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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LORD SALISBURY'S rebuke to Lord Wolseley, for LORD SALISBURY having attacked the Government under which he AFFRONTED. served by his comments made at a public dinner on the dangerous condition of the national defences, has been the cause of a great uproar. Lord Salisbury took up the matter very seriously, and challenged Lord Wolseley, if he had such statements to make, to make them in the House of Lords, of which he was a member, and where he could be answered on the part of the Government accused by him. But, though Lord Wolseley accepted the challenge in some degree, and explained in the House of Lords that he had not meant to reflect adversely on Lord Salisbury's Government, or on any Government, since he substantially repeated his charges, and accepted the responsibility of all he had said, the Prime Minister does not seem to have gained very much by his action. The fact remains that, although Lord Wolseley has done so in a more regular manner, he has but intensified the utterance already made by him. It is of comparatively little consequence, in fact, as to whether, according to Lord Salisbury's interpretation of Lord Wolseley's charge, the Government has put party interests before the defences of the country, if even with the most disinterested intentions they have neglected those defences. There are cases in which the results of incapacity may be as bad as those of corruption, and the case alluded to is one of them. Naval opinion, meantime, does not take the same gloomy views as to the ease with which an invasion of England might be made. Lord Alcester, for instance, even admitting that the English fleet were beaten, looks upon it as certain that the coasts could be effectually defended by earthworks. Earthworks, he says, make the best kind of fortifications, and could be erected at a moment's notice by the employment of innumerable navvies. "The thing would be done," he adds, "as if by magic." More to the purpose, however, is the decision of Lord Charles Beresford, who expressed the very sensible and palpably true opinion, that were the fleet once beaten, there would be no reason for an invasion. "Is it not evident," he said "that were England beaten in the waters that form her only frontier, the enemy would have only to block her food supplies and let her starve? They would conquer us without striking a blow. England can never be saved by her army." Lord Charles Beresford would naturally attribute to the navy its utmost importance, but, in this instance, he may be allowed to have spoken in an unprejudiced manner, and with authority. Whatever may have been the anger of Lord Salisbury, then, at the manner in which Lord Wolseley spoke, the truth was undoubtedly told by the General and it can make but little difference as to his having no intentions of blaming Lord Salisbury's Government, when the palpable fact is that Lord Salisbury's Government, whether through incapacity or party interests, have endangered the safety of the country, or allowed it to continue in danger, for the condition of the fleet, no less than that of the fortifications on land, is anything but complete, as both Lord Alcester and Lord Charles Beresford assert. Notwithstanding the anger of Lord Salisbury, in fact, the country may thank Lord Wolseley, if he has forced the hand of the Government, and obliged them to act.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

LONDON, as well as the colonies, has its immigration question. There is great trouble at present there because of the in-pouring of a foreign population, which is looked upon as inferior to that native to the city, and, owing to whose arrival extreme misery is rapidly spreading: A large portion of the invaders, though not all of them, consists of Russian Jews, unfortunate people who, driven from their own country by popular prejudice and despotic Government, hardly know where to turn their faces. Some of them, says a witness, hang themselves, and some drown themselves, but as many of them as possible apparently, make their way to England, relying on a belief current amongst them that, once arrived there, they will be sent to America. Their fate, however, is to swell the starving numbers employed in the sweaters' dens, and scarcely able, by working day and night, to earn sufficient to keep body and soul together. A woman, for example,

who makes match-boxes at a penny three farthings per gross, finding her own paste, can earn, with the assistance of her children, from 4s 6d to 5s a week. A lady, nevertheless, called as a witness before the committee of the House of Lords, now examining into the matter, declares that on the whole these people are rather all off, the lady's experience having been gained as a collector of rents among this population, which is a somewhat suggestive fact. Another witness attributes a good deal of the evil to the existing system of education which, he says, fits the boys for clerks, and this leads to their applying by hundreds for any vacant clerkship—some even offering to give their services at first for nothing with the hope of being paid a few shillings by and by. And yet we hear our own Premier complaining that the high salaries of the civil service prevent boys from being apprenticed to trades and other manual occupations, while a similar system of education is at work among ourselves. There is a good deal, in a word, that might be usefully considered in the colonies, to be learned from the increase of misery, as caused especially by an inferior immigration, in London.

IT is not only in London that people are calling out THE OLD STORY, against the Jews,—and there the only feeling excited against them is that arising from the injurious competition offered in the labour market by those of them whom misfortune and persecution elsewhere have driven in spite of themselves to take refuge in England. Into the programme of General Boulanger there also enters a design to curb the influence of the people referred to. The General, however, who declares that they must be got rid of, is understood to refer to the leaders of the financial world, and especially to Rothschild, who is said to be, as things now are, the true king of France—although this accusation is indignantly denied by the French. However it may be, the Jews have evidently not as yet seen the end of the movement stirred up against them in Europe, and which still goes briskly on in Russia, where their arbitrary expulsion is continually taking place. The death of the Emperor Frederick, moreover, was amongst the untoward events of the times for them, for he in this also differed from the disposition of the man of blood and iron, and one of the things charged against him was certain honours he had conferred upon two prominent members of their body—from which, by the way, a nick-name given him was the Emperor Cohen. His successor, we may take it for granted, will follow in this matter as well the guidance of Prince Bismarck, and, unless the Countess von Walderssee, who is the confidential friend of the young Empress, and who is suspected of being of Jewish origin, can, through her Majesty, bring some influence to bear in favour of these people, they are not likely to find an efficient advocate. It will be interesting, meantime, to see General Boulanger, who, if he is not to be the successful foe of Germany, is to be nothing, even in one case, following up a course of proceedings that has also the patronage of Prince Bismarck.

NOTWITHSTANDING the superiority of British SUPERIOR CIVILISATION. civilisation, we occasionally hear of actions performed in the very middle of it that, did we not know them to be the actions of highly civilised

people, might seem to us a disgrace even to a low tribe of savages. Such actions, for example, are those recorded in the reports of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that has been for some time at work in London, and which, in the course of three years and a half, has come to the aid of some two thousand children suffering from violence or neglect. The details of some of the cases given are almost too horrible for repetition,—including as they do torture, in almost every form. But the list of the implements used should of itself be sufficient. The latest report gives it as follows:—Besides the usual weapons of ordinary punishment, which in one hundred cases of assault, have been used most unreasonably—such as canes, straps, whips, and the less usual boots, belts, thongs of rope—there have been used hammers, pokers, cold and hot, deliberately heated in the fire; wire toasting-forks, the prongs hammered out, the stem outwisted a little up, making a sort of a bunch of frayed wire; files, with which the skin on projecting bones has been rasped raw; hot stoves, on which bare limbs have been put; hot fire-grates against which little hands have been held." It needs no very vivid imagination to suggest the methods in which these things are used by wicked

and angry people—but no imagination could exceed the horrors of some of the details given. British civilisation, then, may be all very well. Perhaps as great horrors may be found among other civilised peoples, but while such things are done in the heart of the nation it may be as prudent not to boast too loudly, nor to think it a thing to be granted with a good deal of reservation—as was reported the other day of Sir George Grey speaking at Wellington on the Chinese question, that other nations may possess a nature nearly as elevated. British civilisation and the British national character have also their more doubtful aspects.

It almost seems as if a Duke could be a snob. The Duke of Westminster, who is chiefly distinguished for his immense and ever-increasing wealth, gave a dinner the other day, to which, among others, were invited Mr. Robert Spencer, M.P., and his wife. Mr. Spencer, however, in the interval between the ducal "feed" and the invitation, attended the banquet given to Mr. Parnell by the Eighty Club,—and the consequence was an intimation from his Grace that the invitation was cancelled. But the Duke of Westminster had already been recognised as a patron of the boycott.—An unfortunate teacher who had dared a little time ago to breathe some words that were not worshipful concerning his Grace, had at once been dismissed from the school at which certain children whose parents were employed by him attended, his Grace's disposition doubtless being well understood there. He himself, moreover, had gone as far as he could towards turning Mr. Gladstone out of doors by selling a portrait of his which he had had painted by a celebrated artist in gratitude for the ducal rank to which Mr. Gladstone had elevated him, and to which nothing in the world but his riches entitled him. His Grace, however, made money by the transaction, for he sold the picture, albeit as a mark of his anger at Mr. Gladstone's Irish politics, at a profit. It almost seems, then, as if an English duke could be a snob—though, whether this also has any bearing on the British civilisation and character, we are not prepared to say.

MR. GLADSTONE, the versatility of whose genius and capacity for work are among the wonders of his career, has found time among his multitudinous occupations and his engrossing political pursuits and duties to write an article, in the *North American Review*, on Colonel Ingersoll. He refers to the Colonel's arbitrary methods, and the manner in which he makes bald assertion serve in place of argument, and, especially in reference to the use made by him of Darwinism, himself in some instances adopts a similar line.—Thus, he says, "There is no colourable ground for assuming evolution and revelation to be at variance with one another." He, however, shows also by valid arguments the mistakes that Ingersoll has made. But particularly happy, as it strikes us, is his argument against the assumption that error in belief does not involve moral responsibility. As an illustration of the falsehood of this assumption he takes the dispute which divides the world as to whether the source of civil power is in the community or its head. No reasonable man will contend, he says, that pure reasoning only, and no moral or immoral causes have determined the adoption of either side. "If we say that they have not, we contradict the universal judgment of mankind. If we say they have, then mental processes are not automatic, but may be influenced by the will and by the passions, affections, habits, fancies, that sway the will; and this writer will not have advanced a step towards proving the universal innocence of error until he has shown that propositions of religion are essentially unlike almost all other propositions, and that no man ever has been, or from the nature of the case can be, affected in their acceptance or rejection by moral causes." Mr. Gladstone's conclusion is this:—"Whereas we are placed in an atmosphere of mystery, relieved only by a little sphere of light round each of us, like a clearing in an American forest, and rarely can see farther than is necessary for the direction of our own conduct from day to day, we find here, assumed by a particular person, the character of a universal judge without appeal. And whereas the highest self-restraint is necessary in these dark but, therefore, all the more exciting inquiries, in order to maintain the ever quivering balance of our faculties, this rider chooses to ride an unbroken horse, and to throw the reins upon his neck. I have endeavoured to give a sample of the results."

WE have heard it repeated, *ad nauseam*, that it was the moral and intellectual superiority—for what is the one without the other, and is it not insisted upon by the enlightenment of the day that they are mutually involved?—of the German army that conquered the French in 1870. We have, nevertheless, the testimony of a practical man and a high authority that an army may conquer, and yet be neither morally nor intellectually remarkable. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, in some conversations held by him with Lord Stanhope, and which have been recently published for private circulation, gave but an indifferent account of the army which he had commanded with such success during the Peninsular war. He spoke of his soldiers as

the "scum of the earth," as having enlisted through drink, and being generally drunken; fellows, moreover, who, if let loose, committed shocking excesses. The French then, are at one time beaten by an army which, if it does not conquer through moral and intellectual inferiority, at least conquers in spite of it, and at another, by an army whose moral and intellectual superiority alone gives it the upper hand. It is evidently the destiny of the French in either case to be beaten. Or, let us put the matter in a more British light:—The English army, though drunken, accomplishes that which only the high moral standing of the Germans enables them to do, and the drunken English soldier is the equal of the moral German soldier, and the superior of the Frenchman. But this, at least, is in accordance with the view that is sometimes taken of the distinctive British civilisation. The statements made by the Duke of Wellington, meantime, give us some reason to question whether, after all, bold and successful fighting is really a matter of the higher morality and intellect.

THE MORE DARING JOURNALIST.

MRS. CRAWFORD, who is the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* and *Truth*, and some other prominent newspapers, and who is among the principal journalists of the day, claims for her sex a priority in journalism. "There is nothing," she says, "a man can do in journalism that a woman cannot do, and there are many things a man cannot do which a woman can do." But of what these impossible things are, Mrs. Crawford gives us an example in *Truth*. "I have been interviewing Boulanger:" she writes, "you would never guess about what. This morning I heard him violently attacked, not this time for riding the black horse, but for wearing a scalp and being a *faux jeune homme*. So I went to him to question. He said, 'I give you leave to "wig" me. Pull my hair.' I did so. It was firm at the roots, and not even dyed." Decidedly no journalist of the sterner sex could venture on such a trial as this, without showing an amount of "cheek" that would merit for him a kicking. But, then, generals who leave it doubtful as to whether they are heroes or coxcombs, are not of everyday occurrence. And we may further ask would not the immunity of the lady interviewer wear off if she became a common visitor? It can hardly be expected that if women generally take upon them the offices of men, they will also be able to maintain their peculiar privileges.

HER MAJESTY REBUKED.

THE Rev. Jacob Primmer is again on the rampage, and again he shakes a pious fist in the face of royalty. If the Rev. Jacob, in fact, does not eventually become towards Her Majesty Queen Victoria what John Knox was towards her Majesty's illustrious ancestress, Mary Queen of Scots, either her Majesty must mend her ways or the circumstances of the times must prove chaug-d indeed. There has her Majesty been sabbath-breaking in the whole combined face of Europe—leaving Florence, shouts the Rev. Jacob to his congregation at Dumfermline, on the sabbath and proceeding through the streets "through dense and cheering crowds of Papists." But let the Rev. Jacob be in some degree consoled—the cheering crowds probably numbered among them a proportion of revolutionists and infidels by whom they were sanctified and their cheering made less impious. The Rev. Jacob is however inconsolable. The Queen also, he says, has been running after the "priests of anti-Christ." Times are changed then or the rev. man who follows thus faithfully in the footsteps of his great forerunner, John Knox, would make Majesty mend her ways. As matters are he will hardly succeed in doing anything more than making a fool of himself, or, more properly in improving on the handiwork done already by nature in that direction.

SETTING THE FAT ON FIRE.

DR. STENHOUSE at a meeting of the Otago Educational Institute, last week, read a paper in which he accounted for the wickedness of children by the wickedness of their parents, and leant particularly hard on rev. ministers, whose sons, he said, turned out bad because of their fathers' hypocrisy. The doctor, however, did not account for those cases, of very common occurrence, in which some children of one family turn out well and others badly. Perhaps, somewhat after that receipt for making good bacon—a streak of fat and a streak of lean—by stuffing your pig one day and starving him the next, the parents of such mixed families are good and bad alternately and the children choose the humour they will respectively follow. But we do not believe that the sons of rev. ministers are, as a rule, worse than those of other people. Whenever, for example, anything occurs which leads to an inquiry into the parentage of a good number of men, or makes it prominent in any way, the sons of clergymen are generally found to have a very fair record. It was so, for example, both during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. When moreover, black sheep occur among the youths alluded to their faults and failings receive an exaggeration and a publicity not common in other cases, and this makes it appear on a superficial view, as if more of them were affected. Into the body of Dr. Stenhouse's paper we dare not follow him. He speaks for instance of such things as woman's

"master" whoever he may be, and of "our management of women" whenever that was discovered or came into play, and as if it was not exactly the other way, and her management of us. Among such mysteries as these we should speedily get out of our depth. Dr. Stenhouse's paper has given rise to a good deal of discussion, as indeed the writer could hardly avoid seeing that it would.

American Notes.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has not made a very happy essay in the late speech in which he declared that it would be the place of English residents in the States to become naturalised, in order that they might counteract the Irish vote and give their support to British interests. He is condemned, amongst the rest, as seeking to revive quarrels between Irish Catholics and Orangemen, and as inciting his fellow-countrymen to a gross breach of hospitality in becoming mischief-makers and breeders of strife. Mr. Smith, moreover, has aggravated his mistake by an attack made by him on Mr. Channey Dewey for the manner in which that gentleman, on the occasion alluded to, contradicted his assertions as to the attitude of Americans towards Home Rule. A short time afterwards, in lecturing at Cornell College, he said that this was the only time he had ever been offered a discourtesy in the States, but that he could excuse the affront, as it was offered by a politician in the way of his business. This assertion brought out a reply from Mr. Dewey, who answered, in effect, that he had only spoken as his manhood directed him and his self-respect demanded, knowing, as he did, that nine-tenths of the American people were heartily with Ireland in her struggle. He added that he was not a politician nor a candidate for anything. And Mr. Dewey is a man whose word will hold good with Americans against that of Mr. Goldwin Smith.—It is further maintained, in genuine American circles, that although it is vain to argue on the subject with Mr. Goldwin Smith, intelligent Americans understand that the Irish question with which they have to deal in the States would be much facilitated in its settlement were matters in Ireland placed on a rational and peaceful footing, and that, therefore, Americans themselves, as such, are interested in the success of Home Rule.—Mr. Goldwin Smith, then, has evidently not gained much by his outbreak at the St. George banquet.

Dom Pedro's great undertaking was brought to a successful and glorious conclusion on May 12 by his daughter the Princess Isabella, who rules the empire of Brazil as regent during the absence of the Emperor in Europe. The regent showed herself very determined in the matter, and dismissed without ceremony a ministry that opposed her. But she receives as a reward the applause of all the world, and the Holy Father has sent her, as a mark of approbation, the golden rose. The event alluded to was the liberation of a million slaves in whose freedom the curse of slavery finally expires on the American continent. The Brazilian people, however, also deserve their meed of praise, for, as a rule, they co-operated bravely with the Government and the Church, by which the Government was encouraged in the noble work, and in some instances very notable proofs of devotion and self-sacrifice have been given. One case in particular deserves to be mentioned, that namely of Joaquin Jose Breves, who not only liberated his 3000 slaves, but provided them with freehold homesteads. So terminates, therefore, amid universal rejoicing and with the special blessing of the Pope the infamy of slavery in Brazil.

The departure is announced from San Francisco of Father Conrardy, who goes to console, at first, and afterwards to replace, the heroic Father Damien, now himself a leper, among the lepers of Molokai. Father Conrardy, who has laboured for several years as missionary to the Indians of Oregon, has been determined since 1876 to undertake this devoted task. Like Father Damien, he is a native of Belgium. To comment on such an act as his would be, indeed, to paint the lily. It needs only to be mentioned to be fully understood.

The politicians and statesmen with whom Mr. Chamberlain associated during his stay at Washington have need to cry, "Save me from my friends." They are well known, and, since Mr. Chamberlain declares that he had met hardly one American who approved of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, their sentiments are betrayed by him. Believers in the power of the Irish vote will feel it was cruel and ungrateful of Mr. Chamberlain thus to direct it against the politicians and statesmen whose hospitality he enjoyed.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde has carried the story of Ireland to the city of Montezuma. The Irish delegate was cordially received by the Mexicans, and had the privilege, never before accorded to a foreigner, of addressing both Chambers of the Legislature in session. He also founded in the city a branch of the National League, which is said to give promise of a vigorous career.

What is the feminine of mayor, and what is the feminine of alderman? Lady mayress will not do, because the words only designate a better half, and here we want the whole individual *in propria persona*; and nobody hitherto had ever heard of a she-alderman—better half, or worse half, or any half at all. There are, however seven matrons in the city of Oskaloosa, Kansas, one of whom fills the place of mayor, and the other six each that of alderman. The appointments have been recently made, so that matters have not as yet had time to develop themselves. But we shall see what we shall see all in due course. Meanwhile, it might profitably exercise the ingenuity of some grammarians to give these ladies, one and all, a proper feminine title. For the credit of their sex it would be well they had something feminine about them.

An exemplification of the true equality promoted by the Catholic Church was given the other day when Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the celebration of the golden jubilee of a coloured nun at the convent of the Oblate Sisters of St. Joseph in Baltimore. When this nun entered the convent, her race, still unfortunately a despised one, was in slavery, and only in the haven of the Catholic Church could she obtain the privileges enjoyed by her white sisters. Emancipation, however, had nothing to do with the celebration of her festival by a Prince of the Church, to which, as a spouse of Christ, she had as much right as she would have had had her lineage been amongst the proudest in Europe. The convent in question is that of a coloured Sisterhood, which owns an honourable record for many works of charity.

An Irish national celebration in a Methodist church is an event that does not often occur. But a true Irish national celebration was that with which the Rev. George W. Pepper, the other day, inaugurated a fine new window in his church at Ashland, Ohio. The window, moreover, is a true Irish window, dedicated to Emmet, Parnell, and Gladstone, the man who gave his life to Ireland, the man who has given his talents and career to her, and the man who has risked for her sake the popularity and honours gained by him through more than half a century of noble work. A performance of Irish music took place on the occasion, and Mr. Pepper delivered a fine lecture on "Ireland as it is." The audience, although but a small number of them were natives of Ireland, were fully in sympathy with their minister, and ardent in supporting his views of the Irish cause.

A grand old man and veteran journalist has just passed away at the advanced age of 90, in the person of Mr. Thomas Mooney, the "Trans-Atlantic" well-known to all who read that extremely able organ of Irish-Americans, the *Irish World*. Who, that was accustomed to look for the fresh and vigorous columns that bore the well-known signature, could have fancied that the writer belonged to another age, and had been advanced in life when the great emigration from his native land to the States began. Of his talents we have been able to judge for ourselves, but the newspaper that has lost his services, bears the highest testimony to his long, honourable, and consistent career. None of us can refuse to join in the prayer with which the editor concludes his panegyric:—"Spirit of 'Trans-Atlantic,' all hail and farewell! May the end (Ireland's freedom) be so long and so ardently laboured for while on earth be speedily consummated. Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord! and may light eternal shine upon his soul! Amen."

The Catholics of Montreal are about to erect in their cemetery a colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin. The project originally was that it should be erected on the summit of Mount Royal, but the violent opposition given by Protestants led to the abandonment of this design. Not all Protestants, however, are among its opponents and one of their principal men, Sir Donald A. Smith, a man of great benevolence and munificent charity, is a subscriber to the statue and a warm supporter of its erection. The statue will be illuminated by the electric light at night. But it will not be completed for three years.

Parisian Notes.

A CERTAIN M. Boulanger, who has been travelling in Russia and Central Asia, has returned, deeply impressed by what he has seen. The progress of the railway, and the transformation of the wild tribes of the desert into faithful subjects of the Czar have won his especial admiration. The line wants but comparatively little to complete it that would bring Paris within ten or twelve days of Calcutta. But until either England or Russia is the undisputed mistress of the East its completion must be deferred. M. Boulanger insists that no one can travel through the Russian Empire without becoming convinced that with it lies the mastery of the world. The time, however, is elapsed at which Napoleon predicted that Europe would be either Cossack or Republican, and perhaps the beginning of the end makes itself manifest.

It is a curious fact that as the centenary of the Revolution approaches, the memory of its great forerunner, Voltaire, by being brought fully into the light has become contemptible beyond all suspicion. M. Nicolardot, who, in his *Etudes sur les grands hommes*, had published some details that gave offence to the philosopher's admirers, betook himself in defence to a more exhaustive study. The consequence has been a book in which Voltaire's character is thoroughly exposed as that of the meanest and most dishonest of mankind. There was no form of baseness with which he was not familiar, even descending to petty theft and beggary. But in our own days also we have seen that fine writing gives no proof of nobility of mind.

The worth of fine writing has a living example in M. de Renan whose admirable style but ill disguises the intolerable folly, not to speak of the blasphemy, of his ideas. He has now published a beautiful description of the hymns sung antiphonally by the men and women of a congregation in the cathedral at Quimper. The description serves, nevertheless, only as a mask for a farrago of rubbish, spiced with suggestiveness, in which the sage argues as to the different quality of the prayers of men and women. The generation that can hang on the words of such a writer as M. de Renan is, indeed, corrupt, and his glory arises rather from its corruption than from any merit of his own. Could De Renan realise this how great a blow, but how well deserved a one, would he not receive to that intolerable conceit which is his chief characteristic.

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An exhibition which includes a good deal of interest is now open of the manuscripts and drawings of Victor Hugo. The hand writing of the poet shows a good deal of variation. The drawings, in black and white, are those of a true artist, and display an imagination weird, and wild, and grotesque. If there be any who harbour doubts of Hugo's genius, they need but come here to be convinced.

The League of Patriots, under the presidency of M. Fery d'Esclands, having split on the Boulangist question, has been re-constructed on extreme Boulangist principles, with M. Paul Dérouléde reappointed as President. It is gaining rapidly in adherents, and Bonapartists and Royalists are unreservedly giving in their allegiance to it. The Boulangists lay all their hopes on the elections of 1889, which they look forward to as resulting in their complete triumph, and, with the monopoly of the Chamber which they expect, they will be in a position to carry out their intentions to extremity. A chief plank in their programme is the substitution of the General for M. Carnot as President of the Republic. The General, meantime, is accredited with the authorship of a book named *L'Invasion Allemande*, which is being distributed broad-cast over the face of the country, and tends to rouse the warlike spirit, while at the same time its motto is that specious one that no hostile steps are to be taken unless the country is attacked. But, as everyone knows, the nature of an attack is capable of various interpretations.

The dangers of hypnotism have just had an exemplification in the case of a youth who was one night, when under the influence of a hypnotist, commanded to commit a murder. He scrupulously obeyed, subjecting to the most violent treatment, and stabbing repeatedly with a knife, a figure prepared for the purpose. A few evenings afterwards he ran wildly from his home, and was found, in a distant part of the city, by the police, bewailing himself bitterly, and declaring that he had killed his mother. He was taken into custody, and brought back to his parents' residence, where he came to himself—with a complete forgetfulness of the escapade in which he had been engaged. His astonishment was extreme when the policemen told him what he had just been doing and saying. But anything which is capable of throwing a human being into such a state as this must be dangerous to meddle with.

Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is now making a tour of the Continent, has given great offence to the French. After spending four or five days in Paris, he proceeded to Berlin, whence he has written to say that Rothschild is the true king of France, and that money is all powerful with the French people. There is no spirit of revenge among them, or any warlike or manly thought of the confiscated territory, but gain is their only object. Naturally, great indignation is felt at so gross an accusation, and England, as well as Mr. Stead himself, comes in for a good share of the arguments urged in exculpation. But, considering that General Boulanger has denounced the Jews, it is hardly fair to accuse the whole nation of being thus bound in golden bonds to their chariot wheel.

Sporting circles have been interested in a bet made by M. Paul de la Plante that one of his horses would travel from Nantes to Paris in less than 75 hours.—About the expiration of the appointed time on the day named, or at the end of 70 hours 35 minutes, the horse, ridden by M. Adam Bouché, a breeder from La Vendée, arrived on the Place de la Concorde, where it was welcomed by a rejoicing crowd. The distance of Nantes from Paris is three hundred miles.

M. Auguste Lalance, a Member from Alsace-Lorraine in the German Parliament, has written a letter to M. Castelar gratefully acknowledging the efforts made by that statesman for the restitution of the conquered territory. He complains that a rampart has been made of provinces that nature had destined to be a bond of union between two great nations. Prior to 1870 the intention of nature, he says, was complied with by men of letters and artists who made each nation acquainted with the works produced by genius in the other. All history teaches he argues, that there was never a point of national difference between the French and Germans, but that every quarrel between them had originated in the will of princes. It could be understood, he adds, that while Prince Bismarck was engaged in consolidating the new empire, he should desire to retain his conquest as a pledge of safety, but once that task had been accomplished, no further reason could exist. Has the hour come, therefore, for the wise and generous surrender? It is to be feared, however, that M. Lalance, as well as M. Castelar, argues in vain.

Another illustration of the education of the day has occurred in the suicide of a student at the *Lycee Henri IV*. His body was found early in the morning hung from a pillar of one of the classrooms. He had stolen down from the dormitory during the night to commit the fatal deed—for which no motives can be discovered. But a distaste for life is a natural consequence of the theories of the day.

A good priest of the diocese of Bayonne, named Quevedo, was recently left an inheritance of 2,000,000 francs. Not having any worldly ambitions, and distrustful of his own powers of making use of the money, he presented it straightway, as a jubilee gift, to the Holy Father. This is an example such as we read of only in the lives of the saints. The Abbé Quevedo consistently shuns the publicity into which his munificence has brought him, and avoids the inevitable interviewer.

The Boulangist craze has also its tragic incidents. A drunken orator, for example, holds forth, with hiccoughs, on the brink of a canal. Borne away by his eloquence he topples over and falls into the water. A little boy pokes out his head to see the result, and himself in turn falls in. Boatmen, near at hand, rescue the drunkard, but the boy is drowned.—A young countryman visits Paris, where the riots turn his brain. He returns home a raving maniac, and has to be sent

to an asylum—insisting that the General has stolen all his money, and that he is starving.—But the riots have been fast and furious—students against the General and the General's partisans against the students. The wits, moreover, have taken the matter up, and a letter written to a newspaper by the boys of one of the *lycees*, complaining that, on their demonstrating unfavourably against the pretender of the day and in favour of their country's freedom, partisan policemen had handled them roughly, has been followed by others of a satirical strain. The little boys, for example, who play in one of the squares, complain that their opposition to Boulanger has brought upon them the anger of the care-taker, who has broken some of their toys. And, finally, the nursemaids state their grievance as to the manner in which their charges have been treated by certain public functionaries for anti-Boulangist prattle. The affair has also its comic side—and there is decidedly something ridiculous about the General besides his wig, if he wears one—as common report has it.

PATRICK SANSFIELD CASSIDY.

(From the *New York Journalist*)

A FIGURE familiar about Park Row, and throughout newspaperdom is that of Patrick Sansfield Cassidy, the city editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, and one of the "whitest" journalists who shoves a lead pencil in the metropolitan guild. Mr. Cassidy is a tall good-looking fellow, with a keen nose for news. He was born on All Hallow E'en—October 31, 1852—in County Donegal, Ireland. He was educated in the Emerald Isle, and at the early age of sixteen he appeared in the *Dublin Chronicle* as the author of a romantic poem on St. Columba's Conquest or the Druid's Doom, a Legend of Tory Island, which ran through six numbers of that paper, and created considerable interest among the literary people of Ireland's capital. He came to New York in his eighteenth year, and earned his first money in this country by reporting for the *World* a lecture by a coloured parson in a Sullivan street church; African eloquence was a novelty to the young Irishman, and he wrote up his impressions in a bright and breezy style, which won him immediate recognition. After about two months' work on the *World*, he joined the staff of the *City Press* Association, then just organising. While there he wrote, in addition to his daily work, a continued story called "Glenveigh," for the *Boston Pilot*. It was a success and enjoyed a large sale in book form. It has since been republished in a couple of literary papers.

After about four years Mr. Cassidy left the *City Press* and went on the night force of the *Associated Press* handling cable dispatches. During part of this time he also supplied the editorial pages of two weekly papers and edited the *Celtic Magazine*, of which he was part proprietor. This great strain and the night work began to tell upon his naturally vigorous constitution, hardened as it was by his early shooting and fishing excursions among the beautiful Donegal hills. His eyes began to give out and physicians advised him to give up night-work. He left the *Associated Press* with regret and took the city editorship of the *Sunday Mercury*, a position which he has held with honour to himself and satisfaction to his employer for upwards of three years. He does not by any means confine his work to the *Mercury* columns, however, and his facile genius and enormous capacity for work finds outlet as contributor and special writer upon several weekly and monthly literary publications. He is a graceful and pleasing writer of verse, and several of his poems have achieved wide circulation and popularity. The warm impulsive heart of the man naturally gives itself expression through the medium of poetry.

As a reporter he was a success; he was rarely beaten on an item. A good story is told of him when he was sent, with half a dozen New York newspapers, to report the hanging of Orill at Newtown, N.J. The New Jersey law had just gone into effect that only twenty-four spectators were allowed at a hanging, and they must be residents of the county. An enterprising lawyer of the place had prepared to take advantage of the law and furnish the exclusive account of the hanging. To his horror and surprise he saw Cassidy perched on a board just outside the hotel window peeping through a knot hole in the fence into the gaol yard. He informed the sheriff and that functionary ordered him off. But Cassidy was standing on the hotel property, and he very justly claimed that it was not his fault if the State of New Jersey had knot holes in its gaol fences. He protested solemnly against the hanging going on until the Supreme Court of the State decided whether he had the right to stand on the hotel property and squint through the knot hole. His eloquence and legal lore completely bewildered the bucolic official and he was finally allowed to use his knot hole, and wired his story to New York in triumph.

Mr. Cassidy is, as has been said, an indefatigable worker, a brilliant descriptive writer, and a man whose popularity is as wide as his name is well known.

An old and distinguished member of the newspaper craft said this week: "I do not know any career whose contemplation has given me more pleasure than that of Mr. Cassidy. Starting with nothing behind him but a thorough honesty, a soldier-like resolution, and a tireless desire to make the most of his opportunities, he has steadily forged ahead in newspaper life, and to-day occupies an enviable position in the esteem and affection of not only his associates but of all journalists who are acquainted with the work he has done, or the worker himself. He embodies the new journalism which has done so much to give a literary tone and value to mere mechanical news, and to give the reporter and editor a status as high intellectually and socially, as it long has been commercially. It is a great pleasure to us who have grown grey in the service to see that our places are to be filled by such as he. American journalism is bound to prosper and develop when such men as Cassidy become every day more and more a characteristic of the great army whose weapon is the pen."

A party of assisted emigrants from the crofters of Scotland sailed last week for Manitoba, and their pipers played dirges as they departed. Considering their destination, the music was well chosen.—*Pict.*

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N O T I C E .

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

GREY MOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DURING the last fortnight we have been experiencing here the rigours of a truly West Coast winter. Though the gorge wind is not so piercing as on many previous years, it is more than compensated for by the incessant rain, which mostly puts a stop to all outdoor work, and renders the stagnation now existing in this district still more complete. Nor is this the only draw-back such wretched weather causes here. It also blocks up the port, so that there are no arrivals or departures of steamers sometimes for several days on account of the flooded state of the river and a rough bar. About the middle of this month several steamers were hemmed in port for over a week, and several more were kept out, consequently rough and stormy weather here means a great loss to most of the inhabitants. It means a loss of work to several hundred coal miners, who at the brisker period of the year are not constantly employed; it means a loss to the mine owners, of expenses of staff and management, which are always accumulating while there are no adequate returns to balance same; it means a loss to the traders and shippers, to the wharf labourers, and last, but not least, to the shipowners it must mean a heavy loss. But to crown our losses, we had a complete wreck last week which means a complete loss. On the 23rd inst, the s.s. Gerda took the bar about 8 a.m., over which a nasty sea was breaking, though not dangerous to vessels in charge of the tug. Just entering the channel she veered round, refused to answer her helm and in a few minutes was smashed against the north training wall. The Gerda had very little cargo aboard, and being very light was at the mercy of the waves, which drove her higher and higher on the training wall, destroying ten bays of piles, and doing considerable damage to Messrs. Hungerford and McKay's plant, which will be a serious loss to them. The total damage done to the training wall and plant is estimated at over £3,000. This unlooked for disaster will throw about fifty men out of employment until such time as the damage is repaired, but as to who will repair the works nobody can tell. The contractors cannot do it, as they have met with several severe losses in this contract from floods and fire already, and it is scarcely possible to make the owner or charterer of the boat pay for the repairing of it, therefore, the only conclusion that can be come to is that Government will have to step in and repair it. It is unfortunate for the port to have shipwrecks occurring occasionally, but this one could have been avoided had the Harbour Board or Government compelled vessels entering or leaving port to take the Government tug which is almost lying idle near the wharf, as very few boats avail themselves of its services. The port cannot do without a tug boat, and that being the case Government should compel vessels to use the tug at a moderate rate such as would clear expenses, or else it is to be feared a good few more of them will decorate the breakwater and training wall. A great number of people both on Saturday and Sunday visited the scene of the wreck. On Saturday night she divided into two parts, the forepart falling into the river and the afterpart remaining on the training wall, and unless cleared away at once will cause more damage to the timber work.

The unemployed at Richardson and other places have had a long and depressing experience of the Midland Railway muddle, and it is likely that they will have to wait patiently for some time longer, or else bid adieu to the Coast as there is no sign of the Company making a fresh start, with a possible probability that they may never start. With a view of some definite information they have wired to Mr. A. B. Guinness, the Member for this district, and, on his communicating with Mr. Allan Scott, the employees are informed that the contract is not definitely settled, but as soon as the latter gentleman receives advice from home, he will furnish them with the information. The new phase in the Midland Railway contract of taking the line over Arthur's Pass instead of through it by a tunnel as formerly intended is looked upon with distrust by many here, as the carrying of heavy trains of minerals over a steep grade is merely speculative, not counting the lengthening of the journey, and the many other inconveniences which will be met with in travelling over ranges in winter weather.

The Grey-Hokitika railway is still hanging fire, none of the tenders having been so far accepted, although it is now nigh two months since tenders for the New River section closed; no doubt it is being kept steadily in view—the old and hackneyed official answer to enquiries about this railway. The inhabitants on the Coast are very remiss in not forcing the Government to proceed with this work, a sum for the prosecution of which was put on the estimates last session.

The Harbour works after all are not to be brought to a standstill. The Government intend to expend £16,000 more on the breakwater and training walls, a letter to that effect having been read at the last meeting of the official Harbour Board. If the damage caused to the north training wall by the s.s. Gerda is repaired out of this sum, there will not be much left for carrying the other works to anything near a finish.

The Ford's Creek Rush at the Blackball, which I mentioned in a former letter, has, I am glad to say, turned out better than I then expected. There are some ten or twelve parties on gold which is supposed will pay £3 per week, but as the terrace is not extensive there will be only a limited number of claims. Another small rush has taken place at Cane Creek, near Parrytown. A few parties are on payable wash, but the extent of the ground is not proved. It may be only a patch, as several similar patches have been found in that district. The present time seems very favourable for prospecting purposes as the dearth of employment otherwise, compels many to try their luck at gold-mining even though the greater number of them are badly equipped for that purpose. It is a disgrace to the present Government of the Colony, the neglect and indifference with which they are treating the gold-mining industry. A few thousand pounds judiciously expended in prospecting new grounds might be the means of giving lucrative employment to thousands of the unemployed and do much to stay the exodus of the population to the neighbouring and more prosperous colonies. Even the County Council with its poor

revenue and many calls would subsidise prospecting parties and Government come to their assistance, but this they will not do, even if they stop payment in the beginning of the present year to parties who worked under the idea that they were subsidised by the Government and County Council under the prospecting rules in force under the Stout-Vogel Ministry. The inducement held out by the present Government of £10,000 for both Islands to prospectors who should discover a payable field 40 miles from any known gold-field, and other such ridiculous restrictions, look more like a sham than an inducement for the discovery of a goldfield. They are pretty certain the reward will never be claimed, as in all probability the odds against it being claimed are 100,000 to 1. Gold-miners ought to be thankful after that; truly they have a paternal Government.

It is very interesting for many to know the Ball Dredges now being put in position at the Three and Five Mile beaches, Okariti, are very near in working order, and by a recent report the manager states that they will fully answer the purpose they are intended for, in fact the amount of sand and gravel these machines will lift in twenty-four hours is enormous, so that now if the beach is as rich as it is supposed to be the lucky speculators may expect quick returns. Should these turn out a success there will be a regular rush for dredges right along the coast, companies having been formed, and leases obtained of most of the ground already. It is to be hoped the dredges will be a success, as they will give a great stimulus to the gold-mining industry both here and elsewhere.

The annual match between the Greymouth and Hokitika football clubs came off on the recreation ground on the 9th inst., and has resulted in a win for the Grey team by six points to nil. The Hokitika men lacked weight and strength, their opponents being far superior in this respect. During the two spells the ball was kept most of the time in Hokitika's ground, proving that the Grey players had the best of it all the time. Both teams are making great preparations to compete with the Dunedin High School Club who are to visit the Coast about the middle of July.

Mr. J. D. Pope, who is at present lecturing on the Coast, delivered two lectures here on Robert Emmet, the youthful hero of 1803. Mr. Pope, who is now styled the Young New Zealand Orator, came here with very good recommendations from every place in which he has delivered this very interesting lecture; his Press encomiums from Auckland, Wellington and other places led us to expect a real treat. Very few people care about lectures of any description, and many of those most interested in the tragic fate of Robert Emmet think they know as much as any lecturer of his too short but eventful life. Such is not the case, however; a good lecturer will portray the lives and times of other men in such a manner as that the mind is irresistibly carried away by his well toned speech and graceful actions, so that in imagination we picture them before us and a lasting impression is left on our minds of the scenes so faithfully depicted. Such, indeed, was Mr. Pope's lecture. In imagination he carried his audience with him to that famous Green St. Dock, where many a noble son of Ireland stood his trial before perverse judges and prejudiced juries for the only crime of loving their country too well, and from which many of them received the awful sentence of death, prematurely launching them into eternity. Hearing this lecture we may picture:—

A crowded court, a breathless bar,
Both judge and jury flushed with rage,
A fearless felon there to mar
And blot with shame Britannia's page;
A hero brave, a rebel bold,
A patriot to make tyrants pause,
A man of gallant thoughtless mould,
A martyr in his country's cause!"

The rendering of Emmet's imperishable speech from the dock is a special feature in Mr. Pope's lecture, and any person wishing to hear that immortal speech rendered by a good elocutionist should, if possible, go and hear this gifted lecturer. Mr. Pope's delivery is at once clear and fluent; he has a sonorous and pleasant voice, and pronounces every word distinctly, throwing a strength of feeling into his subject which completely enchains the attention of his hearers, only occasionally finding vent in bursts of rapturous applause. The lecturer prefaced his principal subject with a brief résumé of the various but unsuccessful means Irish patriots have adopted to throw off the English yoke during the last and present centuries, and asserted that the spirit of nationality never died in the hearts of the Irish people, instancing their periodical though futile attempts to gain their liberty. Still, those attempts show the constancy of the people to the spirit of liberty, and the lessons then taught were not forgotten by succeeding generations. All these attempts have now culminated in one grand national and peaceful struggle for their rights, and one which at no distant date shall crown their aspirations with success, by gaining that for which so much blood has been shed, so much misery suffered, and so many brave men have sacrificed their lives. The lecturer then proceeded and gave an account of the early life and family of the Irish martyr, recounting his deep strong love for liberty, his enthusiastic devotion to his country's cause, and his implicit confidence in its ultimate triumph. He narrated the tender but manly feeling which induced Emmet to seek an interview with his *flower*, the accomplished Sarah Curran, which led to his arrest. After referring to the other leading features in this short but eventful life, he referred to the subsequent life of the faithful Sarah Curran, and gave a brief sketch of Emmet's brothers. The lecturer then recited Emmet's immortal speech from the dock, which more than anything else has taken such a hold upon his countrymen. During the evening the lecturer was repeatedly applauded.—Many persons being unavoidably absent, Mr. Pope promised to repeat his lecture in a few days.

At Mr. Pope's second lecture, M. Kennedy, Esq., occupied the chair. There was a good house, most of those who heard him the first night being present again at this lecture. After delivering the lecture and reciting Emmet's speech, the same as on the previous night, he sang T. D. Sullivan's song, "The Land for the People," "The Dear Little Shamrock," and the "Wearing of the Green," which were received with enthusiastic applause.

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Irish News.

Antrim.—The patriot priest of Gweedore in company with Father Stephens arrived in this town and addressed a large meeting of Nationalists in St. Mary's Hall, James Johnston, of the Protestant Home Rule Association, presided. A large placard on the platform contained the greeting, "Balfour's Criminals Welcome to Belfast." Speeches ringing with defiance of Tory misgovernment and felonious landlordism were delivered by Father McFadden, Father Stephens and Father McCartan, Donoughmore, Tyrone. Rev. Dr. Greene, proposed and Dr. Farlane seconded the following resolution:—Resolved That we tender to Fathers McFadden and Stephens our heartfelt gratitude for their valiant stand against the hosts of despotism, and we pledge ourselves that no reign of terror which Toryism is capable of establishing will ever drive us from the field of Nationality until our country is crowned with independence. After the singing of "God Save Ireland" the meeting terminated.

Armagh.—Sub-Sheriff W. H. Moore and Auctioneer W. Leake of Portadown, under the protection of 150 police, sold cattle seized for rack-rent on the lands of Edward W. Lockhart, Kilmonaghan and E. Thompson and Hugh Gordon, Seara, near Jerritt's Pass. The cattle were bought in by the tenants. The people jeered at the police, and Peter Byrne, Edward Fitzmaurice, and Lawrence McCourt, Newry, endeavoured to obstruct the sale.

Clare.—J. B. Cox, M.P., attempted to address his constituents at Scariff, April 8, but was prevented by Captain Keogh at the head of a large force of police and military.

Carra ("Suppressed" Branch) I.N.L. met April 8, Rev. P. Keran, P.P. Chairman. The thousands of ejectment notices about to be served in the vicinity were referred to and the people advised to adopt the Plan of Campaign.

J. Jordan, M.P., and W. Abraham, M.P., attempted to address the Nationalist people of Miltown-Malbaw April 8, but were prevented by a large force of police and military under Major Waring, who threatened to order his men to shoot if the members held the meeting.

Michael Davitt, John O'Connor, M.P., and T. J. Condon, M.P., attended the great meeting held here April 8. Colonel Turner with a large force of police and military occupied the town, and by their mean savagery tried to goad the people into open rebellion. After the meeting Colonel Turner ordered the "peelers" to use their swords and batons on the people, which they did with barbarous alacrity wounding hundreds, among others John G. Hill, of the *Irish Times*, and Mr. Murray, of the Dublin *Freeman*. Seventy-four arrests were made, and John O'Connor was also threatened if he attempted to address the people. Thus the devilish crusade against a justice loving people is carried on in the face of the civilised world.

J. B. Desmond and Daniel Crilly, M.P.s, attended the monster meeting at Kiltrush, April 8. As the people filled the square, Irwin, B. M., ordered his peelers to charge them, which they did with swords and batons. Father Glynn, of Kilsreacle, was assaulted by a policeman, but was bravely defended by a young Protestant, named Kershaw, who felled the peeler with a stick. Kershaw was arrested. Hundreds of people were injured in the charge. Amongst them were:—Michael Rowan, Ballyket, sword wound; Thomas Quinlivan, Ballymacremen, baton wound; Patrick Hassett, Tullchar, baton wound; Daniel Corbet, Kiltrush, baton wound; and Michael Mahony, Carricaria, baton wound. Several priests were also roughly handled during the affray. This is a fair sample of Bloody Balfour's murderous administration of "law" in Ireland.

Cork.—The area of this County is 1,849,686 acres, of which 481,445 are under cultivation. Three hundred and seventy-two landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Earl of Bantry, 69,500 acres; Lord Bandon, 40,941, and Duke of Devonshire, 32,650.

The Nationalists of Mitchelstown have determined to contest the legality of the Grand Jury's award to constable Leaty. A Plan of Campaign Fund, equivalent to the amount of the levy which would fall on the district, had been collected. It is believed it will cost £3 to levy each shilling of the tax.

A large number of Nugent Chichester's tenants at Killavillen have been served with civil bill processes by Agent Craagh. The Local League has resolved to support the people in their fight against rack-rent.

Daniel Ahern was recently evicted from his holding at Clonavrick, near Macroom. The tenant was absent during the "devil's work" and his furniture would have been badly damaged but for the intervention of his neighbours.

The Member for West Cork, whose brutal treatment by his gaolers was chronicled in last week's *Irish World*, was released from Cork gaol April 18, and arrived in Bantry the same evening. He was received by the local Nationalists with great enthusiasm. Fathers O'Hea, C.O., J. O'Leary, C.O., and the National League band were present at the station. Mr. Gilhooly wasn't a bit intimidated by his imprisonment, and advised the people to stand to their organisation. T. M. Healy, M.P.; J. C. Flynn, M.P.; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Bradford, and Mr. Byles, of the Bradford (Eng.) *Observer*, attended the Nationalist meeting called at this place April 8, to show that the League was not a thing of the past. There were several thousand people present. Among others:—D. McCabe, C. McCarthy, and J. D. O'Connor, Kanturk; J. Murray, and Timothy Curtin, Freemount, and J. A. O'Callaghan, Charles C. Daly, and William Quinlan, Dromtariff. While Mr. Healy was endeavouring to address the assemblage Magistrate Segrave's bloodhounds charged the people with their bayonets and batons. During the *melee* six people were seriously injured, one man receiving a severe cut on the head from a policeman's baton. Edward Donovan, a farmer, living between Kanturk and Newmarket got a bad wound on the hand, from which the blood flowed profusely. A man namely Daly, from Curass, also got his head cut, while another

man named Horan, as he stood at his own door, was struck on the temple with a baton.

The Nationalists of Macroom held a meeting before daybreak on the morning of April 8, to prove that the League was not a thing of the past as Bloody Balfour had falsely asserted in Parliament. Another meeting was held in the afternoon, when Inspector Hayes opposed Dr. Tanner as he was speaking and ordered the police to disperse the people. Five "peelers" dragged Dr. Tanner to the Victoria hotel, tearing his clothes in the action. The Government note-taker, Keveney, who had taken the Doctor's National League card, which he prominently displayed in his hat, returned it at the request of the owner. Subsequently several charges were made by the police, and many persons received scalp injuries. One policeman received a severe injury on his nose from a hurley. Another, after batoning a man was felled to the ground with a blow from a man's fist. Two arrests were made, but the prisoners, after a short delay, were discharged.

Derry.—The area of this County is 522,315 acres, of which 186,891 are under cultivation: Sixty-six landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest land-holders are Skippers Co., London, 34,722 acres; Drapers Co., London, 27,025, and Mercers Co., London, 21,241.

Father McFadden, the patriot priest, has received a threatening letter from a Derry Orangeman.

The recent meeting of Maghera I.N.L. was held in the National Hall, L. Walsh, chairman. A resolution of regret for the departure of Samuel Stockman, a local Protestant Nationalist, for America was adopted. Henry McLarey proposed and James Bradley seconded a motion that £5 be sent to the Central Branch.

Donegal.—At the recent meeting of the Gartan I.N.L., P. A. Dunleavy, chairman, the following resolution was passed:—That we hail with delight the accession of the patriotic Dr. O'Donnell to the ancient See of Raphoe.

Dr. O'Donnell, the new bishop of Raphoe, has written a strong letter commending the patriotic action of Fathers McFadden and Stephens in espousing the cause of the oppressed people of Northern Donegal.

The regular meeting of Glenties I. N. L. was held at the League Rooms, April 8, Rev. James Murray, C.C., chairman. A deputation was appointed to attend the trials of Fathers McFadden and Stephens and Mr. Blane, M.P., at Letterkenny. The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved. That we condemn the infamous conduct of the Marquis of Conyngham in heaping new costs on his rack-rented tenantry instead of allowing them a reasonable reduction, James O'Donnell, Kiltraine, made an able speech in support of the resolution.

Down.—The dispute between A. C. Innes, Dromantine, near Newry, and his tenants has been settled by arbitration. The tenants have received a reduction of 20 per cent. on the year's rent, the landlord agreeing to pay all law costs.

Patrick Boyle, James McAlinden, and Michael O'Hare were arraigned at the Newry Petty Sessions for attacking the soldiers on Hill street, recently. The witnesses showed that though the soldiers, as usual, began the trouble some of them had been roughly treated by the prisoners. Magistrate Evanson sentenced Boyle to two months' imprisonment and McAlinden and O'Hare to six weeks, each. And thus the repression of a liberty loving people goes on.

Dublin.—The area of this County is 226,995 acres, of which 88,724 are under cultivation. Thirty-seven landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Earl of Howth, 7,377 acres; Sir Charles Donville, 6,262; and Lord Longford, 3,659.

Fermanagh.—Rosslea I.N.L. met April 8, Rev. M. McGlone, Chairman, Rev. J. Lamb and Charles Callaghan were also present. A deputation from the local G.A.A. was present and listened to a lecture from Father McGlone, for their unpatriotic conduct in accepting funds from bailiffs and other enemies of the National cause.

Galway.—The area of the County is 1,569,505 acres, of which 220,070 are under cultivation. Two hundred and sixty-six landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are: Richard Berridge, 159,808 acres; Marquis of Clanricarde, 49,035; and Allan Pollok, 29,366.

The Clifden Guardians have protested against the proselytism carried on in the house by Rev. Mr. Goodison, the Protestant chaplain, who has just been removed by the Local Government Board.

A convention of the Leagues of the surrounding districts was held in Castlereagh recently. The following resolution was adopted:—That we tender to those tenants of Major Balfe and Charles O'Connor, against whom ejectment decrees were obtained at the Castlereagh Quarter Sessions, our warmest sympathy and support, and condemn the conduct of those landrobbers in taking such harsh proceedings.

The arrival of Mr. O'Brien in Ballinasloe, April 7, was the signal for a great popular demonstration. He was presented with an address, signed by Rev. P. Costelloe, Adm.; Rev. P. J. Walsh, C.C.; Rev. P. O'Farrell, C.C.; Rev. C. J. Mahon, C.C.; John Bigney, C.T.C.; James Goode, and William Purtill. Mr. O'Brien in the course of his speech, said that it was a fact patent to the world that Clanricarde was the only land-thief in Counaught who dared to resist the Plan of Campaign, which plainly proved that Balfour's vain boast about squelching the League was ridiculous.

The people of Loughrea gave the lie direct to Balfour's recent statement in Parliament that the Irish National League was a thing of the past by assembling in tens of thousands to hear William O'Brien, M.P., April 8. The Member for North-East Cork was accompanied to the place of meeting by Mr. Wilson, an English M.P., Fathers Meagher and Costello, Peter Sweeney, P. Kelly, John McCarthy, Pat Kennedy, and Pierce Dolphin. There were also present, but in the landlord Tory interest, 200 police, a company of the 23rd Fusiliers and a troop of the 11th Hussars. As the people were entering the field in which the meeting was to be held, County Inspector O'Brien ordered his forces to block the gate. A general scrimmage

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Women's Cashmere Slippers, 1s 11d.

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enmed, but the people forced their way into the field. After Mr. O'Brien had been speaking some minutes the "pselers" charged the people with their rifles, striking everyone they could reach and wounding hundreds. Henry Wilson, M.P., Father Meagher, and a great many on the platform, were tumbled off by the police and badly cut. The people were scattered in every direction, and some of them stoned the police from behind a wall. Mr. O'Brien was the only man left unmolested on the platform, though he called on the police to bludgeon him, as he was the only culprit. In the evening the Nationalists held a meeting in the Temperance Hall, having the doors barricaded. Peter Sweeney presided. There were also present, Revs. P. J. Coen and P. Egan, P.P.'s, W. Roche and J. Flanagan, C.C.'s; T. Goffey, J. Lynsag, M. Donnelly, T. Burke, John Casey, and E. Moloney. An address was presented to Mr. O'Brien, and in his reply he said that the time spent on the plank bed would be the proudest boast of the present generation to their children, who would not forget the soldiers who stood in the gap during the national war for independence.

Kerry.—Bailiff Brown, with a force of police, proceeded to the farm of Mr. O'Connor at Killecooly, near Causeway, and seized 11 cows, 2 horses, and 29 pigs. There was a terrible scene of confusion and violence during the seizure, and it looked at one time as if the "devil's work" would have to be abandoned.

Patrick Keane, Michael Ferriter, Pat Bowler, John J. Holihan, and Morris Ferriter, whose sentence of a month's imprisonment for "unlawful assembly" was reported in the *Irish World*, have been released from Tralee Gaol. The men seem to be as determined as ever to defy coercion, and fight for popular rights.

Kildare.—The area of this County is 418,496 acres, of which 180,960 are under cultivation. Eighty-three landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—F. B. J. McDonnell, 61,227 acres; Denis Dunne, 16,609; and Michael Aylmer, 15,396.

Kilkenny.—The area of this County is 509,732 acres, of which 159,304 are under cultivation. One hundred and thirteen landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Viscount Clifden, 35,288 acres; Earl of Bessborough, 23,967, and C. B. C. Wandesforde 22,232.

King's County.—M. Costello, auctioneer, put up T. Wheeler's farm of 50 acres at Ballyfore for sale. There being no purchasers, the sale had to be postponed. T. E. O'Toole endeavoured to sell Eugene O'Brien's farm at Clonavoe with the same result.

Leitrim.—The Carrick-on-Shannon Quarter Sessions were opened April 9, and there being no criminal business Judge Waters was presented with white gloves.

Michael Curley and Daniel Carr were prosecuted at Carrick-on-Shannon for groaning at the police on March 15. Curley was sent to prison for one month and Carr for three months.

Limerick.—The area of this County is 680,842 acres, of which 180,468 are under cultivation. One hundred and sixty-eight landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Earl of Devon, 33,026 acres; Lord Dunraven, 14,298, and Lord Ashdown, 11,273.

At the recent meeting of the Atha I.N.L., J. L. Mulcahy, chairman, the following resolution was adopted: That we hear with pain of the late departure of 1,000 of Ireland's stalwart sons and fair daughters from Queenstown for America in one day—a misfortune directly attributable to the iniquitous laws by which this country is at present governed.

At the regular meeting of the Ballingarry I.N.L., April 8, the action of ex-constable O'Keefe, who threw down his rifle at the Ahawilk evictions, was approved. A subscription to O'Keefe has been opened by the Branch. If all the Irish police followed the example of O'Keefe Balfourism and landlordism would collapse in a week.

Longford.—The area of this County is 267,409 acres, of which 74,866 are under cultivation. Fifty-seven landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Colonel King-Harman, 28,779 acres; Earl of Granard, 14,978, and Lord Annaly, 12,160.

Louth.—The area of this County is 202,123 acres, of which 97,391 are under cultivation. Forty-six landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are: Lord Clermont, 20,369 acres; Viscount Massareene, 7,194; and A. H. Smith, Barry, 6,239.

There was a large meeting of the friends of the tenants on the Massareene estate, who have adopted the Plan of Campaign, held at Tullyallen, near Drogheda, April 8. The principal speakers were—John Dillon, M.P.; T. P. Gill, M.P.; and Rev. M. Woods, Navan. There were also present—Revs. P. Kelly, Slane; A. P. Smythe, Fogher; Mr. Murtogh, Stamullen; Ald. Mangan, Drogheda; and James McMahon, Drogheda *Independent*. The following resolution was adopted:—"That we denounce the Coercion regime of Balfour, and we are resolved in spite of it to struggle for Home Rule and Irish independence." Mr. Dillon, M.P., in the course of a practical speech showed that out of 120 estates on which the Plan of Campaign was adopted, the tenants had won in every case, and advised his hearers to stand by the Plan to the end, as it was the only road leading to victory. The meeting pledged itself to support the Massareene tenants in their laudable struggle against felonious landlordism.

Mayo.—The Rev. Dr. Kilkenny received an entire Protestant family of his parish into the Catholic Church at Claremorris recently.

The following land-robbers have served ejection notices on their tenants near Castlebar—Marquis of Sligo, 50; Earl of Lucan, 7; G. A. Moore, 20; Colonel Knox, 7; Lord Kilmaine, 18; Miss Gardiner, 57; C. L. Fitzgerald, 4; and Sir Roger Palmer, 25. In the majority of cases the judge stayed execution of the writs, in order to give the tenants a chance of settling.

Monaghan.—There were 143 ejection cases before Judge Barron at Castleblayney Quarter Sessions. Writs were issued in

most cases. Terence Carragher, one of the tenants, got until July 12 to pay a year's rent of £44. And thus the work of extermination proceeds in "loyal" Ulster!

Queen's County.—The area of this County is 424,855 acres, of which 139,830 are under cultivation. Eighty-nine landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are Sir Charles Coote, 47,451 acres; Lord Castletown, 22,241 and Viscount de Vesel, 15,069.

The tenants on the estate of the Earl of Portarlington, have received a reduction of 25 per cent.

Brother Alphonsus Deianey, of the Mountrath Monastery, has been elected Superior-General of the Brothers of St. Patrick in Ireland.

Sligo.—The area of this County is 461,796 acres, of which 89,864 are under cultivation. Ninety-nine landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Colonel E. H. Cooper, 34,120 acres; Sir R. G. Booth, 31,774; and C. W. O'Hara, 21,070.

Tyrene.—The area of this County is 806,658 acres, of which 251,993 are under cultivation. One hundred and thirty-seven landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are:—Duke of Abercorn, 47,615 acres; Lord Castle Stuart, 32,615, and Earl of Caledon, 29,236.

The tenants on the Da Bille estate near Draperstown have been granted a reduction of 15 per cent, even on the judicial rents.

About two hundred ejection notices have been posted up on the Carrickmore Courthouse against tenants on the Stewart estate. The people are very poor and owe about 3 years' arrears. Two years ago it took 200 police three days to evict six tenants in this district.

Waterford.—At the regular meeting of the Waterford I.N.L., Mayor O'Toole, Chairman, the following resolution was proposed by Rev. W. J. Phelan and seconded by Thomas Haughton:—"That we heartily condemn the Balfourian Government for its arbitrary attempt to suppress free speech, and we rejoice at the collapse of the Chief Secretary's lying statement to the House of Commons that the League was a thing of the past."

Wexford.—The area of this County is 578,588 acres, of which 209,988 are under cultivation. One hundred and twenty-six landlords claim to own nine-tenths of this County. The three largest landholders are: Lord Carew, 17,830 acres; A. Forbes, 15,216, and Marquis of Ely, 14,023.

The late T. Sinnott, of Dublin, commenced a war on some of the tenants on the Ballygillane estate, which resulted in several evictions. His son, Thomas E. Sinnott, has now asked these oppressed tenants to pay what they thought fair. The arrears have been remitted and the tenants' houses will be repaired.

Deputy Sheriff O'Connor, with 100 policemen, proceeded to Whitechurch, six miles from New Ross, on April 10, to evict Bryan Berney on William M. Glascott's estate. When the brigade arrived on the scene they found the house barricaded with gates and iron stanchions. They continued the attack for over an hour and were several times repulsed by the occupiers, who scalded them with hot water and drowned them with a yellow fluid driven by syringes and garden hoses. At last the bailiffs tried a battering ram on the house, which was worked by Woods, of Joolgreany notoriety. This succeeded in making a breach in the wall, which Sheriff Gamble and a dozen police entered and Mr. Berney and his assistant, J. Cleary, were arrested. Several of the bailiffs were seriously injured during the siege.

Wicklow.—The charge against James Kirby, of murdering Patrick Quirke at Liscahane, Kerry, was heard before Judge O'Brien, at Wicklow, April 7. After hearing the evidence *pro* and *con* the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who loudly protested his innocence, was sentenced to be hanged at Tralee, May 7. It has now been shown that the jury was of Orange tendencies.

A STRANGE CATECHISM.

A Russian traveller, Mr. William Clayton, has translated portions of a catechism which the Emperor Nicholas, grandfather of the present Czar, caused to be taught in "all the schools and churches professing the Greek faith throughout Russia." The following extracts are of interest at a time when the Pontiff and the Czar are in communication as to the attitude the Poles are expected to assume towards the Empire:

Q. What does our religion teach us, the humble servants of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to practice towards him?

A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, love and prayer: the whole being comprised in the words worship and fidelity.

Q. What kind of obedience do we owe him?

A. An active, passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

Q. What benevolent sentiments are due to the Emperor?

A. We should manifest our good-will and affection in endeavouring to promote the prosperity of our native land (not Poland).

Q. Is it incumbent on us to pray for the prosperity of the Emperor, and for Russia.

A. Both publicly and privately, beseeching the Almighty to grant the Emperor health, integrity, and security.

Q. How is infidelity to the Emperor to be considered in reference to God?

A. As the most heinous of all sins, the most frightful criminality.

Q. Are we called up to respect the public authorities?

A. Yes, because they represent the Emperor; so that the Emperor is everywhere.

Q. What are the supernatural motives for worshipping the Emperor?

A. God commands us to love and obey, from the inmost recesses of the heart, every authority, and particularly the Emperor, from apprehensions of the final judgment.

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This catechism, which seems to over-top the highest dreams of Erastian or Herodian, shows very nakedly what comes of rejecting, or being torn from, the theocracy of Divine appointment. It needs not many words to draw out the contrast. While the Supreme Pontiff, the Vicar of Christ is *Servus servorum Dei*, the Czar "causes" himself "to be taught" throughout all the Russias as a doctrine; and that doctrine exalts him to be, not a Pope merely, but indeed a demi-god—*Weekly Register*.

Parliamentary Notes.

Wednesday, 27th.—In the Council a motion to tax the profits derived from the totalisator was lost, an amendment for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the working of the machine being carried on the motion of Mr. Miller.—In the House the tariff was further considered in committee.

Thursday, 28th.—The Council insist on their amendments on the Chinese Bill, because they say, a naturalised or natural born subject of the Queen has the right of taking his labour to the best market; because the Chinese are obedient to the law, peaceable, industrious and thrifty; and because it being a principle of the constitution that there should be no taxation without representation, the Chinese who are liable to be rated, should have the privilege of a vote and of its disposal.—In the House Mr. Bruce asked his momentous question with regard to the special taxation of bachelors, to which the Premier replied that he had no intention of imposing such a tax. It now remains to be determined as to how far Mr. Bruce may be considered the friend of the fair sex, for, though he seems to have been actuated by a desire to serve their interests, he has certainly, by exempting them from the proposed taxation, gives us to understand that he looks upon every spinster between the ages of 21 and 50 as being a spinster through no fault of her own. And that is about as impolite a suggestion as any legislator could make.—In a debate on the motion for the second reading of the Amendment Bill for the protection of animals, some allusions were made to the desirableness of preventing the extermination of native game, which is said to be rapidly taking place.—Mr. Seddon brought an accusation against millers of under-paying farmers for their wheat and over-charging customers for their flour. He stated that Victorian flour was sold on the West Coast at a lower rate than that ground in New Zealand.

Friday, 29th.—In the House a report was brought up from the goldfields committee, in which the Minister of Mines was referred to unfavourably as having neglected to carry out the instructions of the House as to obtaining information from other countries concerning the treatment of refractory ores. Mr. Richardson defended himself against the charge, but several Members expressed a regret that he did not take more interest in the mining industry.—The Premier moved that the House should proceed at once with the Estimates. In referring to the question of retrenchment he gave it as his opinion that the large salaries paid to civil servants for "mere mechanical quill-driving" had drawn men away from trades and other more suitable occupations. But is not the whole system of education supported by the colony directed to a similar end? Sir John Hall denied that civil servants were overpaid, or that the farmers were to be served by cutting down their salaries. He agreed with Mr. Moss in stating that it was the interest sent yearly away that was injuring the Colony. A division was taken on the Premier's motion, the result being that the Government were defeated by 43 to 34. The Premier, who moved for the adjournment of the House, which was carried, said that the Government were determined to carry on the business of the House in the order fixed by them. He would insist on the estimates being taken as the first order of the day on Tuesday, and if the House would not agree it would be for the Government to consider their position.—A committee of Members has been formed for the purpose of laying before the Minister of Public Works the necessity for reducing the railway freight on fruit.

Tuesday, 3rd.—The House went into Committee of Supply.—The Speaker has protested against the reduction made in the salaries of the officers of the Legislative department.

H. A. C. B. S.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society was held on Tuesday evening, June 26, in the school-room, Rattray street. There was a very large attendance of members. Brother Hughes, head of the Christian Brothers, attended the meeting, and in asking for the patronage of the branch to the lecture to be given in aid of improving the school grounds, made an able and effective speech. The request was unanimously complied with. Brother Leahy of St. Patrick's branch, Christchurch, was introduced to the members. A good deal of sickness, has been experienced in the branch, during the past quarter. Eleven new members, have been proposed for membership during the fast fortnight. It is very gratifying to see so many young members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family joining this friendly society, which seeks not only to better their temporal, but also spiritual welfare. The members attending Holy Communion in a body, twice a year. It seems a great pity, that many Catholics are persuaded to join other societies, in preference to one in which their own faith is inculcated. The following were nominated for office, president, Brother M. Fenton; vice-president, H. Mulloy; secretary, W. Carr; treasurer, Brothers O'Driscoll and Kennedy; warden, D. Murphy; guardians, Brothers O'Brien and McDonnell; medical officer Dr. Teevan; chemist, Friendly Societies Dispensary).

Correspondence.

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

TUAPEKA MINING NOTES AND "SHAREHOLDER."

TO THE EDITOR N. Z. TABLET.

SIR.—I notice in your last issue a letter signed "A Shareholder," reflecting on certain statements made by me regarding the Blue Spur claims, and attributing what he calls my "depreciatory" remarks to my "political and personal antipathy to Mr. J. C. Brown." In replying to "Shareholder," I will be as brief as possible, consistently with the circumstances.

What I said of the Spur claims in my notes was entirely authentic and my statements were specific. Not so "Shareholder." It is all very well to accuse me of recording the "idle chatter of busy bodies"; but will "Shareholder" kindly point out wherein the "idle chatter" is not in accordance with fact?

I don't know who "Shareholder" is, nor do I care; but it is a remarkable fact that Mr. J. C. Brown has quite a little body-guard of the "Shareholder" class who when any definite statement is made in public in which their patron's honour is involved, are ever ready to vaguely protest, "It's a lie; it's a lie." Beyond this they never care to venture. Ask them wherein the falsehood lies, and not another word will you hear from them; and in this connection does it not seem strange that in the present instance the protest should come, not as one would naturally expect, from one of the local shareholders whose every-day knowledge would entitle him to speak with authority, but from a person who resides some sixty miles away, and who can have no practical knowledge of what he is talking about.

On the 9th of February last, a correspondent signing himself "One Who Knows," in a letter to the *Daily Times*, made certain specific statements regarding Mr. Brown and his connection with the Blue Spur. The same thing happened then as now. A few of the body-guard ("Shareholder," I believe, among the number) rushed into print with the old story: "It's a lie! It's a lie!" But I have not heard that they have since taken any steps to bring the "liar" to justice. Mr. Brown, wisely, tried to get the newspapers to take up his cause, but he was wise enough not to rush into print himself on the subject.

It is more than passing strange that those immediately connected with this Blue Spur business should be so anxious to make it *tabu* in the eyes of the public. If it is all that was represented to be, surely they cannot dread the few words of "idle chatter" which I or anybody else may say about it. The conclusion one naturally comes to under the circumstances is that the affairs of the Blue Spur will not stand prying into.

That I was justified in speaking of the Blue Spur mines in a depreciatory manner, I will venture to prove. When the concern was placed on the market at Home, the intending shareholders were told in the prospectus that "the working expenses should not be more than £100 per week, thus leaving a profit of over £1000 per week, or say £50,000 per annum, *net profit* from working the tailings for at least eight years to come." That is to say, people who invested their capital in the Blue Spur mines did so on the strength of a representation made by Mr. J. C. Brown and those connected with him that one of the eleven properties comprised in this concern would alone yield a net profit of £50,000 a year! At the end of the first three months, the returns are about 300 ounces of gold, valued at, say £1,100, and it is an open secret that the working and other expenses for the same period are pretty well double that amount. Where is the £50,000 net profit to come from? But this is not all. This £50,000 referred to is to come from the tailings alone, but in addition to this, of the eight cement claims, it is said the average profit, £24,700, paid as dividends during the past ten years, may be taken as the minimum annual future net profit from this source. This brings us up to an estimated annual net profit of £74,700. These figures, I think, are sufficient to prove my case. If "Shareholder" wants any further information, I'll be most happy to accommodate him. I scarcely think he will. Perhaps it might interest "Shareholder" to know that I too am a shareholder. I bought my shares and paid cash for them. Might I ask "Shareholder" how he got his?—I am, etc.

YOUR OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Brussels *Courier* has a summary account of the Budget of the Pope. The annual expenses of the Papacy are said to amount to about 7,000,000 francs. The burden is substantially met by the Peter's penny, "which was originally," observes the *Courier*, "an English idea. But in 1861, after the twenty provinces of the Papal States had been reduced to five, the Peter's penny was quickened to new life in Belgium." The first increment to the generous endowment of the Papacy by the freewill offerings of the faithful, rich and poor, was given by the diocese of Ghent. Its example was quickly followed in other lands. Until the year 1870 the average yearly result of the Peter's penny was 7,117,000 francs. Since that date it has constituted the sole income of the Pope, and in no single year has been lower than 6,000,000 francs. During the present Jubilee year the Bishops of Latin Christendom have handed in to the Pope the extraordinary sum of 32,500,000 francs. The Jubilee Mass of Leo XIII. brought nearly 3,000,000 francs. The Papal Treasury is consequently in a good condition. The "Work for the Extension of the Faith" founded at Lyons in 1822, provides the Papacy with a fund for missions: it has contributed from 1822 to 1887 no less a sum than 220,000,000 francs. Its contribution for the last twelve months amounted to 6,848,000 francs, of which Germany contributed only 400,000 francs and Austria only 80,000 francs, as the reporter observes with regret,

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wharf.FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON,
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—MABAROA, s.s., on Wednes-
day, July 11.FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND
HOBART.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Thurs-
day, July 12.FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on
Wednesday, July 18.FOR SYDNEY, via TIMARU, LYTTEL-
TON, and WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU,
s.s., about July 10.FOR FIJI from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI
s.s., about 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 WEST-
PORT.—MAHINAPUA, s.s., on Friday
July 13. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at 4 p.m.FOR GREYMOOUTH (taking cargo for Hoki-
tika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wel-
lington, and Nelson.—MAWHERA, s.s.
early.FOR AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru,
Lyttelton, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga,
OMAPERE s.s., early.OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-
berland 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,
TIMARU.Large Stock of Saddlery and Harness, and
all other horse appointments to select from at
extremely low prices.

COLLAR FITTING A SPECIALTY.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending July 4, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—There are no transactions of much moment recorded. We sold during the past week some lines of forward heifers at satisfactory prices.

Store Sheep.—Prices of all classes have firmed, in sympathy with the better prices ruling for fat sheep. Transactions passing, however, are not large.

Wool.—The telegrams concerning the London wool sales now in progress, continue to be of a satisfactory nature. Our latest telegram from London Office announces that competition is increasing and market firmer, while the rise in merino wool of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb is confirmed. The advices by Frisco mail with returns of wool sold in the April series, have not been altogether satisfactory to shippers. Locally only odd lots are offering, but these are well competed for.

Sheepskins.—There is a keen demand for all lots offering, and prices especially for butchers' green skins show a distinctly upward tendency. On Monday we submitted a fairly representative catalogue to a large attendance of buyers, and sold dry crossbreds, at 1s 10d to 3s 1d; full wools 4s 4d; station merinos, 2s to 2s 2d; and for a special line, 3s 6d. Butchers' crossbred green realised 4s 5d to 4s 9d for best, and 3s 5d to 4s 3d for medium; merinos, 2s 9d to 3s; lambs, 3s 2d to 3s 7d. We placed several large lines of freezing skins at full prices.

Rabbitkins.—The local market continues active though prices are somewhat smaller than recently ruled. There are no very large parcels as yet coming to hand for local sale and it seems evident that the quantity coming forward this season will be much less than last. We have orders on hand from America and believe that considerable business may yet be done by direct shipments there. On Monday we sold 31 bags principally winter skins at up to 1s 4d; autumn skins 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Hides.—All lots offering are readily sold at about late prices viz 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d for 56 lbs hides in good condition, medium, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. As much as one penny per lb is often lost in price through cuts in slaughtering. Country butchers might give special attention to this with great advantage to themselves. Buyers would far rather pay the extra price for hides in good condition.

Tallow.—Everything off-rine is freely bought up and prices here are relatively better than in the Home market. Good mutton tallow is worth 17s to 19s. Medium, 14s to 15s. Rough fat commands ready sale at 8s 6d to 12s according to quality. It is hoped that the increased duty on candles will materially strengthen the position of the local trade.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no change to record in this market. Millers are not disposed to purchase but sparingly though it is generally conceded that prices have "touched bottom." In Oamaru and North Canterbury, from whence a large proportion of our supplies of prime milling is drawn holders are for the most part very firm though we hear of some transactions passing at exceptionally low rates. Local quotations for prime milling are 3s to 3s 1d; a shade more might be paid for small parcels of red straw or Tuscan. For seconds milling, of which there is a considerable quantity in store, there is really no demand, and it is difficult to see from whence the outlet for this class is coming unless it be for fowls' feed. For this latter class there is a good demand for shipment at 2s 2d to 2s 4d, for whole wheat in good condition. Inferior is more difficult of sale at 1s 9d to 2s; all quotations are ex store bags weighed in.

Oats.—This market continues strong, with a decidedly upward tendency. Opinion is gaining ground that supplies especially of prime sorts—both feed and milling) will prove much less than last year, and that an all-round advance is inevitable during the next few months. Holders are, for the most part, very firm in their demands, but buyers are loth meantime to pay an increased price—as outside markets present little inducements. The difficulty of obtaining freight is still a barrier to business. Prices during the week have been as follows, on the basis of our actual sales:—For milling, 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d (at which latter price we sold a large line—J.K. Gore). Heavy feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Danish are enquired for at 1s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s 8d (we sold a medium parcel—H J. Heriot—at the latter prices). Long Tartarians are in good request at 1s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1s 9d, but not many choice lots are offering. Small lots of black Tartarians continue to be sold at 1s 10d to 1s 11d. The above quotations are all ex store, bags weighed in.—Barley: Sales are still difficult to make at anything like late rates. There is a small inquiry for milling, but holders are not yet willing to accept the prices offered. Previous nominal quotations are unchanged.

Rye-grass Seed.—We can record no improvement in this market. We have sold parcels of Poverty Bay seed during the past week, but for Southern growth there is little or no inquiry.

Dairy Produce.—Cheese is firmly held, and prices, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5d, are likely to be higher. The principal Australian markets give promise of better returns for this product.—Butter: Prime is very scarce and dear; 10d to 11d (kegs extra) has been paid during the past week for choice parcels. Prices in Sydney, our chief export market, are now somewhat weaker, but the outlook for the next few months encourages the hope of present prices being maintained locally, and thereafter, say from September to February, the London market should afford a profitable outlet for prime potted.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

Messrs SAMUEL ORR and Co., Stafford street, report for the week ending July 4, as follows.—Wheat.—The market here still hangs fire as millers show not the slightest inclination to purchase more than for a hand to mouth business, while their stocks of flour are not unusually large. Prime quality is all that is sought after, medium

being entirely neglected, though fowl feed finds ready sale at current rates, and principally for export. We quote prime milling Tuscan and redstraw, 3s to 3s 2d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; inferior and fowl feed 1s 9d to 2s 4d.

Oats.—A very fair demand continues for these, and as the arrivals here are practically no hing, all supplies have to be drawn from store, thus enhancing the value of those held, and which is already being experienced. Our outside markets show no material change, but the lack of supplies from here will soon tell its own tale, and speculators—who, by the way, have good stocks in store, will have to pay enhanced prices. Danish are again in request, while long tarters are somewhat neglected; but bright sorts are most in demand, and during the week we sold a large parcel for T Y M H, Hilland, 1s 9d to 3s 4d, while for a parcel of black oats, J F H Kelso we got 1s 10d. We quote prime milling up to 1s 9d to 3s 4d; good bright feed and ordinary milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.

Barley.—The demand is nothing like so good as it was some time ago, while prices are easier and quotations nominally for prime malt-ing up to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; milling and feed, 2s 6d and 3s 6d respectively.

Potatoes.—The arrivals have fallen off considerably from both north and south, and anything offering, if quality good, finds sale at from £2 7s 6d to £3.

Chaff.—Market glutted. The weather being so favourable for cutting a large quantity keeps pouring in, while the demand is not equal to it. When weather breaks prices will rise somewhat, meantime we quote well-cut oaten sheaf at up to £2 15s; ordinary, £2 10; inferior, £1 16s to £2 5s.

Seeds.—Ryegrass: Fine weather is causing a little demand, but no improvement in prices.—Cocksfoot: Prices for this once neglected but now most prominent seed is as low as it will be, and during the week we placed 50,000lbs., a very large quantity for this season of the year, at from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Clover: These we have now landing ex Westland, and will be pleased to forward samples and quotations in the course of a few days on application. Prices are likely to rule firm, the market at Home having slightly improved.

MR. F. MERNAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d 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, £3; Southern, £2 12s 6d. Butter: fresh, 10d to 1s 2d; salt good demand, prime, 9d. Cheese, 3d to 4d, Eggs, 1s 3d. Flour roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb stone, £7 15s to £8 5s. Oatmeal, £3 1s to £3 5s. Roll bacon, 7d; sides, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; hams, 9d, both scarce.

A PROPHECY.

(Paris correspondence of the Nation.)

"UNDER which King, Bexonian?" and how long will this agitation last? you may ask me; and what will be the upshot of it all? Ah! here I confess my inability to reply, not being in the vaticinating line, but there was published two years ago in a Brussels newspaper a singular prophecy of the sixteenth century.

Tu dois vére et mourir O Gaule, souz trois Bo.
Deux siècles souz Bo. I., tu hauteras O Gaule.
Tu, corsera Bo. II., aires te feras lambeau.
Puis souz mitron Bo. III., Bis, Clem clora ton role.

This curious quatrain, after the manner of the famous Nostradamus, is thus interpreted by a student of oracles in the *Interme diaire*:—By the three Bo are designated the three dynasties which were successively to rule France. Bô I means evidently that of the Bourbons, which, founded by Henri IV. in 1559, "raised" (*hautee*) to prosperity Gaule during exactly two centuries until 1789. Bô II is quite as certainly the Bonaparte dynasty which left Corsica (*corse*) with Napoleon I., and did "increase" (*corsera*) Gaule, but, finally, in the course of its two reigns, "tore to rags" (*feras lambeau*) by the invasion of the allies and the loss of Alsace Lorraine.

(One thing, however, exercises the interpreter: he cannot quite make out a hemistich in the last line, but ventures to suppose that *Bis* and *Clem*, who are to "finish up the part" (*close le rôle*), indicate Bismarck and Clemenceau, who—the first by foreign war, the second by intestine strife—will bring Gaule to ruin. He has no hesitation, though, in asserting that Boulanger is Bo III., for what can be more luminous than his designation, the prefix of *mitron*—"baker"! The prophecy, you see, so as to be precise, descends even to the use of slang!

And if any of your readers be inquisitive, they can consult the original of this mysterious quatrain, which is contained in a very rare volume, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, which was published by Jean Stratus, of Lyons, in the year MDLXXXV., and is dedicated to the "August and Most Serene Monarch François Polon, Roy Cæsarean, third of the name, by his most humble subject and servant, Jacques Molian."

We shall see, in the course of a twelvemonth, whether the third part of the conundrum has been read as accurately as the first two; it is so easy to find concordances after proof.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these bitters. "Courant."

<p>TRY</p> <p>DUTHIE BROS.</p> <p>For Colonial</p> <p>BLANKETS,</p> <p>FLANNELS,</p> <p>HOSIERY,</p> <p>and</p> <p>MERCERY.</p>	<p>COLONIAL SUITS.</p>	<p>Buy Gent's MOSGIEL PANTS, 6s 9d usually sold at 9s 6d. Only to be had from us at such Low Prices.</p>	<p>COLONIAL DRESS TWEED, 1s 9d.</p>	<p>We are</p>
		<p>COLONIAL FLANNELS 10 1/2 d.</p>		<p>LARGE</p>
		<p>TAILORS OUTFITTERS MILLINERS DRESSMAKERS GENERAL DRAPERS</p>		<p>BUYERS</p>
		<p>DUTHIE BROS.,</p> <p>Under the Verandah, 174—GEORGE ST.—176</p> <p>IMPORTERS.</p>		<p>of all kinds of</p>
		<p>COLONIAL BLANKETS 19s 9d.</p>		<p>COLONIAL</p>

And we sell every-
thing "at and
under "
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 Tuesday morning

J O H N P. H A Y E S

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

Bank of Australasia Buildings,
Corner of **BOND** and **RATTRAY 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.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify to our subscribers in Geraldine that **Mr. DENIS CONNOLLY** has been appointed our agent in that district.

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 Tongariro, 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

Nunmukah, 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.

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

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

(Continued.)

WAIHAHUNA.			
£	s	d.	£ s. d.
Mr M. Ryan	0	10	0
" J. Cowen	0	10	0
" J. Callanan	0	5	0
" M. Ryan	0	10	0
" T. Quilter	0	10	0
" W. Quigley	0	10	0
" J. Campbell	0	2	6
" T. Broarick	0	10	0
Mr J. Wall	0	2	6
" J. Ryan	0	10	0
" T. Kirby	0	5	0
" P. Callanan	0	10	0
" J. Carmody	0	2	6
" J. Dwyer	0	2	6
" A. Dimond	0	5	0
" J. Dath	0	2	6
NASEBY.			
Rev. Father Sheehan	1	0	0
Mr. P. Ryan	0	10	0
" A. G. Brown	0	5	0
" P. Fennessey	0	5	6
Mr. A. O'Connell	0	10	0
" L. Flanagan	0	10	0
" J. M'Grath	0	5	0
" A. M'Donald	0	5	0
WAITATI.			
Mr. M. Colehan	£1 0 0
OUTRAM.			
Mr. M. Tynan	1 0 0
HAWEA.			
Mr. F. Fox	1	0	0
" I. Fox	1	0	0
" I. Williams	0	5	0
" J. M'Knight	0	5	0
" H. Dimond	0	5	0
" T. F. Frewen	0	10	0
Mr R. Gray	0	5	0
" P. Cotter	0	10	0
" J. M'Carthy	1	0	0
" C. Dalton	1	0	0
" F. Hughes	1	0	0

(To be continued.)

D E A T H .

TANSEY.—At her residence, Cape Terrace, Kumara, after a long and painful illness, Maria Tansey, aged 42 years, the beloved wife of Patrick Tansey. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 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.

E C O N O M Y .



THE Government affirm that they have economised to the amount of £233,000. We believe the statement, as we are bound to do; but where and how this retrenchment has been effected has not yet appeared. The Estimates have not been fully considered and approved, and until these are settled, we mean both ordinary and supplementary Estimates, the public is in the dark. But the efforts of the Government are not considered all they should be, a greater amount of economy is demanded by a very large party. This party, however, look for the retrenchment they desire to the lowering of salaries of the public officials, but seem to overlook the one great cause of all our financial troubles, and the one department in which, above all others, economy should be enforced. For this reason we doubt the sincerity of the would-be economists, and are convinced that hardly anything will be done to relieve the country. It is taken for granted that free education for the children of well-to-do people is to remain a burden on all classes and all persons in the community. This is folly in the extreme. The country is being ruined by this unwise proceeding. This system has already been the cause of saddling the country with a debt of five or six millions, which involves an expenditure of £300,000 a year for interest, and must inevitably involve it in a much larger debt and annual expenditure. And for what? That the children of well-to-do people shall receive, for the most part, at the

public expense, such an education as will fit them for professions which are already over-crowded, and for petty civil situations which take away our youth from engaging in re-productive pursuits. The working man, as he is facetiously termed, is befooled by the knowing ones, who tell him it is a great thing to have his children educated side by side with the children of the higher classes without having to pay fees. But, we may ask, how many of the children of the working men enter the University, graduate, or gain admittance even into the Civil Service? Where, then, is the advantage of the present system for them? A system which mainly helps those who do not stand in need of help, and leaves the others in the lurch. No; until the present system of education is reformed, and no more than £100,000 per annum is spent in public education, there will be no economy of any use in the public finances of this country. In the Cape of Good Hope there is a system of education under which as many children are educated as there are here, and as well, and all this system costs the Government is £100,000 a year. Why could not such a system be introduced into this country?

It is absurd in our legislators to bounce as they do about retrenchment whilst at the same time overlooking the real cause of the evil and the almost only source of economy. The great majority of the people of this country are able to pay for the education of their children, and we believe, are willing to do so, and willing at the same time to afford substantial aid to indigent parents to educate their children. Why does not Government avail itself of these dispositions of the people, and put an end to an unnecessary, unjust, and ruinously expensive system which is opposed to common sense as well as policy? All efforts made to effect real economy, whilst this system of education is permitted to exist, will and must prove abortive. This country cannot afford to spend half a million a year on a thing so unwise and absurd. There is really no necessity whatever for this system, real education is not promoted by it, whilst the injurious effects flowing from it, both to the community and individuals, are patent. Nevertheless, it appears that this running sore is not to be healed; that not even an attempt is to be made to heal it, and consequently all efforts to balance the public receipts and expenditure are in vain. Not even will additional taxation remedy the evil, inasmuch as at the end of the present financial year it will be found that the revenue has steadily diminished. It is sad, therefore, to read the proceedings in Parliament and learn from them that hardly anything is or has been done to set our political affairs in order.

We would remind our readers of the lecture to be given by the Rev. Father Burke on Friday evening in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, in aid of the Christian Brothers' building fund. We need not allude to the ability of the rev. lecturer in handling any subject to the greatest advantage, for that is known to all of us, and in every way a treat may be expected.

OUR European news, even such as it is under the tender mercies of Reuter's agency, has come to an end for the time being. A breakage in both cables has cut us off from any knowledge of what is going on in the old world, and left us also to conjecture as to how the breakage itself occurred. It is hardly probable, however, as was at first feared with some degree of panic in Australia, that hostilities had suddenly broken out, and an enemy had done the damage. It is understood that definite information, together with a budget of Home news, may reach us by the end of the week.

AT the last meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society readings were contributed by Messrs. J. J. Dunne and J. Simmonds, and the remainder of the evening was occupied with completing the reading of "Hamlet" by all the members present. The patronage of the Society was granted to the Christian Brothers' entertainment on July 6, and tickets were distributed amongst the members for disposal.

THE meeting called on the part of the National League in New South Wales to protest against the issue of the Papal decree was held in Sydney on Friday, June 15, and was a thorough success. The hall was densely crowded, and the platform was occupied by a number of gentlemen of good position in the colony, among them being six Catholic members of Parliamt. The chair was taken by Mr. F. B. Frechill, who made a stirring speech, in which he upheld the determination of Irish Catholics, while they retained in all its strength their attachment to the Holy Father in matters purely spiritual, to show that in purely political matters they were as inde-

pendent in speech and sentiment as any people in the world. The speech of the evening, however, was that made by the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, M.L.C., who is also a distinguished barrister of the Supreme Court, and whose outspoken manliness was only equalled by the strength and keenness of his argument. He made a splendid point by illustrating the nature of the Plan of Campaign from the case of a ship-wrecked crew who should be charged by the captain of a ship rescuing them an exorbitant price, which they were wholly unable to pay, but which, under the penalty of being left to perish, they were obliged to agree to. Of such a nature, said the speaker, was the freedom of the contract made by the Irish tenants with their landlords. But if the rescued men combined to pay a reasonable price, and said they would pay no more, they acted on the principle of the Plan of Campaign. A notable speech was also made by Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, M.P., who affirmed that the Popes themselves had, in the excommunications pronounced by them from time to time, been the severest boycotters in the world. A resolution was passed to raise a subscription in aid of the Irish Parliamentary party in carrying on the national movement. A sum of £323 was received during the evening.

"Live horse and you shall have grass." The news of the season is decidedly that given us by the Melbourne correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* to the effect that a syndicate is about to invest a million and a half in land in New Zealand. We are, in a word, to have a land boom, which is to tide the Colony over all its trials. And there can be no doubt that there is a good opening in New Zealand for rational investment in land, and for a wise and prudent outlay of capital, with a certainty of profitable returns. The fertility and resources of the country are boundless, and, in spite of all that can be done to retard its progress, a great and prosperous future, let it begin sooner or later, surely lies before it. Victorian capitalists, therefore, might do much worse than turn their attention to New Zealand.

We have received a circular, of which the following is a translation, from the Abbé Antoine Bosatis, Director of the Children of Mary at Turin:—On April 5th, 1888, the Holy Father solemnly received the deputation of all the congregations of the Children of Mary of the Catholic World, come to Rome on the invitation of Mademoiselle Laurentine Mazé de la Roche, of Turin, promotress of the pilgrimage. In the course of this audience, his Holiness deigned to grant to the Director of each of the congregations who had cooperated by an offering, on the occasion of the sacerdotal jubilee, the extraordinary faculty of giving a special Apostolic Benediction at one of their first meetings, to all the members who should approach the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist.

It is announced that among those who have received the benefits of the amnesty promulgated on the accession of the late Emperor Frederick is the illustrious Cardinal Ledochowski, who, as Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, bore, under the May laws, the noble part of a Confessor.

At the meeting in Sydney, exception was taken to an article in which a local Catholic newspaper called the *Nation* had alluded to one of the resolutions to be proposed, and which was proposed and carried by acclamation. The *Nation*, perhaps, as it is the successor of the late *Express*, is also one of those newspapers that are very Irish indeed, because, for the time being, they dare not be anything else.

In another place will be found a sketch given by the New York *Journalist* of the career of Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, city editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, whose portrait also, finely engraved, forms our contemporary's frontispiece. And the face at a glance can be seen to be that of a clever man, by its intellectual brow, and clear, penetrating, living eye. We may say, in fact, that in every respect the portrait is that of a thoroughly honest, good-looking, brilliant fellow, capable of holding his own with credit anywhere. Of Mr. Cassidy's abilities our readers have already some personal knowledge, as we have occasionally quoted in our columns the charming verses that flow so easily from his pen. He is, we may add, a brother of the Rev. Father Cassidy of New Plymouth, and therefore, as all of us must admit, he does not monopolise the talent of his family.

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.]

The Pope's encyclical letter to the bishops of Brazil declares that none of his Jubilee gifts gave him more pleasure than the news of the abolition of slavery in the South American Empire.

O B I T U A R Y.

We record the death of Mrs. Tansey, which occurred at Kumara on June 6. The deceased lady was much respected by everyone in the locality, and her death, though long expected, was deeply regretted. Her remains were brought to the church on Saturday, June 9, where the funeral service was performed by Rev. Father Treacy, assisted by Rev. Father Walsbe. The funeral was one of the largest which ever passed through Kumara, upwards of 300 diggers following in procession, besides a number of buggies. The deceased was attended in her last illness by the Rev. Father Treacey, who, in referring afterwards to the sad event, testified to her perfect resignation to the will of God. Mr. Tansey has the sincere sympathy of all who know him.

I N V E R C A R G I L L.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

PERHAPS the most notable features of Invercargill at present are the steady immigration of our population to Melbourne, the general stagnation of business, and the liberal patronage accorded to the numerous skating rinks. The exodus of our townspeople is likely to go on for some time, as those who have already migrated are sending their friends here somewhat joyful accounts of their successes in the "greener fields and pastures new" of Victoria. No doubt it is a consolation to know that there is at least one thriving and prosperous colony in Australasia whither the labourers and artisans can hie them in the prospect of bettering their condition.

The farmers in the country districts are sending their grain to market and to port in such quantities that it is not unusual for our luggage trains to run night and day. The yield of oats this season is good, and the price realised is about 1s 6d per bushel. Our dairy-factories are still sending shipments of cheese to the London market, where the remunerative price of 56s per cwt., or 6d per lb. is obtained. It is proposed to start a butter factory at Waikiwi, a place three miles north of Invercargill, when it is to be hoped Southland butter will bear favourable comparison in the Home countries with Denmark and Ireland. Our mineral wealth is chiefly monopolised by Chinamen, who have almost absolute possession of the diggings at Round Hill, Nokomai, and other districts. At the present time, when work is scarce, a large number of our labouring classes, and *chi fi* the unemployed, would be only too glad to avail themselves of employment on these goldfields, which were deserted when things were brisk and high wages ruling. But here, as elsewhere, the Mongolian has put in his appearance, and thus excludes the European from an important industry and a means of subsistence. It may be easily understood why the people of Southland should stoutly oppose an influx of a race of men who compete in the labour market, deprive many a household of the necessaries of life, bear no share of the burden of the State, and who bring in their train immorality and disease.

Subscriptions towards the Presbytery building fund are coming in freely, but the opinion of the majority of the contributors is, that notwithstanding the many drawbacks inseparable from hard times, the most advisable course to adopt would be to erect a new substantial building instead of putting additions to the old one. Of course the committee appointed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the building, viewing the aspect of adverse circumstances, acted on the proverb that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and recommended that the old presbytery should be sufficiently enlarged to meet present requirements. A meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday evening when the suggestions made to the collectors will be considered, and should there be a prospect of obtaining funds enough to undertake the building of a new, and elegant presbytery, no doubt the proverb will be amended to read "a whole loaf is better than a half." It will undoubtedly reflect a great deal of credit on the Catholic community if the latter proposition is carried out.

The debate at the Catholic Literary Society, "Napoleon v. Wellington," resulted in a victory for the admirers of Napoleon. At a recent meeting of the society, prizes were offered for a reading competition, for which there were seven entries. The first prize—the President's silver medal—was won by Mr. Buckley; the second—a few volumes of a modern work, presented by Mr. Reid—fell to Mr. Bradley, and the third—a money prize of 5s—was carried off by Mr. O'Brien. At last meeting a lecture was delivered by Rev. Father Jacques on "His travels in India." The rev. gentleman gave a very graphic account of Indian scenery and portrayed the characters, customs, and social life of the natives. He treated somewhat extensively of the history and features of Goa, of the conflicts there between the English and Spanish, of the shrine of St. Francis Xavier, on whose life and labours the rev. lecturer dwelt at some length. At the close of his lecture which received frequent and well-merited applause from the large number of ladies and gentlemen present, Father Jacques was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of M. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Griffen. After the lecture a recitation by Mr. D. Bradley, and a combination (song and dance) by Mr. O'Brien, terminated the meeting.

On Sunday evening, 24th ult., at Vespers, Father Jacques delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon on the holy life and saintly virtues of St. Aloysius. He showed with great force and effect how that young man persevered in his holy career in spite of the many temptations and allurements to which he was exposed, moving as he did in a sphere of high and princely society in Italy and Spain, in courts where immorality and licentiousness were prevalent. Instead of pursuing the paths of wealth and luxury, and reveling in the splendour and power to which his high birth and other circumstances entitled him, he despised all worldly pleasures, and sought alone the incomparable gem to be found in the next world—the glory of his Divine Master. His unbounded charity was manifested by his sacrificing his

own life for the benefit of suffering humanity in the plague-stricken hospital at Rome, where, with the Jesuit Fathers, he ministered unto the wants and requirements of the poor invalids. But here the germs of disease laid hold of the noble and pious young man and laid him in an early grave. His exemplary career, his pure and holy life, his devoted and self-denials, placed him in the rank of the saints, and in a special way he has been appointed by the Church as patron and protector of youth and of sodalities.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.

MEETING of shop-keepers at Wellington opposes Joyce's Bill.—Republicans nominate Levi Marton, of New York, as Vice-President.—Morley's vote of censure on Irish Government defeated by majority of 83.

THURSDAY, 28th.

Mahikipawa diggings near Havelock proclaimed; sum placed on Estimates for road.—Disastrous floods in Mexico; great destruction to life.—Emperor William promises religious toleration.

FRIDAY, 29th.

Attempts to find rock at place of s.s. Hawea's wreck prove failure.—Favourable reports of London wool sales.—Mahdi's Emir killed in skirmish near Suakin.

SATURDAY, 30th.

Coal exports for week at Greymouth 3771 tons.—Revenue of Victoria \$7,600,000.—Scare caused at Melbourne by breakage of both cables between Port Darwin and Banjoewangi, reported outbreak of war.

MONDAY, 2nd.

Meeting at Auckland protests against interference with educational system, but advocates cheaper working—reduction by 75 per cent. of teachers' salaries?—Rich stone struck in Jackson's mine, Kimberley.

TUESDAY 3rd.

Sydney Syndicate conclude purchase of coal prospecting areas at Ngakawau.—Dispute revived between Victoria and New South Wales as to ownership of Murray river.

MINING.

The report furnished by Professor Black and Mr. Beal C.E., to the promoters of the proposed quartz company at Wairoa says that the O.P.Q. reef is over a mile in length with an average width of from 8ft to 17ft, assaying nearly 17 dwts to the ton. There is sufficient water available to work two batteries equal to seventy head of stampers, and there is stone enough to keep these working for ten years at the rate of 1,000 tons a week. No shaft sinking is required. It will be the easiest worked reef in New Zealand, and it is estimated that 3½ dwt will pay handsomely. Some picked samples went from 8oz to 8oz to the ton. It is reckoned that a return right through of 10 dwts will yield a clean profit of £40,000 a year.—Reefton battery returns for the past week:—Keep-it-Dark, 416oz of amalgam (general cleaning up); Welcome, 264oz from 67 tons; Fiery Cross Extended, 276oz of amalgam from 110 tons; Progress, 178oz of amalgam (general clearing up); Venus Extended, 311z retorted gold from 425 tons.—Returns for nine days' crushing from the Gallant Tip perary Skippers, 89z of amalgam from the plates. Manager reports improvement in quartz.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PASTOR MULLER.

AMONGST a certain class Pastor Muller is creating a sensation here, slightly inferior to that of the "Golden Chariot." For the past week he has been lecturing at the "Young Men's Christian Association" rooms on the "Second Coming of Christ." Speaking of the events that will precede the end of the world, Pastor Muller goes to very great rounds to prove that the "Antichrist" is not the "Pope," or the Church of Rome, as some thought. True it was that many of the Popes had lived bad lives, yet none of them could be the Antichrist. The Antichrist was the head of a secular system, (possibly of godless education) not a religious one. What an exalted opinion Pastor Muller must have of the general knowledge and intelligence of his hearers when he finds it necessary to disprove at such lengths this dying relic of bigotry and ignorance. Still I daresay it pays.

FRESH WATER BATHS.

At the last meeting of the City Council, Councillor Crowther pointed out that the Fresh Water Baths were not paying. The mayor acknowledged the fact, and said that something should be done before the coming summer. Mr. Crowther had also a hit at the Free Library and remarked that the Council would have to take care that the proposed Lending Library was not a further charge on the ratepayers. Councillor Phillips said that money had been spent on the Library for the benefit of non-ratepayers and loafers. Too much had been already wasted on the unbarn millions, and for the good of posterity. It was resolved that the "Financial Committee" investigate the accounts and report to the Council.

MR. J. M. GEDDIS.

The many friends of Mr. J. M. Geddis will be delighted to hear of his recent appointment. Mr. Geddis has been for some time chief reporter for the Star. Before leaving to take up his position on the Hansard staff, Mr. Geddis was the recipient of a well-merited souvenir from his late fellow-workers.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT TREATMENT.

On Saturday last, before his Honour Mr. Justice Gillies and a special jury of four, a rather interesting case was concluded at the Supreme Court. A Mrs. Ada Freestone brought an action of £400

damages against Dr. Kenderdive for the loss of her eye through alleged negligent treatment. The facts of the case are as follows:—In September, 1886, Mrs. Freestone consulted Dr. Kenderdive for inflammation of the eye. The doctor prescribed a fly-blister and a lotion. The plaintiff's contention was that Dr. Kenderdive ordered the blister to be placed over the eye, which she said she did. The result was that the eye was reduced to a jelly, and the eyesight completely destroyed. Dr. Kenderdive's defence was a total denial of the above instructions. For the plaintiff Drs. Wilkins, Leger Erson, and Tennent were examined, whilst on behalf of the defendant Drs. Purchas, McKellar, and Stockwell gave evidence. After the summing up the jury retired for a few moments and brought in a verdict for the defendant with costs on the middle scale.

ABOLITION OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

At a meeting of the Chairmen of School Committees of Auckland and suburbs, the Mayor remarked that one of the items on the notice paper for discussion was the abolition of Education Boards. Things had come to that pass that the Boards might be abolished at any moment if there were no strenuous opposition. Although not thinking the Board perfect, he would be sorry to see it abolished, for then the Committee would have to deal with a central department in Wellington, which they all knew would be a great disadvantage. In the interests of education and the district he would formally move as a resolution "the non-abolition of Boards of Education, and invite discussion on the matter." Mr. Gorrie seconded the resolution; whilst designating the Board as "reckless and extravagant," he preferred them to "centralization." Most of the speakers followed in the same strain. The Chairman's resolution was carried unanimously.—There is at present a regular panic amongst some of the most steadfast supporters of the State system. It is slowly but surely crumbling, and its devoted admirers cannot blind themselves to the fact.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

On Sunday morning Mr. Maurice Kelly breathed his last at the Wade at the ripe old age of 104. Maurice has been one of Auckland's pioneers. He has been a good friend in his time to the poor and suffering, ever ready to relieve as far as he could the distress of others. He died fortified by the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

PARTURIUNT MONTES.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Hark, from Rome's hills the solemn sound
Of sacerdotal thunder!
Dazed politicians gather round,
Agape with holy wonder;
Coercio, scheming pious plans
For Ireland's reclamation,
Invoke the awful bulls and bans
Of Excommunication.

All breathless, motionless, intent,
She waits with prayerful prostrate
Forecasting the supreme event
Of this tremendous message:—
And lo! the Pope, without offence
To folk engaged in quarrels,
Just begs them, in a general sense,
To practise Christian morals!

Lord Charles Beresford, whose opinion is looked upon with respect on account of his acknowledged ability and bravery increased the excitement by a speech in London. He said that if General Boulanger got to the top of the tree he might within a week, in order to gain popularity, order England to clear out of Egypt. They wanted a definite standard of defence in order to enable the country at any time to meet the contingency of a war with France or Russia.

Here is a little chapter of contemporaneous history, told with startling brevity by the cable. For obvious reasons it will not be used by Mr. Balfour as the text of a speech on Irish outrages—and yet we may be wrong: the attempt at lynching may constitute an act of "intimidation" not to be overlooked by the compiler of agrarian disturbances—"Dublin, May 18.—A bailiff named Sweeney, while escorting a drunken son of Landlord Lloyd to his home at Templemore, County Tipperary, fired upon a laborer named Thomson, and wounded him in the hip. Another workman named Kennedy interfered, and Sweeney shot him also, the bullet entering the heart. Both shots were fired at Lloyd's orders. The police pursued and arrested Sweeney, and with difficulty prevented the people from lynching him."

Rome May 29.—Pope Leo has issued an encyclical of twenty-seven pages dealing with the slavery question. After referring to the teachings of the Bible, he denounces the abandonment of slave-dealing in Egypt, the Sudan, and Zanzibar, and reiterates his condemnation of the practice. He demands protection for missionaries in Africa, and eloquently refers to the labors of Peter Claver. In conclusion he praises Dom Pedro for abolishing slavery in Brazil.

A contributor to the Literary Department of the Sunday issue of our esteemed contemporary, the *Providence Journal*, writing on "Some Curiosities of Books and Printing, Collectors and Binding," states the interesting fact that the earliest practitioner in the art of binding of books, so far as is known, was Dageus, an Irish monk of the early part of the sixth century. He was also a skilful illuminator. His work was characterised by binding in, and ornamenting the exteriors with silver, gold and precious stones.

PROFIT 1200dols.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing 200dols. per year, total 1200dols. All of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."
"N. E. Farmer."

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

SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE.
And following Days.

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In every Department throughout the House.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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About 1500 Pairs Long Lace and Fancy Curtains, magnificent qualities. These have been marked at prices to clear at once.

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£10,000 worth of Stock. Men's Boots, Women's Boots, Youths' and Boys' Boots, Slippers, Men's Leggings, &c., in endless variety.
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WE MUST SELL OUR STOCK RIGHT AWAY.
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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.

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

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

MR. DICKSON'S candidature received another filip at the enthusiastic gathering in the Ancient Concert Rooms on Tuesday evening, May 8, under the auspices of the Protestant Home Rule Association, nearly all the leading members of which were present on the occasion. Professor Galbraith, who presided, made a ringing speech, in which he remarked that he did not care about Whig, Tory, Liberal, or Conservative—what he cared about was old Ireland. He remembered twenty years ago, when his voice was first heard on these platforms, that he said—"I don't care where any man or woman or child comes from provided I know it is from one of the thirty-two counties." He knew other people who had said, "Oh, I am as good an Irishman as you; I love Ireland very well." "Ah," continued the Professor, "but what was the difference? I love the people; but what did these other fellows love? They loved the green grass that fed the cows that paid the rents that put the money into their pockets that they might spend anywhere else over the surface of the globe except in Ireland." Mr. Dickson's speech was a powerful criticism of Mr. Balfour's doings in Ireland, and was keenly relished by the assembly. Another enthusiastic gathering in support of Mr. Dickson's candidature was held on Wednesday night in the Workmen's Club, York street, and was addressed by Mr. Dawson, T.C., and other eloquent speakers.

The municipality of Drogheda has just placed on record its keen appreciation of the political virtues of one of Mr. Balfour's impenitent "criminals" by conferring on him the freedom of its ancient borough. Mr. John Dillon was on Monday, May 7, the recipient of this well-deserved honour, which, by-the-bye, he shares in company with Grattan and other illustrious Irish patriots. In acknowledging this token of the hearty good-will of the Corporation, the hon. gentleman said that no man in Ireland to-day looked forward more eagerly than he did to the hour when the Plan of Campaign and boycotting might no longer exist. That hour would come; but it could only come when the Irish people had the power to make their own laws and administer them. These weapons, he continued, were the resources of a race who were deprived of the ordinary rights of every Christian man, and so long as they were deprived of those rights the Irish people should not lay down their arms in face of the enemy. Mr. Dillon concluded by announcing that on that principle he was prepared either to stand or fall.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 9, Mr. Gladstone was presented in London with an address from no less than 4,000 Nonconformist ministers. The ex-Premier in reply said that the coercion policy of the Government had not been against crime but against combination. Referring to the phrase "Remember Mitchelstown!" the right hon. gentleman maintained that every member of the Constabulary ought to have been committed for his offence on that occasion. Mr. Gladstone furthermore said that the present Government were the real authors of the Plan of Campaign. On the whole the ex-Premier's speech was marked throughout with a raking criticism of the Tory Cabinet and its policy.

Mr. Parnell was on Tuesday evening, May 8, the honoured guest of the Eighty Club, in London—a mark of distinction, by-the-bye, which is only accorded to the most distinguished statesmen. The Irish Parliamentary leader made on this occasion one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered. For days previously the event was looked forward to with the deepest interest and concern. The enemies of the Irish cause were hugging to their bosoms the sweet delusion that Mr. Parnell was about to pass a sweeping condemnation on the Plan of Campaign, and dissociate himself completely from its advocates. A split in the Irish party was confidently predicted. The Plan of Campaign was the wedge that would split the League, one section of which would continue to follow the fortunes of the present leader, and the other the fortunes of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Last night, however, these evil prophecies disappeared as mists do before the rising sun. Mr. Parnell's utterances were couched in the happiest style, and proved that his party is still as united as ever. The reception accorded the hon. gentleman was of a very flattering character, and his speech was worthy of the occasion that called it forth. In replying to Lord Carnarvon's strictures, Mr. Parnell had no difficulty in refuting the assertion that it was only a twopenny ha'penny local government bill which the Tories were offering him when they were last in office. An Irish Parliament was Mr. Parnell's express stipulation, and to that stipulation the Tory Lord Lieutenant personally subscribed. Mr. Parnell did not attribute the actual difference of his version of the negotiation with Lord Carnarvon's to the latter's want of truth, but to his want of recollection. The Irish leader's logic on this subject was simply irrefutable. The ex-Tory dignitary stands condemned, moreover, out of his own mouth in the correspondence between the late Mr. E. D. Gray which has been given to the public.

Amongst the meetings addressed by Mr. Dillon in Clare towards the end of the week ending May 6, was an immense gathering at Miltown-Malbay, which was convened without public notice. If after the events of the past few weeks any proof were needed of the falseness of Mr. Balfour's statement that the League was a thing of the past, it would be found in the great multitude which came together in Miltown-Malbay, at the verbal intimation that their presence was required. Mr. Dillon dealt very severely with Colonel Turner, who, he said, is rapidly becoming a kind of head-bailiff to Mr. Richard Stackpoole. "When Lord Aberdeen was the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Gladstone was in power," said Mr. Dillon, "Colonel Turner used to go about the drawingrooms of Dublin and declare that he was so strong a Home Ruler, and so much in favour of the national party that if he had been an Irishman he would have joined the Fenian party. That lasted so long as he was paid by Lord Aberdeen; but when Mr. Balfour came into office Colonel Turner found out that the Irish Nationalist party were the greatest scourge in the world, and that nothing was fit for them except his

dragoons and the bayonets of the police. And I am informed, on the best authority, that Colonel Turner now, nearly every week, sends up a report to Dublin Castle, recommending that the people should be ridden down and batoned and bayoneted at every attempt they make to meet together." The charges made in the foregoing are serious and tangible, and we shall be anxious to know whether the gallant Colonel Turner has anything to say by way of defence or explanation.

The new "trial" of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., was commenced at Lougreaux on Thursday, May 3. It was far shorter than was generally anticipated; for the evidence of the Crown having closed at noon, Mr. Bodkin, for the defence, asked the Bench to dismiss the case—a request to which the magistrates turned a deaf ear by sentencing the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. An appeal was, of course, immediately entered. Mr. O'Brien's bearing throughout the trial was characteristic of the man. One remark of his addressed to the Crown officials: "I want nothing from you but what I can hammer out of you," evoked such loud cheering, and incensed the presiding Removables to such an extent, that the court was cleared by the policemen.

Once more have we to chronicle the release of Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., from Cork County gaol. On last Thursday, May 3, he was liberated in due form, having completed his term of fourteen days' imprisonment for the atrocious crime of having addressed his constituents at Schull in October last. Mr. Gilhooly looked well, and is in good spirits after his plank-bed and bread-and-water experiences. A meeting was convened at the Mayor's office where Mr. Gilhooly, after having received a hearty welcome said that the Plan of Campaign had been successful wherever it was adopted, and that the National League was stronger and more powerful than at the inception of the Coercion Act. The Plan of Campaign was, he continued, the shield and safeguard of the oppressed and rack-rented tenants, and he was sure that the priests and bishops of Ireland who understood the wants of the people, and their condition would never be parties to depriving the people of the only weapon they had against landlord tyranny. Mr. Gilhooly's extended acquaintance with her Majesty's prisons is, evidently, not diminishing his hostility to Balfourism. The hon. member's subsequent speech at Bantry was couched in equally uncompromising language.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell's action against the *Times* has been so long floating over the political horizon that many people had begun to regard it as a kind of a Hy Brasil, too good a thing ever to be brought within the limits of reality. Now, however, there are signs and omens which tell us that we are within measurable distance of the wished-for *cause célèbre*. On Tuesday, May 15, Messrs. John Walter and George Edward Wright, proprietors and publishers of the incriminated sheet, commissioned their counsel to apply in the Queen's Bench of Dublin for permission to ransack the books of the Hibernian Bank at the Head Office, College-green, and at the branch offices in O'Connell-street and in Tabbercurry, in so far as they related to the accounts and dealings between the bank and the Irish Land League, the Irish National League, and the Irish Ladies' Land League. Despite the fact that Mr. C. Tierney, the manager of the O'Connell street branch, affirmed that there was no account kept in the bank in the name mentioned in the order, Messrs. Walter and Co. persisted in their efforts to see the books. Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Harrison, however, very properly decided that, although the court in London authorised the permission requested, they had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the motion could not consequently be sustained. This move on the part of the *Times* is evidently meant to cover its retreat from an untenable position.

Still another influential convert to the Home Rule cause! Mr. J. W. Logan, who up to the present was a Liberal-Unionist, and who at the last election was one of the most energetic supporters of the successful Tory candidate in the Harborborough division, has abjured the Unionist creed, and entered the Gladstonian fold. Mr. Logan's change of front for the better, occurred in the most natural way, and under circumstances which reflect the greatest honour on his sincerity. He made a tour of Ireland some short time ago, in order to investigate the Irish question for himself and on the spot, and he returned to England a convert. The appalling injustice which he witnessed here, and to which the people are being victimised, opened Mr. Logan's eyes to the true condition of things, rousing the generous instincts of his heart, and inducing him to prefer a policy of conciliation to a policy of coercion towards a wrongly-treated and an unoffending race. Mr. Logan, who is a member of the well-known firm of railway contractors, Messrs. Logan and Hemmingsway, and whose local influence in Harborborough is very great, is a valuable accession to the anti-coercion ranks. We may add that the Liberal Association of the town have adopted him as their candidate for the next election.

The barbarous sentence on Mr. Dillon is exciting very deep indignation in Liberal circles in London. Every impartial authority admits its extreme vindictiveness; and there is a probability of the entire question of coercion sentences being brought at an early date before the House of Commons. It would be no mere guess to foreshadow the result of six months' incarceration on such a delicate frame as that of Mr. John Dillon. Mr. Balfour's famous conversation with Mr. Blunt will be vividly remembered by the Irish people when the hon. "criminal" crosses the prison threshold. The Chief Secretary must be lost to all sense of decency if he should have recourse to such a base course of action in regard to an honourable political adversary, whose only crime has been that he has stood between the tenants of Ireland and their ruin. It is no wonder that reflecting Englishmen should shrink in horror before a cold-blooded policy which has nothing but brute force to recommend it, and which uses that force in diabolical attempts to remove from its path every man who has the patriotism to champion a defenceless peasantry. Mr. Balfour, however—whatever else he may do—will never succeed in removing the Irish people themselves from their present position of defiance to him and his satellites. From that citadel they can never be dislodged—let his thunderbolts fall as they will.

The grotesque folly of his opponents was that they believed that, at best, Mr. Dickson would only get to the top of the poll by the

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skin of his teeth, and that the chances were at least fifty to a hundred that he would be altogether defeated. The citizens of Dublin were growing weary of the unsettled condition of things—at least so the Tory orators and penmen said. The vile spirit of anarchy should be crushed and annihilated. The depotism of the National League was becoming intolerable. The people would record their votes no longer in favour of O'Connell street. Besides, the Papal re-script just issued would deter many a good Roman Catholic from supporting the Presbyterian "Stranger," whose very selection by Mr. Parnell was an outrage on, and insult to the Holy Inquisition and the entire College of Cardinals. Such was the catch-penny jingle of cant rattled in our ears for over a week by these valets of the Lower Castle Yard! The answer to all this froth and bunkum was given in the Green-street courthouse last Monday, by High Sheriff Winstanley, who announced that Mr. Dickson was returned by a majority of 1,887 over his unfortunate opponent, Mr. Robert Sexton. A staggering blow was thus dealt to the handful of busybodies who dared question the power of the Nationalists of the St. Stephen's Green Division to send to Westminster a Home Ruler and a non-coercionist. The figures are: Dickson (Home Ruler), 4,819; Sexton (Unionist), 2,932.

In a letter to the *Times*, extending over a column and a half, Lord Carnarvon elucidates his views on the question of Irish independence. While Lord Lieutenant he studiously, he says, kept his mind open; sought and obtained the views of men of all parties and interests; and finally settled on three schemes. Two of these he regarded as likely to effect a perfect settlement, the third was merely a *modus vivendi*. The two, either of which offered a basis for permanency, were:—(1) A modified form of Crown Colony Government; or (2) the concession of limited self-government. As for the first, everyone knows who knows anything that a Crown Colony Government could never be established in Ireland, so the consideration of that scheme is unnecessary. As for the survivor of the preferable pair, from Lord Carnarvon's explicit statement of what he means by a considerable concession of local self-government, it is hard to see how Mr. Parnell could describe him as anything other than a Home Ruler. These roughly are the limitations and restrictions he proposed:—1. Supremacy of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament in the ultimate resort. 2. Control of the police and appointment of the judiciary. 3. Limitation of local taxation so as to prevent injustice. 4. The reasonable satisfaction of Ulster. 5. The whole preceded by some land settlement.—Now, of these, the first and the fifth, and partly the second, were features of Mr. Gladstone's Bill. The fourth is a limitation that can hardly be called a limitation at all. Our Orange demagogues have over and over declared that if the South of Ireland should be granted a Home Rule Government, the North would throw in its lot with the rest. The third part alone is a novelty. On his own showing, therefore, Lord Carnarvon was and is a Home Ruler, though he now figures as a Coercionist. It is he who is really the Protean politician. He and his leader, Lord Salisbury, are well fitted to sail in the same boat. The Premier approved of all his Viceroy had done and said, even complimented him on his tact. In short, endorsed his proposal to endow Ireland with a native legislature. And now the Irish, instead, are to have only perpetual chains, or emigration.

The only remaining alternative Lord Carnarvon can conceive is coercion. In other words, the choice for English Ministers lies between Home Rule on the one side and coercion on the other. This is precisely what Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party have incessantly insisted on. Coercion Lord Carnarvon regards merely as an opportunist scheme, a means of dragging along, to outlive, we are left to suppose, the scanty remnant of an old man's life. He is prepared, willing to admit, that English rule so far is a failure in Ireland. "The Lord Lieutenant has only too often a semblance of power; the public departments are hampered by outside control; there is the intolerable evil of a circumlocutory and never-ending correspondence—in one word, there are neither the public responsibilities which arise out of a free Parliament nor the efficiency of a strong executive. . . . There is not a statesman or an intelligent observer from Lord Chesterfield to Sir George Lewis, from Arthur Young to Charles Greville, that has been brought into relation with Irish affairs who has not asserted over and over again the absolute necessity of raising the industrial and material condition of the people if we would remove their disaffection. Comparatively little as yet has been accomplished. Ireland is an ungrateful subject to English Cabinets. In times of unbearable difficulty money has often been freely and improvidently spent, but when the crisis has passed, the unwelcome question of material improvement has been thrust aside." These are not the words of any rabid, hot-headed enemy of England. They are the deliberate explanations of an ex-Cabinet Minister of the Crown. They speak for themselves.

WESTPORT.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

A most successful mission was brought to an edifying close here on Friday morning, June 22nd. Our esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Walsh, deserves the warm thanks of his flock for securing the services of so fluent a preacher as the Rev. Father Goggin, of the Wellington College. The attendance at first was very meagre, but, probably, the fact of its not being known until last Sunday morning that a mission would commence the same evening may have been the cause. However, after the opening sermons were delivered, the Rev. Father had the satisfaction of seeing the church crowded by a congregation whose attention was rivetted on every word, as he explained in a masterly and lucid style the doctrines of our Holy Church, the devotion to our Lady, the origin of the scapular, beads, etc., in language earnest, fluent and soul-stirring. I could not but admire his manner in describing the truths of Holy Faith by relating some anecdote of the old land, as, for instance, the scene he witnessed in Kerry at the eviction of a poor old woman and her children, turned out in the drifting snow, goaded on by brutal peelers, which he compared to the awful

agony that our Lord experienced at the hands of the malignant Jews. At another time he drew for us a picture of the old parish church, with its earthen floor full of holes, the grey-haired man at the altar rails with his large Rosary beads in his hands, surrounded by young and old, all reciting the prayers in Irish, seldom have I seen a congregation so moved as on these occasions, thus proving the Westport Catholics retain the faith as strong as when they left green Erin. The preacher knows our weakness—our strength, perhaps, would be more appropriate, for indeed, he was but uttering the *TA SZURS'* sentiments, Faith and Fatherland cannot be separated. These allusions to the long past bring in their train a flood of tender recollections. We are back once more in the old land, wending our way amongst its beautiful fields to early Mass, beloved companions by our side, innocent mirth and witty sayings abound. No wonder many an exile's heart was stirred to its very depths, and through that congregation could be seen a manifestation of love for Faith and Fatherland. Father Goggin has a calm, spiritual appearance, and a distinct enunciation; his gestures are suitable to a perfectly modulated voice, but the secret of his success as a preacher lies in the earnestness which forces its way to men's hearts. The edifying crowds which approached Holy Communion testify to the preacher's ability and in the brotherly feeling which Catholics evince towards each other we see the beneficial results of this holy mission, the words of the Roman Heathen being verified, "see how those Christians love one another." In addition to his duties in the church the rev. gentleman has been engaged examining the school, and a good number anxiously await his report.

The rev. gentleman returned from the Cape on Sunday afternoon in order to preach here after vespers. The church was crowded in every available place where standing room could be obtained. Before commencing his sermon, he said that he saw before him those whom he had seen attending the church night after night expecting them to come to their duty, and make their peace with God. He said "I mean the men, I was told the 'hard cases' were all at the Cape. Well, I have been to the Cape, and have never been more pleased in my life than in the sight I saw this morning of seventy stalwart men approaching Holy Communion in a body. If those are the 'hard cases,' that you have told me of, I should like to meet some more of them in Westport." He then preached upon the necessity of a Christian education, commencing from childhood by the parents teaching and practising the duties of a Christian: by saying their prayers, attending Mass, and seeing that their children do likewise, then seeing that they attend a Catholic school, and learn a knowledge of God as well as a knowledge of worldly matters, and where in most cases the teaching is superior to that obtained in the State schools. The rev. preacher gave instances of the demoralising effects of State school education as witnessed by himself and others and on the testimony of men in high position, such as the present leader of political matters in New Zealand, showing that if we wish to have good children, and good colonists, we must give them a religious as well as a secular education. He hoped parents would be more particular in sending their children regularly to school, as he found in numerous instances that out of 200 school days in the year some of the children only attended 85. If he was conducting the school, he would tell the parents of such children to keep them at home. Father Goggin leaves for Charleston tomorrow to conduct a mission there.

In business matters are very dull. The stoppage of traffic on the Buller road has nearly ruined the business of some of our townsmen, and the reduction of wages has the effect of compelling men and their families to exist on the barest necessities of life.

The weather has been as usual—rain, rain, rain, but there is a prospect now of a little frost by way of a change for a few days.

A reported rush in the direction of Waitoa Pakihi caused 40 of the unemployed to go in search of it on the 18th inst., but up to the present the rush has not been found and the general opinion appears to be that it is a hoax.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY

ON account of Mr. Lonergan's departure, and unknown to him, the meeting on Tuesday evening, June 19, assumed the form of a social gathering. The objects were to honour Mr. Lonergan, to afford members an opportunity of thanking him for the services he had rendered to the Society, and to present him with an illuminated address and some presents. The rooms were decorated with evergreens and flags. A Vice-President presided, and fifty members were present; amongst the visitors being Fathers O'Donnell, Brien, and Halwachs, and Bros. Joseph and Herbert. Letters of apology were received from the Rev. Father Kickham, Mr. W. Hoban, and from others. Refreshments were provided, and the Society's brass band, under the leadership of Mr. Mohr, attended. The usual loyal, patriotic, and special toasts were honoured. Some of the speeches made were excellent. Songs, recitations, and a corset solo by Mr. Mohr, were likewise given. The party broke up at a late hour, having spent a most enjoyable evening. The address presented runs as follows:—

"To R. P. Lonergan, Esq., President.

"Dear Sir,—On your departure from amongst us we feel that we, and the whole Catholic community, are losing one who has always been a true friend. For this reason we beg to tender our sincerest gratitude for the manner in which you have sacrificed yourself in the interests of the Society. At the time you took office, two years ago, the Society was almost sleeping in oblivion, while, owing to your indefatigable efforts, it now numbers 110 members, and is in a flourishing condition. It would be impossible to enumerate the many good works that are the result of your labours. Amongst others, the band, which by your praiseworthy efforts, aided by the efforts of the Hibernian Society in handing over their instruments, on your intercession, is alike a credit to yourself and to its members. The decorum which has ever marked the meetings of the Society best testifies to your gentlemanly qualities. You have always instilled into the minds of members, both by word and example, the love of that faith to

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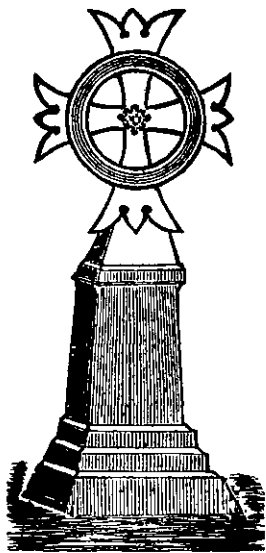
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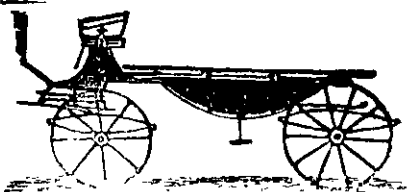
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All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling Machinery Made and Repaired. Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes of Iron Work, Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

which we have the privilege to belong, and in the same manner imparted to us that patriotic feeling ranking next to holy faith, namely, the love of the land of our forefathers, the island of saints and scholars. We earnestly hope, with yourself, that the oppositions to that noble cause, self-government for Ireland, are the last rays of the sun fast sinking below the horizon, are when that golden orb of light shall rise on the next morn it will shed the sunbeams of justice, prosperity, and happiness on every Irish home. We are also very grateful to your devoted brother, Mr. T. M. Lonargan, for the many tangible benefits we have received from him. In conclusion, we unite in wishing you health, happiness, and prosperity. We are sure this slight memento will call to your mind, when in a far distant land, the many pleasant occasions we have spent together, and we earnestly hope that the tide of your fortune may once more wait you to this Isle of the Pacific.—We beg to sign ourselves, W. O'Shaughnessy, Frederick Milner, W. McManaway, Vice-Presidents; R. O'Shaughnessy, Secretary; W. Courtney, Librarian.

Tuesday evening, June 22.—On this occasion 23 members attended, and his Lordship Dr. Grimes not only honoured the Society with his presence, but presided for the most part of the evening. At the request of his Lordship, Mr. Lonargan kindly consented to retain the office of President until his departure. Mr. E. O'Connor, junr., was elected a member, and Mr. F. Mehoney nominated for membership. A balance-sheet and report from the bandmaster, one from the band-organist, and another from the librarian were read.—Mr. Lonargan having spoken at some length of the objects of the Society, his Lordship addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks his Lordship said that he was satisfied with the position of the Society, as evinced by the balance-sheet and the other reports just read, that as long as the words "Catholic" and "Literary" forming the Society's glorious name, were not misnomers, the institution would receive his warmest encouragement and that of his clergy, and that a Society truly Catholic and literary demanded, and ought to obtain, the unanimous support of all the parish. He was aware that the Society was at present purely literary, but he approved of a fair amount of innocent amusement taking place under its auspices, and related a beautiful story of St. John the Evangelist and one of St. Philip Neri, showing that some recreation should be joined to study. He said that members could never err in imitating a St. Philip Neri, and exhorted them to be really devout and Catholic. If they proved true to their faith, they must deserve, and would obtain, universal esteem, and would become, what Catholic youth should be, a power in the land.—Mr. Lonargan thanked his Lordship for his visit.—A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers. The meeting then terminated.

THE PONY-RIDER OF THE PLAINS.

(From the *Philadelphia Press*.)

BOB GETCHEL was one of the most daring and reckless riders on old Ben Holliday's pony express line across the plains in the early days, before the Central Pacific Railroad took the place of both stage coaches and ponies. I made the acquaintance of Bob in 1861. I was then city editor of the *Territorial Enterprise*, and Virginia City, the chief town of the Comstock silver mines, was then the western terminus of Bob's route. Bob had his "lay-off" days in the town, and was much about the *Enterprise* office. In those days there was no telegraph across the continent, and we depended on the pony express for news from the Atlantic States and also from all points west of the Missouri river.

Bob was born in Utah, and his early days were passed among "cow-boys" on a ranch near Provo and among beaver trappers in the mountains, or in long brotherly visits among the Goshute Indians, whose manner of life had many charms for him.

When Ben Holliday established his pony express Bob found himself in demand at good salary. Nearly all the pony-riders were recruited from the ranks of the stock-herds or vaqueros, now called "cow-boys," and among those Bob was, as he termed it, "Big Injun," having been almost born on horse-back. The position of pony-rider just suited Bob. To fly like the wind through the wilderness, up hill and down dale, with a fresh and fiery mustang standing all ready for him to mount every ten or fifteen miles, almost filled his cup of happiness.

The position of pony-rider was one that was full of hardships, privations, and dangers. They rode sixty, eighty, and even a hundred miles with scarcely a halt. Most of the Indian tribes were then more or less hostile, and all the wilderness region along the overland stage route was full of thieving and murderous bands of Indians, made up of renegades from half a dozen tribes, and responsible to none. Small and weak parties of emigrants were preyed upon, stages attacked, and pony-riders made to run the gauntlet. The prowling bands of reds thought it good fun to take a shot at every flying pony-rider they chanced to encounter at a distance from a station. As the stations were from ten to twenty miles apart, opportunities for taking a shot at a pony-rider "on the wing" were not lacking.

Bob lacked the middle finger of his left hand. I had often thought of asking him in what way he parted with the member, believing that some adventure was connected with its loss. But although only about twenty-nine years of age, Bob possessed the gravity of an Indian brave, and was generally very reticent. However, one Sunday when we were lounging in the printing office and had it all to ourselves, I managed to get his tongue loosened, and he gave me quite a history of his career and adventures. On asking him about his maimed left hand, he said:—

"That? Oh, I got that one evening about five miles this side of Antelope Station. A half-dozen Injuns in a patch of willers took a shot at me as I passed, jist for the fun of the thing, I reckon. The same bullet that took off my finger knocked the pommel of my saddle to splinters, which hurt me more than the loss of my finger. You see it was a tiptop new Mexican saddle, and was my private property—cost me eighty-five dollars. A second bullet cut one of my bridle reins close to the bit, and a third took off the rim of my cap. Besides, when I got safe into the station they found a bullet lodged in the

mail pouch. That pouch and the package of letters in it saved the boss, and in savin' the boss also saved my bacon."

"It was a pretty close call for you, Bob," said I.

"Yes; tolerable. The bullets whistled about my head right lively. But somehow, do you know, I wasn't a bit skeert. Ef my bridle rein hadn't been cut out of reach, and I couldn't have turned my mustang and handled him right, do you know, I'd have charged the whole pack of 'em and peppered 'em with my revolver, I was so mad about my saddle. I was jist sure, from the noise they made, that the blame fools had fired off every gun they had. As it was, I sorter ris in my stirrups and made 'em a few signs they didn't like. Ef you sabbie Injun sign talk, you can guess the mean things I said to 'em as I sailed away."

"Wern't you afraid they'd 'lay' for you on your next trip?"

"I didn't give it a continental! They'd lay for me anyhow. They laid for all of us whenever they happened to see us coming. It was jist out of pure cussedness, too, 'cause they knowed well enough that we carried nothing they wanted—except jist our bare scalps. And mine was indeed a 'bare' scalp. My scalp wouldn't have pleased 'em much. I know how to spite them fellers. Jist out of pure meanness, do you know, all the time I was ridin' out in the Injun country I had my hair cut as close as scissors would do it, and I would have sand-papered my head if sich a thing as sand-paper could have been found at any of the stations. For about a month I wore a bladder on my head, drew it on green, and it shrank as tight as the scalp. My head looked as smooth as a tennis ball. What a joke it would have been on the reds when they pulled my cap off and started in to scalp me! But when my hair began to grow I couldn't stand the bladder, so left it off."

"It's a wonder they never got you, Bob."

"Yes, it is. I reckon they would have got me ef I'd stayed out there. They got a kind of grudge against me after a time all along the route. Do you see that bit out of the top of my right ear? Well, I got that out t'other side of Echo canyon. Three Injuns chased me about four miles that time. Yes, they had a kind of grudge against me out that way, and when I got a bullet in the thigh and another through the calf of my leg I concluded to push on out to this side of Salt Lake and near the end of the route, into the edge of civilisation."

"What grudge did they have against you, Bob? Had you cheated them at poker?"

"No; not that I know of. I'll tell you what it was about. It was about a little time I had with some of 'em when my home station was at Green River, and I was running out this way. It is a long story. One day I started from my station at this end of my route pretty early in the morning to go eastward to Green River. I had over seventy miles to ride, and three stations to pass. To the first it was twenty miles and to the next ten miles. Well, I made both these stations all right. It was twenty miles to the third station, and I'd got nearly half way—eight miles, at least—when, happenin' to look back, I saw an Injun comin' after me full split.

"I was jist risin' a little hill when I got sight of the critter, and at a glance saw that his was a faster hoss than the one I was on. So, as soon as I was out of sight over the hill, I thought my only chance was in givin' Mr. Injun the slip. At the foot of the hill was a little shallow creek that made a long sweep round the pint of the next hill. Turnin' into the creek, I dashed down it. That section is a kind of about half-and-half timbered country. Along the creek was a thick growth of alders and willer. When I'd got into these about five rods, and was out of sight, I halted, and waited to see what the Injun would do. As I had expected, he dashed across the creek and charged up the opposite hill better skeeter.

"That was pretty neatly done!" said I to myself. "That feller will think my boss is chain lightenin' on the run, before he gets sight of me again in that direction!" and I laughed as I thought of the red rascal peepin' over ridge after ridge to catch sight of me.

"After a bit I started on, concludin' to foiler along down the creek till I came to where it crossed the road again, round the point of the hill. I found it was nearly a mile round, and so rough and brushy that I couldn't go faster than a walk. But as long as I had given the Injun the slip I could afford to take it easy for a short distance.

"At last I came in sight of the road, and found the ground more open along the bank of the creek. Seem' all clear, I says to myself 'After all, an Injun ain't so cunning. A white man can put up a trick that—'

"Jist at that instant I ketched sight of Mr. Injun on foot about fifty yards away by the side of a big rock at the edge of the creek. As I looked he hauled the gun to the side of his face. I throwed myself off my hoss on the opposite side, and almost at the same instant the Injun blazed away. Down tumbled my hoss, dead as a mackerel:

"Here is a go!" said I. "Now it's a fight on foot!" I dropped behind the carcass of my hoss and got out my six-shooter, calculating to wait for the Injun to come after me. But as soon as I thought of that I remembered that his gun was a single-barrelled musket. I had noticed that when he raised it to his cheek.

"Soon as I thought of the Injun havin' only an empty gun I cocked my revolver and charged the big rock behind which he was forced up. As I dashed round the rock I came upon the Injun, not more than twenty feet away, in the act of reloading his gun. That it was his turn to rustle. In his haste he broke his ramrod when his bullet wasn't more'n half way down.

"When his ramrod snapped Mr. Injun gave an 'Ugh!' Then, grabbing the gun by the barrel and swingin' it above his head, he uttered a savage whoop and rushed at me.

"In an instant my pistol was up and levelled. The Injun stopped and glared at me like a wolf. As I didn't shoot at once the feller concluded my pistol wasn't loaded, and so came on again.

"I let him come within two yards, then, jist as he was about to bring the butt of his musket down on my head, I let him have it full in the breast. He made a lunge forward and struck at me, but I jumped aside, and the gun struck the ground. It broke off at the breech, and the Injun came to the ground. He still clung to the barrel of the gun, and graspin' it with both hands, like a staff, he



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TOTAL FUNDS (the whole invested in New Zealand) ... £1,328,493
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The Surplus Cash Profits in 1885 were £242,526

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Tontine Savings Fund System Policies are now being issued.

New Assurers and existing Assurance Policyholders will be allowed to join this section.

All profits accruing after entering the section are set apart to be divided among the policyholders remaining in the section at the end of 1900, when liberal returns in cash are anticipated.

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* Information can be obtained at the Head Office and all Branches and Agencies, and also from the Travelling Agents of the Department.

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"(Signed) JAMES W. BERRIE,
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Orders for the above Beer promptly executed by

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

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

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

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

"To induce people

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

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

"Having a large sale and supplanting all other medicine.

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

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

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"

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

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

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"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

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"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.

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"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.

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

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

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

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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.

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tried to pull himself up and git on his feet. But he could only raise himself up on to his knees and then was very groggy.

"I went up to him and he gazed at me in a kind of a far-off way. His eyes were getting dim, but he still had some of his wits about him, for when I put my revolver down to blow out his brains he put his fingers on his head and showed me the place. As it was his dying wish I gave it to him just where he wanted it. Then I relieved him of his topknot. It was a fine one, the hair about eighteen inches long, and two eagle feathers in it.

"In the feller's pouch I found some earrings and about 50 dol. in paper money. At his belt was the scalp of a woman and three children's scalps, all rigged out with streamers of different coloured ribbons. Round his neck I found a lady's gold chain and locket with a man's picture in it. That picture was afterwards the means of the scalps and the whole outfit gittin' to the friends of the murdered emigrants. Iowa people they proved to have been. But I must git back to the business in hand. I knowed that the Injun's pony couldn't be far off. Huntin' about I pretty soon found him hid in a ravine among some bushes. A fine animal he was, too. He was about half Spanish and half American. I put my saddle on him and the mail pouch, but did not try him with my bridle. I left on him his own rope-bridle—knowin' how to handle it, and knowin' that mine would set him wild.

"Mountin' my nag, I set out up the road jist a-flyin'; but I didn't fly long. On risin' a ridge I came square in sight of five mounted Injuns, not three hundred yards away. They saw me as soon as I did them. All halted and looked at me. I had halted and partly turned round with the intention of takin' the back track. 'But,' says I, 'that will never do. I'm a goner if I show the white feather.'

(Concluded next week.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE weather here continues phenomenally fine. The days are so delightfully warm that boating parties are seen on the river yet. As an example of the almost unprecedented mildness of the climate this winter eggs only bring half the price which they formerly commanded at this season. Weather prophets shake their heads and declare that we will pay later on for our present exemption from storm and rain. However, even if a wet spring is to be the price of our extended autumn. I do not think that the prospect of being deluged with showers in November will in any way lessen our enjoyment of brighter days and golden sunshine in June.

A great deal of sensation was created in Christchurch last week by the discovery of human remains upon the beach at New Brighton. Many people at once jumped to the conclusion that the ghastly relics belonged to Roberts, and that the waves had sung the requiem of the daring gaol breaker. The supposition appears for many reasons to be incorrect, and presumably the now celebrated Johnathan, whose photograph has adorned the pages of the local papers, and whose history has been written, is still in the land of the living and exercising all his faculties in dodging the police.

The general public in Canterbury, as well as members of the leading profession, is very much exercised over the appointment to the vacant judgeship. Canterbury is mortally afraid that the dignity will be conferred upon some one outside of this province. Consideration of the merits or demerits of aspirants to the position scarcely enters into the discussion of the question at all. The reasoning upon the matter in Canterbury about runs—the appointment should be given to a Canterbury man. Judge Ward belongs to Canterbury, therefore the appointment should be given to him. The amount of narrow feeling which has been shown in reference to the vacant judgeship is a phase of that old provincial jealousy which has proved the bane of the Colony. The Premier delivered, to his eager questioners upon the subject, a severe rebuke which may teach them to wait until Judge Johnston is cold before they fight further over his shoes.

Rinking has become such a craze here that an enterprising firm not liking to see the dollars going out of the country for the purpose of importing skates, has started to manufacture the four wheeled rollers. Local industry cannot be complimented upon the result of its enterprise. The home made articles are sadly lacking in elegance, and are not likely to successfully compete with the patent American productions, unless Messrs. Reeves and Perceval can bring their influence to bear upon the Premier in getting a 50 per cent. tax put upon American skates.

By the way, Mr. W. P. Reeves is completely leaving his youthful confrere in the shade. The Member for St. Albans is making a name for himself in the House, both as a wit and a smart debater. He is even spoken of as a probable Minister in the event of the Premier being able to shunt Messrs. Fisher and Fergus. Mr. Reeves is regarded by many persons as a coming man. Mr. Perceval, on the contrary, has remained stationary. Since the day he first took his seat in the House he has not taken one step forward towards the "steep where fame's proud temple shines afar." Unlike Mr. Joyce, of Lyttleton, Mr. Perceval has not even sought to bring his name before the public by asking questions.

The St. John Ambulance Society appears to be growing in favour. Several prominent physicians have consented to give lectures to classes during the winter upon "First Aid to the Wounded." The first of these lectures, which were given last week in the City Council Chambers, was largely attended. The main object of the lectures is to teach people to render aid in cases of accident particularly, how to temporarily bandage broken limbs, and to restore animation to the partially drowned.

The annual Ambulance ball, which is usually regarded as the ball of the winter season, will take place in a week or two. The event is eagerly looked forward to by ladies.

Every draper's shop in Christchurch is advertising a clearing sale. Whether these cheap sales may be regarded as a good or bad sign of

the times I cannot say, but it is wonderful the amount of ready money which passes over the drapers' counters when these cheap sales are on. The public, especially the feminine public, dearly loves a bargain. The drapers understand human nature, and have the cheap sales and the clearing out, generally upon advantageous terms, of dead stock.

Notwithstanding all the gambling in which farmers indulge, on account of big mortgages, heavy interest, and the low prices of produce, a farm in the country possesses a greater attraction for some persons than a house in town. An advertisement appeared in one of the papers the other day wanting to exchange eight houses for a farm. Perhaps the tenants of the house-owner had invented a plan of campaign which drove a positively obnoxious landlord away. If all plans of campaign had the same effect, doubtless a good many persons would rejoice, notwithstanding the alleged "immorality" of some of them.

In his speech at the Eighty Club, Mr. Parnell announced that six thousand poor Irish tenants were under notice of eviction under the Land Act of last session. "We have before us I fear," he says "a time of great trouble. What is to be the fate of those six thousand heads of families in Ireland now under sentence of death? Their fate is to be the fate of thousands of poor Irish families before them, the ditch first, and afterwards, the workhouse, the grave, or at best, an exile's home in a distant land. It is no wonder that in the face of the approach of such an appalling spectacle of six thousand families being driven from their homes, Mr. Parnell should tremble for the patience of the Irish people both at Home and abroad. It is difficult, indeed, for people with Irish blood in their veins to keep calm while such things are being done, and more difficult still, perhaps, for them to believe that it would be illegitimate to use any means short of positive crime in order to render such scenes impossible.

With the prospect of the approach of the troubled times which Mr. Parnell foretells, it is the duty of Irish people who are more happily situated than these six thousand poor families to do something practical towards swelling the funds which are utilised for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of such as these evicted tenants. Dunedin has already sent Home a considerable sum, and, as I have learned from a private source, has another large instalment ready to send Home. We, in Christchurch, have done nothing as yet in that way to prove our kindred with those in the old land, or to prove our sympathy with the efforts of those who are trying to take out of the hands of a London lordling the power to turn his Irish tenants homeless on the world. We may not be able to do much here, but we ought to do something. It is true this parish is not on a sound financial footing. Everything is backward. Much money will be required to be spent before our schools or parochial buildings are anything like what they ought to be, still though the people have a great deal of work before them and will have to make many sacrifices to get the parish in a healthy condition, surely if a public meeting were called, the Irish people of Christchurch would not be behind those of other parts of the Colony in giving practical evidence of their sympathy with their dearly-loved Island Home in her struggle to save her poor persecuted children from further cruelty and oppression.

On Sunday the mission was opened in the pro-Cathedral by Father Comyns. In appearance, and in his manner in the pulpit, Father Comyns greatly resembles Father Hegarty, the well-known and kind-hearted Redemptorist missionary, whom so many Catholics in New Zealand learned to love during his missions in various parts of the Colony. Father Comyns affects no tricks of rhetoric. The "good tidings" which he brings he tells in language which is eloquent from its very plainness. Father Comyns evidently believes that in itself Christian truth is too sublime and majestic to derive any beauty from what he would deem the tawdry array of flowery language. And he is right. If the message confided to the Apostles is told to the world in clear, straightforward, earnest language, it will never fail to produce an effect, and reach the hearts and touch the souls of men. In such language, strong, and vigorous, and unambiguous, Father Comyns preaches. He is evidently impressed with the great importance of what he has to say, and he succeeds in conveying that impression to other minds. The services during the mission are arranged in order to suit the convenience of everybody, and there is no doubt but that all Catholics in the parish will avail themselves of these facilities.

WANGANUI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL V. ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

(BY "FORWARD.")

UPWARDS of 400 spectators, amongst whom were a fair sprinkling of ladies, rolled up on the Collegiate School ground last Saturday afternoon, June 16, to witness the return match between St. Patrick's College and the school. The weather was all that could be desired. A slight breeze from the north-west prevailed during the afternoon. The rain which fell during the morning made the ground slightly greasy to play upon. The game, however, was very fast, and one in which the visitors showed to advantage. The local players were the first to arrive on the ground, and whilst waiting for their opponents indulged in practising passing the ball. The visitors, who had been waiting for one of their team, soon made their appearance on the field, when they were greeted with three cheers by the school, to which they heartily responded. Mr. A. Gray acted as umpire for St. Patrick's, and Mr. Jones in a like capacity for the school. Mr. C. V. Powell held the position of referee. The game was played in two spells of 45 minutes each. Marshall having won the toss, chose to defend the southern goal, facing the sun and wind.

Burnes opened the play by driving the leather into the school's twenty five, where it was returned into touch by Blair. In the throw-out Bannister obtained it, and passed across the field to Bennett, who was landed into touch by Cooney. On the ball being sent into play some loose scrummages took place by the

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half-way flag, Bannister securing it kicked up the field, and Melroy obtained a mark from it, in kicking from which, he drove the oval into the blue and black's twenty-fives, and the St. Patrick's following up smartly, a hardly-contested scrum took place on the school's goal-line. The ball being heeled out to McMahon, he made a shot at the goal, but it fell short of the mark and a scrum in front of the school's goal-posts resulted in Bennett forcing down. The ball being kicked from the school's twenty-fives, Mahoney got a mark, and by a hard kick forced the school down again. On the ball being brought into play, a scrum resulted in the centre of the field, and the ball went into touch in the school's twenty-fives. On the throw-out some fast and loose play was indulged in, and Williams secured a mark, from which he kicked the oval, and the blue and blacks following up a scrum resulted in the middle of the ground. The St. Patrick's boys were, however, on their mettle, and some fine dribbling by O'Shea and Roche carried the leather into the school's quarters, where it went out of touch. The visitors having the throw-out, O'Dwyer took it, and not being marked, bounced the ball in o play and, dashing across the school goal line, scored first try for his side. The kick at goal by Saunders was unsuccessful. On the ball being sent rolling, some give-and-take play resulted on the school's side of the half-way flag. Bannister here made one or two good kicks. Shortly afterwards a hard kick by Sheedy forced the school down. The ball being kicked from the twenty-fives, a scrum on the centre touch line was the outcome. McMahon getting it kicked down the field, when O'Dwyer, who had been following up well, obtained it, crossed the line, and secured the second try for the blue and whites. Sheedy, who took the kick, sent the "inflated" straight over the bar amidst the applause of his comrades. The ball was now kicked from the centre of the field by Bannister, and returned into touch in the St. Patrick's twenty-fives by Saunders. The blue and whites, on the ball being thrown into play, rushed it down to the school's quarters, Cooney, Burnes, and O'Dwyer showing up prominently whilst Williams and Whiteman endeavoured pluckily to stop the rush. Good failing to catch the ball from a long pass by Bannister, McMahon was on it, and a hard fought scrum in front of the school's goal posts eventuated, and Sheedy getting the leather from a "heel-out" potted a goal. Bannister now kicked off from the centre and Holdsworth, following up fast, nabbed O'Shea as he caught the oval, and a scrum resulted in the visitors twenty-fives. The blue and whites however, soon cleared their line, and O'Shea doing some good dribbling, well backed by his men, obliged the school to force down twice. Shortly after the kick from the twenty-five Good made a smart run, and winding up by kicking the ball into touch by the centre flag. On being thrown out some tough scrums took place in the centre of the field, the ball being here when time was called. The score standing, St. Patrick's 7 points; Collegiate School, nil. The visitors had altogether the best of this spell, the game being almost entirely in their opponents' twenty-fives.

In the second spell the school had the wind and sun at their backs but as the latter soon disappeared behind the horizon their opponents did not endure its light in their faces for long. Bannister kicked off, the ball being returned by Saunders into touch. On being thrown out, a poked scrum in the centre of the field took place. Williams, getting the oval, made a dashing run but was soon grassed by O'Shea, and a scrum took place. St. Patrick's, getting the best of it, rushed the ball into the school's quarters, where Roche, obtaining it, got over the goal line and touched down. The kick, which was entrusted to Saunders, was a failure. The ball was now kicked from the school's twenty-fives, when short runs and collaring were the order of the day. A dashing run by McMahon, in which he fended well, brought the ball to the school's territory, where the ball went into touch once or twice and the latter were forced down. After kicking off from their twenty-fives, the blue and blacks began to wake up, and some lively play by the half-way-flag resulted. Williams here dropped a long kick, which his companions following up quickly enabled them to force the fighting in St. Patrick's twenty-fives, where a hardly-contested scrum took place on the goal line. The visitors, however, were not to be denied, and soon carried the ball out of danger, and the school were once more on the defensive. The blue and blacks now rallied and made things lively for their antagonists, carrying the leather to St. Patrick's twenty-fives, where Saunders kicked it into touch. The ball being heaved out, some rough and tumble play was the outcome, Bennett eventually securing a mark and kicking the oval into touch in St. Patrick's twenty-fives. On being thrown into play the school pressed the visitors on their goal line, and forced them to touch down in self-defence. The ball being kicked from St. Patrick's twenty fives, it was returned into touch by Bennett. The ball being thrown out, loose scrums ensued, and Bennett did some serviceable kicking for his side. St. Patrick's getting a rush on brought the ball to the centre. Burnes, passing the ball to Cooney, the latter mis-ed it, and a scrum shortly took place. The oval, however, found its way into the school's quarters, from whence Blair made a long kick, which was returned by Saunders. Short runs and collaring now predominated. Bannister secured a mark, but no advantage was gained by it, as the ball was returned to school's quarters where some fast play resulted, and St. Patrick's came near scoring, but a timely kick by Bennett close to the goal line saved his side. Loose scrums in the centre of the field now took place, and Sheedy grasped the oval and made a pot at goal, but the ball turned off to the left and no score resulted. The school kicking from their twenty fives, a scrum by the centre flag eventuated, the ball being here when time was called. The visitors winning by 8 points to nil.

The school played far better in the second spell, in which, if anything, they had the best of the game. Although they were unable to score, they came very near doing so on one or two occasions. In appearance the visitors looked sturdier and heavier than the local players. Three or four of their team were, however, very light. McMahon, Burnes, O'Dwyer, Sheedy, O'Shea, and Roche played the best game for St. Patrick's, and Williams, Bennett, Marshall, Bannister, Whiteman, and Montgomerie for the Collegiate School.—Wanganui Herald.

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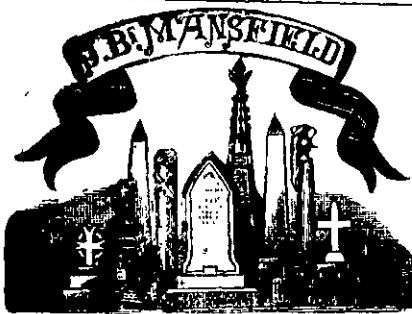
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Thus, while the crushings of stone that have been treated have given an average of nearly 2½ oz of gold per ton, the experts base their calculations solely on stone realising 1oz. That this estimate is very moderate, and, if anything, considerably 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.B., 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 when 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 1½oz 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 \$3 17s 10½d 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 2½ 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.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportion of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be as well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effect of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pill's manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35 Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. A further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever: A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, etc. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

Monster meetings of workmen are being held throughout Germany and strikes are spreading. At Mayence and Hamburg collisions have occurred between the strikers and the police. In Neumunster a thousand strikers paraded the streets singing the “Marseillaise,” and a large number of them were arrested.

Mr. Harold Frederic has a good word to say of the present Empress of Germany, the daughter of Queen Victoria. He pronounces her “unquestionably the broadest, most liberal and most lovable of all the Guelphs who have been born since Elector George first landed in England. When I say,” he adds, “that she is the only one of her family who at present sympathises wholly with Mr. Gladstone I have most simply and fully indicated her disposition and bent of mind.”

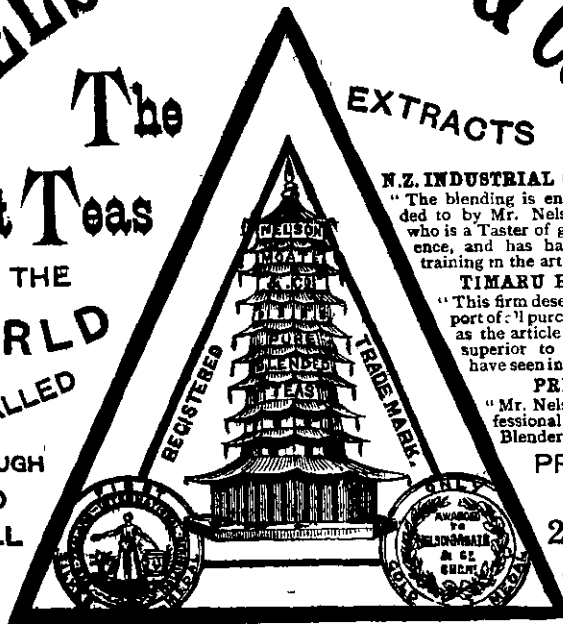
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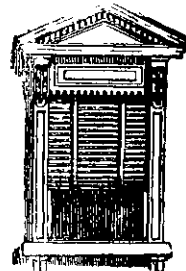
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