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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A WRITER, who signs himself "A Catholic," publishes in *United Ireland* an article on the Roman Curia and Cardinal Monaco. The Pope, he tells us, most probably knew little or nothing of the Decree which has created so great a sensation in connection with Irish affairs. His personal examination into the matter would involve his complete absorption in Irish business, to the neglect of that of the whole Catholic world outside of Ireland. The Pope, therefore had to take the word of a Congregation of Cardinals as to the evidence laid before them. And such, says the writer, is the rule, for, even were he of a strength beyond that of ordinary human nature, he could not attend to the mass of business dealt with by the Congregations of the Curia. But the Pope, on the contrary, is a feeble old man, concerning whose successor speculation is already rife. And Cardinal Monaco is spoken of as most likely to replace him. The business transacted at the Court of Rome is the business of the whole Catholic world, the writer tells us, and into it there enter several particulars that are of more importance from a religious point of view than the settlement of the Irish question. The officials, however, on whom the Pope necessarily relies, are by no means infallible, and we have a proof of this in the loss of the temporal power, which may be traced to their blundering. Many of them, nevertheless, place before all spiritual interests the recovery of the temporalities, and with this view set a high value on an intrigue with a powerful Government like that of England. Cardinal Monaco meantime, the author and promulgator of the Decree, is a man of great personal merit—falsely accused of being a miser, but, on the contrary, of bounteous charity, and particularly distinguished for his devotion to the poor during a certain outbreak of cholera. He is an unswerving supporter of the claims of the temporal power, but not inclined towards extreme measures for its recovery, believing that the present state of affairs is opposed to the will of God, and, therefore, cannot last. But the politics of the Curia are much tempered by worldliness. They raise a fog through which Ireland, for example, is seen as much smaller than it really is, and England, with its "Imperial race," looks unnaturally big. The Vatican statesmen are dazzled by the idea of forming an alliance with this great power, and visions of the temporal principality, formed in connection with it lead many Cardinals astray.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS. THE *Nation* in an article on the Bishop of Limerick's letter, puts the position very forcibly before the world, and shows the danger that must follow on the enforcement of the Papal Decree.

Dr. O'Dwyer, it says, speaks of his readiness to undergo persecution, but the risk of persecution seems more clearly on the other side. More than 9,000 writs of eviction, involving the fate of some 32,000 people, are hanging over the heads of the tenants, and the hand of the landlord has been staid by fear of consequences. But if boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, the safeguards of the people against the landgrabber and certain starvation be put down, nothing remains except the resources of men driven to desperation—that is, bloodshed and the secret society. Verily, the alternative is one that a Catholic Bishop should weigh with due consideration before he accepted it. We do not expect a Catholic Bishop to find that comfort and support in the idea of the hangman, that so much sustain others who deal with Irish affairs.

WRONG DEFINITIONS. *United Ireland* of June 2nd, publishes the first portion of an article in which the Rev. E. O'Brien, P.P., V.F., Coleraine, explains that the Papal Decree has no bearing on the condition of things in Ireland.

Father O'Brien bases his argument on the Latin words *locator* and *conductor*, in which landlords and tenants are named by the decree. The word *locator*, he explains, is properly used only of owners who have an absolute and entire right to the property let by them, and

conductor is rightly applied only to those who hire what belongs completely to another and in whose ownership they have no claim or share, not in even the remotest degree. But all the world knows that the Irish landlord has not an absolute and entire right to the holding he lets to his tenant but that the tenant also has a vested right in it. If the landlord were to let the land as nature left it to him—and at the rent at which it was justly valued in such a state, he would be what is meant by the Latin term *locator*, and, under the same conditions, the tenant would be what is meant by the term *conductor*. But, as the case stands, the land is valued according to the improvements made in it by the tenant—and on this basis the rent is enforced. The decree, therefore, when it speaks of *locator* and *conductor* speaks of relations that do not exist in Ireland, and, consequently, its condemnation is null and void.

A LIVELY ANXIETY. EVEN to the remotest parts of the earth, it would seem, the *Times* and its correspondents understand the mind and attitude of all ecclesiastics towards the Irish question. Here we find a telegram from

the correspondent at Vienna, assuring his newspaper that Cardinal Moran's visit to Rome has nothing to do with Irish affairs, but is merely a visit of congratulation on the Sacerdotal Jubilee. This telegram, however, we quote for the curiosity of the thing, for we do not count ourselves more authorised than is the *Times'* correspondent at Vienna to inquire into the motives of his Eminence's visit.—But, as Mr. Healy has remarked in a speech lately delivered by him, there is no one more qualified than is Cardinal Moran to lay a true and convincing statement of Irish affairs before the Holy Father. His Eminence's decision particularly, as Bishop of Ossory, that the landlords were bound to make restitution, and to which Mr. Healy also adverted, should serve to throw a very effective light on the nature of the Plan of Campaign. It, moreover, certainly gives a very strong support to Father O'Brien's argument, quoted by us from *United Ireland*, in which he points out the unfitness of the Latin terms used in the Papal decree. Meantime, it serves further to show the anxiety felt by the enemies of the Irish cause when we find them alarmed lest Irish advocacy should be urged at the Vatican, for that is the meaning of this telegram—from a correspondent in a distant European capital respecting the movements of the Australian Cardinal. There is no part of the world where the enemies of Ireland are now at peace.

IRISH CATHOLICS BEWARE. IF we were in want of any further proofs that intrigue against the Irish cause had been going on in Rome, we should find it in the admission of the Roman correspondent of the *Times* that he is hand

in glove with a personage of great rank whom he has consulted as to a certain article published by the London *Tablet* in reply to the Dublin *Freeman*. He tells us besides that he knows the *Tablet's* article to be an authoritative utterance, whose writer has had exceptional opportunities of learning the interpretation of the Papal decree.—We see, therefore, the kind of communication in which high Roman officials are, and we also see the relationships maintained by writers for the *Tablet*. And yet the *Tablet* has had the audacity to deny point-blank that there had been any anti-Irish intriguing at Rome.—It is, meantime, especially well for us in these colonies to be warned that the *Tablet* and the *Times* are in league, for the *Times* is an advocate of the establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican, with especial reference to the appointment of colonial bishops, and it is important for us to learn how the oracle is worked. With the men who control the *Tablet* influencing the appointment of our bishops the prospects of the Irish Catholic population would be sombre indeed. There would not be a bishop in any colony who had not undertaken as a primary part of his duties to stamp out every vestige of Irish nationality—let the danger to religion be what it might. And, as we see, the combination of the *Tablet* and the *Times* is powerful, and stands well with high Roman officials. The correspondent to whom we allude speaks of the official personage to whom he had recourse on the occasion mentioned, as "one of the highest dignitaries of the Church in Rome." Let the Irish Catholics of the colonies, therefore, be on their guard.

FRIENDLY
ADVICE.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Times* finds a grain of comfort in the manner in which the Papal rescript has been received in Ireland. The *Times*, generally, we may add, has become a great Catholic authority,

and is, in particular, as well acquainted with the mind of the Pope as if it had attained to some share in his Holiness's infallibility. But the Roman correspondent says: "The English Government ought to be more than any content with this revolt against the decree, for it is destroying the illusion that the Irish are persecuted because they are Catholics, and the equally ill-founded idea that they are good Catholics." There it goes! At one blow the false reputation earned through ages is destroyed and the penal laws and all the villainy of the past and present are seen in their true light. They are recognised as measures taken against the Irish people, more for something—because they were Irish, perhaps, and as having no religious significance whatever. How could they, in fact, when the people were not and are not good Catholics, but adherents to the Catholic Church through pure devilment alone. But let us recollect, for our consolation, that a "good Catholic" in the eyes of the *Times* and his correspondents, is a weak-minded, superstitious creature, degraded by false beliefs and idolatrous practices and daring to exercise neither a will nor a judgment of his own. Judged in this light the Irish people certainly are not good Catholics, and what is more they need not be ashamed to confess their failing. But can anyone be deceived as to the true mind of the *Times*? He told us a little time ago, referring to a certain sermon of Cardinal Manning's, that England was quite prepared to renew her ill-treatment of Catholics if she saw the least reason for it. He told us later on that it was a flaw in the career of the late Emperor William that he had made concessions to the Pope. And, therefore, when he accuses Irish Catholics of not being good Catholics, or of being "nominal Catholics," as he accuses them elsewhere, we can understand what he means, and gain courage from the straits to which he is reduced. When the *Times* preaches to the Irish people unquestioning submission to the Vatican on peril of spiritual damnation, he means that they are to submit to the Salisbury Government and relinquish the certainty of national salvation.

IF his Holiness cannot make his voice heard in Ireland it will not be the fault of the strange allies who are hastening from everywhere to his aid. And if it is not love of the Pope but hatred of some one else that is impelling them, sure it all comes to the same thing in the end. Here then is Mr. M. Monier Williams, Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, who has rummaged back through all antiquity to find a maxim to sustain his Holiness. He has gone all the way back to the "Law book" of Manu, written, he tells us, before ever there was a Pope at all, and found something worthy of his search. Listen to this that comes down to us from the days before St Peter was born, and the like of which none of us, of course, ever knew a ha'p'orth about up to this time of our lives. "Law is rooted in religion, morality, and the practices of good men." Is not it worth the trouble of learning Sanskrit to discover all that for the first time? But what are the religion, the morality, and the practices of good men, connected with the average Irish landlord and the average Government official in Ireland in whose existence Irish laws have their *raison d'être*? If Manu had known anything about them, ancient heathen as he was, he might well have entered another maxim in his "Law-book" that would have been more to the point. If his Holiness, then, has any aid to receive from Manu, it will be in the way of learning that even the old heathen world itself condemned and abhorred the principles on which Ireland is and has been governed.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Times* argues badly that the fact of the Irish people's being Catholics does not enter into the opposition of the Government against their cause. It has been distinctly admitted and persistently urged by the Government and their supporters that, because the Nationalists are Catholics, the Orangemen of Ulster have a strong case against them and rightly claim to be supported in opposing them. But if the Orangemen can be persuaded that the Nationalists, as the *Times* and its correspondent assert, are not good Catholics, but are nominal Catholics only, perhaps their attitude may become less determined and less threatening. What we believe is that the Orangemen will perfectly understand the situation, and will well interpret all that the *Times* or its correspondents have to say in preterred defence of the Catholic Church. Nevertheless, the Orangemen may possibly take a lesson from the palpable fact that Home Rule does not mean Rome rule. They would certainly do so if secular oursedness as well as religious bigotry did not enter into the essence of their constitution. But the argument of the *Times*' correspondent as to the freedom from religious bias of the Tory Government is completely proved a failure, as we see.

Amanda Taylor, a miss only 11 years old is teaching school in Owen County, Kentucky.

Scotch Notes.

THE common sense and value of a strike have had an exemplification in a statement made the other day in Glasgow, at the annual meeting of the Broxburn Oil Company, to the effect that the cost of their action to the late strikers at the shale mines had been a loss in wages alone amounting to be woen £60,000 and £70,000. In this way the working man who strikes, as the old saying is, bites his nose to vex his face.

Scotch thrift is proverbial but even that has its limits. It is rumoured, much to the discomfiture of squeamish people, that a large proportion of the bones lately imported as those of lower animals, camels and such like, from Egypt for manuring purposes consists of the skeltons of men killed in Arabi Pasha's revolt, and the rebellion in the Soudan. Some of the "uncle, guid" are inquiring how it will look on the last day, to have a lot of black pagans rising among the glorified bodies of the Covenanters,—though the colour may perhaps form a sufficient distinction. It is generally agreed, however, that thrift should draw a line at raising food by the disposal of human remains. Of the two cremation appears the better way.

There are other methods, however, of manuring the ground besides those that make use of human bones, which seem also objectionable. A labourer has been killed at Nigg in Ross-shire by the fumes of some chemical stuff that he was employed in spreading on the soil, and five others who were with him, narrowly escaped sharing his fate. Whatever the crops so produced may be, and they can hardly absorb anything deleterious, such methods must be widely unwholesome. The question of this chemical treatment of the land is also in itself a doubtful one.

Mr. Winans the American monopolist, is about to give up the forest at Kintail, in Ross-shire, rented at £1,600 a year from Lord Lovat. It is also announced that Sir William Cauliffe Brooks has purchased, in addition to the forest of Glentanar, in the same county, Lord Huntly's Aboyne estates in Aberdeenshire. Faith in the monopoly of the land is therefore still extant.

Professor Flint has caused great excitement by issuing a circular to the ministers of the Church of Scotland in which he makes grave charges against the Church's foreign mission. The special charge is that of neglecting to cause an examination into the moral condition of the Female Institution at Calcutta, concerning which it may be remembered a shocking scandal occurred some few years ago. The Professor accuses the General Assembly of being "guilty of an act of deplorable immorality" in condoning the laxity of those in charge of the mission. He says, moreover, that a Commission sent out to Calcutta in 1855 was a "dis-honest sham." The *Scotsman*, in commenting on the matter, says, "If Professor Flint is right, much of the money given to the foreign missions of the Church of Scotland—and things are not materially different in the Free Kirk—is wasted or worse."

The inquiry of the Crofters' Commission, sitting at Aultbea, into the condition of the tenants on the Lowlands, has revealed great injustice and hardship. After the bill was read it had been taken from the crofters, for example, they were still obliged to pay the same rent for their holdings. The farmers who "grabbed" their pasture, seized their sheep, which were put by him in a "fark," where they nearly all died, the crofters receiving not one penny in compensation. They had only been able to keep out of debt by fishing and going South to work.

Some amusement was caused at Aultbea by the description of a fruitless effort made a little time ago to pump a pond, named Loch na Beiste, dry. The motive was the discovery by an old man in the water of a monster endowed with two horns, and rather suspected in the neighbourhood to be the old gentleman *in propria persona*, although water is not generally considered to be his elemental element. Every one about the place was afraid to pass the loch. But all efforts to land the enemy proved in vain, and the only effect produced by a lot of lime thrown in, to make things unpleasant for him and remind him of home, was to kill a number of trout. Killing the devil, however, can only succeed on ballow-eyen.

Those who do not look to old age as likely to stretch them on a rack of this rough world would do well to take up their residence in Wigton-shire. It is said to be the abode, *par excellence*, of longevity. A Miss Kerr, of Stanger, is announced to have just completed her hundredth year, and to be still almost as young and merry as any miss in her teens.—The deaths have been recently reported, moreover, of two farmers, one in the parish of Kirkcubbin, and the other near Portpatrick, who had each attained to almost similar length of days, and who were found hale and vigorous when death came thus untimely upon them.

The Rev. Jacob Primmer is playing Old Harry with the Pope at Dumfriesline. It is, however, a wholesome sign of the times that his congregation do not follow him with enthusiasm. After a mountebank display in this line made by him on a recent Sunday evening, they stood up and left the church without waiting for the benediction.

The Catholics in Shettleston are triumphing over the election for the first time of a member of their body to the School Board. Mr. E. Murray, the gentleman in question, headed the poll by a large majority.

Parisian Notes.

BOULANGISME is a profound mystery. Nobody believes in the General; everyone ridicules him—that is everyone of those who do not, for special interests, oppose him. He has, indeed, a motley following—Clericals, Radicals, Republicans, Loyalists, Bonapartists. There is no party, no shadow of a party, in France which does not yield supporters to him, unless it be that by which the Republic as it exists at present is upheld. But the Republic as it at present exists grows weaker every day. In this, in short, the popularity of General Boulanger may consist that all those who are opposed to the existing Republic see in him a centre whence some movement favourable to their own particular cause may proceed. It is not, therefore, that Boulanger is particularly beloved, but that men are longing for a change, each in his own particular interests. One thing, however, that is greatly in the General's favour is that the army thoroughly trusts him. He is the hero especially of the private soldier who looks upon him as his champion and friend. But, under the circumstances, which seem unprecedented, it is impossible to predict as to what the probabilities or even the possibilities may be, and we must look for certainty to time alone.

A question that bids fair ere long to divide the interest of the day with *Boulangisme* is that of the Jews. There are indications shown that the popular mind in France is beginning to be touched by the feeling that has for some time prevailed towards this people in Russia and Germany. An outbreak against the Jews in France, were it successful would involve very important interests for, as matters now are, they control the fortunes of the country. But if it be true, as affirmed in some quarters that they are largely accountable for the infidel disposition of the people, they might find their Nemesis in being subjected to the ill-treatment of atheistic masses. They would learn how hard it was to incur the enmity of men completely freed from the control of Christianity. This, however, is not to deny that Christian populations have treated them barbarously at times. But there is a difference between those who do ill against their principles, and those who have no principles to outrage.

The Senate has made considerable modifications in the Bill providing for the three years' military service of the Seminarists. It has passed an amendment to the effect that the term shall be limited to twelve months, and the service rendered in the hospitals only.

Although the English Government will not take part in the Exhibition to be held next year in celebration of the centennial of the Revolution, active preparations are being made on the part of English exhibitors. The Lord Mayor of London has himself paid a visit to Paris in connection with the matter. The refusal, meantime, of the English Government to take part in the celebration, seems rather inconsistent, considering that every revolutionary movement of the century, and originating in the event to be commemorated, has had at least its hearty sympathy.

Experiments are now being tried with a new explosive called *bellite*. It is said to combine all the most useful powers of dynamite with many others of superior force, and to be the one thing needed to give France the victory in every war. The doubt is as to whether Germany, for example, may not even now be trying experiments with something still stronger. But *bellite*, besides its tremendous power, is said to be exceptionally safe, as nothing can explode it—neither heat nor friction—except a fulminating cap.

A tragedy written by Louise Michel is being acted at one of the suburban theatres, it is called "*Le Coq Rouge*." The sanguinary fowl, the crest of the *proletaire*, receives a glowing illustration during the course of the play. Blood and fire are its chief characteristics, the production being in every sense worthy of its authoress and her gaug.

From that terror of the dunghill, *le coq rouge*, to its milder occupant who yields not crimson but pink feathers, should be an agreeable if not an easy transition. This marvel among poultry was duly celebrated the other night at the *Polytechnique* ball, where one of the chief belles of the evening was distinguished by her plumes plucked from a rooster's tail, though whether the bird, while still in the flesh, was of the particular colour is known alone to those initiated into the mysteries of the *toilette*. The ball was a very brilliant affair, well sustaining the military reputation in the fashionable world.

A consequence of the tariff difficulties between France and Italy has been the establishment of a system of smuggling on the frontier. The service is said to be very well organised, and it certainly provides an ample sphere of activity for the Customs guards.

The great, ungainly, hideous tower of Eiffel is creating alarm. It is thoroughly unpopular among the workmen because of the frequent accidents that happen there, and of the giddiness and ill effects produced in those of their body employed in its erection. The foundations, besides, are said to be unsafe, and two or three streets are endangered by it. Its fall would make havoc among their houses. A malevolent intention in connection with it was that it should dwarf the great buildings of Paris and make them insignificant, especially the churches. But their fine proportions and noble architecture are brought out more prominently by the contrast. The more of an ugly thing there is, the more objectionable does it become, and this tower is from every where an unavoidable eye-sore.

Another association between the violet and the Bonaparte family has been revealed. It seems the Empress Josephine was wont to

preserve and beautify her complexion by bathing her face daily in a basin of milk poured boiling on a quantity of violet blossoms. All the fine ladies of the fashionable world are said to be engaged in following the Empress's example, and this accounts for the scarcity in public places of those bouquets that used to be so persistently thrust in the face of every passenger. But as to whether the surface of the female countenance divine shows, or need show a finer tint or texture must be left to the judgment of the connoisseur. The purchase of milk, meantime, becomes a suspicious matter.

The newest engineering scheme is one for constructing a bridge across the English channel. An iron or steel bridge so constructed and supported by piles is said to be quite within the range of possibilities. It is believed, besides, that the fears of the English people who prevented the construction of the proposed tunnel would not extend to the present proposal. But it is not easy to see why it should be easier to invade the country through a tunnel than over a bridge. The one could certainly be as readily flooded as the other could be cut down.

The *Gil Blas* is ridiculed for speaking of London as "*La patrie du schooling*" because a certain married lady has eloped with a lover. It may have been simple of the *Gil Blas* to stigmatise the matter as shocking, but the ridicule incurred by it for doing so too plainly shows the state of society.

One of the dailies in giving to Parisians the current Joe-Millerism as to the Queen, Gladstone's head, and a Tory damsel, translates the word "charger" by the words *cheval de bataille*, a war horse. It would be pardonable in a French journalist of the period to misunderstand an archaic English word, but it might be thought an acquaintance with the story of Herodias's daughter would have saved him from this exposure. We have a proof that ignorance of the Christian traditions must affect every walk in life.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE contest for the Ashley seat promises to be a very unexciting event. Mr. John Ollivier, whom most persons regarded as sure to be returned, has ingloriously retired after delivering one address to the electors of Ashley. Various reasons are assigned for Mr. Ollivier's somewhat strange proceeding, but probably the real one is that he prefers to hold himself back for a city electorate. It is pretty generally considered now that Christchurch North will be open for a scramble in the course of a couple of months. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Ollivier, Mr. Alfred Saunders has come to the front. This gentleman, who has from time to time been rejected by half the constituencies of Canterbury, is renowned for his bigotry, for his lack of ability, and for his consuming and unavailing desire to add M.H.R. after his name. His political views, shortly summed up, consist mainly in a fine old true blue hatred to Catholics and a firm determination to give effect to these views should he ever get the opportunity. That chance I do not think he will get by being elected for Ashley. His candidature is likely to result in adding one more to his already long list of well deserved defeats. Mr. Marmaduke Dixon, who does not appear to possess any particular claim to the confidence of the Ashley people beyond that of being a local man will probably be the future member. It must be confessed that there is a great deal of apathy displayed by leading men in all parts of the Colony in regard to political matters. In recent years elections only bring out a very inferior lot of men. Political life appears to have entirely lost its attraction for the best class of colonists. Hence it is, I suppose, that we are so poorly represented. It is always an open question whether it would not be really more to the interest of a new country to pay members a sufficient sum to make it worth the while of able men to devote their time to the affairs of the country. As it is, the whole management of the Colony is in the hands of a number of political quacks, who know about as much of politics as a science as an Australian black does of the principles of sociology.

The visit of the Native footballers has been the event of the week in athletic circles. The fine stalwart appearance of the Maoris and half-castes has been much admired. The Christchurch team feel considerably humiliated at their defeat on Saturday. It is said that the Natives owe their victory to the fact that muscle triumphed over science. Judging by the somewhat vigorous play indulged in by the Maoris in Lancaster Park on Saturday, it must be confessed that their play has not that "repose" which stamps the caste of the scientific footballer. They are undeniably strong, and are determinedly bent upon winning. Southern athletes will have to prepare for hard work if they mean to maintain the supremacy of white versus black between the goals.

Father Guary, better than any man "in all Denmark," understands the art of inducing the public to part with their money. The "Mikado" is being actively rehearsed under the management of Mr. Towsey for the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. The rehearsals are said to be most successful. The principals are perfect in their parts, the chorus is strong and efficient, and the dresses are to be on a scale of great magnificence. The performances of the opera are to be given at the beginning of August when it is to be hoped that the efforts of those who are so generously giving their services for this most deserving of all charities will be rewarded with a golden shower upon Mount Magdala.

It has, I believe, been definitely arranged that the often-postponed bazaar in aid of the convent will really take place at the beginning of November: that is immediately the Tuam street hall becomes available upon the expiration of the Rinking Company's lease.

When the Nun's bazaar is over it will be necessary to initiate some movement for the purpose of giving the Brothers better house and school accommodation than they have at present.

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As regards church accommodation also we are very badly off. The Barbadoes street church is much too small for present requirements besides being situated in a very out-of-the-way place. When it was built the old proverb in regard to placing the church in the middle of the parish was completely ignored. The city is laid out as a square, and instead of the church being in a central or prominent position it is in one corner, at the junction of the East and West Belts. This is obviously a most inconvenient position. The old building would do very well as a secondary church, or for a school, but it is altogether unworthy of being the Cathedral church in a large parish like Christchurch. A new church is an absolute necessity, and it is to be hoped that when a new one is built that it will not be erected upon the old obscure site. One such mistake is quite enough in the history of a parish.

I mentioned in my last letter that we rarely have lectures, or entertainments of a similar intellectual kind, of an Irish or Catholic character in Christchurch. I believe there is to be a change in this respect. I have been told that Mr. Nolan, whose eloquence and patriotism I have frequently mentioned, is preparing a lecture upon "Ireland at the time of the Union and since." Mr. Nolan has promised to deliver this lecture before the Catholic Literary Society at an early date. Mr. Nolan's knowledge of Irish matters, and the enthusiasm which he will bring to bear upon his subject are guarantees that he will give the Society a literary and historical treat.

Mr. Robert Loughnan, the well-known genial and able journalist, also promises to deliver a lecture upon an interesting subject immediately after the close of the Parliamentary session. This is certainly a start in the right direction, and gives promise of better things in the future than we have had in the past.

The Magdalen Asylum was opened on Sunday under the most auspicious circumstances. The day was gloriously fine, and before two o'clock an immense crowd of people thronged the lawn before the Asylum, at the southern end of which was a long line of vehicles of every description. The appearance of the Lincoln road from town to the Asylum recalled reminiscences of Cup or Derby Day. Numbers of pedestrians lined the footpaths, and the centre of the road was occupied with traps, drags, and horses. Shortly after two o'clock Dr. Grimes, accompanied by Fathers Ginaty, Kickham, Haibwachs, and Breben, arrived at the Asylum. Immediately after a procession was formed, consisting of the clerical party, the nuns of the Good Shepherd, the penitents, and the people, and the ceremony of blessing the institution was proceeded with. This being concluded, the Bishop addressed the assemblage from a platform which was erected at the back of the building. He took for his text the command laid by the Apostle upon the whole human race, that they should love one another. His Lordship preached an earnest, impressive, and eloquent sermon upon the beauty of fraternal charity. He dwelt at length upon the absolute heroism of the nuns of the Good Shepherd, those noble-minded ladies who have abandoned home and friends in order to devote their lives to the reclamation of the most degraded of their sex. Nowhere, he held, outside the Catholic Church, were such splendid examples of obedience to the apostolic command to be found, as these which were afforded by the lives and labours of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd. Dr. Grimes warmly eulogised Father Ginaty for having established such an institution, and concluded by urging upon all those present to give practical evidence of their sympathy, with the work that was carried on within the walls, henceforward the sacred walls, of Mount Magdalen Asylum.

Father Ginaty, whose appearance was the signal for considerable applause, made a neat and witty speech. He thanked the contractors and any one who had in any way assisted him in his great work. He was especially eulogistic in regard to the Press of the Colony. In every part of New Zealand, he stated, in which he had travelled, the Press had given him most valuable assistance. He had received, in fact, from every one the most cordial approval of the work in which he was engaged. The large cheques of the wealthy and the humbler donations of the poor were always given to the Mount Magdalen Asylum, accompanied by the most hearty expression of good-will and earnest prayers for success to the institution. Father Ginaty interspersed his address with a great many humorous asides and hints to get out their purses. He succeeded in putting the crowd in a good temper and the collectors went among them with very happy results.

After Benediction in the Convent chapel the doors of the asylum were thrown open to the people, who at once, took advantage of the privilege afforded them, and proceeded to inspect the building. Expressions of satisfaction were heard upon all sides at the internal arrangements of the institution. As I have before described the asylum in the TABLET it is unnecessary to do so now.

Towards five o'clock the majority of the people took their departure for town, and no doubt left Mount Magdalen very much amazed at the change which had been wrought in the poor despised outcasts in converting them from a life of crime and degradation to one of peace and respectability.

The appearance of the penitents on Sunday, as they passed round in the procession, clad in decent garments, and singing the Litany of the Blessed Virgin was such as must have gone far to convince the utilitarians, that the reformation of the most hardened human being is not an impossibility.

In the evening after Vespers, Father Cummings preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, upon the parable of the Good Shepherd seeking the sheep which had strayed from His fold. He drew a powerful picture of the young girl led away from her early home, and betrayed by the falseness and cruelty of man whom God had created to be her guide and her protector. He depicted the agony of the poor, lost, sinful girl, as with all her earthly hopes blighted she stood in the world alone. She could not go back to the old home of her innocent girlhood, the gulf of sin yawned widely between her and it. She dared not attempt to cross that gulf. She knew if she did that she would only do so to be scorned and rejected, and thrust forth again upon the world by the friends who once loved her, but with whom she could never more claim kindred. What remained for her then? Her only resource

was to sink deeper and deeper into sin, or to end her life in the dark, deep, silent river. She was abandoned by all. No, not by all. One friend remained to her. The loving shepherd sought her, and called her now in order to gather her once more into the fold. It was to save such poor sinners, and to give a chance of leading a better life, to raise them from sin, and despair, and moral death, he said, that the institution which had been opened that day existed. He urged upon every man present who wished to help to repair the wrong inflicted by the stronger portion of the human race upon the weaker, to assist the work carried on at Mount Magdalen. Every woman who grieved over the fall of members of her sex should also aid in this work. Some people might say that such an institution was premature. It was not premature. Beneath the golden crust of society there was corruption which threatened to decimate the human race. He instanced the immorality in cities like Sydney, and stated that he was shocked to find in a young colony like this such a state of affairs as that indicated by a petition presented to Parliament a short time ago for the prevention of juvenile crime.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made in aid of the funds. Altogether the subscriptions for the day amounted to three hundred pounds in cash, and a considerable sum in promises. Mr. O'Mally, of Darfield, generously gave fifty pounds towards the Asylum.

The Bishop, after Benediction, in a few well-chosen, earnest words, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the congregation for having so nobly seconded the efforts of Father Ginaty in forwarding this great work.

THE BISHOPS' DECLARATION.

(United Ireland, June 2.)

WE publish with heartfelt satisfaction the resolutions which the Irish Bishops have promulgated at the command of the Holy Office. They need only be read side by side with Bishop O'Dwyer's menacing and arrogant letter to see what a chasm divides him from the great body of the Irish Prelates. In the one manifesto there breathes throughout the spirit of aggressive hostility; in the other, an air of the mildest friendly mention is assumed candidly in obedience to spiritual discipline. The Irish people have the keenest appreciation of the difficulties by which their Bishops are encompassed in this unhappy matter. It would be tant to affect not to know that the action of the Holy Office is an affront to their deepest and most earnest convictions as to what is best for the moral as well as material interests of their people. On the other hand, disobedience to explicit instructions from the Holy Office would be an act of revolt from their disciplinary ecclesiastical duty. The pressure from the Vatican, of which every day's Roman telegrams in the anti-Irish papers in London gave us exultant notice, has been yielded to at least in a form from which the most virulent of our enemies will derive little consolation. The Bishops have spoken with heavy hearts words which do not exceed by a single syllable the requirements which rigorous orders imposed. Their declaration satisfies their sacred duty; it does not alter ours by a hair's breadth. So far from deriving discouragement from the Bishops' resolutions, it is impossible to peruse them without seeing that their transparent moral is that, with the very best intentions, the recent interference of the Holy Office was most sadly misplaced and ill-grounded, and that, whatever excesses of language individuals may have fallen into in resenting it, the resolutions of the Catholic members and the tremendous outburst of lay Catholic feeling throughout the Irish world which has followed them demand no word of reprobation from those who would naturally be the most sensitive guardians of Irish Catholicity. "In obedience to the commands of the Holy See"—the phrase with which the first resolution opens—is the keynote of the whole. That the Decree of the Holy Office was "intended" to affect the domain of morals alone is a proposition to which the resolutions of the Catholic members gave hearty assent. It was the purpose with which it was sought by English intriguers, and "the uses to which it was being put by unscrupulous enemies of the Holy See and the Irish people" that the Mansion House resolutions branded as political; and against the assertion that the Decree was so sought, and is being so used, the Bishops do not offer a word of remonstrance. The second resolution simply recites our Holy Father's "direct assurances" as to his "intention," "hope," and "purpose" in condemning the Plan of Campaign and boycotting—an intention and a purpose whose *bona fides* no responsible Catholic politician ever dreamed of impugning. How far the effect corresponds with the intention may be inferred from the Bishops' eloquent silence as to the contents of the Decree or as to its enforcement. The same desire to safeguard the Holy Father's august person from the taint of disrespectful political strife is the burden of the third resolution, and the desire is not more earnestly expressed than it was expressed by every prominent speaker at last Sunday's monster meetings. Finally, the resolutions reminding all who may be called upon to deal with this most painful and delicate subject of our Holy Father's inalienable and divine prerogative to speak with authority on all questions appertaining to faith and morals only embodies a principle which the Mansion House resolutions expressly recognised as the base of all Catholic doctrine; while no word of rebuke is uttered of that other principle which the Catholic members and the Catholic laity are contending for with a passionate earnestness that has shaken the country to its core—the principle, namely, that "the Irish people cannot recognise any right in the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs." From beginning to end of the Bishops' declaration there is not a sentence to which the most fiery Nationalist cannot yield a grateful and affectionate assent; while nobody will welcome more heartily than those responsible for the National Protest which is in progress the Bishops' weighty admonition as to the reverence for high and holy things which should influence our every word in a situation in which every feeling is only too apt to find ill-judged expression. The difference between Bishop O'Dwyer's letter and the Bishops' resolutions is

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the difference between the headlong assault of a vicious enemy and the words of tenderest council of fathers whose hearts overflow with sympathy. Bishop O'Dwyer's haste to fulminate his threats through the Orange newspapers amidst their volleys of K-atish fire, stands rebuked by the calm and sorrowful act of obedience of the Irish Episcopacy "to the commands of the Holy See"; while the fact remains more incontestable than ever that the Decree of the Holy Office was founded upon reasons which the Irish Bishops cannot defend, and is being turned to the political and social prejudice of our nation in a manner for which the Bishops cannot affect to have any feeling but one of consternation and loathing. The Bishops' resolutions impose the necessity of scrupulous reverence in the conduct of the agitation, but supply irrefragable evidence in justification of it. The fact that neither the Plan of Campaign nor boycotting elicits the censure of the Bishops, apart from their dutiful acceptance of the Decree, is in itself too significant to need comment. The Bishops have performed a hard and painful duty in a manner which strengthens their hold upon the Irish Catholic heart; it remains for unbacked Irish Catholic millions now to complete the impression already satisfactorily establishing itself in Rome that the unlucky Decree of the Holy Office was founded on lamentable misapprehension about Ireland, and has wounded to the quick every Catholic instinct, even more than every National instinct of our race.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE annual meeting of the Dunedin branch of this Society took place on Thursday evening, the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the Rev. Father Vereker, and a number of the members of the Society, and of the congregation generally being present. The lady secretary read the following report and balance-sheet:—

In presenting this report to the honorary members and all who are interested in the work of the above Society, the President has much pleasure in referring to the increase in the number of its members, both active and honorary. The active members have, during the year, numbered 19, and the average attendance at the weekly meetings has been 10. I regret to say that of that number one died during the summer, and that 4 others have resigned, two having left Dunedin. There are at present 261 honorary members, and it is very desirable that this number shall be increased. That God has given His blessing to the poor efforts made by the members in the work of the Society you will all agree, there is not a doubt, and to Him are due our most fervent thanks for the many blessings He has vouchsafed us. The principal end for which the Society is in existence is: 1st. The honour and glory of God and the salvation of souls, as well as the temporal interests of the poor, and to become acquainted with the wants of the poor; and in order to relieve these wants it is necessary to visit them in their houses, and if the visitor goes with that kindly feeling and sympathy which ought to accompany her on such an errand she will very soon find out the most suitable way of giving relief, and of helping to make those trials a little lighter for her poor neighbours. The visiting, therefore, you will see is a very important part of the work to be done by the active members, and a part which may bring comfort to many a poor family. During the past year more than one thousand of such visits have been paid. The hospital is visited regularly twice a week, and during the summer fruit and flowers were taken to the poor sick people there, while during the whole year newspapers and books have been distributed in the hope by such means to make it a little less monotonous for the patients there. It is wonderful how far a kind smile and a cheerful word go to make sick people a little happier. I may here say that the President desires to thank all those kind people who have sent the Society books and papers for distribution; they are always a most acceptable donation.

The Benevolent Institution is also visited from time to time. During the last two months the Society has made arrangements for two of its members to go every Sunday afternoon in order to assist in giving instruction to the poor orphan Catholic children in the Industrial School at Caversham. This is a work which is very important, and ought to be dear to the heart of every Christian, and the Scriptures tell us that they who instruct many to justice shall shine as stars for all eternity. It is a work most pleasing to God, highly beneficial to our neighbours, and also to ourselves, for it will draw down blessings on both. There is also a class held every Sunday for the instruction of working girls who, owing to their various employments, have not so many opportunities for instruction as their more fortunate neighbours. A number attending this class have been prepared for the Sacraments. There have been 5 poor patients sent to the Good Shepherd nuns at Christchurch, and 10 children to the St. Mary's Orphanage at Nelson, and during the year there have been 16 baptisms brought about, where, but for the interest taken by the visitors, many of these poor children might have been deprived of Baptism for a long time. There has also been a marriage brought about when it was desirable that it should be, the Society interesting itself in this sad case.

The President desires to convey the thanks of herself and the members of the Society generally to his Lordship the Bishop, for his generosity to the Society, and also for his kind sympathy in its work also, the thanks of the members are due to Fathers Vereker, Donnelly and Parton, for their kindness and good advice on all occasions when applied to, and their readiness always to co-operate in the work of the Society. We also, while thanking Father Lynch for his uniform kindness and sympathy in many difficulties to be met with, within the course of a year in the work undertaken by the members, wish to express our sorrow and regret, that owing to ill health he has gone from amongst us, and also to express the hope which we all felt that he may soon be restored to perfect health and strength, and soon return to us. We also thank the three firms which have given donations of coal,—the Brunner Coal Company, Kaitangata Company, and Messrs. Martin and Watsn.

During the summer a sale of work was held by which the funds of the Society were beautified to the extent of about £40, which has been a great help in providing comforts for the poor. We gratefully acknowledge the parcels of left off clothing which

have been sent to us during the year. These parcels are always most acceptable.

In some cases needlework has been given to persons desirous of helping themselves; therefore, it was thought wise to encourage this by giving them work to do, and paying them at the ordinary price for work.

The following appointments have been made for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. Fergusson; Vice-President and Secretary, Miss Tobin; Treasurer, Mrs. Haydon; Wardrobe keepers, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Frazer; Buyers, Miss McKay and Mrs. Frazer; Instructor for Industrial School, Miss Horan, with assistant.

List of articles given by Society of St. Vincent de Paul during the year ending July, 1888:—54 dresses, new; 53 do, second; 65 chemises, new; 19 do, second; 69 petticoats, flannel, new; 1 do, do, second; 10 do, coloured, new; 24 do, do, second; 19 shirts, new; 71 do, second; 32 pairs boots, new; 22 do, second; 24 pairs stockings, new; 46 pairs socks, second; 14 bonnets and hats; 20 jackets; 13 pairs blankets; 55 pinafores, new; 5 do, second; 4 ulsters, second; 2 shawls, do; 10 collars, do; 27 pairs trousers; 25 suits of clothes, second; 21 coats, do; 10 vests, do; 39 pairs drawers, do; 2 infant bags lent; 1 brown habit; 11 nightgowns; 2 jackets, new; 61 orders for coal; 152 for groceries, 5s; 47 do do, 2s 6d; 1 do for bag of flour; 1 do do oatmeal; £7 12s 6d given and advanced by Society; Visits, 1,000; number relieved, 329. Nourishment (given in cases of sickness)—soups, jellies, wine, egg, oysters. The active members number 19; 16 were baptised during the year. Instructions are given once a week to working girls. Five were sent to Mount Magdala, and 10 to Nelson School. The Hospital is visited twice a week, the Benevolent Institution frequently, and the Industrial School once a week.

The expenditure was:—Groceries, £67 13s 6d; draperies, £18 19s 6d; coals, £18 9s; boots, £11 17s 10s, blankets, £7 10s; passage money, £8 17s; sundries, £4 12s; board and lodging, £3 19s; bed and bedding, £1 12s; burying the dead, £2 7s 6d; cleaning room, £2 6s; rent, £1 2s 6d; cab-fare, 19s 6d; milk, 15s 8d; books, 12s 6d; paid for needlework, 14s 7d; telegrams, 5s 6d; certificate, £1 2s. Moneys collected, £155 1s 6d; expenditure, £153 14s; balance, £1 7s 6d.

The Bishop said that this report needed no words of his to recommend it to the meeting. It spoke for itself, and an eloquent speech it was which it contained. The statistics it contained, striking as they were, could convey only a very inadequate idea of the amount of labour gone through by the active members, and the great and loving patience of these members to those who had never shared in such labours. There was certainly a great reward in store for them hereafter. He hoped that the Society would continue to flourish, and that the number of active members would be greatly augmented. He availed himself of this opportunity to say that he had endeavoured to induce the Government to give Catholics for a reformatory the same allowance they give to the industrial schools already established in order that they might be able to rear up Catholic children properly as Catholics. They would not impose any additional expense on the country, as the Catholics were prepared to provide building and the necessary staff. But the Government would not consent. He could not understand this, except by supposing that they feared a bigoted outcry in Otago. He believed this was the real reason. But he thought the Government laboured under a misapprehension. His own opinion was that the public of Otago would rather rejoice in seeing neglected Catholic children properly brought up and well-trained, so as to become good and useful citizens.

WANGANUI.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

July 19, 1888.

A VERY successful effort has just been made by the local branch of the Irish National League to increase the funds available for transmission to Ireland. The effort took the shape of an entertainment which had been in preparation for some weeks past, and which eventuated last night in the Oddfellows' Hall. The programme presented was a varied one, and hit the popular taste, as was sufficiently proved by the applause so liberally bestowed on almost every item. The first part was mostly musical and was rendered in capital style by our leading amateurs, both vocal and instrumental. In the second part two ladies and three gentlemen enacted a side-splitting little farce, entitled the "Area Belle," and interpreted their parts with such skill that from the raising of the curtain to its dropping the audience were in one continuous fit of laughter. During the first part of the proceedings Mr. A. Oliver, one of the vice-presidents of the branch, came forward and thanked the performers for their kind assistance and the audience for their liberal support to the cause of Ireland. He explained in a few words the reason why the League had asked for public patronage and alluded to the good work they intended to do with the proceeds of the entertainment—viz., the relieving the great distress of their countrymen at Home in this the final struggle for constitutional liberty. The audience, which was very large, was not confined to those of Irish birth, but was representative of all nationalities, and, from the manner in which Mr. Oliver's words were received, all present were sympathisers with the cause of Home Rule. Financially, as in every other respect, the affair was a great success, and I believe a good sum will be netted. So many have contributed to the success of the whole proceedings that it would be invidious to particularise.

A West Virginia editor who made a tour of Maine, to personally investigate the working of the prohibition law, says that liquor is openly sold at hotel bars and in many saloons.

Pope Leo has assented to the protection of Catholics by the French in Syria, Palestine, and in other countries of the Levant, in exchange for French concessions in regard to internal religious policy in France.

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Manager for Otago.

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Irish News.

Antrim.—At the recent Ballymena Petty Sessions Joseph Kilpatrick obtained several decrees for non-payment of "rent" against his tenants.

At the meeting of the Route Reform Club held in Ballymoney, John McElderry, chairman, the following resolution was proposed by S. C. McElroy and seconded by James Boyd:—Resolved, That we observe with pleasure that the Home Rule electors of St. Stephen's Green Division, Dublin, have invited Thomas A. Dickson to become a candidate for the representation of the Division, and as this invitation is a pledge of confidence in the Liberal policy, and also in its ablest exponent in the North of Ireland, we hail it as an indication of that broad National spirit which is likely to prevail under Irish Parliamentary auspices, and earnestly hope it may tend towards the removal of all those unhappy prejudices which have kept the North and South apart in matters vital to their mutual interests. We, therefore, trust that Mr. Dickson's majority will be a signal manifestation of the power and progress of the National cause in Dublin.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

Armagh.—It is reported that Lord Lurgan intends selling his estate to the tenantry under the Ashbourne Act.

At the recent Armagh Petty Sessions George Rice prosecuted Jas. Williamson for assault. The former is a land-thief, and the latter an attorney. The case was withdrawn.

The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—M. C. Close, 9,087 acres; Episcopal Church, 8,548; A. Henry, 8,324; M. Synnot, 7,321; J. Richardson, 5,974; and Sir W. Verner, 5,436.

Carlow.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—D. W. Beresford, 5,567 acres; P. J. Newton, 5,037; Lord Rathdonnell, 4,960; W. F. Burton, 4,422; R. M. O'Ferrall, 3,769; and W. Duckett, 3,441.

A large meeting of the people of Carlow was held in the cathedral to promote the Dr. Walshe memorial, the inception of which was chronicled in a recent issue of the *Irish World*. Rev. E. Kavanagh, Adm., presided. A subscription list was opened, and a number of subscriptions taken up. Dr. W. H. O'Mara and M. Governey acted as secretaries, Mr. Duggan and Mr. Hammond as treasurers.

Cavan.—Hon. Dr. Hearn, native of this County, died recently in Melbourne, aged 63. At the early age of 23 Dr. Hearn was appointed Professor of Greek at Queen's College, Galway, and in 1854 Sir John Herschel appointed him to the Chair of History and Political Economy in the University of Melbourne. He was the leader of the Constitutional party in the Victorian Council.

Clare.—Ennisymon I.N.L. has condemned the arrests of Fathers M'Fadden and Stephens and Mr. Blane, M.P., and protested against their hard treatment in prison.

The tenants on the estate of Mr. E. B. Brown, at Tulla, have adopted the Plan of Campaign. They demand a reduction of 45 per cent.

T. W. Coote, of Kilmish, was fined at a recent Coercion Court here, and as he didn't appear the Magistrate paid the fine. Public opinion was too strong against Mr. Coote's imprisonment.

The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—C. W. White, 18,266; Sir A. Fitzgerald, 14,915; De Stafford O'Brien, 11,105; F. Arthur, 10,534; W. M. Maloney, 10,095; and F. N. Bent, 9,669.

Magistrate Irwin has sentenced Michael O'Neill, of Rathfoland, to six weeks' imprisonment at an Ennis Coercion Court for wearing a National League card in his hat and cheering for William O'Brien.

The tenants of the Ponsonby estate held a large meeting at Gorroo, near Yougal, April 29. W. J. Lane, M.P., was the principal speaker. He denied the charges that the Campaign funds had been extorted from the tenants.

Cork.—Thomas Noonan, of Kanturk, a sterling Irish Nationalist, has just died in Paris. Mr. Noonan was a member of the Repeal Association and of the Irish Confederation. He was also an active worker in the Fenian movement, and was the organiser and first President of the Kanturk Land League. He was the first President of the local National League, and his death is lamented by all true Irishmen.

The result of the police inquiry into the massacre at Mitchelstown reports that County-Inspector Browning, who gave the order for indiscriminate slaughter, has been promoted to Longford. District-Inspector Irwin has been permitted to retire on pension. Thus the murderers of our innocent people are rewarded by a devilish alien Government.

At the recent Skibbereen Coercion Court, Samuel Paul Kingston and his wife were sentenced to one month and two weeks' imprisonment respectively for taking "forcible possession" of their old house at Meenie, near Dromoleague. Mr. Kingston is 80 years old.

James Gibbooly, M.P., has just been released from Cork Gaol. He made a speech in which he counselled the people to uphold the Plan of Campaign and defy their hereditary enemies.

Barton M. Guckin, the great Irish tenor, has arrived in Queens-town from New York. He intends to sing at the coming Handel Festival in London.

A half-witted man was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stoning the police during the reign of Terror at Skibbereen. Was ever injustice greater than this?

Land Commissioners Doyle, Callan, and Bomford have given reductions of from 25 to over 40 per cent. at the Macroom Land Court.

At the recent Skibbereen Petty Sessions Dennis M'Carthy, a Bantry usurer, was fined £20 for evicting Mr. Brien at Goleen without due legal process.

William Gould, one of the political prisoners in Cork Gaol, has been offered his freedom if he will promise to abstain from politics in future. The Castle's offer was contemptuously refused.

Berry.—The people of the Townawilly district of Donegal parish had a demonstration of sympathy with the coercion prisoners in Derry Gaol. An effigy of Judge Webb, arrayed as Balfour's henchman, was burned on the top of a hill.

Donegal.—A movement has been set on foot at Donegal to erect a monument over the grave of the late Bernard Kelly, M.P. As Mr. Kelly was a brave and faithful representative of the people of South Donegal, all patriotic Irishmen wish the movement to perpetuate his memory a hearty God-speed.

Down.—The first case tried under the Coercion Act at Banbridge was that of James Warnock and Catherine M'Grath. They were arraigned for obstructing a rate-collector, and were placed under bonds for future "good behaviour."

At a large meeting of Nationalists, held recently at the National Hall, Newry, an address was presented to James Owens, whose resignation from the R.I.C. was chronicled in a recent issue of *The Irish World*. J. Lowry presided. Mr. Owens intends to go to America.

The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—R. N. Butt, 12,010 acres; Lord Trevor, 10,940; J. Mulholland, 9,893; Viscount Bangor, 9,861; A. S. Kerr, 9,856; and Marquis of Downshire, 9,246.

Fermanagh.—Michael Doherty, ex-Head Constable of the R.I.C., committed suicide at Enniskillen by cutting his throat with a razor. This seems to be the end of many of our domestic enemies, and should be noted by the survivors.

The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Colonel J. Irvine, 12,115 acres; J. G. Porter, 11,881; Episcopal Church, 10,357; H. D. Montgomery, 7,996; Lord Lanesborough, 6,606; and R. Hall, 6,540.

Galway.—The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormack and the priests of the Galway diocese have protested against the proselytism recently carried on among their people by itinerant "missionaries."

John Roche, of Woodford, who is now in Galway Gaol for the fifth time for his fight for the Clanricarde tenants, is suffering terribly from his cruel treatment. He has been in hospital for some time suffering from lung trouble. This is another example of Balfour's murderous intentions against the lives of the Irish leaders.

The trial of William O'Brien, M.P., for attempting to hold a meeting of the National League in Louisa, April 8, terminated on May 3 at that place. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour by Removables Paul and Hodder. T. Harrington, M.P., instructed by Mr. P. A. Chance, M.P., appeared for Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Wilson, M.P.; Mr. M'Donald, of the *London Daily News*, and Claude Byrne, of the *Illustrated London News* were travelling in the neighbourhood of Loughrea recently, where they met a man named Keane, who told them how he had found one of his cows dead in his shed, and Policeman Courtney there also. On his questioning the "peeler" he admitted killing the cow and gave Keane £6 as compensation. After hearing this story the Englishmen went to Ballyshrule barrack to interview Courtney, but were kept out by force and assaulted. Here is a sample of Balfour's manufactured "outrages."

Kerry.—Patrick M'Kenna and Patrick Cahalane, of Glenbeigh, near Castlegregory, have been evicted. The land-thief is Brinsley Fitzgerald. The tenants, who were fearfully rack-rented, and who offered a reasonable settlement, are now living near a ditch.

An eviction was to be carried out on May 4 at Bonnard, near Kiltarney, but the children of the tenant, Timothy Moynihan, were sick and could not be removed. Several other evictions took place in the vicinity. The land-thief is Captain Fagan.

Kildare.—The people of Kildare have shown their patriotism by subscribing generously to the memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Kavanagh. The memorial consists of a marble altar-rail and stained-glass windows in the church which was the scene of Dr. Kavanagh's pas oral labours. The list of subscribers embraces several names from America and Australia.

Kilkenny.—Bailiff Cox, with a gang of Emergencymen and eight policemen, proceeded from this city to Ballycoore, near Goresbridge, and evicted Lawrence Gittins. The evicted man has a wife and seven children. He did not refuse to pay "rent," but the land-thief said he needed the holding. The exterminator is George Alexander, of Carlow. It was in this manner the land-robbers exterminated millions of our people, and should we be prevented from combining for self-preservation?

King's County.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Episcopal Church, 7,647 acres; Lord Ashbrook, 7,476; A. W. Williams, 6,884; T. L. Dames, 6,798; Rev. Saville Malone, 5,678; Col. F. Brouard, 5,480; and R. Warburton, 5,336.

A letter from Dr. Fox, M.P. for the Tallamore Division, was read at the recent meeting of the local League. In it he says he has been addressing meetings in all parts of England, and he is decidedly of the opinion that if a general election were held at present Mr. Gladstone would be returned with a fair majority.

Leitrim.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—W. Johnston, 10,633 acres; H. L. Montgomery, 10,179; G. Jones, 9,839; Sir M. Crofton, 9,590; W. La Touche, 8,234, and W. O. Gore, 7,480.

Limerick.—The Limerick Guardians have passed a resolution against the Whelchan bloodtax.

Nineteen tenants on the White estate at Ballyscaddane have received a reduction of 25 per cent. on their rack-rents.

Mother Joseph Hartnett, foundress of the Limerick and Castle-land Presentation Convents, died in this city, April 25, aged 90. She spent 62 years in the service of the Order and was a true daughter of Nano Nagle.

Michael Enright and Thomas Connors were indicted at the recent Coercion Court for "assaulting" soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment. They were sentenced to a month's hard labour, while not a single riotous soldier has been disciplined!

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NOTICE.—Our Special Quality "K" Brand of New Season's Jam is made from Fresh Fruit within a few hours after it has been gathered. It thus retains the full flavour of the Fresh Fruit, and is the BEST QUALITY IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE.

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

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CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOES STREETS,
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T. GREEN PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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desires to intimate that he does not publish a catalogue of the various works kept by him, believing, as he does, that individuals can be far better suited by calling at his establishment than they could be were he to issue the most bulky catalogue possible. Catalogues, to a certain extent, are useful; but, on the other hand, many persons are lead, because of the bald description of the works offered for sale, into purchasing books which are of little use to them. To avoid anything of this kind, Mr. Dunn e would kindly ask visitors to the city to call on him, assuring them that he will do his best to provide them with both good and suitable Catholic and general literature

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ENGINEERS AND BRASSFOUNDERS,
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To attract customers, and to make it worth while to pay a special visit to the Arcade, Mrs. Loft has determined to place a SALE PRICE upon every Class of Goods. If the goods are not ticketed, the Public may rely upon only being charged sale prices. Examine and contrast the following goods:—

- Men's Colonial-made Bluchers, 6s 3d and 6s 9d.
- Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.
- Men's Colonial-made Elastics, 9s 11d.
- Men's English-made Balmorals, 7s 11d.
- Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.
- Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.
- Women's Cashmere Slippers, 1s 11d.

All other lines equally Cheap at

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

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Mollison, Mills & Co.	Begin to thank the public of Dunedin for their generous and unprecedented support during the past season, and have the pleasure to announce that their	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	FIRST HALF YEARLY SALE	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	Will commence on SATURDAY, JULY 14,	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	When they will offer their entire stock of D. APERY and	Great Clearing Sale
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Mollison, Mills & Co.	At CLEARANCE PRICES.	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	NOTE ALL THIS SEASON GOODS.	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	Also,	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	THREE HOME TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES,	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	Consisting of GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.	Great Clearing Sale
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Mollison, Mills & Co.	NEVER TO BE AGAIN MET WITH.	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	Sale commences on SATURDAY, JULY 14,	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	And will continue for THIRTY DAYS.	Great Clearing Sale

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195 and 197 George Street, opposite Knox Church.

A party of the now notorious Derbyshire Regiment, while drunk, commenced a fight with some people in Glenworth street. They rushed on the civilians with their belts, but were stoned and put to flight by the people. Finally, some peelers arrived and arrested two of the people. The brutal redcoats are never arrested or disciplined for their barbarous conduct.

The tenants on the Normanton estate near Emly are negotiating the purchase of their farms through Agent Fottrel of Dublin. The terms are 15 years' purchase at the judicial rents or 17 years' at the valuation. Although this is a sacrifice on the part of the tenants it is better for them to become peasant proprietors in the near future than continue under the "dual ownership" system.

Longford.—Mrs. Catherine Lynch, of Dorrock, who had summoned a number of boys to the Drumlish Coercion Court for intimidation, refused to give evidence, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in Sligo gaol.

Louth.—The adjourned sale of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company shares of P. Braunigan and Peter Roche, tenants on the Masserene estate, took place at Dundalk recently. £5 was the highest bid, and the sale was again postponed.

Mayo.—The devil's work of extermination has once more commenced on Achill Island.

John Fitzgibbon, who was convicted for advising the people of Cloonfad, near Castlereagh, to boycott the police, has been brought to Castlebar gaol and placed in a dingy cell.

Meath.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—C. A. Nicholson, 7,693 acres; J. J. Preston, 7,415; T. E. Taylor, 7,135; Marquis of Conyngham, 7,060; E. W. Bligh, 5,289; and Mrs. Corbally, 5,033.

Monaghan.—The Mullaghane National School, near Castleblayney, has been boycotted because the teacher, Alexander, McLeod, keeps company with Henry Cumins, a local land-thief.

The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Hope, 11,700 acres; E. W. Lucas, 9,955; Sir T. Lennan, 7,920; W. Anketell, 7,504; J. Hamilton, 7,315, and John Madden, 4,644.

James and Margaret McKenna and their sons Hugh and Owen, were arraigned at the Monaghan Coercion Court, charged with "obstructing" Bailiff Nevin. Although the process-server swore the McKennas had attacked him with stones and pitchforks, several witnesses proved that such was not the case. The only demonstration of resistance was that young Owen McKenna had thrown a stone at a dog. For this "crime" he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Roscommon.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Lord Crofton, 10,509 acres; O'Connor Don, 10,467; J. C. Coote, 10,318; William Lloyd, 7,395; G. Lloyd, 7,352; and A. O'Connor, 6,927.

Sligo.—The following claim to own over 1,000 acres of the land in this County:—E. Ashley, 12,426 acres; W. Phibbs, 10,507; Colonel Palmer, 9,570; Sir C. Gore, 8,569; B. W. Hillas, 7,444; and A. Percival, 7,034.

Tipperary.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Nathaniel Buckley, 13,260 acres; Lord Clonmel, 11,098; Count Moore, 10,199; R. Heard, 8,846; O. F. Toier, 8,789; and Smith-Barry, 8,620.

At the recent Cashel Coercion Court an evicted tenant named Patrick Moclair was sentenced to three months' hard labour on a charge of resisting bailiffs. The sub-Sheriff and other witnesses deposed that it could not be proved that Mr. Moclair had thrown water on the bailiffs or obstructed them in any way. This is the manner in which landlord-made law is administered in Ireland.

The tenants on the Cormac estate at Modeshill, near Mullinahone, who adopted the Plan of Campaign last year, are threatened with eviction. They are clearing the decks for the coming battle. The furniture has been removed from the houses, the grazing lands have been ploughed up, and barricades have been erected. A meeting of the tenants was held recently. There were present:—Rev. John Cahill, G.C.; John Cullinan, Michael Cusack, Drangan, and Thomas Moloney. The following resolution was adopted.—That we reiterate our determination to adhere to the principles of the Plan of Campaign, and we pledge ourselves to make no compromise with the evictor.

Tyrone.—Constable Quinn has resigned at Dungannon as a protest against the coercion policy of the Government and the butcheries committed by the police and military among the unoffending people of the South and West of Ireland.

Westmeath.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Sir B. Chapman, 9,516; C. B. Marley, 9,059; Sir J. Ennis, 8,050; J. Tuite, 7,391; Sir W. Nugent, 7,218; and J. Longworth, 6,547.

Wicklow.—The following own over 1,000 acres each of the land of this County:—Lord Meath, 14,717 acres; R. Cunningham, 10,479; J. S. Moore, 8,730; W. Keenins, 8,041; L. Brady, 5,837; and T. Acton, 4,845.

A party of Nationalists assembled at Viseagar, near Dunlavin, recently, and sowed the crops of five tenants under notice of eviction. The horses were decked with evergreens and some of the men wore the O'Brien medal. Amongst those present were:—Michael Wade, Joseph Doyle, S. Wilson, Peter Connell, Patrick Finn, John Dann, Joseph Norton, Thomas Cunningham, H. J. Mullally, Patrick McGeer, T. Kelly, Andrew Costello, D. Moore, T. Doyle, Thomas Davis, and T. Moore. Messrs. Costello and Mulhall addressed the crowd when the work was finished, and said they were ready to undergo imprisonment for their action.

Mrs. Margaret Fosse, of New Orleans, recently celebrated her 100th birthday by cooking her breakfast and walking to church. She is the widow of Louis Fosse, who served under Napoleon at Moscow.

WAITAHUNA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

July 17, 1888.

THE Rev. Father O'Leary celebrated Mass here on Sunday, and his sermon on the all-seeing power of our loving Father, the omniscience of God, was very touching, as in grave, earnest language he besought his hearers to remember that the actual presence of Almighty God was with and about us for all time. If we could only realise that, and keep the feeling ever before us, he knew of no surer safeguard from sin, as no person feeling the living presence of Almighty God could sin any more in His sight than in the eyes of the world. The sermon was illustrated by passages from the lives of the saints, and of good and holy men, in plain, simple words, easily understood by the number of children present, a glance at whose attentive faces showed that his earnest words were not falling on deaf, though, perhaps, for a time, heedless ears. Truly Father O'Leary has done a great and good work amongst those children who, through his unaided influence, bid fair to grow up more zealous Catholics than their parents. Every week almost he comes from Lawrence to teach them Catechism, and give them a good knowledge of Christian doctrine. His explanations, simply given, are understood even by the little ones, who have thus become in many instances our teachers. Not long since a Protestant gentleman, speaking to me on the subject, expressed surprise that the children should attend so regularly, especially those coming from a distance, the cold, dark evenings making the homeward journey the reverse of pleasant. The fact spoke volumes for somebody or something, he remarked, as he was positive no other minister, however willing, could establish a similar class. He simply laughed at the idea of anyone else attempting what Father O'Leary had been so successful in. The children, he asserted, would not come although the parents might not object, and the expression of this opinion, coming from an educated man and an old resident, I thought also spoke volumes. Father O'Leary has also taught the children to sing, and that helps to bring the people to church.

"Music hath charms," and the pleasure of it was enhanced on Sunday by the rev. gentleman when he requested those who were able to join with the children in singing the hymns. There are some very good voices in the congregation, all that is required being a little practice, and I would humbly suggest that the young people meet in the church on Sunday afternoon for an hour or so for practice. The elders might take it in turns to be present, and the opportunity offered could be availed of to teach the children Catechism and have the Rosary recited. It would thus be a means of inculcating a respect for the Sabbath, that I am ashamed to say is too often looked forward to now as a day on which people can sleep later, devote more time to rabbiting and amusements, and generally follow one's inclination. I am sure Father O'Leary will be with me in this, as he is constantly urging on us the necessity of repeating the Rosary in our homes when denied the privilege of hearing Mass, and he has also suggested that we meet in the church for the purpose.

The weather is intensely cold, but healthy, people say, though coughs, colds, sore throats and rheumatics are only a few of the evils that at present afflict the just, and the unjust are not exempted but have their share likewise of the various ills. The late floods have done a lot of damage, chiefly to the mines, whose races and claims they have not spared. We have had some sharp frosts which have given place to rain, and, as I write, the weather is looking most threatening.

General Crook, the famous Indian fighter, stands 6ft. in his stockings, and is as straight as an arrow. He has been 36 years in the service, and knows his business thoroughly. When on the war-path General Crook wears an old canvas suit, said to be worth 100 cents. He rides at the head of his column on a mule, with a rifle across his arm.

Truth hears from Berlin that the Empress Victoria and her eldest son have been barely on speaking terms during the last three weeks. The Crown Prince has reproached his mother in violent language in consequence of her having opened and turned out the room at Charlottenburg in which the Queen Louise died, which room was regarded as a sacred place, and it had been kept exactly as the heroic Queen left it for nearly eighty years.

Here are two interesting little extracts which shed light on the growing power of the press:—"M. Carnot has had all the journalists following him in his tour presented to him, and has told them he was anxious to facilitate their work, as he knew the population of all France wished to be informed correctly as to what took place. He relied he said on the journalists for telling the truth. The Prime Minister of Roumania adopted the hitherto unprecedented course of summoning the editors of all the papers in Bucharest, including those unfavourable to the present Government, to his office. He admitted the extreme gravity of the present crisis, and appealed to their patriotism and public spirit, requesting them not to publish reports likely to add to the excitement in the rural districts and to encourage the promoters of disaffection." The President, it seems, requested the editors to tell the truth; the Prime Minister, to suppress it. It would be interesting to know which method of nobbling the press proves the more successful.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 11th.

MEETING in Auckland urges Government to resume settlement. —Society for prevention of State regulation of vice, formed at Auckland, Sir W. Fox, President. —Motion for payment of Members rejected in House of Commons. —Rhodes, of Capetown, gives £60,000 to Parnellite fund. —Leany returned for Sligo South *vice* Kennedy, resigned. —Mackenzie declares Emperor William's ear disease may affect his brain.

THURSDAY, 19th.

M'Kay, of Geological department discovers marble on Otira range, Makarewa. —Fire at De Beer mine, Kimberley, South Africa, causes death of 250 men. —Duel between Boulanger and Floquet; Boulanger seriously wounded. —French fishing vessels purloining bait seized by Newfoundland cruiser. —Anarchist plot to revenge executed anarchists discovered in Chicago.

FRIDAY, 20th.

Tribal fight over land takes place, under chiefs Taurua Kupa and Eni Hiri, at Whangarei. —Serious fire in Chinese quarters, Sydney. —Opale discovered in Queensland. —Russian army to be increased by million and a half men. —German doctors savage at Mackenzie's declaration about Emperor's brain. —Massacre of whites by Indians in British Columbia. —German Press trying to drive Empress Victoria out of country.

SATURDAY, 21st.

Announced 8 men killed and several wounded in native fight at Whangarei. —German Company undertake construction Guilford Champion railway, W. A.; German immigrants to settle along line. —Emperor William meets Czar with great pageantry, off Cronstadt.

MONDAY, 23rd.

Public meeting in Dunedin, Mr. J. Carroll chairman, urges construction of Otago Central line by syndicate. —Smart earthquake shock in Scotland.

TUESDAY 24.

Nugget of 386oz, found Donnelly's creek, Gippaland; nugget of 36oz, found Wedderburn, Victoria. Boulanger badly defeated for Ardèche—reported successful some weeks ago by cable.

Parliamentary Notes.

Wednesday, 18th.—It was stated in reply to a question in the House that the Government would offer a substantial bonus to anyone introducing a successful system of treating refractory ores. —A clause was added in committee to the Slaughter-houses Bill, providing for the exemption of persons slaughtering cattle for their own use.

Thursday, 19th.—In replying to Mr. Seddon, Mr. Richardson said he would send an inspector of mines to report on the new diggings at Mabitipawa, Marlborough. —A petition was presented on behalf of the Invercargill Clothing Club, in which the example of Mrs. Hart in the successful encouragement of Irish cottage industries was quoted in support of the petitioners' prayer that Government would take steps for the establishment of such industries in New Zealand, the first experiment to be made at Invercargill.

Friday, 20th.—A sharp debate took place in Committee on the Legislative Estimates. The point at issue was as to whether the officers of the House should be appointed, as heretofore, by the Speaker, or a change should be made, giving the appointment to the Government. Sir Maurice O'Rorke defended his privileges very fervently, and made some remarks which the Premier considered as containing charges of corruption against the Government. The Speaker, however, carried his point, and the Premier's motion was defeated. Mr. Fish afterwards made some vigorous comments, in which he came forward as a defender of the Government, owing to the principle of Protection adopted by them, and promised, when the opportunity offered, to make things as hot for the Speaker as they conveniently could be made, and, as we all know, in matters of this kind Mr. Fish is very capable of keeping his word.

Tuesday 24th.—The Premier gave notice in the House of his intention to take Thursdays during the remainder of the session, now drawing to a close, for Government business. —In committee a shabby attempt was made to cut down the salary of the Inspector-General of schools. A more rational attempt to lower the cost of education by raising the school age failed, the whole vote of £315,525 being passed. —Mr. Wither's amendment for a further retrenchment of £100,000 per annum was rejected.

OBITUARY.

We announce with regret the death of John Francis Patrick, eldest son of Mr. John White, an old and much esteemed resident of Kumara, which occurred at his parents' residence on June 30th. The deceased whose death resulted from a cold, was a fine, promising lad of 15, for whom no one looked forward to an early grave. The respect felt for his parents was shown by the numerous attendance at his funeral—at which the Rev. Father Treacy officiated.—*R.I.P.*

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Parisian journalist, is said to be an Irish woman, who remembers as a child being carried around on O'Connell's shoulders. An admirer describes her as "an extremely brilliant woman, an always interesting talker, full of wit and anecdote, never for a moment at a loss for a word, add without a spark of malice in her composition."

Correspondence.

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

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I have been instructed by resolution of the Kumara Branch of the Irish National League to request you to take charge of the accompanying cheque for £66 11s 6d for transmission to Ireland by first mail. You are at liberty as to the selection of the party to whom you will make the draft payable but you will be good enough to note the division of the amount as follows:—To Payment of Members Fund, £37 4s 6d; to general funds of the Irish National League, £29 7s. I enclose the lists of subscribers' names, which you will please to publish in the TABLET at your earliest convenience.

Our branch continues steadfastly to carry out the work for which it was originated. The monthly meetings of the executive committee are held regularly, and as a result of the efforts made by them in this district to assist the constitutional struggle for Home Rule, they may be permitted to point to the respectable sum of nearly £100 remitted through you within the last eighteen months in aid of the movement, exclusive of the sums subscribed towards the Payment of Members Fund.

It is to be regretted that it was not double the amount, but the committee hope that the patriotic example set us by our countrymen, both lay and cleric, throughout the Australian Colonies will rouse Irishmen of all creeds on the West Coast from their apparent indifference and induce them to lend their sympathy and substantial aid in the noble efforts to obtain justice for their native land. It is for this that Gladstone and Parnell are educating the masses in Great Britain and for the same holy cause are such men as William O'Brien sacrificing their liberty and imperilling their lives.

Our branch could afford to be much stronger and why it is not is no matter for conjecture, but to be attributed directly to the score of apathy. The last monthly meeting was fairly well attended; a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the collectors and to the Rev. Father Treacy for his courtesy in presiding.—I am etc.,

THE SECRETARY.

Kumara, 12th July, 1888.

INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE concert given under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Society in Hanau's Hall on Friday evening, July 20, was a thorough success, both from a financial and an artistic point of view. The occasion was the sixth anniversary of the Society, and the manner in which it was celebrated reflects much credit, not only on the Society, but on the whole Catholic community. It was at first proposed to hold both a soiree and concert, but, owing to the amount of trouble connected with the former, it was deemed more prudent to give all the attention and energy to the concert. The programme, which consisted of twenty-two items, proved an attractive and interesting one, and praise is due to Mr. Anthony, who prepared it with much care and taste. The first item was an address by Mr. Gilfedder, who made brief mention of the numerous advantages to be derived from membership, and referred to the high tribute paid to the efficacy of such societies by some of the greatest literary men of the day, who had in their youth belonged to similar associations. The speaker pointed out that the literary competitions which the Society encouraged were productive of the most beneficial results, and expressed a hope that ere long competitions would take place between kindred associations. The musical part of the programme was then proceeded with. Miss A. Kurwin played a piano solo, "Le Poète Mourant," and later on, with her sister, a piano duet, "Westward Ho," in a manner which gave evidence of ability and culture. Mr. Herdman contributed a song, "Killarney," and Mrs. Mussen a song, "Skating in the Moonlight," both of which received well-merited applause. A comic song, "Never Again," by Mr. Patchett, proved so amusing that an encore was insisted upon. Mr. D. Bradley did justice to a recitation, "Curfew must not toll to-night," as did Mr. Owendon to a song, "You could have been true." A comic song, "Forfeits," by Miss Hill and Mr. Anthony, and a masher song, "We Are," by Messrs. Anthony, Smith, and Owendon, created a great deal of merriment. Miss Hislop gave a song, "Daddie," and Misses Roche and Hill played a piano duet, "Dreams of Heaven," in capital style, which, considering the youth of the performers, reflects credit on themselves and their teachers. In the second part of the entertainment, Master Hill acquitted himself very well in a recitation, "The Palm Tree," as did Mr. Smith in a song, "The Peal of the Village Bell." Mrs. Mussen's song, "Here's Robin Come Back," Mr. Herdman's "Eileen Allana," and Mr. M'Keown's "Balaklava," were all rendered excellently, while Mr. Anthony's song, "The Laughing Man," fairly brought down the house, a reappearance being demanded. A reading by Mr. O'Brien, "Father Phil's Subscription List," produced a great deal of laughter, as some of the names on the list corresponded with those of the audience. A duet by Misses Hislop and Dalton, and a piano solo by Miss Roche were capital, and a quartette, "The Bold M'Intyres," by Messrs. Smith, Patchett, Cavanagh, and Anthony, proved a very suitable finale. Miss Findlay performed the duties of accompanist, and Mr. M'Keown those of stage-master, very creditably. Everybody seemed to go away well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and the Catholic Literary Society will be able to add a handsome balance to its funds.

Electric slaughtering of cattle has proved successful in St. Petersburg, death being instantaneous.

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FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, August 1.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, August 1.

FOR SYDNEY, via TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., about Tuesday, August 7.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Saturday, August 18.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—RICHMOND, s.s., from Auckland about August 23. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

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RIDGEWAY STREET, WANGANUI.

Has much pleasure in notifying that he has taken the above shop, where he will be prepared to receive orders for Gentlemen's Tailoring in all its branches.

Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI.

THOS. CODY, Proprietor.

Good accommodation for boarders and travellers.

Best brands of liquors kept in stock.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending July 26, as follows:—

Fat Cattle—265 head were penned at Burnside for this week's sales, one half of which were good to prime, the balance only medium quality. There was a full attendance of the trade, but this number was rather beyond their requirements, resulting in less spirited competition, which caused prices to recede fully £1 per head, besides several pens being withdrawn from sale. Best bullocks brought £7 10s to £8 10s; one or two pens extra prime reached £9 15s; mediums, £5 5s to £7; others £3 10s to £4 10s. Cows in proportion.

Fat Sheep—3172 were penned, of which about 200 were merino wethers, fair to good; the balance crossbreds, the greater portion of which were ewes, the rest wethers of medium to good and prime quality. Competition was much duller to-day, partly owing to less demand for export, also from the fact that the trade were well supplied from last week's full supply, which caused a dragging sale all through, and prices realised were about 1s per head down from last week. Best crossbred wethers brought 12s to 14s—one or two pens 14s 6d to 14s 9d; ordinary, 8s 6d to 11s 6d; best crossbred ewes, 11s 6d to 12s 3d—a small lot to 14s; ordinary, 6s 9d to 10s; merino wethers, 7s to 8s 6d.

Figs—269 were penned, comprising all sorts. Competition was fairly active, but prices were in favour of buyers. Suckers brought 5s to 14s; light stores, 15s 6d to 19s 6d; porkers, 27s to 36s 6d; baconers, 38s to 57s; a few heavy weights, 74s to 80s. We sold 3 pens at 31s to 42s.

Store Cattle—There is nothing of any importance to chronicle with regard to the position of the market, which continues inactive. Some inquiry is experienced for both steers and mixed mobs, but buyers' and sellers' ideas of values differ so widely that little or no business in the meantime is passing.

Store Sheep—Owing to so few offering business at present is dull. Crossbreds of all descriptions are saleable, and small lots occasionally change hands, but no sales of any importance are transpiring.

Wool—Since our last report the third series of colonial wool sales in London has been brought to a close, and though fine wools have slightly advanced it is unsatisfactory to learn that coarse crossbreds and other medium descriptions have declined and were lower than at the close of the previous sales. We are in receipt of the following cablegram from our London office, dated 18th inst.—“The sales closed to-day at the level of last sales except for superior greasy, superior scoured and washed merinos, prices for which have advanced ½d to 1d per lb; while coarse crossbreds have declined ½d to 1d per lb; 157,000 bales had been taken for the Continent, 3000 for America, and 70,000 bales held over for future disposal.”

Sheepskins—These are always marketable, the supply never too heavy for requirements of the trade. On Monday, our regular weekly sale day, we had a numerous attendance of buyers when we offered a moderately full catalogue. Competition was spirited for all classes, the fine wools having the most attraction. Green crossbreds, although on the whole slightly higher than last week, considering the increased growth of wool, are not advancing in price to the extent that might be expected. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 4d to 3s 6d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 2s 10d; medium to full-woolled crossbreds, 3s 9d to 5s 9d; do do merino, 3s 2d to 4s 8d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 2d; butchers' green crossbreds, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 2d, 4s, 3s 10d, 3s 8d; do do merino, 2s 6d to 3s; quarter-breds, 3s 9d to 4s; lambskins, 2s 7d to 3s 7d.

Rabbitskins—Notwithstanding adverse reports from the London market the demand is good, and competition spirited. At our sale on Monday we had a full attendance of buyers, when we offered a catalogue of summer, autumn, and early winter skins. The summer skins brought 6½d to 8½d; autumn, 9d to 12½d; early winter, 13½d to 15½d per lb.

Hides—The market continues fairly steady, but there is no improvement to report in values. The demand at the moment is almost entirely dependent on the exigency of the local manufacturers. Shippers are unable even at the present low rates to operate to leave any margin. We have buyers for all coming forward at the following quotations, viz., for heavy weights, free from cuts or other faults, 3½d to 3½d; medium, 3½d to 2½d; light, 2½d to 2½d; inferior and bulls', 1½d to 2½d per lb.

Tallow—The regular demand for local consumption continues unabated, but there is very little doing in shipping lines. The London market shows a firmer tone, but although stocks here are not heavy, present prices are not likely to materially improve before we are advised of a further advance on Home rates. We have buyers for every description at prices according to quality, which are as follows:—For prime rendered mutton, 18s to 19s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior and mixed, 13s to 14s 6d; rough fat, inferior, 8s to 9s; medium to good, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; clean mutton caul, fresh, 12s to 13s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: The tone of the market still continues weak, and the prospect of the disposal of most of the wheat now in store is not by any means encouraging. The operations of our local millers are almost entirely confined to the supplying of local requirements, which are limited. The quantity put through for this purpose does not assume to very large dimensions, and being under the impression that prices must still recede, purchases are only made just to keep moving in the meantime. Whole fowls' wheat has a very fair demand, and large quantities could be placed for export at prices lately quoted. There is no improvement whatever in the demand for medium. We quote prime milling, velvet, and red straw, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; small lots of extra choice tuscan have realised slightly over. Medium nominal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; good

hard fowls wheat, whole, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; inferior and broken, 1s 9d to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Oats: Owing to the position holders have lately taken up, buyers who have no alternation have had to comply with sellers demands and pay higher prices in some instances and for special lines as much as 1d to 1½ over last week's rates. These purchases are on account of millers, who one and all are nearly out of stock, and in order to supply orders on hands, are thus obliged to give prices asked, but shippers, who are by far the largest buyers, decline to operate in the meantime at the advanced rates, expecting that speculators, rather than ship on their own account will be disposed sooner or later to put their stocks on this market; in the meantime, prices are very firm and rising, but it is somewhat hazardous to predict the future of the market. We quote prime milling, bright and stout, 1s 10½d to 2s; short bright feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; medium, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; long oats, fit for seed, 1s 9d to 2s; black, in poor demand, at 1s 9d to 1s 11d; retail lots to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Barley: There are considerable stocks of inferior and medium in this market for which there is no demand, except for milling occasionally; malsters are full and decline to purchase any but choice samples; quotations nominal.

Ryegrass Seed—During the week we placed some parcels Poverty Bay seed and have inquiries for Provincial, but as yet there is not much of the latter moving. We quote undressed, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; machine dressed, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; cocksfoot seed is still unsaleable except in very small lots, for which we quote 4d to 4½ per lb.

Potatoes—Good Northern are scarce and inquired for and are now worth 6s to 7s; Southern have more attention and also realising higher prices.

Dairy Produce—Butter. There is hardly any coming forward and the quantity on hand extremely limited, and prices very firm at 9½d to 10d. Factory-made cheese is also in limited supply.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending July 26, as follows:—Wheat: Market without any change since last week, and only prime samples being saleable, principally of Northern grown. Fowl feed is not in the demand it was, neither on the spot nor in the intercolonial markets, consequently prices are if anything easier. We quote prime milling 3s to 3s 2d; medium, nominal, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowl feed, 1s 10d to 2s 3d.

Oats—The change in the market for these reported by us last week has still been maintained, and notwithstanding the determined attitude in buyers being unwilling to give late prices, still they have found it necessary to do so. During the week we sold a parcel of bright feed on account of J.B., Kelso, at 1s 11d, and for a parcel of milling we got 2s on account of J.E., Waveria. We must admit, then, that prices in our intercolonial markets do not warrant such figures, but time will bring them round, as it has done before. We quote prime milling, 2s; bright, heavy, short feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d.

Barley—The demand now is but slight, as few of the malsters are purchasing, and, consequently, stocks are difficult to quit at old rates. Nominally, prices are for prime malting, 4s 3d, sacks extra; milling, 3s 3d; feed, 2s 6d.

Chaff—Arrivals are not on such a large scale as they were, and all lots coming forward are disposed of more easily and at a shade more, running, say from 2s 6d to 5s; prime oat chaff, screened, being worth £3; ordinary, £2 10s to £2 15s.

Potatoes—Prices for these have undergone a great change on the other side, and holders North prefer quitting them for shipment, with the chance of getting the long figure there, than selling locally, and as a result higher prices on the spot have had to be given. During the week we placed some at equal to £3 10s for Northern, and £3 for Southern.

Seeds—Ryegrass Seed: The fine weather we see now experiencing has caused a bit of a demand, and with a continuance of it, it is bound to increase, as also with Cocksfoot, which has now seen its lowest, there being an inquiry for large parcels for shipment. We quote fine bright samples, 3½d to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3½d. During the week we sold several parcels of Poverty Bay ryegrass at recent quotations.—Clovers: Our seasons' requirements came to hand per “Westland,” and we will be pleased to forward samples and quotations to intending purchasers.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 10½d. Wheat: milling, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls' 1s 9d to 2s 6d; Barley: Malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s. Chaff: Best, £2 15s; medium, £2 5s. Hay: Oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3 5d. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, £3 15s; Southern, £3 10s. Butter: Fresh, 10d to 1s 2d; salt, good demand, prime, 8½d. Cheese, 3d to 4d. Eggs, 1s 2d. Flour, roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb, stone, £7 15s to £8 5s. Oatmeal, £8 10s to £9. Roll bacon, 7d; sides, 7½d; hams, 9d, both scarce.

Messrs. Charles Begg and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, still maintain their superiority with regard to the hire system for the purchase of musical instruments. The firm were the first to introduce the system into New Zealand, and they hold the first place. None but good instruments are supplied by them, and their terms will be found most reasonable.

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—[ADVR.]

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.

M R S. D R E A V E R.

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.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. CHARLES BEGG & CO

do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their Hire System that it is **VASTLY SUPERIOR** to all others, both as regards Value and the easy Repayments, which are calculated on a Lower Interest Basis than any other house.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

—We readily recognise the advantages offered by our rivals, because we were the first to introduce the Hire System into New Zealand on exactly similar lines, and, therefore, it is but common fairness and justice that we should reap the benefits of our labour and expenditure.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

—When anything stands the test of time among a discriminating people, it is pretty sure evidence of real worth and merit and with 12 years' experience and administration of the Hire System to guide us, we still justly claim to lead.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

—That we perform all we claim is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard us with the greatest favour are those who have dealt with us the longest. Our customers are our references.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE.

—We shall be glad if buyers, when comparing our prices with those of other houses, will, at the same time, also carefully compare the goods, in which case they will find that we give more solid value for the prices we receive that can be obtained elsewhere. Pianos, such as we absolutely reject, can be, and are sold at much lower prices than our importations; but these are no test of value, and lead to ultimate vexation and annoyance long before the apparently easy payments have run out.

HIRE—SYSTEM—HIRE—PURCHASE:

—The continued success and increasing popularity that has marked each alteration in our Hire System stamps it indelibly as the Safest and Cheapest Method of Purchasing (without the slightest publicity) Pianos, Harmoniums, and Organs, etc., etc., on that basis.

MESSRS CHARLES BEGG AND CO.

—Abstain from entering into competition with importers of inferior Pianos, many of which flood the market at times, and which may be classed with cheap trash. Our motto is: "*Nulli Secundus*" ("Second to none"), and we import Pianos and other Musical Instruments of good quality at a comparatively low price. We shall limit ourselves to a variety of English and German Pianos of bona fide manufacture, and shall endeavour, through carefulness as to the retention of their high standard quality, to retain that confidence and esteem which our past career and established reputation has already earned for us at the hands of our patrons.

THE MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,
"*Nulli Secundus*" (Second to None).
26 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN
(21 Years Established).

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

KUMARA.

Collected by Messrs. M. Moloney and M. Murphy.

£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Rev. Father Treacy	1 1 0	Mr. W. Killeen	0 10 0
" Father Walsh	1 1 0	" J. Gilbert	0 5 0
Mr. D. Hannan	1 1 0	" G. Dee	0 5 0
" J. Wulvihill	0 10 0	" H. Fitzsimmon	0 5 0
" M. Murphy	0 10 0	" S. Gargiulo	0 5 0
" M. Moloney	0 10 0	" J. Hayes	0 5 0
" W. McDermott	0 10 0	" J. Flynn	0 5 0
" R. McGlone	0 10 0	" M. Wall	0 5 0
Mrs. J. Horne	0 10 0	" P. Dungan	0 5 0
Doctor McBrearty	0 10 0	" F. Keenan	0 5 0
Mr. J. Galbraith	0 5 0		

CAPE TERRACE.

Mr. P. Foley	1 0 0	Mr. W. Drycliff	0 5 0
" F. Skinnon	0 10 0	" C. Iverson	0 5 0
" H. Murphy	0 10 0	" M. O'Hara	0 5 0
" W. Ryan	0 5 0	" J. Clancy	0 5 0
" W. Ryan	0 10 0	" C. Curtain	0 5 0
" D. Leahey	0 10 0	" M. Burns	0 5 0
" J. Dwan	0 10 0	" P. McNamara	0 5 0
" J. White	0 10 0	" E. Quinn	0 5 0
" P. Tansey	0 5 0		

CHRISTCHURCH ROAD.

Mr. D. McInerney	0 10 0	Mr. H. Fitzgerald	0 10 0
" P. Griffin	0 10 0	" J. Cunniffe	0 5 0
" M. Lynch	0 10 0	" J. Taylor	0 5 0
" M. McInerney	0 10 0	" M. Tracy	0 10 0
Miss E. Kelly	0 10 0	" B. Sheedy	0 10 0

GREENSTONE.

Collected by Messrs. M. Dwyer and T. Ryan.

Mr. M. Dwyer	0 10 0	Mr. P. Quealy	0 3 0
" T. Ryan	0 5 0	" M. Moloney	0 5 0
" M. Nicholas	0 5 0	" J. Kelly	0 5 0
" B. Sullivan	0 4 0	" J. Sheehan	0 2 0

DILMANSTOWN AND WILLIAM'S ROAD.

Collected by Messrs. J. Murphy and P. Chambers.

Mr. J. Murphy	0 10 0	Miss Lynch	0 5 0
" E. O'Connell	0 10 0	" Sullivan	0 5 0
" M. Murray	0 10 0	Mr. T. Martin	0 5 0
" E. Fahey	0 10 0	" T. Devaney	0 5 0
" Tennant	0 10 0	" M. Flanagan	0 5 0
" Lee	0 10 0	" J. Moran	0 2 6
" J. Carew	0 10 0	" D. Chieolm	0 2 6
" Costello	0 10 0	" Healy	0 2 6
" McGrath	0 10 0	" F. Brother	0 5 0
" P. Ryan	0 10 0	" H. O'Flaherty	0 5 0
" J. Connell	0 10 0	" P. Chambers	0 5 0
" P. Moran	0 10 0	" M. Ryan	0 5 0
" M. Joyce	0 10 0	" J. Brennan	0 5 0
" S. McNeill	0 5 0	" R. Cunningham	0 5 0
" T. Monehan	0 5 0	" M. Monehan	0 5 0

R I V E R T O N A R T - U N I O N.

(Continued.)

THE Very Rev. M. Walsh desires to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of blocks of tickets with accompanying amounts from the following:

		£. s. d.
Mr. J. Duggan, Wrey's Bush	...	2 0 0
" H. Dungey, Cambrian	...	2 0 0
" M. Hanley, Gore	...	1 9 0
" J. McNamara, St. Bathans	...	2 0 0
" M. Hanrahan, St. Bathans	...	2 0 0
Mrs. J. Smith, Wangaloa	...	1 0 0
Mr. M. Sammon, Tinker's Guily	...	1 0 0
" P. Graham, Fairfax	...	1 0 0
Mrs. D. Lynch, Otautau	...	0 10 0
Miss E. Dwanney, Wrey's Bush	...	2 2 0
Mr. J. J. Ardagh, Ngapara	...	2 0 0
Rev. Father Donnelly, Oamaru	...	1 0 0

(To be continued.)

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

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

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.

J O H N P . H A Y E S

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

Bank of Australasia Buildings.

Corner of BOND and RATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

The Riverton Art-Union Committee, at the urgent request of many friends, who consider the time allowed for the disposal of the tickets too short, have decided to postpone the drawing until Saturday, November 4.

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.

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

DEATHS.

TANGNEY.—On the 30th June, at the residence of her sister, Beliance Hotel, Otakia, Johanna, the dearly beloved and youngest daughter of William and Johanna Tangney, Clashatlea, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 22 years, deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

WHITE.—On the 30th June at his father's residence, Cape Terrace, Kumara, John Francis Patrick, eldest and beloved son of John White, aged 15 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 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.

C R A S.



RAS! Yes. To-morrow—that is next year—Ministers will consider the education question. Meantime, extravagance in the Department of Education continues. Infants are still to be permitted to fill public schools, and the country is to be compelled to pay a large sum per head for what is, facetiously we suppose, called education. Can folly further go? But it is said, if you give up this false pretence, ever so many public schools must be

closed; so that falsehood, and consequent demoralisation, must be had recourse to in order to maintain the most iniquitously unjust department in the State. *Cras!* Next year, however, the whole subject is to be considered—so says the Premier. What whole subject? Education, is it, or only the cost of education? The Premier's words leave this doubtful. This year the vote for the maintenance of public schools amounts to £315,525. This does not include the vote for school buildings nor the sum required for secondary and university education. The country is called upon again this year, in these hard times, with greatly increased taxation, to contribute more than half-a-million sterling to give a free and godless education to the children of people who are, for the most part, very well to do. Is it any wonder that people are flying in thousands from a country so wonderfully and fearfully misgoverned? *Cras!* But the consolation offered by Government is that they will consider the question—whether the whole or part of it we are not told—next year. This, however, is poor consolation for those who have to pay the twenty per cent. additional taxation; very little satisfaction for all the single people in the country, who must pay a greatly enhanced price for everything they wear, in order that the well-to-do shopkeepers of our towns may have a free education for their children, and our merchants and squatters may have cheap secondary and university education for theirs! With this monstrous system began the downward tendency of the country; with it this tendency has continued, and with it is aggravated to-day. The truth, however, appears to be that Ministers are afraid to tackle the question. There are indications that Ministers do not approve of the system they are compelled to administer, and, if they dared, they would amend it off the face of the earth, and substitute a rational system in its place. *Cras!* But they can do nothing now: the House of Representatives will not allow them. From the Legislature as at present constituted there is no hope of improvement. People must wait a little longer. The annual expenditure on schools represents a loan of twelve millions, and there can be no doubt that since its inauguration the debt of the Colony has been increased five millions through its means. Time, however, fights on the side of justice and common sense. A year or two more, and it will be apparent to the blindest that it will be absolutely impossible to maintain this shocking system any longer. The money necessary to maintain it will not be forthcoming. It is evident to every man capable of forming a judgment on the question, that the revenue, notwithstanding the increased taxation, is a declining one, and that it will soon be out of the question to pay for education entirely out of the consolidated revenue. What then? Why, recourse must be had to rates, and this will have the effect of revolutionising the entire system. This is coming, and coming surely and soon.

The friends of justice and all men of common sense will, consequently, keep their souls in peace. The great overthrow is fast approaching, and the great iniquity is near its final collapse. By the way, it was very amusing to witness the discomfiture of the *Evening Star* last week in reference to this question. Everyone knows that our contemporary thinks the present system of education, if it did not actually come down from heaven, was devised in some region not far from this blessed abode. For years this journal has maintained that not an irreverent or amending finger should be laid upon it, and it has lost no opportunity of proclaiming that it is indeed a perfect system. Well, last week a great educational being from Ontario was in this city, and the *Star*, in the fulness of its zeal for the honour and glory of its godless schools, which exclude a large number of those who are, nevertheless, compelled to pay for them, gushingly embraced the opportunity to secure Dr. GRANT's blessing, and approbation of the system. Contrary, however, to expectation, instead of a blessing, the interviewer from the *Star* office met with, we will not say a curse, but with something not very unlike it. The *Star* has not since engaged in laudation of the glorious privilege of rearing children in ignorance of their creator and final destiny, and of compelling people who bravely bear the expense of the education of their own children to pay for the free education of other people's children. This abstinence, however, may have arisen rather from exhaustion after its long and laborious campaign in the cause, than from the discouraging facts adduced by Dr. GRANT. We shall see. No doubt the *Star* will die hard, and we shall soon hear the despairing accents of the impenitent thief. *Cras!* To-morrow, perhaps, or the next day, it may pour forth the

vials of its wrath on the Minister who, driven by stress of failing revenue, may dare to pull down the edifice built upon the foundation of impiety and plunder.

PREPARATIONS are now stirring in the interests of the art-union to be held in aid of the Dominican convent building fund, Dunedin. The prize-list for this undertaking is one of the best and most attractive that we have seen issued, and contains a large number of very beautiful works of art.—Among the principal is a picture of St. Patrick, worked by one of the nuns, and which, with its fine gilt frame, is valued at £60. The sum of £50 will actually be paid to any one who wins it, and desires to dispose of it on the spot. Several pictures in oils and water-colours are also remarkably fine, and with numerous other prizes of various kinds, make up a collection not often to be equalled. The nuns request us to acknowledge the receipt of blocks and remittances from Mrs. Nesbitt, and Mr. J. O'Connell, Hampstead.

THE Rev. R. Coffey of St. Mark's Anglican church, Wellington, as reported by the *Post*, complains that owing to the deterioration in morals among the young people, he has been obliged to suspend a parish society rather than bring children out at night to attend its meetings. And this occurs after some ten or eleven years of secular education.

TULLAMORE has crowned its reputation by the death of John Mandeville. It was while undergoing imprisonment there in the national cause that he incurred the disease, from which his death is now reported: Mr. Balfour's policy, therefore, is justified by its results, and, so far as it has proved effective, the Secretary may be taken as a wise and enlightened Statesman. But, as for this victim of an infamous undertaking, his name will go down to posterity among those of the multitude of noble men who have suffered death in the cause of their country, and a more glorious record no man can obtain. It is a grim comment on the case that the grol doctor, under whose care the prisoner was, has committed suicide. It would be well, nevertheless, that a man should give proof of his repentance and remorse in some other way. But as for John Mandeville, whose name is now inscribed on the enduring monument of Ireland's martyred sons, we will honour his memory, and our prayers shall follow him hopefully into the presence of his God. May his soul rest in peace.

THE cable reports as to Roman affairs are somewhat contradictory. We are told, for example, that Archbishop Walsh has issued a pastoral in which he assures the Irish people of the Pope's sympathy and affection. But we are also told the Papal rescript has been read in the Irish churches, among the rest, rebuking the people for opposing the decision of the Pope. It will be safer for us, as usual, to reserve judgment until we receive trustworthy details, as we may be convinced everything will be done with a view to excite, if possible, a division between the Irish people and Rome.

THE reported movement among the mayors of the Parisian municipalities—hardly, however, unless a very wonderful change has occurred, including that of the city itself, in favour of the monarchy, is one of the strangest that has occurred. But the whole mind of France seems strange and incomprehensible. In one way only, it appears to us, can it be accounted for. If the prophecy be accepted as true that in fidelity alone to her Catholic traditions could the country expect greatness or prosperity, it is easy to account for the fickleness, confusion, and disquietude that are now the chief characteristics of the population.

AMONG the priests ordained by the most Rev. Dr. Clery, Bishop of Kingston, Canada, at St. Patrick's College, Carlow, in June, was the Rev. Patrick O'Donnel, ordained for the diocese of Dunedin.—Father O'Donnel is expected to arrive in New Zealand next October.

WHAT an exposure have we here of the reasonableness of those people who continue to cry out against the commission of crime in Ireland, as if it were exceptional in the United Kingdom, or even in the world, and who find it an excuse for the continuation of oppression. In the evidence given before the select committee of the House of Lords on the sweating system, a witness has declared that over one thousand children are murdered annually in London for the sake of the insurance on their lives. Let us not speak of Ireland, but in all the civilised world there is nothing like this. It can be compared only with what takes place in barbarous lands, among the Chinese, for example, where, however, the matter is rather less atrocious, as the object is to escape heavy expense, more than to make a positive gain. But how can a people having so great a sum of crime in its most abominable form, established systematically in the centre of their own civilization, dare to attack any other people because of their crime, particularly when it is much below the average, as in Ireland. Is it not evident that their doing so is a false and impudent attempt to sustain an evil cause?

THE blackguard Duke of Marlborough has been legally married in New York to a widow-woman possessed of a large fortune, his rightful wife, the divorced victim of his ruffianism, being still alive. The event has been considered of such importance that news of it has been posted up in the Houses of Parliament. After all we may accord some degree of sympathy to the Revolution, which resulted in assigning in France to the classes to which the Duke of Marlborough belongs in England, their proper place and stripping them of their special privilege of disgracing and degrading public life. Carlyle's definition of the Revolution—"Truth clad in Hell-fire" is not, therefore, without some element of truth. But in old times men hid their shame, and when such marriages as this, recognised by the Protestant Church, occurred, they were performed decently, and in private. To-day such occurrences are surrounded by open parade and pageantry, and people, otherwise respectable, even ladies of rank and distinction, countenance and take part in them.

Now that the victims of retrenchment (writes "Civis" in last week's *Witness*), have had time to look their calamity squarely in the face and grow familiar with it, they begin to comfort themselves in the thought that it was inevitable. "You see, Maria," says Tite Barnacle, jun., moralising the situation to the partner of his joys and sorrows over their morning coffee and toast; "You see the country had to be saved somehow, and it couldn't be saved without that £50 from my screw. *Dulce et decorum est, my dear, pro patria mori*, which is the Latin for 'grin and bear it.' The tariff has gone up and our income has gone down, but what matter if only our sacred education system is safe!" There is irony, of course, in Barnacle's tone as he delivers himself of this public spirited sentiment; his Maria notes the fact and understands it. She, poor little woman, is quite clear for her part that she has no vocation for offering herself up as a martyr on the altar of the State,—but what is the good of quarrelling with the inevitable? Perusing the bottom of her coffee cup to hide the moisture gathering in her eyes, Maria contents herself with inwardly wishing our sacred education system at the bottom of the sea. Barnacle in his heart of hearts, however he may make-believe, wishes it there too. Now, without exactly sharing these revolutionary sentiments, I confess to a good deal of sympathy with them. How much does our sacred education system cost us? Reasoning everything, perhaps about half a million a year, or, say, the interest on a twelve million loan. According to Sir Robert Stout and other professional friends of the people, the education vote is our glory; the bigness of the figures into which it runs is matter for exultation. For my own part I gravely doubt whether in return we get value for our money.

THE production in Mr. O'Donnell's libel action against the *Times* of letters asserted by Mr. Parnell to be forged, and no doubt truly so asserted, has given rise to a motion in Parliament for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matter. The plan of the Government, so far as we can make it out, seems to be to manage the commission, one of judges, in such a way as to protract the inquiry, and to make capital by extending the evidence for the prosecution over a lengthened time, so that public opinion may be influenced adversely by it, and their own ends gained or furthered, before the case for the defence comes on. This, as a matter of course, the Parnellites oppose. Mr. Parnell, however, is desirous of having a proper and fair inquiry carried out, and is confident as to the results. But he has to deal with unscrupulous men, and must needs be extremely cautious.

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent mentions in connection with a case of parricide, a crime very little known among the Hindoos, that complaints of the demoralising influence of a secular education are rife among the people in question. And yet we see this system; condemned by the heathens themselves as demoralising, enthusiastically upheld by people who pass for Christians.

It is announced that Mr. Parnell still courts inquiry—only stipulating for a non-political commission, and a reasonable limit of time. A Mr. Brett asserts that a certain ex-member of Parliament had offered, for £1,000, to furnish him with evidence inculcating Mr. Parnell in horrible outrages. Suspecting the genuineness of the evidence he refused. He now believes this forms the grounds of the forged letter, and the other publications of the *Times* on "Parnellism and Crime." Very probably it is so.

The members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society were glad to see the Rev. W. Burke in the chair at the last meeting. The business consisted of a paper by Mr. J. Eager on "God's Acre," readings by Messrs. J. J. and E. Dunne, and the reading of part of "All's Well that Ends Well," by all the members of the Society. The Literary Society intends to give a concert at an early date, in order to raise sufficient funds to wipe off the balance owing on the St. Leonard's church.

THE Roman correspondent of the Liverpool *Catholic Times*, in writing of the Papal decree, says that no one is more dissatisfied with that document or with better reason than those who tried by fair means and foul to obtain it. He adds that it is hardly possible to describe all these people who have done to deceive the authorities at Rome. "That Ireland," he says, "has not been placed under an interdict, as the effect of their falsehoods, ought to be a clear indication to those malicious busy-bodies that the authorities here suspected them without any refutation of their tales." This is striking testimony as to the part taken by the London *Tablet* and the sanctimonious "doggerly" of which it is the mouthpiece. The correspondent in question also tells us that the conductors of the *Tablet* have received two admonitions from Rome as to their method of conducting the paper. This, he repeats, is true, although they deny it.—But that is a matter of course. The so-called Catholic who parts with his charity and humility has little regard for truth.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in Dunedin on Monday night, Mr. John Carroll in the chair, to advocate the construction of the Otago Central line by a syndicate. Sir Robert Stout, however, appeared upon the scene and marred the harmony of the situation by proposing an amendment to a contrary effect. Sir Robert, as usual, spoke in the interests of the men of the future, and with a view to make provision for a time when, evolution having progressed a further stage, and heredity being counteracted by something as yet unknown, a superior race, beloved beforehand by comparatively superior grandfathers, shall rejoice in the benefits arising from the nationalisation of the land.—What, nevertheless, seems requisite to less advanced minds is the immediate construction of the line, demanded both by the necessities of the people already settled in the districts concerned, and the interests of settlement and of the general welfare of the colony. Sir Robert was especially unhappy in his contemptuous references to some of our most respectable citizens, and not over felicitous in his explanations as to that distinction without a difference—his support of the Midland railway as contrasted with his opposition to the Otago line.—We ourselves are thoroughly opposed to any monopoly of the land, and should deprecate anything approaching the abuse of land grants to syndicates, such, for example, as that which has occurred in America, but, as we have before remarked, there is no similarity between such cases and that of Central Otago.—It is evidently for the advantage of the country that this work should be undertaken without delay.

THE latest items of especial interest, as bearing on the Irish cause, come to hand by the San Francisco mail as we go to Press, are as follows:—Captain Sinclair, a Gladstonian, has beaten the Tory candidate for Ayr, replacing a deceased Liberal Unionist. The result of the election shows a gain by Mr. Gladstone in the constituency of 1238 votes.—The Government have been defeated in Parliament by a vote of censure on the administration of the Admiralty, carried by 113 to 94. The vote was moved by Mr. L. J. Jennings a Conservative Member, and supported by a combination of Gladstonians, Unionists, and 21 Tories.—A special raid has been made on the members of the League in Ireland, numbers of them being arrested on alleged secret information.—Mr. Parnell gave a dinner in London on June 13, in honour of his lately imprisoned colleagues. Mr. Dillon, who was present on the occasion, said that the Papal rescript was a fortunate thing, showing as it did that while Irish Catholics were faithful to their Church they would not take their politics from Rome.—The Bishop of Limerick has issued a circular to his clergy commanding the enforcement of the Papal rescript, and denouncing excommunication against those who resist. *United Ireland* threatens to have a petition signed for presentation to the ecclesiastical authorities praying for the Bishop's removal from his See.—It is unanimously agreed that if an attempt be made to carry out the sentence of six months' imprisonment on Mr. John Dillon, he can hardly survive it. His state of health is visible to all who come in contact with him. He took an active part in the Ayr election.

THE drawing of the Riverton Art-Union has been unavoidably postponed until November 4. No doubt all those who are favourably disposed towards the undertaking will be glad of the opportunity thus given of advancing its interests.

WE have received from the Secretary of the I.N.L. at Kumara the sum of £66 11s 6d for transmission to Dublin. While we congratulate the generous and patriotic people of the district, however, we cannot agree with the Secretary in reproaching, as he does in a letter published by us elsewhere, the people of the West Coast generally for carelessness in the matter. Our experience is that they have, on the contrary, been most constant and liberal in their contributions, and deserving of the highest praise. Of their own good will, moreover, we have no doubt they will continue their efforts until the cause is won. But the Secretary errs through praiseworthy motives that will be fully understood.

WE have received another "brimstone" number of the *Whitshell Review*, in which the aristocratic meanderings of the late egg-merchant

are again replaced by a kind of vitriol inspired clucking on the part of the present more elevated editor. But Mr. Keith Angus had better beware. Let him look to Tullamore, where scoundrelism has developed into suicide. He also may come to find that he has some remnants of a conscience and of a capability for remorse hidden away in the depths of his being, small and shallow as they are. Mr. Angus tells us, for example, he is tired of the "bog but with the hole in the roof, and the pig playing with the potatoes." Perhaps his weariness arises in particular from early recollections of some Scotch bothy or London garret with its appropriate pastimes. But now by dint of "booming" Mr. Angus has risen a step above that. Long may he enjoy the favour he has earned so meritoriously.

TUAPEKA MINING NOTES.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THERE has been very little of interest transpiring of late in mining circles, and beyond the ordinary work-a-day operations of the various mines and holdings throughout the district there is nothing to speak of to record.

A rather good story is in circulation regarding the 12cwt. of stone which Captain Pearse, the agent of the Waipori quartz miners, has taken with him to London as a sample of the O.P.Q. reef—not a picked sample, you know, but a sample taken promiscuously from the reef. The work of picking the stone was entrusted to certain miners holding a direct interest in the concern, and so it could hardly be expected that they would select the worst specimens with which to dazzle the eyes of intending English investors. They just did what nineteenth-century miners might be expected to do under the circumstances. They got together into that 12cwt. parcel of "promiscuous" quartz the very best specimens they could lay their hands on. I don't know how much of this to vouch for; indeed, I will not vouch for any of it, but as the story is in pretty general circulation, I think the readers of the TABLET may as well have the advantage of it.

As an old settler in these parts, and one who has seen the progress of the district at heart, it makes me glad to see the tide of English capital flowing in this direction, and I would not be the first one to say anything that would tend to stem that tide and turn it in some other direction. But I must most emphatically object as a New Zealand colonist and one who cherishes the good name of my adopted country above all personal considerations, against the system of gross misrepresentation which the promoters of mining ventures have of late been indulging in. If they have a property to sell let them tell the truth about it, so that when English capitalists do invest their money they will know what they are getting for it. There are many really good mining investments on the Otago gold-fields which would handsomely repay an investment of capital if judiciously expended; but if, in disposing of them, we represent them at fifty or a hundred times their true value and demand prices for them far in excess of what they are worth, disappointment is sure to follow, and New Zealand will come to be recognised as the land of mining swindles and the happy hunting-ground of dishonest adventurers. By-and-bye, I may revert to this question, but for the present I think I have said enough. I may have occasion to say more shortly.

The Blue Spur and Gabriel's Gully Gold Mining Co. has now been in operation four months, and the yield of gold to date is 335 ounces, valued at £1,255 5s. As only one branch of water has been at work, this return may be considered very good. The manager expects to have four jets on shortly, but it remains to be seen whether this will quadruple the yield. Let us suppose that it does; a year's working with four jets would only give £15,075 worth of gold. This would be the gross revenue. According to the report of the meeting of shareholders published in the *Financial News*, Sir Walter Buller told them that from the tailings alone they were to get a net profit of £50,000 a year for eight years. I'm afraid Sir Walter will be a trifle out in his reckoning at the end of the year. The men at present engaged on the Spur by the company are working in three shifts. When the additional jets are turned on the number of men is likely to be increased.

I understand the Otago Company, one of the claims on which 10 per cent. was advanced with the option of purchasing at the end of the year, had a fairly good washing up a few days ago.

The operations of the Fidelity Company, which is the only other claim at work on the Spur, have been interrupted for the want of water. After a run of several months the men are now washing up.

Not a little feeling has evinced itself of late over the manner in which political considerations have been introduced into the management of the Spur claims. I think it is a very wrong thing that a workman's fitness for a billet should be gauged by his political leanings, and that the manager should be obliged to employ men, whatever his opinion of their fitness may be, for no other reason apparent, than that they voted straight at last election.

In speaking of the Tailings Company's claim in my letter of last week I stated that though that property was guaranteed by the agent who was commissioned to execute the sale to yield an annual net profit of £50,000 a year for ten years, yet it was disposed of for £30,000. In this statement, I have, it appears, somewhat erred. The Tailings Company's claim was sold not for £30,000, but for just the half of that amount—£15,000, two-thirds cash, and one-third shares. Nothing of the kind has been heard of in modern times—a clear profit of £50,000 a year going a begging for £10,000, the one-third shares of course I don't attach much importance to—nobody does, except, perhaps, those singularly confiding Cockneys who are learning colonial experience at the hands of Sir Walter Buller and Co.

Joe Martin, of Paxton, Ill., captured nine cub wolves on April 21 in a shock of corn on his father's farm in Campaign County. The old wolf escaped.

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

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

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

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

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AS WE ARE FIXED TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO BY THE MAIL STEAMER LEAVING AUCKLAND IN JULY,
WE MUST SELL OUR STOCK RIGHT AWAY
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		COLONIAL FLANNELS 10½d.	LARGE
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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

THE meeting of the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament which was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Thursday May 17, was a significant and timely reminder to all whom it may concern that Ireland knows what her duty is when her religious and political interests are concerned. Forty-three members, including the Lord Mayor, attended. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted on this occasion, pointed to the conclusion that the Holy Office Circular was employed by the unscrupulous enemies of the Holy See and Ireland, as a political weapon to prejudice the Irish cause; and that the allegations of facts put forth in that document are unfounded such as for instance, the assertions regarding free contract, extortion of rent from tenants, and sundry other matters. Deep regret was also felt that the Holy See did not select for its condemnation the crimes perpetrated in the name of the law in Ireland, and the cruelties that eviction brings with it in its train. It was furthermore resolved, that while unreservedly acknowledging as Catholics the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See, the members present recognised no right in the Vatican to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs. These resolutions were, as our readers will observe, moderate, but uncompromising in spirit. They reflect the views and feelings of the Irish people at home and abroad on the entire question.

A most important and highly successful mass meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convoked for the purpose of endorsing the action of the Irish Catholic members of the Parliamentary party on the Papal Circular, was held in the Phoenix Park, on Sunday, May 20. The attendance was very large, and the demeanour of the people most orderly. The tone of the various speeches, while being respectful to the Pope and the Holy See, was firm and uncompromising. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who, in a few happy epigrams, observed that the Irish Catholics were connected for different purposes and in different ways with the Powers beyond the shores of Ireland. By their own consent they were linked in spiritual affairs with the Holy See. Against their will they were in secular affairs and by secular laws linked to England. Their religion was independent of England as their politics were independent of Rome. They would, therefore, continued his Lordship, as soon think of taking their politics from the palace by the Tiber, as they would their religion from the palace by the Thames. The Lord Mayor was followed by Alderman Dillon, who proposed: "That the citizens of Dublin, in public meeting assembled, cordially endorse and adopt in their integrity the resolutions of the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament with reference to the late Circular of the Holy Office of the Inquisition, and respectfully decline to recognise any right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of Irish political affairs." This resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. John Dillon observed that if the allegations contained in the Rescript were true, there was no man—Catholic or Christian—in Ireland who would not admit that they had been all pursuing an immoral path. Several other stirring speeches were delivered by William O'Brien, Daniel Gilly, and Dr. Kenny. The demonstration was in every way an endorsement of the action of the Catholic members on the subject of the Rescript.

The Bishop of Limerick last week, ending May 26, wrote a letter, ostensibly addressed to the Mayor, but in reality sent at first, not to the Mayor, but to several anti-Irish and Orange journals. This letter was intended to influence the public meeting announced to be held in Limerick as a protest against the Roman Rescript. In it Dr. O'Dwyer "officially and authoritatively" declared that the Decree is binding on the consciences of all whom it concerns, and that it is a grievous sin for anyone to deny that the Pope has authority to issue it. Having thus treated the question as a matter of faith and morals, Dr. O'Dwyer showed that he regards the Rescript as directed against a political act; for he says, "It seems a pity for a mere detail of political action" to run the risk of rending the whole Irish nation to its base, at home and abroad.

The action of Dr. O'Dwyer had no effect whatever in minimising the greatness of the meeting. It was powerful only to prevent the attendance of the clergy. Probably its only effect was to cause a much more numerous attendance of the laity. The gathering, which was held in the Market-field, was of enormous proportions. It is stated in the report of the *Daily Express* that there were about 20,000 persons present. The city guilds and League branches came out in imposing strength and much picturesque display of banners and bands. Great squadrons of men came in also from various parts of the County Limerick, and the neighbouring Counties of Clare and Tipperary were also pretty well represented in the throng. Mr. Francis O'Keeffe, Mayor of Limerick, took the chair, and a resolution adopting the action of the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament was moved by Mr. Maloney, of Knocklong, and seconded by Mr. Henry O'Shea, of Limerick. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., who was still suffering considerably from the effects of his recent accident, and spoke under much disadvantage, then delivered a vigorous defence of the action of the Campaigners, and criticised strongly the political action of the Bishop. Mr. Flanagan, M.P., who followed, referred happily to the high antiquity of boycotting. He pointed out that it originated in the days of Adam and Eve, who boycotted their son Cain when he murdered his brother. Mr. Cox, M.P., also delivered an appropriate address.

There is an aspect of Bishop O'Dwyer's letter which has no political significance, but which may, nevertheless, when all's said and done, turn out to be the most piquant feature of the whole document. We shall await the action of Rome on the point with the deepest interest. Dr. O'Dwyer has been betrayed into committing a high theological misdemeanour almost similar to, though far less grievous, than that for which Father Mathew was brought to book by the Holy See over fifty years ago. He has, on his own responsibility, created a new sin.

The Rescript, as it was drawn up by the Inquisition, purported to be no more than a piece of advice and admonition, backed up by a pious opinion. It carefully abstained from attaching any penalty to disobedience, and thus avowed that it was not intended as a document of obedience to which was to be obligatory. This attitude of the Inquisition does not please Dr. O'Dwyer. He thinks the Holy Office and the Holy Father ought to have gone a good deal further, and as they did not he has no hesitation in repairing their omission himself. He "authoritatively and officially" attaches a penalty to disobeying the Rescript, the most awful penalty known to theology, the penalty of eternal damnation. He makes disobedience a grievous sin. Henceforward, according to Dr. O'Dwyer, the man who joins the Plan of Campaign or "agitates" against the Rescript *ipso facto* forfeits grace, and if he dies in that state he will be consigned to hell for all eternity. If Bishop O'Dwyer's assumption of Papal authority be taken as valid some twenty thousand of his own flock must be regarded as having incurred this dreadful penalty last Sunday.

The coercion intriguers at Rome are not by any means as cock-a-whoop as they were. The special correspondent of the *Forger*, instead of congratulations, has taken to offering condolence to discomfited coercionists. The Rescript, it seems, is only a matter for individual conscience. The Pope is in no hurry to promulgate or enforce it. It is not intended to affect the political situation. So much we gather from a column of incoherent bosh on the subject of the Papal infallibility. The following telegram of the Reuter agency is briefer and more explicit:—"Rome, Tuesday, May 29.—It is affirmed in well-informed Vatican circles that the Pope will do nothing for some time which may tend to disturb further the public mind in Ireland; having decided to observe this attitude of reserve in order not to lay himself open to reproach in political questions." So this is the end of the series of rescripts, excommunications, and anathemas we were promised would be hurled against the Irish people if they did not forthwith embrace the landgrabber and emergencyman and put their necks under the feet of the evictors. They are not all to be cut off from the Church like rotten branches after all, Mr. Kernaghan, of the *Daily Express*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Irish people have themselves to thank for the change. His Holiness has, we doubt not, realised the falsehoods with which his ears were wearied by designing intriguers, and the danger into which they were willing to plunge the Church for their own selfish ends. The Inquisition was, doubtless, persuaded that the Plan of Campaign and boycotting were cruel expedients, fostered by a few unscrupulous agitators, from whom the mass of the people were burning to be released. We know the old I.L.P.U. fable well. The people here and beyond the ocean by meeting and resolution have given their answer to the calumny. Their sorrowful and indignant protest has been heard as far as Rome.

"That Tiber trembles underneath her banks

To hear the replication of these sounds

Made in her concave shores."

Henceforth it will be no longer possible to mistake their patience for apathy, or their religious devotion to the Holy See for toleration of foreign dictation in their political affairs.

Six hundred Yorkshire Liberals visited, on Tuesday, May 22, Hawarden Park, where they were cordially received by Mr. Gladstone, who, in response to loud calls for a speech, said that the Liberal party never stood upon broader, firmer, and surer grounds than they stand upon now. The Liberal party was never engaged in higher and nobler pursuits. Ireland, continued the right hon. gentleman, is at this moment the key to the position of every English question, and the real helm that steers the ship of politics. As regards Ireland, what, he asked, are we struggling for? We are labouring to restore peace to a distracted country. Mr. Gladstone's speech was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the audience. On the whole the demonstration was most impressive, and highly successful.

Mr. Chamberlain has, through the columns of his journal, the *Birmingham Daily Post*, given the public another panacea for the ills of Ireland. His article—for there is no reason to doubt its authorship—is, we are informed, the first of a series of papers expounding the Unionist policy. The opening sentences of this remarkable manifesto prove that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has not as yet given over that arrogance and flippancy which characterise his oratorical and other performances. When, for instance, he dwells on the decline of the national movement and the effects of the Papal Circular, he maunders the most unmitigated twaddle. The Irish national movement can never die; and as for the results of the Inquisition Rescript they may be seen in the resolutions passed a few days ago by the Catholic members of the Irish Parliamentary party. Where the Birmingham bird is not altogether as blind as a bat is in his statement that coercion is no remedy, and that something must be done on a large scale by way of extending local self-government to Ireland—the Imperial Parliament, of course, always remaining the supreme arbiter of our destinies. The new Birmingham programme comprises, in other words, county government and provincial assemblies.

His article has fallen like a bombshell in the Tory camp, where old fogies still cling to their pet theory of coercion, and nothing save coercion for Ireland. Lord Salisbury and his followers are now beginning to see that they are leaning on a broken reed in the person of Buammagem Joe; that the wily magnate is at last leaving them in the lurch; and that they must never again expect Birmingham to fall into line with them in the political arena. Irish Tories of course, stand aghast at the proposal to hand over county government to the Nationalists; and howl like a herd of hyenas at the prospect of four provincial Parliaments starting into life throughout the country. The antics of these forlorn fellows are highly amusing to witness. They see the inevitable coming on them. They know now instinctively that no matter how the wind may blow, the lingering power and influence which they possess will be ultimately wrenched from them. The handwriting is on the wall, and warns them that they have had their day, and must now make their bow, and retire. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in both of whom they so implicitly trusted, are abandoning them to their fate; and in a very short time the Salisbury Cabinet itself

must needs follow suit. However repugnant or insufficient Mr. Chamberlain's programme may be, we cannot but tender him our hearty gratitude for having put the Irish Tory dovecot into such an extraordinary flutter.

Coercion has entered on a new phase. There are Inquisition Courts, with the worst type of Removables at their heads, perambulating the country in all directions dragging unfortunate tenants from their spring work and clapping them into gaol if they refuse to betray their friends' and neighbours' participation in some new-fangled crime created by the Coercion Act, refusing an Emergency-man drink, or attending a meeting of the League. The very worst type of Removables are especially selected for this work, promoted policemen for the most part, whose rigorous cross-examination will not be encumbered by any knowledge of law. Mr. Hamilton, who has the biggest salary of the pack depending on his giving satisfaction to his employers, and who signalled his zeal and fidelity by inflicting the savage sentence of six months' imprisonment on Mr. Dillon, presides over the thumbscrew in Donegal.

The people have for their consolation the knowledge that this is the last and weakest effort of coercion. It has only to be faced and its failure is inevitable. The Star Chamber clause had its teeth drawn by the National members in Committee. Its victims are protected from the sufferings and degradation of ordinary criminals. The punishment which witnesses incur is a mere child's play compared to ordinary imprisonment. In Carrick-on-Shannon and elsewhere the courts collapsed in the face of resolute defiance of the witnesses. The duty of those summoned is clear. It is hardly necessary to repeat it. They should show their contempt of the proceedings by refusing to attend until they are arrested. They should refuse to lend themselves to the infamous proceeding by answering a single question. They can never tell how their answers may be twisted or contorted into evidence against their innocent neighbours. If they must give the shorthand writer in attendance something to put on his notes, this formula may serve—"This Star Chamber court is constituted to help the conviction of innocent people; I refuse to be a sharer in its infamy." After that, silence absolute and complete.

The Star-Chamber clause is the latest (very likely the last) hope of Mr. Balfour to cope with the combinations which he assured Englishmen months ago were crushed out of existence. This is eminently satisfactory. It is an official confession that every other weapon in the Castle lumber-room has woefully failed, from our ancient cobwebbed friend the garnishee to the thunderbolt of the Inquisition. In words with which the *Times* so often gleefully taunted the Vatican: "*Epai si muove*" The Plan moves on as serenely as the stars in their courses. All but twelve months of the most brutal and vindictive coercion practised since '98 are over and gone, and the Government are in the absurd position of beginning at the very alphabet of their ask—trying by secret inquisition to find out something of the inner workings of the Plan of Campaign, of which hundreds of thousands of people have had the fullest cognisance for eighteen months past. The police are the only persons in the community who are ignorant of what the Star-Chamber inquiries are intended to elicit; and they will be in denser ignorance than ever when the Star-Chambereraze has run its course, for the Star-Chamber inquiries will elicit nothing more than a new proof of the paralytic helplessness of the coercionists and the indomitableness of the nation they have undertaken to tame.

The utter desperation to which the coercionists are reduced at the absolute failure of their policy of exasperation is forcibly exhibited in the latest move. This is the proclamation of the City and County of Dublin under the Star-Chamber sections of the Coercion Act. This outrageous step was announced in the *Dublin Gazette* on Tuesday, May 29. No shadow of justification whatever is attempted to be shown for this proceeding. The people of Dublin, however, are not likely to be behind the people of the provinces in frustrating this modern substitute for the rack and scavenger's daughter.

The last recess of the session is now over, and this week the Parliamentary year, so to speak, starts on the run home. It promises to be an exciting run home which may develop unknown possibilities. Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Hawarden on Saturday and Monday, May 26 and 28, fasten attention on the first bold peculiarity of the situation. That is the state of affairs arising over the licensing clauses of the English Local Government Bill. The *Times* declares it was on these clauses and not on the Irish question that the Southampton election was decided. Mr. Gladstone takes up this declaration of the *Times*, and says: "Be it so. Let the nation now observe how the Parliamentary majority are going to apply the lesson of the Southampton election." The Government are pledged lip-deep to these compensation clauses, to the principle of creating an estate in a publican's license, which at present is only a privilege existing from year to year. So are certain of the Liberal-Unionists. But the majority of the House of Commons, including almost all the Liberal-Unionists, are as dead against the principle as the electors of Southampton, and would vote against it on the division, but because of what? Because "Ireland stops the way." Because an unnatural Parliamentary alliance is sworn to do nothing which would place a Home Rule administration in power, the majority of the House of Commons are forced on English questions of the deepest gravity to vote against the dictates of their own conscience. In order to withhold from the Irish people their just rights, the vital interests of the English people are to be whistled down the wind on every critical occasion. Thus, as Mr. Gladstone points out, although an English question may be the immediate issue, Ireland, and always Ireland, is the key of the situation. This is the lesson which is being driven home into the minds of the British people, and which will result in some curious manifestations even in the House of Commons before the next two months are over.

Sergeant William Judas O'Connor, of Callan, has touched the lowest depths of cowardly treachery. He deserves a niche in public detestation beside the informer Talbot, who desecrated the Most Holy Sacrament in the interests of the Castle. Talbot could at least plead that he was a Protestant. Sergeant O'Connor has no such excuse. He believes in the religion he desecrates; he kneels at the feet of the

priest he has set himself to betray. Even the House of God was not sacred from this contemptible spy: At the altar he worshipped the Castle rather than his Creator. He brought his note-book with him to Mass instead of his prayer-book, and he strove to torture from the sermon of the officiating priest some words that might be used against him in a Coercion Court. When Father Cahill was put in the dock Sergeant Judas O'Connor, note-book in hand, stepped jauntily into the witness-box. A brief cross-examination from Mr. Redmond laid bare his perjuries to the court. It was proved conclusively that the conspiracy was in the police-barrack, and that the sergeant had, with his fellow-witnesses, concocted and compassed a lying travesty of the sermon. Even the Removables could not stand this. The priest was discharged. Surely this should not stand in the way of the promotion Royal Irish Judas has so fairly earned? He did his best. He never expected to be found out, and he has at any rate conclusively proved that sacrilege and perjury are but trifles to him in the faithful discharge of his duty to the Castle.

They have discovered a new coercion crime in Castlereagh. A shopkeeper named Gormley was sent to gaol for a month without appeal by Removables Purcell and Dillon for charging an emergency-man what their worshippers were pleased to consider an exorbitant price. This is incredible, our English readers exclaim. Certainly; but it is true. For the future emergency-men will be well advised to make their bargains through the Coercion Courts. This is what is called free contract. Will the courts be kind enough to give a month's imprisonment to the landlord who charges "an exorbitant price" for the land? Prisons would not be large enough to hold the rack-renters if the principle was generally adopted.

We publish in another column a letter of Father T. E. Bridgett, contradicting certain expressions attributed to him in a sermon in London, and commented on in "Week's Work" in our last issue. The words were communicated to us from a source on which we believed we could implicitly rely. But we gladly and unhesitatingly accept Father Bridgett's contradiction. It is to us a source of unfeigned satisfaction to learn that no such words were uttered by a Catholic priest. The comment which we felt it our duty to make of course disappears with the words on which it was based. To Father Bridgett we desire to express our deep and unfeigned regret for the pain that any misconception of ours may have occasioned him. But it is for his sake only and his bishop's that we can bring ourselves to regret that the comments have appeared, so numerous and so cheering which they have evoked from our Catholic friends in England. Our space compels us to select one only amongst a multitude for publication. It is an absolute pleasure to be reproved in this manly and sympathetic strain:—"Burton House, Richmond, Surrey. May 20, 1888. Dear Mr. O'Brien.—I have not the honour to be an Irishman, but my nearest and dearest are of your people, and I can truly say that in all things affecting your country your sorrow is my sorrow, and your joy is my joy. I have, then, the right to speak frankly at this crisis. You are wrong to write so disrespectfully in *United Ireland* of the 19th of the Bishop of Southwark. [The comment, we may mention, was not from Mr. O'Brien's pen.] Whatever his own private opinions may be, his Lordship keeps them to himself; and, as a matter of fact, I am convinced that some of his most favourite priests are Irishmen and Home Rulers. His Vicar-General is one. He was formerly missionary rector at Arundel, but I think it is not correct to say that he ever was chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk. The Bishop is loved and respected throughout his diocese by English and Irish alike, and your very disrespectful allusions to him will certainly give pain to many who, like myself, ardently support your noble cause, and share your views *entirely* in regard to this Rescript from the Holy Office. I am sure that you will forgive me for so speaking, and that you will gladly make the *amende* which a pious Catholic should always make when he has been guilty of an injustice. And among all the virtues which make your noble race so conspicuous among Catholic nations, your love of justice and your generosity are the very first.—I am, my dear Mr. O'Brien, yours most faithfully, L. L. GUBARA."

We may surely claim indulgence if we write with some warmth of some amongst our Catholic co-religionists in England who have been the most cruel and unscrupulous opponents of our movement and traitors of our people, unmindful of the deep debt of gratitude which they owe to Irish agitation. But we most earnestly assure our correspondents that it was never our intention for one moment to confound all English Catholics in our strictures. We should be, indeed, ungrateful if we for an instant forgot that the *elite* of the Catholic intellect, if not rank, in England is strenuous on our side; above all, if we forgot the priceless services that the illustrious Cardinal Manning has rendered to our cause. While we are on the subject we are anxious to offer a word of sincere and grateful acknowledgment of the keen-sighted sympathy and virile force of the *Catholic Press*, whose large and rapidly-growing influence in England forms a wholesome antidote to the Court-guide Catholicity of the *Tablet*, which would fain degrade the ancient faith to a bigoted aristocratic superstition, and make the Vatican an appendix of the Primrose League.

A frightful outrage took place at the fair of Templemore last week; and the chief actors in it were a young landlord and a bailiff. The one is named Lloyd, the other Sweeney. Both had been at the fair, and both were, it is stated, under the influence of drink when returning therefrom. The master was unwilling to go home, the servant was using some pressure to get him along, when naturally, the town being crowded, a small crowd gathered round the disputants. A labourer named Thomson, who knew the parties, stepped over to advise the tipsy landlord to go along, and for thanks he was met with a bullet from Sweeney's revolver, fired, it is declared, at the landlord's bidding. A young man named Kennedy, a cooper, rushed forward to prevent more murderous work, as the bailiff was brandishing his weapon wildly. He struck Lloyd with his fist, and Sweeney, who stood within a foot and a half of Kennedy, presented his weapon point-blank, and shot him through the heart. This brutal tragedy, enacted wantonly and in the open day, aroused the indignation of the people

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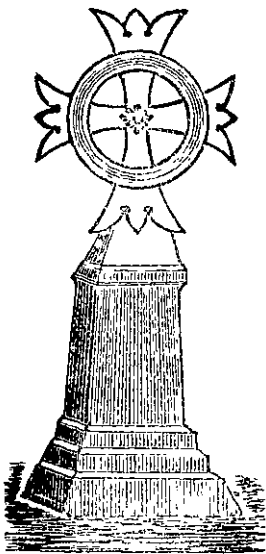
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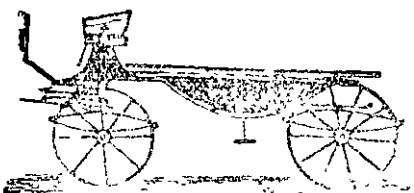
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to overflowing. They joined the police in the chase, and when the assassins were captured they were strongly inclined to lynch them. It was disposed at the inquest by one of the police-sergeants that the only expression of regret made by the landlord was one to the effect that he was sorry he didn't shoot more. It was shown that the crime was committed without provocation, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Sweeney, and of being accessory thereto against Lloyd. Both were taken to Clonmel Gaol, but whether only to join the liberated assassins of Coolgreany and Mitchelstown remains to be seen. Unhappily the landlords and the licensed revolver-men have been but too well taught the lesson that the law, "thou shalt not kill," has no recognition in jury-box or Dublin Castle when murder is brought home to their doors.

The world has been led to believe that Ulster is a land flowing with milk and honey—a perfect Arcadia of contentment, prosperity, and all the heavenly virtues and attributes. Intellect, culture, and enlightenment, it has been over and over asserted, are to be there found almost none in Ireland; and its burning loyalty is, above all, its sign and signal. This bright picture, we now learn, has a very different reverse. The revelation comes in a somewhat startling fashion. There exists in Ulster a body called the Handloom Weavers' Association, one of the objects of which appears to be to investigate the social condition of the poor cottiers who eke out an existence by working at their looms at home. The report just published discloses a state of things which, we do not hesitate to say, could not be matched outside of Ulster. The investigators report that "In many cases the poor weaver and his family have only one 'bay' of a house to live in, and in it what they term a bed—the bedstead being simply a few old sticks, with an old quilt thrown over it, but neither blanket nor pillow, nor any comfort of any kind that I could see—nothing but the old quilt to hide their poverty—the man (of the house) sitting there almost naked, his wife almost terror-stricken at her condition, and three or four little children running about dressed in rags, and hunger pictured on every face. In other cases the family have got two 'bays' of a house. These families generally have six or seven children—the eldest of them pass the day 'winning' for their father and mother—all of them in rags, dirt, and poverty, growing up in complete ignorance, kept from school or from being educated in any way by the hands of those who, instead of letting the parents of these poor children earn a fair living, go on in their unjust dealings, heaping up their thousands and thousands of pounds sterling, and building for themselves splendid mansions."

But it is not alone that there is starvation, dirt, and outraged decency; but there appears to be in some cases also shocking cruelty. Children of tender years are set to work when they ought rather to be at school or at play. In one case, say the investigators, "we went into a house where we found a poor little boy of eleven years of age, chained to the looms by the ankles, with a hanging lock worn at each ankle, the keys of the locks in his father's pockets, sitting there at the wheel, with no shirt of any kind on him. In this same house there were three more children 'burrowing' through the floor, the mother out looking for something for them to eat, and one sick girl lying in a state of consumption; and all these are huddled together in one 'bay' of a house, along with the loom, and what they call a bed." What say the "loyal" and prosperous manufacturers of Ulster to this terrible indictment? It is a companion-picture to that of the great insurance frauds in Belfast. The pious church-going gentlemen mixed up in these transactions are nothing if not "loyal," and would fight to the death to maintain the Union. Verily, there seems to be a good deal of the whitened sepulchre about "loyal and prosperous" Unionist Ulster.

MR. T. M. HEALY M.P., ON THE ROMAN RESCRIPT.

THE following is a speech made by Mr. Healy at the fortnightly meeting of the Central Branch of the Irish National League held in the offices, 43 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, as reported by the *Nation*—

I presume, meeting as we do to-day for the first time after the recent declaration by the Irish Catholic Members of Parliament in the Mansion House, in respect of the recent circular from Rome, that it would be supposed that some remarks on the subject should be made here to-day. I confess I myself approach the subject with some reluctance, if not with hesitation—first, because I imagine that to a large extent the effect of the declaration from the Holy Office has considerably worn off; secondly, because of the inherent difficulties in dealing with any matter of the kind by way of a public address to a mixed assembly. However, what strikes me in the first instance in relation to the matter is this—and it must be one which I think should give our friends in Rome cause—that the Pope would never have been appealed to by the British Government if the people in Ireland, in the first instance, had not made themselves formidable to the British Government (applause), so that the Papal power is only invoked because we have demonstrated our power of opposition and resistance in this country by means of our organisation to the existing tyranny that prevailed in the land. In the same way, looking within the last ten years at the play of Vatican diplomacy in its intervention in the affairs of the people of Europe, one must be struck by the fact that the rulers of any country never asked aid or counsel from his Holiness until they found themselves in a position of extreme embarrassment with the National Catholic parties in their own land. Now what occurred in Ireland in 1883 at the time of the Errington mission under a Liberal Government, and what has occurred now with the mission of the Duke of Norfolk under a Tory Government, resemble to a large extent what has taken place in Belgium and Germany, and to some extent in Spain, since the opening of the present pontificate of his Holiness Leo XIII., and I think myself that we must be largely guided in our judgment as to the way in which we should receive any extraordinary intervention in our domestic and municipal affairs by reference to the manner in which other countries have received such interventions.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM.

Now, let us first look at what took place in Belgium. It will be remembered that before his elevation to the exalted position of Sovereign Pontiff his Holiness had been Minister or Nuncio to Brussels, and, therefore, he must have had a large acquaintance with Belgian politics. Well, Belgium is we know in majority a Catholic country, but it was ruled just as France is ruled at this moment, to a large extent by Jews, Freemasons, and Protestants. I say this without the least offence to any class or creed, and I merely state a fact. It was under the premiership of Frere Orban, who was one of the leading Freemasons in the country, and as the result his Ministry suppressed the Papal Embassy at Rome, which had been sent there by the Government of Belgium. Indignant at this conduct and at the general policy of the Freethinking Cabinet, the Catholics of Belgium, for the first time I may say, rallied together as one man. An agitation of extraordinary strength was organised, and at its head were the archbishops, bishops, and clergy of Belgium. What happened? No sooner had the Catholic party become strong, no sooner had they begun to make themselves formidable to the atheistic Government which had outraged the Holy See, than we find Frere Orban intriguing with the Vatican, and opening negotiations with the Pope for the re-establishment of the Belgium Embassy at the Vatican, and as a price for that re-establishment of diplomatic relations, he proposed that the Pope should intervene to mitigate the agitation of his Catholic subjects in the kingdom of Belgium. Had the Catholics of Belgium been let alone they would have done what absolutely happened within the next three or four years—they would have established a Catholic Government in that country; but some diplomatists were anxious to pluck the apple before it was ripe, and remonstrances were addressed to the Archbishop of Malines and other Catholic dignitaries from Rome. This gave rise to high debates in the Chamber, and finally the high contracting parties, being unable to come to terms, Frere Orban coolly read the whole of his correspondence with the Pope in the Belgium Chamber creating panic, alarm, and indignation on the part of the Catholic people in Belgium, and such was the resentment thereat aroused, that if anyone wants to see the way in which exterior intervention in domestic affairs should be treated I would advise him to read the pastoral upon the subject by the Archbishop of Malines on the intrigues of the atheistic Government of Belgium and his Holiness. I say that if the terms used in that pastoral by the Archbishop of Malines towards the authorities of the Church in Rome had been employed by any of the Catholic dignitaries in this country his position would not be worth ten minutes' purchase (hear, hear), and it is only that the people of Belgium are a people with their own Government, and their own Parliament and their own laws (applause), that their Archbishop and the Catholics of that country were enabled to take up this important and independent stand (applause). We in this country are accustomed to being kicked. We in this country are like the toad under the stone. A kind of callousness has come over us, our skin has become thickened, and so we don't treat with the same spirit of indignation the intervention by an exterior power which other people, like the people of Belgium, would display; and the position of the Belgian Catholics was the position of the Irish Catholic Nationalists, which is that if the Curia would be good enough to leave us alone (loud applause) we should settle our contest with the British Government in double-quick time (loud applause). I am not saying for one moment but that the Curia does display courage from a Catholic point of view; and we as Catholics must take some pride in the fact that, in a situation certainly of great doubt, the Holy Office should have the courage to run the risk, in their view, in the interests of religion, of alienating a large body of the Irish nation here and in America and Australia (applause).

THE CASE OF GERMANY.

Now, take the case of Germany, and no more fatal instance could be quoted than the effect of the intervention of the Holy See with the Centre or Catholic party in the Reichstag of the German Empire. What was the case in Germany? The case was this. After the war with France a federated Parliament was created in the German Empire. At that time, 1872, no religious question had arisen, and there was no Catholic party to safeguard the interests of the Catholic population; but owing to causes into which I will not now enter, the May Laws, or Falk Laws, as they were called, were passed, by which the Church in Prussia was put as much under the dominion of the Emperor as a regiment of his own Hussars. Well, the Catholic people of Germany, who were inert and inactive, as were the people of Belgium, had for the first time to consider their strength, and, under the lead of the ablest Parliamentarians of the time, the ex-Prime Minister of Hanover, Windhorst, in a short time Catholic unions, and Catholic clubs, and Catholic newspapers were started like daisies all over Germany, and at the next general election a Catholic party, strong in numbers, was created. Well, we all know that Bismarck had used the celebrated phrase that "he would never go to Canossa," as a German Emperor had done in the days of Hildebrand. No sooner, however, was the Catholic party formed than Bismarck changed his tune, and one of the most remarkable things in Continental history was the manner in which, by the action of that party, bit by bit the May Laws were relaxed, and at every fresh election the party achieved fresh victories, until they numbered 80, and I believe, ultimately 90. What happened then? The Catholics being strong, Bismarck went with his petition to the Pope. They were interfering with the German Empire, and had become a cause of offence to the Government. Bismarck, just about this time, seized an island belonging to Spain, apparently with the object of asking the Pope to negotiate as an intermediary in the matter between himself and the King of Spain. The Pope, of course, was highly flattered that a man who passed the May Laws should now "go to Canossa," and the result of the Pope's intervention was that he gave back the island to Spain. What happened then? Bismarck made one of the most unconstitutional proposals, from a British point of view, that could possibly be imagined. He asked that in view of the apprehension of war the Reichstag should vote the war taxes seven years

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ahead. Well, the Centre party were willing to give the taxes three years ahead; but they would not give them seven years. They defeated the Government, and Parliament was dissolved. To counteract their action, in a purely domestic matter, taken probably to prevent bloodshed with France, Bismarck went to the Pope, and yielding to his persuasions and in view of getting further concessions under the Faik Laws, which the Centre party would in any case have achieved, for they were winking, as we are winking our fight, the Pope intervened, and issued practically what amounted to a mandate to the German Catholics to vote for the septennial proposal. The prestige of the fighting Catholics, whose *raison d'être*, whose possible reason for existence was that they were fighting the cause of the Church, was weakened. They found themselves, so to speak, attacked in the flank from Rome, and at the present time, to a large extent, division exists in the Catholic party in Germany. Windhorst did not remain silent, and in his speech at Cologne he laid down what in his opinion was the limit of just intervention from the Vatican with their affairs. He took a stern, bold, respectful, but uncompromising attitude; and I say his attitude, and the attitude of the Archbishop of Malines, firm, calm, and unflinching, are very proper models for the Irish Catholics to adopt (hear, hear). Now, I may be told that there is no proposition in the recent Papal Circular which might not be assented to as a matter of faith, and which should not have the cheerful assent of every Catholic and Irishman, once you grant the premises upon which it is founded (hear, hear). But if high dignitaries, congregations, and ecclesiastics, choose to decide propositions on wrong premises, then those whom these premises affect will knock the bottom out of these premises, and will expose them with as much ruthlessness as they would feel bound in their political course to expose any other political falsehood with (hear, hear).

CARDINAL MORAN.

Now, I see that Cardinal Moran is very soon to be in Rome, and I am very glad of it, because there is no man more competent to give good advice on the subject of the relations between the Irish tenants and their landlords than his Eminence, and I would advise, if I might humbly and respectfully tender any advice in such a distinguished quarter—I would advise Cardinal Monaco, who seems to have penned the recent circular, to take counsel with Cardinal Moran on his arrival, and to ask him for a sight of the famous letter of October, 1880, in which his Eminence Cardinal Moran laid down the proposition, as I recollect it, that instead of the Irish tenants paying any more rent to their landlords, the landlords ought to make "ris titution" to them (hear, hear) for the robberies that they had committed in the past. In the state of doubt and anxiety in which we are placed I am willing to balance the opinion of Cardinal Moran, the Irishman, against Cardinal Monaco the Italian (hear, hear), and I am well persuaded that the opinion of the cautious, prudent, and by no means enthusiastic dignitary, such as Cardinal Moran is, coming from one who has merited the highest honour which it is in the hands of the Pope to confer, that that opinion expressed eight years ago, before the present situation arose, and before any question of the Plan of Campaign loomed upon the horizon, respecting the real position of Irish tenants, must, if it be pursued with diligence, carry enormous weight in any quarter where his opinion is entitled to consideration (hear, hear).

QUEER INTERPRETERS.

I pass, therefore, from that subject with this observation that while no man would contest a word of the propositions of morality which the Circular lays down, what we complain of, and what I think we have a right to complain of, is that the interpretation of a document which has been given to the public Press, is practically, so far as I can gather, left to the *London Times* and to the Irish Defence Union, and to the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union to place whatever construction they like upon it (hear, hear), just as the Act of Parliament known as the Coercion Act is left to the Emergency men to construe, although it is an Act which, if it was administered by a fair jury and fair tribunals, no one would see anything unfair to complain of. So in the same way with this document, it is possible that its contents, purports, and objects can be interpreted in any way they please by an unscrupulous band of enemies who hate the Pope only one degree less than they hate us (hear, hear). I must say that the author of the "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" and other pious Freethinkers who seek the Pope through the intervention of the Duke of Norfolk remind me of an observation of Lord Macaulay. I think he was speaking of India, but I won't be sure upon that point. He said that for those who believe in any creed or doctrine it is just and right that they should be swayed and guided by its precepts; but for other persons who regard that doctrine as gross superstition—and that is Mr. Balfour's attitude with regard to the Catholic religion—to seek to influence others by the operation of what they declare to be a superstition, is as base an artifice as ever entered into the mind of man to conceive (hear, hear).

IRISH ACTION.

In my opinion, the Irish people will proceed at the present day exactly as they proceeded in 1883, when the unfortunate circular relating to "Parneil and his gang," as we were respectfully termed, was issued. There will be no arrangement in any sense between the Irish people and their pastors, or the Pope, or the Roman authorities; but just as the Irish people are shrewd and sensible enough to avoid flying into an extreme, so with equal good sense and judgment they will avoid running into the other, because the Irish people are good Catholics, and because they understand their religion, and know very well what are the true bounds and confines to place upon this Papal document. For my part, if my a hesion is asked to the abstract propositions laid down in that document, I will say I cordially assent to them, and declare that if any man does extort money, or does attempt to rob any other man, he is a criminal, and ought to be flogged at the cart's tail; and if any unjust and unlawful boycotting is going on, that it ought to be pursued by the spiritual and temporal power; but with equal confidence and firmness I give it as my opinion that if a man takes land from which others are un-

justly evicted, if men wrongfully covet their neighbour's goods, they take what are politely called in the Circular "vacant" farms, but for which we can find other terms, these men, I believe, are visited by the censures of the Church, as well as of mankind, for stealing these farms, for stealing the improvements on these farms, and for destroying the tenancies of unprotected men (cheers). I believe it is quite right that the arm of the people should reach them and by that arm I mean this, and this only—that there is no obligation upon us to salute such men in the street or to fetch or carry for them, or to show them any kind of courtesy, or to give them any kind of aid. Let them "gang their ain gait"; let them find their friends in the police-barracks; let them rely on "the strong arm of the law"; let them get the assistance of the British Government; let them get their help by any means that are open to them; but as to getting my assistance, or my salute, or my help, I can only say the only help they will ever get from me will be to wish that every honest man, as he passes them by will pass them by with a scowl, and that even their children and their children's children will be remembered as the offspring of the grabber (cheers). Now, in regard to the Plan of Campaign, the other branch of this subject, I say—and I say without reservation of any sort—that if the Plan of Campaign was carried on by the means referred to in the Circular of the Holy Office, I should not have the smallest objection to the terms of the condemnation used by its authors, but we all know it is nothing of the kind. We all know that those terms were founded on the statements of the enemies of the Irish people, and have no more reference to the Irish situation, as we know, have little more reference to the existing state of affairs here than to the state of affairs in Laputa (cheers), but it is because this Circular is being construed by Emergency men and by Removables, and by other tag-rag-and-bobtail of the British Government, it is because of all this that we have reason to feel just resentment.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

I, of course, joined with my fellow-members in the expression of regret that the Holy Office did not notice, when they felt called upon to notice minor aberrations of the Irish movement, and did not express regret at the treatment of the people (cheers). I do not, although I am jointly responsible for the resolutions, feel it at all an acute grievance that they did not do so, for I think we must all agree that if we condemn intervention upon one ground we must condemn it upon all. If the Pope condemned coercion it would offend the British Government, which is a matter which must be peculiarly considered. He would, undoubtedly, in his position of Sovereign Pontiff, give needless offence to a Great Power if he tendered advice with regard to matters in this country, and that being so, that he would offend any Great Power by interference—it was, doubtless, wiser for one who has so many interests to safeguard all over the world, that he should not. But then, I ask in all charity, ought not even greater precaution be used in taking the side of England against a small and depressed people? The Irish people are a very poor people. They are a very small people, and there is nearly a million, I suppose, out of five millions—at any rate there must be one-eighth of the population against us. We are face to face with the enormous power and energies of one of the greatest empires that the sun ever shone upon. We are making head against them. We are trying a race against odds such as no other country has ever had to face, and we are entitled at least to the indulgence and charity of the Holy See in the difficulties with which we have to contend.

INSUFFICIENT REASONS.

Ireland pays yearly a rent-roll which I presume must be about twelve million pounds, and with house-rent I believe there must be more than twenty millions rent paid in this country every year. What is the entire amount raised under the Plan of Campaign? I have no information on the subject more than can be had by anyone from newspapers and so forth; but I doubt if the entire amount has reached the sum of £100,000. Now, is it with regard to a fleabite of that sort that a Papal Decree is to be directed against us? I say that all affairs must be largely dealt with by human prudence, and I say that when you consider the whole sum-total of the rental to be twenty millions, and that the part of that total subscribed under the Plan of Campaign cannot be more than £100,000, it is rather like a tempest in a teapot to have deliberations of this character in Rome on so small a concern (applause). Of course if it is a crime—there is no degree in crime—it ought to be struck at; but when we consider the crime that is in existence in other walks of life and in other countries, that this little Ireland should be placed in relief under the blaze of the bull's-eye of a decree from the Vatican—should have its purple patch of crime pointed out as something exceptionally meriting thunderbolts—seems to me to be a peculiar feature in the situation. We have to face the same set of facts which existed when the wrongs of the tenants made their cause supported by the priests and bishops of our Church. They did not see there was anything wrong in what they supported, and no circular from Rome could change right and wrong. That being so, I confine myself, for my own part, to this, that in so far as I have approved of boycotting as I see it before me—and my public declarations are on record—I have had nothing but condemnation of the strongest kind for the hostility shown to families like the Curtins (hear, hear). I have pronounced repeatedly against any action of that kind. But in so far as I have given my approval, my intellectual adhesion, to the manifestations known as the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, I remain, in regard to these two matters, in face of the Roman Circular, a wholly unregenerated and unrepentant sinner (laughter and applause).

THE LIGHT OF CONSCIENCE.

If the Plan of Campaign condemned by the Vatican be not my Plan of Campaign, and their boycotting not my boycotting, the thing resolves itself into this, that the matters to be determined will be matters to be determined by the spiritual law in the light of each man's conscience. I am satisfied to leave the matter there. I am satisfied that the Irish people, under the guidance of their pastors, will know how to discriminate accurately between what is lawful and what is not lawful (applause). The issue of a fresh edition of the Tea

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Commandments would not in my opinion affect the situation any more or any less than the issue of the Circular of Cardinal Monaco (Applause). I do not believe there is any reason for the Irish people to be sour or ill-tempered over the matter. Mistakes are sometimes made. The Pope and the Cardinals preside over a Church comprising hundreds of millions of inhabitants, and the affairs of Ireland occupying probably a pigeon-hole in the Vatican, are insignificant compared with the affairs of other countries. I regard it as a judgment made on incorrect information, and that being so I confidently appeal to the people to preserve a calm, dignified, and respectful attitude, satisfied of the righteousness of their cause (applause), which, if it be the cause of justice, will have God on its side, and against it ultimately nothing can prevail (loud applause).

FOR FAITH AND FATHERLAND.

(United Ireland, May 26.)

To Irish Catholics who love the old faith and the old land the hour is one of sore tear and bitter humiliation. Not lightly, not recklessly, but impelled by a sad sense of sacred duty, we have dared lift our humble voice on this momentous theme. Over the Inquisition Circular every anti-Irish and anti-Catholic journal has been lost in sardonic exultation. What is it to them though the Irish faith be endangered if only rack-rents are extorted, evictions condoned, and a tottering coercion Government re-established by the decree? They lavish on the Supreme Pontiff hypocritical and fulsome flattery more insulting than the foul slanders and contumely with which they have hitherto invariably assailed him. They flippantly quote his august sanction for the atrocities that, in Mr. Gladstone's emphatic words, "desecrate the sacred name of law and order" in this unhappy land. Between the Pope and Mr. Balfour they share the glories of coercion. The decree has given new hope to the fainting hearts of the coercionists and evictors. The savage death-sentence on John Dillon was its first outcome. It has been the longed-for signal of wholesale evictions. The clang of the crowbar, the thunder of the battering-ram is heard in every corner of the land. Even the Most Vile the Marquis has taken heart of grace to resume the "Devil's work" on his estate, under the shelter and sanction of the Rescript. We had a hard fight in Ireland before this last blow, and we fought it out fairly. We never once cried for quarter in the face of desperate odds. Our sufferings touched the heart, our courage awakened the admiration of the civilised globe. We met the coercionist and the evictor face to face, and flung them back taunt for taunt and blow for blow. We foiled their wild rage and their cruel greed by patient, crimeless combination. Now, in the supreme moment of the long, fierce fight, when already the light of victory and freedom dawns on us, to be struck from behind by a hand we have learned to trust and love, is indeed hard to bear. In this supreme hour of her trial Ireland can realise the cry of anguish that burst from the broken heart of the greatest of the Romans when he saw his well-beloved struck with his enemies against his life. Have we alone, of all the nations of the earth, earned the reproaches of Rome? Are we, in truth, the vilest people on the earth's broad face, as the vilest we should be if the Inquisition denunciations were deserved? Is there no danger to faith and morals outside the confines of our unhappy land? Is it to go forth uncontradicted to the world that the Irish Catholic people have been engaged in one vast conspiracy against justice and humanity—a conspiracy of greedy extortion and savage persecution, aided, abetted, and encouraged by their bishops and priests? We will not suffer judgment to go against us by default. Even in the court of the Vatican, even at the foot of the Supreme Pontiff's throne, reverently, but boldly, we plead not guilty of the terrible accusation. It is but cold comfort to us to know that the coercion intriguers have been hoist with their own petard. The National movement has been enormously strengthened and extended in England by the Tory Government's neglect of the Pope. The sturdy Englishman does not relish the spectacle of England on her knees to the Pop' for aid in the Government of Ireland. If Ireland cannot be governed from London, he does not love that they should be governed from Rome. The old bogey that played so large a part in the last general election is dead and buried. Never more can bigotry itself assert that Home Rule and Rome Rule in Ireland are identical. Never again can the most audacious coercionist rekindle No-Popery int'rance by a picture of an Irish Catholic Parliament crouching in blind subjection at the feet of the Pope and revelling at his dictation in religious persecution of their Protestant fellow-countrymen. The Inquisition has helped, no hurt, the National cause—has helped it enormously. Yet can we take no comfort in an advantage purchased at such peril to our people's heartfelt devotion to their ancient faith. No man that knows the Irish heart can doubt that the peril is real and imminent. His heart is wounded, not through his fear, but his afflictions. The faith that grew stronger amid the storm of centuries of penal laws, the love of the Holy See which survives the calumnies of our enemies is outraged by the spectacle of the Supreme Head of his Church claimed as an ally by Ireland's merciless oppressors. The enemies of Ireland and of the Pope, while they gloat over the Rescript, make no secret of their hope that its rigorous enforcement may produce a schism in the Church. That most rabid No-Popery, coercion journal, the *Daily Express*, while vehemently maintaining the infallible authority of the Inquisition Circular in Irish politics, makes no secret of its hope that it will prove fatal to the fidelity of a people that bribes and threats have proved unavailing to tempt or terrify from their ancient faith. "It is a curious fact" (even the dull editor of the *Daily Express* feels constrained to confess in the first leader in Wednesday's issue) "and we feel, to which we should call attention, that upon this journal" (the *Daily Express*) "which is an organ mainly" (he might with truth have said wholly) "an organ of Protestant opinion should now develop the strange and unwonted" (very unwonted) "duty of upholding the action of the Head of the Roman Catholic Church." The Roman Catholic journals of Ireland, he confesses, without exception

repudiate political dictation from Rome, and repudiate still more strongly the foul slanders of our bishops, our priests, and our people with which our enemies and his abused the ears of his Holiness the Pope. The *Daily Express* consoles itself with the hope that the Rescript, if it fails to be of service to the evictor and coercionist, will at least prove fatal to the Catholicity of Ireland. It concludes a virulent leader in Tuesday's issue by the authoritative declaration: "But we have yet to see whether the bishops and priests in Ireland will join in the new crusade and undo the work of Henry II, in subjecting Ireland to the See of Rome." It puts its hope more definitely in the opening sentences of Wednesday's leader, in which it assumed the novel rôle of official organ of the Vatican—"The Pope," it solemnly declares, "is in very serious earnest indeed, and action upon his part, which will put the recalcitrants between the horns of a very formidable dilemma, is to be immediately looked for. In short, these mutineers" (the entire Catholic population of Ireland, a few rack-renting Catholics excepted) will, as we read the signs of the times, be compelled to elect whether they will remain in the Church of Rome, or take up their stand on the outside as Jansenists, or any other variety of religious persuasion which may best suit their attitude of rebellion and the peculiar doctrines which are to form the theological basis of their brand-new sect." To Catholics, of course, all this is the ravings of midsummer madness but none the less it indicates the direction in which the tides of No-Popery coercionists are tending. It was as Catholics, rather than as Nationalists, the people's representatives assembled in the Mansion House of Dublin, and again around the platform in the Park, to lay the truth open to the world, and dissipate the cloud of calumnies on the Irish Catholic priests and people with which our enemies have poisoned the atmosphere of Rome,

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

(United Ireland, June 2.)

THE *Daily Express* is no longer alone. The Orange exposition of the Papal infallibility in politics has been countersigned by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, the Catholic Bishop of Limerick. Dr. Patton, of the *Express*, the cowardly calumniator of the Irish people, welcomes his episcopal ally with enthusiasm. No wonder. The same thoughts and arguments run through the leaders of the coercion journal and the letter which the Catholic Bishop stoops to publish in its columns. For the first time in the history of our unhappy country we have presented the pitiful spectacle of the Orange editor of an Orange newspaper patting a Catholic Bishop on the back, and claiming him triumphantly as an ally in the plunder and oppression of his Catholic people:—"We publish to-day," writes Dr. Patton, exultingly, in the first paragraph of his first leader, "one of the most remarkable and powerful manifestoes ever issued in Ireland in our time. We refer to the letter addressed by Dr. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, to the Mayor with reference to the public demonstration proposed to be held on Sunday next, with the object of impugning and discrediting the Papal Rescript. Our London correspondent simultaneously repeats his assertion that the far-seeing authorities at Rome are resolved, come what will, to compel obedience, and to separate from the Church as rotten members, one after another, such individuals as continue wilfully to set themselves in opposition to the Pope." Here is, truly, a high honour for the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Lord Bishop of Limerick. He and Mr. Kernaghan (who does the London correspondence of the *Express*, having been dismissed from the *Freeman*), are set side by side before the world as co-interpreters of the wishes and intentions of the Pope. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer cannot complain of the greatness thus thrust upon him. When he rushed his letter against his own people into the columns of the *Orange Express* he claimed the patronage of its editor. He has got it with a vengeance. The Bishop "officially and authoritatively" interprets the Circular of the Inquisition, and Dr. Patton officially and authoritatively interprets the letter of the Bishop. The orthodox Orange editor takes it as his text, and preaches to the Catholic faithful from his infallible pulpit in Parliament street a sermon on the Papal Infallibility. "Officially and authoritatively," he cries, "the people of Ireland are now informed by a high and learned Prelate that—for it amounts to this—the doctrine of the Papal Infallibility applies to the recent Papal Rescript; that it is not a mere matter of discipline and good order in the organisation called the Catholic Church, but such an injunction as binds the consciences of those whom it concerns." It is the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer's letter that has provoked this profane ballyhoo concerning the great doctrine of the Papal Infallibility, which all Catholics accept with reverential awe. It is the Catholic Bishop who has prompted the Orange editor's silly and insulting meddling with sacred subjects. To the *Express* and its readers the Pope is an imposter. The Papal Infallibility is the mumbo-jumbo of a "foolish superstition" that clouds the minds of "benighted Papists." The Orange editor condescends to frighten Catholics with the doctrine, as nurses frighten children with a bugbear in the chimney. But, from the height of his superior wisdom, he laughs in his sleeve at their b-sotted folly. He has no faith in it; he has no knowledge of it. He desires none. Therefore, it is nothing strange that Dr. Patton, in his profound ignorance, should declare that it is henceforth an infallible dogma of the Catholic Church that an evicted tenant must shake hands with a land-grabber; that a rack-rented Campaigner, to whom all redaction is denied by landlord and Land Court, must believe, as a matter of Catholic faith, that his rents are moderate, that he is secure against unjust eviction, that to all corners the Land Courts are open and impartial, and that his money has been extorted under the Plan of Campaign. It is no matter that his own actual knowledge and experience give the lie direct to each one of these assertions. The orthodox *Express* editor has declared them dogmas of the Catholic religion, and Mr. Kernaghan, the London correspondent, will, "to compel obedience, not off from the Church as rotten members, one after another, such individuals" as refuse implicit submission to the joint pronouncement of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer and Dr. Patton,

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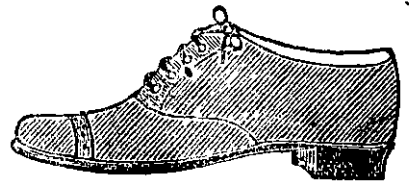
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JOHN BARRETT

For this vile travesty by an ultra-Protestant paper of the most sacred of Catholic doctrines the Catholic Bishop is largely responsible. His letter provoked it. While with sublime arrogance he forbids the respectful discussion of the Inquisition Rescript by the people who most concern him, he invites to its discussion the editors of the *Forger*, the *Liarish Times*, and the *Daily Express*. In his hurry to inform the conscience of the coercion editors on the subject he forgets to send a copy of the letter to the Mayor of Limerick, for whose education it was ostensibly intended, and has thus the advantage of precluding the possibility of a prompt reply. We emphatically deny that the agitation which the Bishop so prematurely forbids "is conducted against our Holy Father the Pope." The sacred character and position of the writer alone prevent us from characterising the assertion as it deserves. It is the open discussion of what his lordship in another part of his letter calls a "detail of political action"—an all-important detail. We respectfully decline to accept as an "official and authoritative" announcement of the scope and purport of the Rescript the hot-tempered letter published by his lordship in the newspapers most bitterly hostile to the faith of the people whom he purports to address. There is a certain novelty about this method of promulgation of a matter of Catholic faith and morals in the columns of Protestant newspapers that is not calculated to reassure us. What do the *Forger*, the *Liarish Times*, the *Daily Express*, and the other coercion organs care for Catholic faith and morals? Does anyone imagine they would waste their leaders on such a subject? It is, as a political manifesto, hostile to the Irish people and Irish cause that they welcome the Bishop's letter, with an exultation entirely disproportionate to the position, influence, and ability of its author. We must be forgiven if we refuse to accept the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer as an impartial, far less infallible, authority on the subject. His sympathies have ever been with wealth and high position. In his curacy he attached himself to my Lord Emly, and his career in the priesthood and episcopacy has been at least consistent. In every popular struggle his voice and influence were with the enemies of the people. He boasts that some ten years ago he stood on a Home Rule platform with Mr. Butt, Colonel King Harman could say as much and more "for his services to Irish nationality." It is an open secret that the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer filled the mind of Monsignor Persico with stories of lawless violence for which his own diocese alone in Ireland affords a shadow of foundation. He, too, was the most zealous and the most active coadjutor of the intriguing coercionists at Rome. He is naturally anxious for the success of the Rescript, which he worked so hard to procure. Is it at the dictation of such a friend the Irish people could drop the potent weapons that have helped them so far and so well in the struggle for life and freedom, and will serve them to the end? The *Forger*, the *Liarish Times*, and the *Daily Express* cordially reiterate his advice. Are they also (like his Lordship) anxious only for the triumph of Irish Nationality? Pray God the wish be not father to the thought when he speaks of "the certainty of rearing the whole Irish nation to its base at home and abroad" in the interest of land-grabbers and evictors. He has borrowed the bugbear from the *Daily Express*. It is possible that Sunday's meeting may have eased his mind upon the subject. The meetings and resolutions of public bodies through the country, the tidings of earnest sympathy across the seas from every land where Irishmen have found a home, will help to dispel the absurd delusion. Never was the Irish race more unanimous, more resolute. They are upon one side the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, and a handful of Castle Catholics and Coercionists interested in rack-rents rather than religion are upon the other. For very shame sake the Bishop should have been silent on the subject of "persecution" at the very moment that he allies himself with his persecutors. The words from his lips or pen suggest dangerous comparisons. While he poses as a martyr and talks about persecution in his palace, his vanity soothed and flattered by the applause and deference of high-placed rack-renters and coercionists, which he has won by the desertion of his people, our thoughts are irresistibly hurried away to Father McFadden—a man of zeal and ability infinitely his superior—alone in his stone-paved cell, subjected to all the torture and degradation which the petty malignity of the Bishop's coercion allies can devise because he had chosen sides with God's poor. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer will be well advised to drop the word persecution out of his next letter to the *Express*.

The Catholic Poles, those children of heroes and martyrs, have given a very significant answer to the Continental Press, which sought to sow the seeds of distrust between them and the Holy Father. They sent to the feet of his Holiness a noble band of pilgrims, comprising their Archbishops and Bishops, and a number of their leading laymen, and through this imposing deputation they presented to Leo XIII. testimonies of filial reverence and affection. The address of the Holy Father to the pilgrims breathes the fullest confidence in their loyalty to the Holy See. The Catholic Poles, now as in the past, feel that Rome is their sheet anchor in times of storm, and they prile themselves in being true and faithful children of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Pyrodene is a new liquid which renders wood, textile fabrics, paper, and such inflammable materials fire-proof. The liquid is made of all colours, so as to be used as a substitute for paint; and it is said to render houses and other out-buildings fire-proof. Washable water paints called "aqual" are also produced by the same inventor, and they can be applied direct to metal work. They contain no oil, and may be washed with water, while on the other hand, they do not blister in the heat of the sun. The paint is stated to be not more expensive than ordinary paint.

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A REMARKABLE CASE.

Under the above heading the *Doncaster Reporter* of July 6, 1888 publishes the following in its editorial columns:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the *Star*, Mr. Charles Santley, the distinguished baritone (who is a convert), is at present educating and bringing up at least five or six orphan children. He is, the same paper states, so generous in his offerings at church that he has been known to deposit a cheque for £1,000 in the plate.

The Queen's literary reputation, established by the gossiping unaffected style of the "Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands," suffered by the publication of the letter written to Miss Gordon upon receiving news of the General's death. For ungrammatical construction and a curious interweaving of German idioms, that was a lamentable specimen of Queen's English. I hear of a later composition which re-establishes Her Majesty's literary reputation. When there came the news of the death of the Emperor William, closing the long period of anxiety with respect to the future of the Crown Princess, the Queen telegraphed to the new Empress the following message: "My daughter, my sister." Regarded simply from a literary point of view, this exultant epigram is perfect. It comprises within four words the history of a lifetime.

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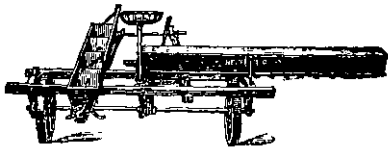
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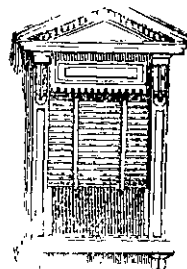
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