

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE give in another place the leading articles on the Papal decree published by the three principal national organs, namely *United Ireland*, the *Nation*, and the *Weekly Freeman*. Our readers will be thus able to see for themselves what was the impression produced in Ireland by the document referred to. At the time these articles were written, however, the Papal utterance had not been promulgated by the Irish bishops and had therefore come to the knowledge of the country in no authoritative manner and merely as a piece of news. The authoritative view taken of it by the hierarchy we have yet to learn—for we have only received as yet the imperfect and uncertain information sent by cable to this Colony, and more fully, but still more or less doubtfully, to the Australian Press. We accept in advance the decision of the Irish bishops, and anything we ourselves have to say on the subject before that reaches us, we say with all due reservations, and so that it may be taken for what it is worth. The anti-Irish Press, however, has not been concerned about waiting to hear the decision of the theologians principally interested and capable of making the right interpretation.—It has given the benefit of its light in a very determined manner and pronounced as to all the bearings of the decree with the utmost confidence. We may take the *London Times* as our first example. The *Times* is as authoritative on the matter as if he were not only an intimate adviser of the Pope's but a sharer as well in his Holiness's infallibility. He swears that the decree is to be accepted in its very letter and that no one but a bad Catholic can refuse to receive it as an infallible condemnation of the methods of the League. It is moreover somewhat suggestive to find that the *Times* does not look upon the authority of the Pope as only a thing to influence Catholics. He seems to acknowledge that it is of importance to the non-Catholic world also and, as his anti-Catholic principles are notorious, the admission made by him is notable. "Among Gladstonians," he says, "the Pope's assertion of the moral law will produce an equally unpleasant impression. They cannot escape from the fact that, on a broad question of ethics, the Pope, appealing to the universal conscience, condemns the practices which they first tolerated and then learned to defend." An appeal by the Pope, on questions of ethics, to the universal conscience, is, therefore, according to the *Times*, of high importance, and such as men who acknowledge no allegiance to the Pope cannot neglect without incurring uneasiness of mind. And surely this acknowledgment from the leading Protestant and anti-Papal organ of England is remarkable. Is there, indeed, some lurking suspicion in even extreme Protestant and anti-Papal quarters that the claims of the Pope are not altogether without grounds? The *Times* approves completely of Mgr. Persico's investigations and is ready to back up that prelate as the most prudent, the most penetrating, and the most exemplary of all ecclesiastics. Mgr. Persico could not by any means have made a mistake—and, if such an impossibility could have occurred, the Archbishop of Dublin at Rome must necessarily have set it right. The writer in the *Times*, in fact, might have been the traditional little bird that knows all about everything, for had he been hopping around the Pope's council chamber in such a character, he could not be more fully and accurately informed than he is. And the *Times*, again, who acknowledges the right of the Pope to consideration when he appeals on ethical points to the universal conscience, is also jealous as to the dignity of the Pope. He is quite overcome at its being hinted that any *quid pro quo* has been offered to his Holiness. But, unfortunately for his argument, he shows the cloven foot first, and then spoils his conclusions altogether by a contradictory slip. Having savagely condemned the suggestion that the Pope had been offered some equivalent by the Salisbury Government, as implicating his Holiness in crime and infamy, he continues thus:—"He (the Pope) at least, must be well aware of the necessary limitations of English action towards himself. In the first place, it would be quite impossible for this country to lend its sanction to any movement for the restoration of the temporal power. In the second, it is equally impossible for this country to take any step whatever in respect of the Pope that does not command the full assent and approval of the Italian Government." It seems, after all, that it is

rather the interests and prejudices of United Italy that are to be considered than the dignity of the Pope. The nature of the Pope's dignity in short, as the *Times* values it, is made evident in the following passage:—"From these two conditions there is no escaping, and if while they are observed and the Protestant feeling of this country is respected, there is any gratification which an English Government can offer the Pope, we may at least feel certain that it can involve no onerous liabilities." The Salisbury Government, in a word, would shrink from offending the dignity of the Pope by offering him any equivalent that would meet with the disapprobation of the Italian Government, but, if Holiness would accept anything not liable to such an objection, they would do their best to place it at his disposal. Under the circumstances, it is evident that the Pope may utter the old cry, "Defend me from my friends." If the sting of the article is not in its tail, meanwhile, we, at least, find there the explanation of the deep interest taken by the writer in the morality of the League's methods, and the true reason why he rejoices in the belief that the Pope has pronounced an infallible condemnation of those methods. Like all the party he represents, he is perfectly indifferent to the morality of the matter, except in so far as it bears on its political aspects, and, like them also, he only condemns the rapacity sanctioned by murder, of which he accuses the League, in order to support the rapacity sanctioned by murder which really exists and which is a very accurate definition of landlordism and the system of Government by which it has always been maintained. His conclusion is this:—"While the mortal blows dealt at the League by strong administration are thus followed up by the Pope's vigorous attack upon its moral position, Unionists are reminded in another quarter that their struggle is not by any means at an end. The Mid Lanark election cannot be regarded as possessing any particular diagnostic value. It is not the sort of constituency to which we should turn for a fair average opinion about Home Rule. Still we have to take note of the fact that the Gladstonian candidate has been returned with a slightly increased majority, and that the labour candidate polled in addition some six hundred votes. It is probable not that these could in any case have been secured for the Gladstonian; still, the position of the Unionist cause cannot be said to be improving in that particular constituency." Unless the power of the Papacy therefore, can be made use of to crush the movement, Home Rule must be victorious. Is it any wonder that the *Times* does all that irrepressible hatred and contempt will admit of to uphold the Papal decree as an infallible utterance?

LESSER  
REPTILES.

WE have given the ideas of the principal organ of the Tories as to the Papal decree. But, since it is impossible for us to go regularly through the whole lot of Tory organs according to their various degrees, we shall content ourselves with one other example taken from an opposite extreme, that is the *Whitehall Review*, which appears to us to be about the lowest and most scurrilous organ of the party. Its editor is a Mr. Keith Angus, who informs the world in a notice published in the middle of his paper, that he alone is accountable for all that appears in its columns, and a pretty accountability it is. We conclude Mr. Keith Angus is a brother or near relative of that Father George Angus, who, on deserting the ministry of the Presbyterian Kirk for the priesthood of the Catholic Church, was apparently unable to free himself from the stock calumnies against the Church, entertained by him in his Evangelical days, and still continues to believe that the Church limits the decalogue to nine commandments, and that one of her axioms is, "The end justifies the means." Father Angus, at least, cuts out the commandment forbidding false witness, and practically proves that he thinks everything lawful whose end is the vilification of his Irish fellow-Catholics. If Mr. Keith Angus is not the brother or near relative of Father George, he deserves to be so. And, as Father George merits the place of gallows chaplain to the anti-Irish Government, Mr. Keith in like manner merits that of gallows undertaker. We can fancy the zest with which he would cut down the body of the executed patriot and dispose of it in the most ignominious way possible. His whole paper teems with allusions to the hangman, in which functionary he evidently takes a great delight. Mr. Keith Angus then tells us that Mgr. Persico together with Bishops O'Dwyer and Healy are to be thanked for the decree. He tells us respect-

fully to the Pope, that these two bishops forced his Holiness's hand and obliged him to act. He tells us that no one need care whether the Irish obey or disobey the edict of the Pope. And we can have little doubt that there actually is a section of Catholics, or so-called Catholics, in England who are sunk by their wicked hatred of Ireland to such a depth of religious degradation, that it would seem to them a relief were the Irish people to apostatise and be known no longer by the name of Catholic, which they themselves continue to bear and to disgrace. For, as to the Catholic wanting his religion's great characteristics of charity and humility, what shall be said of him. Sait that has lost its savour is the comparison made of old, and it would seem to hold good to the present day. Savourless salt is, indeed, worthless rubbish. A good deal more to a like effect are we told by Mr. Keith Angus—all of it revealing the man who holds that the Commandments are nine only and want that forbidding falsehood, and who maintains stoutly that the end justifies the means. The following paragraph, however, which has been sent us especially marked, with two blue lines and a dog-ear—and any London editorial puppy who has lost a jug can have it returned on application—we quote *verbatim*. It will inform our readers as to what are the reports and opinions current in Tory quarters of the lowest and most scurrilous class:—"The extreme Radical Press again says that it is rumoured that Archbishop Walsh may be superseded in the See of Dublin by Cardinal Moran, of Sydney. It is an open secret that Dr. Walsh's proclivities have not given unmixed satisfaction to the Vatican. Placed at Dublin, it was hoped that a position of responsibility and high dignity would tone down ebullitions of patriotism. This hope has not been fulfilled. Mr. Walsh so far forgot himself as once to remind the 'men of Tipperary'—a county famous for murder and outrage—that 'desperate men' would blow up all England were Home Rule not conceded. Four 'desperate men' were caught in the attempt, but are now in penal servitude in consequence. Then when Mr. Walsh patronised the Plan of Campaign, the more educated and intelligent of his flock did not conceal their disgust, and social relations between the sheep and the shepherd became highly strained. Before Dr. Walsh came to Dublin, Cardinal, then Archbishop, Moran was summoned to Rome from Sydney, with a view, as was reported, of succeeding Cardinal McCabe at Dublin. At this the National papers were furious, and roundly abused Dr. Moran. In the end, however, the patriots got their way, and Archbishop Moran got the red hat and returned to Sydney. Perhaps the *Star* rumour may be true, and with Cardinal Moran at Dublin, and Mr. Persico as envoy extraordinary and general overseer in Ireland until further notice, the Pope may have less trouble in guiding his somewhat turbulent Irish spiritual subjects. So may it be."—We fancy, however, that, by this time, Cardinal Moran's pronouncement at Sydney has somewhat damped the ardour of Tory advocates in his favour and disconcerted all their plans.

**FRIENDS BUT NOT SYMPATHISERS.** THERE is yet another class of journalists who have also pronounced on the Papal decree, and whose position is likewise deserving of notice, that is those who sympathise with the Irish cause, but have little or no sympathy with the Catholic Church. The opinions of these writers we would receive with some degree of caution, because they must be looked upon as men with whom we can only partially agree, and whose guidance in a matter of this kind we should not be justified in following. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, for example, speaks of the Pope as an "Emergencyman"—a title against which we must protest as disrespectful and improper in every way. It goes on to say that the decree has come at the moment of direst emergency for the Unionists, and will do much to recover them from the effects of Lord Randolph Churchill's condemnation of them. The *Gazette* speaks of the Papacy as being possibly an unlimited power for good as a great democratic institution, and regrets the decree as a blunder made in this direction. The scheme, it says, will fail in Ireland since it is based on a mistaken view of facts and because the reasons stated are known to be fallacious:—"Meanwhile," concludes the writer, "be it observed, the Pope does not denounce the National League or Nationalist aspirations. It is easy to see, therefore, what the attitude of the Irish people will be. The Plan of Campaign is not, of course, a matter of faith, and what they will say is this:—'On the essential matters, and on those about which he could not be misinformed, the Holy Father is still with his faithful people. But on certain matters of detail, the due understanding of which depends on accurate knowledge of the immediate facts, designing persons have instilled falsehoods into the ears of his Holiness and his Envoy. We respect and venerate the Holy Father as much as ever. In matters of religion we are as loyal as ever. But as for accepting advice based on Unionist falsehoods it would be wrong to the Holy Father himself to do any such thing.' The Irish people will not follow the Pope's wrong advice; they will only regret that he has been misinformed."—*Truth* maintains that the Pope was fully informed, but thinks that if his Holiness has got any substantial advantage in exchange for the decree, he has made a good bargain, because the decree is mere waste paper. The Plan of Campaign, he says, has nearly done its work, and the stable

door has not been shut until the stud was stolen. He gives the following illustration of the spirit in which the Tories have accepted the decree:—"He has joined us; he has become a Liberal-Unionist," said a Unionist to me. 'Who?' I asked. 'The Pope,' he replied; and he exulted greatly. And yet this man is (if he has any religion) a Protestant, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have been the first to denounce any interference on the part of the Pope in the relations between the Catholic subjects of this realm and its Government." The writer hopes that Irish Catholics, as do the Catholics of other countries, will hold firmly by the distinction between allegiance to the Pope in things spiritual and allegiance to their country in things temporal. "In the former," he adds, "let them, by all means, be obedient to the Pope; in the latter, let them make it clear to him that they, and they only, must be the judges of their actions. At what point Irish tenants have a right to combine to resist exactions, which are rendering it impossible for them to live in decency, is not a question of faith that can be decided at Rome; nor can it be decided there how far they are bound to go, in self-defence, in declining to hold intercourse with traitors to the cause of justice. This must be a question of degree, and for the Pope to endeavour to lay down the precise point, is much as though he were to take upon himself to prescribe to a general the military manoeuvres which he deemed necessary in order to win a battle!" *Truth's* conclusion is this:—"There can be no doubt that the Pope's decision is the result of an intrigue. The Duke of Norfolk was sent to Rome to congratulate the Pope on his Jubilee. He used the fact of his official position to urge on his Holiness active interference on behalf of Balfourism in Ireland. There were times when the Tory party would never have dreamt of humbly imploring the Pope to come to their aid in their dealings with a portion of the subjects of the realm, and in their endeavours to secure themselves in office. *Adres temps, autres mœurs*. So anxious are the Tories to defeat the policy of Mr. Gladstone, and to hinder him from ever being again Prime Minister, that they would not only go to Rome for allies, but to the nether world, if they thought that their appeal to the Prince of Darkness would convert Satan (if he be not already one) into a Liberal-Unionist."

It is not only in a back-yard in Ennis that the noble British soldiers have of late been winning fresh laurels. A gallant attack has been made by a party of the Inniskilling dragoons, one of them the aide-de-camp to the Governor of the colony, at Natal on an editor who had in some manner or other displeased them. The offending journalist was the editor of the *Times of Natal*, published at Pietermaritzburg, and the gallant soldiers were Captains Yardly, (the aide-de-camp) Rimington, and Grey, and Lieutenant Herbert. They proceeded in a body to the editor's residence for the amiable purpose of tarring and feathering him, and finding him not disposed for the process, and aided by his wife and daughter in resisting it, a row was the result. One of the ladies, or women rather, for, of course, gallant officers of a crack regiment would not recognise as ladies people in so unfashionable a line of life, was doubled up by a blow in the chest, and the other fainted—just as if she had been of the same human nature of the female sort that frequents Mayfair and the bucket of tar was spattered all over the place. But probably editors in Natal, like peasants in Ireland, and the lower orders generally, are looked upon by the "swell" of the period as Hottentots, just as Lord Salisbury considers them, and as the natural sport or victims of the superior being as it suits him. It may not, perhaps, meantime, be a very deplorable event if the British army falls far short in numbers of those of other countries. The soldier of the day appears to be a very scurvy fellow.

**SCANDALOUS TACTICS.** THE scandal of the Kerry executions is aggravated by the particulars published as to the attempt made to suborn the unfortunate man Daniel Moriarty as an informer. It appears that at ten o'clock on the night before his conviction he was visited in his cell by the Governor of the gaol, the Crown Solicitor, and the District-Inspector, who, on holding out to him the temptation of saving his life, got him to make a false acknowledgement of guilt and to implicate three other men. The result, however, evidently was that the officials saw the impossibility of employing the man as they desired, and, therefore, abandoned their intention and left him to his fate. Moriarty afterwards made a written declaration that a false statement had been made by him under the fear of death. There can be little doubt that both he and his fellow prisoner were innocent of the crime for which they were hanged,—that is the murder of Fitzmaurice at Lixnaw. But executions of this kind have never been uncommon in Ireland. In this case also the strongest probability exists that the murder was committed in fulfilment of the requirements of the Castle, or of some contingent or other of its myrmidons.

**MR. STEAD**, of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has had an interview with General Boulanger, in which the General professed himself above all things a man of peace. "But," he said, "my ideas as to peace are these—namely, that peace to be permanent must be honourable,

It must not be a peace which has been imposed in the pride of conquest, and that has to be submitted to because the throat of the vanquished is under the heel of the conqueror." This reply naturally did not satisfy Mr. Stead as to the pacific prospects. "I feared," he says, "that this was only another way of saying that France would take the first good opportunity that offered to wrest back her ceded provinces, and I said so. He replied with the stereotyped formula: 'We shall not provoke a war, but we must be prepared against an attack.'" But as, when a war occurs, each belligerent is the party who has been the party attacked, there is not much reassurance to be derived from this. And we may, on the whole, conclude that so far at least as General Boulanger is concerned, an opportunity is all that is wanted.

**THE PLAN  
DEFENDED.**

MR. DILLON, speaking at Herbertstown on April 26, made a vigorous defence of the Plan of Campaign. He said that, in the autumn of 1886, it became plain that one of two courses only lay open to the Irish people, either to pay the rack-rents, with the alternative of turning out quietly at the word of the evictor, or to recall the experience of 1879, and see whether another instalment of justice might not be won as was that of 1881. The Plan of Campaign was therefore, adopted, with the result that a reduction in judicial rents was gained, and the land courts were opened to the leaseholders. The Plan of Campaign had done more, the speaker claimed, to break down the power of the Castle garrison, and to advance the cause of nationality than almost anything else. As to the objections that were made against it, Mr. Dillon continued, it was not true that contracts had been entered into freely between landlord and tenant. The whole grounds and justification of the national movement from the beginning had been that the Irish tenant was not free in making a contract with the landlord. It was absurd to say, in speaking of such contracts, that it was immoral to break contracts freely made. No such contracts existed in Ireland. Nor was it true that the land courts were open to all who wanted reductions. They were not impartial courts, but were controlled by the Executive Government, were largely composed of landlords and agents, and were mere creatures of the Irish Government and the Land Commission, were, moreover, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, himself a rack-renter. And even such as the courts were, they had not been open to the Irish tenants previous to the Plan of Campaign, for they had been shut to the judicial leaseholders who formed a great majority of the tenants. Finally, it was not true that the contributions under the Plan of Campaign had been taken by force and intimidation. The speaker himself had taken a great proportion of the contributions, and had superintended numberless cases in which contributions were taken, and he did not know of one case in which intimidation had been employed, nor would he have tolerated it. He had again and again warned the tenants not to meddle with the Plan unless they were determined to go through with it, for he would never consent to their giving in when they had once made the adventure. The object of the Plan, in short, was to make it difficult for any one who had once embarked in it to betray his fellows, because in 1881 great harm had been done by men who had been the loudest at setting out, and who afterwards turned back and left the others in the lurch. But never on any single occasion, either privately or publicly, were unwilling people persuaded, much less forced, to enter into the matter. Mr. Dillon's defence of the Plan had all the clearness and candour of truth, plain and unvarnished.

**UNDESERVED  
PRAISE.**

How easy it is in certain circumstances to earn in certain quarters a reputation for all that you do not possess. Mr. W. H. Smith, for example, speaking of Mr. Balfour at a meeting of the Primrose League on April 18, delivered himself as follows:—"Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson has referred to the services of a great statesman, although he is a young man—I refer to Mr. Balfour. I have been in Parliament for the last twenty years—during that time, indeed, I have scarcely lived anywhere else—and I can safely say that I have never known nerve and decision so admirably united with judgment and with courage; I have never known those qualities so conspicuously guided and directed by discretion and by tact." We may admit the decision, and the discretion and tact, so far as they are concerned with the party to which Mr. Balfour belongs. Towards its members and their peculiar ideas and prejudices, no doubt he is all decision and discretion and tact. But where do the nerve and courage come in? Mr. Balfour is a society gentleman, who has to deal with a people not distinguished in society, and whom, therefore, he regards as an unspeakable *canaille*. His motto is Regan exclamation—"A peasant stand-up thus!" We may admit, indeed, that towards the *canaille* also he is very decided. But as for the nerve and courage, he wields a force handed by him with all the ease and safety with which, for instance, a little child a few years since moved the tremendous apparatus by which the famous rocks of Hell's Gate, in New York harbour, were removed. He has but to speak a word, wherever he may be, and all the forces

of the Irish garrison are put in motion. As to the reproaches he incurs, what of them? They do not come from society, which, on the contrary, applauds him. We are continually told, and we have no doubt truly told, that Mr. Balfour does not care a straw about what the Irish people say of him. Like his uncle, Lord Salisbury, he looks upon them as Hottentots, and as such, also, do both uncle and nephew no doubt regard the English and all other lower orders, although they dare not say so. How, therefore, a man deserves a reputation for nerve and courage, because he fulfils with ease, and without any risk whatever, a task for which he gains the applause of all the world for whom he feels the slightest respect, it is not so easy to explain.

**A FOOL'S  
ARGUMENT.**

VERILY the Irish people are a strangely and inexplicably discontented lot. They have amongst the rest set that estimable Belgian gentleman, who officiates this year as Lord Mayor of London, wondering at their discontent. Here is how the sage, well-fed no doubt, as London aldermen are reported as a rule to be—expresses himself about them. The occasion of his utterance was that of a banquet recently given to Lord Hartington "I asked myself," he said, (amid the walnuts and the wine). "Why I—a naturalised British subject—in common with thousands of a gens of different nationalities and creeds, can be happy under the wise rule and laws of this country, and enjoy the high-minded, generous hospitality of the nation. I ask why a fraction of this Empire cannot do so." Mr de Keyser has been taken in, and well-fed, and advanced to civic honours, and why, therefore, cannot the Irish people be content? The connection is evident, and let us never forget that mango is derived from Jeremiah King. But for the most part Tory arguments are equally perspicuous and convincing.

**ON THE  
D. CLINE.**

It appears that the Primrose League is on its last legs for want of funds.—The lords and ladies, the fashionable gents and aspiring dames, and flunkeydom in all its ramifications, by whom it has been organised, do not go the length, it would appear, of devoting their purses to its maintenance. The consequence is that, although various shifts have been resorted to for its support, and some of those shifts of no very dignified kind, funds are well nigh exhausted and the organisation is reduced to extremes. A large sum of money, however, seems to be spent on decorating the statue of the League's patron saint on the anniversary of his death with primroses. The extravagance of the display made in this way and the grotesque nature of the adornments excite general ridicule, and it is complained besides that the primrose runs a chance of being rooted completely out of the native flora of the country. The mistake that associated the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with this plant was certainly most absurd, although as it probably affords means to some poor people of gaining a few pence now and then by the sale of the flower, it is not without a more satisfactory side. The latest degradation of a flower, meantime, to form a party emblem is that of the red pink which has been adopted as the badge of General Boulanger's followers. But it is said, that this is only a revival in another connection, and one significant of imitation, as this flower was, during the St. Helena epoch, worn distinctively by the Bonapartists. Their acknowledged and permanent flower is, nevertheless, the violet. It is, however, a debasement of the violet's associate bloom, the primrose, to assign it to mark the memory of Lord Beaconsfield. Neither of the Bonaparte chiefs had sunk to so low a level as his.

**BETTER USES.**

ANOTHER and a more appropriate and much more charming use for flowers, that that of adorning the statues of deceased statesmen, recalling memories hardly worth recalling, or distinguishing various political parties, has been found in the requirements of the newest fashions. Our ladies are now on the very point of assuming the form of walking posies, and all our fashionable promenades will be moving bowers. Floral sunshades, floral boas, floral bonnets, floral hats, all composed of real flowers, are the order of the female day. Floral designs, too, which the flower bedecked dames and damsels are to carry about in their hands, and to play all sorts of engaging and beguiling tricks with, are spoken of and described. In fact every fashionable household should at once set up its hives of bees, so that the attire of the ladies of the family may be as fully utilised as possible. It is evident that something must be done to make the expense a little lighter, for flowers are but perishable wear, and will need perpetual renewing. Not even the most flinty-hearted husband or father could expect his wife or daughter to appear as a faded bouquet. That would be most inappropriate to youth, and when the *premiere jeunesse* had passed away it would be still more objectionable from its very appropriateness.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill, by 87 votes to 8, substituting death by electricity for hanging in capital cases, and also prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the deaths of executions. The bill will pass through the senate, as it is strongly supported.

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## Colonial Notes.

A LIVELY controversy has taken place in the *Times of India* with regard to certain prayers for the dead introduced into a commemorative service held in the Anglican cathedral at Bombay, in honour of the late Emperor William. Considering the character of the Church of England, it is not astonishing that her members as a rule should take exception to such prayers, but what seems there can be in holding a service in memory of a dead man, unless it be for the purpose of praying for his soul, it is difficult to see. Churches that reject prayers for the dead and refuse to honour the saints can only with the utmost inconsistency hold such services.

Some consternation has been caused at New Caledonia owing to the death of a convict from the bite of a sea-snake, so far supposed to be harmless. Mr. Layard, the British consul at Noumea, who is an authority on points of natural history, in a letter to the *Neo Caledonien* states that these sea-snakes are venomous, and that he has often been surprised to see the natives of New Caledonia and the Fijis handle them without being bitten. Our contemporary, nevertheless, appears still to entertain some doubts, and to suspect that it may have been a snake imported accidentally from Australia that gave the fatal bite. He desires to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and it certainly is one of some importance.

The decision of the Supreme Court at Sydney as to the illegality of refusing to permit Chinamen tendering the poll-tax to land has caused some sensation, and a still greater sensation has been caused by Sir Henry Parkes's treatment of it. The pronouncement of the judges is that to prevent a Chinaman under such circumstances from landing is to inflict upon him false imprisonment, from which he is justified in freeing himself even by taking life. Sir Henry Parkes says, however, that this is all cant and nonsense, that nobody invited the Chinamen to come here, and nobody wants to imprison them. All that is required is that that they should take themselves off again which they are welcome to do in the freest manner possible. To this view of the matter he declares he will stick in spite of all the judges in the world. And no doubt he will if he finds it pays him to do so. Disbelief in the Chinamen does not necessarily imply a belief in Sir Henry Parkes.

The students at the college of the Jesuit Fathers at Riverview have distinguished themselves in a rifle match against the students of the Newington College. In their annual regatta, the Jesuits' lads have beaten the crew of the Sydney Grammar School.

Decentralisation is all the rage in New South Wales. Bathurst has now taken up the cause and established a League to promote it. Sydney is to be left high and dry on her sand hills, and a crowning victory is to be gained in vindication of that distasteful colonial jealousy that persecutes the miserable remnants of a population left anywhere in the neighbourhood of a couple of ant-aten butts and a post office that, only for something or another, their township would have been the metropolis of the whole continent. Bathurst, of course is a good deal more than anything of that kind, but possession is nine points of the law, and there are a great many things which go to build up a capital. Once formed it is hard to reduce it.

The *South Australian Register* calculates that the mines at Broken Hill are to day £8,760,000 less in value than they were two or three months ago. It, nevertheless, essays to give a little comfort by declaring that shares are certain to rise again. It is to be feared however, that the consolation will be but trifling to numbers of people who have been ruined by bogus speculations. For numbers of such unfortunates there must certainly be.

It is hardly reassuring to the residents in Melbourne to discover that it is possible for an encounter with revolvers to take place in their streets. Such a contest occurred the other night in Little Bourke street, where a policeman attempted to arrest a couple of men he found in the act of committing a robbery. The robbers fired at the policeman, and the policeman fired at the robbers, and for some time a very spirited fight seems to have been carried on. Fortunately it was at a time when few people were about, for otherwise, as neither policeman nor robbers were hit, stray balls might have found a sensitive billet somewhere else. One of the robbers was eventually arrested.

In the course of a mission just concluded by them at St. Mary's church, West Melbourne, the Redemptorist Fathers met with an old French-speaking Chinaman, who proved to be a Catholic. The discovery was made in good time, for in a day or two after he had received Holy Communion he died suddenly.

The Melbourne *Age* states that the chief sufferers from the collapse of the silver boom will be the straight-going brokers who dealt with the brokers that have stopped payment, of whom there are several, in addition to two who have disappeared. The crash, nevertheless, says the *Age*, will be felt generally, and the public themselves are chiefly to blame, owing to their wild rush to secure shares.

A movement is on foot for the construction of a tunnel under the Yarra, which, according to its advocates, would result in many advantages.

A Constantinople telegram states that there is considerable activity in the Black Sea ports, and that Russian vessels are being prepared for the transport of troops.

## Scotch Notes.

WHEN you are engaged in any nefarious transaction drink wine, not whisky. Two burglars discovered the other day at Leith as they were holding a jollification among their spoils at once attempted to escape. One of them, who was drinking wine, succeeded, but the other, who was drinking whiskey, was captured. The moral is obvious: wine is the safer tipple.

The late demonstrations of the League in Ireland have brought Mr. Balfour into ridicule all over Scotland. The prominence and liveliness of the suppressed thousands are looked upon as completely proving the empty nature of his boasting.

A Roman congregation has decided in favour of Fort Augustus in a disputed case between the Benedictines of the Scotch monastery and their English brethren. The question was as to the right of disposing of a certain sum of money in making the Scotch foundation, which money, it was urged, had been meant for expenditure in England. But, with the exception of two lesser sums, which the Sacred Congregation at Rome ordered to be returned to the English community, it is decided that the outlay has been legitimate.

The branches of the National League are occupying themselves in seeing all householders of Home Rule principles pay their poor-rates before June 20th. Failing this they would be practically disfranchised for twelve months and prevented from voting at any Parliamentary election that might take place. The task is a useful one, and comes well within the province of the League.

The Papal decree has caused a flutter among Scotch Unionists. The idea that the party to which they belong has had recourse to the kind offices of the Pope is most distasteful to them. Scotch Liberals, at the same time, are asking if an Irish Catholic university is the bribe offered by the Tories.

The Crofters' Commission still exposes the system of rack-renting that has prevailed. The Highfield estate in Rosshire heads the latest list with an average reduction of 57 per cent. rental and 83 per cent. of arrears. But there are several others nearly as bad. As to the fall in the value of landed property, it has received proof in the failure to find a purchaser the other day for the Horn estate in Perthshire at the price of £4500,—the same estate having been sold some few years ago for £9000.

The Glasgow exhibition to be opened on May 8, will be one of the principal attractions of the year. It occupies a fine and convenient position in the Kelvin Park, and is a very imposing and handsome structure, covering about 14 acres. The art galleries will be among its principal features, and the collection of pictures and statuary will be very remarkable. A gigantic annex also will be devoted to machinery. Out of doors all sorts of games and displays will be held, varying from the navigation of the river by gondoliers from Venice, with their peculiar boats, to athletic competitions by Scotch clubs on dry land, and excursions skyward in a captive balloon. An exhibit especially interesting to Catholic visitors will be that of the work done by the children of the Whitevale Refuge, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, for which Archbishop Eyre has obtained a stall.

The victory of Mr. Philips, the Gladstonian candidate for Mid-Lanark, has been the event of the season. Mr. Philips, who is a London barrister, and the son of a Wiltshire baronet and vicar, contested the seat with Mr. Bonfield, the Tory candidate, and Mr. Kirk-Hardie, the candidate put forward by Mr. Cunningham Graham and a Socialist committee, as an advocate of the interests of labour. The conduct of this party, however, was much condemned, as they showed their willingness to risk the return of the Tory, rather than abandon their selfish projects. Mr. Philips, however, gained a striking victory, beating the Tory by a majority of 930, and both his opponents combined by a majority of 313. The result of the contest, moreover, showed a large increase in the Liberal vote, which had risen from 2800 in '85, and 3779 in '86, to 4464 in '88. Mr. Philips ascribes his success in great part to the efforts made in his support by Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, O'Kelly, and Pinkerton. The election is taken as giving an overwhelming contradiction to the assertion that Mr. Gladstone is losing strength in Scotland. And as to Home Rule, even the Tory candidate felt himself obliged to promise to support it in a modified form, and so expressed himself on the subject as to show an agreement with Lord Randolph in his attack upon the Salisbury Cabinet, because of their broken pledges with respect to Irish Local Government.

The Queen has been so charmed with Florence that she contemplates purchasing a residence and grounds near Fiesole, within a short distance of the Villa Palmieri.

Prince Bismarck has been much concerned about his private affairs lately, as the inundations near Varzin swept away three of his largest sawmills, in which several hundreds of workmen were regularly employed.

The members of the Korean Embassy, now in the United States, have resolved to return home. It is stated by Americans who are associated with them that the reasons for this step are purely personal. The Koreans are home-sick, and weary of being regarded as curiosities, and treated by the street boys like so many Chinese laundrymen.



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LANDLORDISM.

THE Melbourne *Advocate* of June 2nd gives us a report of a public meeting on the Irish question held at Creswick, from which we take the following interesting and able speech:—

Rev. Father Rogers moved the second resolution as follows:—  
 "That this meeting sympathises with the sufferings of the poor and evicted tenant-farmers in Ireland, and that a list be opened at once to relieve their necessities." The rev. gentleman said:—Allow me, in the first place, to express the pleasure it gives me to be present at this meeting to-night. I regard the time as most appropriate for such a gathering and such a movement. I believe our people at Home are almost within sight of the goal of their efforts, but on that account, as they have reached what I consider as the most critical as well as the crowning point of their long struggle, Irishmen all the world over should testify by their practical sympathy in even a more earnest and determined manner than ever before their love for justice and right, their detestation of tyranny and oppression, and their regard for the honour of the old land that bore them. There are certain recent phases in the struggle, to which I need not more particularly refer, which render it imperative for us to show to the world our confidence in the wisdom and capacity of the leaders—both clerical and lay—of the Irish people at Home. I think if ever there was a time when the hands of our people required strengthening it is at the present crisis; and I hope that this will be only one of the many meetings held throughout the length and breadth of Australia, to demonstrate that whatever measures the guides of our people—the bishops and clergy of the Irish Church, and the Parliamentary leaders of the Irish nation—may, in their wisdom and knowledge, agree upon and adopt have our support and approval. But, to come to the resolution, I need not say to you that of the many curses which have afflicted Ireland during the period of her connection with the sister Kingdom by far the greatest and most deadly is that of landlordism. In fact I am not aware that I should be departing from strict accuracy were I to say that it has been the fruitful cause of all her other misfortunes. To what may we attribute the many famines that have desolated the land? To what the appalling decrease in her population? To what the many Coercion Acts that make the name of liberty a hollow mockery on the lips of England? To what the impoverished and generally shiftless state of the Irish people, if not primarily to landlordism? Ah, yes! The landlords have been the very effective foreign garrison in the country, and in their interests solely the country has been always ruled. Like a vampire, they have sucked the life-blood of the country. They have brooded over it as an intolerable incubus, paralysing its energies and blighting all prosperity. But why should I speak further in this strain? Doubtless, there may be some amongst you who have, in their own personal experience, felt the scourge of landlordism. At all events, I should think there are few who hail from Ireland—few who have dwelt any long time in that hapless land who are not familiar with the doings of those gentry. There are few who have lived long in Ireland who have not, some time or other, seen the crowbar brigade at work. For what part of Ireland is there from north to south, from east to west, where landlordism has not graven bitter memories—in roofless homesteads and scattered families and in the grass-grown mounds in the churchyard the graves of its heart-broken victims? Many are the places to which one might apply the words of the poet:—  
 "This is the forest primeval, but where are the hearts that be death in  
 Leaped like the roe when he hears in the woodland the voice of the  
 hunter?"

Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the woodland,  
 Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heaven.  
 Waste are the pleasant farms, and the farmers for ever departed,  
 Scattered like dust and leaves when the mighty winds of October  
 Seize them and whirl them aloft, and scatter them far o'er the ocean."  
 At all events I happen to come from a county—Donegal—which seems to have received a double dose of the original sin of landlordism, and I know many places of which that description would be literally true. You have heard of Glenveigh, the scene of John George Adair's atrocities; and Mr. Lyle, my worthy compatriot, whom I am proud to claim as a Donegal man, has taken good care that you should not lose sight of Gweedore. Well, I know a large and beautiful tract of country in South-Western Donegal, where once a numerous and happy peasantry dwelt. Now, for miles and miles, it is a sheep-track, without a farm-house within its borders. It was turned into a sheep-track to suit the landlords' profit. The memory of the evictions which took place there is still fresh in the minds of the people, and they tell of the many homesteads ruthlessly razed to the ground, of the old and decrepid, the young and the helpless, thrown out on the roadside in the bitter winter weather. I wish I could speak of all this as a thing of the past—as nothing more than a hideous phantasm of the imagination, but I am reminded by the words of the resolution that the work of the devil (as it has been happily styled) goes on right merrily still. The landlords are like the Bourbons, of whom it was said, "They learn nothing, they forget nothing"; only I hope the resemblance may be still further carried out, by the speedy relegation of landlordism amongst the institutions of the past, to be remembered as a relic of a barbarous age which, by some mischance, drifted far into the nineteenth century. Well, the landlords are pursuing the same old heartless policy to-day that they have always pursued; and the English Government is supporting them as it has always supported them. The Arrears' Bill which Mr. Parnell, the noble leader of the Irish people, introduced a short time ago for the relief of a large majority of the impoverished tenants, has been kicked out of the House by a brute majority, obedient, not to the voice of reason or justice, but to the lash of the Government whip. Ejectment notices, in the expressive phrase of that self-seeking Unionist—Mr. Russell, the member for South Tyrone—are falling like snowflakes over the land, and in November will come the tug of war. Our aid then will be very opportune. There are hopeful features in the present circumstances of the Irish tenantry, to which I would refer. First of these is the fact that the peasantry of Ireland have been politically educated

to an extent which we can hardly realise. They know their rights and are resolved to maintain them. They look no longer on the landlord as a kind of superior being, having the power of life and death over them, but they regard him as an unjust extortioner and confiscator of their industry; in most cases, far inferior to themselves in all the essential tributes of manhood. They look upon him as one to whom they have given many a fall, and whom they mean, please God, to sweep, as an incitation, from the land which he has cursed so long. Again, they are confident in the efficacy of the unconquerable Plan of Campaign. To this weapon we may attribute it that the people were kept in their homes last winter, and also the unprecedented crimeless state of the country. Had the landlords their own way evictions would have taken place on an unparalleled scale. The people, in many cases, would have had recourse to the wild justice of revenge. This, together with the draconian Coercion Act and its draconian administration, would have plunged the land into a state which must have filled the heart of every true Irishman and lover of freedom the world over with inexpressible sorrow. Thanks, however, to the Plan of Campaign, and not to the Coercion Act, or the clemency of the landlords, the people have maintained their peaceful attitude, thus showing to the world that the real criminals and law-breakers are the law-makers—the Government and the landlords, so that to my mind the final act in the drama should be the arrest of Salisbury, Balfour, and a few dozen of the landlords, and their incarceration, with hard labour on bread and water for a few years. It is all very well to theorise as to the Plan of Campaign—its justice or otherwise, but it is a well-known axiom that desperate diseases require desperate remedies. The state of Ireland was desperate when the Plan of Campaign was adopted. The people say that their individual existence—nay, more, their existence as a nation—depended upon the adoption of some such scheme, and like brave men, they adopted it. Besides, the plan has been fully justified by its results. In nearly every case the reductions made by the Land Courts were in excess of those demanded, under the Plan. The illustrious and patriotic Archbishop of Dublin, an authority on the land question, gave it as his opinion that the landlords should have gladly accepted the terms offered them, and that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were very reasonable indeed, in the carrying out of the plan. So much was Dr. Dr. Walsh impressed with the justice of the plan, that he publicly blessed it on the occasion of his visit to Coolgreany, the scene of recent barbarous evictions. There are two clergymen of my own native diocese, one of whom (Father Stephens) it was my privilege to know and to associate with as my class-fellow and friend for seven years in the halls of Maynooth College—these two clergymen of the diocese of Raphoe (Father McFadden and Father Stephens) are in prison for their advocacy of the Plan, and what they are suffering for, and Dr. Walsh has blessed, I cannot help regarding as a good thing. But, although the Irish tenants are fighting this battle under more favourable circumstances than of old, still we must remember that they cannot get on without the aid of the sword of war. To us principally they look in their need—to their more prosperous countrymen in America and Australia, and I feel sure that there is no occasion for me to make a special appeal to you, as I don't consider you came here merely for the purpose of hearing speeches; only I would say that, when the day of victory comes, and the sun of final triumph shines upon the banners of the Irish people—those banners so torn and frayed, so long upheld in the weary struggle—we, too, and all who have in any way helped the causes with their mite, shall be partners in their triumph. Each of us shall be able to repeat, in the words of the gifted dead singer, the sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the gifted leader of the Irish people:—  
 "Oh! my brother, I have also loved her in her loneliness and sorrow;  
 Let me join with you the jubilant procession;  
 Let me chant with you her story."

I have much pleasure in moving the resolution which stands in my name.

A good story is told of the sage old instructor in Natural History at one of the Eastern Colleges. His class of fun-loving boys were encouraged to bring to him any rare specimens of insects or other interesting natural objects which might be found and there was quite a rivalry in the collection of these varieties. A company of his students decided to get a rare specimen indeed, and a plan was contrived which, with the aid of the venerable doctor's impaired eyesight, they hoped would be a great success. With a prospect of some rare sport various of the common insects were dismembered, and the head of one kind, the legs of another, with the wings of a third, were carefully glued upon the trunk of one still different. At last a strange-looking bug had been manufactured, and the designers of this new insect were satisfied that their work would certainly perplex the short-sighted professor. With sober faces the committee took the wonderfully constructed specimen to the teacher, who at first sight thought he saw in it a valuable acquisition to his collection. The class had crowded around with the question, "Doctor, what kind of a bug is that?" With considerable expectancy he placed it in his microscope, and the latter was evidently too much for its artificial joints but without changing his expression of removing his eyes from the glass, the professor replied, "Boys, I guess this is a member of the species *humbug*."

Last week Mr. Gladstone and other Liberals admitted, in the course of debate, that the augmentation of sentences by a court of appeal was legal, although morally an action to which no court of appeal in England would condescend. I understand that the legal advisers of the Liberal leaders have now looked into the matter, and are prepared to show that an increase of sentence by a court of appeal is absolutely illegal. The only precedent which has been forthcoming is the case of a Hindoo, who appealed against a sentence of imprisonment, and whose sentence having been changed into hanging by the Court of Appeal at Calcutta, was tacitly hanged. But this seems to me a disadvantage incident to being a Hindoo under our paternal Government, for assuredly such a monstrous perversion of justice would never have been done on a native of these Isles.—*Truth*.

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# Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

THE Catholic people of Ireland have been profoundly moved by the news from Rome. The congregation of the Holy Office, of which his Holiness the Pope is Prefect, has, it appears, been influenced by some enemies of the Holy See and of the people of Ireland so far as to pronounce a condemnation of the Plan of Campaign and the practice of boycotting as unjust and un-Christian. From the wording of the translation in which this communication has been made to the Irish Bishops, no Irishman can have the slightest doubt that the information on which the condemnation is based was one-sided and misleading and that the eminent ecclesiastics who have decided on this interference in the political and social affairs of a strange country are wholly unacquainted with the real bearing of the question at issue. For it assumes, in the first place, that there have been free contract and mutual agreement between landlords and tenants on the subject of rent, and, in the second, that the Land Courts are open to all those who think they are aggrieved. Boycotting is condemned as opposed to the principles of Christian charity. It is also assumed that those tenants who pay their rents into the Plan of Campaign chest do so under intimidation. The delight of hereditary enemies of the Irish people like the London *Times* and the Orange Dublin newspapers is unlimited. They appear to think that it is a crushing blow to all those who oppose eviction and its consequent expatriation and ruin of the Irish Catholic people. They seem to recognise in the decree a high moral and theological sanction for the burnings of Glenbeigh, and the house-levellings of Bodyke, as well as the "devil's work" of Lord Clanricarde.

The terms of the Rescript from the Holy Office are now published and are of a nature to justify our warnings that Irishmen should not attach any credence to the false and exaggerated rumours which the Roman correspondents of English Tory papers were sending home in reference to the intention of the Vatican authorities. There is no Bull issued, there is no excommunication threatened. The Fathers of the Inquisition were simply asked whether a Plan of Campaign, carried on in a certain way, and a certain sort of boycotting, are justifiable, and they answered in the negative. When the Irish bishops have explained its application, Irishmen will accord to it all the respectful obedience which by the laws of the Holy Catholic Church it is entitled to.

There are in circulation other rumours to which the same caution applies that we gave in reference to the now exploded exaggerations about the Bull and the excommunication. Irish Catholics know how to respect the decrees of the Church when they come to them through their pastors, but they are not going to commit the mistake of accepting any maliciously distorted gloss put upon them by critics, none of whom are qualified to explain them, most of whom are anti-Catholic, and some of whom are not even Christians. It is beyond the bounds of moral possibility that any decree obligatory on conscience can come from Rome forbidding Irishmen to seek the attainment of their national rights by every lawful means. That being so, we think Irish Catholics can afford to await the formal communication to them of whatever advice it may seem well to the Sacred Congregation to forward to them.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following opinion from Mr. Michael Davitt on the Papal Circular:—I do not think that this rescript will weaken the Irish movement one iota. The politicians of the Propaganda were taught a lesson in connection with the rescript against Mr. Parnell, which they may have to learn again—namely, that Catholic as Ireland is she is not going to take her politics from Rome, nor is she asked to recognise the Vatican as an Ante-Chamber to Dublin Castle. The question of faith does not come in at all. The Vatican has its politics as well as Ireland has, but Ireland, even in the days of O'Connell, declared through him that she would prefer to take political lessons from Stamboul than from Rome. The Propaganda cannot care much (if it cares anything) for Home Rule. Home Rule would not make Ireland one whit more Catholic than she is today; but, as it is understood in Rome, it would remove nearly every Catholic M.P. from the most conspicuous legislative assembly in the world, and thereby retard the work of reconverting England to the Catholic faith. An anti-Home Rule Government, therefore, which is also in sympathy with Rome on the great question of denominational education, may reasonably count upon assistance such as this rescript is expected to render for a consideration. But what a comment upon the boasting of Mr. Balfour that he had conquered the League in Ireland. Here we have the Pope solicited to help the forces of coercion in Ireland to put down boycotting and defeat the Plan of Campaign; while Mr. Parnello, a once intimate friend of Mr. Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*, has been a welcome *vide de-camp* to Lord Salisbury in the contest against the Irish movement."

Daniel Hayes and Daniel Moriarty were executed on Saturday morning April 28, in Tralee Gaol, for the murder of James Fitzmaurice at Lixnaw, County Kerry. There was something in the manner of their deaths which may well cause a qualm to the Wicklow Jury who convicted them, and perhaps to Judge O'Brien, whose charge against them must have had a powerful influence in swaying their minds to the verdict which the Crown demanded. Both men met their terrible doom with the greatest fortitude; and both left with the governor of the gaol written statements solemnly asseverating their innocence of the crime of which they had been decreed to pay the penalty. On the steps of the scaffold, just before the fatal bolt was shot back, Moriarty loudly proclaimed his innocence anew, and his forgiveness of those who had convicted him. The demeanour of both men previous to this startling declaration was such as to inspire a strong belief in its genuineness and sincerity. They attended to the religious ministrations of the priest and Sisters of Mercy with edifying devotion, and went through the last fearful ordeal with the calmness of men who had the most absolute belief that they were blameless. The

scene outside the prison, where a number of Moriarty's relatives had assembled to witness the hoisting of the ominous black flag, was heart-rending.

The dying professions of innocence of the two men, Hayes and Moriarty, executed for the murder of Fitzmaurice, will strike with a cold thrill of terror on the public mind. The men were not fairly tried. They were tried before a packed jury, from which every one of their co-religionists was rigidly excluded. They were tried before the most ferocious partisan that has ever disgraced the judicial bench; who concerned himself, not with the guilt or innocence of the prisoners he tried, but with the question, how much their conviction and execution (innocent or guilty, it did not matter to him) would help the cause of Coercion which he has recently espoused, or hurt the cause of Home Rule which he has recently betrayed. Standing on the very brink of the grave, looking death full in the eyes, these men proclaim themselves innocent of the foul crime for which they die. They have died, not for the murder of Fitzmaurice, but to prove the efficacy of Coercion. Their innocent lives have been offered up by Judge O'Brien on the shrine of Mr. Balfour's political reputation. They have been done to death by political rancour, acting under cover of the law. Can it be wondered their sham trial and ruthless execution has awakened a strong feeling of burning indignation in the country, and most of all in the districts where they lived?

Removables Keogh and Irwin are still working gallantly away at their coercion foundry in Bunnis. For several days the case against Mr. Halpin, P.L.G., for having taken part in the "illegal" assembly of the 8th Inst., was being heard before this brace of officials. That *prova cavalier*, Colonel Turner, made a very fine exhibition of himself under the artillery of Mr. Harrington's cross-examination. "No positive order was given to the military to sing through the town," said the colonel, "but I told them I thought it would be a good thing if they did!" Witness furthermore admitted that such singing did not promote the peace of the town. He did not take the trouble to ascertain if divine service was taking place at the moment when the troops were chanting "Rule Britannia!" The colonel subsequently swore that he did not order any charge that day into the yard in which the meeting was held, although Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons that he did! This allegation was not only in distinct contradiction with Mr. Balfour's assertion, but also with the previous evidence of Sergeant Cronin. "Of all the police and military in Bunnis that day not a single one was struck with a stone," swore the colonel. A stone, however, grazed the colonel's own knee; but it did not hurt him. With regard to the injuries received by the pressmen, the witness took no steps to establish the identification of either police or military aggressors. Of course, not. Colonel Turner is now a full-blown coercionist, and is, consequently ready to shield evildoers, provided they wear uniform, and exercise their insolence or brutality on an unoffending people. The "gallant" gentleman's evidence was a tissue of conflicting statements almost from beginning to end. Captain Keogh, after indulging in a piece of maudlin sentimentality on the paternal virtue of the Lord Lieutenant's warrants, sentenced Mr. Halpin to three months imprisonment. Mr. Carmody, relieving officer, was then put forward, and charged with the same offence as that alleged to have been committed by Mr. Halpin. The same sentence was also meted out to him by the stern and inflexible captain. Both gentlemen appealed from the decision of the Removables, and were liberated on bail.

Lord Randolph Churchill has once more broken the Tory traces and cantered on in the direction of the opposite camp. The high priests of Conservatism are highly wroth with the little man for this additional display of independence. A Dublin Conservative sheet tries to minimise the importance of the move made by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. It says that he has no influence whatever! If Lord Randolph had tickled the Tory palate by a fierce denunciation of Ireland, the same journal would have inevitably extolled his commanding power and genius. Once, however, he speaks the truth, or rather a portion of the truth, on the claims of Ireland to local self-government, he is described as a political pigmy. Such be the weights and measures of the average Conservative newspaper. The *Times* reprimands the lord's "extravagances" as a schoolmaster would the follies of an insubordinate pupil. The forges, truth to tell, are in a state of dire trepidation in the little lord's regard. They know that he despises their slow-coach policy too much to be depended on, and they fear him as the thin end of the wedge destined, perhaps, to split the Unionist block. So far as we are concerned we cannot but admire the stupendous feats of this political acrobat—particularly when we see old Unionist fogies gazing in speechless amazement at his eccentricities. We trust, however, that the noble lord will manage soon to sow the last of his wild oats, and settle down a firm and an uncompromising Home Ruler.

Despite the sinister efforts of Mr. John Ferguson and his "tail" Mid-Lanark has proved itself a splendid friend to the cause of Ireland and non-coercion. On Friday, April 27, the polling took place; and on Friday night at half-past eleven o'clock the counting of the votes concluded in Glasgow, and the result was declared right off. The liberal candidate, Mr. Phillips, it was found, had defeated both his "Unionist" opponent, Mr. Bousfield, and Mr. Kirk Hardie, Mr. John Ferguson's "labour" protégé by more than three hundred majority. He polled 3,847 votes against 2,917 for Bousfield and 617 for Hardie. It was a stunning blow. Even the *Times* confesses its disappointment, but nearly every other Coercionist organ has been stricken dumb.

Nobody will accuse us of undue partiality when we say that Mr. Townsend Trench made a very sensible and practical speech at the landlords' convention. It was provoked by Dr. Trail's encouragement to eviction. "The landlord will get back his land," said Dr. Trail. "Mr. Townsend Trench—Bless him, that is just what he does not want; he would have a white elephant on his hands, as many landlords know to their cost. Anyone who imagines the Land League to be dead must have a very curious idea of what it is going on." Later on Mr. Townsend Trench protested against people being bullied into the fool's paradise that the League was one particle less powerful than

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it had been. On these points we are willing to accept Mr. Townsend Trench as an infallible authority, because he knows his facts. He speaks with the authority of personal experience. He has evicted wholesale for Lord Lansdowne. He has got his land. There is no man in Ireland has so large a menagerie of "white elephants" on his hands; there is no man in Ireland that can speak with more authority of the expense and burden of their keep.

There is comfort and encouragement in this frank confession of the enemy. If the evicted farms are a grievous burden to wealthy Lord Lansdowne with all appliances and means to boot, they will infallibly break the back of the ordinary pauper rack-renter with no means or appliances at all at his disposal. We thank Mr. Townsend Trench for the confession, and we offer him a word of caution in return. He should be careful about declaring publicly that the League is not "a thing of the past." It is for proving this that Mr. O'Brien is about to be sent to gaol in Loughrea. The greater the truth the greater the crime under the Coercion Act.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is back in Ireland once more. He was present at the meeting of the Central Branch of the National League last Tuesday, where he received a magnificent ovation. Mr. Blunt took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to thank the Irish people for their kindness to him. Any trouble he had suffered was fully compensated by the thought that he might have done something to put an end to the old secular strife. Mr. Blunt, furthermore, very wisely remarked that it depended very much on the Irish people whether they should overcome the Tory Government or not; for here the people had what the English people had not—political faith, which, as they knew, moved mountains. The more he saw of Ireland the more he was convinced that coercion had no disastrous effect on the League. Mr. Blunt purposes making a tour through Munster before returning to London.

Balfour is taking a leaf out of the book of Signor Crispi, of Rome. Like the Italian Premier, he, too, has his penal code cut-and-dry for Catholic clergymen. Mr. Balfour through the medium of his accommodating instrument, Dr. Ebenezer Webb, Q.C., has struck a blow at the priesthood of Ireland in seeking to punish and degrade Fathers McFadden and Stephens of Donegal. These two devoted clergymen were guilty of the abominable crime of standing between their flocks and the wolf at the door; of following in the footsteps of their Divine Master, who preached the cause of the poor and the disinherited; of striving to save a hard-working peasantry from utter ruin; and for such a palpable outrage on the moral law they are branded as criminals, and locked up in convicts' cells. The Irish priesthood, however, will not be deterred by such proceedings from doing its duty. In far darker days than the present it stood by the people against the people's oppressors, and many of its members sealed their devotion to the popular cause with their life-blood. Today the Irish priest can wear a felon's cap and justly consider it the proudest crown an Irishman can wear. *Ce n'est pas l'échafaud qui fait la crime!* Mr. Balfour's ukases honour the Irishman against whom they are directed. His criminals are the beloved of the nation and his prison cells are our Sinai mountains. Fathers McFadden and Stephens may well rejoice at the proud position which they have attained, for they are the worthy successors of those valiant churchmen who battled at such fearful odds for the cause of Ireland throughout the Penal Days.

The news that the stormy petrel of Radical Disunionism is shortly to be the quiet cage-bird of the Tories is too good to be true. Mad and blind with anger as Mr. Chamberlain is, he is hardly going to write the decree of his political extinction immediately. No better fortune could befall the Home Rule cause than that Mr. Chamberlain should become its salaried enemy; and no better fortune could befall the cause of Radical Reform than that it should be saved from the false friendship of Mr. Chamberlain by his absorption to Toryism. The ever-stronger growing determination of the Liberal party with regard to Ireland is Mr. Chamberlain's despair. The stronger and honest the determination, the worse for the jockeying politicians.

The question now is, will the English Local Government Bill receive the Queen's sanction in 1888, even though an autumn session be devoted to it? Up to the present no less than 369 amendments are to be moved in committee, and have already been set down on paper. Of these 297 stand in the names of Liberal members; 96 in the names of Conservatives; and 66 in the names of Liberal-Unionists. Unless Mr. Smith performs with the Local Government Bill, the remarkable feat that carried the Irish Coercion Bill through, he cannot expect to see the measure take its place on the statute book this year.

The proceedings against Mr. O'Brien at Loughrea, have been upset by an incident that looks extremely suspicious. It was well known that the two Removables who sat on the bench were sadly muddled as to the law of the case, and the depositions would probably have disclosed serious informalities which on appeal might have been sufficient to quash a conviction. Mr. Healy had been obliged to leave Loughrea, and Mr. Harrington could be badly spared for an indefinite period from the central offices of the League. The investigation had already reached a stage when it was hoped that the formal testimony of large numbers of witnesses would have amounted to an irresistible defence, and, certain principles have been conceded, there would be no necessity for profound legal arguments. Just at this point, however, Mr. Paul, R.M., declared from the Bench that the depositions had been stolen. The Court-house was in charge of the police, acting under the direction of the Crown, yet the documents were removed, and Mr. Carson came into court with a look of virtuous indignation so well carried, that one would think he was personally a loser by the transaction. Of course, the recommencement of the proceedings implies a protracted trial, renewed fees to the well-paid Castle lawyers, and continuous expense to the police officials and all other persons engaged in the prosecution. The gain will be theirs, but the loss will be the public's. We do not for a moment impute to the lawyers engaged in the prosecution any personal knowledge of the theft; but they would be more than human if they were grieved at an occurrence from which they will derive

such golden gains. It is possible that the act may have been committed by an amorous constable who may have matrimonial designs on a fair denizen of Loughrea, and would consider that his prospects might be increased by a prolonged stay in the neighbourhood of the beloved one's home.

There was a very picturesque and graceful scene in Loughrea on Tuesday, May 1, just before the opening of the court. It consisted in the ceremony of the presentation of two addresses to Mr. O'Brien by the ladies of Loughrea.—one from those who had formerly belonged to the Ladies' Land League of that place, and the other from the ladies in general. Miss Ellen Kennedy read the former; Miss Nora Kelly the latter. A very large number of these fair dames and demoiselles were present at the ceremonial. With the addresses were presented two bouquets.

Think of sending an old man of eighty and his wife to gaol for crawling back to the ruins of the home from which they had been evicted! Such a decision has been given at Skibbereen. The victims were Samuel Paul Kingston and his wife, of Meevies, Drimoleague. They were evicted in February, and when cast forth crawled into an outhouse, as they had no other place to go but the roadside. The landlord, Dr. Lewis, J.P., was present, and even his heart smote him when he saw the aged pair subjected to the cruel sentence, and he begged that it might be reduced—but in vain. Mr. Warburton, ex-constabulary officer, whose services to the Castle are held in such high esteem that he receives the maximum salary of £675 a year, was inexorable, and this aged couple were hustled off to gaol—the husband to be imprisoned for a month, and the wife for a fortnight. Their respectability and life-long patient inoffensiveness may be inferred from the pathetic pleading of the wife not to send the old man to gaol for the first time in his long life. It must have been Dr. Lewis who instituted the prosecution, and we wish him joy of the results of his invocation of a Coercion Court against the hapless pair.

Mr. F. A. Dickson is coming forward as the Nationalist candidate for the St. Stephen's Green Parliamentary Division. Mr. Dickson has for years been a staunch advocate of tenant-right in the House of Commons, as the representative of a Northern constituency. A devoted follower of Mr. Gladstone, he advocated the Home Rule cause, but at the last general election that advocacy cost him his seat. Mr. Dickson's sacrifices deserve ample recognition, and we have no doubt that the electors of St. Stephen's division will return him not only at the head of the poll, but also with an overwhelming majority over that dull respectability, Mr. Robert Sexton. Mr. Dickson's election would be the best possible guarantee to the sturdy Presbyterians of the North that, instead of bearing them any ill-will or animosity, we would do all in our power to make them our brothers in the one National cause. The Presbyterian farmers of Ulster, ground down as they are by the system of landlordism, are keenly discerning the *pros* and *cons* of the present political situation. They are learning the sad but at the same time wholesome lesson, that the Tories will never settle satisfactorily the Irish land question, and that consequently the only hope of their salvation lies in the return of the Liberal party to power. As Mr. Dickson, who is a Presbyterian himself, comes forward on the broad Liberal Home Rule platform, his return by the Dublin Nationalists would be an omen alarming enough to strike terror in the hearts of the most callous and bigoted Orange Lodges of the North. Such is the aim of the coming contest and such the aim that will be attained.

Mr. Balfour is sustaining his reputation as the first liar in Europe. His excuses are generally more false than the original falsehood. He impudently declared in the House of Commons he considered that the sentence of Mr. Blane, M.P., had been diminished instead of increased, because, though the time was doubled, hard labour, which had been added to the sentence in the court below, had been removed on appeal. Everyone who knows anything about it knows that hard labour or no hard labour makes scarcely a pin's point of difference. The plank-bed and the skilly, and the solitary confinement, and the degrading garb appertain to both forms of imprisonment alike. Prisoners frequently ask to have hard labour added to their sentence for the sake of the better food and exercise it entails. All these circumstances were known to Mr. Balfour. If the fact had been as he stated his comment was deliberately misleading. But his statement itself was false. Being hard pressed by questioners he was compelled to confess that in neither court was hard labour added to sentence of Mr. Blane.

Meaner still, if that be possible, was his falsehood concerning Mr. Hill, the reporter of the *Liarist Times*, who had been murderously attacked at Ennis. He declared on his own responsibility in the House of Commons that the doctor in attendance on Mr. Hill had reported his injuries were not of a serious kind. Dr. Murphy, of Harcourt street, who was the only doctor in attendance, wrote a prompt and emphatic contradiction. He had made no report, he declared, to any one on the subject. Mr. Balfour's explanation is that a doctor in Ennis told a removable magistrate, who told him. He is very virtuously indignant that the strict accuracy of his statement should be questioned, but curiously enough he accidentally omits to give the name of the doctor or the name of the removable through whom the news permeated to the House of Commons.

The Port Elizabeth correspondent of the *Somerset E. Budget* says:—Diogenes, who has been on the prowl, tells me his story as follows:— "And I asked a bystander a standing by whose meeting it was and he said they was the Free Thinkers a-havin' a Convention." And I sez "How free?" And he sez "There was great cause to doubt everything; they doubted whether they wuz or not, and if they wuz or when; and if so why?" And I sez, "What are they going to teach to-night," and he sez "The whyness of the What." And I sez, "Don't they believe anything easier than that," and he sez "They don't believe anything—that is their belief is to believe nothing." "Nothing?" sez I. "Yes" sez he; "nothing," and to-morrow they are a-goin to prove beyond any question that there ain't anything and never wuz anything." "Be they," sez I "Yes" sez he, "and won't you come and be convicted?"

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## Parliamentary Notes.

**Wednesday, 20th.**—Resolutions of regret for the death of the Emperor Frederick and sympathy with the Dowager Empress were passed by both Chambers.—In the Assembly Sir George Grey's Land for Settlements' Bill was considered in committee. The Minister of Lands opposed the subsection providing for taking private land, and moved that it be struck out, the motion being agreed to. Mr. Scobie Mackenzie condemned the proposal alluded to as monstrous, considering that there were thousands of acres of Crown lands available for settlement. Mr. Mackenzie, however, who is an interested party, and naturally an advocate of monopoly, cannot be expected to consider also that there are thousands of acres of land shut out from settlement by monopolists, and that to the great injury of the colony, and the exceeding great detriment of particular localities. This, in the point of fact, is one of the chief causes of the Colony's evil condition.—It is rumoured that there is a desire on the part of the party who support Free-trade to get rid of the protection tariff by inducing Sir Harry Atkinson to go Home as Agent-General.

**Thursday, 21st.**—The Hospitals and Charitable Aid Act Amendment Bill was read in the Assembly a second time, Mr. MacArthur arguing in favour of the separation of the Manawatu district from Wanganni because of the distance, and Mr. Stewart complaining of the unfairness involved in the Waimate district being obliged to pay nearly the whole cost of the Timaru hospital. Provision is made by the Bill for the separation of the districts referred to, as well as that of Ashburton from North Canterbury.—The Divorce Extension Bill was committed, Mr. Fish opposing it on the plea that it aimed an exceptional blow at the fundamental principles of Christianity, and Mr. Blake denouncing it as lowering our social status and illegitimatising our children.

**Friday 22nd.**—In the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Stevens presented a petition from gross bigots at Christchurch praying that aid might not be given to Catholic schools. The Council passed a motion insisting on the amendments made by them in the Chinese Bills and with which the Assembly disagreed. Dr. Pollen, who was the mover, claimed, that the Chinamen showed a good example to Europeans by their diligence and general behaviour, and Sir F. Whitaker seemed substantially to agree with him. But these honourable gentlemen should remember that habitual association, at least, with the lowest filth of the European population is hardly a good example to even that degraded fellow the European settler in general, and the abandoned women themselves are regarded as still further debased when they reach their lowest stage among the Chinese. How such facts as these, not to speak of other things, can be reconciled with the assumed virtue of the Chinamen we are unable to see. But the monopolists and their friends and supporters, as they are eager to exclude a European population from the Colony in the interests of monopoly, promoted by cheap labour, and, above all, cheap labour of the class that seeks no permanent settlement in the country, will not scruple as to how they advance their object. All this gush, however, about Chinese virtue is fustian of the most sickly kind, and, even those who make themselves most prominent in uttering it cannot but know that Chinamen in the colonies, as a rule, are filthily vicious. Even the very reports current concerning them in a neighbourhood where they have formed a colony are of an intensely degrading and demoralising character to the European settlers.—The discussion on the tariff, the Bill being under the charge of the Hon. Mr. Mitchelson, during the absence through illness of the Premier, was resumed in the Assembly and carried on with results favourable to the proposals made.

**Tuesday 26th.**—In the House of Representatives the tariff was further considered, a proposal made by Captain Russell for the reduction of the duty on tea to 4d being rejected.—An impost supply of £200,000 was granted.

### CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OUR ideas in Christchurch are still a little mixed in regard to politics. The Free-traders are in despair and the Protectionists are triumphant. It is more than hinted in some quarters that, in order to retain his position as Premier, Sir Harry Atkinson will have to oust a couple of his Ministerial supporters to make room for two of the united Canterbury party. There is no doubt he is now a mere puppet in the hands of the Opposition, and must dance to whatever they may choose to whistle.

Christchurch, like the rest of the colony, appears to be unable to recover from its profound grief at the German Emperor's death. The Emperor was undoubtedly a good and brave man, and the death of a good man is a loss to the world, but I think there is a great deal of jingoism in the effort which English people make to adopt the Emperor and his German land as though both belonged to England. It is impossible to describe the unction with which English people inform you that the "Empress Victoria is the daughter of our Queen." This Empress in the Guelph family appears to Englishmen to shed such glory upon everything and everyone English that the contemplation of so much splendour appears to fairly reduce the ordinary English mind to a state of idiocy. It is simply laughable to observe all the trouble to which English people go to make the world believe that the English nation is hand and glove with Germany. This is all the more ludicrous when Germany misses no opportunity to let the world know how thoroughly it returns the gushing love of the "ruler of the waves" with profound contempt. At present there is every prospect that as soon as decency will permit, the power now in the ascendant at Berlin will do its best to efface as far as possible all the effects of the rule of an English princess in Germany, and the "daughter of our Queen" stands a fair chance of making an exit across

the German frontier, that is if she wishes to avoid what promises to be a far from pleasant life in her dead husband's land. In view of what may happen in the future English people should restrain their exuberant kinship with Germany, however anxious they may be to toady to a great nation. Though, indeed, I must confess that it is a source of positive delight to me to see English people throwing themselves on all fours before Germany. No nation in Europe loves better than England does to play the bully to a little state, and no other nation is so ready to play toady with a great one. England is frightened out of its seven senses now lest, in the event of a war, Bismarck's army should be opposed to England. If the "daughter of our Queen" were sent home to Westminster in a donkey-cart England, at the present moment, would not resent the affront. Truly there is satisfaction in seeing the tyrant of Ireland obliged to enact the part of suppliant in Berlin.

Dr. Grimes returned to Christchurch last week from Akaroa. He has now completed the visitation of his diocese, having visited every dist. iet except one out-of-the-way parish upon the West Coast.

On Sunday, the feast of St. John the Baptist, which is the Bishops' feast day, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Dr. Grimes, assisted by fathers Marnane, Brehon and Halbwachs. After Mass the Bishop informed the people that next Sunday there would be a collection for the Seminary Fund. He stated that there were not sufficient priests in the diocese to perform the work demanded of them and that it was necessary that their numbers should be reinforced. One reason why he did not bring out priests with him was that he had not the means to do so. The purpose of this Seminary Fund was to provide means for the education of clergymen for this mission. There were many young men, he stated in this diocese who would prepare for the priesthood but they had not the wherewithall.

On Sunday, next Father Comyns will open a mission in the pro-Cathedral, I referred to Father Comyns before as an able speaker. Doubtless the mission will be largely attended.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Lonergan was presented by the Catholic Literary Society with an address. The address is to be illuminated by the Sisters of the mission. In the address deep regret is experienced at Mr. Lonergan's approaching departure from Christchurch. The great impetus which he gave to the affairs of the Society is also dwelt upon at some length, and he is warmly complimented upon his ardent devotion to faith and fatherland. The address concludes with the hope that Mr. Lonergan's absence from Christchurch may only be for a time.—Mr. Lonergan, who appeared to be deeply moved by the expressions of good-will contained in the address, suitably replied, in his own peculiarly happy vein. He expressed regret at severing his connection with the Society, and stated that he would long remember the happy days which he had spent in Christchurch.—A very pleasant programme, comprising vocal and instrumental music and recitations, interspersed with the usual toasts, was then gone through. The hall was very tastefully decorated. The members of the Society are to be congratulated upon perfectly understanding the art of arranging for the passing of a pleasant social evening.—The excellent speeches of Messrs. Cooper and Milner on Tuesday night afforded evidence that there is plenty of talent among the young members of the Society, and also that that talent is being cultivated.

At the Brothers' and the Nuns' schools preparations have been made for the reception of the Bishop, who is to officially visit the schools on Monday. Addresses from the pupils and the teachers are to be presented to Dr. Grimes upon the occasion.

I have just finished reading a book to which I could wish a wide circulation. It is "The Irish in Australia" a volume written by James Francis Hogan of Melbourne for the purpose of showing the part which Irishmen have taken in advancing colonisation and civilisation at the antipodes. A perusal of the book, would teach Irish people that they have reason to be proud of their countrymen, beneath the Southern Cross. Persons who are ever ready to sneer at the Irish ignorance, and maintain that the incapacity of Irishmen to govern is one reason why Home Rule should not be granted to Ireland, will find a complete refutation of their opinions in the pages of Mr. Hogan's book. Since the colonies were founded Irishmen have been in the foremost ranks of colonial statesmen upon the bench, and at the bar, in literature and in medicine, in fact in every capacity in which high intellectual attainments were required, Irish Catholics in Australia have held their own with the Saxon notwithstanding the boasted superiority of the latter. Some of the noblest institutions beneath Australian skies owe their origin to Irish Catholics. The highest positions, social, civic, and political, have been held by Irishmen with credit to themselves and their country. It is only necessary to mention names like those of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Sir John O'Shannessy, the Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Wilson Gray, Charles Wentworth, and a whole galaxy of other Irish Catholic statesmen in Australia, to give the lie direct to the statement that the Irish are incapable of exercising the functions of Government. What they have done in Australia, they would do in Ireland if they had the chance. Men who have ruled the destinies of a great colony like Victoria, who assisted at the birth of nearly all of its most liberal laws, may fairly lay claim to possess some of the qualities the possession of which make statesmen. Sir William Stawell, Sir Edmund Barry, Judge Molesworth, and Chief Justice Higginbotham, are names which go to prove the height to which Irish talent has enabled its possessors to rise at the Australian bar. The best novel yet written in Australia, was written by a man proud of his Irish descent, and the only musical composition of any note which is associated with Australia, was the work of an Irishman, and yet notwithstanding this, we still hear the old worn-out, flippant, flimsy, vulgar, untruthful sneer, that Irishmen are unfit to govern, and that Irish and ignorance are synonymous terms, while the real fact is, that where Irish intellect and Irish talent get fair play, they have nothing whatever to fear from competition with the rest of the world, and are quite capable of wresting even from the superior Saxon grasp, a fair share of whatever is worth having in this world, in the way of honour and fame, and high position, either social or public.



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FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.—PENGUIN, s.s., on Tuesday, July 3. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, July 4.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Thursday, July 5.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, July 4.

FOR SYDNEY, via TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., about July 10.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI s.s., on Saturday, July 21.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—RICHMOND, s.s., leaves Auckland about July 6. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON NELSON, and WESTPORT.—GRAFTON, s. s., on Friday July 6. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Nelson.—KORANUI, s. s. early.

FOR AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga, OMAPIRE s.s., early.

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

J A M E S J O N E S,  
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in Stock.

J O H N P R I C E,  
SADDLER.

HARNESS AND COLLAR MAKER,  
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,  
T I M A R U.

Large Stock of Saddlery and Harness, and all other horse appointments to select from at extremely low prices.

COLLAR FITTING A SPECIALTY.

From Mr. Hogan's Book Irish Catholics will learn with pride that to Irish people and to them alone is due the great advance which Catholic education and the Catholic religion have made in Australia and New Zealand. The credit is given to French missionaries for having planted the seed of faith in New Zealand, but to the Irish people is due the credit of having nurtured that seed until it has grown into the "tall stem, and broad leaf, and golden tasselled flower" which constitutes the Church in New Zealand to-day.

Reference is made to Dr. Moran, who is described as "an able and fearless prelate of the controversial order, whose voice and pen have been occupied for more than thirty years in defence of Catholic rights." This is true; no Catholic ecclesiastic on this side of the line has made a braver or more fearless fight than Dr. Moran has done for justice for the Catholic people. He has, indeed, had a hard fight, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that no Catholic ecclesiastic in Australia has done more than him to advance the cause of Catholic education, and by a natural sequel the cause of the Catholic religion. Not only in defence of his Church have his controversial powers been brought into play; again and again, with "voice and pen," he has lashed the slanderer of his country, thereby rendering his debtor every Irishman who loves his native land, and values its honour.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending June 27, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—165 head were yarded at Burnside for this days sale, the greater proportion of which were only ordinary quality, the rest fair to prime. There was a good attendance of the trade, and competition fairly active for prime beef, medium also brought slightly better prices, best bullocks brought, £8 15 to £10 5s; medium, £6 5s to £8; inferior, £3 15s to £5 17s 6d; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Messrs Aitken and Latham, Gordon, Mr. A. McLaren Milton, and others drafts at quotations.

**Fat Lambs.**—111 were penned medium to good quality, and sold at 4s to 10s. We sold on account of Mr. D. Kean, Otaria, 16 at quotations.

**Pigs.**—137 were penned. The demand for porkers and baconers was raised to-day and prices lower. Suckers brought 8s 6d to 11s 6d; stores, 16s 6d to 25s; porkers, 27s to 34s; baconers, 36s 6d to 49s; extra heavy, 60s; We sold one pen on account of Mr. G. Baird, Gore at quotations.

**Fat Sheep.**—3957 were penned including about 550 merinos, good to prime, the balance crossbreds, the greater portion ewes representing all qualities. Wethers and maiden ewes fit for export were in moderate demand. Heavy weights of all sorts sold at almost equal to last week's, while inferior quality and medium weights suffered a considerable decline. Best crossbred wethers brought 13 to 14s 6d, one or two extra pens up to 15s 9d; ordinary, 8s to 12s 6d; best do ewes, 11s to 13s 6d; ordinary, 6s 9d to 10s 6d; merino wethers, 7s to 8s, a few quarterbacks to 10s. We sold on account of Mr. Allan Maclean, Waikakahi, 180 nice quality ewes at 9s 9d to 10s 9d; Mr. John Duncan, Cherry Farm, 74 mixed crossbreds at 9s 9d to 10s 3d; Mr. D. Kean, Otaria, 36 small crossbred ewes at 8s; Messrs. Ross Brothers, Bushey Park, 41 small crossbred wethers at 10s, and 98 merino wethers at 7s; Messrs. J. and T. Kemp, Moeraki, 199 crossbreds at 8s 6d to 9s; Mr. D. Hughan, Waibola, 21 mixed crossbreds at 10s 6d; Messrs. McColl, Tapanui, 25 crossbred wethers at 13s, and 34 do ewes at 11s 9d.

**Store Sheep.**—There is no business of importance transpiring in this class of stock, and with the exception of small lots of young crossbreds occasionally changing hands the market is almost at a standstill.

**Hides.**—There has been no fresh feature in this market during the week, a fair demand for local requirements exists. Shippers, however, are still indisposed to operate, even at present low rates, which are as follows, inferior and bulls 1½d to 2½d; light, 2½d to 2½d; medium 2½d to 3½d; heavy and free from scars and offal, 3½d to 3½d; exceptionally good a shade more.

**Tallow.**—Notwithstanding the weak tone of the London market a good demand exists here, and as the supply hardly comes up to actual requirements for local consumption, the market continues steady, all coming forward being easily placed. Recent quotations continue firm, and are as follows, prime mutton, 18s 6d to 20s, medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s; inferior, 13s to 14s 6d; rough fat has a good demand and in eager request by renderers, at for inferior 4s to 9s; medium to good, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; fresh mutton tallow, 12s to 13s per cwt.

**Sheepskins.**—These continue in good demand, and with the increasing growth of wool prices for green skins are improving. On Monday, our regular weekly sale day, we offered a lengthy catalogue to a very full attendance of the trade, when competition was keen for all lots brought forward, especially so for green skins, crossbreds and halfbreds realising prices in advance of last week's. Merinos also had good attention, no doubt in sympathy with the favourable wool news from Home. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 3d to 3s 7d; do do merino, 2s 9d to 4s 2d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 1d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 4s 11s, 4s 8d, 4s 6d, 4s 4d, 4s 2s, 4s, 3s 9d; medium, 3s 6d, 3s 3d, 3s 2s 9d; green merinos, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, 1s 2s, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6s, 2s 9s; lambskins, 2s 9d to 3s 4s.

**Babbitskins.**—Cablegrams to hand during the week report the London market easier, and prices lower. This is somewhat disappointing, as a fall at the last sales was hardly expected, and will doubtless have a tendency to weaken competition in the local market. This week's sales, however, were well attended, and a very good demand experienced, but, nevertheless, it was apparent that the adverse reports had an effect on the bidding, and quality considered prices realised were not so satisfactory. The offerings are still small, the supply coming to market falls

very much short of requirements. On Monday we offered all to hand for the week, and under moderate competition all the lots were disposed of at the following rates. E.J. 1 big winter greys, 14½; do, 2 do early May do, 11d; do, 1 do autumn, 9d; do, 1 do black and; fawn, 7½d; A over A, 1 do winter grey, 14½d; do, 1 do autumn, 10½d do, 1 do summer, 7d; S.L., 1 do autumn, 11d; do, 1 do mixed grey, 6½d; C.A.H., 1 do winter greys, 14½; H., 1 do mixed, 6½ per lb.

**Grain Wheat.**—A slightly better demand is experienced but only for prime quality, which is in somewhat more request by millers. Inferior and fowl's wheat have a fair demand at 2s to 2s 4d; (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms). Oats.—The market continues strong with a fairly active demand, sales are daily made nearly of all descriptions, on the basis of last week's quotations. Short oats, especially good bright sparrowbills and sutherlands have the most attention. Danish and long Tartars are only in moderate request, buyers are not disposed to give prices asked by holders, at the same time sales are occasionally effected. The demand for black Tartars has been somewhat disappointing, doubtless owing to the supply being much heavier this season, prices offered now being only equal to those ruling for ordinary feed. We quote prime milling, bright, 1s 8½ to 1s 9d; extra good, a shade more; best stout feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in, nett cash)—Barley: We have no improvement to note in this cereal, extra good and bright samples of malting are saleable, but no other. We quote prime malting 4s to 4s 3d; medium, nominal, 3s 6d to 3s 9s; feed and milling, when sales can be made, 2s to 3s 6d (ex store terms).

**Grass Seed.**—Small sales of Poverty Bay ryegrass seed are occasionally made, but for provincial or cocksfoot seed there is little or no demand. Quotations nominal.

**Potatoes.**—The market is bare. Good Derwents would sell readily at 47s 6d to 52s 6d. Kidneys are also wanted for seed.

### GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND Co., Stafford street, report for the week ending 20th June as follows:—

**Wheat.**—The market is without any alteration since last week, millers buying on the hand-to-mouth principle, as their requirements necessitate. Stocks in the North are being reduced by further shipments Home, which are all coming out of store, deliveries from the country now being over, and ploughing in full swing. Notwithstanding present low quotations and dull markets, a large acreage is being put under this cereal for next year. We quote prime milling of all grades up to 3s 2d; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 9s; inferior, 1s 9d to 2s 4d.

**Oats.**—These are now in very good demand, latest advices from Melbourne being of an encouraging nature. All consignments coming forward are quickly taken up, the arrivals not being at all equal to the demand. We quote prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 9½; light short feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½; medium, 1s 7½ to 1s 8½; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 6½.

**Barley.**—The dull market reported by us for the past few weeks continues, as millers are all but full up, while samples of inferior quality (unfit for malting or milling) are offering, but without eliciting even offers. Prices are only nominal so withhold quotations.

**Potatoes.**—A much better demand now exists for these outside orders beginning to come to hand more freely, but principally for Northern grown at up to £2 15s; Southern, £2 5s to £2 10s.

**Chaff.**—The market is fairly well supplied, and a good demand exists for well cut oat sheaf at up to £2 17s 6d; ordinary, £2 10s; inferior, 3s to 4s.

**Seeds.**—Ryegrass: Still a few orders coming forward and being filled up at late quotations. Cocksfoot: Present low prices are causing a small demand, but in the course of a few weeks, we hope to report a brisker inquiry if the weather keeps anything fine at all.

MR. F. MERRAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d 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. Chaff: best, £2 15s; medium, £2; Hay: oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, Northern, £2 5s; Southern, £2 5s. Butter: fresh, 10d to 1s 2d; salt good demand, prime, 9d. Cheese, 3d to 4s. Eggs, 1s 3d. Flour roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb stone, £7 15s to £8 5s. Oatmeal, £8 11s to £8 5s. Roll bacon, 7d; sides, 7½d; hams, 9d, both scarce.

Those requiring the services of 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.]

Mr. A. J. Adams has taken the Alliance Hotel, Oamaru, which he will conduct in the superior manner for which the house has long been distinguished. Mr. Adams' charges are remarkably moderate. It is hardly possible to find elsewhere such good accommodation at so low a rate.

Messrs. Speight and Co., Dunedin, continue to supply their famous brews on the most favourable terms to those who deal with them.

People desirous of erecting monuments to their deceased friends would do well to inspect the choice stock of Mr. James Jones, High street, Timaru. His imported monuments of marble and granite are everything that can be required, and his prices are extremely moderate.

All those whose business or pleasure involves the use of horses will find the best accoutrements and harness of every description provided at the lowest possible prices by Mr. John Price, Main South Road, Timaru. A large stock of saddlery and harness is always on hand to select from.

TRY	COLONIAL SUITS	Buy Gent's MOSGIEL PANTS, 6s 9d usually sold at 9s 6d. Only to be had from us at such Low Prices.	We are
DUTHIE BROS		COLONIAL FLANNELS 10 1/2d.	LARGE
For Colonial		TAILORS	BUYERS
BLANKETS,		OUTFITTERS	of all kinds of
FLANNELS,		MILLINERS	COLONIAL
HOSIERY,		DRESSMAKERS	SOFT GOODS,
and		GENERAL DRAPERS	And we sell every-
MERCERY.	DUTHIE BROS., Under the Verandah, 174—GEORGE ST.—176 IMPORTERS.	thing "at and	
	COLONIAL BLANKETS 19s 9d.	under "	
	Buy Ladies' & Children's Roslyn and Mosgiel RIBBED HOSIERY "Wear-resisting," All Qualities and Colours in Stock.	MILL PRICE.	

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.

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 **TESS** day morning

J O H N P. H A Y E S

Has commenced the Practice of his Profession as a SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER.

Bank of Australasia Buildings.  
Corner of BOND and RATHRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND,

A R T U N I O N .

(By permission of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.)  
To be Drawn at DUNEDIN on ST. PATRICK'S DAY

The Nuns, having recently brought out to the Colony a large increase in their numbers, it has become absolutely necessary that they should at once undertake the Completion of the Original Plans of their Convent. Therefore, they have determined to place the ART UNION before the Catholics of New Zealand in the full confidence that the claims of the Dominican Nuns as promoters of a SUPERIOR TRAINING and EDUCATION will be cheerfully responded to.

The Prize List will be found very Numerous, and of Substantial Value.

Friends are invited to undertake the SALE of BOOKS of TICKETS and Communicate with

REV. MOTHER GABRIEL,  
Convent, Dunedin.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

J A S. S P E I G H T A N D C O.,  
MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

C H O R A L H A L L, M O R A Y P L A C E.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1888.

A L E C T U R E

On the

"MEN OF THE MODERN IRISH MOVEMENTS"

Will be delivered by the

REV. WILLIAM BURKE.

Selections from Irish Melodies will be Sung at Intervals by the School Choir.

Proceeds for erecting GYMNASIUM at Christian Brothers' School. Prices: 3s, 2s, and 1s.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m.; commence at 8.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS having copies of the TABLET dated December 3, 1886, will please send them to the office.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. F."—190, to which 86 Parnellites are to be added. The other details our correspondent asks for we have not at hand just now.  
"Subscriber"—Catholic population 15,000,000; Protestant population, 25,000,000.

M R S. D R E A V E R,  
50 GEORGE STREET.



To Reduce the Stock as much as possible, all Goods will be sold AT COST. Our Late Shipments, ex Tongatiro, 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. DREAVER

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.

WAKATIPU FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLS,  
LAKE HAYES.

(Between Arrowtown and Queenstown.)

THOMAS MURRAY, having purchased the above Mill, which is now in full working order, being lately fitted with new machinery of the latest and most approved pattern, and having secured the services of a first-class miller, is now in a position to execute orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, Pollard, etc  
Cash Buyer of Wheat and Oats. Highest Prices given.

# The New Zealand Tablet.


FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 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.

### HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

 We publish in another column an exceedingly important letter from Dr WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin, in reference to this movement, and the famous Decree of the Congregation, condemning boycotting and the Plan of Campaign. It is to be hoped that this letter will have the effect of calming minds, and bringing back people's attention to the main question. That question is simply Home Rule for Ireland. It was hoped that, by the interference of Rome, a side issue would be raised, which having the effect of exasperating Irishmen with the Holy Father, would divide them, and thus, as of old, enable their enemies the more easily to trample on the rights, liberties, and prosperity of Ireland. But there is now an end to all such hopes. The Holy See has not either directly or indirectly interfered in the political question, but confined itself exclusively to moral considerations. On the statement of facts presented to it, the Congregation of the Inquisition, of which the Pope is President, declared the Plan of Campaign and boycotting unlawful. We do not stop to enquire whether a truthful representation has been made to this Congregation, because the Plan of Campaign and boycotting are beside the real question, and have been mere episodes in a great drama, never an integral part of the agitation for Home Rule, and never sanctioned by the National League, though approved of by some who are members of it, as the lesser of evils, and merely as a means, all others having failed, to save the property and lives of thousands of honest and useful citizens. These means, in the natural course of things, must have soon come to an end, for they were coldly regarded by very many of the best friends of Home Rule, and they had nearly done the work for which they had been inaugurated. But Dr. WALSH has authoritatively placed on record the fact, that for years the most incessant efforts and intrigues have been employed to induce the Pope to condemn the agitation for Home Rule, and consequently Home Rule itself. From the Archbishop of Dublin, who knows what he writes about, we learn that the most persistent and astute efforts have been made by powerful parties to effect this; and that these parties care nothing for the condemnation of the Plan and boycotting. It was not for this they were working, and moving, as it were, heaven and earth, but for another purpose, and in order to the attainment of quite another end. But in this, to use the words of the Archbishop, they have ignominiously failed. Thank God! And now Irishmen may breathe freely. Their enemies have ignominiously failed. Yes; the enemies, both Catholic and non-Catholic, of poor old Ireland have ignominiously failed, notwithstanding almost superhuman efforts, to extort either by deceit, cajolery, promises, or threats from the Holy Father, either a condemnation or even a disapproval of the efforts Irishmen are making, in the midst of unparalleled tyranny and sufferings to obtain from their oppressors the leave to live and thrive in their native land. On the contrary, according to the opinion of Dr WALSH, what the Holy See has done will in reality help on the Home Rule movement, and secure for it a speedy triumph. At home and abroad the efforts of the men who regard Irishmen as an inferior race, unfit for the functions of government, and only to be regarded as useful in-

struments to aggrandise some English laymen and ecclesiastics, and help them to play the great men in London; and to furnish the sinews of war to spread Catholicity to the East of the Irish Sea, have ignominiously failed. To spread Catholicity is a good thing, but not to be secured at the expense of the tears and blood of Irishmen in Ireland. These men have now learned, we hope, once for all, that it is in vain for them to call on the Pope to censure Irishmen when seeking for their country, not only its rights, but the rights of our common humanity.

Not only has every effort that intrigue and cunning could suggest been made, but tactics not honourable, nor, indeed, honest, have been employed to keep Irishmen in the dark, so that the enemies of Ireland should the better succeed in their schemes. There is now before our mind's eye a certain newspaper which, whilst Home Rule for Ireland seemed to be a very remote contingency, was an ardent advocate of Home Rule, but which, nevertheless, the moment a great statesman adopted the question and endeavoured to give it legislative sanction, turned right round, and, whilst stinging with the venom of an exasperated wasp the men it formerly applauded, persistently and bitterly endeavoured to defeat the measure it had up to this time advocated. This is a specimen of some of our would-be friends, so long as we are not likely to succeed, but of our real enemies, who astutely lie in wait to give the decisive kick at the opportune moment.

The many sad experiences Irishmen have had of treason to their cause and of desertion and heated opposition in important crises ought to be to them a warning as to what they may expect from those who advocate their cause from interested motives. But do Irishmen always take warning? Their faith and devotion are made use of by knaves not a few to help these to forward their own interests, and, at the same time, by intrigues at Rome, to defeat their most legitimate and cherished hopes. These efforts at the Court of Rome have proved abortive—thanks to an over-ruling Providence rather than to any other cause. Will the efforts made by far-seeing and devoted Irishmen to save their countrymen from being victimised be equally successful? Or will Irishmen, in their simplicity, still allow themselves to be made dupes of by loud-mouthed, but insincere, advocates, who only await the fitting opportunity for betraying them?

THE Rev. Father Burke will deliver a lecture on the "Men of the modern Irish movements," in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening July 6, in aid of the fund for erecting the gymnasium at the Christian Brothers' School. We need hardly comment on the interesting nature of the subject chosen, than which at present nothing could be more attractive, and which, treated as the reverend lecturer is capable of dealing with it, can hardly be too highly rated. The school-choir will sing in the intervals selections from the Irish melodies. Under the circumstances it is not necessary for us to recommend the undertaking to the support of our readers, for, apart from all sympathy with the object to be promoted, and which we are convinced is ardent, the entertainment offered is in itself sufficient to draw together a large audience.

MR. GLADSTONE, in replying in the House to a statement made the other day by Mr. Balfour, to the effect that the increase of sentences on appeal had also been practised in Ireland under the Liberal Government, spoke as follows:—"It was without our knowledge, and it is with knowledge in matters not directly of executive action that responsibility begins. I rejoice that the discovery has been made. It is a new proof of how deeply the spirit of evil traditions has entered into the Irish administration. We do not now, as in the days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish government, but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice, and which would not for a moment be tolerated this side of the Channel. I hope Mr. Balfour will continue his researches, and drag into daylight every evil usage which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature or administration. He will thus supply new proofs of the necessity and advantage of investing the Irish people with power over affairs and property of their own, and providing that they shall be governed as we are, in a national, and not in an unnatural spirit."

MR. GLADSTONE, replying to an address signed by 1,200 Quakers favouring Home Rule, says it has been difficult to persuade him that the Society of Friends could be so little in harmony with the traditions of their body as to approve a coercive policy. The address, however, gives definite evidence of their sentiments.

AN ominous index of the progress of the Home Rule cause in England (says the *Nation* of May 12) was the presence of George

Augustus Sala at the banquet of the Right Club, in honor of Mr Parnell. Time was when the ex-contributor to the London *Illustrated News* used to speed his satirical shafts Gladstone-wards, and draw on his fund of sarcasm in dealing with Irish claims to autonomy. Times, however, are changed, and George is changed with them. We welcome this brilliant convert into the Home Rule fold. Like so many others he, too, has found the way of salvation.

THE *Nation*, referring to the dinner given in London on May 8 by the Right Club to Mr. Parnell, and at which he replied to Lord Carnarvon's contradiction of his statements as to the views pronounced by his Lordship on Home Rule, writes as follows:—"After having summarily silenced Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Parnell proceeded to discuss the Papal Rescript. It was, he said, with the utmost unwillingness that he approached such a question. He was an Irish Protestant; but he had great faith in the political self-independence of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He had never been associated with the Plan of Campaign, nor had the National League nor the Irish Parliamentary party anything to do with it. He had been dangerously ill at the moment the Plan was first started, and had continued to remain so for several months afterwards. He had of late succeeded in restricting its operations, and was just preparing a substitute for it (which, however, would have none of its objectionable features) when the Roman Rescript happened to be published. Now that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were in difficulties, he should make no move to withdraw the Plan. Mr. Parnell's scathing denunciations of Tory tyranny in Ireland, his reference to the grossly unjust attacks on the liberty of the Press in the persons of Mr. Edward Harrington, of the *Xerry Sentinel*, and Mr. Corcoran, of the *Cork Examiner*, and his eloquent defence of Irish National rights, were listened to with the deepest interest and endorsed by the enthusiastic applause of the assembled Liberals. The Unionist Press is in the sorest of plights over this triumph of debating skill and statesmanship. Mr. Parnell's victory is complete."

THE degree in which we may rely on the cable messages has received an exemplification in the news sent here within the last two or three weeks about the Presidential election. We were told positively that Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected, and were left to conclude that such was the case from want of an opposing candidate. It, however, turns out that the Republican Convention are now in session at Chicago, and that they have adopted General Harrison as their candidate, Mr. Blaine having made the unanimous vote of the party the condition of his standing, and that, as he probably knew, being an impossibility. The Convention, moreover, insists strongly on continued Protection, and the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty. But it is provoking to witness the complete untrustworthiness of the cable.

THE defeat of Lord Salisbury's Government, on Mr. Morley's motion to disallow the proposed control of chief constables by the Quarter Sessions, has given the Unionist party a warning and a fright. It has made both sections realise how dependent they are on each other, and shown them clearly the precipice on which they stand. Lord Salisbury's appeal to them to hold together whatever may befall, under penalty of his being obliged to introduce only the mildest measures, is extremely pathetic. But at least there must be some degree of consolation to the Home Rulers in the knowledge, that although they are not able to carry their own proposals, they can compel their opponents to remain between fixed lines, and lines which in some instances are most distasteful to them. As to the honesty of their position, we need not refer to it. Mr. Morley's motion in condemnation of the manner in which Ireland is governed, will of course be defeated by this combination whom terror binds together, but it will, at the same time, result in weakening their position still more by bringing the state of the case more prominently before the country of which they are already so much afraid. We, in fact, should not be surprised to find that the beginning of the end has been arrived at.

THE following cablegram has been received from the Pilot's special correspondent at Rome: Rome, May 23, 1888. John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston: Archbishop Walsh has been received to-day in private audience by the Pope. The audience lasted ninety minutes, and was most satisfactory. The Irish cause has nothing to fear from Leo XIII. Papal interference in Irish politics is impossible. All the alarming statements to the contrary are the inventions of malicious enemies, of a piece with their exaggerations and gratuitous interpretations of the Papal rescript. Archbishop Walsh leaves for Ireland this week: The Pope shows him a special mark of honour by desiring his presence at the Algerian conference to-morrow.

It appears that so intense had been the feeling excited against Her Majesty the Queen in Berlin, it was judged prudent to circulate a false report as to the station at which her train, on her late visit there from Florence, was to arrive, lest a hostile demonstration should be made. The chief curiosity of the populace, however, was aroused by the sight of her Majesty's Indian and Highland attendants who

traversed the city together publicly in a Royal carriage on their way to the palace. The people, they say, could not tell which was which, and not only were unable to distinguish a staunch Presbyterian from a Hindoo, but did not even know a Scotchman by his legs—*Es pede Herculem*. The mystery as to her Majesty's movements was maintained throughout her visit so as to avoid any rudeness on the part of the crowd.

THE fortunes of General Boulanger which his opponents hopefully regarded as having taken a turn for the worse, in the result of certain late elections, have again received an advancement by the return of M. Déroulède, President of the League of Patriots, for Charente. M. Déroulède is an ardent Boulangist, and, a few weeks ago, got himself into trouble by cheering lustily for his leader, at an untimely hour, in the street.

MR. SIMON CONWAY, late of Dunedin, has taken the Commercial Hotel at Timaru. We are happy in wishing Mr. and Mrs Conway all success and prosperity in their new undertaking.

The Tory Press did its best to make little of the victory gained by the Gladstonites at Mid Lanark, although it was obliged to acknowledge that the matter still had some significance. It will be curious to see what pretence is brought forward to explain the defeat at Southampton. There was not a borough in England where overthrow of the Conservatives would have seemed more unlikely. Yet Mr. Evans, the Gladstonite, beat the Conservative. Mr. Guest, by 5152 to 4266, and that, notwithstanding his personal absence in America. It is no wonder that Lord Salisbury is perplexed by any trifling flaw in the support afforded him by the dissentient Liberals, and that the dissentient Liberals are ready to make all concessions to him. Neither the one nor the other dare appeal to the country, and a dissolution would be their ruin.

WE publish in another place the prospectus of the Mount Highlay Consolidated Quartz Mining Company. The claims which this Company is being formed to work, are those known as the Mareburn Reefs, and which have long been looked upon as the very treasure house of Central Otago. There can be no doubt that when the Company has been floated and the work undertaken, the effect will be felt, not only by those who are fortunate enough to hold share, but by the community in general, which cannot fail to be benefited by the development of the mining industries. This, in fact, is the chief thing to which the colony must look for recovery from the position in which it stands at present. The enterprise that we particularly allude to is not one to which any risk attaches. The reefs have been fully put to the proof, and the returns, in every instance, from the trial crushings have been such as to justify the highest expectations. The method, moreover, in which the works are to be conducted, and the nature of the apparatus used, will be such as to minimise expense, and to help in raising dividends to a figure most satisfactory to the shareholders. We recommend the prospectus to the careful attention of our readers.

ANYTHING that concerns the saints should be a profitable subject of study for us. Let us contemplate, then, with all possible edification the condition of that very remarkable saint, Brother Brunton, whose discharge as a bankrupt has been suspended by Judge Williams, because, says his Honour, the saint comes within the 157 section of the Act, through his having been guilty of misconduct. There is the saint, then in a pretty pickle, in a state of suspense, not even like Ma homet's coffin between heaven and earth, but, much more probably between earth and some place else. The other saints, it seems, when the libel action went against him told him he had nothing to do but to file, and not one of them proposed to subscribe a penny towards enabling him to pay the woman he had libelled her damages. It is a mercy he had money enough to pay his solicitors, and of course, having placed his conscience in the hands of those gentlemen, as he says he did, he was right not to trouble himself about anything more. As a doctrinal point, moreover, it is interesting to learn that the saints can take care of one another's consciences, for we understand that the Messrs Adams are saints as well, and not very far off the land of Beulah. Brother Brunton, however, has not been well treated. If there had been no call for his wares he would never have undertaken to supply them, and the people who encouraged him, and, in a large degree, made him what he is, should not leave him in the lurch. Where is Mr. Thomas Dick? As not only another saint, but a prominent citizen and prop of the State, he ought to know better than that, particularly when he had his own finger also in the pie. But the lawbees, perhaps, are dearer even than sanctity itself.

Mr. D. Mahoney's Shamrock Hotel, Timaru, will be found a most comfortable place of stay or residence by visitors or persons permanently settled in the locality. Everything has been done to provide first-class accommodation, and the management of the house generally is such as must give the utmost satisfaction.



# Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

## TUAPEKA MINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—I observe in the last issue of the TABLET a communication from an "occasional correspondent," in which he speaks of the Blue Spur Mining Company's prospects in a depreciatory manner, and retails the idle chatter of local busy bodies in respect to the working of the mine. The statements made are not in accordance with fact, and are evidently dictated by the political and personal antipathy to Mr. J. C. Brown which characterises the writer, who is well-known to myself and others interested.

I am quite sure you would not willingly allow the TABLET to be made the medium of injuring an enterprise which promises to be of great advantage to the district.—I am, etc.,

Dunedin, June 26.

A SHAREHOLDER.

## AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

### THE CANADIAN DOCTORS.

THE topic of the hour is furnished by the "Canadian Doctors" at present in Auckland. About a fortnight ago Monsieur and Madame Dufloot arrived here from the South, and are staying at the "Star Hotel" Albert street. As the scene of their labours they have taken a large space by the "Reclamation grounds" at the back of the "Waverly." There, in the presence of thousands of people, they give specimens of their wonderful curative powers from two till five daily. Green St. presents an animated appearance, as the "Canadians," punctually at 2 p.m. each day, pass through it to their field of labour. Between the "brass band," the "golden chariot," drawn by three white horses, and the accompanying crowds, there is no lack of noise, bustle and excitement whenever Monsieur and Madame make their appearance. It is really surprising with what rapidity they effect some of their cures, especially the extraction of teeth. A half a dozen teeth extracted in so many seconds with little or no pain. But dentistry is not their only branch, rheumatism and various other complaints are treated with similar success. I don't imagine the local medicos feel very friendly towards them. The *Herald* noticed them once, and then in a complimentary way, the *Star* takes the opposite view in its so itary critique. One thing is certain that they are a regular boon to numbers of poor people who were unable to pay for medical treatment, and who get cured gratis.

### RITUALISM AT HOWICK.

The dilapidated little village of Howick has been quite active lately. It seems that the Rev. Mr. Fox Anglican minister, has thought proper at his services to have a "cross," candlesticks, etc., conspicuously displayed, causing thereby offence to some of his congregation, who look on the cross, etc., as Popish mummeries. These pious worshippers remonstrated with their peccant pastor, but to no purpose. Archdeacon Dudley was appealed to, but he left matters *in statu quo*. The offending cross was done away with by someone, or in other words stolen. Ever since the papers are flooded with letters all more or less condemning the Rev. Mr. Fox who has kept a dignified silence, yet is evidently determined to have his way. Judging by their remarks in print, some Protestants must have very hazy notions with regard to the tenets of their Church.

### TIMBER SYNDICATE.

The Union Sash and Door Company gave up the ghost last week. The men are all out of employment for the present, but it is to be hoped they will be soon taken on again, as a "Sydney Syndicate" has taken over all the Auckland timber companies and the different mills. Mr. G. Holship, the Auckland representative, is making the final arrangements.

### THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

For a long time his Lordship Bishop Luck has been endeavouring to secure the services of the Little Sisters of the Poor for his diocese. At last his efforts have been crowned with success. Last week these long expected good Samaritans arrived here, where they will find a plentiful harvest in the way of subjects, and ample scope for that zeal and charity which have made them one of the wonders of the age. The Bishop showed them around, and secured a house for them in Hepburn street, at a rental of some £2 a week. They intend beginning work immediately, and expect the cordial co-operation of the public. Their Order has accomplished a great deal in the cause of Catholic philanthropy. The Society has under its direction 256 houses in all parts of the world, maintaining 29,448 old and destitute people and served by 4,102 "Sisters." Since their foundation in 1840 up to December last, some 9,012 old males and females have passed over to the great majority, their latter years being spent under the hospitable roofs provided for them by the self-sacrificing sisters. They go about from house to house to beg for their portegés. They will take anything, surplus food from hotels, etc., clothing, money, whatever they can get. Last Sunday a special appeal on their behalf was made in the various Catholic churches in the city. Persons of other denominations seem to take kindly to them, as they are aware that the Sisters make no difference and will as soon assist a Protestant as a Catholic. Let us hope that they will meet that support which they so richly deserve.

### THE SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Father Lenihan, the esteemed pastor of Ponsonby, had a gala day on the Feast of the Sacred Heart. His Lordship sang Mass, Fathers Lenihan and Smiers being deacon and sub-deacon, Father

Gillan preached a magnificent sermon. At night Father Hackett preached. On both occasions the church was crowded. The decorations were the theme of universal admiration, giving abundant proof of the worthy parish priest's good taste. Too much cannot be said of the choir. Their singing was something worth hearing. Some of the other city choirs might with advantage take a few lessons from them. All things considered, the pastor and people of Ponsonby may well indulge in mutual congratulations.

## Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks in Flinders district, S.A.—Clergy of Kapohe diocese pass resolutions of sympathy with imprisoned priests, and initiate relief fund.—Tory Government defeated by majority of 30 on Morley's motion against Quarter Sessions controlling chief constables.—London wool sales brisk.

THURSDAY, 21st.

Jubilee memorial fountain at Timaru handed over to Mayor and Council; Mayor presented with plate in recognition of generous discharge of social duties.—Two British officers and six men killed in fight with rebel Aliwals on frontier of Thibet.—Cardinal Moran has interview with Pope.—Correspondents of *Gaulois* and *Matin*, Parisian papers, expelled from Germany for attacking Emperor William in reports.—Higher Court confirms sentence on Dillon, M.P.

FRIDAY, 22nd.

Artillery instructors sent from Wellington to Lyttelton and Dunedin.—Meeting of traders at Wellington opposes Joyce's Shop Hours Bill. Addresses of sympathy passed by 150 Members of Parliament to John Dillon on confirmation of sentence.

SATURDAY, 23rd.

Death of Lesseps at Panama rumoured.—Cardinal Moran in audience with Pope declares Australian experience intensifies his conviction of necessity of Irish autonomy.

MONDAY, 25th.

Bismarck states Emperor William's first duty will be protection of empire's territory; foreign policy that of his predecessor.—French Senate pass Bill for new force of artillery and engineers.—Crispi said to be trying to drive the Pope out of Italy.

TUESDAY, 26th.

Morley, speaking in House of Commons, accuses Government of imprisoning John Dillon for purpose of killing political opponent.—Arabs harrassing British garrison at Suakin.—Pope refuses to leave Vatican voluntarily.—German Emperor at opening of Reichstag promises to maintain Austrian-Italian alliance, and to cultivate friendship of Russia.

## TUAPEKA MINING NOTES.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE latest thing in mining undertakings is the floating of the Wetherstones Flat into a company, the preliminary steps having already been taken. Mr. Perry, a well-known mining expert, with a good Victorian connection, has taken the matter in hand; and he has had the ground pegged out and lodged in his application at the Warden's Court. There is a good area of ground, all of which has been worked at one time or another, some of it, in fact, twice over, but in such a way as to lead to the conviction that if worked on a proper system, such as that in force at the Blue Spur, with perfect gold-saving appliances, a payable quantity of gold may yet be taken out of it. The Chinaman, who held two or three claims on the flat, have taken a good bit of gold out of it lately; and a party of Europeans, who recently pegged off a claim, are said to be doing fairly well. It will be a good thing for this place if the Wetherstones Flat does become once more the scene of active mining operations, and employment is afforded to many of those miners residing in the vicinity who have not had much to do of late years.

I told you, in my last, that Captain Pearse was going Home to float the Waipori quartz claims. The same gentleman has also undertaken to float a company among Melbourne capitalists to take up that portion of the Waipori alluvial flat adjoining the Prospecting Company's ground. A great deal will depend on the success or otherwise of the operations now being carried on by the latter company.

By the way, I learn that the Prospecting Company (Dunedin capitalists mainly) are meeting with considerable difficulty in sinking their shafts, the thick layers of clay occasionally met with being extremely hard to penetrate. The cylinders can be sunk easily enough in shingly ground, but a large stone, or any hard substance, brings them to a standstill. However, I believe the contractor will be successful in thoroughly testing the ground by the present process, obstacles notwithstanding.

The owners of the claims at Roxburgh, which were included in the proposed Hercules Company have determined not to rest content with their recent unsuccessful attempt to form them into a company. Another effort is to be made to float them under altered, and, I might say, more favourable conditions. The owners are now agreeable to wait for the cash payment until the money is made out of the mines. I think this is fair enough, as if the company don't make the money they won't have to pay it. A better proof of the soundness of the affair could not be given; and there can hardly be any doubt that under these conditions, the vendors will be more successful than heretofore.

From all accounts Mr. Vincent Pyke's mission to Melbourne, insofar as it referred to the Roxburgh East claims has been a failure. Mr. Pyke was very confident of success, but somehow the Melbourne capitalists did not take kindly to his overtures. Perhaps like King Bruce's spider he may try, and try again, until he finally succeeds.

# A. & T. INGLIS

Beg to announce that they have purchased for CASH, at a Discount of 65 per Cent. off Cost, the entire Stock of

MESSRS. M'DOWELL & CO.,

Drapers, Clothiers, Mercers, &c., Wellington.

The Goods are now marked off, and will be laid out ready for Sale on

SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE,  
And following Days.

## TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

In every Department throughout the House.

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Clothing of every description at considerably  
**LESS THAN HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.**

### MERCERY AND HAT DEPARTMENT.

Shirts, Hats, Ties, Gloves, of every description, at **LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.**

### MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

About £500 worth that must be Sold. We have therefore marked these Goods at really astounding prices, in order to clear at once.

### DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Great Bargains in Black and Coloured Dress Goods of all descriptions. Remnants at Your Own Price.

### MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Bargains in Flannels, Blankets, Calicoes, Towels, and Towelling, Toilet Covers, Quilts, and Coloured Bed Covers, Sheetings, Table Linen, &c., &c., &c.

### MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

In this Department there will be Tremendous Bargains in Long and Short Jackets, Ulsters, Ladies' Mackintoshes, Skirts in Black and Coloured, Ladies' and Children's Costumes, and about 250 Ladies' House Jerseys, which will be almost given away.

### FANCY, HOSIERY, AND GLOVE DEPARTMENTS.

Corsets, Desperately Cheap, from this Stock;  
Umbrellas, Desperately, cheap from this Stock.  
Coloured Satins, Desperately Cheap, from this Stock.  
Boys' Collars, Desperately Cheap, from this Stock.  
Heaps of Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., all at Clearing-out Prices.

### CARPET DEPARTMENT.

A large quantity of Short Lengths in Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Cretonnes, &c  
About 1500 Pairs Long Lace and Fancy Curtains, magnificent qualities. These have been marked at prices to clear at once.

### BOOT DEPARTMENT.

£10,000 worth of Stock. Men's Boots, Women's Boots, Youths' and Boys' Boots, Slippers, Men's Leggings, &c., in endless variety.  
As Wholesale Manufacturers and Importers, we are prepared to offer all Goods in this Department at less than Wholesale Prices, because we sell for Cash only, and therefore make no bad debts.

### FURNITURE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

All Goods in this Department will be proportionately reduced during this Great Sale.

We wish it to be particularly understood that  
**PRICES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED**  
By the  
**NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

**A. & T. INGLIS,**

CASH DRAPERS, IMPORTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS,  
George Street, 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 CASHIEL 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 9d to 2s 10d per yard.

**MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.,**

George Street, Dunedin.

# Irish News.

**Antrim.**—The area of this County is 762,080 acres, of which 248,330 are under cultivation. One hundred and twenty-three landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest land-holders are Lord O'Neill, 61,163 acres; Sir Richard Wallace, 58,365, and the Earl of Antrim, 34,292.

At the recent meeting of the Route Tenants' Defence Association John Megaw proposed and Thomas Jackson seconded the following resolution:—That, as we have always advocated the abolition of Grand Juries, we call on our Parliamentary representatives to join with the Liberals and Nationalists in their endeavours to extend the Local Government Bill to Ireland. Copies were sent to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone, and other members.

**Armagh.**—The area of this County is 328,086 acres, of which 166,353 are under cultivation. Fifty-four landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The largest landholders are: Earl of Charlemont, 20,695 acres; Lord Lurgan, 15,166, and Duke of Manchester, 12,298.

The Derrytrasna I.N.D. held sports recently at Derryadd, which were disgracefully disturbed by the Orangemen of the neighbourhood. It is reported that the National Leaguers on their way to Derryadd were met by the Orangemen, who commenced stone-throwing and firing their revolvers. Several people were injured.

**Carlow.**—The area of this County is 221,344 acres, of which 193,649 are under cultivation. Forty-nine landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Henry Bruen, 16,477 acres; A. McMurrrough Cavanagh, 16,057; and Earl of Bessborough, 10,578.

**Cavan.**—The area of this County is 477,399 acres, of which 148,230 are under cultivation; eighty-nine landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Lord Farnham, 29,455 acres; Earl of Annesley, 24,221; and Marquis of Headfort, 14,220.

At the recent meeting of the Cavan Town Commissioners, John N. Gannon, Chairman, John Fegan proposed and John McCarron seconded the following resolution:—That we take this earliest opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sorrow at the death of that gifted and patriotic Irishman, Edmund Dwyer Gray.

**Clare.**—The area of this County is 827,994 acres, of which 141,636 are under cultivation. One hundred and fifty-six landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Lord Leconfield, 37,392 acres; Marquis of Conyngham, 27,613; and E. P. Westley, 25,779.

Magistrates Keogh, Scott, and Hewitt held a Coercion Court at Newmarket-on-Fergus, April 5. The case against William Reidy for assaulting Sergeant Reilly was dismissed. In the case against James Hannon and eleven others for whistling "Harvey Duff" at the police on the occasion of the release of J. R. Cox, M.P., the Magistrates disagreed, as they did also on the charge against Thomas O'Neill of groaning at the police on the occasion of the arrest of P. H. Felling, London Radical delegate. When magisterial thieves fall out in Ireland the honest though oppressed people are likely to get justice.

**Cork.**—A news-vendor named Timothy Murray, aged 60 was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment at Middleton for displaying a copy of the Plan of Campaign in his shop window.

An Emergencyman named Patrick McDennell, who is in the employ of the Cork Defence Union, has been returned to the Quarter Sessions without bail for appearing disguised at the house of Rev. J. W. Lindsay.

The Sub-Commissioners at Youghal have given reductions of from 30 to 40 per cent. on the cases from the Middleton and Bandon Unions. And still Balfour's blood-hounds are enforcing rack-rents such as the above all over Ireland at the point of the bayonet.

At the Cork Quarter Sessions recently Wm. Murphy, son of an evicted tenant, charged Captain Cremer, the evictor, with threatening to shoot him. Though the land-robber denied the charge, the jury awarded Murphy £150 damages.

No arrests have yet been made in connection with the recent trouble between the police and people at Blarney, when the former fired on the people from the barrack, wounding several of them. A man named McCarthy, of Cork, is still suffering from his injuries in the North Infirmary. And still the culprits go unpunished because they are "peelers."

The 21st anniversary of the death of the noble patriot, Peter O'Neill Crowley, who was shot at Killooney Wood during the Fenian rising of '67, was celebrated on Easter Sunday at his grave in Ballymacoda by the Nationalists of North-east Cork. A procession of 8,000 men, composed largely of members of Gaelic Athletic Clubs, knelt and recited the *De Profundis*. A force of 200 police, under County-Inspector Carey, was drawn up in a field near the churchyard. C. G. Doran, Queenstown, delivered a brilliant address, recalling the principal scenes in the martyr's career, and Thomas Walsh, Shanagarry, who was with O'Neill Crowley at the taking of the Knockadoon coastguard station, paid a glowing tribute to the patriot's humanity on that occasion.

William O'Brien, M.P., has at length succeeded in addressing his constituents, though dogged by Balfour's benchmen. He addressed a large meeting at Mitchelstown, April 2. There were present: Father O'Donohue, Chairman; T. M. Healy, M.P.; T. J. Condon, M.P.; P. O'Hea, M.P.; J. D. Pye, M.P.; Rev. Eugene Sheehy, P.P.; Father Kennedy, Meelin, J. Sarsfield, Casey, and John Mandeville, Mitchelstown; also delegates from the Glanwarth, Fermoy, Cork, and Tallow I. N. L.'s., and from the Mitchelstown, Buttevant, and Ballyhooly Gaelic Athletic Associations. Two hundred police under Mr. Eaton, R.M., were in the neighbouring barracks, but for some reason best known to Balfour's underlings they were not called upon to vindicate the "law." The speakers referred triumphantly to the success of the

tenants on the Kingston estate by carrying out the Plan of Campaign, and also to the fact that the "Government" had failed to suppress the National League or prevent public meetings in the neighbourhood.

**Derry.**—At the regular meeting of the Dungiven (Healy) Branch, I. N. L., Rev. Francis Healy, C.C., Chairman, the President exhorted all the members to remain steadfast in the cause until the realisation of their aspirations in having a free and self-governed Ireland.

District-Inspector Law, with 30 police, evicted John Crocket, Jonathan Crocket, and James Rowe at Drumard, near this place. The unfortunate tenants, who are probably "Unionists," made no resistance, and when they asked where they were to find shelter, the "peelers" told them to go in a ditch.

**Donegal.**—The area of this County is 1,197,154 acres, of which 231,488 are under cultivation. One hundred and forty-four landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Marquis of Conyngham, 122,300 acres; Earl of Leitrim, 54,352, and H. G. M. Stewart, 50,818.

As Rev. B. Mulholland, Donemacae, was going through Strabane recently the Orange Abercorn Flute Band paraded the town playing unpatriotic airs. It was followed by a crowd of Orange roughs, who insulted the priest in a disgraceful way, one ruffian discharging his revolver at him. The band kept up a deafening drumming continuously. At length the police, who are always ready to arrest a Nationalist without cause, captured some of the ringleaders and the rest dispersed.

**Down.**—The area of this County is 612,399 acres, of which 301,533 are under cultivation. Eighty-seven landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are the Marquis of Devonshire, 64,346 acres, Kimberly estate, 37,454, and Earl of Annesley, 23,567.

At the recent meeting of the Newtownards Farmers' Association David Kennedy proposed and Robert Ferguson seconded the following resolution:—That we regard the terms of Lord Londonderry's circular for sale to tenants 50 per cent. too high, as the prices of farm produce had decreased to that extent in late years.

**Dublin.**—The burial of Edmund Dwyer Gray took place at Glasnevin, March 31, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Fathers Duffy, S.J.; Plunkett, O'Malley, and Rev. Canon Daniel, P.P., performed the religious ceremonies. The coffin covered with wreaths, was borne on the shoulders of the following Irish leaders:—John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. Gill, J. B. Cox, Dr. Kenny, J. J. O'Kelly, J. E. Redmond, T. Harrington, M.P.'s; and Michael Davitt. There were also present:—Lord Mayor Sexton, W. Murphy, T. D. Sullivan, J. G. S. McNeill, H. Campbell, E. A. Chance, T. M. Healy, P. McDonald, E. J. Kennedy, Thomas Mayne, P. J. Power, J. Deasy, H. J. Gill, M. McCartan, and J. G. Biggar, M.P.'s; Eugene Davis, *Nation*; Thomas Sherlock, *Weekly News*; Richard Kelly, *Tuam Herald*; E. Leachman, *Celtic Times*; J. P. Kelly, *Belfast Morning News*; and John R. Eyre, *Catholic Press*. On the whole the funeral procession was a credit to the Nationalists of the capital, who turned out to do honour to the dead patriot, and the great principles of liberty for which he battled during life.

**Fermanagh.**—The area of this County is 457,369 acres, of which 106,439 are under cultivation. Fifty-two landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Marquis of Ely, 34,879 acres; Earl of Erne, 31,389, and Earl of Enniskillen, 29,635.

Henry Curran was returned to the Quarter Sessions recently on a charge of malicious injury at the Enniskillen spool mill. It was shown that he broke some fittings, causing a damage of £20 to the machinery. He was after enlisting in the Enniskillen militia at the time. This is the class of men who are enforcing alien law in Ireland to-day!

**Galway.**—It has been ascertained through Rev. W. Killbride, the Protestant clergyman of Arran, that it will take £3,000 to support the poor people of the Islands until the digging of the new potatoes. John Cairns, agent of the Dublin Relief Committee, says the supply of provisions received so far has been exhausted and unless more is forthcoming a great deal of suffering is anticipated.

The case of James Haughton and five other tenant farmers charged with stoning the police at Ballinamore Bridge came up for hearing at this place recently. The accused were defended by Mr. Bodkin, instructed by Redmond McDonagh. Even the Crown witnesses testified that the police commenced the trouble by seizing a car belonging to a Mr. Walsh. The magistrates acquitted two of the prisoners and let the others off, as they considered that they had been sufficiently punished already by a month's imprisonment.

**Kerry.**—The area of this County is 1,185,918 acres, of which 169,570 are under cultivation. One hundred and fifty-two landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Lord Lansdowne, 94,993 acres; Lord Ventry, 93,629, and Earl of Kenmare, 91,080.

Rev. M. Kelliher, who has been abroad collecting for the O'Connell Memorial Church, has been sent to Boherbee, and Rev. P. Dillon, Boherbee, has been transferred to Castlegregory.

The homes of James McGrath, Lerrig; J. Crowley, Baltoven; and Mr. Leary, Lerrig Cross, near Ardfer, were recently fired into, but nobody was injured. The vicinity is alive with police huts, but the "peelers" are better engaged in getting drunk and fighting with one another than in protecting the people who are unjustly taxed for their support.

**Kilkenny.**—The trial of the thirteen men for "criminal conspiracy" in advising John Dowling not to take a boycotted farm in the vicinity, came up for hearing at Kilkenny, April 3. The result was—James Bowe and Michael Meagher, 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour; James Clohesy, Edward Quigley, James Kennedy, and the four Walshes, 1 month with hard labour, the charges against the other four being withdrawn. After the trial the prisoners were taken to Kilkenny Gaol under a strong escort of

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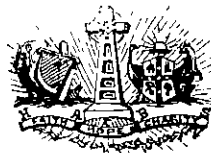
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police. They were met by a large number of sympathisers, and a collision ensued, when the police rushed upon the people, striking them with the ends of their rifles, wounding several and scattering the crowd in every direction. This is a fair example of the the savagery that goes by the name of law in Ireland under Bloody Balfour's reign.

**Leitrim.**—The area of this County is 392,363 acres, of which 82,587 are under cultivation. Seventy-eight landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest land-holders are Lord Massey 24,751 acres; Colonel Clements, 20,250; and G. L. Fox 18,850.

**Limerick.**—High Sheriff Stephen O'Meara, has presented the County Court Judge with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal cases for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Sub-Sheriff Hobson, with a large force of police, proceeded to Ahawilk, near Newcastle West, March 27, and evicted Patrick Dore, and Patrick O'Donnell. They would also have evicted John Connell but for the intervention of Father Irwin, P.P., Mahoonagh, who effected a settlement with Agent Philips in his case. As the Sheriff was in the act of dispossessing Mr. O'Donnell, one of the policemen threw down his rifle, stating that he would no longer assist in the hellish work of exterminating and pauperising his countrymen. After the evictions an indignation meeting was held.

The Galbally Irish National League met April 1, P. Walsh, P.L.G., chairman, and passed a resolution condemning the circulation of notices in the parish calumniating the Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., President of the branch.

It is reported on good authority that Percy H. Snelling has complained to the Mayor that when the prison officials heard of his appeal against the second term of six months they placed him on a plank bed and changed his diet from third to lowest class. His health has greatly suffered in consequence of this barbarous treatment.

**Louth.**—A meeting of tenant farmers and their friends was held recently at the Town Hall, Drogheda, Patrick Fullam, Donore, chairman. There were present the Mayor of Drogheda, James McCarthy, P. Donagh, Alderman Mangan, J. J. Russel, Mr. Callan, Pallymakenny, and Mr. Hayden, Ardee. The following resolution was adopted—That we condemn as confiscation of the tenants' improvements the decisions given by the sub-Commissioners in this County, as the judicial rents now fixed are more oppressive and impossible than the old rents before the passing of the Act of '81.

**Meath.**—The area of this County is 579,861 acres, of which 146,894 are under cultivation. One hundred and twenty-eight landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Earl of Darnley, 21,858 acres; J. L. Naper, 18,863, and Marquis of Lansdowne, 12,995.

**Monaghan.**—The area of this county of 319,741 acres, of which 138,223 are under cultivation. Forty-two landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The largest landholders are E. P. Shirely, 26,886 acres; Marquis of Bath, 22,762, and Earl of Dartrey, 17,945.

Coroner Swaney held an inquest on the body of Patrick McEntaggert, who was injured at the Gaelic football match, at Carrickmacross, April 1. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**Tipperary.**—The area of this County is 1,061,731 acres, of which 256,801 are under cultivation. Two hundred and thirty-three landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Viscount Lismore, 34,945 acres; Lord Dunalley, 21,081, and G. K. S. M. Dawson, 19,093.

Sub-Sheriff Fitzgerald and 60 police proceeded to Ballinrea to evict Patrick Moclair, one of Smith Barry's tenants, April 6. While the bailiffs were trying to break through the door a torrent of boiling water descended on them from the upper windows. After two hours of brave resistance the house was stormed and the tenant arrested.

**Tyrone.**—At the recent Dungannon Petty Sessions, Land-tenant David Carke asked for a further ejectment against Patrick Kelly of Cranogue, who was evicted in the summer of '86, but who has since forcibly kept possession of his home. The judge granted a decree.

At the recent Dungannon Quarter Sessions 63 ejectment notices were granted against tenants in the neighborhood, most of whom are 3 years in arrears. The principal land-robbers are James Bruce, Belfast; Gunning, Moore, and Colonel Mansfield. It is expected the "devil's work" of extermination will soon commence.

John McLaughlin, Ekeker, has been elected over the three Unionist candidates for the Greenan division by a Nationalist majority of 46. After the news of the victory the Dromore National League band turned out, followed by a procession cheering for Mr. McLaughlin and Balfour's "criminals."

At the meeting of Strabane I.N.L., April 4, Father O'Hagan, P. P., Chairman, Rev. J. McConalogue referred to the vain fears of Home Rule expressed by the Ulster Protestant minority. He said that the idea entertained by the "Loyalists" that a Dublin Parliament would hand over their lands to the descendants of the ancient families from whom they were wrested by legalised robbery was baseless, and challenges the anti-Home Rulers to mention one member of the National League who had ever advocated such a measure.

**Waterford.**—The area of this County is 461,552 acres, of which 86,196 are under cultivation. Seventy-seven landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Marquis of Waterford, 39,883 acres; Villiers Stuart, 35,000, and Duke of Devonshire, 27,483.

**Westmeath.**—The area of this County is 453,463 acres, of which 97,846 are under cultivation. 95 landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are G. A. Rochfort-Boyd, 16,391 acres; Earl of Longford, 15,014, and John Malone, 18,715.

**Wicklow.**—The area of this County is 600,178 acres, of which 107,434 are under cultivation. Eighty-eight landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Earl Fitzwilliam, 89,891 acres; Viscount Powerscourt, 33,725, and Marquis of Waterford, 26,035.

## THE PAPAL DECREE.

(United Ireland, May 5.)

MR. BALFOUR'S abject failure is placarded to the world by the Circular of Cardinal Simeoni and the Holy Inquisition. Two thousand witnesses on their oaths in his own Coercion Court in Loughrea cannot more effectually give the lie to his impudent boast, that the National League is "a thing of the past." The Circular is the Coercionists' last card. It is so recognised by the Irish Orange organ, the *Daily Express*. "If Mr. Balfour," it declares in its first leader on the subject, "has not suppressed the League in the South and West by proclamation, it will be suppressed by the Papal Court." There is something infinitely contemptible in the spectacle of the beaten and broken Coercionists whining to the Inquisition for assistance to subjugate the Catholics of Ireland—the authors of the Penal Code appealing to Rome against its victims. It is, indeed, a humiliating spectacle for the Irish Catholic people to see the Vatican and the Castle in alliance, to behold the Papal Benediction bestowed on land-grabbing and eviction. The same party, whose war-ery in the North of Ireland is to h— with the Pope, invoke the Papal artillery against unfortunate Catholic tenants who dare, by legal combination, to protect their families from ruin. Colonel King-Harman, the Orangeman, has the satisfaction of knowing that while he and his followers zealously commit the supreme Pontiff to perdition, the Inquisition takes the part of the crowbar brigade in extorting his rack-rents and helping his evictions. Of course, it is assumed that Lord Salisbury has given a *quid pro quo*. The *Standard* alone amongst the Tories faintly denies the soft impeachment. In one sentence with splendid irony, it asserts that the Vatican is above all mundane considerations. In the next it insolently declares that the appointment of the most Rev. Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin was solely due to the threatened boycotting of Marlborough street Cathedral. Still more disgusting is it to find the *Times* impudently putting the Pope upon the back, and insulting the Holy Father with its contemptuous approval. The *Times* has heaped upon the Holy Father and his high office the same scurrilous abuse it now lavishes upon the National League. It has glorified the revolutionists and the assassins who have helped to rob him of his temporal authority. At this hour the name of Garibaldi finds a high place in the roll of the honorary freeman of London. Now for the basest motives, this scurrilous journal, which speaks of priests as surplised ruffians, and the Supreme Pontiff as the scarlet woman constitutes itself the zealous organ of the Holy Inquisition. There can be no question, of course, that the Inquisition Circular will help the National movement in Ireland and in England. Only the duineness of the Stupid Party could fancy that Circular could in any way help the cause of rack-renting, eviction, and Coercion. It robs them of a poisoned weapon which they have hitherto used with fatal effect. Never again dare they appeal to the anti-Popery bigotry in England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland, now that they have gone crawling on their knees to Rome. The sturdy English classes, whose imperial instincts the Tories attempted to flatter, will bitterly resent the intervention of a foreign power in the political concerns of the United Kingdom. The Tories have done like King John, the weakest and most despicable of English kings—they have paid tribute to Rome for help in the hour of ignominious defeat. The fact will not enhance their popularity in England. They bought their own death warrant when they purchased the Inquisition Circular by abject submission to the Papal authority. But what about Ireland? Nobody that knows the country dreams for a moment that the Circular will injuriously affect the political situation. Ireland is not one whit more disposed now than in the days of O'Connell to "take its politics from Rome." The infidel Freethinkers and Protestant bigots of the Balfour and King-Harman type, base their hopes from the Circular on their belief that Irish Catholics are, to use their own pet phrase, "the degraded slaves of a sordid superstition." The Pope is to them a kind of bugaboo, to frighten the silly Catholics out of their wits. They now condescend to take advantage of their foolish superstition. The fear is not that the Circular will hurt the nationality, but that it will hurt the Catholicity of Ireland. Measureless is the infamy of those nominal Catholics who lied to the Holy See, and, so far as in them lay, risked the fate of Ireland to serve their own sordid and selfish ends—who dared to rank the Pope with the emergencyman, the land-grabber, and the evictor. Truly, it is a bitter thing for honest Irish Catholics, the truest and most steadfast in the world, in this the crisis of their brave battle and their hour of sore need, to find the Holy Father ranged on the side of their enemy and his. Yet are we well assured that even this strain, more bitter than the penal laws, will not make Irish Catholics swerve from the devotion to the faith which Ireland has preserved with such heroic constancy. They know what is due to their religion and to themselves. The reasons that are appended rob the Circular of its sting. The reason, we can scarcely doubt, were introduced by a friend. The reasons urged by the Circular to justify land-grabbing and eviction are, that the rents were fixed by free contract between landlord and tenant, that the Land Courts are open and impartial, and that the payments under the Plan of Campaign are extorted by terror. Every man, woman, and child in Ireland know that these reasons are not merely false, but ludicrously false. The Imperial Parliament itself has by repeated statutes proclaimed that the rents in Ireland were not and never had been fixed by free contract; over and over again it has been compelled to interpose to protect the tenant from the landlord's cruel greed. The Land Courts, which the Roman Inquisition recommends to the Irish tenants, are either closed or corrupt. The vast majority of the tenants find the entrance blocked by the accumulation of admittedly unjust arrears. Those who manage to enter find the Court filled with agents, landlords, and Orange partisans—the nominees of Trench and King-Harman; and, in effect, the rent-office transferred to the Bench. It is not for us to justify the Plan of Campaign. It needs no justification to the Irish people, who are acquainted with the facts. By its fruits shall it be known. It has been fruitful in beneficent legislation extorted from



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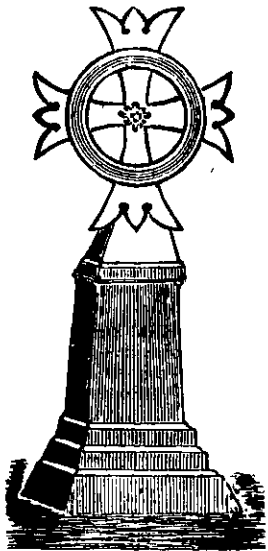
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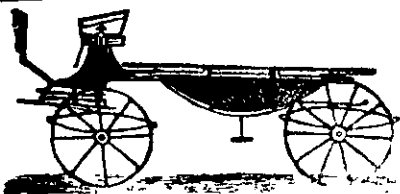
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the Tories. It has saved thousands upon thousands of tenants from the roadside and the workhouse. The Irish tenants themselves best know with what eager readiness they pay their subscriptions to the Plan. They know, too, that the efforts of their leaders have been, not to stimulate, but moderate, their eager enthusiasm. We shall not be tempted to write as we feel of the covert encouragement to land-grabbing which the Circular contains. A higher authority even than the Holy Inquisition has declared in thunder on Mount Sinai, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods." We can believe that the Tory Government had a double object in instigating the Circular. They not merely hoped that it would break down the National organisation, but that it would demoralise the Catholic faith in Ireland, which they hate not less bitterly than the hatred they bear the League. They hoped that the Circular would succeed; that indignation and wounded affection would be more powerful than terror "to wean"—so their praise runs—"the Irish people from the superstitions of Rome." They will fail, utterly fail in both branches of their infamous project. The Irish Catholic tenants will take the Circular for what it is worth; no more. On the face of it, it is plain it is based on utter misconception of the facts. The Irish people know whence the falsehood comes. They are not ignorant that there are still shoals of landlord partisans in Rome whose business it is "to keep the Vatican in good humor." They know that when Monsignor Persico was in Ireland he was earwigged by every bankrupt rack-renter in Ireland. He haunted the Castle; he shut himself out from the representatives of the people. While he feasted with Lord Emly in Limerick, the doors were slammed in the face of the Mayor and representatives of the people. They know that all information on behalf of the people was rigorously excluded from the Inquisition. The Irish Catholic people venerate the Sovereign Pontiff as before. On matters of pure faith and morals, speaking *ex Cathedra* to the Universal Church, they humbly and reverentially confess him to be infallible. But they know that on social or political facts in a distant country he is like ordinary mortals, at the mercy of malignant, false witnesses. The people of Ireland will forgive this Circular as they forgave the Circular condemning the Parnell Testimonial; and forget it.

(The Nation, May 5.)

It cannot be said that the Circular just issued by the Holy Office has come as a surprise to Irish Catholics. It was well known that the agitation in Ireland was under consideration at the Vatican, and the reports appearing from time to time in the English Tory papers left no doubt that our enemies were busy fomenting intrigues in Rome. The result of all the machinations of months past and the cause of all the jubilant vaticinations of hostile correspondents is now seen in the rescript that has been sent to the Irish bishops. It cannot be denied that Irish Catholics have not read this document without very considerable anxiety and pain, but we should carefully guard against the error of attaching to it a significance or an effect which evidently it was never intended to bear. According to the absurd construction put on the contents of this Circular by the Tories and their organs, it means anything, from a condemnation of the National League to an attack on Irish nationality. It is well that Irishmen should at the very outset clearly understand that the document bears no such interpretation, nor does it in even the most remote way affect the National cause. It deals simply with some of the methods adopted in the agricultural agitation to induce the landlords to be more just and considerate towards their tenants. The Cardinal Father of the Inquisition were asked a question on a moral point, concerning which there was a difference of opinion among theologians, and they have answered formally and briefly. The question put to the Holy Office was as to whether, "In contests between letters and holders of lands or farms in Ireland, it is lawful to have recourse to those means known as the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting," and the answer of the General Inquisition has been in the negative.

This decision does not directly come under the notice of Irish laymen at all. Its concern for them commences only when it comes to them through the hierarchy to whom it is exclusively addressed. The pronouncements of Roman Congregations are couched in precise, scientific language, and the extent to which they bind men's actions and consciences can be authoritatively determined only by the responsible ecclesiastical directors. We have no intention of anticipating the construction which the heads of the Irish Church will put upon the document, or of seeking to expound its theological bearings, but the Rescript bears on the face of it proof that it was issued under a total misconception of the relative conditions and tenants in Ireland and of the manner in which the system of combination known as the Plan of Campaign has been applied to effect settlements between landlords and tenants. Irishmen may well suspend their judgments on the moral weight of an expression of opinion obtained by flagrant misstatements, until such time as they can benefit by the guidance of the loved and trusted prelates by whose wisdom the Irish Church is governed.

We can well understand by what means a condemnation could be secured of modes of action intrinsically innocent, but of which the occasional abuses have been grossly exaggerated. There is nothing so good in itself as to be incapable of being ill-applied; and we have no doubt that the form of social exclusion known as boycotting has been often applied to purposes altogether apart from the assertion of the principles of land reform. There were no persons to whom this abuse of boycotting was more distasteful than to the leaders of the League, as they well know that by the perversion of this efficacious method the edge of their most powerful weapon was jagged and blunted. Repeatedly, both in the National Press and at meetings of the League, the people were warned that nothing could be more disastrous to the cause of land law reform than the employment of boycotting for the gratification of private spleen or the furtherance of personal, family, or factional ends. The members of the League were taught to regard as the bitterest enemy of League principles the man who would seek to convert its organisation into a means of triumphing over his enemies. Whenever such cases came to light they were unhesitatingly and unsparingly condemned; but the landlords and

their friends who contrived to establish communications with the Vatican were, doubtless, able to supply some instances in which the abuse of boycotting caused undeserved hardship. These must be the cases which were in view when the Holy Office thought it necessary to refer to a "new form of persecution and proscription altogether foreign to natural justice and Christian charity." The concluding portion of the same passage referring to the "persecution of persons who are satisfied with and are prepared to pay the rent agreed on with their landlords," is founded on a monstrous fiction which it is surprising that any person could have been bold enough to communicate as a fact to the Vatican authorities.

We may at once dismiss as idle and irrelevant the construction put upon the Brief by writers whose enmity to the Holy See can scarcely be concealed behind their hatred of Irish nationality. Irishmen are placed in no such dilemma as these critics would represent. We are not called upon to make any selection between our faith and our patriotism. We do not believe Irishmen will ever be so called upon. It is not pleasant for Irishmen to feel that those who would desire Ireland's discomfiture have found means of conveying their slanders to the Vatican, and of inducing eminent ecclesiastics to pay attention to them. Much of the effect of the Rescript will depend on the applicability of the decision to the state of things in Ireland, and much on the way in which it will be understood by the Irish Prelates, who alone can explain it authoritatively. It may be that the political energies of our people will be enclosed within somewhat narrower bounds, and that some temporary incidental developments will undergo a prudential repression; but the narrower the channel along which our national energies will travel, the greater will be their impetus, and the more directly and rapidly will Irish Nationalists sweep onward to the goal of their ambition.

(Weekly Freeman, May 5.)

We publish this week the text of the document on the Plan of Campaign issued by the Congregation of the Inquisition, and signed by Cardinal Monaco. It has been forwarded by Cardinal Simeoni from the Propaganda to the Irish Bishops. Cardinal Simeoni's note is sufficiently laconic. "Herewith," his Eminence says, "I send your Lordship a copy of this letter, and having discharged this duty, and wishing you every blessing in the Lord, I remain, etc." Before alluding to the communication, we cannot avoid a passing comment on the *Times* in connection with it. The *Times* announced from its Roman correspondent on Saturday that the Circular would be "published in about ten days," and in a leading article in the same issue compliments the authors of the letter, and puts the Pope on the back approvingly as coming up to the *Times* standard of morals. The "information" of the *Times* correspondent regarding the period of the publication of the Circular is of a piece with the insolent absurdity of the *Times* leader-writer. Compliments on the morality of Papal law from the newspaper which was the foremost advocate of the spoliation of the Papal territory, and which had no better word for Irish Roman Catholic priests than "surpliced ruffians," are enough of themselves to make Catholic opinion pause, while to find the *Times* upholding the decree of the Inquisition and its promulgation within the dominions of the Queen might make many a sturdy old English Protestant turn in his grave. With regard to the document itself, it was rightly summarised in the telegram which we published in our second edition last week, but we are more than ever convinced by the perusal of its text that it was obtained by misrepresentation and intrigue. We believe that at the very time of its issue a statement was being prepared which would have placed the facts before the Congregation in their true light, and would have explained many things to them in connection with the Irish question which it is evident were not submitted to them. For instance, anyone, the Circular says, will see the equity of the decision that a rent fixed by mutual consent cannot be, without violation of contract, reduced at the arbitrary will of the tenant alone. But what if the rents were not fixed by mutual consent? The Circular next refers to the establishment of the Courts which made allowance even for failure of crops and other disasters. Now it is contended on the tenants' side that the reductions in judicial rents only amount to one-half of what the fall in prices alone entitles the tenants to, leaving out of the question altogether the reduced yield from the effects of the drought during the past year. These words were used by Mr. Parnell. The Government, when they authorised a revision and reduction of rents already judicially fixed, admitted that sufficient allowance had not been made for failure of crops and other disasters in order to bring the rents within the limits of equity. The whole history of the land agitation in Ireland is a record of delay on the part of the Government till the mischief was done, and then a bungling and botching attempt to repair it. The Bill of 1881 would never have been introduced if there had not been a movement in the country to withhold the payment of rack-rents. The situation was repeated in 1886. Again, but not until they were forced, did the Government consent to a revision of the rents. And we ask, would the Leaseholders ever have been admitted to the Land Courts were there not some such pressure brought to bear on landlords as that of the Plan of Campaign? There is little or no freedom of contract with regard to land in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's legislation started from that standpoint from the first; and we have the authority of the great statesman repeated over and over again to the same effect. Owing to the circumstances of the country, the absence of nearly every other industry, and to the consequent, almost total dependence on the land, people had to take it at the landlord's price, or starve or emigrate. Even still so great is the feeling of dependence on the land, that prices will be given for farms notoriously not half worth them in order to get possession. And this brings to us the question of land-grabbing. In self-preservation the people have to protect themselves against the land-grabber. He ruins himself as well as his neighbours. Instances are frequent of men bitten with the land-madness paying exorbitant prices for farms to get them into their hands. The record of such farms and such persons is one of unvarying ruin. In the manner of boycotting or exclusive dealing there have been a few cases of hardship and unreasoning injustice, but

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The Finest Bottled Ale and Stout imported.  
Further supplies Now Landing  
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"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 su, planting 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.

DID SHE DIE?

"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 Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters the papers say so much about

"'niced! indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"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.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"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 LADY of N. Y.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

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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.

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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.

It is universally admitted that there is no recurrence of such cases. The letter from Rome will be received with the respect which is at once accorded in Ireland to everything coming with the sanction of the Pope. But while, in the words of that letter, the bounds of justice will not be over-stepped, the people shall not cease to seek relief from the evils which afflict them. In seeking this relief there are none from whom they expect more assistance than their bishops and clergy, who are allied with them not only in the struggle for life, but in the struggle for National self-government. Reports are industriously circulated that the prelates and priests might be alienated from the people's cause by concessions on behalf of the Government of a special nature. Let there be no mistake about the absurdity of such a policy. Neither the prelates would harbour it, nor would the people have it. The people have taken their line, and they are determined to fight their just battle out on that line if it took them a generation. Their priests are with them. Misrepresentation cannot long avail against them. They are loyal to their religion and its Head. But they are also loyal to their country's cause and its head. Self-preservation compels them to keep a firm grip on their land, and to resort to every moral engine to win their fight for their homesteads. No law human or divine can say them nay so long as they proceed within the limits of justice and fair play. If courts unfairly constituted or overburdened with work deny them equity, if a Government which shows that it has to be coerced into beneficial legislation attempts to load the dice against them, it is not the people who are immoral in refusing to submit to foul play. As we have said, the pronouncement of the Pope and the advice of their prelates and priests will always command the respect of the tenants of Ireland. It will be now as it has always been. But the people understand their own affairs too well not to allow hostile machinations to prevail against them, and thank God they have advocates, vigilant, able, and loyal like the Archbishop of Dublin in Rome and the Archbishops and Bishops at home, whose support shall never fail them until the victory so long fought for against cruelty and coercion is finally won.

## WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Monday, June 18.

WELLINGTON is dull! Everyone you meet has a long face and gloomy air, and informs you that New Zealand is done, and the sooner you get out of it the better. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that this feeling of depression is the result of the new tariff. We are all for freetrade in Wellington. The Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions which were forwarded to the Government, and were to the effect that the new tariff was a retrograde step, and would have the effect of paralysing the trade of the Colony.

As to the Tariff Bill, it occupied the attention of the House on Friday night, and a ter a deal of discussion, several unimportant alterations were made. A new clause was, however, added, to the effect that machinery which had been ordered for grain or fabric mills which had been in course of erection prior to the 30th of May should be exempt providing it was landed within six months after the coming into operation of the Act.

Mr. "Dick" Seddon wanted to "know you know" on Friday afternoon who was responsible for the Hon. Mr. Olliver arriving at Sydney three days too late to represent New Zealand at the Chinese conference, and he has placed the question on the order paper.

The shopkeepers here are much incensed at Mr. Joyce's Shop Hours Bill, and are taking measures to oppose its passage through Parliament. At a meeting held the other evening copies of a petition to be presented by Mr. Stuart-McLeath, the Member for Te Aro, were circulated, and it was resolved to employ a couple of canvassers to obtain signatures. The Chamber of Commerce also expressed a strong feeling against the Bill, which, it was stated, would be the means of ruining a number of small trades.

A banquet was given to Mr. John Bryce on Saturday evening, when about thirty Members of both Houses were present. The health of Mr. Bryce was proposed by Sir F. Whitaker, who presided during the evening, and suitably responded to by Mr. Bryce.

A number of members of the House want to see further retrenchment carried out by the Government, and at a meeting held this morning, at which Mr. Goldie presided, the estimates were considered, and concerted action agreed upon. It is probable that further meetings will be held.

The New Zealand shipping R M S. Aorangi arrived here yesterday afternoon from Hobart, after a fair passage. There was a great crowd on wharf to witness her arrival, and in the crush a youth named Daubney was pushed off the wharf into the water. He was rescued, however, none the worse for his ducking. Among the Aorangi's passengers were Captain Russell, M.H.B., and family.

A man named John Clarke, a carpenter living in Brook street, committed suicide this morning under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He had been living apart from his wife who had obtained a married woman's protection order, and as he had not complied with the conditions of order she had summoned him for maintenance. The matter had evidently preyed on the mind of deceased who took to drink, and this morning, the day fixed for the hearing of the case, he hung himself in his back yard. Deceased is over fifty years of age, and leaves a family of five.

The police have for some time suspected that smuggling on a large scale has been carried on by the crew of the American Cable steamer, *Shepard Osborne*, which is just now employed in recovering the lost cable, and which is manned by Chinamen and negroes, and last evening a son of the flowery land named An Tak was caught stealing ashore with four pounds of tea under his jacket. When challenged by the watchman "Jow" and a oolt and dropping the tea he pret to elude the watchful officer, but in his hurry to get out of the way John noticed not the railway line which crosses the wharf, with the result that he came to grief. He was arrested and brought up at the Police Court this morning where he was fined 10s and costs.

A civil action is to be commenced at the present sitting of the Supreme Court, by Mr. J. Beck against Reuben Hind, who it will be remembered was sentenced to 21 years' penal servitude on several charges of arson. The amount claimed is £500 as damages for the malicious burning down of Plaintiff's saw-mill. Mr. Beck was not insured, as Hind is supposed to have either property or money coming to him at Home the plaintiff expects to recover something.

The vacancy which was caused on the *Hansard* staff by the resignation of Mr. Frel Bond, will be filled by Mr. J. Geddes (of the *Auckland Star*) Mr. Fricker of Dunedin was next in order of selection.

The football match for the junior cup between the Wellington and St. Patrick's college, over which there was great excitement, was won by the St. Patrick's boys by five points to three after a very hard game. Mahoney and Burnes scored two, Mollroy notted a goal for the winners. Mackay, obtained the try and Speed kicked the goal for the Wellington college. The St. Patrick's team, which has still an unbeaten record this season, travelled to Waunganui on Friday last, where they met and defeated the collegians school on Saturday by 8 points (two goals and two tries) to nil. They return to-night.

St. Patrick's College broke up for the midwinter vacation on Thursday evening last, on which occasion an instrumental and vocal concert was given by the students. The large class-room, which was very nicely decorated with ferns and flowers, was filled with a large and fashionable audience, his Excellency the Governor and party, and Members from both Houses being present. An excellent programme was prepared which was well rendered, each item receiving a liberal amount of applause. On the conclusion of the programme the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, in a few chosen words, thanked the Governor for his presence at the entertainment, and his Excellency replying said it was a great pleasure for him to be present that evening. He complimented Master Crombie on the rare musical talent displayed by him, expressed regret at the absence of Archbishop Redwood, and concluded by congratulating Dr. Watters on the success which had attended his efforts in the cause of education. The following was the programme: Quick step, "St. Patrick's Day," College Brass Band; overture, "Zampa," College String band; recitation, "The legend of Horatius," Master George H. Harper; glee, "The stars that above us are shining," College Choir; duet (piano), galop, "Qui vive," Masters W. Hardon and J. Roche; selection, "I Puritani" (arranged by T. Trowell), College String Band; recitation, "The bells of Shandon," Master W. Crombie; duet (piano), "March in G;" Master S. Cimino and E. Kimbell; recitation, "Beth Geleert," Master Albert Richardson; overture, Italiani in Algieri," College String Band; glee, "The Minstrel Boy," College Choir; recitation, "The dream of Eugene Aram," Master S. Mahoney; violin solo, "Jock o' Hazeldean," Master J. Ainsworth; overture, "Caliph of Bagdad," College String Band; selection, "The harp that once through Tara's Hall," College String Band; valse. "Happy Moments," College Brass Band, "God save the Queen."

Great Sympathy is expressed here with Jonathan Roberts, and the general wish is that he should escape. Roberts was in one of the banks here and took a prominent part in football and other athletic sports.

## IRELAND AND THE HOLY SEE.

### IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The following letter has been addressed by the Archbishop of Dublin to the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. It is the most important document bearing upon the Irish question which has been published since Cardinal Monaco's letter:—

To the Editor of the *Freeman*.

"Irish College," Rome, May 7th, 1888.

"Dear Sir,—It is perhaps not natural that in the excitement which seems just now to prevail in Ireland, many persons should have written or telegraphed to me for some expression of my views as to the present position of affairs. It is, however, physically impossible for me to find time to comply with those requests by replying to my correspondents individually. I take, then, the best course that is open to me in addressing this letter to you with a request for its publication. I trust that it will be regarded as a sufficient reply—as I think it will be found, indeed, to contain a reply—to the many correspondents with whom it is impossible for me at present to communicate in any other way.

"First, then, let me say a word as to the wild and vexatious statements to which the Roman correspondents of the London newspapers have succeeded in giving a world-wide circulation during the last week or ten days. In many of those statements my name has been very freely mentioned. Through the kindness of a friend, who is himself connected with the Press, I have seen, I think, all of them. Most of them, indeed, have been transferred to your own columns.

"I have without much difficulty been able to trace more than one of those mischievous statements to its source. It may be well for me to add that they are, at least in many instances, the offspring of a sorely-felt disappointment at the failure of a very skilfully-concocted design, which has happily, with God's help, been frustrated, and which, please God, has no other prospect before it now than that of an abortive and hopeless failure to the end.

"It is well to have these things most distinctly understood in Ireland: First, that a most determined effort has been made, or rather that for a considerable time past a series of such efforts have been made, to bring under the unfavourable judgment of the Holy See, the Irish Nationalist movement, or at least the Irish National League; secondly, that the tactics relied upon for the accomplishment of this design were skilfully chosen and consisted in fact, in an effort to identify the League and the movement generally, with methods of action which undoubtedly had in many instances been used in furtherance of the work of the League in particular localities; and thirdly, that the persistent efforts thus made for months, and, as regards one point, for years have ended in the most absolute and signal failure as regards the only

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

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To this, the largest and most important department, special attention and critical examination is invited in reference to shape, color, translucency, and vital appearance, and in contrast with other teeth in comparison with strength, lightness, and adaptability.

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object that was really aimed at, or substantially cared for, by their originators.

Now I can say of them all, without exception, that not even in any single instance did any of the statements thus made in reference to me contain even the smallest element of truth.

Conversations reported in minute detail, which as a matter of fact, never took place at all; remarks said to have been made by me to an eminent dignitary whom, as it happens, I have not even seen for the last five or six weeks; decisions come to and subsequently reversed, by "the Vatican," on matters upon which, I can safely affirm, neither the Holy Father nor any counsellor of the Holy See ever bestowed a thought;—the fabrication of those and of similar notions seems to have been for some days past the chief occupation of the informants, whoever they may be, upon whose veracity the correspondents of the London newspapers seem to place such implicit reliance.

I do not wish to waste any more words in contradiction of the fables so mischievously put into circulation. Probably any form of words that I could employ for the purpose would ingenuously be represented as open to some form of interpretation more or less consistent with the truth of the newspaper stories. I may content myself, then, with the universal statement that any combination of words or phrases which it may be possible within the resources of the English language to employ as an absolute and unqualified contradiction of every one of these stories may now be taken as expressing my contradiction of them.

"The methods of action in question, that is to say the "Plan of Campaign" and "Boycotting," involving, as they do, many grave questions of morality—were submitted by the Holy Father himself to a tribunal where they were to be considered on their own merits, and without any reference whatever to political considerations, with which in fact, that tribunal has nothing whatever to do. The decision come to, after prolonged deliberation, was an adverse one; and at once, not perhaps unnaturally in the circumstances, the conclusion was rashly drawn in certain quarters that the National League, if not, indeed, the National movement in Ireland, was thereby condemned.

"This pleasing delusion, however, had soon to be abandoned. But since then no effort has been spared by the discomfited intriguers to make it appear that the Nationalist organization has somehow or other fallen under a ban; that the step already taken by the Holy See is indeed only the first of a series of such steps which will be taken, no doubt deliberately, but with the utmost determination; that the formal condemnation of the National League is thus only a matter of time; and that, as a natural consequence, all good Catholics, who are to be found among its members, will take the first opportunity of severing their connection with it.

Now, for all this, there is not even a particle of foundation. The decision of the Holy See, which has already been published in your columns, is clear and definite in its terms. It is a decision on a question, not of politics, but of morals. As such, it will be received by our Catholic people, as every decision which has ever yet been pronounced by the Holy See in reference either to faith or morals has been received by them. If doubts or controversies should arise as to its meaning or extent, these will speedily be solved by the Bishops of Ireland, or, if it should be necessary, by the Holy See itself. But the question of morality being thus decided, the operation of the recent action of the Holy See is at an end.

The Irish people, whether at home or abroad, will, I trust, accept my assurance that neither the Nationalist movement nor the National League is in the smallest degree injuriously affected by the recent Decree.

"Beyond this I do not wish to go. As no one would be justified in supposing that the Irish cause is even indirectly censured by the recent act of the Holy See, so neither should we be justified in asserting that the Holy See was influenced in it by a desire to hasten on the triumph of our great constitutional movement. But that this will be the necessary result of what has taken place, I, for my part, have not the shadow of a doubt.

"A new responsibility, in fact, which it would seem impossible much longer to evade, now lies upon English statesmen. The Irish cause will henceforth stand before the Empire and before the world as one that will have to be dealt with on its merits. Discussions about it can no longer have a tendency to drift away into side-issues as to the real or alleged obstacles which imprudence or want of skill may have placed in the path of statesmen sincerely anxious to take it in hand with a view to its satisfactory settlement.

"Is it too much to hope that there may be found in Parliament a body of independent opinion sufficiently strong to make it a matter of necessity that the Irish question, at least in its more urgent aspects, should now be taken in hand without delay? Not many years have elapsed since a great constitutional struggle was happily terminated in Parliament by the business-like and simple expedient of dealing with it in a private and friendly conference between the leaders of the two great political parties whose interests it vitally concerned. Why could not something of the kind be now done for Ireland?

"If the work of pacification is to proceed with any prospect of success the speedy removal of the more pressing difficulties of the Land question must undoubtedly be regarded as a matter of absolute necessity. Oppressive evictions should forthwith be rendered impossible. A simple method should be adopted of fixing, speedily, and upon some equitable principle, the rent to be paid upon each holding in Ireland for whatever interval must still elapse before the final settlement of the Irish Land Question can be effected by the enactment of a really comprehensive measure.

"To anyone who has given practical thought to the subject must be manifest that there is a way, well worth at least the careful consideration of statesmen, by which all this could be accomplished.

"Would it be possible to find a time when statesmen could take the work in hand with better grace, or with more hopeful prospects of success?

"I remain, dear sir,

"Most faithfully yours,

"† WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin."

## PROSPECTUS OF THE MOUNT HIGHLAY CONSOLIDATED QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) MAREBURN (near Hyde), OTAGO.

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The claims referred to, as well as the whole of the mining privileges enumerated herein, will be purchased by the company from the vendors for the total sum of £9500, to be paid as under:—£2000 in cash, and the balance of £7500 (reserved as already stated) represented by 20,000 shares in the company (10,000 shares to be paid up to 10s each and the other 10,000 to 5s each. 20,000 shares are offered for public subscription, and the amount (6s per share) payable on application and allotment, together with the first and second calls, will realise exactly £2000. This amount represents the cash to be paid the vendors; but in order that no delay shall occur in commencing operations, the Bank of New South Wales has arranged to allow the company a working overdraft of several hundred pounds, so that the work of reducing golden quartz can be commenced immediately all the machinery is in efficient order. It is conjectured that, under favourable circumstances, the machinery should be in readiness for starting work by November at the latest.

The vendors will pay all the preliminary expenses incidental to the floating of the company, including brokerage, commission, printing, advertising, and all other costs incurred up to the time of the allotment of shares.

The report of Messrs. E. A. Withers and Matthew Thomas, two first-class authorities on the subject of quartz mining (annexed to the prospectus), is so very exhaustive and explicit that very little need be said as to the value and potentialities of the properties offered by the vendors. The report in question shows conclusively that the Mareburn reefs are highly valuable properties; that they are true lodes; and that during the first three years of the Company's operations the profits for division among the shareholders will be at least £29,000.

On reference to the report it will be seen that the experts base their estimates on a very low average. Thus, one crushing of stone yielded nearly two ounces of gold per ton; a second, treated in

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Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of  
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First-class accommodation for Boarders and  
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.  
None but the Best of Wines and Spirits  
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Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under  
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and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquid-  
ation of the late firm is now closed.

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

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

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Return Fares ... .. £7 0 0  
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Those visiting Christchurch will find it to  
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Large and comfortably furnished Billiard  
Room, with Two of Alcock's Prize Medal  
Tables.

**JOHN BARRETT.**

Melbourne, produced about 30dwt: while assays by different mineralogists of *unpicked* stone have given returns as high as 6oz per ton.

Thus, while the crushings of stone that have been treated have given an average of nearly 2 z of gold per ton, the experts base their calculations solely on stone realising 1oz. That this estimate is very moderate, and, if anything, considerably under the average value of the stone, will be acknowledged by all competent authorities; and it may safely be asserted that the profits anticipated by Messrs. Withers and Thomas will probably be exceeded by several thousand pounds.

It is computed by competent judges that the crushing of stone reduced in Dunedin should have yielded 4oz per ton; but for reasons explained by the experts only about 2oz per ton were secured.

Some time later on, Mr. Vincent Pyke, M.H.R., being about to visit Australia, undertook to arrange for the treatment of a ton of stone at one of the principal metallurgical establishments in Melbourne. Over 22cwt of quartz was sent down from the claim to Dunedin, where it lay for several weeks. On reaching Melbourne, however, it was found that the quantity of stone had been reduced to 16cwt 1qr; and it was subsequently ascertained that while in Dunedin specimen-hunters had amongst them carried away *over 6cwt of quartz*. Mr. Pyke, being asked to explain the circumstances of the crushing, has replied as follows:—

Wellington, May 22, 1888.

"The parcel of quartz from the Mount Highlay and Mareburn reefs which I took to Melbourne, was 16cwt 1qr in weight. It had been so picked over by specimen-hunters, and such a large proportion of it carried away, that we examined at the Footscray (Melbourne) Metallurgical Works by thoroughly skilled experts, with the assistance of powerful magnifying glasses, we were unable to discern a single speck of gold in the parcel. Nevertheless, it yielded 1oz 1dwt 16gr of retorted gold, or at the rate of 1 1/2oz per ton of quartz. *Under such circumstances, I feel confident that 2oz to the ton would be a low estimate for a fair sample.* The alloy was silver in small proportion, but in sufficient quantities to pay for saving.—

VINCENT PYKE."

The memorandum received from the Manager of the Footscray Metallurgical Works in respect to the crushing is as follows:—"Quartz, 16cwt 1qr, which produced 1oz 1dwt 16gr of retorted gold. The stone carries 3 per cent. of pyrites, low in gold. It is good crushing stone, containing nothing inimical to free amalgamation." (The net price obtainable for the gold in New Zealand is £8 17s 10 1/2d per oz.)

On the strength of the crushing and Messrs. Thomas and Withers report, an influential Victorian syndicate offered to float a large company in Melbourne to purchase and work the properties; but as they demanded as a *sine qua non* that they should be permitted to retain at least *one-half* the purchase money, and paid up shares received for the claims, the vendors refused to listen to any proposal on such a basis, consequently the negotiations fell through. The vendors have since had a second offer on similar lines, but it was refused on the same grounds as the first one.

The lease in M'Auley and Co.'s lease varies from 4ft. to 9ft. in width, with a well-maintained average of 7ft. The lode within the Mount Highlay Company's holding is smaller (it averages about 4ft.), and carries fine gold in payable quantities. M'Auley's lode is exposed, has been prospected and proved to be highly auriferous for over a quarter of a mile in length. Recently the lode has been picked up about 2 1/2 miles east of the claim. It is there over 6ft in width, and carries gold in quantities computed at at least 1oz per ton. The Mount Highlay Company's reef can be traced along the surface for fully half a mile, maintaining an average width of about 4ft the whole distance, and carrying a payable percentage of gold.

Water is abundant nearly the whole year round, and the experts propose that, as the facilities for devoting this to the service of the company by an insignificant outlay are of a really exceptional character, the whole of the motive power for propelling the machinery should be derived from a water race situated at an elevation of at least 200ft above the site of the battery, and only requiring the erection of not more than 300ft. of iron piping in order to deliver the water into the hurdy-gurdy Pelton wheel which will generate the driving power. By making good use of the water-race referred to, the whole cost of raising quartz and reducing it at the battery will not exceed 10s per ton. In other words, stone yielding only 3dwt of gold per ton will pay all the expenses contingent on the working of the claims.

The reefs in question are in the vicinity of some of the most famous alluvial deposits in Central Otago—to wit, the Four-mile Diggings, Fullarton's, and Hyde, and the inference is that the fabulously-rich golden supplies of the two former diggings were fed by these and other lodes known to exist in the locality.

It is proposed to erect appliances of an entirely novel character, so far as Otago is concerned, for treating the quartz and working the claims, arrangements having been entered into to obtain a Huntington centrifugal roller quartz mill, with rock breaker, Frue ore concentrator, an Ingersoll eclipse rock drill, etc., all of which have been proved to be valuable adjuncts to quartz mining in America, different parts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. It will be noted that the total cost of the whole of this machinery, erected on the claim, will not exceed £2000, and directly everything is in readiness it only remains for the company to commence reducing golden quartz no exploring whatever being necessary.

It will thus be seen that the prospects of the company are of the most promising description. There is no doubt whatever that the dividends will be forthcoming at regular intervals immediately after the erection of the necessary machinery. The opportunity, it may be said without exaggeration, is one that offers to investors the prospects of immediate returns and remunerative dividends, combined with the certainty of shares acquiring a material value above par as the undertaking gradually becomes more developed. The attention of intending investors is drawn to the experts' report annexed hereto, on reference to which it will be seen that the anticipations of the prospectus are based on particularly sound grounds.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 6d per share, may be forwarded to any of the brokers of the company, or to the Bank of New South Wales, Naseby. In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and where a less number of shares is allotted than shall have been applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the further payment accruing on the shares which may be allotted.

As a large number of shares have already been subscribed for, immediate application is necessary. In the event of the capital being over-subscribed (which is quite possible, in view of the applications already in hand), a *pro rata* distribution of shares will be made. No application for less than 20 shares will be received by any of the brokers.

Any further particulars may be obtained from any of the brokers of the company, from whom also copies of the prospectus, with the experts' report annexed, can be secured.

The Share List will be CLOSED on MONDAY, July 23, 1888.

## A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Dunedin 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 Wheatly 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 Seigel's 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 columns.

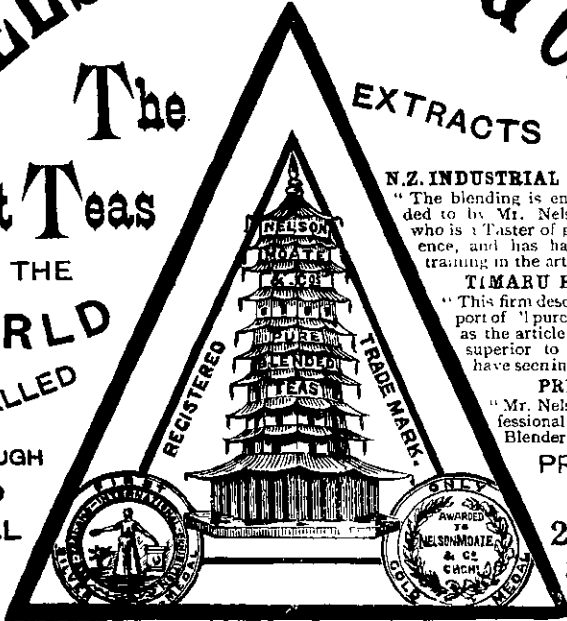
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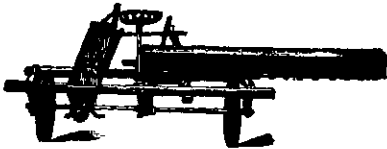
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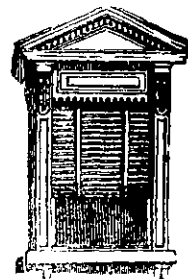
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