and where the establishment and maintenance of a Catholic school are a sheer impossibility;

"That, while they are compelled to contribute to maintain a system of State Education from which they derive no adequate advantage, they receive no State aid for the highly-organised and most efficient schools which they approve, and which they have erected and maintain throughout the Colony at great cost and sacrifice, affording thereby a sound education with careful moral training to thousands of children, and thus practically saving annually for the State many thousands of pounds;

"That, accordingly, they feel naturally and reasonably aggrieved at such unfair treatment, not to say galling injustice;

"That they are of opinion that this grievance would be effectually redressed, and the finances of the Colony greatly relieved, by State grants in aid to denominational schools for secular knowledge only, up to the required standard under Government inspection;

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully pray Your Honourable House to take the premises into consideration with the view of affording such relief as in your wisdom may seem fit."

IRISH AND ENGLISH AMERICANS.

THE *American* of July 30, in the following paragraph, shows the different courses adopted in America by Irish and English emigrants. As matters have gone for years past, there must be a large body of Englishmen residing in America. Some of the English newspapers have referred to this fact with the hope that American politicians would find it at least as necessary to conciliate the British as the Irish vote. This ignores the peculiarities of this British immigration. When an Englishman comes to America, he either gives up his interest in his native country, or he does not become naturalised at all. It is estimated that there are forty thousand English and Scotch residents of Massachusetts who never have declared their intentions of becoming American citizens, and a movement is on foot to naturalise them in the lump, so that they may retaliate upon the Irish for such treatment as they received in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee in Faneuil Hall. Similarly New York swarms with this kind of British residents, and with unnaturalised Irish Protestants besides. The whole importing trade, as it is called, is mainly in their hands; that is, they are commission agents for British and Scotch houses, and their advertising patronage supports the Free-trade newspapers, just as their subscriptions uphold the Free-trade clubs. They do not assume the responsibility of American citizenship, because they generally have no intention of making this country their home. Like the Chinese, the Hungarians, and the Italians, they come to make some money and take it home with them. They strike no root in America, and have no sympathy with American ideas, although they indulge in very tall talk about their American experiences when they go back to the Old Country. The Irish emigrants generally are very different from this. They throw themselves into our political life with the energy of natural politicians. They evince their entire competency to manage their own country under Home Rule, by managing the land of their adoption

to an extent fully proportional to their numbers and their wealth. And with this they combine a vivid and unselfish interest in the welfare of their native land, which Americans grumble at and respect at the same time. It is this which makes the Irish in America outweigh even more than they outnumber the British immigrants. And many of the latter are heartily in sympathy with the Irish people on all Irish questions. We never have heard more fervent condemnation of England's Irish policy than from English and Scotch residents in America. Their removal to surroundings where the parish prejudices of home are not in the atmosphere, enables them to appreciate the infamy of keeping a people starving and dependent upon the alms of the world.

WAITAHUNA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

At the last meeting of the Waitahuna Farmers' Club the fee of membership was reduced from 10s to 7s 6d on the motion of Mr. Garden, with a view to increasing their numbers. The date of the annual show was also fixed for the 19th December—Messrs. M'Corkindale, Auld, Garden, Watson, Ryan, Tucker, Corry, M' Ara, and Craig to collect subscriptions.

Quite a sensation was experienced here on the 4th inst., as the great London Circus passed through on its way to Lawrence, the band playing the liveliest of tunes, and the Shetland ponies being a source of unmixed delight to the juveniles. A great many went from here to view the wonders, and the Chinamen, who were there in great numbers, seemed, to judge by their physiognomies, to enjoy the various feats immensely.

The Havelock commonage is still agitating the public mind. The old trustees will not resign office though new ones have been nominated; neither will they give an account of their stewardship or in any way comply with the terms of the Act. The position of affairs is most exasperating, and the good people of Waitahuna are therefore much exercised in mind as to the best mode of dealing with men so perverse that they can neither be led nor driven, so that it appears nothing is left for them but to petition the Governor to redress the grievance.

JOINING HANDS.

(United Ireland, August 27.)

GREAT and memorable as have been the popular gatherings at the Dublin Rotunda, it must be owned that the vast demonstration of Tuesday evening last eclipsed them all in point of numbers and spirit. It was literally overwhelming, for those who were enabled to force their way into the rooms an hour before the proceedings began were compelled to endure a crushing and a stewing which put the physical endurance of the strongest to the proof. The occasion was one which must be described as forming an historical landmark. Side by side with popular leaders on the Irish side stood a number of English Liberal members of Parliament—a fraction only of those who have thrown themselves heart and soul into the Irish movement—to denounce the infamy of the Government in "proclaiming" a crimeless country and a League whose objects are open and avowed and perfectly legitimate. So immense was the crush that the doors of the Round Room had to be closed in a very short time after they had been thrown open, and the Concert Room and Pillar Room became speedily filled; all the while there were many thousands outside who, though hopeless of gaining admission, held on with the idea of getting a look at the English visitors. These gentlemen—Messrs. Jacob Bright, Haldane, Cobb, and Fenwick, M.P.'s—arrived by the afternoon mail steamer, and were received by the Lord Mayor and several other popular chiefs. Their arrival at the Rotunda was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering, again and again renewed as they passed through the building and struggled to their places on the platform. The Lord Mayor presided at the Round Room meeting, and Mr. H. J. Gill, M.P., and Alderman Winstanley were the respective chairmen at the two overflow meetings. Rev. Professor Galbraith, the vicar of Dentatus of the Home Rule movement, proposed the main resolution of the demonstration, and it was seconded by an Irish landlord, Mr. Vincent Scully. It was supported by Messrs. Bright, Cobb, Haldane, Fenwick, John Dillon, and William O'Brien, M.P.'s. The English speakers impressed everyone by the stolid earnestness of their logic and their manner, and they seemed to be powerfully impressed by the astounding enthusiasm of their reception. The whole circumstances and the whole tone and tenor of the speeches at the meeting invested it with the character of a grand international ceremony—the solemn ratification of a compact, for the first time in all history, between the English people and the Irish. The two democracies, in their struggle against class rule, have now fused.

This appearance of English Liberal Parliamentarians at the Rotunda shows an earnestness and a business-like promptitude on the part of our English allies in their political action which give them a strong individuality of their own. It followed immediately on the heels of a circular convening a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament to consider the "proclamation" of the League and adopt means for supporting the Irish party. It was, moreover, the earnest of a preceding announcement to the effect that fifty English Liberal M.P.'s had intimated their desire to join the Irish National League and throw themselves heart and soul into the struggle and cast down the challenge of free men to Balfour, King-Harman and Co.

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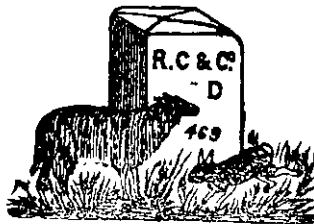
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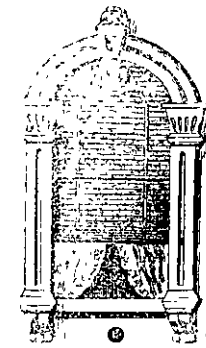
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OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN DONEGAL.

In the course of a recent interview, Mrs. Hart, a lady who has done so much to revive the fast expiring cottage industries in Donegal, and whose efforts in this direction have been crowned with such remarkable success, gave a most satisfactory account of the success which has attended the undertaking in which she is engaged. When she first devoted her energies to the resuscitation of home industries in Donegal she found that the class of articles made by the people there was very primitive and simple. Nothing in the way of cloths was woven except what is known as white flannel, and this was only made by the people for their own use, as they had no means of disposing of their workmanship, and even if they could find purchasers the cost of transit completely precluded the poor peasants from effecting sales. Now, however, not only this class of cloth is manufactured in perfection, but beautiful tweeds of every pattern and colour are made to such a large extent, that Mrs. Hart finds herself unable to execute all the orders she has received. Her goods are very largely patronised by English houses, and, in fact, her best customers are in London and not in Dublin or Belfast. Mrs. Hart has long felt that if she had the means of giving the villagers proper instructions in the several arts pertaining to weaving the success of these cottage industries would be immensely augmented, and with this view she exerted herself to obtain a Government grant to enable her to establish a system of technical education in Donegal. In this she happily succeeded. The grant has been promised, and Mrs. Hart is taking steps to have her idea carried out. Whenever there are a sufficient number of weavers and spinners she wants to establish a centre of industry where schools can be opened for instructing the people in what are termed "village arts," which include weaving, spinning, yarn-making, knitting, embroidery, and other kindred occupations. With a view to having all in readiness for the establishment of these schools when the proper time arrives, Mrs. Hart has, by the assistance of the Bishop of Raphoe and the clergy of the district, procured the census of the population available and willing to receive instruction. The names of 3,300 spinners and 148 weavers are enrolled as anxious to participate in the benefit of the schools, and these numbers give Mrs. Hart the greatest encouragement. She looks upon the fact as an instance of the willingness of the Irish peasants to better themselves, and she says that her experience of these honest people in Donegal has convinced her of the falsity of the allegations one so commonly hears that the Irish race are an idle, lazy, race, utterly indifferent to progress. Mrs. Hart showed specimens of the work done by the people of Donegal, and certainly no finer, more beautiful, or more serviceable fabrics could be manufactured by any artisans, however skilled they might be. As an instance of the large scale on which the Donegal industries are carried out, Mrs. Hart mentioned that, whereas last year her spinners in one particular village numbered twenty-two, there are now ninety-nine of them there; and during this month alone no less than a ton of wool has been sent down to her workers. Besides the making of cloth, the people are being taught the manufacture of yarns and linens, and Mrs. Hart has many samples of beautiful stockings, the work of her villagers. Kells laces, coloured torchon laces, and fancy work of various kinds are being put into the hands of the cottagers with the most satisfactory results. Mrs. Hart contemplates having classes for instruction in Kells embroidery, a very beautiful species of work, formed in various parts of Ireland, and she believes that much benefit will accrue to every class of popular industry from the starting of these technical schools.

ROUGH ON PILES.—Why suffer piles? immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of piles.

Some curious statistics have been published in the *Revue Bleue* about the French Academy. Out of its forty members there are nine writers, seven playwrights, four historians, three poets, three journalists, two philosophers, two lawyers, one economist, one cutter of isthmuses, four senators, one deputy, and one bishop. One academician, M. Duruy, belongs to three classes of the Institute, and nine belong to two—namely MM. de Lesseps, Jules Simon, d'Aumale, Bertrand, Pasteur, Renan, Boissier, Léon Say, and Gérard. As regards place of abode, eighteen live North and twenty-one South of Seine, and the Duc d'Aumale is in exile.

Mr. W. C. Lysaght, M.R.S.C., assistant medical officer of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, has sacrificed his life in an effort to save a patient. About a fortnight ago a man was admitted to the infirmary suffering from an affection of the throat, supposed to be diphtheria. The operation tracheotomy was performed by Mr. Lysaght; but, the tube becoming choked, the last chance of saving the man's life was for someone to apply his lips to the tube and suck the moisture. This Mr. Lysaght did, but without avail, for shortly afterwards the patient died of suppressed scarletina. Mr. Lysaght caught the disease in its worst form and died. A window is to be erected in the infirmary to his memory.

President John Taylor, the head of the Mormon church, died on Monday, July 25, having been for some time previously a fugitive from justice, because of his adhering to polygamy in defiance of the law. He was an Englishman by birth, and his loss will be severely felt by all who recognise the necessity of building up an "English" party in this country to counteract the wicked influence of the Irish element.—*Pilot*

A strange religious sect has made its headquarters at Chatham, England, where its devotees are building an immense temple which will cost 250,000 dollars. It calls itself the "New and Latter House of Israel," and its members believe that they are immortal and that they are the remnant of true Israelites who will reign with Christ for 1,000 years. The founder of the sect was a man named J. zrieli, who is now dead. His death was a great shock to the believers, but his wife said it was an accident and declared herself his successor. She has a sharp eye to business.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LEAGUE.

(United Ireland August 27.)

In the history of tyranny there never was anything so ludicrous as the manner of the proclamation of the National League? They were truly a comical coterie that met in the Castle. There was my Lord Ashbourne, of the loud voice and bland smile, whose recent exploits in the Court of Appeal in Father Keller's case and in Lord Massereene's case, in the interest always of the landlord, have made the horsehair wigs of such lawyers as frequent the court uncurl and "each particular hair stand on an end" with absolute amazement. There was Vice-Chancellor Chatterton, whose name the late Lord Justice Christian has made a synonym for stolid, self-asserting stupidity, and there—*climax ac venerabile nomen*—was Pether the Packer, that well-deserving pillar of the State, whose gross blunders were, in the opinion of the Executive, redeemed by his grosser brutality. There was only wanting the Lord Lieutenant to complete the quartette. For this illustrious descendant of Lord Castlereagh his most enthusiastic admirers claim no higher merit than that of a harmless imbecile. His great State function is to sign his name. He was sent for to the Viceregal cricket ground to sign away the liberties of an entire people. It is said that he refused to go until "over" was called, and he specially stipulated he should be let back in time to have his turn at the bat. He was obsequiously pointed out by Pether where his name was to go. He wrote it in a fair round hand with a final flourish, and half an hour afterwards was back again in his flannels fielding for the I Zingari. That evening in his deepest tragedy tones, Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after consultation with his Privy Council, had declared the National League to be an illegal association.

What a solemn farce the whole business was. Is it any wonder the *Mail* chuckled over the performance? "The proclamation," it says, "informs all concerned that the National League is dangerous. Many things are dangerous which yet cannot, or else ought not, in prudence be suppressed. Street-crossings are dangerous. Fire-arms are dangerous; and even fireworks, and the necessary fire we cook our food with. Habits of tipping are exceedingly dangerous, and there are few of us who do not at one time or another form some dangerous acquaintances," and so on through a sarcastic leaderette. They say Sir Michael Morris, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was invited to this little afternoon tea-coercion-party at the Castle, and declined with thanks. "I never," he observed, with his most effective brogue and drawl, "saw much fun in running my head against a stone wall. That's a kind of amusement, do you observe, in which the wall generally has the best of it."

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigour; cures dyspepsia. At chemists and druggists. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents, Dunedin.

Mme. Tussaud now exhibits Queen Victoria's first doll, first shoes, first glove, and various other mementos of the royal nursery; also a piece of Her Majesty's wedding cake.

Professor Todd, of Amherst College, recently departed for Japan to observe the coming solar eclipse. He took with him a large telescope and other apparatus, which he will set up about 100 miles from Tokio.

The Very Rev. Cannon Keller, of Youghall, writing to the Rev. W. Sharman, of Preston, says: "Our great hope in this sorely tried country is in the honest and intelligent support of justice-loving Englishmen like yourself, who are no longer content to follow blindly the dictates of class or race prejudice, but who are determined to examine facts and judge for themselves."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* understands that arrangements will be made for starting a prominent Gladstonian in opposition to Mr. Bright at the next general election.

It is believed that the majority in Texas against the "prohibitory liquor amendment" will exceed 100,000 votes.

On August 7, the Pope sent a letter to the Emperor of Germany at Gastein thanking him for his recent gift. The letter is most cordial in tone. It alludes to the prominent part taken personally by his Majesty in re-establishing religious peace, and, in conclusion, says that the accord between the Pope and the Emperor will also contribute to maintain peace in Europe.

Sir Chas Russell speaking recently at Chatham dealt principally with the Home Rule question. He said he despaired almost of reconciliation with the Liberal Unionists, and would prefer to see them in their proper places as Tories. He claimed that the members of the old Liberal party were the only men the country could trust to deal with the great English question, of the land, local taxation local Government, the House of Lords, and the principle of one man one vote.

The tenants of Viscount Castlereagh, in the vicinity of Hospital, County Limerick, about 200 in number, have arrived at a settlement with their landlord, having been allowed an abatement of 17½ per cent. on the March gale. They had demanded 20.

A despatch from Millbrook, Kansas, states that a terrible hurricane passed over the place, almost extinguishing the town, which contained five hundred inhabitants. One person was killed and 25 injured.

Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, the English scientist, is delighted with the United States. He has reached San Francisco after an extended tour, and says the country can feed and clothe the world and have abundance to spare.

The respect paid by representative Irishmen in New York to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen on their way through New York to Europe was marked and proper. Ireland has no warmer friends than the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

Queen Victoria has contributed numerous relics to the Mary Stewart Tercentenary Exhibition at Peterborough; among them a Bible with the Queen of Scots' autograph, and a print of the Queen and Lord Darnley, of which only three copies exist.

PRESENTATION TO THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN.

As it is NOT POSSIBLE for the Committee to ascertain the names of all those willing to give their assistance in making the Testimonial to the Most Rev. Dr. Moran a thorough success, we have been requested to give their circular a place in our columns. It is hoped that those who are friendly towards the object in question will consider that in this way their co-operation has been sufficiently invited, and will give all the aid in their power.

[CIRCULAR.]

Dunedin, September 7, 1887.

Sir,—A movement is now on foot for the purpose of presenting the Most Rev. Dr. Moran with a testimonial.

It is considered that in this way some recognition may be fitly made of His Lordship's services to the Church for the last forty years—of which thirty-one have been passed by him as a Bishop—and more especially of his labours now for nearly seventeen years in New Zealand.

During his episcopate here, Dr. Moran's successful efforts in the cause of Religion and Education have cost him many sacrifices, and obliged him to renounce many things which his station in life seemed to demand. It is, therefore, felt that it would be a graceful act on the part of those who appreciate His Lordship's sterling worth and eminent abilities, to present him with a substantial testimonial in recognition of them.

His Lordship's services, also, to the Irish settlers as such, and his disinterested and unfeeling patriotism should receive due recognition.

Your kind co-operation is earnestly requested.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers, as well as by any member of the Catholic Clergy.

We are, etc.,

WILLIAM COLEMAN,
PATRICK LYNCH,
FRANCIS MEENAN, } Hon.
DANIEL W. WOODS, } Treasurers.
J. B. CALLAN,
FRANK W. PETRE,
Members of Committee.
THOMAS DEEHAN,
Hon. Secretary.

The list will close on October 17.

FRIENDS from all parts of the Colony who are DESIROUS OF SUBSCRIBING to the above are invited to send Cheques or P.O. Orders to the Treasurers.

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This Hotel has been completely renovated and refurnished, no expense having been spared.

The rooms, which are the largest, airiest, and most comfortable in Christchurch, combined with the ample

GARDEN AND GROUNDS

attached to the Hotel, makes it the best place in New Zealand for the accommodation of Tourists, Travellers, and Families.

The Cuisine is under the Superintendance of a First-Class Chef.

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FORT AUGUSTUS, SCOTLAND.

CONDUCTED BY THE BENEDICTINE FATHERS.

The general design of this school is to impart a Liberal Education, on the lines of the English Public Schools, to the sons of gentlemen destined for careers in the world. It comprises a Lower School for younger boys, an Upper School, and a Select Division of senior students.

The Senior Division is intended to meet the wants of youths, from 16 to 20, who desire to pursue special branches of study, or to prepare for Public Examinations. The Seniors are allowed the use of Private Rooms, and enjoy greater privileges than the boys.

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The Abbey, Fort Augustus,

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WOOL!

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1887-88.

DONALD REID & CO.,

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in announcing that the OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE is now ready for the reception of the ensuing clip, and

being very spacious,

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED, and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, it offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is now room for

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,

which, in the case of Farmers' Clips, consist of the entire consignment.

The most careful attention is given to the valuation of all Lots, whether Large or Small, and every endeavour is made to secure the highest possible market value for the consignments, an additional guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, on commission. Our FIRST SALES will be held on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th DECEMBER. Sales will be held every Alternate Week during the Season, and proceeds paid over within Six Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for sale and not sold, the charges are ONE SHILLING PER BALE ONLY.

Wool Packs, Sewing Twine, Sheepshears, Boiled Oil, and Station stores supplied of best quality at current rates.

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NEW SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES AND TRIMMINGS.

New Coloured Dress Materials, surpassing Anything hitherto shown in Variety, Style, and Cheapness.

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Also an immense Stock of Swiss Embroidered Robes in all the Fashionable Colours.

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MANTLES AND JACKETS of the Most Fashionable Description. Ulsters, Dust Cloaks, Tennis Jackets, Travelling and Waterproof Cloaks in several New and Pretty Shapes.

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The New Series of Specially-made Cloths, Serges, etc., for the Present Season are now to hand. Orders for Riding Habits can be executed on the shortest notice at unvalued prices, viz., 50s upwards. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Patterns and self-measurement chart forwarded on application to any part of New Zealand.

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887.

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.

A MORE HOPEFUL SITUATION.



RETRENCHMENT, we are told, is to be the order of the day. Whatever else the new Government are to be accountable for, that is to be their *sine qua non*, and all their claims to support and office are to hang upon it. We have not as yet been told how the retrenchment is to be brought about—and, with the exception of a few hints as to clipping the salaries of the

Governor and the Ministers, not to speak of the unfortunate Civil Service, whose members, like Luath in the "Twa Dogs," must feel themselves continually on "poorith's brink," we have come across no suggestions as to the particular line the saving reformations are to take. But that, perhaps, will be left to the ingenuity of the Ministry, and, although we seem to have some faint recollection that the "Continuous Ministry" rather failed also in this respect, we are open to conviction by facts that, as reconstructed, it will succeed in devising some measure of the kind. Meantime, there is a certain method of retrenchment within reach to which we wish we could believe the Government would give their attention—to which, however, the course of time, and what it brings with it, will force them, or some other Cabinet, to give attention, but not, perhaps, before, unhappily, extremes have been arrived at, in presence of which they must act whether they will or not. We allude to retrenchment by means of rational and necessary amendments of the Education Act.

In another place we publish the text of a petition that is about to be presented to Parliament on behalf of the Catholics of the diocese of Wellington, and in which, among several very excellent points put forward, that also touching on retrenchment is to be found. The time, indeed, should be most opportune for the presentation of this petition, and it should meet with a fate much more favourable than those which have preceded it.—The agitation by Catholics to obtain their rights in the matter of education has never ceased since Dr. MORAN, on the first moment of his arrival in the Colony, commenced it—much to the surprise and indignation of certain good people, who took it as a matter of course that Catholics should be content to enjoy the privilege of having their children educated in Protestant schools, as the schools then were, by Protestant teachers, who used for the purpose books in which all that was Catholic was constantly vilified and slandered. They did not in the least understand why an agitator and reformer should appear among them to disturb their comfortable ways, and bringing with him the vigour and energy, as well as the indomitable courage, that were distinctive characteristics of the national priesthood to which he belonged, and whose methods had been tried, and found efficacious after long years of adversity and struggle. The combat that Dr. MORAN began in the Province of Otago he extended in due time to the whole Colony—and we owe it to his advocacy and influence if to-day

the Catholic claims are better understood and the Catholic position more respected in New Zealand. Where he failed to convince Protestants who would not be convinced, he at least succeeded in instructing Catholics and rousing the Catholic spirit among them, so that now what they have done by persevering sacrifice and manly resolution obtains the admiration of every candid and honourably minded man in the Colony. We find, for example, by a report published in the *New Zealand Times* that a lay member of the Anglican Synod recently held at Wellington declared at one of the sittings that "the Catholics had set a bright and noble example in promoting religious instruction for their children." The Synod, moreover, at the same sitting, with some few exceptions, professed itself strongly in favour of denominational education, which, it was argued, would be the means of effecting a very important saving.—And one of the clerical members, again, pointed as a hopeful sign to the fact that the Catholics, as he said, "were more than ever determined to get some alteration made in their favour."

The time to petition Parliament, therefore, should prove opportune.—The course taken by Dr. MORAN has produced results that force themselves upon the attention of the Colony, and to which honourable members cannot be insensible. Some means must be found of reducing the public expenditure, and no way seems so feasible or just as that which lies in amending the Education Act. We may, therefore, hope for better results than those produced by petitions that were presented in less favourable times and when nothing but the resolution of Dr. MORAN to keep the question living and before the public could have encountered the cold discouragement and insolent, systematic, opposition or neglect that were the characteristics of the moment.

Let us hope, then, that this petition may give the *coup de grace* to a system of oppression that, though grievous and harmful, has been weakened by continual exposure, and thwarted by brave and well-sustained efforts and resolution. But if once more a failure of justice occurs, there is still life and vigour in the source whence the demand for justice and irrepressible opposition to injustice arose, and we can answer for it that the contest will not be relaxed.

We learn from the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* that a meeting has been held of members favourable to the introduction of Bible reading into the public schools. Mr. Pyke, who was present, moved a resolution to the effect that the Bill introduced by him in 1885 should be incorporated with any measure adopted, and spoke strongly in favor of making provision to comply with the Catholic claims, Sir John Hall seconding the resolution. An amendment, however, proposed by the Hon Mr. Holmes and seconded by Mr. Fish, was carried unanimously as follows.—"That this meeting is of opinion that legislative provision should be made whereby the Bible may be read daily in the public schools and that a Bill to this effect should be introduced into the House of Representatives." We gather from the report, nevertheless, that this does not mean that the Catholic claims are to be shelved, but that members consider that the questions should be dealt with separately. Indeed, the names of several of those gentlemen who attended the meeting are a sufficient guarantee of this, as well as the action taken by Mr. Pyke and Sir John Hall. The Catholic position, therefore, begins to look very hopeful.

We learn that the Rev. Father Ginaty, S.M., finding the complete devotion of his time necessary to promote the interests of his great undertaking, the Magdalen Asylum, has withdrawn from the other duties attendant on the missionary recensorship of Christchurch, his place being taken by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M. The zeal with which Father Ginaty has given himself up to the service of religion during his pastorate is warmly testified to by the people to whom he has ministered. Father Le Menant des Chesnais is engaged in making preparations for the reception of the Most Rev. Dr. Grimes which, in common with the members of his flock, he is desirous of seeing all that is due to a Catholic bishop and an ecclesiastic of high distinction, as well as creditable to a Catholic people.

A CONCERT under the patronage of the H.A.C.B.S. will be given in Naumann's Hall, South Dunedin, on Thursday, November 3. The object is to assist a member of the Society who some years ago met with an accident on the railway by which he has been completely disabled. We need hardly say such an object deserves support and recommends itself to the consideration of all well-disposed people.

We record with sorrow the death at Kamuro of Mr. John Moran, a West Coast miner of sterling worth and long standing. Mr. Moran, who was 61 years of age, had resided for twenty-two years on the

Coast, where as an Irishman and a Catholic he had no superior.—
R.I.P.

THE new Parliament was opened at Wellington on Thursday, 6th inst.; and on Tuesday Major Atkinson announced the formation of the Cabinet as follows:—Major Atkinson, Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Postmaster-general; Mr. E. Mitchelson, Minister for Public Works and Native Minister; Mr. T. W. Hislop, Colonial Secretary, Mr. T. Fergus, Minister of Justice and Defence; Mr. G. Fisher, Minister of Education; Mr. G. F. Richardson, Minister of Lands, Immigration, and Mines; Sir. F. Whitaker, Attorney-general; Hon. Mr. Stevens in the Upper House without portfolio. We do not know that there is anything particular for us to say about this Ministry. Some of its members are untried as Ministers and of those that are familiar in the character there is no very favourable record to recall. But the old proverb says, "It is never too late to mend," and as long as it is possible, we shall hope for the best. There is, at least, plenty of room for improvement and urgent need of it.

In the Anglican Synod lately held in Wellington strong arguments were urged in favour of denominational education, which was preferred to the introduction of Bible-reading into the schools. Among the reasons brought forward in advocacy of the change were the saving to the country that must result; the inefficiency of the present system, which fails notably in country districts, where large tracts containing numerous children are unprovided with schools; and the peculiar nature of the prevailing larrikinism, which a gentleman who judged by his personal experience pronounced worse than anything to be found among the factory boys of the great English cities. The speaker referred to what he called the "educated well-bred larrikins." The Right Rev. President pledged himself to continue his denunciation of the godless system as long as he should live.

THE Pectoral Cross to be presented to Dr. Grimes, the new Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, is very elegant, the design being by Mr. J. F. Stratz, jeweller, 261 High street, Christchurch. It is an Irish Trefoil Cross, with shamrocks and lilies entwined and embossed on it, and the crest of the Bishop engraved in the centre. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and weighs 4 ounces of solid gold; attached is a solid gold chain, 33 inches in length, complete with slide and tassel, weighing 5 ounces. Mr. Stratz received the order to make them, which he did on his premises, and has them now exhibited in one of his windows. As this is the first pectoral cross and chain manufactured in Christchurch, and most likely in the colonies, Mr. Stratz must be congratulated on the very handsome and artistic manner in which they are finished.

WHEN all the branches of trade and industry in Ireland for which Government aid and encouragement is alleged to be necessary are considered it might almost seem as if some exaggeration existed, at least in the expectations of what must result. The aiding hand is claimed in every direction, and if there be no fault on the part of the people, the sum of culpable neglect to be amended is indeed gigantic. Where there is not neglect there is mismanagement, as, for instance, in the railway system, which, although managed by ten times as many directors, with an immense staff of assistants, as those who manage a certain English company owning a line of almost equal mileage, and possessing a capital three times as great and annual receipts amounting to four times the capital and receipts combined of all the Irish railways, is still a dismal failure, and an impediment rather than an assistance to the welfare of the country. The management of the Irish railways needs Government control and assistance; so do the flax and woollen trades; so does the drainage of the country; so does agriculture, and, in short, everything almost that can be thought of. There are, however, two examples that may be pointed to as proving conclusively that neither the claims made nor the expectations of results formed are wild or exaggerated. There is the enterprise of Mrs. Hart in Donegal by which it is proved how effectively the people may be aided by instruction, supervision, and assistance. There are, besides, and on a larger scale, the great results produced in Baltimore by the judicious liberality towards the fisheries of the Lady Burdett-Coutts. The necessary conclusion come to, therefore, is that culpable neglect has hitherto prevailed, and that it always must prevail, until a system of local government is established to deal fully with all that requires amendment. The task is beyond the power of the Imperial Parliament, even if the goodwill to undertake it were present there—and can be performed only under the system of Home Rule.

ONE or other of the London weeklies publishes a letter which is supposed to contain a faithful illustration of the general state of affairs in Ireland. The correspondent relates how an awful and wonderful construction in the way of a baby who had just learned to talk, on being told that the mother of a little comrade was dead, naively inquired "Who shot her." "There is where the joke comes in." Irish babies take it as a matter of course that everyone who

dies has been shot. Verily, a dreadful country standing sorely in need of perpetual coercion!

THE days when the doings of Irish landlordism or the Government that backs it up can be misrepresented with impunity in England are evidently gone by for ever. Mr. Norman, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who was present at the Bodyke evictions, was contradicted by Mr. Balfour, speaking in Parliament, who said that the reports published were a mass of fabrications. Mr. Norman now publishes his letters in book form, and challenges Mr. Balfour to repeat his contradiction of the statements made, in any place where Parliamentary privileges may not hold him irresponsible, so that the truth or falsehood of the matter may be proved in a court of law. But Mr. Balfour preserves a prudent silence, leaving the country to judge. Of what its verdict will be we cannot entertain much doubt.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Nation* gives the following directions as to sending jubilee gifts to Rome:—They must be addressed as follows: Vatican Exhibition. To his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., Vatican, Rome, (Italy).—The objects must be carefully packed, and each must have attached a small card indicating the name and surname of the donor, the name of his diocese, the name of the object, and, if the exhibit is intended to compete for diplomas and medals, the formula of declaration prescribed by the regulations of the *Commission Promotrice* or the National Committee. The nature of the articles must be clearly indicated on the despatch notes. Immediately after the despatch of the exhibits the sender must advise the Roman committee by a letter to "Mgr. le Command. Filippo Tolli, Via della Maddalena, N. 27, Rome"; of the date of despatch, the place from which they have been sent, the list of articles contained in the case, the name and surname of the donor, and a copy of the declaration prescribed for articles intended for competition. If more than two cases are sent they must be numbered, and the number indicated in the above letter accordingly. The articles must be sent, carriage paid, to Rome. Articles so sent will be free from all Italian tax. No letter must be enclosed or otherwise the parcel would run the risk of confiscation.

THE news of the reception which Monsignor Persico is receiving from the Irish people is producing a lively satisfaction here (writes the Roman correspondent of the *Nation*). The declaration of his Excellency that the Holy Father would receive with joy these expressions of the love of the children of St. Patrick is noted; and one of the journals recalls the fact that when in London in 1846, the Pope, then Nuncio at Brussels, met O'Connell, "which fact," says the writer, is one bond more between Leo XIII. and his Irish children."

MR. GLADSTONE still keeps up his heart, and seems cheered by the prospect of nearly approaching success. In replying the other day to a deputation from Kidderminster, which presented him with a handsome carpet, he predicted the speedy settlement of the Irish question, and attributed it to the action of the Tories. The congratulations thus bestowed upon them in advance must be particularly pleasing to Lord Salisbury and his party.

MR. BRIGHT declares that a necessity exists for Irish tenants to free themselves from the suspicion of conspiring to encourage dishonesty and crime. But who suspects them? Or is it worth their while or possible for them to clear themselves in the eyes of men whose interest lies in such suspicions, and who, in spite of all evidence, are bound to invent them. Mr. Bright should propose to his friends that they should clear themselves from prejudice and voluntary blindness, so that the undertaking he proposes to the Irish tenants may have a fair prospect of success.

Is it conducive to the peace of Europe, which Signor Crispi boasts has been secured by the alliance formed by him for Italy with Austria and Germany, that he openly declares the step was taken to thwart the designs of Russia towards the Levant? And also that the purpose of checking French aggression has been stated to have entered closely into the matter? It may be so, but there are still various considerations that seem to make the idea doubtful. We have, for example, heard an influential Russian newspaper express an opinion that the consolidation of the German Empire depended on the weakening of Russia and France—and that Prince Bismarck was prepared to effect this when the time arrived.—Is it likely that Russia and France will patiently await the threatened hour?

A MINUTE by which a Blue-book recently issued on trade-unions is prefaced gives the total membership throughout the country as probably amounting to 600,000. The percentage of unemployed is high and that of the sick and superannuated is quite sufficient. To provide for these chances is one of the most useful objects of the unions. The report contradicts a common notion that trade-unions demand a uniform rate of wages. What they do is to lay down a minimum

rate, below which members shall not work. Nor can the enforcement of this minimum rate be said to be in any sense arbitrary. As a strict matter of fact it is as much fixed by the employer as by the union.

The latest demonstration made by the French Government in hostility to religion was an attempt to interfere with the celebration at Poitiers of the centenary of St. Radegonde on August 14th. The police, acting under strict orders, did their best to prevent the people from taking part in the ceremonies, but without any very remarkable success. The attempt, however, shows what the disposition of the authorities who preside over the fortunes of the Republic really is. How long must Catholic France endure their rule, or what will be the nature of its termination?

THE report that Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to the North of Ireland to promote the cause of Union among the Orangemen speaks bodefully for the fortunes of the Liberal-Unionists. Things must, indeed, have fallen very low with them when their champion finds it necessary to appeal to religious bigotry on such a well-used field. The time honoured trick, however, can hardly now prove of much avail, and the resort to it must only serve to give additional encouragement to the Nationalists by the weakness it betrays. In the commotion, nevertheless, that will probably ensue, some lives may be lost, for which the unhappy Joe will be accountable. Let us not forget the sad coincidence of the sudden death of poor Lord Iddesleigh, arising from agitation—and which could not fail to remind us of the nun who died from a somewhat similar cause during his ill-omened visit to Ulster—also undertaken in the cause of Unionism.

ONE of the most painful, if it be also one of the most ludicrous, incidents that have taken place in connection with the dynamite scare has been the arrest and imprisonment of Mademoiselle Drouin at Cowes. The unfortunate lady, who was suffering from ill health, had been recommended to pay a visit to the Isle of Wight, as well for the effects of the sea passage as for the change of climate. She was told, she says, that she would find the place a Paradise, but she pathetically adds, that so far she found it only a Purgatory. The lady, who is the daughter of a late professor in the Fine Art School at Rouen, and who seems to have inherited artistic tastes, unfortunately carried with her a bag containing a small quantity of clay to be used in modelling. This substance to the official eye assumed the appearance of dynamite, and led to the incarceration of its owner. After a vexatious inquiry and an imprisonment of three days, the unhappy lady was discharged, but without compensation or apology. It is needless to say that the affair has created some sensation in France, and more especially at Rouen, where Mlle. Drouin is well known. A moral may be drawn, meantime, that the English Government should free the official mind from all fear of dynamite by relinquishing the unjust struggle that afflicts all who are engaged on the wrong side with an evil conscience.

GENERAL DE SONIS, who, together with General Charette, led the Pontifical Zouaves at the Battle of Patay in 1870, losing a leg in the fight, died on August 15th. The General was as remarkable for the consistent and fervent piety that characterised his life as a Catholic, as he was for bravery in his career as a soldier. Before the Franco-German war took place, De Sonis had distinguished himself in the Italian campaign.

THE outbreak of cholera in Sicily has been accompanied by a display of the extraordinary popular superstition as to the disease's being the work of poisoners. In some instances even the Sisters of Mercy who went to attend on the sufferers were violently driven away under the prevailing suspicion, the patients themselves taking part in the rough treatment given to them. At a place called Leonforte a serious conflict took place between the peasants and a body of gendarmes, who were attacked—as being engaged in the nefarious spread of the pestilence. The cholera has also been heavy in the neighbourhood of Rome, and some cases have occurred in the city. Sanitary measures were adopted for its prevention.

IT seems adding insult to injury that the Russian papers should make light of Lord Salisbury's satisfaction at the settlement of the Afghan frontier question. The *Novoe Vremya*, a semi-official organ at St. Petersburg, commenting on his Lordship's recent speech at the London Mansion House, where he professed himself as much pleased at the settlement alluded to, as well as extremely confident with respect to the preservation of European peace, declares that he is easily contented. And, as we know that Russia gained all the advantage, and obtained almost everything she had originally demanded, the truth of the declaration is manifest. But, nevertheless, it comes from a sinister quarter. The *Novoe Vremya* further avows that Lord Salisbury's views as to peace are very doubtful. Peace, it affirms, is altogether due to the disinclination of the Emperor of Germany to witness a revival of war. But, it adds, preparations are being busily made for what most likely will occur when the Emperor is no longer present to hinder it, and we must remember that his

Majesty is advanced in his 91st year. Prince Bismarck, says this newspaper, knows that the consolidation of the German Empire depends on the weakening of those powers to whose interest such a measure would be opposed. He relied on the friendship of Russia for Germany, and the lasting inferiority of the military power of France, but both these points of reliance have failed him, and now he must look for some other support. The *Novoe Vremya* thinks the result will not be in accordance with Lord Salisbury's peaceful predictions.

THE Coercion Act has been brought into complete ridicule by the appearance in court of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, when summoned for publishing in the *Nation* reports of the suppressed branches of the League, in his Lord Mayor's robes, and attended by the aldermen. Even the majesty of British law gave way before such an apparition and assumed a very shame-faced and insignificant position. We can well fancy that the scene in court was a very remarkable one, and quite unique in the history of prosecutions. As a matter of course the case was dismissed, and it is evident from the wailing of the anti-national Press that the Government's notice of appeal was a mere empty ceremony which was intended to go no further. The Press referred to call upon the executive to act with vigour, but as their doing so would entail proceedings which they dare not employ in view of the aroused attention of the English public, and due deference being paid to the signs of the times given by the recent bye-elections, the voice of the charmer is likely to find the adder's ears in their traditional state of deafness. The League, it seems, goes merrily on as usual in all its suppressed branches and nothing can be done to prevent it, with the exception of the complaints that are made of the extreme impropriety of its action so far as they go. Law and order are quite outraged because a becoming respect is not shown to the requirements of Mr. Balfour—who, by the way bids fair to prove immediately even a more futile and ludicrous object than any of his predecessors, which is saying a great deal. Coercion in all probability will be the speedy destruction of the Ministry. Played with and used merely as an idle threat, or a bug-a-boo to frighten children, it overwhelms them with derision, but used in earnest it would cause enormities which would swamp them in detestation and reproach. We may well believe Lord Rosebery, who, speaking at Ipswich, is reported as saying in this connection that the confidence of the British people in them is being rapidly forfeited.

THE Government has now fallen in with a jewel, and the very broth-of-a-boy above all others whom they wanted. We refer to one Mr. Coleman, who has come forward to confirm all that the *Times* has been engaged for many months in publishing with relation to Parnellism and crime, with something more, if possible, thrown in by way of a make-weight. Mr. Coleman's antecedents might, perhaps, be found fault with by over particular people, for, in the course of his brilliant career, he has been a convicted thief and a deserter from the army, and he still remains a drunkard. But what of that? *In vino veritas*, and Mr. Coleman in his cups may be a sufficiently reliable person. He has only to swear away the lives or reputations of inconvenient Irish agitators, and the least grain of truth in the world should suffice for that. Indeed, there are grounds for asserting that it can be done without any truth at all. There will, moreover, be the additional advantage that Mr. Coleman, when he has sworn all he is wanted to swear, can be shut up in gaol, as at least a deserter, so that nobody can shoot him, and so that he might even be produced again to swear if he were wanted on some future day. The particular value of Mr. Coleman's evidence, meantime, is that it seems to compromise Mr. Dillon, who, he declares, by his denunciation of land-grabbers recently caused a fatal moonlight outrage in Clare. This was a vision which, possibly, Mr. Coleman saw in the sparkling glass, but *in vino veritas*, as we have said, and who can say, if Mr. Coleman swears it, that it is not true? It is to be hoped that Mr. Coleman will not prove too strong a morsel to be digested in the maw of the Salisbury Ministry, for he appears to be a *trouvaille* of a most inestimable nature, and one most consistent with the tactics that have hitherto been employed. If forgery be creditable in the columns of the London *Times*, why should not desertion, thieving, and drunkenness be becoming in the person of Mr. Coleman?

Mr. F. W. Lake, Moray Place, Dunedin, is ready to execute, on the most satisfactory terms, all commissions in connection with the tinsmith's, plumber's and gaudier's trade. All articles belonging to the business are also constantly in stock. Mr. Lake's water tanks are particularly recommended.

Kirkpatrick's jam and tomato sauce are unsurpassed in the market. A trial is all they need to prove their excellence.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the eminent English astronomer, has decided to become an American citizen. He has purchased a tract of land at Orange Lake, Fla., and is erecting a cosy cottage. Professor Proctor was born in 1837.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending October 12, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—There is a steady demand for all lots offering. We do not hear of any transactions of magnitude. Prices should continue firm as the season advances.

Store Sheep.—There is nothing doing meantime.

Wool.—During the week we have received cable advice of the closing of the fourth series of the London sales; and from the continued adverse reports received during the continuance of the sales, one might almost have feared the final results would have been worse than our London manager records them to be. Long staple Merino, light in grease, has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb during the sales. For coarse greasy crossbred and crossbred lambs the market is easier; all other sorts mark a decline ranging $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 2d per lb., faulty scoured having suffered the greatest fall. The absence of a strong Continental demand has evidently induced the drop in prices; this, no doubt, being caused, partly at least, by the fear of possible European complications. From our London circular of 26th August, to hand yesterday, we gather that stocks in English manufacturers; hands were small, and, in view of the favourable prognostications of an improved trade in the Home country, we are inclined to take a hopeful view of the position. The coming clip from all the Australian colonies will doubtless be a very heavy one. It is too soon to venture an opinion how far this will affect prices in London; but we would fain hope that the present moderate scale of prices for wool will be maintained in the near future.

Sheepskins.—We submitted on Monday a varied catalogue of skins to a large number of buyers, when, notwithstanding the falling market for wool, prices of the former week were fairly maintained. Country dry cross-breds realised 1s 3d to 3s 2d; merinos, fair to good, 1s 8d to 2s 11d; butchers' green cross-breds, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 3s 11d; 4s 2d, 4s 3d, 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 7d, 4s 9d, 4s 10d, 5s; butchers' merino skins, 3s 8d, 3s 9d, 4s; lambskins, 6d and 7d. We have sold several lots of freezing skins during the week at 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s 1d, 5s 8d.

Rabbit-skins.—There was a full attendance of the trade at our usual weekly sale on Monday, and a steady inquiry for good winter skins exists, although rates still remain low, prices obtained being much the same as last week.

Hides.—There is no alteration to record in the market. We repeat our last week's quotations.

Tallow.—There is an active demand for all lots offering locally, at late rates. We have inquiry for good mutton tallow for export, but none is offering at the moment.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no improvement in the market, and business is nominal. The English market is firmer, with prices a shade higher than have lately ruled, but no improvement can be looked for locally. For the few parcels of provincial grown still on hand, there is no inquiry at the moment. In Canterbury, however, there are still large quantities to be dealt with, and with no inducement to export and an exceedingly restricted demand from millers. Agents have considerable difficulty in making sales. Our quotations are—for prime milling, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior, 3s to 3s 5d (ex store, bags weighed in), with a decided tendency to lower prices. Fowl wheat, of which the market is almost entirely bare, is readily saleable at relatively high prices.—Oats: A fair amount of business is passing in this cereal, and prices have been, on the whole, well maintained. There is a fair demand for shipment to Australia, especially for the bright heavy feed, and as the bulk of this description of oats has now changed hands any lots offering are readily competed for, though buyers as yet show no disposition to give enhanced prices. There are still however, large parcels of medium and inferior oats for sale, giving a generally depressing tone to the market. We quote prime milling, 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; short bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d (latter being a full price); medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; inferior, difficult to place at 1s 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s 7d (ex store, bags weighed in).—Barley: The market is quite bare, and any small parcels coming to hand, especially of fair to prime lots malting, find ready sale at 4s 3d to 4s 6d. Brewers are, for the present, fairly well supplied; but in order to provide for their probable early requirements several orders have been forwarded to California during the past week. The samples offered, which were very prime, can be landed here at a price not greatly in excess of our above quotations.

Ryegrass seed continues almost unsaleable, with apparently no prospect of early improvement. Our nominal quotations remain as before. Cocksfoot is in slightly better demand at from 4d to 5d per lb. for medium to best.

Potatoes.—The market continues wretchedly dull, and sales are difficult to make at even the rates recently ruling, disappointing alike to producers and agents.

Land.—There is a fair demand for small farms in good situations at moderate prices. We have considerable inquiry for the few remaining sections of the well-known Merino Downs Estate, and purpose offering some of the land adjacent to Pukerua railway station in small farms early in November upon the usual favourable terms.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending October 12 as follows:—Wheat: The market is completely at a standstill just now, there being no business whatever transacted, as millers' stocks are not in any way decreasing, and it would be folly on their part to purchase on the face of such a depressed state of the market. The market for fowls' wheat, which has kept active throughout the season, has also broke. We give no quotations, as they would only be misleading in the event of constituents sending in to

realise.—Oats: A fair demand has existed during the past week for these, with a tendency, if anything, to better prices, but only for local use and for prime quality. Shipping limits are still low, though latest advices from Sydney indicate better prospects, but we have been so often deceived with such that to make a standpoint of it would in our opinion, be erroneous. There is not the slightest doubt but that prime quality oats will be better, the market being very bare of them, but ordinary, being more plentiful, have not the same chance of higher rates. We quote: Prime milling 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, but, if extra choice, 1s 9d might be obtained; medium, 1s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s 8d; inferior 1s 5d to 1s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Barley: The only transactions on the board are for seed requirements.—Chaff: There is a good ordinary demand for tip-top, well-cleaned oaten sheaf, at up to £2 17s 6d, but for low quality the market is glutted, and only 30s to 45s obtainable.—Potatoes: Cheap freight has induced a speculative demand, but only at late prices, which for the grower is simply ruinous. Quotations are from 20s to 30s, according to quality and where grown.—Seeds:—Ryegrass: Demand thoroughly off, while stocks are heavy, and to do any business, low prices have been taken rather than carry over to next year.—Cocksfoot: The sale is now slow; prices remain the same nevertheless.—Clovers: As with grass seeds, the demand is but slight.—Turnips: Inquiries are now on foot for them, and during the past fortnight we placed several tons, and will be pleased to forward samples of all sorts to intending purchasers. The tests this season are exceptionally good.

ALBERT BARNES AND M. HOGAN AND CO., Wanganui, report:—We held our usual monthly sale on Saturday, the 24th inst., and succeeded in placing every lot of wool and skins catalogued, at satisfactory prices. Butchers' skins still continue in good demand, while settlers' longwool fully maintain former quotations. Tallow, for which there is very little offering in the local market, shows no improvement in value. Hides remain at previous quotations. Potatoes, selling freely, but prices are in favour of imported. We quote as follows:—Wool: In bales, 5d per lb.; pieces, 2d per lb.; in bags, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, 5d, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Sheepskins: Butchers', 3s 1d, 3s 9d, 4s 6d, 4s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; settlers' longwool, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; green lambskins, first of the season, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Hides: 2d to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.—Tallow: In casks, 12s 6d per cwt.; in tins, 1d per lb.—Produce: Potatoes (seed), 2s 10d to 3s per bag; (table), 42s to 55s per ton; carrots, 2s 6d per bag; bacon, 3d per lb.; oats, bran, and pollard remain at former quotations.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 5d to 1s 8d. Wheat: milling, 3s 9d to 4s; fowls', 3s to 3s 6d. Barley: malting, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s. Chaff: best, £2 10s. Straw, £2; hay, oat, £3; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £2 15s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: kidneys, £3; Derwents, £1 5s. Butter: fresh, 5d to 9d; salt, nominal, 5d. Cheese, 3d to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Eggs, 7d. Flour: sacks, £9 10s; 50lb, £10. Oatmeal, £8 5s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; hams 8d.

A long felt want supplied.—By an entirely new process M, Armstrong, dentist, is enabled to extract teeth without the slightest pain, or unpleas nt after effects. For years past Mr. Armstrong's artificial work has given not only entire satisfaction, but health, comfort, happiness, and beauty. He is now in a position to supply the best American and British dentistry at one half former charges. Preservation of natural teeth a specialty. Note address, 172, Princes street, exactly opposite Cargill's Monument—[ADVT.]

Those requiring the services of a dentist should call on Messrs MYERS and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read —[ADVT.]

The Empress of China has presented 600 stanzas of poetry of her own composition to the Hain College, while Prince Chu'un has written a collection of verse in which he has described the novel objects that he saw in his tour through China last year.

The case of Lipski, who was on Saturday, July 30, convicted of the murder of Miriam Angel, is only the second in which a Jew in this country has been sentenced to death for the capital offence (the first being that of Marks, who shot a man named Bernard in 1875). It is perhaps not particularly strange that both culprits should have been natives of Poland, where the harsh treatment of Jews, and the rigorous character of the compulsory military service imposed upon them, invariably force them to leave their homes, to swell the criminal and destitute populations of other lands. The crime of murder has never been committed by an English Jew; and in America where there is a solitary instance of an Israelite (also a Pole) having been condemned to death, the Jewish instincts were so strongly developed, that the criminal embraced Christianity on the eve of his execution, to prevent its being said that a Jew had been hanged for murder.—*Whitehall Review.*

NO MORE HARD TIMES.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. "Chronicle."

Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

WILL the Government suppress the National League? That is the problem of the hour; or rather, we should say, will they try to suppress it? We doubt very much if the most rabid Tory who urges this suicidal course on the Government has in his heart of hearts any very confident hopes of success for the experiment. The strongest Government that ever ruled in England would have its work cut out for it in the suppression of the League. Will one of the weakest Governments that ever ruled in England accomplish it? Will Lord Salisbury and Messrs. Smith and Balfour tackle a task for which another Cromwell would be powerless. The Government has quite enough to do to keep on its legs, let alone fighting. If the League would good-naturedly efface itself on the appearance of the special proclamation the thing might be done. But that is a little too much to be hoped for. The Government have, perhaps, in their recollection Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar's voluminous proclamation suppressing the Plan of Campaign, and its result. The Plan thrived and flourished wonderfully under suppression—the would-be extinguishers only burned their fingers. The Government was compelled to make restitution of the money plundered under its proclamation at Loughrea and at Frenchpark, and has taken nothing by its flaming posters but two civil actions for false imprisonment. Yet it is as likely as not that the clamorous madmen behind them will push the Government over this precipice from which they are at present holding back.

A report from Falcarragh, County Donegal, states that Mr. Swiney, the agent on the Nixon estate, accompanied by bailiffs, recently proceeded to the Oldtown bog to dispossess a poor woman named Coyle from a scraw hut. The hut was a most miserable habitation, being merely a hole scooped out of the turf bank, and covered over with sods. The woman and her sister got on the top, and with the help of loose sticks and sods, kept the bailiffs for some time at bay. After a severe struggle both women were knocked down. Then was perpetrated an act or the greatest cruelty. One of the evicting party wielded his stick ferociously, causing a deep wound in the head of one of the women from which the blood flowed freely. When he saw the blood flowing, it is alleged, he cried out, "Hal! I like to see Papist blood." The hut was then levelled.

Perhaps the only thoroughly boycotted man in all Monaghan is the Rev. Matthew Macaulay, Presbyterian minister. He was obliged to resign the pastoral charge of the congregation of Castleblayney, as he has himself repeatedly declared, because of a combination among certain of the members to boycott him, and he sustains an annual loss in consequence of the sum of £50. This is the penalty that Mr. Macaulay pays for, first, fighting the battle of a robbed tenantry, when to espouse their cause was to make deadly enemies of the whole landlord class, and next, taking rank amongst the earnest supporters of Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule policy for Ireland. Yet, the Rev. Matthew Macaulay is not counted as a boycotted member of Monaghan society among the 136 persons whom the police have reported as more or less banned by their fellows; nor is he considered by the Government to require police protection, though nine of the 136 have bodyguards at the public expense. Col. King-Harman says he is not aware of the existence of any law to compel loyal Presbyterians to attend the ministrations of a Parnellite Minister. *Ergo*, Parnellite Ministers may "go hang"—if we may be pardoned the use of a phrase more popular than polite.

The pleasant-looking gentleman with the pointed grey beard and the bright eyes who so unostentatiously arrived in Dublin on Monday August 8, may, if all goes well with the Republicans at the next election, find his place on the most glorious throne the world holds, the presidential chair of the United States. Truly the position to which Mr. Blaine aspires with good hope of success is—

"A nobler office upon earth

Than arms or power of brain or birth

Could give the warrior kings of old."

Does it seem a paradox to state that an American president is the only real king. The lines that old Johnson ridiculed had their meaning—

"Who rules o'er freemen must himself be free."

The converse is true also—

"Who rules o'er bondsmen is himself a slave."

Friends of the Campaigners of Luggacurran and those who sympathise with the plucky tenants in the grand struggle in which they are engaged with their pitiless landlord for the right to live in their father's home, will be glad to hear that the good work of providing shelter for the homeless tenants is proceeding apace, and that the square which Mr. William O'Brien predicted would never be broken, is forming rapidly and becoming more impregnable day by day. A dozen cottages are expected to be completed and fit for habitation at the end of the week, and it need scarcely be said that the sight of them has already inspired the evicted with renewed courage and confidence in the ultimate success of the struggle, and filled them with a closed-fist and set-teeth determination to persevere even for years, if needs be, in a fight which they look upon as sacred. These at present being constructed are rectangular in shape, both wings facing the rent office, sacred to the presiding genius of the place—Townsend Trench. Each cottage consists of three bedrooms, a parlour and a kitchen, the latter being provided with a comfortable cooking-range. The comfort of the houses is usually good as they are all slated, with two layers of boards inside and outside, and have each a sheet of inodorously felt in addition, and are entirely air and water tight, being carefully secured in this respect with asphalt of the best quality.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has received the following letter from Uruguayana (*via* Monte Video). The writer, Mr. P. O'Mara, says—Owing to our communication having been cut off by quarantine rules for about six months, it is but a short time ago that I heard the gallant struggle which our people have been making against the jubilee

Coercion outrage, and of the success of the tenants. It is both a duty and a pleasure to me to send you another small contribution to the League Fund as an expression of my sympathy with our people both in their success and in their sufferings, the more so because, in common with every Irishman, I feel and deeply lament the uncalled for insults lately offered to us by the English jingoes and disunionists. Owing to the admirable unity of the people, Protestant and Catholic, the great cause seems to us outsiders to be within "a measurable distance of realisation."

The *Times* is in a frantic condition of mind owing to the hesitation of the Government about proclaiming the National League. It prints one of those precious concoctions with which it is periodically supplied by the "loyalist" party in proof of the terrible pictures they paint of the state of Ireland. However, nothing better than some resolutions passed at League branches in the beginning of the year can be fished up to afford the Government a pretext for interfering with the organisation. In fact, the letter is itself the best evidence that there is no shadow of a case for any such tyrannical and dangerous step. The *Times* appears to have only one backer in the Press in its efforts to force the hand of the Government. This is the *St. James's Gazette*, which is in an especial manner the organ of the Irish landlords and of the ascendancy party. Its leader of Monday, August 8, concludes as follows:—The cause of justice and civilisation is entrusted to the Government. Their own chosen weapon is in their hand. The facts which justify a vigorous blow are patent to all mankind. If that blow is not struck Ireland will continue to suffer the incalculable evils of dual government, and the English Prime Minister will be responsible for her misfortunes. Lord Salisbury if he has any saving Common sense in his composition at all must be vastly more concerned to hear what the electors of Northwich may say to his policy than what the ultra anti-Irish organisations may rave.

Lord Mayo's tenants have again mustered up courage to ask for an abatement, and under the experienced leadership of the Rev. Dr. Goings, P.P., they have demanded "a reduction commensurate with the prevailing agricultural depression." We think it scarcely likely that his lordship will recognise the depression. Last year he agreed to allow 15 per cent., but Mr. Fleetwood Bynd, his agent, declined to give the tenants the benefit of his master's clemency and made them, with one exception, pay in full. A landlord's view of the "agricultural depression" is formed by the pluck and determination of his tenants, and when these qualities are absent he frequently is unable to see any depression at all.

The foundations are being laid of a new democratic movement having for its objects the more energetic pressing forward in Great Britain of large social and economic changes. An informal conference was held the other day at the chambers of a barrister well-known in literary and political circles for his sympathies with the wants of the working classes, and an understanding was arrived at as to a general line of action. The intention of the promoters of the movement is, I understand, to follow as nearly as possible the principles of organisation so successfully developed by the Irish National League of Great Britain. Mr. H. H. Champion is prominently identified with the new movement, which in its present phase had its origin in letters which appeared in the *Bradford Press*, and were afterwards given extended circulation, from a working man (an Irishman by the way), who is strongly dissatisfied with the partial introduction of politics into trade unionism effected by the action of the Trades Union Congress at its meeting in Hull last year. The promoters hope to receive the assistance of Mr. Davitt in the task of organising the workers in England.

With reference to the impending evictions on the O'Grady estate at Herbertstown, the divisional magistrate, Captain Plunkett, has addressed a further communication to the sub-Sheriff asking to have them postponed as he will be engaged on duties elsewhere at the date originally fixed, and, therefore, cannot supply the protection force required. It is anticipated that the landlord's representatives will not consent to do this, but insist on the Sheriff returning the writs. This step being taken, the Sheriff will call on Captain Plunkett for a protective force considered necessary, and under the law the magistrate will be bound to supply the men required.

It is hard to trust the rumour that evictions are about to break out on the Kingstown estates at Mitchelstown. The infatuation that would prompt such proceedings at the present crisis seems to be incredible, but who dare set a limit to the imbecility and brutality of the landlords or the Government? In a week or so the landlord will be able to evict with secrecy and despatch by means of a registered letter; and if this rumour be true the Government are aiding and abetting. The most reckless landlord will not enter upon an eviction unless "Barkiss is willing." For Barkiss read Balfour. The only possible explanation of this policy of insane exasperation is an attempt to create some disturbance which will justify the more active application of the Coercion Act, at present hanging up rusty for want of use in the Castle. If the evictions be proceeded with the tenants' marvellous moderation will give them an enormous advantage. Their demands are but twenty per cent. reduction on the old unreduced rents, or about half what they would be fairly entitled to under the Government Land Bill. We may trust the Irish party to make these facts patent to the English public. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., spoke with his accustomed point and spirit on Tuesday on the subject, when down among his constituents.

The attacks made at Coleraine, Portrush, Ballymena, and other places in County Antrim upon an excursion party of the National Foresters from Belfast, formed the subject of questions by Mr. Sexton in the House of Commons. As an exemplification of the impartiality with which Irish affairs are managed nowadays, it is sufficient to remark that Colonel King-Harman, himself an old Orangeman, was charged with the duty of giving an official answer on behalf of the Government to accusations against the Orange rowdies. Of course he endeavoured to shield the brethren and to throw the whole blame upon the other party. A telegram from a divisional magistrate furnished his text. Mr. Sexton, however, pressed the member for Thanet with further questions designed to pin him to his allegations or to compel a withdrawal of them, whereupon Mr. Balfour's bottle

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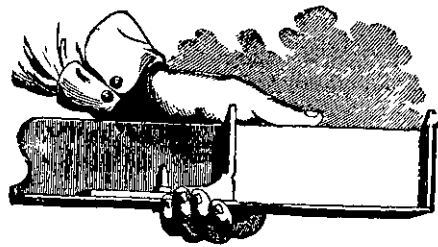
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holder sought time for continued inquiries. It is time that an end was put to these regularly-arranged disturbances in the North. Not to mince matters, we have every reason to think that the authorities nearly always know when an attack is to be made upon Catholics, and that they do not prevent it. Sometimes, as at Ballymoney on this occasion, the police are entirely withdrawn, and the Orangemen left to do as they please. If there is any prospect of the "loyal" rowdies getting the worst of the encounter the police are held in reserve until the assailed retaliate, whereupon the forces of law and order are employed not against the original assailants, but against the Catholics. The dodge is an old one, and it is about time to have it dropped.

The intentions of the Government with respect to the National League are still eagerly canvassed in Parliamentary circles. There is no doubt that no class of members except the Orangemen are disappointed by the alleged decision of the Government to let the League alone. They are going about complaining of a double betrayal at the hands of their English colleagues. In the first place they point to the Land Bill as a death blow to the landlords, and in the second they declare that non-proclamation of the League after their unceasing narration of its abuses and illegalities is an abandonment and a repudiation of the whole "Loyalist" policy in Parliament. The Government can be left to settle this difference with its Orange following as best it may. They do not appear to be very desperate in their anger at any time. Among the bulk of the English Tories anything that promises to add to the session is obnoxious, and by the irony of fate the proclamation of the National League is found in that category. There are also some among them who hold the opinion that the less the Coercion Act is used the better, and that its whole policy was a gross and hideous blunder. These gentlemen have been taught wisdom by the recent bye-elections. With Mr. Balfour and the rest of the Cabinet a decision to abstain from proclamation must be set down to the same uncomfortable belief.

The custom of referring Parliamentary quarrels to the arbitration of the fist or the pistol had happily fallen into disuse until the return of the fire-eating member for North Armagh to the political arena. He is reputed to be a person of great physical strength, and his appearance does not belie his reputation. But unfortunately muscle and mettle are evidently not combined in his person. He is so fond of bragging about the vengeance he will wreak on any member who insults him it is easy to credit the statement that his acquaintances find considerable enjoyment in drawing him out on this subject. In public speeches and in interviews with congenial newspaper editors Colonel Sanderson has repeatedly conveyed the impression that he has thrown down a general challenge to the Irish party, and that no one of them has taken it up. This, in fact, is his political stock-in-trade since prudential considerations had caused him to cease disseminating the exploded slanders of the *Times*. Now, though the Irish party can afford to treat the vapouring of Colonel Sanderson with complete contempt, and can make allowance for the desperate circumstances of a discredited partisan fighting a losing cause, still, should the necessity arise—which Colonel Sanderson, with true Gallican valour, is careful not to provoke—a member of the Irish party will be perfectly willing to meet the member for North Armagh at any place with any weapons, and at any time. If this method of squaring political differences may seem scarcely worthy of a deliberative assembly, it should be borne in mind that the hon. and gallant gentleman is responsible for its revival.

Really English police officials appear to be suffering from dynamite on the brain. On Saturday, August 13, a lady was arrested at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on a suspicion of having dynamite in her possession, and detectives were despatched here, there, and everywhere to trace out her antecedents. The cause of all the suspicion and commotion was a black bag filled with a red clayey substance. To a police inspector eager of promotion "trifles light as air are confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ." Here were all the materials for the first act of a melodramatic tragedy. An unknown woman with a black bag filled with an unknown substance. The poor lady was forthwith seized on, and thrust into gaol, where she was detained for a couple of days. Before the emissaries who were sent to find out who she was or whence she came had time to report, the red clayey substance was examined by Colonel Majendie, who discovered that it was modelling clay, and nothing else. The colonel's examination tallied exactly with the account of the young lady herself, whose story was extremely simple. She was a governess, who, being in delicate health, had been ordered a sea voyage by her doctor, and had accordingly taken a trip to Cowes. Certainly some compensation is due to the young lady who has been thus made the victim of gross stupidity and excessive eagerness on the part of the police.

The Northwich election has resulted in by far the greatest victory that Home Rule has yet won in England. By a majority of 1129, Mr. J. H. T. Brunner, the Home Rule candidate, has defeated his Liberal Unionist opponent, Lord Henry Grosvenor, the son of the Duke of Westminster. There is no explaining away the force or meaning of the victory on local or personal grounds. Mr. Brunner was the candidate who was defeated in the same constituency twelve months ago by 458 votes. The numbers then were:—

For Liberal	...	...	3958
For Unionist	...	...	4416

Majority for Unionist ... 458

On Saturday that decision was reversed completely, and when the votes were counted on Monday the figures stood:—

For Brunner	...	...	5112
For Grosvenor	...	...	3983

The Home Ruler received 1154 votes more than he had got at the '86 election, and the Unionist got 433 less than on the previous occasion.

It is not often that the landlord faction use their position on the magisterial bench to revenge themselves on opponents in the popular ranks after so flagrant a fashion as some members of the garrison occupying seats on the Tarbert (county Kerry) petty sessions bench would seem to have done the other day when adjudicating in the case of a respectable old man named Scanlan, who was summoned before them for assault. The alleged assault consisted in a "wiggling,"

which old Scanlan had administered to a youngster whom he found tampering with the village pump, of which he had charge, and great was the astonishment of the people of the district when it became known that the defendant was summarily sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and to a further term of three months should he fail to give security for good behaviour at the end of that period. An application to have the term of imprisonment increased to four weeks was refused, and this old man of seventy years was hurried off to the county gaol at Tralee with all speed. It is openly alleged that the explanation of the magisterial action in this matter is to be found in the fact that Mr. Scanlan's son, who is a prominent member of the local branch of the National League, was mainly instrumental in having the name of the village in which he lives changed from that of Newtownsandes to Newtowndillon, in compliment to the member for East Mayo. This change has, it seems, incensed the landlord party down there beyond measure, and it is pointed out as a remarkable coincidence that one of the magistrates presiding—a Mr. Sandes, whose family name the village formerly bore—should have turned up to adjudicate in old Scanlan's case, though he had not attended petty sessions more than twice for the past two years. Mr. Dillon has been requested to bring the conduct of the Tarbert law-givers in this matter under the notice of the House of Commons, and it will be interesting to hear what defence can be made for it.

By the Northwich victory, the net gain to Home Rule in the House of Commons, since the general election twelve months ago, has been brought up to eight, which, on a division, counts sixteen. There have been in all twenty vacancies since the general election, and of these four seats have been uncontested, the character of the representation being unaltered. Of the remaining sixteen constituencies in which elections took place eleven were formerly held by Tories, and the remaining five by Liberals. But in the late elections the Liberals succeeded, not only in holding their own five, but in snatching four seats from the Tories. The constituencies thus won to Home Rule are Northwich, Burnley, Spalding, and Coventry. There have been in addition four secessionists from the Liberal Unionists to the Home Rule ranks, making a total of eight, which are equal to sixteen votes in a division. The following shows the strength of parties now as compared with twelve months ago:—

	1886.	1887.	
Liberals	191	198	284
Parnellites	85	86	
Dissentient Liberals	78	72	386
Conservatives	316	314	
	670	670	

By these figures it will be seen that the Liberal Unionists are the principal losers. If there were a general election in the morning they would be beaten hip and thigh. The English people have no heart or love for these half-and-half politicians. The Tories they can understand as sticklers for hereditary privilege and plunder. But the political Joseph Surfaces who seek to hide their Tory proclivities under fine Radical and Liberal sentiments are despised as hypocrites and hum-bugs. The days of the Liberal Unionists' power are now over, and nobody can say that while they occupied the strong position which chance assigned to them they employed their opportunities for any but the basest purposes. They were bitterer coercionists than the most venomous Tories, and when they might have compelled the Government to make their Land Bill a really good one they tried rather to throw dust in the eyes of the Ulster tenants than to gain for them any substantial advantages.

The fact that the leaders of the renegade Liberals are even now almost entirely without a following in the constituencies, is admitted to the fullest extent in a recent article appearing in the *St. James's Gazette*. In addition to other significant admissions as to the rapidity with which the Liberal party are regaining the ground lost at the general elections, the Tory organ is found confessing that "a large part of the Liberal Unionist vote has gone back to Mr. Gladstone," that "Liberal abstentions from voting for Gladstonian candidates are diminishing every day," and that "whatever assistance the Tory party had from the Liberal Unionist vote in 1886 can no longer be reckoned on." Nor is this all. It is further confessed that Conservative voters do not love the renegades any more than the Liberals who have returned to their allegiance. "It has been demonstrated," says the *St. James's* in a rare burst of candour, "that many Conservatives will not vote for Liberals; that to send them a Liberal Unionist checks their enthusiasm, and that to pursue the policy of reckoning upon the Unionist vote we had in 1886, or of catching both Conservatives and Liberals by Unionist candidates will only lead to further disappointments." Looks as if the Disunionist conspiracy was nearing an ignominious end.

Never was a better or sturdier spirit displayed by the people of this country than at present. They are absolutely peaceable, yet not one whit less resolute in their determination on that account. Whenever their enemies make a move they are met with a stolid organised resistance that makes the capture of a farm by a sheriff and his satellites a work of as great difficulty as the taking of a fortified town by an army. Indeed, a little army is generally required to protect those outcasts of society, the bailiffs, whom the *Daily Express* so unkindly denounced in the most scathing terms a few days ago. The *St. James's Gazette* informed its readers the other day that "most extraordinary precautions are being made by the Ponsonby tenants to resist the expected eviction." All the houses are barricaded with trees and strengthened with iron bars, while trenches are thrown up on all the approaches. A civil engineer has been employed to superintend the work. The windows have been made into loopholes, through which water and meal can be thrown from the inside. Drains have been constructed from a large bog in the vicinity, for the purpose of flooding the houses if necessary, and other defensive preparations have been made. At Inchiquin a trench 25 feet deep has been cut to defend a house." We are so delighted to hear this good news, which is truly a sign of the times, that we feel grateful to the *Tory Gazette* for publishing it. We do not think that the prospects of obtaining rent on the Ponsonby estate have been much improved by

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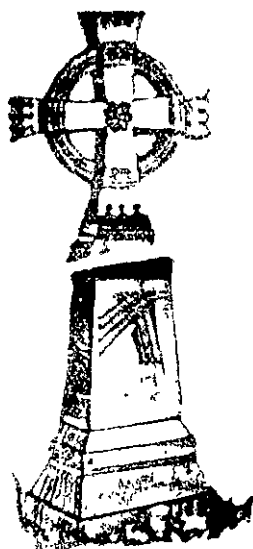
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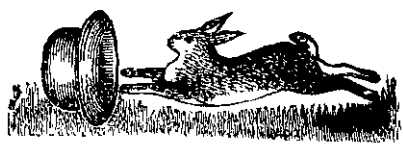
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the action of the Cork firm of pious attorneys in getting Canon Keller arrested and imprisoned.

The town of Baltimore is an example of how much might be done towards the promotion of Irish industries by judicious encouragement. From a wretched village known beyond a radius of a few miles only as the scene of the famous Algerine descent on the Cork coast, commemorated in Davis's "Sack of Baltimore," it has become a prosperous town, which is the seat of a flourishing industry that is rapidly extending. It was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts who was the immediate instrument by which this great change was effected. Yielding to the appeals of the Rev. Father Davis, the model pastor of Baltimore, she consented to give a sum of money to be available for loans to the fishermen to enable them to procure the gear necessary to carry on their fishing operations with success. The experiment succeeded beyond the expectation of all but the most sanguine; the boatmen of Baltimore proved to be the most grateful and honourable men to whom the hand of kindness was ever extended. They repaid every farthing lent to them, and are already reaping the rich reward of their honesty, industry, and enterprise. The town of Baltimore has become a hive of busiest workers, and is extending apace, and the good father, to whose kindly zeal and far-seeing wisdom they owe so much, rejoices in the possession of a flock to see whose comfortable homes and happy smiles is the sweetest return he desires for the labour he has expended in promoting their welfare.

THE FIT OF AILSIE'S SHOE.

(BY ROSA MULHOLLAND, in the *Irish Monthly*.)

CHAPTER, III.

It was speedily settled between Mary MacQuillan and the widow Devnish that Ailsie should go to the ball.

"I have a fine piece of yellow Chaney silk," said the widow Devnish, "that sailor Johnny sent me from beyond the seas. It would make her a skirt, barrin' it wasn't too long, an' a hem o' somebin' else lined on behind."

An' I've a ducky bit o' chery tabinet," said Mary, the mother, "that brother Pat, the weaver, sent me from Dublin to make a bonnet o'. It'll cut into a beautiful jockey for her, barrin' we don't make the sleeves too wide."

So on the eventful night Ailsie was dressed out in the yellow silk skirt and cherry-coloured bodice with a fine pair of stockings of Mary's own knitting, with magnificent clocks up the sides. Her little bog-trotting brogues were polished till you could see yourself in the toes, and a pair of elegant black silk mittens covered her hands up to her little brown knuckles, stretching up her wrists to make amends for the scantiness of her sleeves. Then, she had a grand pair of clanking earrings as long as your little finger, which the widow Devnish had worn as a bride; and two mothers, taking each a side of the victim's head, plaited her thick black hair into endless numbers of fanciful braids, which they rolled round the crown of her head and into which they planted a tortoiseshell comb, curved like the back of an arm-chair, which Jamie's mother had worn at his christening, and which towered over Ailsie's head like Minerva's helmet put on the wrong way. Ned Mucklehern of the Windy Gap was to take her to Castle Craigie in his new spring cart; and two good hours before dark Ailsie was standing at the door, looking longingly for a glimpse of Hughie coming over the hill, to see how handsome she looked in her strange finery. But Hughie did not appear, and vowing vengeance on him for his "solks," Ailsie submitted to be packed up in the cart.

"But its no use takin' the rue now," said she, "I be to go through with it." And with desperate bravery she said "good night," to Ned Mucklehern, who, at her command, set her down a little distance at the entrance gates, out and in c' which the carriages were rolling at such a rate as made poor Ailsie's heart thump against her side, till it was like to burst through Pat-the-weaver's tabinet.

She crept in through a little side-gate, and up the avenue, keeping as much as possible under the shelter of the trees; but it was not quite dark yet, and the coachmen coming and going stared at her, taking her maybe, for some masquerading gipsy or strolling actress, whom Lady Betty had engaged to amuse the company. She arrived at the hall door just in time to see a flock of young ladies in white robes floss gracefully over the threshold, and the absurdity of her own costume came before her in its terrible reality. Covered with confusion, she looked about to see if she could escape among the trees, and hide there till morning; but one of the grand servants had espied her, and under his eyes Ailsie scorned to beat a retreat.

"What is your business here, young woman?" asked this awful person, as she stepped into the glare of the hall lights.

"I am one of Lady Betty's guests," said Ailsie, lifting her head. But a horrible tittering greeted this announcement from a crowd of other servants, who were all eyeing her curiously from head to foot. Ailsie was ready to sink into the earth with shame and mortification, when, happily, the arrival of a fresh carriageful of guests diverted the general attention from herself, and she heard some one saying, "This way, miss." Glad to escape anywhere, she followed a servant whose face she could not see, but whose voice was wonderfully familiar. Passing through an inner hall, her hand was grasped by this person, and she was swiftly drawn into a pantry and the door shut.

"Oh, Hughie, Hughie!" cried Ailsie, bursting into tears, and clinging to his arm. "Then where did you dhrup from, an' says?"

"Whisht, avourneen!", said Hughie, "we haven't a minute to stay, for you chaps 'll be runnin' in an' out here all night. But do you think Hughie could rest aisy at home an' you unprocted in this place? Wan o' the fellows was knocked up with all the wine that's goin, an' they were glad to give me his place, an' his clothes. Ye won't feel so lonesome."

"Oh, Hughie, I wisht I'd stayed at home as you bid me. An' your han', Hughie!"

"Och, never mind it, asthove. I'll only carry small thrays, and the wan hand 'll do beautiful. Come now, aroon." So, resuming his character of servant, Hughie squirmed his trembling lady love up Lady Betty's gilded staircase.

The ball was held in an old-fashioned hall whose roof was crossed with dark rafters, from which gloomy old banners were swinging. The door was partly open, and Ailsie peeped in.

"Oh, Hughie, Hughie!" she whispered, "take me back to the pantry! I'll lie close in a cupboard, an' never stir a stir till morning."

"It couldn't be done, darling," whispered Hughie. "Ye must put a bold face on it, an' take your chance."

He opened the door wide, and Ailsie felt herself swallowed up in a blaze of light and colour, with a hum in her ears as of a thousand bees all buzzing round her head at once. When she recovered from her first stunned sensation, and regained consciousness of her own identity, she found herself seated side by side with the five Miss MacQuillans from Bally Scuffling, all dressed in their grass-coloured satin, all with their noses redder than ever, all eyeing her askance from her comb to her brogues, and tittering just as the servants had done in the hall.

A band was playing, and a crowd of people were dancing, but it seemed to Ailsie, whenever she looked up, that nobody had got anything to do but to stare at her. When she saw the elegant slippers of the dancers she was afraid to stir lest the "hammerin'" of her feet should be heard all over the room; and when MacQuillan of the Reek came up to her, and, making a low bow, begged the honour of dancing with her, Ailsie's ears began to sting with confusion and her teeth to chatter with fright. But as she did not know how to refuse, she got up and accompanied him to where there, was an empty space on the floor. The band was playing a lively tune as a quadrille, and Ailsie, thinking anything better than standing still, fell to dancing her familiar jig with energy. She had once slapped this gentleman's face for his impertinence, and she believed that he had now led her out to avenge himself by her confusion. So Ailsie danced her jig, and finding that the clatter of her brogues was drowned by the music, she gained courage, and danced it with spirit round and round her astonished partner, till the lookers-on cried "Brava!" and the laugh was turned against MacQuillan of the Reek, who was, after all, very glad when she made him her curtsy, and allowed him to take her back again to the Bally Scuffling maidens, who had not been dancing at all, and who held up their five fans before their five faces in disgust at Ailsie's performance.

A magic world, *supper*, acted like a charm on all there. The crowd thinned and disappeared, and nobody noticed Ailsie. Every gentleman had his own partner to attend to, and no one came near the little peasant girl. Ailsie was very glad, for she would rather endure hunger than be laughed at, and she was just beginning to nod asleep in her seat, when in came Hughie.

"I'm goin' to fetch you somethin' to ate darlin'," he said, and hurried away again. And Ailsie was just beginning to nod asleep once more, when in came MacQuillan of the Reek, saying that Lady Betty had sent him to conduct her (Ailsie) to the supper-room.

Lady Betty was sitting at the head of the most distant table, with a knife in her hand, and a huge cake before her. The more substantial eatables seemed to have been already discussed, for every guest had a slice of this cake before him or her. They were nibbling it, and mincing it up with knives. All were silent, and all looked anxious and dissatisfied. Ailsie thought the silence and dissatisfaction were all on account of her audacious entrance.

"This way!" said Lady Betty MacQuillan, in a voice that made Ailsie start, and the august hostess cleared a place at her side for our blushing heroine. The wax lights blazed on Lady Betty's golden turban, and Ailsie did not dare to look at her face. She sat down, and Lady Betty with her own hand helped her to a small cut of the wonderful cake. Ailsie was very hungry, and the cake was very good. She devoured a few morsels eagerly; then she ceased eating.

"Why don't you eat child?" said Lady Betty, in a voice that again made Ailsie start; and this time she ventured to look up.

She looked up, and stared as if the clouds had opened above her head. There was a little withered yellow face, with twinkling black eyes, looking down on her—a face that she had seen before. It was Penny MacCambridge, from Lough Neagh side, who was to have been her godmother only for the unfortunate pain in her heel, who was sitting there, dressed up in purple velvet and a cloth-of-gold turban. Oh, murder! What would be the end of this? Penny MacCambridge befooling all the gentry folks of the country round, pretending to be the lady of Castle Craigie? Or, stay! Whether was Penny MacCambridge acting Lady Betty MacQuillan, or had Lady Betty MacQuillan been acting Penny MacCambridge?

"Why don't you eat, child?" repeated Lady Betty, as Ailsie sat turning her piece of cake about on her plate.

"I'm hungry enough," said Ailsie, "but I cannot ate this, my lady, barrin' you want me to choke myself!"

And Ailsie held up her bit of cake, in which was wedged the ring that declared her the heiress of Castle Craigie.

Well, I need not tell how, after supper, some of the guests who were spiteful ordered their carriages and whirled away in disgust; how others, who were not spiteful, stayed and danced the morning in; how some, who were good natured, congratulated Ailsie on her good luck; how others, who were quite the reverse, yet fawned on the bewildered heroine of the evening. How Ailsie was kept close by the wonderful Lady Betty all the rest of the time; how she watched in vain for another glimpse of Hughie; how, in the end, she was conducted to a splendid bedchamber, where she was frightened out of her senses at the grandeur of the furniture, and could not get a wink of sleep for the softness of the stately bed.

The news was not long in travelling over the country, and next day, when a carriage dashed up to the foot of the lounan, Jamie and his wife thought they were prepared to receive their fortunate daughter with dignity. But when Ailsie walked in to them in a white pelisse and sandalled slippers, her bonnie dark eyes looking out at them from

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under a shade of a pink satin hat and feathers, this delusion of theirs was dispelled. Mary's exultation knew no bounds, and Jamie said, "Can this fine lady be my daughter?" nervously, and with tears in his eyes. And Ailsie sat on a chair in the middle of the floor she had swept so often, and cried, and pulled off her fine hat, and threw it to the furthest corner of the kitchen, vowing she would never leave her father and mother to go and live with Lady Betty. And Lady Betty, who was present, was not a bit angry, although the beautiful hat was spoiled; but began telling how she would educate Ailsie, and take her to see the distant world, and how she would dress her like a princess and marry her to some grand gentleman, who should either bear the name of MacQuillan, or adopt it.

But Ailsie, only crying worse at this than before, she threw a purse of gold into Mary's lap, and began describing all the good things she would do for Jamie and his wife if Ailsie would only come with her; how she would build them a pretty house; how they should have servants to attend them, and horses and cows, and money at command. And Ailsie, listening to this, cried more violently than ever, with her swollen eyes staring through the door, out to the hill that led across to Hughie's. Then, when Lady Betty had done, Mary the mother began.

Ailsie took her eyes from the open door, and looked at her father. But Jamie, afraid to mar his child's brilliant prospects, only hung his head, and said never a word at all.

Then Ailsie's heart seemed to break with one loud sob. "I'll go feth!" cried she, "an' may God forgive ye all!" and rushed out of the cottage and down the lanan, bareheaded and weeping. Midway she stopped on the road, and, pulling off one of her pretty shoes, she flung it from her with all her might till it struck the trunk of a fir tree growing on the hill that led to Hughie's.

"That's the slipper to you, for good luck, Hughie Devnish!" she said; "an' if ever I forget you to marry a fine gentleman, may the Lord turn my gran' gowns into rags again, an' the bit that I ate into sand in my mouth!"

So Ailsie said good-bye to home. The next day Lady Betty and Miss MacQuillan departed from Castle Craigie for the Continent.

CHAPTER IV.

Four years passed away, and Jamie and Mary had grown accustomed to their improved circumstances, Lady Betty having proved as good as her word in bestowing on them all those benefits which she had enumerated when coaxing Ailsie away with her. Whether they were quite satisfied with the freak that fortune had played with them, they themselves knew best. When a neighbour went in to see them, Mary had always some grand talk about "my daughter, Miss MacQuillan"; but the widow Devnish often shook her head, saying they were dull enough when nobody was by, and feared Ailsie had forgotten them.

Ned Muckelheru, and Mebaffey the miller, had each consoled himself with a wife long ago. Hughie Devnish still taught his school, and his mother still called him in to his supper of evenings; but he was not the same Hughie, the wit who vowed, never since the night of Lady Betty's ball, when he had taken the strange whim of going serving at the castle. That some one had put a charm on him that night, from the effects of which he had never recovered, was the widow Devnish's firm belief. He was "as grave as a judge," she said, from morning till night, all wrapped up in the improvement of his school, never would go to a dance or a fair like other young men, and say what she might to him, would admit no thought of taking a wife, though his means would allow of it now, since he had got some tuitions among the gentry folks of the neighbourhood. The widow Devnish was very proud of her son, but she was sorely afraid there was "something on him." For, strangest of all, once, when she came into his schoolroom at dusk unnoticed, she saw him looking at a little kid shoe, with long silken sandals hanging from it. "She'll forget," he was saying, as he turned it about and wound the silken sandals round it, "of course, of course, she'll forget."

All this time, while things had been going on as with these vulgar and insignificant folks at home, neither Ailsie or Lady Betty had been seen at Castle Craigie. Lady Betty surrounded her protégée with French, Italian, drawing, and music masters. But with these had Ailsie concerned herself but little. "Hughie Devnish could never tache me," she would say, coolly, when they were ready to wring their hands with vexation, "an' I don't think its likely ye're any cleverer than him." However, there were some things that Ailsie did learn in time. Being observant and imitative, she acquired a habit of speaking tolerable French, and when talking English she modified, though she did not by any means give up, her brogue. She very soon learned to flirt a fan, to carry her handsome gowns with ease, and to develop certain original graces of manner, which were considered by many to be very charming in the pretty heiress of Lady Betty's Indian thousands. Altogether, the patroness found herself obliged to be content, though the young lady could read neither French nor Italian, nor yet could she play on the spinnet or guitar.

Ailsie's education being thus finished, Lady Betty set her heart on an ambitious marriage for her favourite. She introduced her to society in Paris, and saw her making conquests right and left at the most fashionable watering-places on the continent. Ailsie's sparkling eyes were enchantingly foiled by her diamonds, and proposals in plenty were laid at her feet. But Ailsie, though enjoying right merrily the homage so freely paid to her, only laughed at the offers of marriage, as though it were quite impossible to regard them as anything but so many very capital jokes. Lady Betty did not join in this view of the matter, but she had patience with her heiress for a considerable time, as Ailsie always mollified her displeasure by saying, on her refusal of each "good match," "I will marry a better man still, Lady Betty."

After four years Lady Betty, who was a wilful old lady, and whose patience was exhausted, quarrelled with her about it, and before she recovered her temper she took ill and died, and Ailsie found herself one day sad and solitary in Paris, without the protection of her kind indulgent friend.

Tears would not mend the matter now, nor would they alter the will which Lady Betty had left behind her, the conditions of which were fair enough, said Ailsie's suitors, when the contents of the important document became known. One year had the impatient old lady given her chosen heiress, in the space of which time to become a wife. And if at the end of that year she was still found to be a spinster, not a penny had she, but might go back to the cottage at the top of the lanan, and take back with her her father and mother to work for them as before, to milk her cows, and feed her hens, and persuade herself, if she liked, that her wit, and her diamonds, and her beauty, and her lovers, had all had their existence in a tantalising dream, which had visited her between roosting-time in the evening and cock-crow of a churning morning. But, should she marry before the year was out, bestowing on her husband the name of MacQuillan, then would the shade of Lady Betty be appeased, and the Indian thousands and the Irish rentals, together with the old ancestral halls of Castle Craigie, would all belong to Ailsie and the fortunate possessor of her wealthy little hand.

Very fair conditions, said the suitors, and proposals poured in on Ailsie. But lo and behold! the fainty-hearted damsel proved as obstinate as ever; and, in the midst of wonderment and disappointment, having attained the age of twenty-one, and being altogether her own mistress, she wrote to her retainers at Castle Craigie to announce her arrival there upon a certain summer day. Great was the glory of Mary MacQuillan when she received a letter from her daughter, desiring that her father and mother should at once take up their abode at the castle, being there to receive her on her arrival. Great, indeed, was her triumph when Miss O'Trimmins sat making her a gown of brown velvet, and a lace cap with lappets, in which to meet her child, and when Jamie's blue coat with the bright gold buttons came home.

Ailsie brought a whole horde of foreigners with her, brilliant ladies of rank, who called her pet and darling in broken English—and needy marquises—and counts with slender means, who were nevertheless very magnificent persons, and still hoped to win the Irish charmer. Balls, plays, and sports of all kinds went on at the Castle, and those of the gentry-folks who, from curiosity, or a better feeling, came to visit Ailsie, found her in the midst of a roomful of glittering company, dressed in a blue satin sacque and pearl earrings, with her hair dipping into her eyes in very bewitching little curls, and seated between Mary in the brown velvet and lappets, and Jamie in the new coat with the buttons. They went away saying she was wonderful indeed, considering, delightfully odd and pretty, and they wondered which of those flaunting foreigners she was going to marry in the end. Meantime the year was flying away, and the old neighbours of her mother's began to shake their heads over the fire, of nights, and to say that if Ailsie did not take care, she might be a penniless lass yet.

Things were in this position when, one fine morning, Miss MacQuillan, driving out with some of her grand friends, thought proper to stop at the door of Hughie Devnish's schoolhouse. The schoolmaster turned red and then pale, as he saw Ailsie's feathers coming nodding in to him through the doorway, followed by a brilliant party of grandees, and two footmen dragging a huge parcel of presents for his girls and boys. Ailsie coolly set her ladies and gentleman unpacking the parcel and distributing its contents, whilst she questioned the schoolmaster upon many subjects with the air of a little duchess, whose humour it was to make inquiries, and who never, certainly, had seen that place, much less conversed with that person before.

Hughie endured her whim with proud patience, till, just before she left him, on opening his desk to restore a book to its place, she demanded to see a certain little dark thing which was peeping out from under some papers. Then with evident annoyance, he produced a little black kid shoe. So the story runs.

"Why, it's only a slipper!" said Ailsie, turning it about and looking at it, just as the widow Devnish had detected Hughie in doing. "What an odd thing to keep a shoe in a desk! But it looked like the cover of a book. Good morning."

As the party drove off, it is said that one of the gentlemen remarked that the schoolmaster was a fine-looking intelligent fellow, fit for a better station than that which he filled. And it is further said that next day Ailsie made a present to this gentleman of a snuff-box worth a hundred guineas.

When Ailsie went to her room on her return home on this August afternoon, she walked over to a handsome gold casket which stood upon her table, unlocked it, and took out a little kid slipper, which looked as if she must have stolen it out of Hughie's desk. In the sole of it was pinned a slip of paper, on which were scrawled, in a crude hand, the words:

"If ever I forget you, Hughie Devnish, to marry a fine gentleman, may the Lord turn my gran' gowns into rags agen, and the bit that I ate into sand in my mouth."

"And the Lord's goin' to do it very fast," said Ailsie, falling back into her old way of talking, as she looked at this specimen of her old way of writing, "if I do not look to 't very soon, an' be keepin' my word! An' God knows, Hughie Devnish," she added, as she looked her box again with a sharp snap, "you're more of a gentleman any day the sun rises on you, than ever poor Ailsie 'll be of a lady!"

And I am given to understand that shortly after this the lady of the castle sent a message to her guests to say that she was indisposed (Ailsie had picked up a few pretty words) from the heat, and must beg them to excuse her absence from amongst them for the rest of the day.

It was on this very evening that Hughie Devnish was walking up and down his schoolroom floor, musing, I am told, on the impossibility of his enduring in the future to have Ailsie coming into his school at any hour she pleased, to play the mischief with his feelings, and the lady patroness amongst his boys and girls. He had just come to the point of resolving to give up his labours here, and go off to seek his fortune in America, when cwick! went the latch of the door, and (of course, thinks he, it must be a dream) in walked Ailsie. Not the Lady Bountiful of the morning, in satin gown and nodding

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

(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

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AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT { The large and increasing trade in every department of the D.I.C., notwithstanding the depressed times 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

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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 TEA 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.

T E N D E R.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

Having commenced the MANUFACTURING OF PORTLAND CEMENT, and having by Practical Tests established the fact that I can produce a First-class Article—equal, if not superior, to any Hydraulic Cement imported into the Colony—I now desire to give notice to the Public and all those interested that—

Within one week from date I will be prepared to Supply from 10 to 12 Tons Per Day;

Within Three Months from 25 to 30 Tons Per Day;

Within Six Months to Supply New Zealand Requirements; and

Within 12 Months to Supply for Exports, as may be required.

My Cement has been tested alongside of the Best Imported Brands, and has proved itself superior in most cases; so that I am confident I can supply an article which will give entire satisfaction to all who may favour me with their patronage.

Having at present a Small Quantity on hand, I will be glad to supply those interested with Testing Samples.

First-class HYDRAULIC and ORDINARY LIME Always on Hand and Supplied at Shortest Notice.

I am also prepared to Supply BRICKS of a Very Superior Quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, at any Railway Station, or delivered in any part of Dunedin, at current rates.

Small Quantities can always be obtained at Store, in Vogel street.

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CEMENT MANUFACTURER,

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Cement and Brick Works: Walton Park, Green Island.

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OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.

Fretwork, Tomb Railings, and General Castings.

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SOUTHBEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN

STUART STREET PRODUCE STORE.

A. SMITH & CO.
STUART STREET, DUNEDIN,
GENERAL PRODUCE & PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Cash Buyers of Hay, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Farm Produce,



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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 speciality.

Please Note Address:—

FREDEBRICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

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.

G R A N G E H O T E L

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 Liqueur kept in stock. Persons called in time for early trains.

W A N T E D K N O W N

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.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH
and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of 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.

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ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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Catalogue and Price List on Application.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting.

Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ANGELL, late of MacLaggan Street, has taken over the old-established business of Venetian Blind and Revolving Shutter Manufactory lately carried on by William Wilson in Hanover St. (next the National Bank of New Zealand). He will continue to carry on the business in combination with that of Builder, Joiner, and Early English Furniture maker of every description.

Furniture, Mantlepieces, Patent Washers, Sashes, Doors, and General Joinery of all descriptions cheaper than ever, in consequence of having the latest machinery.

Shop and Office Fittings and Show Cases a speciality, and having the greatest facility in the Colony for the Manufacturing of Venetian Blinds, Revolving Shutters, and Wire Blinds is able to execute all orders with the greatest despatch.

TWENTY YEARS' LONDON EXPERIENCE.

V E N E T I A N B L I N D S

V E N E T I A N B L I N D S

At Moderate Prices

PATERSON BURK & CO.,

STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

feathers, but the veritable old Ailsie of four years ago, in the same old garb cotton dress, brogues, straw bonnet tipped over her nose, and all (where on earth did she get them?) in which she had tripped in to him on that other August evening, of which this was the anniversary, when she had shown him her invitation to Lady Betty's ball.

Now, the gloaming was just putting out the glare of the sunset behind the latticed windows, and when Hughie had pinched himself and found that he was not dreaming at all, he next became very sure that he had gone out of his senses with trouble, and that he was looking at an object conjured up before his eyes by his own diseased imagination. However, the apparition looked very substantial as it approached, and sitting down on the end of one of the forms, it displayed a paper which it unfolded in its hands—hands that were white instead of brown, making the only difference between this and the old Ailsie.

"I've got a letter here, Mistor Devnish," said Ailsie's old voice, speaking with Ailsie's old brogue, and in the sly, mischievous tone that Hughie remembered so well: "an' if ye please, I want ye to answer it for me. I'm a bad clark mysel', ye know."

Not knowing what to say to her, he took the letter out of her hand and glanced over it. It was a proposal of marriage from Ailsie's old tormentor, MacQuillan of the heek.

The schoolmaster was trembling, you may believe, with many confused ideas and sensations when he folded the letter and returned it; but he inked his pen manfully, and produced a sheet of paper, then sat waiting with much patience for his visitor's dictation. But Ailsie sat quiet, with her eyes upon the floor, and so there was a cruel pause.

"Well?" says Hughie, at last, with a bewitched feeling, as if he were addressing only his pupil of old days, "what am I to say in the answer?"

"Feth, I don't know," says Ailsie.

"But what reply do you mean to give?" asked Hughie, striving, we are assured, to command himself. "Am I to say yes or no in the letter?"

"I tell ye I don't know, Hughie Devnish," said Ailsie crossly. "I gave a promise to another, an' he never has freed me from it yet. I b'lieve ye'll know best what to put in the letter yersel'."

"Ailsie!" cried Hughie rising to his feet, "did you come here for nothing but to dbrive me mad? Or, avourneen, is it possible you would marry me yet?"

"Feth it is Hughie," said Ailsie.

And after the letter was written they went in and had tea with the widow Devnish.

The next morning Miss MacQuillan appeared amongst her guests as if nothing had happened, but before night a whisper flew from ear to ear that the heiress was engaged; while the lady herself did not contradict the report. Every man looked darkly at his neighbour, and "Who is he?" was the question on every lip. At last "It is not I," said one noble droue, and flew off to seek honey elsewhere; and "It is not I," said the others, one by one, and followed his example; and by-and-bye Ailsie was peacefully in possession of her castle; whereupon there was a quiet wedding, at which Mary, Jamie, and the widow Devnish were the only guests.

A nine days' wonder expires on the tenth, and after a few years Hugh Devnish MacQuillan, Esq., was looked upon as no despicable person by many who thought it their duty to sneer on his wedding-day.

STEPPING-STONES OVER BIG DIFFICULTIES.

ROUND ABOUT HELL.

(BY REV. FATHER CASSIDY, NEW PLYMOUTH.)

(Continued.)

FOR as long as the thunders peal and lightnings flash, and foaming breakers beat upon the shore, as long as a flower blooms in the sunshine, or a bird sings in the stillness of the morning, as long as the sun shines above us, or the glow-worm glimmers below, so long will God's infinite wisdom lie manifest and man's powerlessness to understand Him, and everything will proclaim its existence, as Hermanus told the Athiest, that the very feather with which he penned the words, there is no God nor any proof of His wisdom, refuted the audacious lie. Thus wherever we go we shall find God's wisdom displayed before us, and if in the present condition of the human race and its surroundings we cannot easily reconcile its actual gloomy state and its future, gloomier still, with the actual wisdom and goodness of God, still we must admit that God is always wise and God is always just, and if wrong, if evil, if sin, if misery prevail, God is not responsible, and that man, and that man only, is their cause and the fountain of their origin. God being good, He must have made man for a good purpose. He must have made him for happiness. God being wise He must have made man wisely; the endowments He gave him then were right and good, and if we cannot understand either the gifts or the Giver, we must shrink from judging the Judge, and if man abused the gifts and scorned the Giver, he must confess he has done wrong. God gave man liberty. What nobler gift could He give him? God gave man reason to direct his liberty and make that liberty always rational or conscientious. Man can and man ought to remain conscientious and rational. If he does not act according to his conscience or reason, he feels that he is going against first reason, he knows that he is disobeying the changeless law, he knows that he is going against the instincts of nature, he is going against the tide of moral gravitation; he knows that he is earning no reward but punishment for himself he knows that he is separating himself from goodness and right, he knows that he is leaving the light and slinking into the darkness, he feels that he is going from heaven to hell. Hell, then, begins in the human conscience, for the effects of sin and its punishment first manifest themselves there. And hell is only an effect of sin or its continuation in the fullest sense; and as sin is only the creation of man, so hell, that is but its consequence, is his work also.

Sin is a free and deliberate act or thought by which man does or desires what he ought not to do or desire, and from which follows the conscientiousness of his being in a state that he ought not to be in, and a knowledge that he has no similarity of nature or feeling with God, and that God can have no friendship for him in consequence. If this conviction and this feeling become permanent, then we have the permanent separation from, and the permanent loss of God, then we have hell in its simplest yet most terrible aspect. Man cannot enjoy the friendship or a union with God unless he resembles God, unless he loves what God loves and hates what God hates, and it can happen that man may so disarrange his nature as to attain a permanent desire to hate what God loves, and to love what God hates; and thus can man continue to feel and be for ever unlike God in life, and separated from him in consequence: unlike God in death, and separated from him till the abyss is bridged over that never then can be bridged. For death does not interfere with the feelings of the soul, it does not annihilate them, it does not change its nature, it does not give it anything it has not already, it does not take from it any feeling or disposition it may have acquired in life, and if the soul leaves the body at death in a state of dissimilarity and separation from God, death only widens the breach and confirms the separation. To think of an essential reformation taking place in the soul's feelings and character when it passes the mysterious frontier, and a new career of experiences dawns before it; to believe that the higher illumination coming direct from the divine Majesty will transform its nature, and give it a supreme love of what it hated till then, as some think, is to assert and believe what cannot be. There is illumination sufficient in life to move the darkest natures to love and obey God. Will the soul receive more illumination when it crosses the gloomy ferry than it has received while here, and if it does, will it use it? Both one and the other hypothesis rest on the merest probability, and if the law of moral gravitation works like the law of physical gravitation, both one and the other will be an impossibility, for where the tree falls under the laws of physical gravitation it lies fallen under that same law and lies for ever fallen. So under the law of moral gravitation in whatever state man dies in that state he remains. "Bind his hands and feet, cast him into the exterior darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." No liberty, no illumination here to depend on or hope for. But Origen, Emerson and many others will tell us, however, that the will is free in eternity, and that it is unnatural to suppose that the will will fall into final dissimilarity of feeling with God, or lose all desire to be holy, or will not choose the right when greater light comes. But will greater light come? and will it show God more amiable than in life? May we not reasonably believe that the greater light, if greater light there will be, will only show the sinner his defilement, his unworthiness, his ingratitude, his moral deformities as they are visible to the divine Mind, and may we not conclude that the majestic beauty of God will be completely shrouded from one so unworthy of seeing it, and that the knowledge of being at variance with God will intensify the soul's hatred of itself and Him. The other life is not one of trial, everything tells us it is not, and even if it were, there is no reason to believe that, there across the mysterious silent frontier, and lost on the external darkness that envelopes in gloom the rebels of God's goodness, those who cursed and hated Him, those who opposed His will and scorned His love, should turn suddenly in their downward flight, and, filled with feelings of sublime adoration and enthusiastic love, would cherish and bless Him with all the fervour of the seraphs. This world is the theatre where we must play our part, right or wrong; when the curtain falls there only remains for us the groan of scorn and disappointment or the outburst of applause and jubilee, if the permission of sin presents a mystery, its punishment certainly exhibits none. If sin were not punished, it would be the greatest of all mysteries, since reason, common sense, experience, history, science, every movement of life, every law of nature, every throeb of creation, every breath and every sorrow, every ray of light, every sunny hour and every stormy one, every sigh or smile tell us that he who goes against nature, he who disobeys the higher power, he who opposes the tide that moves majestically on to the One who made it, he who brings confusion into God's creation, must suffer confusion, and must be expelled from the enjoyments of perfect peace and love. Wrong must be opposed and punished as long as wrong is wrong; even science, if true to its principles, must confess the same, for it must acknowledge that it finds in nature and the universe an universal law that tends heavenwards, whose violation must be repaired or repented of. Many, however, of the baby scientists of the day, forgetting that Hell or Heaven is completely beyond the limit of their jurisdiction, would have us believe that eternal punishment is an impossibility, and must be considered only as the remnant of a barbaric creed fast fading away. With the light and brilliancy of the century, with the help of geology and astronomy, with the strides of electric discoveries, everything in their minds has changed, and to believe in a place of punishment beyond this life is to turn again to the dark ages, to fall back into paganism, or to become insane. But these are mere sayings, and nothing more. For what has science done to explain the problem of life? Nothing but further to confound the already confounded. What can science say about Heaven or Hell? Nothing. Or what light can astronomy throw on the dark mysteries that surround us? None. It can only force more vividly upon us the conviction that in the Heavens God has declared His glory, that He is beautiful and good, and infinitely wise and great. From the day Adam first beheld the setting sun, when the mysterious darkness gathered over the face of nature, shrouding the earth from his astonished gaze, and the stars brightened into splendour one by one; ever since that first day and that first memorable night, the human mind has anxiously struggled to understand the mysteries that dwell in those bright orbs and to wander over the boundless field of mystery they present. On the hill tops of Eden watched that first astronomer; generation after generation have since then rolled away, enlarging by their contributions the stream of celestial discovery, unravelling the mysterious movements of the worlds, weighing their immensity, computing their reciprocal influences, and tracing their complex wanderings, but lost

G E O R G E H Y D E,

TAILOR

(Late Cutter to the Don Tailoring Co.,
George Street),

Begs to notify the general Public that he has
Opened Business at 51 GEORGE STREET,
next door to the Sussex Hotel.

**FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-
HIBITION.**

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

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

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
son and Co. were awarded First Prize
for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Ex-
hibition



**CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL
WORKS.**

**MANCHESTER AND BARBADOS STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.**

J. B. MANSFIELD,
MONUMENTAL MASON.

Designs and Estimates forwarded to all
parts of the Colony on Application.—Stone
Carvings, etc., Iron Railings and Cemetery
Enclosures.—All kinds of Lavatory and Job-
bing Work done in Stone or Marble.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

The following Medicines have been for
many years highly approved of by the Public
and a Gold Medal awarded for them at the
Christchurch Exhibition, viz:—

FOR HORSES.

Colic or Gripe Drink Blister Ointment
Embrocation Grease Ointment
Condition Powers Hoof Oil
Worm Powders

FOR DOGS.

Distemper Powders Mange Ointment

FOR HUMAN USE:

RHUEMATIC BALSAM and Cough Syrup.

Every Article that bears my

Name and $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S.S.} \\ \text{V.S.} \end{array} \right\}$ Trade Mark

IS GUARANTEED.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

CAUTION.

Whereas S. SLESINGER, the oldest and
most renowned Veterinary Practitioner in the
Australian Colonies—who has introduced his
tunfailing remedies and educated the Public
to treat their own Horses, Cattle, or Dogs by
offering his medicines at a very low price (for
the different diseases, see circulars)—has,
after obtaining a good sale for them, now to
caution the Public against Spurious Imitations
of his Remedies.

Some unprincipled people are trying to
push the sale of their abominable rubbish in
opposition to the genuine article, and Mr.
Slesinger warns his Customers not to be
gulled or duped by such imposters or their
agents. See that my name and Trade Mark
is attached to every article, thus—SS VS.

I will shortly give you the names and
number of those villains who are now trying
to ruin me, if they could, by forcing the sale
of the spurious imitations.

SAML. SLESINGER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

CHALLENGE.

IT having come to my ears that certain
interested parties are circulating damag-
ing (?) 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 despensing, 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 Pharmacopœia.
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 under-
signed means a saving to the purchaser of at
least 2s 6d.

A. M. LOASBY,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Chemist,
30 and 174, Princes Street, Dunedin.

**N E W Y O R K L I F E
I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y.**

The 42nd annual report of the New York
Life Insurance Company has just reached us,
and it will be seen from the figures in another
column, is of characteristic brilliancy. The
volume of its business is enormous, and the
rapidity of its progress most remarkable.
Indeed, it displays the mark of a century in
a generation, therefore it is not for prolonged
life that we can ascribe its greatness, and we
can only liken it to the country to which it
is indigenous, which, though one of the
youngest among the family of nations, is yet
one of the most flourishing and powerful of
its race. This grand Company has now up-
ward of £61,000,000 at risk, and has for 42
years discharged its obligations with honour
to itself and in widespread relief to the re-
cipients of its faithfulness.—*N.Z. Times*, 7th
April, 1887.

FORTY-TWO YEARS' RECORD:

97,719 policies, insuring ...	£61,000,000
Cash assets ...	15,000,000
Surplus over ...	3,000,000
Paid policyholders... ..	15,500,000

A SINGLE YEAR'S RECORD (1886):

22,027 policies, insuring ...	£17,000,000
Paid policyholders... ..	1,525,450
Death-claims paid ...	551,000
Interest receipts ...	744,500
Total receipt for year ...	3,850,000

BEFORE INSURING

Ascertain the value of a Contract with the
New York Life, whereby the Assured is freed
from all harassing restrictions, and accorded
privileges and advantages unobtainable else-
where, and secures an investment—giving
compound interest at savings bank rates—
with insurance throughout the period for
NOTHING.

SANDO,

Chief Agent for Otago.

Offices: 4 Exchange Court, Dunedin.

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Established - 1865.

H. P A L M E R,

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected of
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and
Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railings in great variety.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly
attended to

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPANY, LIMITED**

KAITANGATA COAL.

THE COMPANY have much plea-
sure 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 pro-
curable 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 communi-
cated to the Company will be promptly
allowed for.

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

J O H N G I L L I E S,

Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under
taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liq-
uidation 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.

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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
and 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

**THE KING OF CLEANSERS,
HYDROLEINE SOAP.**

This Soap is the result of a long course of
experiments with the best-known detergents,
and before offering it to the Public I have
had it submitted to every kind of trial, with
a view to testing its washing and cleansing
properties, and it has been admitted by all
who have tried it to be the

BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing
required.

By its use, one-half the labour is saved
in washing clothes.

For Cleaning Paint and Woodwork, for any
other purpose for which soap is used,
it has no equal.

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seems every effort, and despair at success or certitude still hangs over all the supposed triumph that human genius might here have won. What efforts, what guesses, what errors do we not meet with all through the chequered history of the worlds that roll and shine around us. Through the long centuries of antediluvian life, human eyes have constantly gazed and watched far up into the bright blue sky. After the deluge had swept the wicked from the world, when the storm was hushed to rest, and heaven was gemmed again in its pristine beauty, from the summits of lofty mountains astronomers took up their vigils. In Babylon they kept a sacred watch, and the Egyptian priests inspired a thirst for the sacred mysteries of the stars. The plains of Shinar, the temples of India, the Pyramids of Egypt were in turn their watching spots. When science fled to Greece, astronomy grew strong amid the schools of her philosophers; and when darkness covered over the world the burning deserts of Arabia became the theatre of her observations. When brighter days dawned in Europe, we find the astronomer toiling with Copernicus, and Galileo watching with Tycho and triumphing with Kepler. Six thousand years have passed away since the first great observation commenced: we stand at the terminus of this vast period and, looking through the long vista of departed years, we notice many changes, but what success or triumphs in discovering can we count upon. None whatever, everything is still a mystery, and everything is but guess work. The nearest of the planets or stars are yet unknown to us, and to attempt to say with accuracy what is farther on is absurd. We know far out in the dim realms of space music is there—the deep and solemn harmony of the Spheres. We know poetry is there, breathing to worlds of brightness and written on the sable garments of the night. We know that architecture is there, the majestic structure of sun and system, of clustre and universal architraves and archways ghostly from infinitude. We know that eloquence is there, deep and solemn, surging through revolving worlds all overpowering the mind in its attempts to scale those rugged steeps, yet shedding the light of encouragement and hope along the sublime and mysterious pathway. But that is all, we can here only guess or dream, and all the lesson astronomy can tell us is that God is great and majestic, that He is all holy, all powerful and sublime. As it is in astronomy so it is in geology, only that in this branch of science there is still more diversity, uncertainty and speculation. The different schools hold different theories, but even amongst these every independent inquirer entertains different views and deductions. And the principal fact that many of the schools or the individuals make an effort to agree about is about something that may seemingly closh with revelation and the Mosaic account of creation. Most of them want no God, no virtue, no sin, no redemption; looking on beasts as their venerable companions, and in this ignoble fraternity they overlook the natural dignity of man and his prerogative common sense. Geological Don Quixotes made desperate efforts with the fossilised jawbone of an ass to burst up Creation, they hope with a piece of broken earthenware dug up from some entombed village, to scratch out the history of mankind and tear to pieces the sacred writings, or with a pointed old adze of the Indians of the Red River to historically tomahawk, Moses and the Prophets and the martyr testimony of the true Church. They believe by the rule of three or by the spear of the savage they will sink the Ark of Noah, and overthrow the tower of Babel, or with a handful of mud taken from their craniums, they will blind all the nations of the earth, their gorilla brothers included, and they will insist on us giving them credit for profound learning and brilliant discovery, and ask us to prefer their geological croquetts to universally established facts. The "Andrias Scheuchzerii" of the Swiss naturalist may be taken as a fair sample of geological accuracy. We know the sensation the learned Dr. Scheuchzer produced when he found the fossil skeleton by the Lake of Constance, and certified it to be the remains of a man, calling it the "*homo diluvii testis*." It was soon discovered however, that this "*homo diluvii testis*" was nothing but the skeleton of a Salamander, living specimens of which, may be seen in several of the Zoological Gardens of the world. Is it such and similar foundations that we are to rest our faith upon? Or is the whole history of man, his hope in eternal life to be blotted out by salamander skeletons or the mental freaks of their thick-headed discoveries? Where, then, is the presumptuous folly, and where, we might ask, is the common sense? Where is the illusion and where is the naked fact? Where is the descent to the mud and its progeny, and where is the excelsior movement and the progress heavenwards? Are we to lean on the instincts of the ape, or on the love and wisdom of our Father who is heaven? Common sense will tell us that true faith cannot be affected by true science, and that no science can be true that does not stand the test of revealed religion and the Scriptures truly interpreted. God cannot contradict Himself, light cannot diminish or darken light, truth cannot overthrow truth, and so we can only trust science when it agrees with faith, and is conformable to the teachings of the true Church. We must trust God more than man we must follow the light of His countenance and listen to His voice, and if we do not we are like the blind following the blind, for geology, astronomy, and every other science will only show us our utter helplessness, our ignorance, and convince us of the necessity of believing in a higher science, the science of the Saints. In our thoughts on the land of weeping and gnashing of teeth, we must feel convinced that science cannot offer any tangible obstacle to our faith, but on the contrary must agree with it, and that on it alone we must depend for the true solution of the great questions of right and wrong, of human responsibility and future punishment or reward. In the Church of God we will find every science encouraged, and every germ of human discovery tended and cared for. In that Church we will find rare flowers of genius blooming, nourished by the centre of life and drinking from the fountain of Heaven. We shall find warblers there without number, rising gloriously into the far off blue, and songsters in humble plumage, ever touching the highest chords of celestial harmony and cheering on with holy hope the sickly and sad in the silent night of their affliction. Outside of the Church, 'tis true, we will find genius and kindness and love, but being further removed from the divine source of light and truth, everything is more stunted

and everything is pining away. The outside climate is neither warm nor congenial, and no germ will bud to full perfection, and no flower spring up but will lack the rich brightness and purity of the divine fire. Grand intellects will sometimes rise outside her, and noble hearts will appear, but they will be lonely and without kindred companions, wandering through the gloomy wilderness and pining away. Their theme and song may be sublimely touching, they will be admired because they will be rare, they will be welcomed because they will be pensive lonely ones, exiled away from their kindred and their home. To intellectual souls, yearning for the steady light to guide their footsteps, outside the Church of God all is a dreary waste, with nothing to follow but the unsteady cone of the zodiacal lights of a departed or still hidden sun, or a phantom light of the desert, shifting and fleeting at the moment of being grasped. It is in the light of the true faith we are too see this great question, as it is in its true sense revealed by God.

(To be continued.)

A WOMAN FROM AUSTRIA.

NEAR the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deadly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3, 1882, and continued to August 9, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And, oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighbourhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout, who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but everyone crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Siegel's Syrup,

"MARIA HAAS."

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

"Stoke Ferry, January 9, 1884.

"Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and have found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours truly,

"HARRIET KING."

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley, December 26, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,

"E. PEEL"

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"Ilford Road Dispensary, Dukinfield, May 3, 1884

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than from any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very respectfully,

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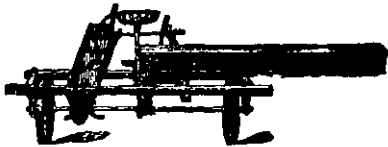
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