

change can have no other meaning than that the electors are once again clothed in their sound senses. Just a brief glance at the figures is instructive. In 1885—Brunner (Liberal), 5,053; Verdin (Tory), 3,995; Liberal majority, 1,028. 1886—Verdin (U L), 4,416; Brunner (G.L.), 3,758; Tory majority, 658. In 1887 Brunner increased his biggest total by 89, while Lord Henry Grosvenor lowered the lowest Tory minority by 12, and the Liberal majority ran up to its highest level, 1,129. The moral is plain. In 1885 there were no Liberal-Unionists in the constituency; they had not then been invented. In 1886 they were a power in the land, and made their power felt at the election. In 1887 they have disappeared. They have worse than disappeared; they have grown to be a negative quality. Their subtraction has increased the Liberal majority of 1887; their addition has diminished the Tory minority of 1887. The question of local influence is out of the case. It is the same man that won in 1885, was beaten in 1886, and achieved a still more triumphant majority in 1887. Truly, the Gladstonian tide is rising. It has touched already a higher water line than before the temporary ebb.

Did the police of Kanturk get a hint to improve upon Captain Plunkett's famous order of the day to "shoot them down if necessary"? Certainly, all the facts point to a deliberate intention on the part of Sergeant Horgan and his able coadjutor, Sergeant McMahon, Government stenographer, to provoke the people into such action as would give colourable excuse for a whiff of grapeshot. It is far and away the most monstrous piece of illegality that has been perpetrated within the four corners of this island since the days when Insurrection Acts and Indemnity Acts allowed uniformed ruffians to do whatever they thought fit in the way of naked brutality. Father Collins had invited the people who accompanied Mr. Flynn, M.P., from the railway station to hold a meeting on his (Father Collins's) private grounds. Yet Sergeant Horgan insisted on forcing his way into the place *vi et armis*. He had not the smallest shadow of an authority to show for his action, when challenged by Mr. Flynn. It was only by the exercise of the utmost coolness on the part of Father Collins and Mr. Flynn that a bloody collision was averted. At one point of the dispute the police reporter threatened both priest and people with his revolver. Englishmen, who are taught the doctrine that each man's house is his castle will hardly fail to realise the strain which is already being put upon the patience of the Irish people by the agents of the Tory Government when they read of this audacious attempt of the police to tempt them into violent courses. We make bold to say that had such an outrage been attempted on a peaceful English meeting the perpetrators would not have got off, as they did in Kanturk on Saturday evening, with whole skins. But the game of the Irish people just now is not to play into the hands of those who may be regarded as so many Sworn Tormenters.

Foreign attention is day by day growing to be more concentrated on Irish affairs. One cannot now take up any of the continental papers without finding some article commenting on how the Irish cause progresses. Prominent in a late issue of M. Henri Rochfort's paper, *L'Intransigent*, is an account of the preparations which have been made at Mitchelstown by the tenants to resist eviction. Telling of the inscription displayed on one of the houses, "Evictors come on. No surrender," the writer renders it, "*Arrivez donc, expulsieurs! Nous refusons de nous rendre.*" How easily the stirring watchwords fit themselves to the nervous French.

As our people are sorely in need of industrial employments beside the bare cultivation of the land, there is much to be said for at least the intention which underlies the motives of putting forward a practical proposal on the subject with regard to the waste lands in Connemara. Mr. Dermot O. C. Donnellan deserves credit for this. *Apropos* of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on reforestation, this gentleman has started the idea that Connemara, not to mention any other place in Ireland, is admirably suited to, or urgently in need of some timber plantation; and he follows this up by proposing that osiers be planted therein with a view to developing a great basket-making trade by-and-by. He is a man of experience and observation, it appears, on this question, and his idea has been warmly taken up. It has excited, naturally, much interest in Cromwell's *refugium peccatorum*, and a public meeting has been held to consider the matter, the proceedings of which give ground for hoping that there is still some commercial enterprise in Galway.

The Bill to facilitate the teaching of Technical Instruction, and now in course of progress through Parliament, appears to be framed on fair lines, and is sure to make the subject of technical teaching popular throughout the country. The Bill has been prepared by Sir Henry Holland, Sir W. H. Dyke, and Mr. Jackson. The Bill enables school boards and other local authorities to provide technical schools and fit them out with all the necessary appliances. The most important clause in the Bill is, that the pupils who are to receive technical instruction must have previously passed in the sixth standard or at an examination demanding equal proficiency. The Science and Art Department are to be entrusted with the examinations, and the arrangement of the curriculum. All the subjects sanctioned by this Department can be taught in these schools. The Bill of course applies to Ireland also. The expenses incurred in the management of these schools are to be defrayed out of the local rates. We trust the Commissioners of National Education will not be behind the educational authorities in England and Scotland, in giving impetus to the movement, and taking every advantage of the wise provisions of the Bill when passed into law.

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."

Roman Notes.

THE details concerning the last hours and the funeral of the late Signor Depretis are of the usual melancholy tone of those with which religion has not been associated. The deceased statesman rejected the ministry of the Church, and his parting words are said to have been "*canaille, canaille*" and, then, "I think that I am dying." There were no religious ceremonies at his funeral. On this his widow has been congratulated by the Freemasons. Her late husband, they add, made Rome "intangible and eternal."—But the second epithet may cause the cynical to smile.

Nevertheless, the confidence of the party to which the Freemasons belong in Rome's intangibility and eternity is in some degree betrayed by the admissions made as to the results to be expected were the Roman question to be made a Parliamentary matter. It is admitted candidly by one of their principle organs that such action must end in an electoral triumph for the clericals.

Signor Crispi who fills the place left vacant by the late Signor Depretis seems to disguise his well known leanings to extreme Radicalism not only by a respectful attitude towards the King but by the appearance of due deference towards the Sovereign Pontiff. He expresses himself as determined that the jubilee celebrations shall be carried out in all possible freedom.

The approaching jubilee is now the great matter of interest. To describe the gifts that have already arrived, or that are being prepared to send, would be impossible within any reasonable limits. It is reported that the King has, through his treasurer, requested permission to make an offering on the occasion, and that, if successful, his example will be followed by all the members of the Royal Family. One of them, however, has anticipated permission, and has been for some time engaged on a very beautiful work. That is the Princess Clotilda who is embroidering with her own hands a cope of white satin and golden flowers. The Princess has always remained the faithful daughter of Holy Church, and has never hidden her distress at the action taken by her illustrious family. Among the more interesting addresses which have been received are some from the missions in Persia, and which bear eloquent testimony to the progress of the faith in that distant land.

Achille Fazzari, the Deputy who lately resigned because Catholics were not represented in Parliament, publishes a letter in which he states his belief that conciliation will take place in spite of all opposition. He considers the sects as having always hindered the welfare of Italy, and extols Leo XIII. as a true patriot. The subject of conciliation has not by any means been allowed to drop.

Interest has been excited among archeologists and their hangers-on by the discovery of a mutilated statue of a Pope. The discovery was made on a spot that is said to have formed the site of the church of St. Matthew in Merulana, which was consecrated by Pope Paschal II. in the year 1110., and it is thought that probably the statue is that of the Pope referred to. In any case, it is evidently that of a Pontiff who preceded Boniface VIII. as the tiara bears one crown only. The church which was under the care of the Irish Augustinians, was destroyed by Napoleon in 1809.

Various steps are to be taken in honour of the memory of Signor Depretis. A wreath of bronze will be laid in the name of Rome upon his tomb; his bust in silver will be placed in the capitol; his name will be given to a street, and a sum of £4,000, if it can be collected, will be devoted to the erection of a monument to him. But, great as the services of the deceased Minister to his country are acknowledged to have been, much grumbling prevails at the expense arising from these decisions.

Preparations are being made to receive the pilgrimage of French working-men under the presidency of Cardinal Laengieux, Archbishop of Rheims, expected to arrive here in September, and by which the jubilee celebrations will be inaugurated. The pilgrimage, it is said, will be extremely numerous.

The *Moniteur de Rome* condemns the proclamation of the National League in no doubtful terms. It stigmatises the measure as a victory gained by the Orangemen, and indignantly contrasts the liberty granted to the enemies of Home Rule with the crippling of its promoters. The League, it says, is as lawful as any trade-union, and it predicts its perversion by such opposition into a secret society. "May it be," it concludes, "that those who are directing in Ireland the national movement will have sufficient influence to prevent every disorder in face of the indirect persecutions of the Government! But if Ireland is to be calm at present it is to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. Parnell that the merit of it will be due, and not to the action and attitude of a Government which is amusing itself by playing with fire." This is a great deal from a newspaper which, if it cannot be said officially to represent the Vatican, is not likely to publish anything offensive to the Holy Father.

The cholera, of which some cases have occurred in the city, is causing alarm. Besides the usual sad results of a serious outbreak of the illness, some injurious effect might be produced on the celebration of the Pope's jubilee, and that would be most inopportune.

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

The Orangemen are just now biting their lips and tearing their hair to think that their loyal territory is proclaimed under the so-called new Crimes Bill.