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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

UNWISE OPPOSITION.

THE opposition to the construction of the Central Otago Railroad that arises from a desire to preserve the ownership of the land to the State, while we believe it to be based on a false principle, seems to us also on other grounds unfortunate and ill-judged. There can be no doubt that the prejudices of the late Government in favour of State proprietorship, or nationalisation of the land, did much to injure the reputation of the Colony and to impede its prospects as a field for immigration. We know for a fact that in some instances men who had come here intending to settle on the land and who had brought with them for the purpose a very goodly sum of money, turned away from our shores again with the expressed opinion that owing to the principles that were advocated, and of whose general adoption there appeared to them some likelihood, New Zealand was not a safe place in which a man might expend his capital. And it would seem almost as if such a decision had been published so as to produce wider effects of a deleterious nature. We see, for example, that now, when a systematic emigration of fishermen and farmers has set in from Scotland, none of the emigrants are turning their faces towards this colony. Buenos Ayres, British Columbia, Victoria, North-West Canada, all these countries have their attractions, but no mention is made of New Zealand. Yet, what comparison can be instituted between New Zealand and Manitoba, for instance, with its long dreary winters of intense rigour, and its blighting and fatal blizzards? Even the hardy farmer or fisherman of North Britain, it might seem, would hesitate, were the choice offered to him to turn his steps towards those Polar climes while our own colony with its fertile tracts and pleasant and healthful climate lay open to him. But in Manitoba there are no communistic theories nor monopolising interests, in apparent opposition to each other but conducing to similar ends, to deter him. The State, instead of making an effort to perpetuate its proprietorship of the soil, finds it more profitable to offer the immigrant a free homestead, and there is a company in existence whose object it is to further settlement by preparing this homestead before the immigrant's arrival, giving him such aid as may facilitate his undertaking. He finds his house ready built, his land fenced and prepared for tillage, and stock and implements are furnished him according to his requirements—the whole to be paid for in a series of instalments extending over fifteen years. When we contrast all this with the inducement held out to emigrants by our own Government, it is hardly possible for us to avoid the suspicion that there is no true desire here on the part of men in authority to encourage the settlement of the lands. The objection, however, to the construction of the Central Otago line by a syndicate working on land grants, is widely opposed to the system adopted, and with an apparent promise of success, for the colonisation of Manitoba. The resolution here seems to be to perpetuate the wilderness lest the particular profit desired by the theorist or the monopolist, in opposition to one another, but in effectual agreement, may be exchanged for a profit of more general use. The pretence made in arguing as to the danger of a monopoly by the contracting syndicate is totally void of all reasonable foundation. Such monopolies have, indeed, occurred in the United States, and with an injurious effect, but they were made under circumstances completely different from those under which the line in question would be constructed. The lines in connection with which they were formed led from one great centre of population to another and were independent of traffic accruing from country districts on the route. The syndicate that would construct the Central Otago line, were they to adopt such a plan, would sink their capital without the means of securing interest and with a very precarious prospect of receiving their money back even without increase. Their undertaking would simply be a land speculation of a nature that has ruined many people, and under conditions that would make it exceptionally hazardous. Just legislation as to the land is now becoming too earnestly insisted on to permit of experiments that must derive their success from injustice, and the action referred to on the part of a syndicate would be flagrantly unjust. But it would be palpably the pressing necessity of the syndicate to settle

the country along their line and to develop its resources as completely and rapidly as possible, for thus only could they obtain a return for their outlay. It might even pay them to combine with the sale of homesteads a system of aid to immigrants such as that undertaken by the Colonisation Company of Manitoba. Meantime, we see that New Zealand has little or no share in the emigration that is taking place so largely from the United Kingdom. She falls behind other countries in the inducements she offers, so that, although her natural advantages are much greater than theirs; although she is free from the fevers and epidemics to be encountered in Buenos Ayres, and from the rigorous frosts and fierce storms of Manitoba; although her fertility is as great as any, and greater than a good deal to be found elsewhere, she is shunned by the emigrant. And, in addition to her neglect, is to be reckoned the advocacy of theories which people, as a rule, will not accept, and which, for our own part, we believe they ought not to accept.—All this is very unwise, and sorely need amendment.

AS to the theories of land nationalisation and State THE FOLLY OF PROPRIETORSHIP WHICH ARE NOW SO MUCH INSISTED UPON EXTREMES. BY A CERTAIN CLASS OF POLITICIANS—it is in new countries alone like our own colony that there is any

danger of their being put into practice. In France, for example, whence, nevertheless, revolutionary and communistic theories of all sorts have emanated, he would be a bold man who should dare to make any such proposal. Not the wildest Radical or Communist would make himself prominent in advocating such a system in any country where a peasant proprietorship is established. We learn, however, from proposals made by M. Clémenceau and his colleagues to what extremes Communistic theories may be carried, and how necessary it is to observe the medium that common sense and prudence enjoin upon us. There is nothing more true than that extremes meet, and nowhere do we find a return to the methods of tyranny more clearly advocated than in the theories of extreme partisans of liberty, or archaic practices more nearly recalled than in the proposals of men who pretend to introduce new and original systems. The plan devised by M. Clémenceau is one by which pauperism is to be eradicated, taxation diminished, and the national debt suppressed, and it consists in the suppression of all private inheritance, except that which is direct from father to son. In no case is any relation, except a child, to inherit the property of anyone who dies, but everything which belonged to such a person is to be confiscated to the State. The State itself, meantime, would be placed under certain obligations as to its disposal of the property so acquired, which must be sold to persons of French nationality, for their own personal use, and on condition that under no circumstances should they so employ it as to obtain a rent from it. The *Débats* explains the results to the following effect:—Thus a son must cultivate his father's land. Should he wish to turn himself to pursuits more congenial to him, the law would bind him to the soil, and oblige him, as in ancient Egypt, to follow his father's calling. Have these legislators of the Extreme Left reflected that the prescription tends to revive feudal ownership, with conditions and servitudes that had been believed to be abolished for ever? But M. Clémenceau not only goes back to the middle ages, but takes his provisions from Confucius himself. He will not permit the proprietor to hold more than five hectares of ground.—The moral, meantime, for us to derive from this proposal, made by M. Clémenceau and his colleagues is that we should be distrustful of the extreme advocates of new and specious theories. If, without the intervention of prudence and common sense, they should happen to be adopted by us we might find to our cost that, instead of tending towards progress and development, they had their issue in impediment and mischief.

THAT is a well worn saying about fearing the MANOEUVRING. Greeks even when they bear gifts. But unless the situation indicated by it were common, it would not be so often used, and, until a better form of expression offers itself—which will not be soon, it must continue to be constantly employed. Here is the *London Times*, then, holding out gifts to us just now, and yet we continue to mistrust the *Times*. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* is much interested about the negotiations that are going on between Russia and the Vatican. He is evidently most anxious for their success, and would gladly see those diplomatic relations re-estab-

lished between the courts in question that must conduce at once to the right understanding of Russian requirements by the Pope and of the concessions Rome desires by the Czar. We know how truly anxious all writers and all correspondents connected with the *Times* are about the interests of Rome. We saw the other day, for example, how the able editor who wrote a sketch of the late Emperor William's life, deplored the reconciliation that his Majesty had insisted on making with the Pope, and how he declared that his granting of concessions, such as are now desirable from the Czar, was an act of humiliation to be deeply regretted. We have before us, moreover, together with the letter from Vienna, a letter from the correspondent at Naples, who gives an account of the observances of Holy Week, in relation to which he makes the following acknowledgement. "The long-cherished convictions or sentiments of a people are always to be respected, nevertheless one cannot help desiring that time would shortly sweep them away." And what if time should be a little assisted in this sweeping operation? What if the interference of the Pope, for example, in favour of the Russian language in Poland, should really tend to make the love of the Polish people for the Catholic Church grow a little colder—as perhaps, under the circumstances, it might not irrationally be capable of doing. Why, then, the *Times* would see two chosen objects promoted at once—another precedent given for the establishment of diplomatic relations by means of which Rome might be influenced in its dealings with the Catholic subjects of a non-Catholic power, and the beginning of a division between those Catholic subjects and Rome, which could not but be agreeable to Rome's bitter enemy—for let us not suppose that the disposition to make use of Rome either in Poland or in Ireland betrays any friendly feeling for her or the slightest desire to see her position improved. But diplomacy is all very well in its place. It was not diplomacy, however, which brought the late Emperor William repentant to the threshold of the Vatican, but the power of God that forced him to recognise the ruin that must ensue were he to continue in his obstinate oppression. And the Church in all her necessities relies rather on the exertion of God's power, no matter what may be the delay, than on diplomacy, howsoever skilful and rapid it may be. We mistrust the *Times*, then, even when it publishes an expression of anxiety as to the steps to be taken for the promotion of Catholic interests. Such favours are but the gifts of the Greeks, and may possibly be intended to strike a double blow. When the *Times* names Poland we may read Ireland, and for the court of St. Petersburg we may read that of St. James's. This correspondence is intended to prepare the mind of the English people and to set aside for the time being a praiseworthy but inconvenient bigotry.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

IN the telegrams received here by the San Francisco mail is what purports to be, and what, no doubt, is in substance the text of the Papal decree issued against the Irish National cause. It runs as follows:—"On several occasions the Apostolic See has given the people of Ireland, whom it has always regarded with special benevolence, suitable admonition and advice, when circumstances required, as to how they ought to defend their rights without injury to justice or public peace. Our Holy Father Leo XIII., fearing lest in the warfare that has been introduced in Ireland in the contest between landlords and tenants, and which is commonly called the Plan of Campaign, and in a kind of social interdict called 'boycotting' arising from the same contest, the true sense of justice and charity might be perverted, ordered the supreme congregation of the Inquisition to subject the matter to serious and careful examinations. Hence the following was proposed to their Eminences the Cardinals of that congregation:—Is it permissible in disputes between landlords and their tenants in Ireland to use the means known as the Plan of Campaign and 'boycotting'? After long and mature deliberation, their Eminences unanimously answered in the negative, and their decision was confirmed by the Holy Father on Wednesday, the 19th of the present month. The justice of the decision will be readily seen by anyone who applies his mind to consider that the rent agreed upon by mutual consent cannot, without violation of the contract, be diminished at the mere will of tenants, especially when there are tribunals appointed for settling such controversies and reducing unjust rents within the bounds of equity, after taking into account the causes which diminish the value of the land. Neither can it be considered permissible that rents should be extorted from tenants and deposited in the hands of unknown persons, to the detriment of the land owners. Finally, it is contrary to justice and charity to persecute by social interdict those who are prepared to pay the rents they agreed to pay, or those who, in the exercise of their rights, take vacant farms. It will, therefore, be your Lordships' duty prudently, but effectually, to exhort the clergy and laity not to transgress these bounds of Christian charity and justice, while they are striving for a remedy for their distressed condition.—R. CARDINAL MONACO, Rome, April 20, 1888."—The history of this decree, in all its bearings, we are, perhaps, never destined to know, but we already are in possession of details that seem to throw some light upon it. Our readers are aware that cer-

tain pamphlets grossly calumniating the Irish cause have, within the last year or two, been circulated in Rome. To one in particular we drew their attention—namely, that written by the Rev. Father Belaney, and which its author in person did all he could to bring under the notice of the Cardinals and other ecclesiastics of high standing. What we said concerning this pamphlet was, in some quarters, considered exaggerated, and even our contemporaries of the Catholic Press did not consider the matter serious enough for their attention. We still suspect, nevertheless, and our suspicions are well founded, that there was more importance attached to it than many people were disposed to believe. Another pamphlet has since then appeared, written after the style of those infamous publications of the I.L.P.U., in the French language, and under the title of *La Question Agraire*. This pamphlet has been singularly honoured, for his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who, indeed, but for some doubts existing as to his ability to produce even such a composition as this, would be suspected of being in some degree its author, has personally exerted himself to bring it into prominence. It has been placed in possession of every Cardinal and prelate in Rome, and, did nothing but politeness require it none of these ecclesiastics could refrain from reading a production recommended under so distinguished a patronage. We can conceive, then, how the minds of the Cardinals were prepared to execute the task appointed them, in the consideration of the reports of the landlords sent from Ireland by Mgr. Persico. What other view, in fact, could they take of these reports than that which would be taken by the Irish Loyal Patriotic Union? We knew already that breach of contract was an immoral act. But we also knew that no mutual consent existed in 999 cases out of 1000 between the Irish landlord and his tenant. We knew the landlord in such cases to be a usurer who forced his terms on the man whose necessities had placed him in his power. And we cannot, therefore, see the sin in the victim's escaping in a very reasonable way, and by a just payment, from the snare in which he is entangled. We know that, under ordinary circumstances, it is an immoral act to refuse the performance of kindly offices to your neighbour. But, as even life may be taken in self-defence, while murder is a heinous crime, in all cases particular circumstances must be considered. We say the land-grabber who goes behind his neighbour's back and bids for his house and farm, or who, when his neighbour has been cruelly and wickedly thrown out with wife and helpless children on the road, rewards the landlord for his brutality by taking the land so vacated, deserves the treatment of a criminal, and is unfit for the association of decent people. But the true state of the case was kept back from the Cardinals, and the views on which they based their decision were those in conformity with the teaching of the pamphlets by which they had been prejudiced, and completely misleading and false. The condemnation pronounced, then, is not based on existing facts, but on theories of sinfulness and wickedness, which every child who learns the catechism knows to be sinful and wicked. What, therefore, will be the fate of the Monaco decree?—One thing, however, should come of all this; it should call out from the whole Irish race a vigorous protest against the interference in their political or religious affairs of English Catholics, and a respectful but firm and determined demand, addressed by them, as a whole, to Rome, that no such interference may be permitted there. What have they to do with the Duke of Norfolk or the Bishop of Salford, or any other of the hereditary enemies of their nation, let their birth or rank be what it may—even though it were of royal degree? The Pope speaks to them by a higher right, and in a higher name, and they gladly recognise his authority, and are ready, as they have often proved, to obey it even under the penalty of death itself.

Scotch Notes.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE has been giving some original advice in Edinburgh as to temperance and lugubrious religion. In one address he dwelt on the advantages of total abstinence, quoting Shakespeare and the Sermon on the Mount in support of it. His conclusion, however, was a little inconsistent as he declared that, were he to visit the house of a total abstainer and find water only placed before him, he would consider that his host was neither a gentleman nor a Christian. In another address the Professor recommended solemn-souled ministers to search the Psalms that they might find there David and the dancing-girls. Possibly were the Professor's favourite heroine, Jenny Geddes, to revisit the glimpses of the moon, she might be inclined to repeat her world-renowned feat for his particular benefit. Was not that stool flung by her in the interests of lugubrious religion?

Lugubrious religion in Scotland, however, has still its advocates. The Rev. Jacob Primmer, for example, speaking of late, one Sunday evening in the Townhill church, Dumfries, referred with horror to a contemplated breach of the Sabbath, which, but for the intercession of certain ministers with the Provost and magistrates must be at that very moment taking place in Stirling, where some godless people had intended to hold a performance of Handel's Messiah. But no one, added the Rev. Jacob, had intervened to prevent the

Service of Song at that moment being rendered by Sabbath-school children in the Abbey church of the town where he was preaching. It was all a senuous display, he added, meant to tickle the ear, and make money. There was no worship in it, and the churches were being turned into concert halls. The Sabbath, lamented the preacher, bade fair to follow the fast days, and become extinct through the perversion of merry-making. There are people whose being is too fully permeated by lugubrious religion to admit of its dying an easy death, and above all in Scotland.

An extensive trade in smuggled tobacco has been discovered at Greenock. It had long been known to the authorities that such a trade was being carried on, and a clue was at length found by which it was revealed that the vessels carrying the contraband article disposed of it at a certain point in the Firth a little above Inverkip. The coastguard were placed on the alert, and on the arrival a few weeks ago of the s.s. Ovington from Hamburg, suspicions were confirmed, and extensive seizures made. Vigorous steps will be taken to bring the offenders to justice, and to put an end to this evil practice in which they have long been engaged.

Systematic emigration has set in among the fishermen and farmers. A large party of the former from Cockenzie and Prestonpans have recently left for Buenos Ayres, and a first detachment of the latter have sailed for North-West Canada. They go under the auspices of the Commercial Colonisation Company of Manitoba, which places them on homesteads granted by the Government of the State. The Company builds houses and prepares the land before the arrival of the immigrants, and afterwards supplies them with stock and implements—the outlay to be refunded by a series of deferred payments extending over fifteen years.

At Clashmore in Assynt matters among the crofters seem to have settled down. The dykes levelled by them have been rebuilt without their interfering. At Strathy, however, a great Land League demonstration has taken place where it was protested that, although the people were recommended to go to British Columbia, they would not do so while thousands of acres in the Highlands were wildernesses for sheep and deer. The land, of which their forefathers had been unjustly deprived, they claimed must be returned to them. Meantime, the lease of the deer-forest of Strathalladale, extending over some twenty miles of country, and which was the scene of a portion of the heart-rending Sutherland evictions of seventy years ago, has run out, and the Duke of Sutherland offers the land to the crofters. It is to be hoped that this may be an example that will be followed, and that a better state of things may be initiated by it. What may perhaps seem favourable to this hope is the announcement that it is the intention of Mr. Winans, the American monopolist, to give up the leases of the forests he holds, in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, comprising some 260,000 acres. He has already surrendered Lord Lovat's forest of Glenstrathfarrar, which is now let to the millionaire Vanderbilt.

Catholics have scored a great victory in the recent school board elections by the return of several priests. Four have been returned for South Uist; one, Father Cunningham, for Busby; one, Father Turner, for Queensferry; Rev. D. Glaucy for Motherwell; Rev. Father Mullin for Slamanin; Very Rev. Canon Meagher for Addington; Father Power for Kilmarnock; Father C. McDonald for Glen-garry; the Rev. Dean Turner for Dumfries; Mgr. Munro, Father Maginn, for Glasgow; Father Kockead for Kilbartnam; Father Macintosh for Ardrossan; Father Black for Wisbaw; Father L. de Backer for Hamilton; Father E. de Backer for Cardross; and Father Brown for Dumbarton.

In accordance with the desire of the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, the Catholics of the diocese have authorised his Lordship to convey to the Holy Father their earnest wish that St. Columba may be finally declared their patron saint. If this be done, as we may believe it will, a strong bond of union will be established between the Catholics of Scotland and those of Ireland. Ireland never owned a more ardently-loving son than St. Columba, and among the Irish people devotion to him is intense.

It seems that the people of Cockenzie are highly favoured, far above those of Prestonpans. In the former town several notable conversions have taken place, while in the latter town the "old man" shows no disposition of yielding to spiritual influences. The matter was urgently brought under the notice of the unconverted, and apparently unconvertible, the other Sunday evening by a minister who laid before his congregation the mercies vouchsafed in the neighbouring town, as contrasted with their own hardness of heart. "My God, what ails ye at Prestonpans? O Lord, what ails ye at Prestonpans?" he cried. But—will it be believed?—instead of stirring the unrepentant heart to contrition, he excited the unrepentant temper to indignation, and has been sharply taken to task for his exhortations.

A sensation has been caused by the exposure made by the *Scotsman* of Mrs. Gordon Bailie, a lady who posed as the friend of the crofters, and had pretended to make a voyage to Australia and New Zealand in aid of them. She turns out to be no Mrs. Gordon Bailie but an adventuress remarkable principally for her extreme impudence and dishonesty, and for having imposed on many people who might have been thought wiser than to have been so taken in.

Lovers of poultry are all agog about a breed of fowls known as the Minorca. The hens are said to lay on an average 200 eggs annually. A club has been formed at Stirling to promote the spread of the breed in Scotland.

The German Government have shown their good will by giving permission for a selection of pictures and sculpture from the National

Gallery at Berlin to be sent to the exhibition about to be held in Glasgow.

Roman Notes.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL PITRA has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the Cardinalate. His Eminence, who, as a French Benedictine Monk, was already distinguished for his learning, has long filled the office of Librarian of the Holy Church, for which his qualifications fit him admirably. He had acted as the postulator of the cause of the Blessed John Baptist de la Salle, and, in recognition of the successful result in the late Beatification the Christian Brothers, on the occasion of the celebration referred to, have presented him with a fine portrait of their founder. Mgr. Macchi, the Pope's majordomo, conveyed to his Eminence the congratulations of his Holiness, and all the Cardinals in Rome went in person to felicitate him.

Diplomacy is still the topic of the hour. Negotiations between the Vatican and Russia, which have been looked upon with great uneasiness by the Catholics of Galicia, as likely, if certain concessions touching the use of the Russian language in Polish churches were made, to influence the disposition of the Catholic Poles unfavourably towards their religion, are said to be making progress, due caution always being observed by the Pope to avoid doing anything to offend the Polish national feeling. It is also said that his Holiness, in a spirit of conciliation towards Russia, has agreed to issue instructions that Bulgarian Catholics must consider Prince Ferdinand as a usurper and refuse to give him their allegiance. There is no doubt that an amendment of the Catholic position in the Russian Empire is earnestly to be desired. The Church there has suffered much from persecution, and, as things actually are, while the Bishop of Vilna has been banished within the last four or five years, and, later still, the Dominican Fathers have been expelled from Lublin, many of the Polish dioceses are without bishops—and the work of the Church is otherwise seriously impeded. Still there are numerous Catholics, who, like those of Galicia, do not hope for too much from diplomacy, and who, perhaps relying on the motto that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, would prefer to witness some degree of disability, or even of persecution, rather than a successful diplomacy carried out at the risk of offending national sentiment and placing loyalty to the Church in opposition to loyalty to the country. Catholics who thoroughly feel that the Church is in the hand of God are not disposed to over-value a conciliation of princes, and are more inclined to rely on the mercies and decrees of an unassisted Providence.

Now when rumours of war are so rife, it will not be uninteresting to consider a few details of the position of Italy, as given by official returns. She owns in all 150 men-of-war completed and carrying something over 3600 guns. She has also on the stocks sixty ships in the course of construction. Her regular army consists of 620,000 men, capable of being reinforced by the calling out of the reserves to the number of two-and-a-half millions. The cost of all this armament amounts in time of peace to an annual sum of 802 millions of francs. Besides this annual expenditure, however, in the construction of her men-of-war, and their equipment and that of her army, together with other national undertakings, Italy has incurred a national debt of about 10 milliards, and, in addition to this, she has at present a deficit of 43 millions. She has plenty of money nevertheless, so far as paper is concerned, and bank-notes are produced on every possible occasion. But the question arises as to how an exchequer full of paper money would carry her through a long and arduous war, or make her an ally to be desired by any of the belligerent powers. It may be added that it is particularly consoling, now that an unfriendly feeling exists, and seems to be increasing, between Italy and France, for patriotic Frenchmen to know that of the foreign creditors of the Italian Government their fellow-countrymen form the great majority. And as for the French bond-holders, it must console them to know that in the event of war their coupons would be paid in paper money current only in Italy. Frenchmen, therefore, have largely helped to arm Italy, and Frenchmen must bear the consequences should their country go to war with her.

There is now before the Assembly at Monte Citorio a measure which provides for additional restriction and coercion towards the Church. If it becomes law the Government will have arbitrary means of suppressing any utterance made in favour of the Papacy or the temporal power. In other respects also it will impose fresh penalties on the advocacy of Catholic rights and on the whole it will be a marked advance in the march of persecution.

A great scene has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies between Signor Crispi and the representatives of the Press. The Premier, on being questioned as to the seizure of a batch of telegrams about to be despatched from Rome, replied by an attack on the journalism of the day, which he declared had renounced its sacred mission and become venal only. This was too much for the occupants of the reporters' gallery, who at once broke out into cries of protest and indignation, denouncing the accuser of their calling, and applauding a Deputy who took its part. The upshot of the matter was that the sitting of the Chamber was suspended, and the reporters were turned out. Opinion is, however, that the Premier's term of office is limited.

A propos of the seizure by Government of the Press telegrams, it may be mentioned that so little confidence has the Pope in the safety of the post office, His Holiness thinks it prudent to conduct any important correspondence by means of couriers. Such a necessity

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plainly illustrates the position of the Holy Father, and gives the lie direct to all the professions of respect and consideration made concerning him by the Government.

The morality of the country under the anti-Catholic régime of late years has just been exemplified by a revelation made at Venice concerning a society formed for the systematic plunder of foreign visitors. Their plans were carried out by charging exorbitant prices for everything, by substituting inferior goods for those exhibited in the shops and purchased, and by innumerable tricks played on all conceivable occasions. The association, consisting of people of all callings who were brought into contact with foreigners—guides, shop and hotel-keepers, servants, etc.—took the name of the Camorra, and large fortunes have been made by several of its members.

Parisian Notes.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S military degradation has resulted in his political advancement. So far is it from being true, as predicted, that his being deprived of his plume and charger must reduce him to insignificance, that fear of his influence has been infinitely increased. The Extreme Left and the Socialist Workingmen's Confederation have each issued a manifesto against him. The former protests against the intrusion into politics of military leaders as not only a menace to the institutions of the country, but as weakening, through division, its strength against a foreign enemy. The latter likens the General to Cavaignac who reddened the pavements of Paris with the blood of the people, and accuses him of aping Bonaparte, who, it says, nevertheless, before he seized on power, had, at least, blackened his epaulettes in the smoke of powder burned in battles successfully fought for the fatherland. M. Boulanger's military honours, it adds, were gained in the contest with the Commune—against the wounded in a hospital and the vanquished in their prison. It recommends to the General the example of Hoche who left to the ability and virtue of the citizens the foundation of the republic on free and equal institutions, and who did not compromise the safety of the country by creating divisions in the face of exterior danger. Boulanger, himself, meantime, is so confident of his popularity that he refuses to make any personal canvass of the electors of the Nord to represent whom he is a candidate, but openly declares that his written circular must result in his return by an overwhelming majority. His principal points are the necessity that exists for preparing for war without desiring it, and for a dissolution of the Chamber with a revision of the Constitution. He besides, strongly condemns the Senate and accuses the generals who pronounced against him of being actuated by motives which they dare not avow. And there can be little doubt that the General's confidence in the masses is fairly justified. He has many qualities to make him a popular hero and has done much to secure the favour of the people. With the army he is prime favourite, and deservedly so owing to the manner in which, while in office as Minister of War, he attended to the comfort of the soldiers. He also took advantage of opportunities to show himself considerate and merciful towards the working classes, and, although the Socialist confederation accuses him of winning his honours against the Commune, it is generally remembered that at that time when the fighting was done he exerted himself to obtain the acquittal of the prisoners. He is, besides, a handsome, dashing, man with pleasant manners, conscientious and hard-working in the fulfilment of his duties, and in his family a model of all that is honourable. What further adds to his present chances is the acquittal finally of M. Wilson, known to be his enemy, and who, in the reversal of the sentence passed upon him, and in escaping the punishment that was felt to be his due, has become more than ever an object of popular dislike and contempt.

General Boulanger's claim that a revision of the Constitution is necessary, has been made the means of turning out the Tirard Ministry—of whom all that can be said is that, even in these times of worthless and feeble French Ministries, they were remarkable for their insignificance. It is somewhat suspicious that the motion, taken by the Ministry as one of no-confidence, and which was proposed by a henchman of Boulanger's, was supported by a dependent of M. Clémenceau's, M. Clémenceau, nevertheless, having himself signed the protest against the General issued by the Extreme Left. It is true, however, that the motion was acceptable to men of all parties, their hope being that the proposed revision must result in something favourable to their own designs or desires. M. Jobbois, for example, supported it on behalf of the Bonapartists, and M. Baudry d'Asson on behalf of the Royalists. The new Premier is M. Floquet, notorious for the insult offered by him in 1867 to the Czar Alexander II., when his Majesty visited the exhibition at Paris.—*Vive la Pologne, Monsieur*—"Long live Poland, Sir," was the cry with which this enthusiastic friend of liberty and enemy of all that was royal or imperial, greeted him, so thoroughly arousing the Imperial wrath that, it is said, his Majesty raised his cane with the intention of chastising the offender with his own august hand. Floquet, however, was punished by the impediment thus placed for some years in the way of his political advancement; and his promotion to the Premiership has now only been made possible by the pains taken by him as President of the Chamber to conciliate the Russian Government and obtain forgiveness. One of the wittiest satires published for some time is the imaginary scene in which M. Albert Millaud depicts the dinner given lately, but previous to his elevation, by the new Minister to the Russian ambassador, M. de Mohrenheim, and which is supposed to have crowned the forgiveness at length accorded to the offender. M. Floquet belongs to an extreme party, the Radical Left, which is only not as extreme as the Extreme Left, and his Government may be expected to be as extreme as prudence will permit of its being. In his declaration to the Chamber and the Senate, among the rest, he pledges himself to proceed with the work of secularisation, inherited by the Republic from the Revolution. The necessity felt by the

Ministry for proceeding with some degree of caution is, nevertheless, shown by their transferring the department of worship from M. Lockroy, at first appointed to administer it, and whose methods of dealing with it must have been fast and furious, to M. Deluns Montaud, who may be expected to go a little more slowly. The other important appointment is that of M. de Freycinet as Minister of War. This Statesman being supposed to favour the *revanche* and to be bent on the recovery from Germany of Alsace Lorraine. M. Méline, a Moderate, replaces M. Floquet as President of the Chamber, the votes having resulted in a tie between him and M. Clémenceau, by no means a Moderate, and suspected to have been supported by some Deputies who desired for their own purposes to promote to the place the man they looked upon as the worst possible. The decision was made by seniority, such being the rule of the House.

Straws still continue to show how feeling inclines between France and Italy. A boat from a French port is forced by stress of weather to take refuge in an Italian harbour just across the frontier. The refugees, consisting of a man and boy, are subjected to all kinds of inconvenience and demonstrations of ill-will, and one of the customs-officers goes so far as to repeatedly fire on the man as he is retreating in French waters.—A train on its way from the Italian frontier to a French city is assailed by stones thrown from a mountain above the line—and yet another train is similarly treated, and public opinion cries out that Italians are the offenders. At Genoa an actor comes on the stage in the uniform of a French soldier, and so great an uproar ensues among the audience that the manager is obliged to come forward and promise he will not in future engage French singers. The events in themselves are trifling, but, taken together, and in union with other matters of a similar kind, they are not without a particular significance.

Secularisation is, indeed, moving on apace in France, and has hardly any need of Floquet or Lockroy to give it a fresh impetus. The curé of Saulchéry, for example, has just been condemned by the tribunal of Chateau-Thierry to fifteen days' imprisonment for calling the Government "detestable." The Appeal Court at Amiens has, it is true, mitigated the penalty to one of 50 francs fine, but even that is monstrous, considering the nature of the offence. How can any sincerely religious man—priest, layman, Catholic, or Protestant—look upon a Government that wages relentless war on religion as anything other than detestable. But such is freedom under the secularising régime.

A number of fashionable ladies have established a club in the *rue Royale*. Their intention is to follow the example of their husbands, and spend an equal number of hours daily in free and easy intercourse. French society is advancing in all its ranks.

The President of the Republic has recently lost his father. The funeral was conducted religiously, the ceremonies taking place at the church of Saint-Philippe du Boule. The *cortège*, on its way to the cemetery of Père-Lachaise, met with a slight interruption in the shape of an attack made by the mob on the carriage that contained M. Jules Ferry—who was obliged to make his escape as best he could by the assistance of the police. M. Ferry must recognise that the Secular Education Act, in which he had so large a part, has not as yet succeeded in working wonders of humanity and culture among the masses. Is it ever destined to do so? But, at least, M. Ferry has a secular sage's reward.

The episcopal jubilee of his Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie has been celebrated at Algiers with great splendour. His Eminence received on the occasion a large number of gifts, several of them very costly and beautiful. A massive gold chalice, and a cross and ring ornamented with rubies and diamonds, are mentioned as especially magnificent.

For some time past a hope had been gaining ground that Germany would reconsider her determination to remain the possessor by force of the unwilling provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and that she would make provision for the peace of Europe by restoring them to France. The proposal had been openly made by the eminent Spanish statesmen, M. Emilio Castelar, and it was generally looked upon in France as reasonable and deserving of consideration. Mgr. Freppel had replied to M. Castelar in a letter in which he acknowledged the force of his reasoning, and himself dwelt upon the evils to be avoided. A peaceful solution, wrote the Bishop, was the only one to be looked for as successful. Should the matter be contested in war, the victor and the vanquished would alike remain in their former state of mind, and war would be still the future resource, and could only be finally hindered by the extermination of either nation. But France and Germany, added the writer, were both alike necessary to European equilibrium, and the development of Christian civilization. A war of extermination on their part, would besides be especially insane, because, except for this one question, there was no point of contending interests between them. A peaceful solution therefore, was demanded in the name of religion and humanity, and this solution could only consist of the surrender to France of Alsace-Lorraine. On the accession of the Emperor Frederick, the hope referred to had become stronger. The manifesto issued by his Majesty had excited admiration, and it was proclaimed that a new Marcus Aurelius had appeared. The result, however, has been disappointment. The philosophic promise of the first days has not been fulfilled, and the expressed determination of the new Emperor to remain in fast possession of the conquered provinces, and to continue the attempt to Germanise them, has completely dissipated all illusions. It is felt, therefore, that the new reign offers no guarantee for the peace of Europe, and that the pledge given for the maintenance of the armaments of the Empire in all their strength, is only consistent and in harmony with the situation accepted by his Imperial Majesty. The wisdom of M. Castelar, like that of many other men, at all times of the world's history, bids fair to be proved only by the events consequent on the neglect of the advice given by him.

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NOTICE.

Subscribers removing from one part of the Colony to another, and wishing their paper continued, should state their former address when writing to this office, as it will prevent confusion names

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, GREYMOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The most prominent building that will catch the eye of visitors to Greymouth, either by boat or tram, will now be St. Patrick's Church, which, in a very few days, will be out of the hands of the contractors. This magnificent church is built on an eminence in the most central portion of the town, contiguous to All Saints' Convent, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's school-rooms, all occupying a rectangular block, several acres in extent, and commanding a good view of Greymouth. On the opposite side of the street is the presbytery—the Rev. Father Carew's beautiful residence, built on a gently-sloping hill, and commanding a magnificent view of the town and harbour, as well as of the convent, church, and schools in its vicinity. It is now over a year since the foundation-stone of this church was laid by Bishop (now Archbishop) Redwood. Since then the contractors, Messrs. Arnett and Seabrook, of this town, have strenuously carried on the work, and doubtless would have had it completed for St. Patrick's Day last, on which date it was originally intended that his Grace Archbishop Redwood should open it, but for unforeseen circumstances, chiefly delays in procuring the best material, such as cement, etc., which retarded the progress of the building by about two months. This noble edifice is cruciform in shape, and substantially built of brick in lime mortar, reared upon a concrete foundation, and roofed with iron. The style of the building is of Gothic architecture, with lancet-pointed doors and windows, such as prevailed in the church architecture of the 13th century, and known as early pointed. The building runs north and south, and its length over all when the tower is completed, will be 125ft., and width, 47ft. The tower foundations are put in concrete to the level of the surface, and it will, when completed, be 120ft. high, including the spire. It will be entered by three porches—the north, main and south porches—corresponding to which are three doors now entering the nave and aisles. The nave is 84ft. long by 28½ft. broad, and the two side aisles are 84ft. by 5ft. 9in. each; the sanctuary is 24ft. by 24ft.; the nuns' chapel on the right is 16ft. by 20ft.; and the sacristy on the left of the high altar is of the same dimensions. The end wall at the main entrance, which will be connected with the tower, rises to 31ft. at the eaves, and 56ft. to the point of the gable. The clerestory walls, which spring from eight 11ft. massive octagonal concrete columns, forming seven arches on each side of the nave, rise to 31ft., and the aisle walls to 16ft. above the floor level. From the floor to the roof of the clerestory is 43ft., and to the top of the coping 56ft.; the sanctuary roof being 40ft. 6in. from the level of the sanctuary floor. The ceiling of the nave, which resembles a semicircle, is very handsomely done with 4in. tongue and grooved and beaded red pine lining, laid diagonally, and neatly varnished. The sanctuary ceiling is also diagonally planked and divided into squares, to correspond with the sanctuary walls which are to be decorated after the same fashion. The sanctuary arch springs from two large blocks of Oamaru stone, neatly carved and supported by shamrock-shaped piers. On each side of the high altar, are two archways. The two on the epistle side leading to the nuns' chapel are provided with a neat metal railing, while the two arches on the Gospel side are bricked up with the exception of a doorway leading to the sacristy. Over the arches on both sides of the altar, will hang ornamental screens of antique design provided with doorways for entering the nuns' chapel and sacristy, whose floor is on a level with the sanctuary floor and raised one step above the main floor. The sacristy and nuns' chapel are ceiled with lath and plaster, and ornamented with a neat cornice and centre piece, the former also being supplied with a fire place. The high altar will be the very handsome one at present in use in the old church, and the communion rails are of cast iron of a very neat pattern, the gift of Messrs. Scott Brothers, Ironfounders, Christchurch, and selected by Mr. F. W. Petre, the church architect. The tracery window over the sanctuary is of an elaborate design, and in every respect suitable to the magnificence of the building. All the framework is of Oamaru stone, artistically and beautifully carved throughout, and solidly set in the masonry. It is fitted with leadlights containing cathedral glass of variegated colors, on the top panes of which are the letters, I. H. S., artistically painted. This window was supplied to the contractors by the church committee, and was prepared by Messrs. Munroe and McMamara. The leadlights for all the other windows (of which there are 35), were also supplied to the contractors by the committee. The arches leading from both aisles into the nuns' chapel and sacristy are also bricked up, leaving niches in which are placed the side altars; one containing the statue of St. Patrick, and the other that of the Blessed Virgin; both statues being removed from the old church. The choir gallery is situated over the main entrance, extending the width of the nave, by twelve feet deep, and supported by two iron pillars, which are the gift of the Greymouth Foundry Company. The gallery railing is of wood done in mock panel-work. The staircase for the present, leads from one of the aisles, awaiting completion of the tower, and the opening leading from the gallery to the tower is, for the same reason, bricked up and supplied with three neat lead-lights from the old church. All the walls throughout the interior are plastered and finished with lime putty, while the piers of the nave and sanctuary are finished in cement plaster, as are also the concrete base of the building above ground, copings, door-canopies, buttresses and weathering blocks. The flooring is white pine laid on heart of red pine joists, and sleepers. The seats of the nave are 19ft. 6in. long, being divided in the centre by a transverse bar, and so placed to allow a passage of 3ft. 9in. on each side between them and the nave piers. In the aisles are placed small seats about 6ft. long, and which will be used only for the younger portion of the congregation. The building is well supplied with gas, each pier being supplied with a gas bracket, in addition to which a number of centre lights are on their way from England. The confessionals are situated on both sides of the main entrance under the choir gallery, and the pulpit occupies a position on the gospel side of the altar near the communion rails. This is an elegant piece of furniture, and a

great ornament to the church. It was manufactured by Mr. D. W. Woods, of Dunedin, from a design by Mr. F. W. Petre, and a detailed description of it appeared in the TABLET of the 13th April. The seating accommodation of the church is very large, it being calculated that it will seat over 1000 people. Considerable alterations were made on the original plans of the church. It was first intended that the walls should consist of brick with concrete hearting. The piers of the nave and sanctuary were shortened by 1ft., while the two end walls of the nave were lowered by 2ft., and the other walls in proportion. The side chapels, which were to be entered by the aisle arches, were to contain the confessionals; but finding these would considerably curtail the floor space of the sacristy and nuns' chapel, they were omitted from the building. The roof was to be of slate, and the nave piers were to be ornamented with carved caps of Oamaru stone. All these were omitted, reducing the contract price by considerably over £1000. The bricks and lime were manufactured at the Brunner Company's works at Brunerton, which has the reputation of turning out the best bricks in the Colony. It is estimated that over 160,000 bricks were used in the construction of the building. 100,000 of which together with all the lime used in the construction of the church were the generous donation of Mr. Martin Kennedy to the building fund. The total cost of the building, exclusive of fittings and construction of tower, will be about £3,500; the tower will cost £1,200 more, but it is not intended to erect it for some time. Too much praise cannot be given the Rev. Father Carew, who has been the originator and moving spirit in connection with St. Patrick's church; in fact, since his arrival in Greymouth, he has never been out of the building line. On his arrival here in January 1884, All Saints' convent, which was then newly built, was not out of debt. Since then two large additions have been made to the convent, chiefly out of the funds of the Sisters, and under the careful supervision of Father Carew. In addition to this, he has built a commodious and substantial church at Brunerton, and now he has the pleasure of seeing his greatest work of all, St. Patrick's Church, completed. It was a heavy undertaking for the number of Catholics of this parish, and at a time when they had only just completed an expensive convent. But where there is a will there is a way. Nearly all contributed according to their means, the contributions extending, in quarterly instalments over a period of two years. The Church will be in debt some £800 or £900, which, I have no doubt, will be soon liquidated, as the Rev. Father Carew is an excellent hand at providing the sinews of war. All the work in connection with the church is faithfully carried out, nothing being used in the building but the best material procurable. The building was under the able superintendence of Mr. Courtney, clerk of works who was if anything too scrupulous as to having every detail carried out to the letter of the specifications. This led a few times to unpleasantness with the contractors, but Mr. Courtney used his authority and suspended all work on the building until the contractors found the material to his satisfaction. It may be truly said that this church will be an enduring monument of the faith of the pioneer Catholics of Greymouth, and a lasting memorial to hand down to their posterity. In it they have another noble structure raised to the glory of God on this southern hemisphere, where the progress of the Catholic Church for the last 50 years is indeed something phenomenal. In it, too, may be seen another evidence of the apostolicity of the Irish race. Driven from their native land by the operation of unjust and cruel laws, they carry with them that undying love for their religion; and whatever land may be the country of their adoption, in that land will assuredly be raised grand temples to the honour and glory of the Creator.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. O'CONNOR.

Christchurch, May 28, 1888.

YESTERDAY the Christian Doctrine Fraternity held a special meeting: present, Rev. Brother Joseph; Rev. Father Marnane; Mr. E. O'Connor and about 20 teachers.

The Rev. Brother Joseph stated that, previous to the transaction of any other business, he wished to mention the chief item of the day: viz.—to make a presentation to their late President. No words were needed from the speaker, to prove that Mr. O'Connor shared the respect and esteem of those who were associated with him in teaching the Christian Doctrine. He would ask the recipient not to consider the intrinsic value of the souvenir they were offering him, but to accept it as a tangible token of the good will of the members—as appreciative of past devotion to the good work, as symbolic of the tie that has, and does exist between the teachers and their late director. The rev. speaker then called on Mr. O'Connell to read the address, which contained fitting reference to Mr. O'Connor's past services, and best wishes for his future.

Mr. R. P. Lonargan endorsed what had been said by Brother Joseph, adding that their guest that day was founder of the Fraternity.

Mr. O'Connor said, he had to thank them for the handsome present they had just tendered to him. It was almost unexpected, only a few hours' notice having been given him. He had also to thank them for the kind words they uttered that day concerning himself. It was true he had always taken a deep interest in Sunday-school work. He well remembered when he was a pupil he thought it a privilege, and since he became a teacher, he had endeavoured to inculcate the same spirit. To a great extent he felt he had succeeded in doing this, it was extremely gratifying to look around the room and know that, with one or two exceptions, they had all been his scholars at the parish school. He would ask them to look on that day as a beacon indicative of similar presentations to each of those present.

After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned.

The texting of the address was kindly done by Mr. Joyce, and the illumination by Mr. O'Connell, both gentlemen leaving nothing to be desired in their work. The address was framed in honeysuckle,

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

THE public meeting of the Ponsonby tenants announced to come off at Youghal on Sunday, March 25, was proclaimed late on Saturday afternoon. This petty act of despotism did not, however, deter Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., from carrying out his intended purpose to hold such a demonstration. The hon. gentleman was received enthusiastically at Cork by the Mayor and other leading citizens, and delivered from the balcony of the Victoria Hotel one of his usually impassioned and eloquent speeches, breathing defiance all along the line to Balfour and his myrmidons. At one o'clock a.m. on Sunday, Mr. O'Brien proceeded secretly, by car, to Youghal, and at five a.m. addressed a meeting of the Ponsonby tenants in the Mall House, under the presidency of the Very Rev. Canon Keller. He said, in substance, on this occasion, that the Ponsonby tenants were to be cheated out of the benefits of the Land Act. When, in the course of the day, Mr. O'Brien proceeded to the entrance of the Green Park to hold another meeting, he was opposed by armed constables and military. Having announced his resolve to hold a demonstration at any cost, he mounted a car, and was speaking for some time to a large assemblage when Plunkett Pasha, with his hirelings, wantonly charged the people. The people then proceeded to the residence of Canon Keller, where they were addressed by Mr. O'Brien, who stated that the authorities dare not lay hands on him, as they were terrified at the notion of an action. Mr. O'Brien returned to Dublin on Monday, well pleased with the turn taken by events in Youghal. The hon. gentleman has in this case once more "dared the lion in his den," and dared him successfully. It is to be hoped that the lesson given Captain Plunkett on last Sunday will curb for the future that Pasha's hitherto boundless brutality. Savagery like his should not be allowed to go unpunished.

The patriotic Bishop of Cloyne has endeared himself still more to his flock, as well as to the Irish people at large, by his letter to Canon Keller, in which his lordship says:—"The suppression of your meeting is, as you say, a conclusive proof that the Government is determined to prevent every expression of opinion on the part of the tenants against the barefaced patronage of the landlords. When will all this end? It seems evidently the intention of our present rulers to drive the people to desperation in order to afford them an opportunity of a still more cruel enforcement of the iniquitous Coercion Act." Will Dr. McCarthy's timely warning be thrown away on the present occupants of the Castle? Are Balfour and his satellites so purblind as not to see that all their proclamations are quite powerless to arrest the popular will, or drown its cries for justice?

Kilkenny was on Monday morning, March 26, thrown into a state of excitement by the arrest of no less than thirteen of the most influential farmers of Tallaroan, on the charges of "criminal conspiracy" and "unlawful assembly." The prisoners were conveyed handcuffed to the police barracks, and bail was accepted for their appearance. A public meeting was at once held, under the presidency of Rev. J. Ryan, and a resolution passed condemnatory of the action of the authorities. The general feeling in the town and district is that the arrest and prosecution of these respectable men are wanton outrages on justice; but, after all, what else can be expected from Balfourism?

Mr. Goschen's speech in introducing his Budget is looked upon as a success from a Parliamentary point of view. The Egyptian Jew—like mostly all Jews—has a happy knack of plunging through a labyrinth of figures, and escaping from their meshes unscathed. Mr. Goschen was in one of his most hopeful strains. Under his fostering care and supervision the revenue of the country has gone up, and the expenditure has gone down. From the Chancellor's statement we learn that there has been within the past year an extraordinary increase of £1,182,000 in the stamp revenue. In two cases, he said, he had received a death duty cheque for £90,000. Mr. Goschen proved beyond yea or nay that the Jubilee was, after all, an advantage financially to the State, for he attributed the very considerable increase in the amount obtained from beer duty to the inordinate amount of loyalists' whistles that had to be wet with the foaming liquid on such an auspicious occasion. The revenue on foreign spirits has remained, comparatively speaking, unchanged, while the revenue on the home product has increased by £170,000. He had, on the whole, a realised surplus of £2,165,000 on hands. The expenditure of the coming year was to be, roughly, £86,910,000, showing a decrease on last year of £512,000. The revenue for the coming year he set down as £89,287,000, or £302,000 less than for last year—giving, however, an estimated surplus for the coming year of £2,377,000 on the present basis of taxation. The greater part of the surplus, however, would be swallowed up by contributions to the local authorities, under the new County Government Bill. Such, in a word, are a few of the salient features in the Budget for 1889.

The *Times* has, with wondrous generosity, opened its columns to the remarkable letter from the pen of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, in which that gentleman formulates in clear and unequivocal language his charge of intended murder against Mr. Balfour. After twitting the Chief Secretary on his silence, the writer goes on to say:—"It was on the Sunday afternoon that Mr. Balfour began the conversation specially referred to by an illusion to the Ennis meeting. . . . I asked Mr. Balfour how he intended to deal with the whole Home Rule movement. 'You cannot,' I said, 'expect to convert the Irish by force.' To this he replied that the movement depended for its vitality on half a dozen men, who, if they were got rid of, the whole movement would collapse. 'I shall be sorry for Dillon,' he added, 'as he has got some good about him. He would get six months' hard labour, and as he has bad health it will kill him.' I am quite sure of the accuracy of these words." Mr. Blunt adds that in due time he will bring forward corroborative testimony to the conversation in question. Mr. Balfour is now driven to the wall. He can see no way out of his

difficulty unless he has recourse to Beelzebub Pether to come to his assistance with a few of those unblushing lies, of which there is such a goodly stock—and to spare—in the wallet of our unscrupulous Attorney-General. The imaginative lawyer will not find much trouble in whitewashing the character of his hierarchical chief and patron; for, of course, "Pether's" statements have an evangelical truth in them—which nobody can deny!

On Monday, April 2, Mitchelstown was the scene of a monster Nationalist demonstration. All the "suppressed" branches of the National League, or, in other words, all "those things of the past," started up, as if at the stroke of a magician's wand, from the shadowy realms of old, and revisited the glimpses of the moon. Messrs. O'Brien and Healy, M.P.'s, were among the chief speakers on the occasion. Mr. O'Brien, in his usually effective style, said that the Irish cause was going on at home and in England, that the gates of hell themselves won't prevail against it, nor the gates of Dublin Castle, which is only another branch of the same establishment. Mr. O'Brien justly branded the Mitchelstown blood-tax as one of the most astounding pieces of tyranny and of impudence that was ever practised in Ireland. "Mr. Balfour," continued the hon. gentleman, "told the House of Commons the other night that the National League in the 'suppressed' counties of Ireland was a thing of the past. Well, when I read that statement, I said: 'The Lord hath delivered him into our hands! We will fasten him to that phrase, I promise you, and I predict that it will yet be his epitaph as a statesman.'"

Mr. Healy, after a masterly criticism of the conduct of the Countess of Kingston, referred to the grand jurors of Munster, and said that there was not a bigger lot of scarecrows ever seen out of a hen-roost. You go around and see them and you ask, "Is that my friend Captain So-and-so?" or, "Is this Colonel That?" and, "How changed he is; what is the matter with him? Is it the rheumatics or ague, or what?" And the answer is, "No, he has only got a touch of the Plan of Campaign." Mr. Healy concluded an able address with a hope that a day would soon come when truth, liberty, and justice would be for ever established in the land.

Amongst those present at this demonstration were Mr. Byles, an Englishman and proprietor of *The Bradford Observer*, and his amiable lady. Mr. and Mrs. Byles, whose sympathies with the Home Rule cause are both warm and profound, were well received at Mitchelstown and deserve the heartfelt gratitude of every Irishman for the services which they are rendering Ireland across the Channel. Mr. Byles is one of those Englishmen who may be appropriately regarded as being "more Irish than the Irish themselves."

Our Tory contemporaries from time to time horrify their readers with blood-curdling reports from excited correspondents of midnight outrages committed by bands of Moonlighters. The incidents are set forth in all the solemnity of leaded type, capped with headings absolutely awful in their impressiveness. Shots have been fired at the premises of a farmer by parties who, after discharging their firearms, withdraw. The only people in the country who are allowed to have firearms, as a rule, are landlords, land-agents, Emergencymen, and policemen. So that to the ordinary mind it must be evident that these raids are committed by persons of the privileged classes. Tory writers and speakers do not, however, see how obvious this inference is, and they coolly set down the outrages to members of the League, who are rarely allowed to have arms at all. It seldom happens that the delinquent is caught, inasmuch as those whose duty it should be to catch them very carefully allow them to escape—a circumstance that of itself should help to fix the guilt. Sometimes, however, the people attacked are able to identify their assailants, when it usually turns out that it is policemen or Emergencymen who are firing the shots with easily understood objects of their own. Such has been the case at Lyre, in the County Cork, where a Mr. Buckley, finding that his premises at night were being used as a target for revolver shots, went out to explore, and found an Emergencyman, whom he afterwards identified, and who has been arrested, wandering amongst his haystacks. When Mr. Buckley first made his complaint at the police-barrack, the policemen were disposed to put himself into gaol for making the complaint. Although the Emergencyman was arrested, Captain Segrave, R.M., ordered his release, on the ground that it was into outhouses and not into a dwellinghouse the accused was charged with firing. "Am I then to understand," thereupon exclaimed the astonished Mr. Buckley, "that the law will not protect me, and that any blackguard may come firing shots about my house?" "Well," said Captain Segrave, "if I were you I would shoot him." Poor satisfaction for Mr. Buckley, for well he knew that if he had done so the whole paraphernalia of injustice—the perjured evidence, the packed jury, and the long rope, with their manipulators and directors, Pether the Packer, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and his attendant, the hangman—would have given him the short shrift.

On Wednesday, April 4, the term of imprisonment to which Mr. Sheehy, M.P., was condemned by Mr. Balfour, through the agency of his Registrars, expired, and the prisoner was released from Sligo Gaol. An ovation awaited him outside the prison walls, and on his arrival in Dublin he was heartily greeted by many friends, who knew and appreciate the intrinsic worth of Mr. Sheehy's character. During the early stages of Mr. Sheehy's imprisonment he was subjected to all the indignities and outrages which Mr. Balfour loves to inflict on his political opponents; but the refusal of Mr. O'Connor Morris, the County Court Judge, to descend to the level of a Roche or a Stokes, or a Segrave, interfered with Mr. Balfour's dispositions on Mr. Sheehy's behalf, and during the latter portion of his term the prisoner had to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. It must have been gall and wormwood to Balfour to be stopped of the gratification of his spite at the cost of one whom he so disliked as Mr. Sheehy. Mr. Balfour's prisoners are loved by Irishmen in proportion as they are hated by Balfour; and the same patriotic zeal and manly straightforwardness that gained for Mr. Sheehy Balfour's enmity have at the same time secured for him the respect and esteem of every good Irishman. Mr. Sheehy comes out of prison determined, if possible, to be in the future even a more active worker in the national cause than he has been in the past. Such is the effect of imprisonment on a true Irishman.

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CAUTION.—None is genuine unless our name is stamped on the tin, and has our Registered Trade Mark, the letter "K," on the label.

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in asking the country people to visit and inspect his stock of Catholic, Irish National, and Miscellaneous Books,

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Men's Colonial-made Bluchers, 6s 3d and 6s 9d.

Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.

Men's Colonial-made Elastics, 9s 11d.

Men's English-made Balmorals, 7s 11d.

Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.

Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.

Women's Cashmere Slippers, 1s 11d.

All other lines equally Cheap at

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Special Attention shown to the Drapery Department at No. 12 Arcade. Cheap Lines in plenty.

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MESSRS. CHARLES BEGG & CO.

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Have just Published, Price 2s,

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

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"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE, introducing the following well-known songs, viz., "White Wings," "Pretty White Lillies," and "The Ship that Never Returned." The publishers specially engaged Miss A. E. Wilson, composer of "Hinemca" Valse, "Tarantelle," "Bouree," etc., etc., to score the above for Pianoforte. Amateur performers will find no great difficulties to overcome.

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

The following circular-letter addressed by Balfour's factotum to Balfour's henchmen may well be allowed to speak for itself as a rumpet-toned cry of a baffled tyrant still thirsting for the blood of his victims:—"Short sentences committals. Dublin Castle, 16th March, 1888. Gentlemen,—The attention of the Lord Lieutenant has been directed to the large number of petty sessions court committals to prisons in Ireland for periods under three days, frequently for one day, and even for twelve hours. It must be obvious that such short terms of imprisonment can have but little, if any, deterrent or salutary effect, while at the same time a disproportionately large cost of time and money, establishment charges, etc., attend the execution and enforcement of such sentences. His Excellency would on this subject point out to the magistrates the several provisions made by the Legislature giving to summary courts discretionary powers where trivial and first offences are committed, more particularly as regard juvenile offenders (47 and 48 Vic., c. 19, s. 7), and where the offence is in the particular case of so trifling a nature that the Court may think it inexpedient to inflict any punishment, and may on certain easy conditions discharge the offender (50 and 51 Vic., c. 25). The mention of these facts will, as His Excellency expects, suggest to the magistrates how important it is when imprisonment, whether as a punishment in the first instance, or to enforce the payment of penal sums, becomes necessary, that they should see that it be for a period in keeping with the intentions of the statutory enforcements applicable to the particular offence. The magistrates will also observe that by the Small Penalties (Ireland) Act, 1873 (36 and 37 Vic., c. 62), a graduated scale is provided fixing the maximum imprisonment proportioned to the penal sums, so that by observing and not going outside this scale nothing oppressive or illegal can result.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, W^{EST} RIDGEWAY."

It is to be regretted that the Home Rule forces are being diminished in Great Britain by untimely dissension. The advanced wing of the Liberal army seems to think the moment has arrived for taking the lead and making the pace. It is certainly bad policy to squabble with the enemy in front in overpowering numbers. Last week, ending March 31, the Gower division of Glamorganshire was very nearly won by the Disunionists, owing to a local division about the selection of the candidate. As it was, the Liberal majority was reduced by over two thousand; and though some reduction was to have been expected, as there was no contest in the constituency since 1885, the reduction was altogether too large. At present similar circumstances have arisen in Mid Lanark. It is to be hoped that some means may be devised to prevent the recurrence of such dangerous dissensions. Moderate Liberals cannot object to giving the working-men a share of the representation; and Radicals ought surely to prefer a Moderate Liberal to a Coercionist Tory.

We have received a communication from the Rev. M. B. Corry, C.C., of Quin, County Clare, which conveys a very unpleasant idea of the police harrying at present going on in that locality. It would seem to be the fashion with the officious officers of the force to hold threats of extra local taxation over the people, and to make things generally as miserable as they can for Leaguers. It is surely a hopeful state of social order in a district to have constabulary bullies going amongst the people telling this man that he will escape the local tax "because he is no Leaguer," and threatening that man with the full burden of the impost "because he is a Leaguer." We rejoice to learn that the whole subject has been placed in the hands of a leading member of the Irish party, who will not fail to give the individual policeman all the benefit of searching publicity.

The Star Chamber clause of the Coercion Act is being utilised by the Government in a manner that calls for indignant protest. It has been tried at Carrick-on-Shannon, the selected victims being one of the principal merchants of the town and his chief business assistant. Three times they have been brought before the secret tribunal, and on every occasion they have been sent to gaol for a week owing to their spirited refusal to answer every impertinent query which the servant of the Castle cared to put. It is not pretended that these gentlemen were guilty of any crime. They have merely resented an attempt to ride roughshod over the people and to terrorise the community into trembling submission to Balfourism. Yet the Chief Secretary will have no hesitation in asserting at the first opportunity that no new "crimes" have been created by the legislation which he inspired, which he administers with such a reckless disregard for equity, and which he defends with such magnificent contempt for the requirements of truth.

Twenty-seven years have passed away since the Irish Papal Brigade left Ireland amidst the acclaim and benedictions of their countrymen to make a practical act of faith by laying their lives at the feet of Pius the Ninth for the protection of his person and the defence of his rights. At Spoleto their bravery in offering resistance to an overwhelming force, though ill supplied with either ammunition or stores, won the profound admiration of the Piedmontese general, who generously accorded them under the terms of capitulation all the honours of war. At Castlefardo a small detachment of Irish held their honour undimmed amidst the fierce valour of "Franco Belge," and proved themselves worthy companions in arms of that devoted corps. The main body of the Brigade quartered at Ancona were not afforded the opportunity for which they longed, and the short struggle had ended before they could cross swords with the enemy. The survivors returned home, having failed in the object of their chivalrous endeavour; but they wrote the name of Ireland in the history of the Church, and in so far their sacrifice was not made in vain. Soldiers by nature, they could not again settle into civil life, and the greater number enrolled themselves under the star-spangled banner and fought with distinction in the American war. A quarter of a century has gone by, and how few, alas! remain to offer a renewal of their homage to the Head of the Church. Pius IX., himself the object of their love and devotion, has been called by his Master. His enemies, Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi, have disappeared. The page of history recording the services of Lamoriciere and his little army is scarcely dry, and a mere handful of the Irish Papal Brigade remain to reinscribe their names as faithful sons of the Church.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 17th.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In my last contribution I told you that Sir George Grey had been asked, but refused, to deliver a lecture on the above subject. Such was the general belief at the time. Later on, however, he must have changed his mind, for on Tuesday night (15th), he addressed a crowded audience at St. James's Hall, Wellington street. On the platform were a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen. On the motion of Mr. Duncan, Mr. J. C. Firth was voted to the Chair. Sir George, who was received with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, entered minutely into the merits and demerits of his subject. It is almost needless to say that he is anti-Chinese. He spoke for considerably over an hour, and must have touched the hearts of his hearers, judging by the outbursts of applause with which his remarks were received. At the conclusion of his address, Sir George was empowered to tell the members of the House how adverse Aucklanders were to the introduction of any more Celestials amongst them.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday last, a terrible accident occurred at Remuera, (one of our aristocratic suburbs) to a man named William Shoutliff, who, with his stepson, was employed to deepen a well for Mr. Russell. At the dinner hour, Shoutliff, who was being hoisted up by his stepson, fell some fifty feet, the rope breaking just as he was near the surface. After his fearful fall, they at the top could see him crouching at the bottom of the well, and hear the poor fellow moaning. In a few moments he was taken out, but when medical assistance arrived life was extinct. At the inquest held before Dr. Philson, the jury, in bringing in a verdict of "accidental death," exonerated all parties from any blame.

MR. BADDLEY, R.M.

A strong rumour prevails that Mr. Baddley, the assistant Resident Magistrate, has sent in his resignation, owing to alleged unfair treatment by the Government. While in Auckland Mr. Baddley has been a regular Hercules in the cause of law and order, a terror to the evil-doers and larrikins; whilst admired and respected by all good citizens. It is to be hoped that the Government will think twice before depriving the community of the services of such an efficient officer.

FOOTBALL.

The Englishmen reached here to day. At Onehunga, as the boat arrived, they were met by representatives of the "Auckland team," who gave them a hearty welcome. They were driven to the Imperial Hotel, where most of them are staying. The men seem to require rest, being evidently fatigued after their exertions of the past weeks. To-morrow afternoon they intend to have a practice for Saturday's great match. They do not seem to be particularly in love with the Wellingtonians.

YOUR AUCKLAND CORRESPONDENT'S PECCADILLOS.

In contrasting the present patriotism of Aucklanders with that existing in Mr. Redmond's time, your Auckland correspondent has given mortal offence to a gentleman, according to "Justitia," "than whom there are few more honoured and respected in the parish of St. Patrick." It is most amusing to read in your issue of the 11th inst. "Justitia's," logical proofs, and "Home Ruler's" epitomised Billingsgate, both intended, of course, to annihilate your correspondent. "Justitia," you ought to be a professor of logic. You are, destined to become famous, if you only develop your undoubted though latent talent. Be a man! Arouse your slumbering faculties! and bravely tread that high path for which you are evidently marked out! As a logician, if not anything else, you must shine. "Now for Home Ruler." "Home Ruler" quotes verse, but if his veracity is to be tested by some of his quotations, I am very much afraid that the saying *fiat justitia ruat cælum* will scarcely find an echo in his poetic bosom. For vituperative emanation, "Home Ruler" would undoubtedly carry off the palm. In reminding you that your correspondent is verdant and inexperienced, it looks as if "Home Ruler" were anxious for the position himself. He could not be charged with inexperience, at least in the "Biddy Moriarty" style of literature. What a pity he did not exist in that estimable lady's time, or else follow his early avocations. Fortune would have long since smiled on him. "Home Ruler's" abortive production contains just one grain of sense. For he is pleased to remind you that he has already taken up too much of your valuable space; and will, with your kind, permission conclude. I, too, must end, as I daresay you must be tired of this imbroglio.

A report is in circulation that the Empress Augusta, mother of the Emperor of Germany, is about to join the Catholic Church. The report first appeared in the *Moniteur de Rome*. It is positively stated that the Empress, after her reception into the Church, will leave Germany, and take up her residence in Florence. The Empress is believed to have always had a strong leaning to Catholicism, and was no friend of the old Catholic movement or the Kulturkampf.

According to the *Star* "Speranza" (Lady Wilde) holds a levée every Saturday afternoon at her residence in Chelsea. Her apartments are dimly lighted; rose-coloured shades subduing the lights of lamps and candles. In the season swarms of Americans, the bearers of letters of introduction, crowd Lady Wilde's rooms; for to have visited Europe and not to have been received by Lady Wilde would argue a want of social standing. But amongst all "Speranza's" guests, none is a greater favourite than John O'Connor, M.P. When the ardent poetess and the enthusiastic politician converse, the air becomes rife with revolution. Lady Wilde is a tall, handsome, and graceful woman, gifted with rare eloquence and expression, and is now, as in the days of '48, a warm Nationalist.

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Parliamentary Notes.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Ministers were questioned in the House to-day as to the truth of a report that the Government had received a cablegram from London announcing the imminence of war, and warning the colony to be prepared for all contingencies. The truth of the rumour was denied, but, as it was known that the Governor had actually received a cablegram of some sort from the Colonial Office, the denial was not generally taken as conclusive. Mr. Mitchellson, in reply to Mr. J. M'Kenzie, promised that he would have the carriage of wheat on the railways charged for by weight. Exception, however, was taken to his proposal to limit the weight of bags to 240lbs—a compromise being made by his leaving the matter over for further consideration. The motions for the second reading of the Employment of Females and the Californian Thistle Bills were agreed to.—On the motion for the second reading of the Divorce Extension Bill a debate took place, in which some points of a touching and some of an alarming nature were brought forward. But if the Bill finally passes matrimony will be made very easy, and nothing in the world will be more convenient than the manner of disposing of a disagreeable spouse. Whether the acquisition of a more agreeable one instead will be facilitated remains to be seen. But the fact stated by Mr. Adams, the mover, to the effect that he had received multitudes of letters, all to be kept strictly private, from married people actually dying for the passing of the measure seems somewhat calculated to disturb the harmony of wedded couples. What husband or what wife can be certain that one of those anxious epistles was not despatched by a traitorous partner? How reassuring it would be had everyone the noble candour of Mr. Sydney Taiwhanga, who declared, for the edification of the House, that he himself was a party personally interested—adding, with affecting suggestiveness, that habitual drunkenness should form another reason for the dissolution of the bond. Meantime, gentlemen of the sentiments of Mr. Weller, Senr., may prepare themselves for much discomfiture, for there is a very fair prospect that ere long the widow in an aggravated shape will swarm all over the colony.—It is rumoured that the Surveyor-General opposes the Central Otago line, and, among the objections urged, it is stated that in the land given to the syndicate would be some auriferous blocks and some tracts now returning to the Crown an annual rental of £48,000.

Friday, 25th.—Owing to the occurrence of the Queen's birthday, the Chambers adjourned from Wednesday until to-day. Nothing of any extraordinary importance has taken place.—The Council shows some disposition to oppose the Chinese Bill; but anything that tends to make against cheap labour must be expected to meet with opposition from the aristocratic element of the Colony, whose energies have always been directed to the procuring and encouragement of such labour.—The Mining Act Amendment Bill was vigorously opposed by Mr. Seddon, who has two Bills of his own—the Mining Partnership Bill and the Schools of Mines Bill—to introduce. The debate was adjourned for a fortnight.—The Slaughter Houses Bill received some opposition, as likely to destroy or injure the business of small butchers, who would not be able to pay the fee of £25 imposed by it. The claim implied in Mr. Taylor's argument that the matter should be looked at from a colonial rather than a local point of view may be disputed, if the meaning of the honourable member is that the interests of the Colony would be served by giving a helping hand to capitalists and companies at the expense of working-men. The motion for the second reading was agreed to.—The Chinamen of Auckland have petitioned Parliament against their race generally being discredited by statements made in the House and prejudice being permitted to interfere with their arrival or standing in the Colony.—Several Members are said to make their support of Mr. Pyke's Catholic Schools Bill conditional on the extension of its provisions to all other schools independent of the State—to which Catholics would certainly have no objection.

Tuesday 20th.—In the Council to day, Sir George Whit more gave notice of a motion for calling out the militia, owing to the unsettled aspect of affairs in Europe.—The Minister of Lands, in answer to Mr. Guinness, who questioned the Premier as to whether Government were inclined to adopt the liberal system of settlement prevailing in the Argentine Republic, said that the circumstances of the Colony would not at present permit of any more liberal system than that now in use.—The Financial Statement was made by the Colonial Treasurer. It includes a proposal for a considerable increase in the tariff, a duty of 2d a pound being imposed on tea. It is summarised by the Treasurer as follows:—"We find that after the reduction of our ordinary expenditure by £233,000 the expenditure which we deem necessary is some £70,000 for the year more than our income from our present sources of revenue; that to provide schools and public buildings from revenue an additional £60,000 is required; that to continue the subsidies to local bodies, and to pay them all from revenue, as must be done if they are to be paid at all, another £64,000 is necessary; and that to pay the balance of last year's deficit of £128,000 a sum of £58,000 must be provided this year, and the balance in the succeeding year. Adding then these several amounts together, we find there is required to balance revenue and expenditure, £56,000; to provide for schools and public buildings, £60,000; to provide for subsidies, £64,000; total, £180,000, and £58,000 for two years on account of last year's deficit of £128,000. To provide this sum of £190,000, I have proposed additional customs duties estimated to yield £207,000. If the estimate prove correct we shall have a surplus of £17,000, so that the margin allowed is not too much. The committee will remember that last year the property tax was increased by £65,000, but no alterations were made in the customs duties. I would desire here to call particular attention to the fact that of this £180,000 now proposed to be raised by additional taxation, £107,000 is for subsidies, and £15,000 for defence. Hon. members will no doubt feel with the Government that the proposed additions to our

taxation are large; but if after consideration, it is found necessary to continue these subsidies, it is clear money must be found.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ON Tuesday evening last the members of the Literary Society and their friends enjoyed a rare literary treat. Mr. Thomas Bracken, who has been staying a short time in Christchurch, was prevailed upon by the Society to deliver his lecture upon Samuel Lover. The hall was well filled. Mr. Robert Lonargan occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer to the audience. Mr. Bracken was in splendid form, I never heard him speak or recite better. The lights and shades of the work of the great Irish humourist were brought out to perfection, and were dealt with most delicately and artistically. Throughout the greater portion of the lecture, Mr. Bracken kept his audience simmering with laughter. Occasionally, however, he played upon their deeper feelings, as in his recitation of the "Angel's Whisper," and "Soggarth Aroon." Mr. Bracken possesses wonderful facial expression, and can throw an immense amount of inspiration into the tones of his voice, as, for instance, in his recitation of the "Widow Machree." I never properly understood the cunning and drollery which is contained in the "mashed" Irish lover's pleading with the widow to throw off the "dirty black gown" until I heard Mr. Bracken recite it on Tuesday night. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was thoroughly appreciated and enthusiastically applauded by the audience, a vote of thanks to Mr. Bracken was proposed by Mr. Nolan and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. A similar compliment was paid to the chairman, who thanked Mr. Bracken for the treat which he had given to the Society. Mr. D. Reese, who was chiefly instrumental in inducing Mr. Bracken to deliver the lectures was present in the hall. I believe that it is in contemplation to ask Mr. Bracken to give the lecture publicly upon his return from Wellington in aid of the library fund of the Literary Society, or for some other object. Should he do so, I hope he will have a large audience. I consider "An Evening with Samuel Lover" to be Mr. Bracken's best lecture. It is racy, sparkling, and witty; indeed, it would require very little to bring it quite up to the level of Charles Clarke's lectures. In a wider sphere than New Zealand, and away from the narrow "native town" ideas which Lover satirises, Mr. Bracken would undoubtedly make a name as a lecturer. In such a sphere I should most heartily wish him success, for he is a generous-hearted man and is one of the best specimens of the true Irishman whom we have had amongst us. Publicly or privately he has never blushed at old Ireland's name.

The testimonial to Mr. O'Connor, late teacher of the boy's school, is to be presented to him on Monday night at Mr. McNamara's Hotel. The amount of sovereigns collected for presentation, though I believe a very handsome one, is more in accordance with the bad times than in proportion to Mr. O'Connor's merits. Few men in this community have greater claims than Mr. O'Connor upon the esteem and respect of the Catholic congregations. In the babyhood of Catholicism in Canterbury Mr. O'Connor came here, and during his long residence in Christchurch he has done much to assist the growth of the Catholic faith. Chiefly, I believe, to Father O'Donnell, Mr. McNamara, and Mr. J.P. Kelly, may be given the credit of having brought the project of this presentation to a successful issue. Mr. McNamara is extremely popular, and his name in connection with any object of the kind is generally regarded as a guarantee of success.

At eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday, Father Manning announced that Dr. Grimes would return to Christchurch on Saturday next, and would take part in the solemnities upon the following day. These solemnities are those appropriate to the Feast of Corpus Christi, the proper celebrations of that feast being deferred until Sunday. There will be solemn High Mass at eleven, Vespers, Benediction, solemn procession of the Most Holy Sacrament and a sermon during the afternoon.

A curious old-fashioned custom is observed in the Cathedral here, that is the publication of the banns of marriage, with the usual addenda in the shape of an exhortation to anyone knowing of any reason why the marriage should not take place to make that reason known, etc. I have heard the publication of the banns a great many times here now, but the custom always seems to me to have a sense of quaintness about it.

The people of Dunedin deserve very great credit indeed for their generosity in contributing to the funds of the National League. They have set an example of practical patriotism which other districts in New Zealand would do well to follow.

I have heard many expressions of regret here at the ill health and consequent departure from New Zealand of Father Lynch. It is to be hoped that his absence will be only temporary.

Preparations for the nuns' bazaar are being pushed on most energetically, and it is anticipated that it will be a great success and will result in considerably diminishing the debt upon the Convent. Several original ideas I believe, are being brought to bear in order to make the bazaar something more than a mere sale of work. The precise date for opening will be fixed after the Bishop's return.

Everything is very dull in Christchurch just now, there is nothing at all in the way of amusements, except an occasional concert, and one gets so tired of amateur entertainments as to feel inclined to follow Mrs. Proctor's example and demand a fee for attending one. The Theatre is closed, and likely to remain so, the parks are so wet and dreary, that when there are any foot ball matches, nobody goes to them. Sumner, just now is like the arctic regions and at New Brighton you would get your head blown off. Nothing remains but the rink and it is rink, rink, with the people of Christchurch from Monday morning till Saturday night.

The newspapers share in the general dullness. Professor Salmond's bones have been picked, the Electoral and Loan Bills discussed from different points, and now the opposing journals are "on the pounce" for the Financial Statement, the one ready to sing *laudamus* to the Budget, and the other ready to tear it to tatters. Curious, is

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to stand for twenty-five years. Every descrip-
tion of Tinware and Dairy Utensils, Washing
Coppers, Fire Shovels, Coal Scuttles, IRON
CHIMNEYS, Jam Tins, Billy Covers, Billy
Ears, etc., etc., made with the Latest Improved
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Price Lists forwarded on application.

F. J. LAKE,

Power Tin, and Iron Factory,
MORAY PLACE (Op First Church), DUNEDIN

TO SHEEPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

T. ROONEY,

Of Temuka and Silverstream,
Is now Prepared to SCOUR WOOL in any
quantity, at LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
by the newest and most improved process.All Wool received when Scoured will be
placed on rail, and forwarded as owners may
direct.UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, LIMITEDThe above Company will despatch steamer
as under:—FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR s.s.,
on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers
from Dunedin wharf at 10 p.m. Cargo
till 3 p.m.FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PIC-
TON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND
MANUKAU.—HAWEA, s.s., on Mon-
day, June 4. Passengers 3 p.m., from
wharf.FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTTELTON,
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wednes-
day, June 6.FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF.—TE
ANUA, s.s., on Thursday, June 7.FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wed-
nesday, June 6.FOR SYDNEY, via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—
WAKATIPU, s.s., about June 12.FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI,
s.s., on Friday, June 15.FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—
RICHMOND, s.s., leaves Auckland about
June 27. Freight and passengers booked
through. Full particulars on application.SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER
SERVICE.

reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTTELTON,
WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WEST-
PORT.—GRAFTON, s.s., on Friday,
June 8. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at 4 p.m.For GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hoki-
tika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wel-
lington, and Nelson.—MAWHERA, s.s.,
early.For AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru,
Lyttelton, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga,
OMAPERU, s.s., early.OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-
berland streetsD. MAHONEY desires to inform
his friends and the General Public
that he has leasedTHE SHAMROCK HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU,
And is prepared to offerFIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
To all those who may favour him with their
patronage.SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE
FAMILIES.

BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—
Invercargill XXXX Beer always on Tap.
A splendid Handball Court attached to pre-
mises.

it not, the widely different views which different persons take of the same thing. However, I suppose if we all thought alike the world would never go round.

The Temuka correspondent of the *Catholic Times* has felt called upon to lecture me in that paper upon the error of my ways in advocating in the *TABLET* the cultivation of a national spirit among the Irish people. The remarks of the Temuka correspondent are so excessively vulgar that I should not deem them worthy of a moment's consideration were it not that the overweening vanity with which he is so liberally endowed might cause him to misinterpret my silence. Besides, there is a point in connection with the matter upon which I wish to say a word. I will deal with that point first: I must say that I was more than surprised to find that a journal published under the auspices of the Marist Order would insert in its columns such comments as those made by its Temuka correspondent. Even were the correspondent of the *TABLET* "a woman," one would scarcely suppose that circumstance would count as a disqualification with an Order which from its very name should be peculiarly chivalrous towards women. A sneer at the inferiority of women might have sounded well enough in pre-Christian times, or coming from the lips of a pagan poet or philosopher, but such a sentiment is decidedly out of place in the pages of the *Catholic Times*. I am inclined to believe that the effusion of its Temuka correspondent must have owed its insertion to a lack of editorial supervision. For the sake of the preservation of a high tone in journalism in general, and Catholic journalism in particular, I hope that this supposition is correct.

Now in reference to the Temuka correspondent himself, I must say that the fact that my correspondence in the *TABLET* does not meet with his approbation is to me a source of profound gratification. Blame from the Temuka correspondent of the *Catholic Times* is flattery, praise from him would be, to me, the severest and most humiliating condemnation. Were the approval of this gentleman to be accorded to any effort of mine, then, indeed, I should deem it necessary to turn my eyes inward. The Temuka correspondent of the *Catholic Times*, is either a foreigner, who like all foreigners is totally incapable of understanding anything at all about the Irish question, or else he is a very degenerate Irishman (I feel sure the latter diagnosis is correct) and a very degenerate one indeed, he must be to wish to see the Irish sentiment extinguished in the Irish people. Throughout the paragraph to which I refer, there run unmistakable indications of the possessions by the writer of that servile spirit and slavish desire to truckle to authority, which are among the worst traits of a small section of the Irish people. This cringing disposition is one of the most evil legacies which the penal laws bequeathed to our land. Happily for our country but few of her people shared in that legacy. The Temuka correspondent of the *Catholic Times* is one of the few, I fancy, too, from certain infallible signs that he is a man with a grievance of some sort. I should not be at all surprised, for instance, to find that he is suffering the pangs inseparable from being a neglected genius. Few things have such an acidifying effect upon the mind of a small-minded vain man as to be always longing for applause and to lack the power to command it. Such a man is apt to take a jaundiced view of everything, and is apt to look with a jealous eye upon everyone and everything that is above his own mental reach. There is an old fable in which the story is told of a toad in a ditch. The toad spat at a glowworm. "Why do you do that?" said the glowworm. "Why do you shine?" said the toad. I am strongly under the impression that the evident enmity of the correspondent of the *Catholic Times* towards the *TABLET* and everyone connected with it has the same unworthy origin as the rude behaviour of the toad towards the glowworm. The *TABLET* shines, hence the petty exhibition of ill-will on the part of the locally well-known, and literary occupant of the ditch in Temuka. This South Canterbury Mentor appears to be troubled with misgivings as to how long a quarrel with a woman would last. I cannot tell him for what space of time a quarrel with a woman would last, but I can tell him exactly how long his quarrel with me will last. When he lays down the pen, which he so rashly "took up," or diligently studies the pages of the *TABLET*, imbibes its patriotic spirit, its manly, independent, fearless principles, and thus becomes more of a gentleman and a better Irishman than he is at present, then my quarrel with him will end. It will not end before.

How much "good cheer" was there during the Jubilee last year? Dr. Dawson Burns, in his National Drink Bill for 1887, is ready with the answer. The bill was higher in 1887 than it was in 1886. The increase cannot—*ex hypothesi*, when the United Alliance advocate is making an *ex parte* statement—be due to a normal decrease of temperance; therefore it is due to some abnormal cause. What can this have been but the Jubilee, and here therefore are the figures:—

Drink Bill 1887	£124,953,680
" 1886	122,906,785

Jubilee Drink Bill £2,047,895

That is a formidable total, but Dr. Dawson Burns sees one element of comfort. Jubilee, like Christmas, may bring good cheer, but it does not come once a year. On the contrary, this disturbing cause in temperance statistics "cannot operate again during several generations." Another cause for satisfaction is, we think, that the increase was mostly in beer and wine, and hardly at all in spirits. We appear on the average to have each of us drunk the Queen's health in a shilling's worth of gin.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of taxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening, to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness, and great expense, if you will use one bottle of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. "Burlington Hawkeye."

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 28.

WE are experiencing miserable weather here, it having rained almost unceasingly for the past fortnight. The principal streets are consequently in a fearful state, and the City Council has, at last, been compelled to make some attempt at improvement. The new steam roller is employed rolling the streets at night, to the great danger of belated horsemen and drivers of vehicles.

A sensation was caused here last week, by an item of news published in one of the local papers, to the effect that the Government had received a cablegram from the Imperial authorities, stating that war was imminent, and giving instructions as to the course to be pursued should war be declared. In the House, Messrs. O'Callaghan and Fulton asked whether any such message had been received, and were answered in the negative. Rumours that war had been declared, however, were again circulated in the lobbies on Saturday and yesterday.

At a meeting held this morning in connection with Mr. Vincent Pyke's Roman Catholic Bill, at which eight members were present, it was decided to amend the title of the Bill to "The Private Schools Bill," on account of the Bill being made to provide for all schools having an average attendance of 100, receiving half capitation.

The distribution of prizes in connection with the Wellington Rowing Club was made by Miss Jervois on Saturday afternoon. On the conclusion of the affair, Miss Jervois was presented with a large photo. of the winners of the Jervois Fours. Since the re-organising of the Club the Wellingtons have been very successful, winning all the principal events of the Wanganui and Star Club's regatta. A great deal of the success which has attended the Club is due to the interest taken in it by Mr. Joseph Saunders, the well-known contractor.

The members of the Sacred Heart Society, have been actively engaged rehearsing "The Hidden Gem," which it is intended to play in the Marist Brothers' school on Friday evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to providing for the poor of Wellington.

His Grace Archbishop Bedwood (as I suppose you have learnt by telegram) left here on Saturday week for Rome. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father Patterson, of Palmerston North. It was given out in the churches here that his Grace would be absent about six months, and on making enquiries I found that he had gone Home on business connected with the diocese, and would probably arrive in Rome in time to be present at the canonisation of Pèrè Chanal.

The Rev. Father Ginaty, of Christchurch, has been here all last week collecting funds in aid of the Magdalene Asylum. He intends to make a collection all up the West Coast.

The monthly meeting of the local branch of the National League was held last Monday in the Christian Brothers' School. As Mr. J. J. Crofts has resigned the secretaryship of the League, Mr. D. O'Sullivan was elected to fill the position. There were many expressions of regret at Mr. Crofts' retirement and a vote of thanks for his past services was carried unanimously. It was stated that nearly \$100 had been collected and in order to further augment the funds it was decided to give an entertainment, and a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

St. Patrick's College's football team is still unbeaten. Since my last letter they have played two clubs—the Orientals, whom they defeated by 14 points to nil, and the Wellingtons, (one of the strongest junior teams in the city) which they also defeated by three points to nil. They have now defeated the Athletics, Orientals, Wellingtons, Wanganui College and have drawn with the Wellington College. On Saturday the play of A. McIlroy (Dunedin), and McMahon (Christchurch), and Sheedy (Greymouth), was much admired. McMahon also played with the Ponekas, (the crack team of New Zealand) as threequarter against Palmerston North, and obtained a try in the second spell. The match was won by the Ponekas by ten points to nil.

The *Athenæum* says:—"Cardinal Manning has been engaged on a notice of Darwin's "Life and Letters," which he may possibly contribute to one of the magazines. The notice, as may be supposed deals mainly with Darwin's personal character, of which his Eminence speaks in terms of warm appreciation."

During the late violent storms in the Channel the sea washed through a high and hard sand-bank near St. Malo, nearly four metres thick, laying bare a portion of an ancient forest which was already passing into the condition of coal. This forest, at the beginning of our era covered an extensive tract of the coast; but with the sinking of the land it became submerged and covered up by the drifting sand. Mont St. Michel once stood in the Middle of it. The forest had quite disappeared by the middle of the tenth century. Occasionally, at very low tides after storms, remains of it are disclosed, just as at present. It is believed that some centuries ago the highest tides rose about twelve metres above the level of the lowest ebb. Now the high-water level is 15.5 metres above the lowest.

Cardinal Manning on Sunday, April 1, at the Pro-Cathedral Kensington, performed another of those astonishing *tour de force* which render it difficult for his flock to believe that he really is an older man than Mr. Gladstone. The Cardinal, attired in full pontificals—cope of gold of cloth, and jewelled mitre, held in his left hand his gold crozier or episcopal staff during his long sermon, which lasted exactly fifty-five minutes. He held his congregation, also, which was even more remarkable than the holding of his crozier. Another old man, Prince Bismarck, has celebrated his seventy-third birthday. It is not, however, until men get into the eighties that they are really old. Since the German Emperor died, Cardinal Manning is almost the oldest of the illustrious elders of our time, and yet in sympathy, in intelligence, and in active interest in the affairs of this world he puts to shame the youngest amongst us.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



H. A. C. B. SOCIETY,

Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies Act.

OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. A member on payment of 1s weekly is entitled to medical attendance and medicine for himself and family. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s for the next 18 weeks, and 10s per week for a period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20. Twenty branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and everyone eligible for membership would join, and participate in its unsurpassed advantages. Full particulars to be had from the branches, and from

JAMES O'BRIEN,
District Secretary, Auckland

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

That Old-Established Millinery Business of
MRS. DRAVER,
No GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN,
For Sale.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

To Reduce the Stock as much as possible, all Goods will be sold AT COST. Our Late Shipments, ex Coptic, of Ladies' and Children's **ULSTERS & JACKETS,** All the Latest Styles—Hundreds to choose from—

AT COST!

Millinery, Corsets, Underclothing, Fancy Goods, Dress Materials, Ulster Cloths, Seal Cloth, etc.,
AT COST!



NOTICE.
Ladies wishing to Learn the **SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM** of DRESS-CUTTING Will be taught as formerly.

MRS. DRAVER.

WANTED KNOWN.

VACANCIES for a Few Respectable **BOARDERS** at **MRS. PAVLETICH'S** Boarding House. Steady men will find all the comforts of a home at Moderate Charges.

MRS. PAVLETICH'S,
Off Maclaggan Street (above A. & J. Macfarlane's),
DUNEDIN.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER for the Shand's Track Catholic School, near Lincoln.

Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to the Rev. Father Chervier, Lincoln, from whom any information can be obtained.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS having come in the **TABLET** dated December 1886, will please send them to the office.

L. J. GODFREY'S

EXHIBITION OF PRIZE CARVINGS FOR ART UNION

ARE ON VIEW AT

GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS

Also a Few Specimens for coming Exhibitions.

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the **N.Z. TABLET** Newspaper are to be addressed to **John Murray, Secretary,** to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

DUNEDIN.

£	s.	d.	Mr. J. Connelly	£	s.	d.
2	2	0	Mr. J. Connelly	0	2	0
1	0	0	" P. Bond	0	5	0
1	0	0	" W. J. Cantwell	1	1	0
0	5	0	" J. F. Ferrin	1	0	0
0	5	0	Dr. Drysdale			

MILTON.

Mr. M. Kett	5	5	0	Mr. J. Nolan	0	10	0
" J. B. Scanlan	5	5	0	" J. Curran	0	5	0
Rev. Father O'Neill	2	2	0	" T. Rabbit	1	0	0
Mr. W. Murphy	1	1	0	" T. Bourke	0	10	6
" T. Lynch	0	10	0	" E. Hassett	0	5	0
" G. Russell	0	2	6	" P. Walsh	0	10	0
" T. Halpin	1	0	0	" P. Maley	0	5	0
" J. Griffin	0	10	0	A Friend of the cause	0	10	0
" J. Curran	0	2	6	Mrs. T. Fahey	0	2	6
" D. McLaughlan	0	5	0	A Friend	0	5	0
" M. Keenan	1	1	0	Mr. T. Scanlan	0	5	0
" F. Calvey	0	10	0	" M. Lynch	0	5	0
" J. Hanley	0	10	0	" T. Cannon	0	10	0
" D. Poppelwell	0	10	0	" P. Keogh	0	5	0
" J. Boyle	0	5	0	" M. Culhane	0	5	0
" M. Begley	0	5	0	" J. Kreft	0	10	0
Miss S. Boyle	0	5	0	" T. Kerby	0	5	0
" B. Boyle	0	5	0				

WAIPOI.

M. E. Clifford	0	10	0	Mr. R. Cotton	0	10	6
" J. Bolton	1	0	0	" J. Ritchie	0	5	0
" T. Broughan	0	10	0	" W. T. Eaton	0	2	0
" J. Houlihan	1	0	0	" D. O'Brien	0	10	0
" T. Dooly	1	0	0	Margaret O'Brien	0	2	6
" C. Kerr	0	10	0	Mrs. Lewis	0	10	0
" H. Blackmore	0	5	0	Mr. J. Ellis	0	2	6
" M. Blackmore	0	5	0	Mrs. P. Riordan	0	10	0
" K. O'Brien	0	10	0	A Friend	1	0	0
" J. Dunbar	0	10	0	Mr. L. Anderson	0	10	0
" S. Caudwell (English)	0	10	6	" C. J. Sullivan	0	7	6
" J. Purvis (Scotch)	0	10	6	" A. Eason	0	10	0
" A. Neadam	0	3	0	" E. Twohill	0	10	6
Mrs. Butler	0	5	0	" A. Carnegie	0	10	0
Mr. J. McCay	0	5	0	" J. Robertson	0	10	0
" D. Black	0	10	0	" M. Crowley	0	10	0
" W. O'Brien	0	10	0	" M. Hickey	0	10	0

ALEXANDRA SOUTH.

A Friend	1	0	0	Mr. J. S. M'Menamin	0	10	0
Mr. H. Tobill	0	10	0	" G. P. Blue	0	5	0
A Friend	0	10	0	" J. Foohey	0	5	0
Mr. E. Breddy	0	10	0	" E. Deady	0	5	0
" L. G. Ryan	0	10	0				

BALD HILL FLAT.

Mr. J. Butler	0	10	0	Mrs. G. Wilkinson	0	10	0
" J. McCloskey	0	10	0	" B. Rahiel	0	10	0
" S. Clements	0	10	0	Mr. C. Gibson	0	5	0
" P. McGattigan	0	10	0	" J. M'Donald	0	5	0
" J. Gavin	0	10	0	" A. Chisholm	0	5	0

CLYDE.

Mr. E. M'Manus	0	10	0	Mr. J. M'Manus	0	5	0
" T. Kelly	0	5	0				

(To be continued.)

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS

are required for
NEW OFFICE PREMISES, ETC.,
for this Society at Dunedin, corner of Princes and High streets.

A PREMIUM OF £70.

is offered for the First, and £30 for the Second Design, as determined by the Directors.

The Directors do not bind themselves to employ the Successful Designer or any other Competitor to carry out the work.

Full detailed particulars will be supplied on application at any of the undermentioned Offices of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited:—

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The Designs must be received at the Dunedin Office of the Society not later than 15th July, 1886.

T. JAQUES MARTIN,
General Manager.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER open for Engagement.

Classics, French and Mathematics. Would like Primary subjects, and act as Organist in a Country District at £150 per annum.

Address, Organist, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland.

THOMAS BYRNE of Knockmaun, near Dungarvan, County Waterford, who went to California in 1864, came to Adelaide, South Australia, in 1867, went to the goldfields in New Zealand in 1868 or 1869. He will hear joyful news by communicating with the

REV. M. O'CONNOR

Numurkah, Victoria.

BIRTH.

DUNNE.—On the 23rd May, at Duncan street, Dunedin, the wife of R. A. Dunne of a son.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"**HOPE ON**."—The sentiments contained in the lines are most admirable, and the writing very creditable generally for so young a child, but a great deal of practice is still necessary before the writer's verses are fit for publication.

"**PALMERSTON**."—We have no information respecting the undertaking in question, and, therefore, can pronounce no decision concerning it. The prospectus has not been sent to us.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

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.

FINANCE.

THE Colonial Treasurer has made his Financial Statement, and the country now knows for certain the course Government intends to pursue. As had been anticipated, there is a large deficit in last year's revenue, and although reductions in expenditure to the amount of £233,000 have been made, it will be necessary to impose additional taxation to the amount of £200,000. This is serious. Additional taxation, in the face of a steadily falling revenue and a stampede of thousands of our most useful people, is anything but reassuring as to the prospects of New Zealand. There is to be—that is, Sir **HARRY ATKINSON** has proposed—a large increase in the Customs dues. Nor is this reassuring at a time when the price of all our products is falling, and has been steadily falling for many years. Still, something must be done to get revenue. Enough of money to carry on the government of the country must be provided. But, it is not creditable to the statesmanship of New Zealand that the country, with its enormous, indeed exceptional advantages, should be in this state, particularly after such an enormous expenditure on public and reproductive works. No doubt the country will recover, and come all right in the end; but to secure a speedy recovery a new policy must be inaugurated. Indeed, though not designated Protective, the new arrangement as to the tariff is decidedly in the direction of Protection; in fact, Protection is the policy of the present Government. What this will effect remains to be seen, and, judging from the experience of other nations, we must express our conviction that it is more likely to aggravate the miseries of the body politic than to relieve them. The one cure for the depression in New Zealand is a larger agricultural population; more industry and less pleasure. But what prospect is there of an increased agricultural population, whilst multitudes of able-bodied men and women, each with more or less money in their pockets, are fleeing from the country? In the presence

of a fact such as this, and it is a notorious fact, it seems little less than mockery for the Premier to talk of agriculturists with some capital coming to New Zealand. A statesman would rather look for a return of prosperity from keeping New Zealanders and their money in the Colony than from permitting them, or, rather, forcing them by mismanagement, to depart. The truth is, however, that there never has been a real effort made by Parliament to settle the country, and we greatly doubt that such an effort will be made even now. What! The Government looks idly on while thousands of our very best fellow-citizens are emigrating, bringing with them large sums of money, and then amuses Parliament, and throws dust into the eyes of the people, by a pretence that there is a desire to introduce agriculturists with capital. But nothing is done beyond the utterance of this platitude. Nothing is proposed calculated either to keep the people here, or induce others to come and profitably occupy our magnificent lands. Oh, it will be said, are we not going to have Protection, and won't that keep the people here by providing employment for them? Well, we shall see. There is an old saying, "You had better catch your hare before you cook it." For years our ordinary revenue has been insufficient to meet ordinary expenditure, and we really do not see any prospect of a better state of things. On the contrary, our impression and fear is that things will become worse, because there is no real effort made to settle the people on the land. Is it any wonder that the railways do not pay, that business is dull, and employment scarce, whilst magnificent lands are lying waste or feeding rabbits and, where these do not prevail, a few sheep and cattle? Sufficient people are not in the country to give profitable employment to the railroads, and the artisans, and other inhabitants of the towns. And until this state of things is ameliorated, it is idle to expect a change for the better in New Zealand.

THE cheerful information reaches us that another cargo of Chinese, on their way to this colony, have arrived at Sydney. The petition, meantime, presented to Parliament by the Chinese in Auckland, so far from recommending their case to public consideration, furnishes additional reasons for opposing the admission of their countrymen. These worthies boldly assert their right to come as they please and settle in the Colony, and declare that their pulling down the rate of wages must be recognised as a great benefit. The petition gives us ample reason to suspect that these people have come to a deliberate determination to over-run the colonies—and even in itself alone justifies a resolute resistance. It is stated that Government refuse to permit the Union Company to bring on the batch arrived in Sydney to New Zealand, and it is to be hoped they will remain steadfast in their refusal, rejecting every modification of it.

The prospects of Home Rule, according to the latest reports, seem bright. The by-election at Southampton, resulting in the victory of the Gladstonite candidate by a large majority over the Conservative and for the seat just vacated by a Conservative, shows how things are going even in constituencies most favourable to the Tories. The fact, moreover, that Mr. Chamberlain has issued a Home Rule scheme in strong opposition to coercion, if it be true, as seems reasonable enough, is of much significance. On the whole there is no cause for depression, and the signs of the times seem particularly encouraging.

To glance at the snobbish jargon of "Puff" in the *Wellington Press*, as we do once in the course of a month or so just to see things at their lowest, one might think that ganders in New Zealand had a habit like that of ostriches in the countries they frequent. It can only be with the head stuck in a mud-hole from fright or confusion of some kind that such a tissue of know-nothingism is composed.

We would especially recommend to the attention of our readers a paragraph in which our Christchurch correspondent deals with toads and toms, and other matters of a miserable and degenerate kind. They cannot fail to find it interesting.

We have received from Messrs. J. Wilkie and Co., Dunedin, a tale named "Colonists," to which we shall refer at greater length in a future issue.

THE boycott is advancing. Here is a knot of our most pious ladies, connected with the Tabernacle in Dunedin, declaring in favour of it as a means of advancing the work of the "Church of Christ." They have resolved, themselves to boycott, and to induce every member of their Church to boycott, all grocers who hold bottle licenses. See how even Exeter Hall can take a useful hint from the Popish bogs of Ireland.—But Irish tenants did but develop in self-defence that which has been in human nature from the creation of the world,

and will never be expelled from it. With such an one not so much as to eat, says St. Paul.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, who opposes Home Rule for Ireland, lest among other things it should bring about the disintegration of the Empire, is urgently insisting on the great benefits that must ensue from a declaration of independence on the part of these Australasian colonies. From this we may judge of the sincerity or the wisdom of the Unionist party. But the matter is too flagrant to need anything in the way of comment.

WEBB, the Judge who increased on appeal the sentence passed on Mr. Alexander Blane, M.P., misconducted himself in such a manner on the occasion that Mr. Dillon, speaking at Letterkenney a day or two afterwards, declared there had not been such a display of ruffianism on the Irish bench since the days of Norbury. It would seem that Mr. Balfour was in some degree cowed by the popular indignation which ensued, for the sentence passed on Mr. Gilbooly, M.P., was immediately reduced from two months to two weeks, and that on Mr. Cox, M.P., from four months to three.

THE question of the increase of sentences on appeal has been taken up in the House of Commons, where the Home Secretary has been obliged to acknowledge that he knows of no precedent for it in England. The Solicitor-General for Ireland was run to ground on the same subject by Sir Wm. Harcourt, and could give no satisfactory answer.

THE series of meetings intended to show Mr. Balfour what kind of a corpse the Land League was, which he had pronounced dead and buried, were held with good effect on Thursday, April 8. In some instances, as at Ennis, Kanturk, and Macroom, the meetings passed off without interruption—the police being cleverly evaded, or triumphantly defied. In others they were attacked, and more or less disturbed, but in every case enough was done to prove beyond all dispute the absurdity and falsehood of Balfour's boasting. The chief combat took place at Loughrea, where Mr. William O'Brien, accompanied by Mr. Henry Wilson, an English Member of Parliament, was present. But even there the League clearly proved its vitality, and vindicated its right to be acknowledged in excellent health and spirits. The absurdity, however, is manifest of marching great bodies of police and soldiers all over the country—as was done on this occasion—to put down the antics of a corpse. It could be approached, even at a distance, only by the experiences of Tam O'Shanter.

ACCORDING to the latest reports the Irish people have not accepted the Monaco decree with docility. A meeting of 10,000 people, assembled at Limerick in defiance of the prohibition of their Bishop, Dr. O'Dwyer a pronounced anti-Nationalist, have protested against it. Another meeting has been held for a similar purpose at Kildare, and others are announced to be held elsewhere. It is further reported that the Pope insists on strict obedience and has communicated with the Archbishop of Dublin to that effect. We give these reports for what they are worth, but do not vouch for their truth or exactness.

THE Brave Mr. Balfour appears to have recognised the facility of dealing with a living corpse, and expecting that which even the grave could not confine to submit to the voice of law and order. The meetings held on Sunday April 22nd, were unmolested, and Mr. O'Brien spoke at Fermoy, and Mr. Dillon at Kellystown without interruption. Mr. O'Brien, moreover, had such confidence in the living strength of the corpse that he declared that, even had his meeting been proclaimed, it would still have been held.

THE latest arrest made by the police has been a very notable and important one indeed. It must be acknowledged to have been no mean feather in their cap, when they captured at Queenstown, just landed most mysteriously for a Liverpool packet on its voyage to New York, a Fenian in the guise of a lady. The Fenian, however, turned out after all to be a lady who had been engaged in the rifle company of "Buffalo Bill's" show, and who, having fallen out with her employer, had left with the intention of returning to America, but, as is the privilege of ladies, changed her mind on the way, and quitted the vessel at Queenstown, for the purpose of retracing her steps. If a lady, nevertheless, travels with three rifles in her baggage what may not lawfully be suspected about her? And to do the police justice, such ladies are not common in Ireland. The last report speaks of the lady as proceeding, in a state of high indignation, about the recovery of her rifles. Perhaps, by this time, the police have found that even the capture of a Fenian might be preferable to that of a Tartar.

THE following from "Madge" in *Truth*, is too good to be lost: "We had a ride yesterday, despite the cold wind, and came back with most outrageous appetites for luncheon. I fear we will begin to grow

fat here, (Bournemouth) which would be a terrible thing just now, when all the fashions are designed for figures like lamp-posts, with no anatomy to speak of."—Must our ladies starve themselves into the fashions, or make preparations for a new gown as jockeys over-weight do for a race?

THE Paris correspondent of *Truth* in writing of a concert at which he had been present speaks thus. "Among the amateurs was a Mrs. Wynams, from Chicago. She has such a dear, kindly Irish face, and such bright eyes, the why and the wherefore of which her maiden name (Moran) explains. There is no such singer of a low register as this one; and yet she has not the slightest vocation for the stage. Is not this modesty phenomenal in a daughter of Brother Jonathan?"—But no degree of modesty is phenomenal in a lady with an Irish face and name.

WE clip the following significant paragraph from the Roman correspondence of the *Nation* of April 14:—The Duke of Norfolk left the Eternal City last week and proceeded to Florence, where he offered in the Pope's name his homage and welcome to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her visit to Italy. It is reported that the Duke will return here in the month of May to continue his negotiations with the Vatican—negotiations, by the way, which have not, as certain correspondents asserted, altogether signally failed.

Those requiring the services a dentist, should call on Messrs MYERS and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee the best 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.]

There is one particular paragraph in the prospectus of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society which demands especial attention. It relates to the return of the premiums paid should the person assured die during the ten time period. This is a very great advantage, and, taken in connection with the other admirable provisions of the Society, entitles it to extensive public patronage.

The Kaitangata Coal Company give the particulars of their coal as a warning against imposition. It is, however, easily distinguished as its superior excellence is clearly evident.

The Colonial Mutual Assurance Company offer a first premium of £70, and a second of £30, for the design for new offices in Dunedin. This speaks well for the status of the Company in these dull times.

The Douglas Hotel, Dunedin, has recently undergone improvements, and now offers really first-class accommodation to travellers and boarders. The situation of the hotel which is one of the best in the city, also recommends it to the patronage of the public.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 16th.

ACCORDING to Registrar-general's records 270,000 lbs tobacco grown annually in Colony.—Kaitapoi burgesses sanction loan of £2000 to construct works against floods.—Broken Hill shares declined at Sydney 50 per cent. except proprietary company's.—Prospects of English hop crop unfavourable; land under crop also decreased by 8,000 acres.

THURSDAY, 24th.

Presbyterian assembly at Melbourne protests against treatment of Chinese, Premier resents interference.

FRIDAY, 25th.

Bushrangers stick up hotel, Walgett, N.S.W.—Rioting in Donegal against arrest of secretaries I.N.L.—Evans (Gladstonite) elected by majority of 874 for Southampton.—Salisbury riled at publication of interview with Chinese ambassador.—Emperor Frederick present at son's wedding in Berlin.

SATURDAY, 26th.

Rich find of gold near Broken Hill.—Destructive gale on South Coast of Ireland, French fishing vessels wrecked, 100 lives lost. ||

MONDAY 28th.

Sir Harry Atkinson installed as Grand Master of Freemasons.—Column of smoke and vapour overhanging Tongariro.—Victorian Government intimated that Indian Government requires 950 horses.—Germany and Austria agree to increase duties on Russian goods.—Hungarian Premier warns people of danger of exhibiting at Paris should political troubles occur; French indignant.—Gladstone condemns compensation given by Local Government Bill to publicans for forfeited licenses.—New Zealand apples by s.s. Rimutaka sold at 8s 6d per case.

Tuesday 29th.

Right Hon. John Bright dangerously ill.—French Government instruct ambassador at Vienna to remonstrate with Austrian Premier against insulting opposition of Hungarian Premier to Paris Exhibition.—Moscow *Gazette* declares England proved by Cambridge and Wolseley on brink of ruin, and obliged, therefore, to remain quiet.

MINING.

Return from Gallant Tipperary for fortnight, 90oz amalgam from plates; stone taken from north stope.—New goldfield reported near Mahaipawa, Marlborough; claim along Wakamarina river

granted on condition of formation of company with £20,000 capital.—Battery returns of week at Reefton:—Welcome, 265oz. amalgam from 73 tons; Keep-it-Dark, 273oz. amalgam; Fiery Cross Extended, 322oz. amalgam; Progress, 245oz. amalgam; Phoenix Extended, 65oz. retorted gold from 100 tons of stone.—Waipapa Creek Mining Company, to work beach claim near Fortrose, registered.—Seam of coal struck at Rocklands, Fortrose.—Goldfield discovered at Golden Valley, Western Australia.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending May 30, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—162 head were yarded to-day at Burnside half of which were fair to good quality, the balance only medium. There was a fair attendance of the trade, but although this supply was not large competitions was only moderately active, prices realised showing very little improvement on last weeks. Best bullocks brought £6s 10s to £8; inferior and medium, £3 15s to £6; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Mr William Quinn, Makikihi, bullocks from £4 15s to £6 10s; Mr. William Shand, Keith Hall, bullocks from £5 15s to £7 5s and cows to £5 15s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—The supply to hand to-day was rather a small one, only 1438 being penned, including about 60 merino wethers fair to good, the rest crossbreds mostly good to prime quality both ewes and wethers. Competition was very animated, there being some demand for export. The trade were of necessity obliged to bid up in order to secure their requirements, in consequence prices advanced 1s 6d to 2s on last week's rates. This rise was more apparent in medium quality. Best crossbred wethers brought 11s 9d to 13s 6d—two or three extra prime pens, to 13s 9d; medium, 10s 9d to 11s 6d; best crossbred ewes, 11s to 12s 6d; ordinary, 8s 3d to 10s 9d; merino wethers, 6s 9d to 8s.

Fat Lambs.—Only 128 penned, which sold under fair competition, at 6s to 8s 6d.

Pigs.—427 were penned, representing all qualities, porkers and baconers preponderating. Competition was good, and last week's prices maintained. Suckers brought 6s to 13s 6d; light stores 14s to 18s; heavier 22s to 27s 6d; porkers, 30s to 36s; baconers, 38s to 65s extra heavy 65s to 73s.

Store Cattle.—we have no improvement to report. The market continues inanimate, and the business pressing is only to a very moderate extent, mainly owing to the turnip crop not coming up to expectations.

Store Sheep.—There is very little business transpiring in this class of stock at present, and with the exception of small lots occasionally placed for boiling down and a few odd lots now and again for fattening on turnips, the market is almost at a standstill.

Sheepskins.—The unfavourable weather experienced during the last two or three days had a depressing effect on Monday's sale. We offered a lengthy catalogue, and the usual number of buyers were in attendance, but owing to the indifferent condition of the green skins brought to hand bidings were marked by great caution, with the result that prices for those were considerably down from last week, while dry skins were briskly competed for, and maintained their values. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 2d to 3s 6d; do do merino, 1s to 2s 8d; medium to full-woolled crossbreds 3s 9d to 5s 8d; do do merino, 2s 9d, to 4s 9d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 3s 10d, 3s 9d, 3s 7d, 3s 5d, 3s 3d; medium, 3s 2d, 3s 1d, 3s, 2s 11d, 2s 10d, 2s 9d; green merinos, 1s 9d, 1s 10d, 2s, 2s 1d, 2s 2d; lambskins, 4s 7d, 4s 3d, 4s, 3s 9d, 3s 8d, 3s 5d, 3s 2d, 3s, 2s 9d, 2s 6d, 2s 2d.

Rabbitskins.—The demand continues good, but the number coming to hand is very far short of requirements. The local buyers are purchasing freely and prepared to operate to a large extent. The most of the skins coming forward are summer and autumn, with a few suckers and mixed inferior sorts. On Monday we offered a small catalogue, when all the buyers were present, and competed with animation. The following are the marks and prices: J, 2 bags autumn skins, 11½d; do, 4 do do, 10½d; do, 2 do summer, 6½d; C, 12 do autumn, 10½d; do, 3 do do, 9½d; do, 1 do mixed, 4d, H.M., conjoined, 1 bale autumn, 10½d; D, 1 do summer and autumn, 8d; D, 1 bag suckers, 2½d; cross, 1 do summers, 7½d; D, 1 do black and fawn, 1s 1½d per lb.

Hides.—During the week a fair supply came forward and are meeting with a ready sale, current values showing little change compared with last week's quotations. Local manufacturers are the principal operators, only a small number being taken for export. We quote heavy-weights free from scars and offal, 3½d to 4½; medium, 2½d to 3½d; light, 2½d to 2½; inferior and bulls, 1½d to 2d per lb.

Tallow.—There is no alteration to note in the position of this market, the usual local demand continues brisk. Owing to the fluctuations of the London market shippers are not in the meantime inclined to operate at late quotations, which we give as follows: Prime mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior, 13s to 15s 6d; rough fat, inferior, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; medium to good, 9s to 11s; best mutton caul 11s 6d to 13s per wt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no fresh feature of interest to report and no change from last week's weak demand, which continues weaker, if anything. There are no shippers in the market, and millers are only disposed to operate at prices representing a decline, and even then only in limited quantities of the prime quality. Medium quality, and of all touched with frost, is only saleable for fowls' feed, for which there is fair demand; but lately there is so much coming to hand unfit for milling, and will not keep, that prices for this class have very much given way. We quote prime milling, red straw, velvet, and Tuscan, 3s 1d to 3s 3s; medium to good, 2s 6d

to 3s; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 2s 4d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: These continue to come to hand freely, but as both shippers and millers are, in the meantime holding large stocks—the former in particular being still unable to quit, owing to the continued absence of suitable freights—the demand is less active. At the same time there is a moderate demand existing, but buyers being limited to prices lower than late quotations, now the tendency is towards lower prices, and only on very rare occasions could last week's prices be realised. We quote prime milling, stout and bright, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; best short feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; medium and Danish 1s 6d to 1s 7d, inferior, 1s 2d to 1s 5d, (ex store, sacks weighed in, net cash).—Barley: A moderate demand continues for prime malting, but very little of this class is offering. Milling is now in full supply and the demand easier at lower prices. We quote prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; medium 3s 9d to 4s; feed and midling, 1s 9d to 2s 9d, (ex store, sacks per agreement, terms).

Grass Seeds.—With the exception of the usual retail trade, the market is void of animation.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSESS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending May 30, as follows:—

Wheat.—The market for this cereal shows no improvement since our last week's report, business being very limited indeed, and then restricted only to really first-class samples. Large quantities, principally medium quality are still being stored, there being little or no sale whatever, for this quality. We quote prime milling Tuscan or velvet up to 3s 2d, red straw, 3s 3d; medium, (nominal) 2s 6d to 2s 10d; fowl feed, 1s 8d to 2s 6d.

Oats.—The demand lately reported has subsided to a certain extent, advices from Sydney and Melbourne lately not being sufficiently encouraging to induce speculators going in for any to hold. Large quantities are still being shipped from the South, which coupled with the freight by steamer been increased precludes the possibility of an improvement in prices there for some little time. We quote prime milling, 1s 9d; short heavy bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; sparrowbills if clean and bright, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; ordinary feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; dark and discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d.

Barley.—Still in fair demand with prices a little easier if anything. We quote prime malting up to 4s 5d; medium, 4s to 4s 2d; feed and milling, 2s 6d and 4s respectively.

Grass Seed.—Little or no business doing and none may now be expected until spring, by which time price of Cocksfoot may be firmer than lately quoted.

N B.—These prices are all off truck, and notwithstanding many adverse statements of selling in this manner, they have in past years been invariably the best. We would also point out an erroneous idea held by many with regard to private sidings being the cheapest to send grain into. This is a mistake, as holders of sidings charge the full terminal rate as if it came to the station, so that the farmer gets no benefit. When it comes to the station it can be delivered anywhere for the same charge, which purchasers who are shipping gives the preference to as it saves them cartage.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 5½d to 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls', plentiful, 1s 9d to 2s 3d. Barley: malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s 0d. Chaff: best, £2 15s; medium, £2; Hay: oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, £2 10s; Southern, £2 5s. Butter: fresh, 6d to 10d; salt, good demand, prime, 7½d. Cheese, 3d to 4d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Flour: roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb, £8 to £8 10s. Oatmeal, £8 11s to £8 5s. Roll bacon, 6½d; sides, 7½d; hams, 9d, both scarce.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has withdrawn from the National Liberal Club, and its expected that other Unionists will follow his example.

A little girl in Williamsport, Pa., met with a strange death. She had become head of her class and to reward her she was given a toy balloon. While playing with it she accidentally swallowed the balloon and choked to death.

Sunday morning an unknown boy who, leaning against a telegraph pole on East Broadway, New York, was stunned by a current of electricity, died soon after. The current came from an electric light wire which had crossed a telegraph wire and was communicated to the unfortunate lad by means of a loose wire.

Mr. Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Phonography, is in his seventy-sixth year. In his habits he is almost ascetic. Neither wine, beer, nor spirits, fish, flesh, nor fowl enters his lips, and he is also an anti-tobaccoist. In religion he is a Swedenborgian.

Here is a characteristic story of Mr. Parnell's love of mystery: says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and his application in his own person of the French *mot* that the only thing certain is unexpected. Every day during the Easter recess he passed in the House of Commons, he had the place, with its library, tea-room, dining-room, smoke-room and terrace all to himself. He was alone, save for the police, who stood at each of the doors which led to these places. Not one of his followers had the remotest idea of the whereabouts of their chief. Yet he was where he was least expected to be, and in that, to Mr. Parnell, consisted the charm of it.

The Duc d'Orléans, the eldest son of the Comte de Paris, who has been travelling about India for the last few months, is, I hear, to be attached to one of our regiments. This arrangement, which I believe has been made by "exalted personages," in opposition to Lord Salisbury, who is one of the weakest of mankind, is altogether so objectionable that it ought not be permitted to take place without a public protest. Considering the attitude of the Orleans family towards the French Republic, the appointment of the eldest son to the head of that intriguing clan to an English regiment cannot be regarded in France except as a mark of decided hostility.—*Truth*.

A. & T. INGLIS'

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS,

Especially Taranaki, Arawa, Aorangi, Jessie Beadman, Rimutaka, Ionic, Coptic, &c., &c., &c., comprising in all about 385 Cases and Bales.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

Our Buyer has been very fortunate in securing a Manufacturer's Stock of

WITNEY BLANKETS

At a Large Discount off Cost for Cash.

WE ARE GIVING OUR CUSTOMERS THE FULL BENEFIT OF THIS PURCHASE.

Inspection invited.

We hold an unusually LARGE STOCK of the MOST CHOICE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN DRESS TWEEDS,

Of various makes and colourings, which we are offering at unusually Low Prices.

In our MANTLE DEPARTMENT we are showing all the LATEST NOVELTIES in ULSTERS, MANTLES, JACKETS, &c.,

Also a splendid assortment of FUR-LINED CLOAKS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

NOTE.—Our Dressmaking Department is now under the experienced management of MRS. BUSCH, who is well known in Dunedin for her Cut, Style, Finish, and MODERATION IN PRICE. We solicit a trial.

In directing Special Attention to the above advertisement we desire to state that the very cheap rate at which we are now selling can be done for CASH ONLY. Purchasers receive full benefits, as we buy direct from the manufacturers for Cash, thus gaining concessions which are liberally extended to our patrons.

A. & T. INGLIS,

Dunedin.

AS WE ARE FIXED TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO BY THE MAIL STEAMER LEAVING AUCKLAND IN JUNE, WE MUST SELL OUR STOCK RIGHT AWAY, AND LET THE PREMISES.

To enable this to be done quickly, we shall Offer the Stock at such LOW PRICES as will Command that Rapid Clearance which must be made; and under the circumstances we are prepared to submit to DREADFUL REDUCTIONS, in order to get away by the steamer.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN,
203 AND 205 CASHEL STREET WEST
(Opposite "Press" Office),
CHRISTCHURCH.

The STOCK is all RE-MARKED with a view to SPEEDY CLEARANCES, and the SHOP OPENS at 10 EACH DAY.

PLEASE SHOP EARLY.

An Extra Staff of Assistants will be engaged.

All Particulars respecting the letting of the Premises can be obtained at the above Address.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN.

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.,

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Return of MISS FERGUS from Melbourne with the Latest Styles.

Dressmaking } Ladies favouring the George Street Drapery Warehouse with their Dressmaking Orders may depend with confidence upon the Fashionable Style, Tasteful Finish, and Perfect Fit of their Dresses, at Lowest Possible Prices.

Dressmaking } Economy in the Utilising and Saving of Material is a feature of Mollison, Mills and Co.'s Dressmaking Department which Ladies should note.

Dressmaking } Our Patrons are sure to be pleased with our New Stock of Dress Materials; also with the Superior quality and moderate prices charged.

Dressmaking } Fifty Patterns Colonial Dress Tweeds to select from, at from 1s 9½d to 2s 10d per yard.

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.,

George Street, Dunedin.

Irish News.

Antrim.—A man named McGlone was a few days ago at the Belfast police court fined 40s and costs for having used "seditious language."

Armagh.—At a large meeting of the tenantry on the Leish, Ballydougherty, and Lisnacree tenantry on the estate of J. E. Macartney held recently, a resolution was passed declaring the rents demanded this year to be rack-rents requiring a larger abatement than last year, while a smaller reduction is offered. An abatement of 20 per cent was offered to non-judicial tenants and nothing to the judicial. A deputation of the tenantry on the estate of Captain Douglas waited on the agent a few days ago and a demand for 20 per cent abatement being refused no rent was paid.

A rather remarkable, though not altogether novel, display of Orange bigotry was brought to light in the Armagh Grand Jury Room a few days ago. It was shown that Mr. Small, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, recently erected a monument to his father in the churchyard of Clare, in the County Armagh. On the top was a small cross and at the bottom the inscription, "*Requiescat in pace.*" This was brought under the notice of the Church Vestry. The vigilant "Christians" pointed to the cross and the inscription at the bottom, and intervened lest Heaven might launch its most destructive thunderbolt at that bad man, Small. With a Hell-isn't-half-hot-enough sort to look upon their countenance they ordered him to remove the cross at once, but so alert were the Orange ruffians of the town that at midnight a raid was made upon the churchyard and the monument and its cross were strewn in fragments amongst the tombs. One of the Grand Jurors, Mr. Brownlow, said that the smashing of the monument was the most narrow-minded bigoted piece of work he ever knew in his life, and the Grand Jury granted Mr. Small a compensation of £10 10s.

Carlow.—Major Lynch, R. M., and Mr. Bodkin, R. M., a few days ago held a Coercion Court at Goresbridge to hear a charge against Patrick Corcoran, P. L. G., of obstructing the bailiffs when they were driving away his cattle. The defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and the court declined to increase the sentence to admit of an appeal.

Cavan.—The Nationalists of Bailieboro' celebrated the release of Wilfrid Blunt in a truly magnificent manner. The brass band turned out and were followed in processional order by the members of the Shamrock and Raparees G. A. Club wearing their bright jerseys and caps. Most of the Gaels carried torches. The band played before the residence of Father O'Connor and Dr. Ryan, J. P., and paraded the street till a late hour. The Nationalists' houses were brilliantly illuminated.

Clare.—The Clare Sub-Commissioners gave judgment in a number of cases recently, making reductions of about 25 per cent.

The remains of the late S. J. Meany were buried a few days ago in Drumcliff churchyard.

Denis McNamara, the Ennis news-vender, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for selling Nationalist papers, was released from Limerick Gaol a few days ago.

The constabulary made an extensive search for arms in the Lisheen district a few days ago. The houses of all the farmers in the district were carefully searched, but without finding a single gun. The police then visited the adjoining mountains with a similar result.

Cork.—A few days ago at Kanturk a large meeting was held in furtherance of the testimonial to Mr. Flynn, M. P., North Cork. Priests and delegates attended from all the parishes in the division. Father McMahon, P. P., Boherbee, occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Government in the prosecution and conviction of Mr. Flynn, and pledging support to the testimonial. Several clergymen addressed the meeting, and acting committees were appointed to work up the testimonial in the various parishes in the division. Subscriptions to a large amount were handed in.

Fifty police and fifty men of the Scottish Rifles left Cork recently and proceeded by train to Youghal. They were under the command of "Pacha" Plunkett, Major Hutchinson, R. M., and County-Inspector Carey. It transpired that the object of the expedition was to prevent a mythical demonstration which the authorities were hoaxed into believing was about to take place in celebration of the anniversary of the death of Patrick Hanlon, murdered by a policeman at Youghal. The "demonstration" was suppressed by proclamation, copies of which were served on Canon Keller and others. This was the first intimation these gentlemen received of the "suppressed" meeting.

The announcement in the newspapers that Constable Leaby had listed an application for compensation from the Grand Jury for the injuries he sustained in the police attack on the Mitchelstown meeting created much surprise among the people of that town. It was the first intimation of the fact which the ratepayers received, as the formalities were either not complied with or carried out in a secret manner. A large meeting representing the mercantile and farming interests of Mitchelstown was held to express an opinion on this matter a few days ago. In the enforced absence of Dean O'Regan, Thomas Roche, merchant, presided. Among those present were:—Thomas Condon, M. P.; John Mandeville, Coroner Casey, W. J. Casey, J. Oullinane, P. Fitzgerald, J. Russell, Patrick Finn, etc. The chairman commented on the fact that no intimation of the application of Leaby was given to the ratepayers. They would firmly resist such an unjust tax. Coroner Casey, J. F. Meagher, and others having spoken, it was agreed that the application be opposed. A subscription list was opened and a large sum subscribed.

Derry.—There died a few days ago in the Workhouse a woman named Margaret Flanagan, at the age of 108 years. Previous to her admission she had resided in Fahan street. In October last there

were registered from the same institution the deaths of Michael McDermott, aged 92, and Nancy Clark, aged 80.

Donegal.—Troops have been ordered to Gweedore with the object of enforcing payment of the seed rate.

A Special Court of Petty Sessions under the Coercion Act was held at Newtowncunningham, Donegal, a few days ago before B. Harvey, B. M., and R. H. Beresford, B. M., when Rebecca Mille, a married woman, residing at Lisnagobrey, was charged with having re-taken and held forcible possession of a house and lands from which she and her husband had been evicted on December 15 last. After hearing the evidence, from which it appeared that the poor woman had returned to her house for shelter, she was sentenced by the Coercionist officials to two months' imprisonment in Derry Gaol.

The men recently arrested at Falcarragh, were brought to Dunfanaghy a few days ago under the escort of the 5th Dragoon Guards. There was no gathering of people, but the arrival of the prisoners and the escort naturally brought a number of inhabitants to their doors, and the children ran out "to see the soldiers." It was quite dark at the time, about 7.30 p. m. When the last van with some of the prisoners and police was passing the shop of Patrick Gallagher one of the prisoners saw by the shop lights a relative of his, a native of Dunfanaghy, on the footpath with a few other inhabitants of the village. The prisoner gave a sort of little cheer in recognition of his friend, and the other responded. Immediately the officer in command of the troops bounded in on the footpath, and set his horse prancing among the few men and children standing at the shop door. Retiring for a moment he again returned to the charge, and this time succeeded in forcing his war-horse into the shop as far as the door would let him, tossing the show goods piled inside the door over the floor, and sending some little girls across the counters in double-quick time for fear of their lives. At the same time he shouted out that he would have "no cheering." Much indignation was felt at the conduct of this military bully by the people who witnessed it, but it is probable that his masters in Dublin Castle would sustain him had he even gone further.

Down.—A company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium at Rostrevor. The site chosen is a plot of ground containing about six acres, bounded on one side by the Rostrevor Tramway, and having a sea frontage of some 800 feet. It commands a view of Lough Carlingford, Greenore, and the immediate adjacent range of mountains. It is intended to provide for those seeking rest or change an excellent suite of Turkish, Russian, sea water, pure spray vapor-brine, and all the medicated baths, in addition to the use of massage and other curative agents. The facilities for reaching Rostrevor from Dublin, Belfast and other places, are all that could be desired, and it is now brought within easy reach of the centres of population. The plans of the building provide for a capacious dining-room, library, reading, drawing, consulting and billiard-rooms, five large bath-rooms, lavatories, etc.

Dublin.—A Branch of the I. N. L. has been established at Naul under the Presidency of Father Wm. Dunphy.

A Parliamentary return just issued says 1,001 persons were under police protection in Ireland July 31, and 910 on January 31st last.

The interest of 43 Irish acres of land at Lucan, with cottage residence, held for three lives, subject to an annual rent of £94 2s 3d, was sold at auction a few days ago, for the sum of £865, purchaser paying 5 per cent fees in addition.

Pattison Jolly, a remarkable though humble man, died in Dublin a few days ago. He was 14 years old and driving horses in Ireland at the time of the revolt of '98. He was probably the oldest printer in the world, having served his apprenticeship in the famous Edinburgh house of Ballantyne. He pulled the first sheet of the Edinburgh *Journal* more than 70 years ago. He was vigorous though in his 103rd year.

The fourth international match between Ireland and Wales took place at Lansdowne road a few days ago in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The weather, though rather cold, was all that could be desired. There was a slight breeze, but it was such as could not much interfere with the playing. Wales, who had hitherto been successful over Ireland, was represented by a very formidable team. Ireland won the toss. For the first few minutes the play was rather brisk, the scrimmages rapidly following one another. At half-time the score stood:—Ireland, 1 goal; Wales, nil. Finally Ireland won by two goals and one try to Wales's nil.

Galway.—The tenants of Mrs. Lewis of Woodford, who demanded 50 per cent., and were offered first 15 and later 20 per cent. reduction, have refused to accept these terms.

In the Land Judge's Court, Galway, a few days ago, before Justice Monroe, John Joyce (instructed by F. J. McCormack, of Tuam) appeared on behalf of 18 tenants, of whom 4 were leaseholders, and 2 judicial tenants on the Leonard estate, which is situate near Tuam, for an abatement of 50 per cent. on the year's rent due in November last, and that the arrears, which were very considerable, should be struck off. The application was based on the joint affidavit of William Jones and 17 other tenants, who stated that the land was of inferior quality, that the price of young stock had fallen very low, and that the oat crop had been a complete failure. They further stated that in 1877 the present landlord, Dominick Leonard, had increased their rent by 100 per cent., and in the year 1880 had reduced them by 50 per cent. The owner had made an affidavit in which he denied the alleged increase in the rents and added that the tenants had employed a surveyor and valuer of their own, by whose decision the owner had consented to abide. Mr. Baker appeared for Mr. Clarke, the receiver, and recommended an abatement of 20 per cent. upon the year's rents, but urged that the leaseholders were not entitled to any abatement as their leases had been obtained so recently as 1835. Justice Monroe granted an abatement of 25 per cent. to the occupying yearly tenants, but made no rule as regards the leaseholders. He allowed the scheduled abatement of the Land Commissioners to judicial tenants, and directed the principal incumbent and the owner to bring forward some proposition with reference to the arrears on the estate.

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It is an acknowledged fact that for READY-MADE CLOTHING we stand unrivalled, not only for the vast choice we offer, but also for the sterling Value and Quality of the Goods, which are famed throughout the whole Colony for their

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Our Garments are made from Good Sound Tweeds, thoroughly shrunk, locally manufactured, and cut in sizes to fit men of every build, whether tall, short, stout or slender. Our Mercery and Hosiery Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties at prices unequalled in the Trade.

MEN'S MOSGIEL SUITS, 35s 6d, 39s 6d, 42s 6d, 47s 6d, 52s 6d, 57s 6d

MEN'S TROUSERS, NICE PATTERNS, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 17s 6d.

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BOYS' SUITS, BOYS' ODD KNICKERS, BOYS' TROUSERS, all at Factory Prices.

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Has now the pleasure of informing the Public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he is displaying the

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF SPRING GOODS,

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Customers' Orders punctually attended to.

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PIANOS! PIANOS!
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Each Department will be found well stocked with all the Latest Novelties.

We have just added Mr. JAMES MOWAT'S Stock of Tweeds, which

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RANGES, STOVES, AND ELECTRO-PLATE,

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Kildare.—At last meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Athy Union notices of eviction were laid on the table at suit of A. O. Weldon against Mary Dupless and Michael Ryan, of Ballylinan. Also a notice at the suit of Peter Shortall against Patrick Ryan of Kierney, Siradbally.

Kilkenny.—At last monthly meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation, held in City Hall, Tholsel, on March 5, the Mayor, P. M. Egan, who presided, said:—"I have ascertained, and I believe it is a fact, that the name of the Mayor of Kilkenny will be omitted at the present Assizes from the Commission. In Drogheda and in Limerick the name of the Mayors have been omitted already, and I know for a fact that it will be omitted in Kilkenny. This, I believe, originated in the Lord Mayor's case in Dublin, when he was sent for trial under the Coercion Act. From the correspondence that then arose out of the matter it was seen that the Mayors' names in the South of Ireland would be struck off, but it has been ascertained that it will be the same throughout all Ireland. My opinion of the action of the Government is, that it might have been, perhaps, convenient or expedient for them to put up some of the Mayors under lock and key during the year, and if they had them under lock and key it would be considerably inconvenient to have, at the same time, an order for their attendance at the Assizes, and for that reason I suppose our names have been struck off." He then declared his intention of not attending the Assizes, and the Corporation unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved. That in consequence of the indignity offered the Mayor and Corporation by having the Mayor's name struck off the Commission, we endorse the Mayor's resolution of not attending at the Assizes, nor allowing the mace and sword to the court-house at the reception of the judge, and that we protest against the slight so offered which is a fitting outcome of the Coercion Act, while we congratulate the Mayor upon the just resentment with which he has decided to mark the disgrace offered by the Government to so time-honored a custom."

King's County.—At last monthly meeting of the National League of Rhode the following officers were elected: Rev. J. Kelly, President; Rev. C. O'Brien, Vice-President; B. Ennis, Treasurer; M. Mooney, Honorary Secretary. The reverend President and the reverend Vice-President thanked the assembled members for the honour conferred on them and expressed their determination to be with the people and direct the people through weal and through woe, till they have gained the independence of their country.

Leitrim.—A few days ago at Conree, Ballaghameehan, 400 men assembled under the auspices of the local branch of the National League and erected a stone cottage for a tenant evicted on the estate of Owen Wynne, Hazelwood.

Limerick.—While the artillery were practicing at Ballysimon recently a young girl named Slattery, who was crossing the road, was run over and seriously injured by one of the wagons through the carelessness or worse of one of the drivers.

Major Rolleston and Captain Massey, R.M.'s, held a Coercion Court a few days ago at Abbeyfeale to hear the case of a man intimidating a witness in another Coercion case. C. J. Curtis, solicitor, defended. As the evidence given failed utterly to substantiate the charge the prisoner was released.

At Galbally a few days ago, before J. B. Irwin, B.M., and Major C. F. Rolleston, R.M., thirteen respectable men from the town of Ballylanders were charged with having taken part in an unlawful assembly on the night of January 19, and with having assaulted constables in the discharge of their duty, M. T. O'Brien, Laurence Davoren, William Crawford, and Michael Cross were sentenced to one month each, with hard labour, and the other defendants, with the exception of one, who was discharged, were sentenced to a fortnight each with hard labour.

Longford.—A coercion court, consisting Colonel Bowlby-R.M., and Major O'Brien, R.M., was held at Kenagh a few days ago. Michael Hopkins, sr., Michael Hopkins, jr., Michael Curran, and Anne Curran, were charged with conspiracy, but no sufficient evidence having been heard the bench dismissed the case. The charges of intimidation against the three first defendants and Thomas Hand and Patrick Fox, were also dismissed. Michael Hopkins, Peter Farrell, and John Mulvihill, charged with intimidating William Notley, were sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

A new altar has been erected in St. Mel's Chapel, Longford, for Right Rev. Dr. Woodlock, which is an interesting specimen of Irish design and workmanship, by Messrs. O'Callaghan and Co. The altar is constructed of Sicilian marble, with Connemara and Cork marble columns. The panels in the reredos are inlaid with Mexican onyx. The front of the altar is enriched by a sculptured panel, executed in Carrara marble, representing the "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt." The rich colours of the Irish marbles combine with the general character of the design, in forming a most harmonious effect. The entire work is admirably finished, and adds a feature of great beauty to the College Chapel.

Louth.—At the Petty Sessions held in the courthouse, Carlingford, a few days ago, Owen MacCourt, Bernard McMahon, and James McMahon were prosecuted at the suit of District-Inspector E. K. Supple, Dundalk, for resisting a Sheriff's bailiff while executing a decree at Bavan, near Omeath, in the County Louth on the 31st December last. More than the ordinary interest was centered in the proceedings, it being the first case of the kind heard before a coercion tribunal in the district. Mr. Donnelly, for the defendants, raised a preliminary objection that the Sheriff's bailiff was not properly appointed, inasmuch as no notice of his appointment as such had been posted in the Petty Sessions Courthouse at Carlingford. The Court held that the objection was fatal, and dismissed the case.

Mayo.—At last meeting of the Corrifin Branch of the National League, Rev. J. C. (Canon) Bourke, who presided, expressed his strong disapprobation at the conduct of the Relieving Officer of the Board of Guardians in going into public houses and handing their out-door relief to the recipients. Several complaints were made to

him that those poor people did not get their weekly pittance regularly, that it was frequently withheld from them, and that when some of them reported the matter, the Relieving Officer got them struck off the relief list.

Queen's County.—An inquest was held in Maryborough, on March 7, by Dr. Higgins, Coroner, on the body of Catherine Kelly, aged 27, who died in the lunatic asylum the day previous. The deceased had been undergoing six months' imprisonment at the Tuillamore Prison, and on the 2nd of the present month, she was sent to the lunatic asylum. Dr. Hatchell, the resident medical superintendent deposed that deceased, when admitted to the asylum, was in an exhausted state and was not in any way violent. She was conscious all the time, and answered questions in a sensible manner. When brought to the asylum he examined her, and found several severe bruises on the thighs and knees, particularly on the right knee. She was in a dying condition from the time she was admitted and he condemned the action of those who removed her a distance of 18 miles in a covered car. The Coroner's Jury censured the "authorities" for the manner in which their unfortunate victim was dealt with.

Sligo.—One of the most terrible conflagrations witnessed in Sligo for the past twenty years, and by which nine houses have been burned to the ground and several others badly gutted, occurred on March 5. The fire originated in a straw shed at the rear of the licensed premises occupied by Timothy Priest, of Old Mail-coach Road. The fire was first discovered by a man named Somers, residing in the Rope Walk, who at once reported the occurrence. The men from the two fire stations turned out, also a company of the Rifles, but notwithstanding great exertions, six houses were burned to the ground in Mail-coach road, and three in Old Pound street, which is to the rear. Eight of the houses belonged to William Vernon, secretary to the Sligo Grand Jury.

Tyrone.—At Omagh a few days ago James Bruce, Benburb Castle, brought suit to recover from James Reynolds and James Smith the sum of £500 for loss and damage sustained by him by reason of the defendants trespassing upon his lands at Benburb. The defence was that a public pathway had always existed through the estate, in which is contained the historic battlefield and Castle of Benburb. The jury found for the plaintiff with one farthing damages.

One of the largest and most successful meetings of the season was held at Douglas Bridge on March 4, which was attended by a deputation from the Strabane Branch for the purpose of inaugurating a branch of the National League in the district. Upwards of 20 cars arrived from Strabane, each one bearing its complement of passengers and headed by the St. Eugene's Temperance Brass Band. Outside the village they were met by the Douglas Bridge Flute Band and a large crowd of people. Contingents came from Sion Mills, Gortin, Newtown Stewart, and Plumbridge, and a large body from Glenmornan, headed by the Glenmornan Flute Band. It was estimated that there were between 2000 and 3000 persons present. Two constables from Newtown Stewart were in attendance at the back of the meeting, and occasionally jotted down notes of the speeches. There was also about a dozen armed constables in the village, but their services were not called into requisition. The platform was erected at the end of the village street and was crowded with representative men from the neighbouring places. Rev. John McConlogue, C.C., took the chair, and after he and others had delivered addresses a large number of persons enrolled their names as members of the new branch.

Waterford.—A policeman named Barry has resigned at Ballyduff as a protest against the late acts of other members of the force.

A meeting was held a few days ago near Kilrossenty Chapel to start a branch of the National League and to denounce the action of the farmers, about a dozen in number, who ploughed the "evicted lands" of Frank Mulcahy, Durrow, at the behest of the landlord. Both objects were accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned. The attendance was large. Seven or eight policemen were present. Father Foley was moved to the chair, and after addresses had been delivered by himself and others a large number of those present enrolled their names as members of the National League.

Westmeath.—At the last meeting of the Mullingar Town Commissioners a resolution was passed denouncing as false and slanderous the statement published recently by Government officials, to the effect that there were 26 persons boycotted in Westmeath.

Great interest is felt in Dublin at the number of Scotch regiments being drafted into the City. No less than three will be on the strength of the garrison after Easter. Is this a compliment to the nationality of the Chief Secretary?

On Sunday afternoon, March 11 (says *Truth*), the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, was crowded in every corner with what the daily papers termed "an aristocratic and distinguished congregation." The Bishop of Peterborough preached a splendid sermon, and the offertory, by Royal request, was for the Gordon Boys' Home. Will it be credited that this immense and opulent congregation contributed only £9 15s 6d? It would be hard to parallel such miserable, flesh-kniving nearness. The total "alms and oblations" was £29 15s 6d, of which £20 was given by the Prince of Wales, whose wealthy and aristocratic "society" sycophants did not follow the laudable example of H.R.H. on this occasion, but slipped shillings and three-penny-bits into the plate. What a disgraceful revelation of shabbiness!

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Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observations.—"Examiner and Chronicle."

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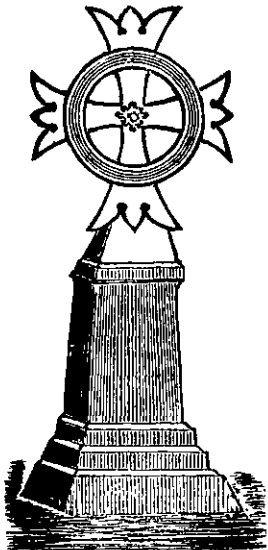
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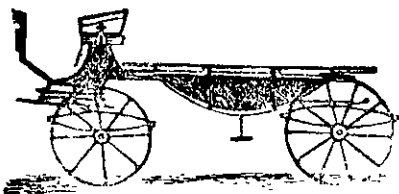
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Ornamental Iron Founders and Range Makers.

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NOONDAY OIL.

Now Landing, ex Woodlark, from New York.

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All the Cans in this shipment of Oil have the New Tap, with revolving top and long spout. This top serves as lamp-filler, canvent, fancet, and can-filler; saves labor; no soiling of hands.

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Come, See, and Judge for Yourselves.

WINTER OVERCOATS, made

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WORSTED SUITS.—We are at present showing one of the largest and best assortment in the trade. Prices from 15s to 55s.

MACINTOSH COATS.—A

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WINTER READY-MADE

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Made up from the newest, neatest, and most stylish Cloths and Tweeds for the present season. Prices from 4s 6d.

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VISIT OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. GRIMES TO GREYMOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Lord Bishop of Christchurch, left Kumara by special tram for Greymouth on the 17th May, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Sauzeau, Martin, of Hokitika, and Treacy and Walshe, of Kumara. He was met at Paroa by the Rev. Fathers Carew and Pertuis, and a good number of the laity, who went out in traps and on horseback to greet their Bishop and extend to him a hearty welcome on the confines of the parish. The Bishop and the other clergymen were accommodated with seats in a barouche, specially provided, and made the remainder of the journey by road. On reaching the suburbs they were met by a great concourse of children from the convent and boys' schools, as also a number of the Hibernian Society in regalia, who at this point formed a procession and marched to Father Carew's residence. Here the Bishop was introduced to a large number of the citizens, after which the assemblage dispersed.

The reading of the addresses was postponed until Sunday, on account of the old church being dismantled and the new church not being quite finished. A large number of men were, for the last fortnight, hurrying on the completion of the church, that it might be ready for the opening ceremony on Whit-Sunday. On Friday the Bishop visited the church and convent, and on Saturday he, with a good many of the other clergymen, were hearing confessions in the old church.

At first Mass on Sunday there was a large attendance when a great number of people received Holy Communion, and many children of the convent and St. Joseph's schools received their first Communion. His Lordship preached a most impressive sermon at this Mass, and announced that the consecrating of the new church would take place before second Mass. Admission to second Mass was by ticket, for which a charge of 2s 6d was made by the church committee to prevent overcrowding. The church, which will take about three weeks to finish, was well supplied with temporary seats and chairs, and by 11 o'clock nearly every seat was occupied, it being the largest congregation under one roof seen in this town. At 11.30 a.m., Dr. Grimes, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Tracey, Sauzeau, Carew, and Pertuis, arrived at the main entrance of the new church, when the following addresses were read; that from the laity by M. Kennedy, Esq., and that from the H.A.C.B. Society by E. A. Burke, Esq.:

"Address of the Catholics of Greymouth to Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch.

"May it please your Lordship,—On behalf of the Catholics of Greymouth, we, the undersigned, beg to tender your Lordship a thousand welcomes to this portion of your diocese. Being aware from the teachings of Holy Writ that Jesus Christ has appointed Bishops to govern His church, that they are His representatives, the salt of the earth and the light of the world; and we, being duly informed that the Vicar of Christ hath appointed your Lordship to feed the lambs and sheep of the flock of Christ, we, your spiritual children, beg to approach your Lordship with sentiments of most profound veneration, and offer you our heartiest welcome on the occasion of this your first visit amongst us. We congratulate you on your elevation to the Episcopate, and pray that God may preserve you for many years to guide us by the truths of holy faith and to enrich us by the distribution of His heavenly treasures. We hope that you may find much amongst us that may cause joy to your heart. Our holy religion is in a flourishing condition here, our children are well attended to in excellent Catholic schools, and we have just erected this beautiful church, which we ask your Lordship to dedicate to the service of God, under the name and patronage of our glorious apostle, St. Patrick. We are glad to know from your public utterances how fully your Lordship is in accord with us in all our joys and sorrows. Our principal difficulty in this country is the education of our children. The Legislature denies us absolutely any portion of what we ourselves contribute to the public education fund. Our hopes of heaven are bound up in the retention of our holy faith, and we are fully aware that it is impossible to hand down the precious pearl of holy faith to our children without the aid of schools where it is taught. Therefore have we struggled in the teeth of the greatest difficulties to maintain our Catholic schools by doubly taxing ourselves. That we should be compelled to do so by the Legislature is a very great injustice to us. It never was our wish to deprive those of a purely secular system of education who deem that system best for their children. All we ask for our schools is what we contribute ourselves, and we trust your Lordship will use your best influence to have justice done in this matter. And again, my Lord, our native land has suffered much for centuries from one of the worst forms of all governments. Though it is acknowledged to be the richest and fairest portion of the earth, yielding most abundantly all that could be expected from the most fertile land, yet its population, not half of what it should be, are flying to all shores, to find in foreign countries the necessities of life. We have periodical years of famine; years of plenty never come, for the lords of the soil, like the vultures for the carcasses, watch for the good season and avail themselves of the existing laws to extort from the already impoverished people the little that a kind Providence may have sent them, while all the efforts of earth's mightiest people are lent them to do this. The laws are not made for the protection, but for the destruction of our people. Hence the wholesale evictions that take place, and that we daily read of. Our people are crushed and exterminated, and every effort is made to extirpate them from that beautiful land that God gave them. We are most anxious that an end should be put to this treatment of our people. All liberal minded men revolt against this treatment of them. Not only have we on our side the Parliamentary representatives of our own country, but the great body of Liberal Parliamentary representatives are to man on our side. We have no doubt of their ultimate success, but we wish that success hastened, and we rejoice to know from your Lordship's public utterances, that you will be foremost to aid us in so just a cause.—M. Kennedy, M. McDonnell, Daniel Sheedy, Edward A. Burke, P. Kemple, Thomas P. O'Donnell, Maurice O'Connor, F. Campbell, F. C. Dupre, P. M. Griffen."

"Address of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society. To the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Lord Bishop of Christchurch.

"May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Grey-mouth Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, though few in number, beg to tender your Lordship on this your first episcopal visit amongst us a hearty *oead mille faihthe*. When we first learned of your Lordship's appointment to the newly-formed diocese of Christchurch, we blessed the wisdom of the Sovereign Pontiff, our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in elevating to that exalted position one so distinguished for learning and piety. In your Lordship, as in your illustrious predecessor, Archbishop Redwood, we hope to find a patron of our Society, whose insignia are the noble virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The practice of these virtues, as well as an ardent and devoted attachment to the land of his birth, that land which we regret to say is now groaning under the iniquitous measures of a coercive Government, is the aim of every member. We were pleased to note the decided opinions recently expressed by your Lordship on the engrossing subject of Home Rule for Ireland, a subject that is now engaging the attention not only of the sons of Ireland, both lay and clerical, through the world, but also of the most distinguished politicians in England, foremost among whom is the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. With feelings of great anxiety, we lately noticed by the cablegrams from Europe the supposed action of our Holy Father the Pope, against the measures adopted by our fellow-countrymen struggling for their rights, and we sincerely trust, that if any action has been taken in the matter by his Holiness it was not in the direction indicated. Praying that your Lordship might be long spared to minister to the spiritual wants of the children of your diocese, and humbly asking your episcopal blessing, we remain,—your Lordship's dutiful children in Jesus Christ.—Signed on behalf of the members of the branch,—Thomas P. O'Donnell, President; Thomas McGrath, Vice-President; P. O'Doherty, Past-President; E. A. Burke, Secretary; John J. Clarke, Treasurer."

His Lordship replied in a vigorous and fluent speech which could not but leave the impression on those present, that, in his Lordship they had a highly cultured ecclesiastic and a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessor, Archbishop Redwood. In his reply he said, that it was hard for him to thank them for the great and warm welcome extended to him on the confines of this parish and in the addresses just read. He was greeted with a thousand welcomes, and would ask them to accept in return ten thousand thanks. He prayed to be brought safely into their midst, and on crossing the threshold of the parish, he was welcomed as the representative of Almighty God, and in his name he came to take charge of this flock. He was very glad to see their holy religion in such a flourishing condition in this parish instancing the erection of such a glorious church. He may say in one sense that he was not a stranger to this parish or its congregation, as the very member who read the address to him was, together with some members of his family at his (Dr. Grimes') consecration. There he learned from Mr. Kennedy what they were doing for their church and schools, and now it was his great joy to meet him at the door of this beautiful church. They had their convent schools under the good Sisters who devoted themselves to the care and education of their children. Here is what those were doing who gave freely to rear buildings to the honour and glory of God, they were clinging to holy church and we too will cling to holy church. You were right in saying that I am one with you in removing the grievances of that dear old land of your birth. My opinions and public utterances are well known, and certainly they are not to be changed. Ireland is suffering under great grievances which will soon come to an end.—Replying to the address of the Hibernians, his Lordship thanked them most heartily for their warm congratulations and for the homage expressed in their address. It was an outcome of the beautiful monument they saw erected here. He would thank them for their words, and was gratified to know they were praying for him. They belonged to this society whose noble insignia are faith, hope and charity, and he too, like his predecessor, would be a patron and protector of this society as they were faithful to its principles. He would be a patron and warm supporter of the society as they were an honour to holy religion. When in Christchurch and elsewhere he knew many who thought it an honour to belong to a society such as theirs, and he thought it was one which every Catholic ought to support. That the Holy Father had a sincere wish for Ireland, he had from his own lips. The Holy Father spoke to him words of burning ardour and love for the Irish people. He added that we had not a true or authentic account of what was taking place in Rome in reference to Ireland. Almighty God was giving the Holy Father light and strength, and they should not believe sinister and hostile accounts, as the Pope was actuated by a deep and sincere love for Ireland, and that they should have no anxiety on this score.

His Lordship, accompanied by the other clergymen then proceeded to consecrate the building, after which High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Sauzeau, Farmer's Mass in B flat being sung by the choir under the conductorship of Mr. Bish. The choir who were rehearsing this Mass for some time specially for this occasion, acquitted themselves admirably and the acoustic properties of the church being excellent assisted very much the rendering of this beautiful Mass. After the first Gospel, the Bishop ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent and instructive sermon. He fully explained the nature of a visitation, and again congratulated the congregation on their piety and devotedness in erecting this noble church which he had consecrated under the name of the glorious St. Patrick. He expressed his sincere gratitude to God for seeing this beautiful church, and their worthy pastor should be congratulated for his exertions in erecting this building. He asked the forgiveness of the congregation for having in this sermon to address the children who were to be confirmed immediately after Mass. He then briefly explained the nature and obligations of the sacrament of Confirmation, and strongly impressed upon those who were to receive it, that on that day would take place that which took place at the first Pentecost.

A collection then took place for defraying the debt on the church when £412 was collected, the Rev. Father Carew contributing £100. Many members of the congregation gave sums ranging from £5 to

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We have just landed, ex Peru, 60 bales Paperhangings, from the Cheapest Manufacturers in the world, and being bought as Job Lines, they are extremely Cheap; and as we have very large Shipments coming to hand we intend selling at very Small Profits, and would advise Purchasers to call and judge for themselves.

30,000 Pieces to choose from—4d per piece and upwards.

Artists' Colours, double tubes, 6s per dozen; Oil Colour Boxes, from 7s 6d each; Sketching Blocks, Academy Millboards, Mounting Boards, Stools and all kinds of Artists' Materials at Lowest Prices for Cash.

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CHAMPION MIXED PAINTS (all Colours ready for use), in 1lb tins, at 8d per lb; in 14lb tins, at 6d per lb.

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Painting, Paperhanging, and Glazing done the shortest notice, and at the very Lowest prices.

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Sign Writing of every kind (plain and pictorial), executed in the best styles at the Lowest Prices. Calico Signs and Window Tickets supplied on the shortest notice. A large stock of Opal Letters always on hand.

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The Finest Bottled Ale and Stout imported. Further supplies Now Landing ex Taranaki, in pints and quarts—champagne bottles.

Trade Mark, DOG'S HEAD (see model), of which the President of the Bull-Dog Club in London writes to Messrs Read Brothers as follows:—"The finest British Bull-dog ever known was Champion 'Crib,' owned by Mr Thomas Turton, of Sheffield. But 'every dog has his day,' and 'Crib' has long since departed. Your admirable model may, however, be considered to represent a typically perfect dog. If your Beer carries as good a head as your dog it will be hard t.

(Signed) JAMES W. BERRIE,
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P R I V A T E D I S P E N S A R Y ,

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Established for the Scientific and Speedy Cure of

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST, DR. SPEER, is a Regular Graduated Physician educated at Harvard College, U.S. He has devoted a lifetime to, and is acknowledged to be the most Expert Physician in his Specialty in the United States.

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Energy or Memory, Eruptions on the Face, Mental Depression, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, etc., will do well to consult, Dr. Speer.

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CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

All applying to him will receive his honest opinion of their complaints. No experimenting!

He will guarantee a Positive Cure in every case he undertakes, or forfeit \$200.

Consultation in Office or by Post, FREE.

N.B.—All Medicines necessary for a complete cure can be sent secure from observation on receipt of symptoms.

The Doctor's famous Pills, 1s and 2s per box. Ointment, 1s 6d per box. This Ointment positively cures irritation, itching, and all skin diseases. By post, 2d extra.

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DR. SPEER will send a trial bottle of his medicine free of charge (carriage excepted) to any person applying to him who will give full particulars of their trouble. This will demonstrate his unbounded confidence in these wonderful remedies, which are only known to himself, and which for over two years have achieved such unvaried success in his New Zealand practice.

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A D V E R T I S I N G C H E A T S ! ! !

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favourably noticed in all the papers, religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale and supplanting all other medicine.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plants, and the proprietors of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability. * * * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation,

D I D S H E D I E ?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this I. R. Soule's American Hop Bitters the papers say so much about"

"Indeed! It dead!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A D A U G H T E R ' S M I S E R Y .

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatism, and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

F A T H E R ' S G E T T I N G W E L L .

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since we used Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that we used your Bitters."—A L A D Y O F N . Y .

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label, and Dr. Soule's name blown in the bottle. BEWARE of all the vile poisonous stuff made to imitate the above.

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

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

H O L L O W A Y ' S O I N T M E N T

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

£25, and members of other denominations also contributed generously.

After Mass the Bishop administered Confirmation to 72 candidates—32 male and 40 female.

In the evening at Vespers, his Lordship again preached to a crowded congregation, considerably over a thousand people being present in the church, after which he gave the Pontifical Blessing and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On Monday, his Lordship visited St. Joseph's School, when the boys presented him with a neat address. The address, which was framed and neatly illuminated and engrossed by the teacher, Mr. O'Brien, is as follows:—

"The Right Rev. Dr. Grime.

"May it please your Lordship,—We, the pupils of St. Joseph's school, Greymouth, beg to offer you a hearty welcome on this your first visit to our district. Ever since your arrival in this country, we have earnestly longed to see you, and now we request you will accept our little address as a small token of our love and reverence. Your Lordship will be pleased to learn that our good pastors and our parents and friends are doing a great deal for us, in maintaining schools where we receive a good Catholic education. We are very grateful for these blessings, and in return shall be faithful to the lessons we have received. We pray God may grant you length of days to rule over us; and finally we beg your Lordship's blessing.—H. McDonnell, R. Philips, R. Fraher, H. Griffen, J. Burke."

His Lordship thanked the children for the neat address, and hoped they would be always attentive to their studies and faithful to their parents, who were providing them with a good Catholic education. They should also respect their teacher, as he was the representative of their parents.

AN EASTER MANŒUVRE.

(From Truth)

"SNIGGER AND SNAP, merchant tailors," that was all that appeared over their shop-window. Surely nothing could suggest more peaceful reflections. The contents of the shop-window, too, had in them nothing of warlike significance, Tweeds and worsteds, broadcloths and meltons, put one in mind of no implement more dangerous than a yard-stick. Who, then, would have imagined that Messrs. Snigger and Snap were military men and that this shop of theirs was a perfect magazine of military science?

Yet such was the case. Though the necessities of life compelled Messrs. Snigger and Snap to devote much of their time and attention to tailoring, yet their hearts lay not in their trade. Had fortune permitted them they would have gladly abandoned it, for their natural inclination lay less towards the construction of garments than towards the construction of fortifications. They would have preferred making breeches to making trousers. But fate was inexorable. Their incomes, unless supplemented by the profits of their business, were insufficient for the wants of themselves and their families; so they were reluctantly compelled to combine as well as they could the occupation which brought them money with the occupation which brought them pleasure.

And they effected the combination most satisfactorily. Though during the day Mr. Snigger was a tailor, in the evening he was no less than a Colonel; and, in the same way, Mr. Snap, though a tailor during eleven months of the year, was during the twelfth a Captain.

The similarity of tastes of the two members of the firm was all that was necessary to complete the perfect union of the partnership. In business affairs two persons could not agree better than Messrs. Snigger and Snap. As in all well-regulated firms, each of them had a department assigned to him, into the management of which the other never thought of intruding. Mr. Snap saw the customers, and a more adroit hand at coaxing, wheedling, and cajoling, could not be conceived. Mr. Snigger did the buying, and no man in the trade could obtain the goods he wanted on lower terms than he. Each partner discharged his duties to the other's satisfaction, and between them there was never a business dispute. But even if there had been business disagreements, their common love of soldiering would have been a strong bond of union between them, and have made them very reluctant to break up the partnership. As it was, it transformed a commercial alliance into an enthusiastic friendship, and a shop in Bonk street into an abode of harmony.

It was Colonel Snigger's custom, in his enthusiastic love of soldiering, to induce as many of his men as possible each year to volunteer for the Easter review and manœuvres, and, as he was known to be very liberal towards those who did so, not a few of his regiment were usually willing to devote their Easter holiday to marching and countermarching in pleasant country lanes. It was Colonel Snigger's boast that only two or three out of all the London corps turned out on such occasions so strong or so well as his.

The season of spring manœuvres was a happy one for the Colonel. It was only when, on a curveting horse and with a clanking sword by his side, he was leading his troops against an imaginary enemy that he could realise the glory of war and the fierce delight of the struggle.

The season of 1888 promised to be a great one for him. For the first time in his life, he was to have a separate command. In the manœuvres and sham fights which were to take place his regiment was to be detached from the main force on his side, and to operate against the enemy under his sole direction. Such a prospect excited and delighted him.

Captain Snap was nearly as much interested in the matter as his partner.

"Now, Tom," said the gallant Captain, on the eve of Colonel Snigger's departure for the seat of war, "take care and don't disgrace the firm."

"No fear, my boy," replied Colonel Snigger, cheerily. "Don't you be afraid. I'll keep my military eye open, I assure you."

"There are to be sham fights and night attacks, you see. See now, that nobody captures you."

Well, you are complimentary, Sam," answered Colonel Snigger,

a little hurt. "Do you think you could capture me?"

"Well, I don't know; but I should like to try."

"Pity you can't. You can come down, though, and help me with your advice. What do you say to that?"

"I wish I could," replied Captain Snap, thoughtfully; "but business, Tom, business—we can't both be away for long at the same time. You'll be about Braxby, won't you? Let me see, I have a cousin near there—old Farmer Spuds. If I run down for a day or so, I could see the manœuvres and pay him a visit at the same time. If I can manage it, that's what I'll do."

"All right, my boy; you may depend upon having a true military welcome."

On the following Saturday afternoon Colonel Snigger and his men were camping after several hours' severe march. As the gallant Colonel watched the Volunteers preparing for the approaching night, he thought with pleasure over the incidents of the day and with regret over the absence of his friend and partner, Captain Snap. While thus engaged an orderly rode up to him, and presented him with an order from the general in command of the forces to which his regiment was attached. Opening the despatch with an important air, Colonel Snigger glanced over it. To his surprise and delight it directed him to attack that night certain of the enemy's forces which were stationed in the neighbourhood of Braxby, a village about five miles off. He was ordered to leave his encampment about ten o'clock, to advance silently and secretly upon Braxby, and to surprise the foe, and, if possible, effect his capture about midnight.

It was no wonder that Colonel Snigger was delighted. The despatch was a marked compliment to him. Hitherto, in manœuvres and sham fights, he had been pitched against Volunteer officers; but in this case the officer in command of the enemy's troops was a Regular. Not merely so, but he was no less than a general—General Slack. To be thought fit to cope with such a commander was, as Colonel Snigger reasonably thought, no mean compliment to his military capacity.

The day had been bright and cold, but as night came on the sky began to be overclouded, and before it was dark rain was coming down. As the evening advanced the rain grew heavier, until by 7 o'clock it was a regular downpour. Colonel Snigger regarded the change in the weather with soldierly satisfaction; the wet and gloom of the night would assist him in surprising the foe.

At about 6 o'clock he thought it was time to inform the corps of his intended operations. Summoning, therefore, his officers together, he communicated to them his orders, and instructed them to tell their men to be ready to set out at ten sharp. This done, they all reassembled in his tent and held a council of war.

At the hour appointed the regiment was assembled and the roll called, and after a caution from Colonel Snigger to observe the strictest silence, the advance began.

Bad as the weather had been earlier in the evening, it now was infinitely worse. The rain came down in heavier torrents than ever, and the cold had grown simply piercing. Then the roads were as soft and dirty as newly-ploughed fields, while the ditches were flooded, and had become rivers of liquid mud. Added to this, the moon was hidden by thick, impenetrable clouds, and the whole country was overwhelmed in darkness. A more miserable night for an expedition one could not conceive.

The Volunteers marched courageously along, feeling their way as they went as best they could. In spite of their overcoats they were speedily drenched to the skin. Their boots, though thick enough, were soon full of water and laden with mud. Often the road seemed more like a canal than a highway. The advance was laborious and painful enough to try the endurance of the roughest veterans; but the Volunteers, though mostly mere boys and altogether unused to toilsome marches, showed no sign of faltering. Manfully and resolutely they went forward, braving and overcoming their multitudinous difficulties.

In this way they had advanced about four miles, and were coming pretty near the enemy's position. Hitherto there had been little noise in the ranks; every man had been too laboriously engaged pulling his feet out of the mud to waste his strength strength in idle chatter. Nothing was heard amid the pattering of the rain but the tramp of the men, and occasionally an oath and a splash as some one stumbled into a ditch. Nevertheless, Colonel Snigger thought it was as well, now that the foe was near, to go among his men and caution them to tread lightly, and on no account to speak above a whisper. The Volunteers carefully obeyed his orders, and the advance went on slowly, perhaps, but in the most profound silence.

Suddenly, to everybody's amazement, a crash of musketry sounded through the night. It was answered by another and louder peal. A third succeeded, and then the firing settled down to one continuous rattle. The advancing column paused, and listened to it in amazement.

"What can it mean?" said Colonel Snigger to Major

"Blessed if I know," answered the Major. "It seems enemy were having a fight among themselves."

"Perhaps it is a false alarm," suggested Captain Tytler.

"Yes, that may be," said Colonel Snigger.

"Why should it go on so long?" asked the Major.

This was a poser to which nobody ventured a reply.

"Well, whatever it may be," said Colonel Snigger, sagaciously, "it is not of so much importance to us as the question, what should we do? Should we advance, or retreat, or stand still?"

"I think we should retreat," said Captain Tytler. "The surprise has failed."

"Yes," said the Major, "but the attack hasn't. Let me remind you, Captain Tytler, that in a night-attack it isn't absolutely necessary you should take the enemy by surprise. Now, for instance, on one occasion during the Peninsular War, the Duke—"

"Oh, bother the Duke," interrupted Colonel Snigger. "The question is, what should we do? I think, advance!"

"I say so to," said the Major.

"I obey my commanding officer's orders," said Captain Tytler, who was annoyed at the Major's questioning his military knowledge,

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and now wanted to show that he knew his duty as well as the Major.

"Well, we'll advance steadily, and send forward scouts to report what is going on in front."

"Splendid idea," cried the Major in admiration. "Colonel Snigger, you're a born commander."

"Yes," said the Colonel, complacently, "I think I know my business."

Some scouts were sent forward at once, and the main body continued to advance silently and steadily. Before they had gone far, some of the scouts returned, announcing that the roadway in front was blocked with farmers' carts, from behind which and behind the hedges men were firing on a body of troops which appeared to be in the road. The scouts had not approached near enough to ascertain who the attacking party was. It was too dark to make out what their uniform was.

"This is very extraordinary and inexplicable," thought Colonel Snigger uneasily. "Is it possible I have taken the wrong road, and blundered upon operations with which I have nothing to do? If that's the case what a fool I shall look, and what will Snap say?"

"Speak of the devil!" Colonel Snigger had hardly thought of Captain Snap's name when the rest of the scouts came in, and who was with them but the gallant and sartorial Captain himself!

"Why, Sam," gasped Colonel Snigger, "what the deuce does this mean?"

"Listen," cried Captain Snapp, hurriedly, and he whispered a few words into Colonel Snigger's ear.

"Eh, what!" exclaimed Colonel Snigger, in amazement. "You don't mean it?"

"It's a fact, confound it," answered Captain Snap. "Are you going to take advantage of it or are you not?"

"Here, lads," shouted Colonel Snigger, "the leading company follow me at full speed!" In his hurry, the gallant officer didn't remember the exact word of command, but he knew his men would understand the vernacular quite as well.

In a very few minutes the Volunteers were on the scene of the action. Colonel Snigger could distinguish above the firing the voices of the General and the umpire in argument. Evidently General Slack was being ordered to surrender, and did not like it. Colonel Snigger could hear him cursing and swearing that he would not give in to a pack of confounded Volunteers.

By way of bringing him to his senses, Colonel Snigger ordered his men to open fire. Volley after volley was poured into the surrounded force. Then, after a time, Colonel Snigger ordered his men to cease firing, and screamed at the top of his voice—

"I give General Slack five minutes to surrender. If he does not do so within that time my men will reopen fire."

"He must surrender," answered the umpire. "His retreat is cut off, and he's surrounded on all sides."

"I'm blessed!"—the General used a stronger word—"if I surrender."

"But you must," argued the umpire. "If this were real war your men would be falling by the score every minute."

"But it isn't real war," answered General Slack, angrily; "and I won't surrender."

"Absurd! You're reducing the whole thing to a farce. Don't you see that you're altogether out-generalled—"

"D'you mean to insult me?" demanded General Slack.

"Look her, Mr General!" shouted Colonel Snigger from behind the hedge. "I tell you one thing—if you don't surrender, by the Lord Harry, you'll stay where you are for the rest of the night."

The prospect of spending the night on a ploughed up road and in pelting rain seemed to have a cooling effect upon General Slack. He began to regard his position more reasonably, and, after much grumbling and many curses, he delivered up his sword.

When the general order came out, a large portion of it was devoted to the night attack. Colonel Snigger and his men were handsomely complimented on the brilliant way in which that operation was carried out. With perfect truth, the Volunteers were declared to have performed their difficult march in a way that veterans might be proud of. Colonel Snigger was said to have planned the attack with the greatest sagacity, and carried it out with perfect success. Whether this statement was as true as the previous one the following little conversation will show.

Some time after the event, Captain Snap was having a little confidential chat with the wife of his bosom.

"Why did you laugh, Sam," that lady asked, "when I said to Mrs. Sniggers the other day that her husband was a born soldier?"

The recollection of the remark made Sam laugh again.

"I suppose," he said, when he had fini'ed, "that it was because of his Braxby exploit that you said so?"

"Of course it was," answered Mrs. Snap.

"Well, I'll tell you the true story of that," said the gallant captain, "but mind, don't on any account repeat it. When I went down to Doltshire I went, as you know, to old Spuds. My special object in going there was that I wanted Spuds's help to play a little trick. I thought if I could get two or three dozen clodhoppers with fowling-pieces I might surprise Snigger on his road to Braxby and make him surrender. It seemed a good joke. Well Spuds cottoned to it; we got the clodhoppers, and started out in one of the darkest and wettest nights I ever saw. After wading through dirt and ditches for an hour or so we got to a road which Spuds said was the one from Sniggers's encampment to Braxby. We put carts across it and waited his arrival. A force soon came marching along; from behind the hedge and carts we poured in our fire upon it, it turned to retreat, but before it could do so we had blocked the other end of the road with carts, &c. Oh! it was beautifully done, only—"

And Captain Snap paused.

"Only what?" asked his wife.

"Only we had attacked the wrong force. I never discovered it until one of Snigger's regiment was caught scouting by a clodhopper, and told me Snigger was only then advancing. I, of course,

immediately saw I was in a fix, for as soon as General Slack discovered what was wrong, he'd kick up a row and get me broken. In a moment, I perceived my way out of the difficulty. Rushing off to Snigger, I told him to hurry some of his men forward. He did so; they took the clodhoppers' places, and General Slack, unable to get away, surrendered to him."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Snap. "Only to think you were so clever! I never should have imagined it! But, Sam, it's not fair. Mr Snigger has got all the credit and you none, it seems to me."

"All the credit, perhaps, my dear," replied Captain Snap, "but not all the profit: You see, military renown isn't everything. You must remember I'm a tailor first and a soldier afterwards, and if my exploit has not profited me as a soldier, it is simply making my fortune as a tailor. We're getting our premises extended, you know. Why? Why, all on account of Snigger's reputation. All the Volunteers are proud of him, and come to talk military matters over with him, and before they leave I take care that they talk over tailoring matters with me. Good business, my dear, good business!"

WESTPORT NOTES.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE entertainment on St. Patrick's night was not such a success as we anticipated, owing to the very stormy weather. In fact, were it not that we were determined not to allow the day to pass by without some demonstration, the lecture by Mr. O'Connor and the concert would have been postponed. As it is, we are in hopes that it will be repeated upon the return of Mr. O'Connor from his Parliamentary duties.—Our annual treat to the Catholic school children was also carried through under difficulties, owing to the same cause. The weather preventing them going to the usual picnic grounds at "Gibson's Paddock," it was determined to feast them in the school-room, and the usual sports—for which a number of prizes were given—were contested for in the street fronting the school buildings.

Charleston has lost two of her old and highly-respected residents by sudden death—Pat O'Brien, who was killed by a landslip on the Buller road during the heavy storm in April, and John Burns, killed while working at Cape Foulwind quarries. Both were interred at Charleston, the whole of the population turning out on both occasions to attend the funerals, thus showing their respect for the deceased and the families they left behind them. A handsome sum of money has been collected for the families of both men, the workmen of Cape Foulwind being particularly generous in subscribing, as they have always been towards any deserving object. I regret that, through the loss they have suffered in having their wages reduced and the great loss of time through the exceptionally wet weather in this part of New Zealand, they will not be—or, rather, it will be out of their power to be—as generous in future if a similar catastrophe occurs; and, considering the dangerous nature of the works at Cape Foulwind, it would be a miracle if there are no more accidents there. In fact, considering the high price of the necessaries of life and the many disadvantages of living in such an out-of-the-way place, it is surprising if a married man is able to keep out of debt there. Well, no doubt, we have to thank our business men of Westport for this state of affairs, as, through their petty bickerings about who should be a member of the Harbour Board, and sell the most tea and sugar to the workmen, they gave the Government the opportunity they were waiting for to appoint a Board of their own officials, and carry out their pet policy of retrenchment. No doubt, in the present depressed state of the Colony, men can be had, for a time, to work at starvation prices; but is it right, is it even good policy for the Government to set such an example as to compel men to work at a rate of wage that will merely keep body and soul together, and then make the excuse that they are compelled to retrench, owing to the debt the Colony is in? If they are really in earnest, why don't they begin at the fountain-head that has caused the Colony to be in debt, and not make unfortunate men, with families depending upon them for support, suffer for the mistakes of past and present Governments? They have been keeping up a system of education which they knew must sooner or later cripple the country financially. And who has assisted them in this ruinous expenditure? Why, the very men who are now suffering through the reduced rate of wages. They would not vote for any candidate that would interfere with the present glorious educational system. It was the only direct benefit they received for their money, etc. You got free education, my boys, but now you are paying dearly for it. Would it not have been better for you to pay sixpence per week for the education of your children, the same as your Catholic neighbours have been doing, instead of sending them to the State—I had almost written pauper—institutions and now have to pay for it at the rate of two or three shillings per day in the shape of reduction in your wages to that amount? And what is worse, your fellow-workmen who were opposed to the system have also to suffer for your faults. You wanted secular education and you have it with a vengeance. You wanted compulsory education and you have not got it, nor are you likely to get it. That clause is a dead letter. In the correspondence columns of this evening's *Westport Star* the Inspector's report is quoted in excuse for the Waimangaroa school teaching not being satisfactory. He writes: "The fluctuating nature of the population and the high prices commanded for boy labour will go far to account for this backwardness." The teacher, Mr. C. J. Hansard, in defending himself, writes: "Out of 66 on the roll at examination, only 29 old hands were left of the roll number from the previous year, the remaining 37 being new entries nearly all under standard age, with little or no previous schooling; indeed, there were only three who had hitherto been placed in standards. To use an insurance metaphor, the 'school life here averages two years, and practically the whole pupils are cleared out in that time," and that is only one example as to how the compulsory clause of the Act is carried out. The men who are suffering through the reduction in their wages are petitioning the Government to take their cases into consideration, and I am afraid they will

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receive the same consideration that the opponents of the obnoxious system of education received from the same quarter. The present system of education would not have lasted three years were it not for the Satanic hatred that exists in the minds of the majority of electors to the Catholic faith. Were Catholics to withdraw their opposition to the present system it would soon die out of itself, but as long as the ruling powers can keep up the present bitterness against Catholics, so long will they have their own children educated at a nominal cost, and make the working-men of the Colony pay for it. So great is this feeling against Catholics, that I will give you an instance of it. One of the committees of the State school discovered that Catholics objected to Collier's History being used in the girl's school, abounding, as it does, in the most barefaced calumnies against the teaching of the Catholic Church, and that the head teacher of the boys' school had discontinued the use of it for some months. An explanation was demanded of the teacher, and an order given to resume the use of the history book, the teacher being accused at the same time of trying to gain favour with the Catholics by not using the book. The teacher denied this, and said that he had discontinued the use of Collier's History not because it was objectionable to Catholics—though, to use his own words, "he did not see how it could be otherwise than objectionable to them"—but because he considered it a bad class book. However, there are very few Catholics now in Westport who give the State the chance of proselytising their children by sending them to the State schools. We have here a school of our own, where our children receive a good sound education that will fit them to fill any position in life that a merchant's or tradesman's child is likely to occupy.

Our new church is approaching completion, and promises to be a credit and an ornament to our town. When it is finished we are promised another priest to assist our already over-worked and zealous parish priest.

The stoppage of traffic on the Buller road has done serious injury to not only the business people of Westport, but to the whole district, and it is hard to understand why some steps have not been taken towards reopening it. The mails are now taken on horseback to the Inangahua Junction, where they meet the Nelson and Greymouth coach. Passengers and goods have to go by steamer to Greymouth, and thence to Reefton and Lyell. No doubt our Member, Mr. O'Connor, assisted by the Member for Inangahua, Mr. R. Reeves, will do his utmost to induce the Government to reopen it, now that Parliament is sitting.

The Local Option poll being in favour of an increase of hotels, a number are taking advantage of it and applying for new licenses. Amongst them I notice Mrs. Clark—widow of the late James Clark of Hokitika. Mr. Clark made a great many friends while he was constructing the Cape Foulwind Railway, who would be pleased to see Mrs. Clark's venture turn out successful; but there is not the slightest doubt but what there are quite enough hotels in Westport at present for all the trade they are doing.

THE EXILES FAR AWAY.

THE sun sinks low o'er the wild of snow,
And gilds the peaks between;
While the night invades the mountain glades,
And the sombre forest scene.
And through the shadows that softly fall
From the far-off mountain spire,
We can hear the wild fowl's distant call,
As we sit by our lone camp fire.
As we sit and we sing to the land of our birth,
In the light of this lone camp fire.

We sit and we sing to that isle so green,
That loved, far-distant, shore,
And though many a sea may sweep between,
No sorrowful song we pour;
But a note of cheer to our comrades dear,
An anthem bold and strong,
A chant of hope to banish fear,
Though despots round them throng;
Though prisons ope and fetters clank,
And tyrants round them throng.

'Tis a deed in vain when they forge again
The chain of centuries,
Or, by fraud and guile, to seek the while
The aid of stern decrees.
No stop nor stay can bar the way,
When a Nation freedom sees,
Then on! with manly steps and firm,
And bear them to their knees.
A steady, firm, and fixed resolve,
Shall bear them to their knees.

In wrath and hate (grown desperate),
With a wild and frenzied hand,
Still, still, do they stoop to subjugate,
And violate the land,
But through this storm she'll lift her form,
And shine out far and free,
An emerald gem on the Western wave,
A Venus from the sea;
An emerald gem from the Western wave,
A Venus from the sea.

Christchurch.

J. E. B.

Mr. Howell Gwyn, formerly M.P. for Penryn, who died last January, has in his will subjected any of his heirs to the forfeiture of their life estate in his property should they forsake the Protestant religion of the Church of England, or become a Roman Catholic or a Dissenter.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Doncaster Reporter* of July 6, 1887 publishes the following in its editorial columns:—

Our readers may recall the circumstance of a young clerk, named Arthur Richold, falling insensible on the Wheately Lane in this town some time ago, and being picked up, as he continued perfectly helpless, and taken in a cab by two gentlemen to the office of F. W. Fisher, Esq., the solicitor who employed him. On restoring him to consciousness it was ascertained that he was afflicted with what seemed to be an incurable disease. When he was able to speak he said he had been to his dinner and was on his way back to his work, when suddenly his head was in a whirl, and he fell in the street like a man who is knocked down. On coming to his senses in the solicitor's office, he thought what this might mean, and feared he was going to have a fit of illness, which we all know is a very dreadful thing for a poor man with a family to care for.

With this in his mind he at once sought the best medical advice, telling the doctors how he had been attacked. They questioned him and found that his present malady was exhaustion of the nervous system, resulting from general debility, indigestion, and dyspepsia of a chronic nature. This in turn had been caused by confinement to his desk and grief at the loss of dear friends by death. The coming on of this strange disease, as described by Mr. Richold, must be of interest both to sick and well. He had noticed for several years previously, in fact, that his eyes and face began to have a yellow look, there was a sticky and unpleasant slime on the gums and teeth in the morning; the tongue coated; and the bowels so bound and costive that it induced that most painful and troublesome ailment—the piles. He says there was some pain in the sides and back, and a sense of fullness on the right side, as though the liver was enlarging, which proved to be the terrible fact. The secretions from the kidneys would be scanty and high-coloured, with a kind of gritty or sandy deposit after standing.

These things had troubled Mr. Richold a long time, and after his fall in the street, he clearly perceived that the fit of giddiness was nothing more than the steady and deadly advance of the complaint, which began in indigestion and dyspepsia. His story of how he went from one physician to another in search of a cure, that his wife and little ones might not come to want, is very pathetic and touching. Finally he became too ill to keep his situation and had to give it up. This was a sad calamity. He was appalled to think how he should be able to live. But God raised up friends who helped to keep the wolf from the door. He then went to the seaside at Walton-on-the-Naze, but neither the change, nor the physicians who treated him there, did any good. All being without avail, he visited London, with a sort of vague hope that some advantage might happen to him in the metropolis. This was in October, 1885.

How wonderful, indeed, are the ways of Providence, which dashes down our highest hopes, and then helps us when we least expect it.

While in London he stated his condition to a friend, who strongly advised him to try a medicine which he called *Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup*, saying it was genuine and honest and often cured when everything else failed. He bought a bottle of a chemist in Pimlico, and began using it according to the directions. He did this without faith or hope, and the public may, therefore, judge of his surprise and pleasure, when, after taking a few doses he felt great relief. He could eat better; his food distressed him less; the symptoms we have named abated; the dark spots that floated before his eyes like smut of soot gradually disappeared, and his strength increased. Before this time his knees would knock together whenever he tried to walk. So encouraged was he now, that he kept on using *Mother Seigels Curative Syrup*, until it ended in completely curing him.

In speaking of his wonderful recovery, Mr. Richold says it made him think of poor Robinson Crusoe, and his deliverance from captivity on his island in the sea; and added, "But for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, the grass would now be growing over my grave."

Our readers can rest assured of the strict truth of all the statements in this most remarkable case, as Mr. Richold (now residing at Swiss Cottage, Walton-on-the-Naze) belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families in the beautiful village of Long Melford, Suffolk, and his personal character is attested by so high an authority as the Rev. C. J. Martyn, rector of that parish, besides other excellent names. We have deemed the case of such importance to the public as to justify us in giving this short account of it in our columns.

During some excavations on the premises of Messrs. Walker and Sons, Otley, Yorkshire, a mass of human and other bones, bears' claws, flint, charcoal, and burnt slates or tiles was turned up with the subsoil, and among the *débris*, at a depth of nearly 8ft. from the modern soil level, six copper and bronze coins and a lead seal were found, several of the coins being in a good state of preservation. Some of the letters on the coins are worn, but it appears certain that some of the coins are of great antiquity. The seal is of more recent date. Seals like the one found were attached to the Papal bulls, and as this specimen has the usual aperture through its diameter to allow of the connection of the bull with the seal being made, there is no doubt that this was so attached to a document of this character. In years past the archbishops had a palace at Otley, and it is conjectured that this is one of the many seals used in the manner indicated. The seal in question bears authority from Pope Innocent IV., who occupied the Papal chair from 1243 to 1254. On the obverse are the Roman capitals "S. P. A., S. P. E.," standing respectively for St. Paul and St. Peter. Immediately below are the heads of those saints in relief, a cross in the middle dividing them. On the reverse are the letters "INNOCENTIVS PP IIII."

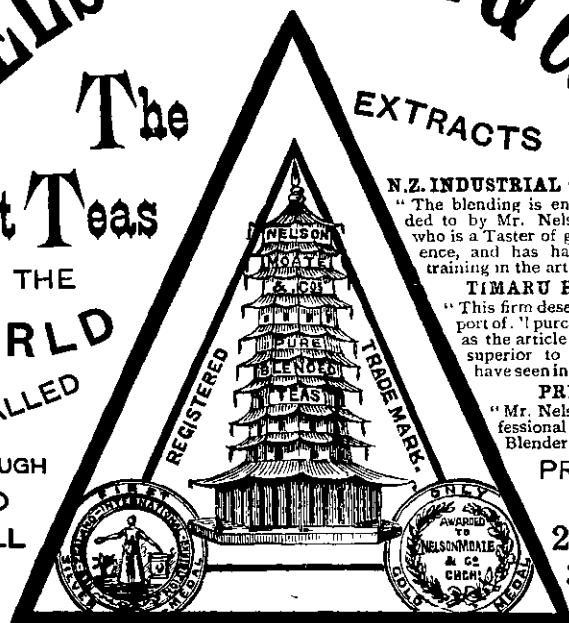
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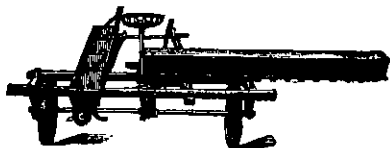
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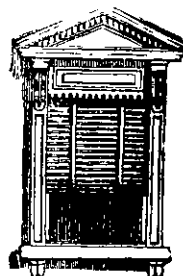
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