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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE. THE commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not give us a picture of Prince Bismarck that is in the least reassuring. He shows us the Chancellor in a light even less favourable than that in which

we had been hitherto taught to regard him. The Chancellor controls the world by means of a reptile press hired by secret service money to do his bidding, and in the most cunning way carrying out its task. But if any editor less degraded than the rest attempts to offer any resistance, his fate is sealed. Some breach of the law, for example, is brought home to him and his ruin is easily effected. Nor is the power of Prince Bismarck confined to the Press of Germany. Correspondents of newspapers in other countries are also under his influence and notable among them are certain correspondents of the *London Times*. It was to serve the Chancellor's purpose that the late reports of a Russian advance towards the German frontier were spread abroad. He wanted to obtain a vote of the Reichstag for the addition of 700,000 men to the German army, and also to persuade Austria to increase her military expenditure. Therefore the mere trifle of a despatch of 4000 soldiers from Moscow to Warsaw, was magnified and distorted in every part of the world. The Russians themselves were puzzled and astonished. The Bourses of Europe were disturbed. But Prince Bismarck carried his point. And how is the welfare of Europe affected by this "Demon Omnipotens at Berlin," as the Commissioner calls him? Despotism rules supreme in Germany, and freedom is unknown there. "Germans have disappeared. Only Germany remains—a gigantic figure which has only one brain, and the grey matter of that brain is Prince Bismarck." "Prince Bismarck recently boasted that the Germans feared God but that they feared no one else. Excepting on his authority Europe would have been incredulous, for to other nations the Germans seem not to fear God so much as Prince Bismarck, and, unless he is cruelly maligned, there is very little fear of God before his eyes. What is said in many quarters is that the Man of Blood and Iron sticks at nothing in order to secure his ends. Falsehood, force, intrigue, treachery, war, are alike instruments in his hand, and are judged by him exclusively from the point of view of their relative efficiency. He will not lie if truth will suit him better, but if not, then for him, they say, falsehood is better than truth." As to the shadow which, says the Commissioner, "the success of blood and iron has cast over the human heart," so that men should admit it as excusable in Prince Bismarck to have no scruples, to have, for example, had Skobelev and Gambetta poisoned, as he is falsely accused of doing, perhaps it is more due to the failure of moral perceptions in the men who make such admissions than to the success in question. Men, at least have been able to look upon successful villainy with abhorrence. If men in Russia look upon it otherwise, perhaps the fault is in the men themselves. But this we confess to be deplorable, seeing the part that Russia must of necessity take in the future of the world. The Commissioner tells us that Prince Bismarck is at present accredited with peaceful designs. He, however, only gives him credit for such in so far as they are compatible with the interests of Germany. To these he is ready to sacrifice the rest of the world without scruple or remorse. To these, in fact, he has already sacrificed a good deal on the part of other nations, having encouraged France in her undertakings against Tunis, Tonkin, China, and Madagascar, and incited Russia in 1877 to go to war with Turkey. The Commissioner, nevertheless, believes that, as he says, "Germany remains at present the keystone of the arch of European peace." If England, Germany, and Russia, he says, hold together, the peace of the world is secure. We may, for our own part, inquire, meantime, as to how far it is to be desired that such should be the case, and as to whether those who are the advocates of peace under the circumstances are not the advocates of peace at any price. The picture we have been given of Germany under the control of Prince Bismarck, and as she must certainly continue, with increasing strength, under an Emperor and statesmen trained in the school of Prince Bismarck, is an alarming and revolting one. It is a condition of unscrupulous criminal despotism degrading to the country in which it exists, and dangerous as well as demoralising to surrounding nations. Is a peace

under which such a system of things must grow and strengthen a matter to be desired? A war for its destruction might, on the contrary, seem much preferable, and the chief thing to be feared from a war under the circumstances, would be a German success. At any rate, the Commissioner justifies most fully the rebellious spirit against German rule of Alsace-Lorraine, and the desire of France for their deliverance, which he deprecates as a possible source of war, and things therefore to be resisted. If his picture of Prince Bismarck, and of Germany under the control of Prince Bismarck, is true, in a word, he conclusively proves, contrary to his intentions, that in war alone lies the hope, even if it be a forlorn hope, of the world. To save the world, and even to save herself, the power of Germany must be broken.

A HORRIBLE SYSTEM. MR. T. WEMYSS BEID has published a life of the late Mr. Forster, which shows the frightfully demoralising effects of the task he had set himself to perform in Ireland. He began his work a humane,

kindly man, recognising the evil plight of the people whose fortunes were placed in his hands, and anxious to ameliorate their condition. The granting of loans; the reformation of local bodies; the compensation of evicted tenants; a liberal Land Act: such was the programme he proposed to himself. The first of these measures, however, taken in hand, that is, Compensation for Disturbances, was cruelly thrown out by the House of Lords, and this, unhappily, determined Mr. Forster's course. It would have been well for him had he followed his first impetus and resigned his position, but he held on, to his ruin. "The Czar of Russia," he said, "is not more of a personal and absolute ruler than I was during that last winter in Ireland. My colleagues left me to do as I pleased, and the whole thing was on my hands." A great writer has likened Hamlet to a china crock in which an oak tree is planted, with the inevitable result that the strong growth of the roots breaks the crock. Despotic power, in like manner, proved too strong for Mr. Forster. But, unlike the china crock, he did not break, but was distorted and bent all out of shape by the force that controlled him. He used his power as foolishly as tyrannously, going from one coercive step to another, although he was forced to acknowledge that every step was vainly taken. But so demoralised did the man who had begun with a kindly, pitiful, heart and good intentions become, that his resignation was at last caused by Mr. Gladstone's determination to put an end to coercion and try more merciful methods. Mr. Forster is dead, and another fills the place in which a power as despotic as that of the Czar of Russia distorted and demoralised his nature. But, in his successor, despotism takes root in a fostering soil, with plenty of room to grow. We cannot regard Mr. Forster's career without sorrow for the man himself as well as for the people he misgoverned. In Mr. Balfour, however, we recognise only the petty tyrant by nature, who carries out a congenial task, and in whom there is nothing to spoil. It is a hard case in which we find no relief except that arising from the knowledge that the minister of evil has from the first been on the level of the lowest, and had nothing in him that could possibly be degraded. Nevertheless, a system of government whose administration necessarily degrades good and honest men is a thing to be abhorred and detested.

WE have received yet another copy of the *Whitehall Review*, containing also a passage marked with a dog-ear, but this time with a lead-pencil as well, a lead pencil that scribbles, as if in the hand of one who would say to us, "Take that now." And we take it accordingly. It places before us with more or less severity, six points, as follows. (1.) It is a comfort to think the *Whitehall Review* is known in New Zealand, and circulates there among the Irish. (2.) The N. Z. TABLET is very unlike the *London Tablet*. (3.) The N. Z. TABLET deals with the line pursued by the *Whitehall Review* in terms that vary between personal and vulgar, and incoherent and incomprehensible. (4.) English Catholics were laudably consistent 300 years ago in throwing off their allegiance to the Pope. (5.) The N. Z. TABLET has had time to digest and profit by the remarks of Dr. O'Dwyer of Limrick. (6.) Irish Catholics are a nuisance, from a moral and criminal point of view, in comparison with the population of Great Britain, and the women are worse than the men.—Well, here is what we have to say

to all this: (1.) Our contemporary is easily comforted. The Irish in New Zealand are by no means proud, and, like ourselves, any one of more of them to whom he will post his paper will look it over. Either the direct mail or the San Francisco mail will bring any paper he posts, just as it does that he now and then sends us, quite safe, and there is nothing in the matter to surprise him in the least. (2.) The *Tablet* from which the N. Z. TABLET took its name was the admirable newspaper conducted by Frederick Lucas. We should be ashamed to have anything in common with the priggish production that now bears the name. (3.) For the *Whitehall Review* to say that we are personal in our terms, is for the pot to call the kettle black. His own columns are grossly personal, and he spares neither the living nor the dead. But does not an editor court personal remarks when he sticks his name up in the middle of his paper, and tells his readers that he, and he only, is accountable for every word published. If we have been personal, we have been so on his own invitation. The vulgarity we admit. "*Je suis vilain, et très vilain.*" We have nothing at all in common with Lady Vere de Vere, but a good deal in common with the plain woman who called her ladyship by a name she richly deserved, and which truly belonged to her. For our part we do not enter into genteel competition with our contemporary, and are not advanced one step higher than fresh eggs, as he is by many steps. We may also be incoherent and incomprehensible, but our contemporary proves to us that we can easily make ourselves understood and that is all we aim at. When he understands us no one else can be far out. (4.) Our contemporary finds it convenient to overlook what we said about good Catholics in England in the reign of King Henry III. How did they show their allegiance to Rome? we ask again. He is, however, not of one mind with George Eliot, who says it is the province of common sense to hinder extremes. "The whole hog or none," is his sporting maxim. The Devil Advocate should have hard work to pick a whole in our contemporary's halo when he is brought up hereafter for canonization. But if he has no halo and is not brought up for canonization, it will not be hard for those of us who survive, to guess where he is to be found. A purgatory he perfectly despises, or any other *refugium peccatorum*. But every man to his taste. (5.) Oh, then, not a thing have we to do with Dr. O'Dwyer any more than with the man in the moon. And thank God for that same. (6.) The "most Catholic people" do not fill prisons to an extent disproportionate with their numbers in Great Britain. Their numbers there are compared with the whole population, including even Mayfair itself, and the comparison is misleading and unjust. Nor does the fact that large numbers of people who leave their own country and fall among thieves are demoralised by the process, tell against their nation. The Irish people who immigrate into Great Britain commonly encounter a degraded and degrading hatred, like that which disgraces our contemporary himself. It is not in human nature that it should fail in its effects. The black savage of Australia, the lowest of the human race, kills his fellow black, if, being the member of another tribe, he dares to enter upon his territory, and civilised white men, like our contemporary, sink to the level of the savage in giving way to a similar hatred. It degrades those who harbour it, as well as its victims. But even the Irish population of Great Britain which gives up a large proportion of its members to the prisons compares favourably with that higher section of society, whose actions do not enter into the criminal statistics of the country, but which, for example, is accountable for the state of things described a few years ago by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, described, perhaps, with some exaggeration, but fully confirmed as existing by abundant proofs. It compares well, moreover, with that class of the English population that yearly sacrifices thousands of infant lives to secure insurance money but which still goes undetected. As to the Irish women, again, in what are even the worst of them more degraded than those high-bred dames and damsels whom "Scrutator" in *Truth* exposed to us the other day as daughters discussing their mothers' frailty, and mothers winking at their daughters' licentiousness, who, besides, frequent those places of public entertainment where, as we are told by the same authority, "the half-drunk lean over the half-dressed." Neither let us be too sure that even the half-dressed are themselves perfectly sober, for according to the information given us some time ago in one of the London periodicals by the present Duchess of Rutland the drinking as well as the eating habits of high society are excessive even among ladies. "Madge," moreover, also tells us that cases of such excess were quite conspicuous last June at Ascot. Finally, *Modern Society* of July 7, gives us the details of poker-playing, to which ladies of the very highest rank are devoted, and in connection with which there is a good deal of dishonesty. We fancy, then, the easily detected Irishwoman sent to gaol for some petty offence, may not, after all, compare so ill with the great lady of May fair who follows the ordinary habits of the period. But, as the chief object of our contemporary's publication is to uphold high society in the unrestricted enjoyment of its privileges, we can make allowances for his zeal. The drunken Irishwoman taken off the streets of an English town, whither hatred such as that shown so shamelessly by the

Whitehall Review had largely contributed to drive her, is a disgrace to her nation. The high-bred English lady at whose licentiousness her mother winks, or who discusses her mother's frailty, who is not free from a suspicion of intemperance and of dishonest gambling, is a glory of the age, and one in whose support, hatred, malice, all uncharitableness, nay, even killing itself, is lawful and praiseworthy. Such is the argument we derive from the *Whitehall Review*. But if, indeed, our contemporary is a fair exponent of the party to which he belongs, not only the interests of Ireland but even those of humanity and civilisation at large, demand the overthrow of that party, and the permanent and final destruction of its influence.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an interview with A REVELATION. Mr. Parnell, in which he expresses himself favourable to the retention of Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament. He explains the opposition given to the proposal by the Irish party during the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's Bill as arising from their loyal determination to support the Grand Old Man, and not from any prejudice of their own in favour of it. But he believes, and no doubt believes rightly, that those who opposed Mr. Gladstone's measure because of the exclusion in question would have opposed it still more vigorously had that exclusion not been made. Mr. Parnell looks to the next measure for Home Rule introduced as making provision for the retention of Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament, which he believes is destined to take the character of a federal assembly, including Members from the various divisions of Great Britain—England, Scotland, Wales—and Ireland, as well as from the colonies—and to replace the present House of Lords, the House of Commons having become exclusively English. By entering into this scheme for federal union of the Empire, Mr. Parnell has secured the full sympathy and support of Mr. Rhodes, an ardent Imperialist, who has made a large fortune at the Kimberley diamond fields, and who has contributed £5,000, with the promise of another sum of equal amount, to the funds of the League, Mr. John Morrough, an Irish resident of Kimberley, contributing at the same time £1,000. Mr. Rhodes is an Englishman, and a graduate of one of the English universities, where he returned to prosecute his studies on meeting with success in South Africa. There are few of us, meantime, who will not agree that in the federation of the Empire the true solution of many difficult and all important questions is to be found, and that it is a splendid privilege for Ireland to have taken the leading place in a movement to bring it about, for this is in fact the ultimate meaning of Home Rule.

THE LIBEL ACTION. THE libel action taken by Mr. O'Donnell against the *Times*, in connection with the publication by that paper of the articles on Parnellism and Crime, terminated in a verdict in favour of the defendants. The effect, however, was not to criminate Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in the eyes of the public, but to evoke the general opinion that they had been unfairly treated. The Chief Justice himself, in fact, though no friend to the party, found fault with the manner in which they had been treated, and stigmatised it as grossly unfair, they having been accused but afforded no opportunity of defending themselves. What, however, produced a still more marked effect, was the determined refusal of the defendants to give any account of how they became possessed of letters asserted to be written by Mr. Parnell, among them that published a year or two ago, and commonly accepted as a forgery. Their refusal to do so was taken as a most suspicious circumstance, especially as the *Times* had always implied that an opportunity was all that it needed for the production of its proofs. And in this case proofs other than that of the authenticity of signatures is needed. Signatures are easily forged, so that even experts themselves may be deceived by them, or, if they be shown beyond all doubt to be genuine, there is still the possibility that the documents to which they are affixed are spurious and that their contents have been substituted for the original matter, by its being erased with the aid of chemicals, and their being written in its place. No proof, therefore, could be valid or convincing except that given by showing by irrefutable evidence of witnesses that the man accused had actually written the letters he was accused of writing. The fact that the *Times* flatly refused to bring forward such proofs leaves it open to the suspicion of knowing that the letters produced or published by it were forgeries—whereas so far the belief had prevailed that the *Times* officials had themselves been deceived. The disingenuousness of the *Times*, moreover, was taken up and repeated by the Government in refusing the Parliamentary committee which Mr. Parnell demanded to examine into the charges brought against him, and their resolution in appointing instead a commission of judges which it was competent for them to pack,—as well as in their insisting that instead of limiting the examination to the definite charges brought against Mr. Parnell an inquiry should be made into all the accusations affecting the party generally, so that the question of authenticity might be obscured and the time of the inquiry protracted indefinitely. It was on this unfair method of procedure that the Government

insisted and they succeeded in carrying their proposals. Chief Justice Coleridge and Justice Stephen however, have been excluded from the commission as the Parnellites demanded, but Justice Day, who is no less objectionable, has been admitted to it. Meantime, Mr. Parnell has known how to counteract the tactics of his adversaries. His action against the *Times* will bring out the points the Government labour to obscure, and, independently of the commission, he will have the authenticity of the letters imputed to him examined into before the eyes of the country. We may be confident as to the results.—But with regard to the Commission, we may be prepared to hear some hard swearing, for an indemnity is secured to every witness, so that ruffians may be transported into heroes, and perjury may have boundless scope.

HIGH LIFE. THE case of Wood *versus* Cox in which the premier jockey of England obtained a verdict of one farthing's damages, at an expenditure of somewhere about £2000 in costs, has not cast a very honourable light over the transactions of the higher ranks of society. A large number of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the United Kingdom were examined in the witness box, and their testimony brought out a good deal that was very doubtful, or still worse than doubtful in its unseavory certainty. But omitting particular details, Lord Marcus Beresford's general calculation, for example, that 30 per cent. of mankind are direct thieves gives us a very striking view of the classes with which men of his lordship's rank are most familiar. On the whole, therefore, taking in the valuation of the premier jockey's character at one farthing, and the readiness of men of high position, at least, to make use of and deal with thieves, high society does not come very brilliantly out of the affair.

COMING EVENTS. WHATEVER we may think of the theories and opinions of the commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he makes us acquainted with a fact or two whose importance is manifest. We may or may not believe, as he certainly believes, that Russia is *par excellence* the benignant power of the earth, on whom civilisation and humanity depend. We may or may not believe that Prince Bismarck is an evil genius who cramps a great empire, degrades men into machines, and generally plays the part of the monster of a fairy tale. But we must look upon it as a most important fact that the Russian people are increasing at a yearly rate of a million and a quarter, which, of course, must become doubled and trebled as the years go by. With such a population, the nation must of necessity extend itself beyond the limits of its country, and fresh woods and pastures new are a vital requirement for it. It is vain to tell us, therefore, that Russian designs on Asia are limited by the demands of justice and consideration for the privileges of other peoples, that Russia has no designs on the Balkan peninsula, does not dream of threatening the independence of Bulgaria, or of interfering with the rights of the Turks. Russia will do what she must do to provide for the necessities of her people, and nature itself has imposed upon her the part of an encroaching power. But to counterbalance the influence of such a nation as this must certainly become—a nation spread abroad over a great surface of the earth, but still bound together by insoluble ties—nothing but a perfect union of a like insoluble kind will suffice. Scattered communities, such, for example, as the British Empire at present consists of, will be worthless for the purpose. We, therefore, see in Imperial Federation the only effective fortification that will preserve the Empire intact, and confer upon the British nation enduring strength and independence. Viewed in this light, how false appears the policy which still aims at separation, and which, by keeping the United Kingdom still divided by a false appearance of union, places an obstacle in the way of the sole assurance of permanent welfare and stability. Russia will be one nation, filling many lands, but strong in her unity. To meet her on equal terms, the people of the United Kingdom and the Colonies must become no less.

Fourteen of the large ocean steam-vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes and the Transatlantic Company are to receive the necessary additions to enable them to be at the shortest notice transformed into vessels of war capable of serving as auxiliary cruisers. A Commission, composed of naval officers and engineers, has been sent from Cherbourg to Havre to determine the armament of the steamers of the Transatlantic Company. It has already decided that the armament of the Champagne is to consist of seven guns of fourteen centimeters calibre and eight Hotchkiss revolver guns. A similar Commission will be sent from Toulon to Marseilles to decide on the armament of the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest, and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—"Harrisburg Patriot."

American Notes.

THE Republican Convention at Chicago has nominated General Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, and Mr. Levi P. Morton for the Vice-Presidency. General Harrison is of Puritan descent, one of his ancestors having taken part under Cromwell in the siege of Drogheda. He was born in Ohio, but settled as a lawyer in Indiana, gaining distinction in his profession, and also in a political career. He distinguished himself, likewise, in the civil war, when he was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General. Mr. Morton is a New York merchant who, both as man-of-business and politician, has an honourable record. He is deservedly and generally popular. The last chance that the Convention would fix unanimously on Blaine as their candidate was spoiled by the manoeuvring of Judge Gresham, whose nomination was brought about by exterior influences. But Sherman also in some degree contributed to the result by the persistency of his claims. The contest will hang principally on the question of Protection and the Pacific States particularly will be influenced by this issue. They are very much afraid of the effects of Free-trade on their industries and commerce, and may, therefore, be expected to stand firmly by the Republican candidate. The Irish vote will be divided, and will not, as hitherto, support the Democratic cause almost exclusively. An attempt has been made to turn the vote against Harrison personally by identifying him with the Know-nothings, to whom his father belonged, but this is seen through by Irish Americans as the device of designing people, who would make a tool of them. Mr. Bayard's pro-British policy has done a great deal to incline them against Mr. Cleveland, and this, as well as the great issue of Protection or Free-trade, will influence them more or less in voting. But the personal merits of the candidates as men, and apart from questions of public import, will not greatly concern them, and are regarded by them as pretty much on a par. The Convention at Chicago, as well as that at St. Louis, unanimously carried a resolution in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

The friends of Mr. Blaine in the States are indignant because of reports published in some of the London papers that he had been intriguing, after the Chicago Convention met, to obtain nomination. The facts are that at the time Mr. Blaine had been on a coaching tour in the north of England and Scotland, and had only had an opportunity of sending two telegrams, each of which was in substance a repetition of his refusal to be nominated. It would have been easy to have him nominated at any moment. A great part of the support given to General Harrison, in fact, was in return for his allegiance to Mr. Blaine at the last convention, four years ago, and because it was known that he had been willing to withdraw his own candidature had Mr. Blaine consented to come forward. Mr. Blaine's canvassing on behalf of General Harrison is looked forward to as highly effective, and the advocates of Protection especially place great reliance on the exposure to be made by him of Free-trade, resulting from his personal study of the question in Europe.

Mr. Cleveland may pray to be defended from his friends. Both in Canada and England his election to the Presidency is loudly and almost prayerfully advocated. The Dominion has a double interest in his election, and proclaims it without concealment. On him depend the ratification of the Fisheries Treaty and the opening of American markets to Canadian products. England almost unanimously hails him as a champion of Free-trade, and the London *Times*, in particular, ranks him with Mr. Cobden. Mr. Cleveland and his supporters, however, are much less bold, and, perhaps to carry out their ends, disdain the title of advocates of Free-trade, and explain their policy by some more hazy equivalent. The probabilities are, meantime, that the people of the States will be warned by the exultations and hopes expressed beyond their borders.

General Sheridan has been removed from Washington to Nonquitt where it is hoped the sea air may help towards his recovery. The failure of the heart's action from which he suffered is said to have been overcome, but he still continues in a very doubtful state. All that science can devise or care bestow is being done for him. He is constantly attended by skillful doctors, and watched over by experienced nurses of the Sisters of Charity. But the length of time that has elapsed, giving no certain sign of approaching convalescence is looked upon as most discouraging. That dreary old saying of despair, "While there is life there is hope," seems all that can now be relied upon.

A shocking state of things as regards the Indian settlement of Turtle Mountain, Dakota, is revealed in a letter from the Rev. Father Genin, a Catholic missionary, who is in attendance on them. These poor people are literally dying of starvation and have no means of providing themselves with food. To the infinite shame of the United States Government, while certain officials have actually seized upon their stock for taxes, it is largely in their debt for land purchased from them. The cruelty of the situation is almost beyond belief. The Bishop of Dakota has taken up the case warmly and is in communication regarding it with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The heat in New York has, this summer, surpassed anything known for many years. The hospitals have been filled with cases of prostration and there have been many deaths, especially among children. Some instances of sunstroke have also occurred. The climate of the year, in fact has been exceptional, for the storm of March will not easily be forgotten—and, let us hope will not soon be repeated.

Disastrous floods are reported from Mexico. The towns of Silao and Leon have been the chief scenes of suffering and loss, although

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the whole country has more or less shared in the catastrophe. The adobe houses gave way easily to the water, and the destruction was terrible. Life as well as property has been largely sacrificed. In the town of Leon, it is estimated 700 people have perished.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the case of Kent, or Curtin, convicted of complicity with Dr. Gallagher in a dynamite plot, has been published. The Committee express their sympathy with the prisoner, and are of opinion that the fact of his being a naturalized citizen of the United States should have been made known at his trial, which, owing to a mistake made by the prisoner, had not been done. Appended to the report are two letters, one written by President Cleveland, in March, 1887, to Mr. Philip J. O'Hanlon, of Brooklyn, and in which the President expresses a hope of Dr. Gallagher's speedy release; the other, a letter from Mr. Bayard to Minister Phelps, in which the Minister is urged to plead unofficially with her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the doctor, and so as to obtain his release. The final action to be taken in the matter is not as yet announced.

Scully, the exterminator, whose infamous practices made Tipperary too hot for him, and who, in consequence, transferred himself and his exaggerated system of landlordism to the States, leasing ground, bought by him in Illinois and Texas, on the same terms he had enforced in Ireland, has been obliged to pull in his horns. In consequence of laws passed by the legislature of Illinois to meet his case he has been obliged to sell out, and his extensive tracts of land are in the market. It is hoped that not only will Texas follow the good example, but that every State in the Union will enact laws making the introduction or continuance of any such system as that carried on by Scully impossible within its boundaries.

Mayor Hewitt of New York still keeps himself well before the world. His latest act of distinction was an attack made on the immigrants the other day, in presenting some prizes to the children of a public school. The immigrants, he said, came under contract to compete against the free labour of the country, and to impoverish the workingmen. Hewitt, of course, aimed principally, or perhaps solely, at the Irish immigrants, although he did not directly name them. His attempt to excite interested opposition is contemptible in the extreme but it is worthy of the man who makes it.

The red bandana has been adopted as the badge of the Democrats. A curious feature in the selection is that when the self-same badge was first introduced as a party emblem at the Democratic convention of 1884, it was distinctive only of those who opposed Mr. Cleveland as a candidate. It is now mounted in his favour.

An attempt was made at the St. Louis Convention to introduce a resolution protesting against the inclusion in the Extradition Treaty of refugees accused of agrarian or political offences. The gentlemen, however, who ran the Convention set their faces against it, and the attempt failed. But those who looked for its success are considered rather simple as Mr. Cleveland's Administration had negotiated the Treaty referred to. The adoption of any such resolution would have been a severe slap in the face for the unanimously nominated candidate.

The adoption into their respective platforms by both the Republican and the Democratic Convention of resolutions advocating Home Rule for Ireland is full of meaning. It not only effectually disposes of that stock falsehood that genuine Americans care nothing about the matter, but shows that the question enters strongly into the national life of the country. Not only does it enlist the popular sympathy as relating to the condition of an oppressed people abroad, but it affects the condition of things at home very closely, for, until it is settled in favour of the Irish people, Irish Americans will never be able to settle down as citizens of the States only, but will own a double allegiance, of which, moreover, no one who properly appreciates the nobility of human nature could desire to rob them. From the States, besides, are constantly sent the sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to a high figure, which go to support the victims of landlordism, and to pay their rack-rents. A demoralising struggle is, also, carried on by the emissaries of the party of oppression, whose business it is to excite enmity between the different sections of the American population. All this, and a good deal more, narrowly affect the condition of the country, and make sympathy with Ireland not only a matter of the higher sentiment, but one of prudent and matter-of-fact policy as well.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I WAS exceedingly pleased upon passing the Brothers' school the other day to find that the hint which I had given a week or two ago about the necessity of gravelling the playground and the entrance to the Brothers' house had been acted upon. Mr. O'Donoghue, a contractor in Christchurch, had, in the most generous manner, gratuitously remedied the defects to which I alluded. The improvement is very marked, indeed, and will free the teachers and their pupils from a very great deal of discomfort in wet weather. Mr. O'Donoghue deserves credit for his prompt action in this matter. He sets an excellent example, which I should like to see produce its due effect upon other members of the congregation.

Father Cummings has initiated his reign as parish priest by reducing to system the work of the parish. Father Marnane has been appointed visitor to the schools, and Father Briand has been made chaplain to the Hibernian and Literary Societies. Father Cummings himself undertakes the somewhat onerous duty of attending to the spiritual requirements of the nuns and penitents at Mount Magdala.

This looks as if the new parish priest intended to set to work with a will to put the parochial house in order. There is not much doubt, I think, but that Father Cummings will prove himself equal to the work before him. Although a comparative stranger in Christchurch, he has achieved considerable popularity, and that fact will go a great way towards simplifying matters for him.

Father Briand is making rapid strides in attaining a mastery over the puzzling idioms of the English language. He read the announcements on Sunday, and does not display that tendency which is so peculiar to Frenchmen in their early and, indeed, late struggles with the Anglo-Saxon tongue—namely, to deprive the last syllable of every word of its due sound.

For some weeks past Dr. Grimes has been delivering a series of lectures upon "Indifferentism; or, Modern Unbelief." In these addresses the Bishop very eloquently pointed out the unsatisfactoriness and hollowness of Agnosticism, which, he stated, could never satisfy the longings of the human heart, the restless yearnings of which could only be calmed by a knowledge and love of the one ever eternal God.

There is not the smallest room for doubt that, as far as New Zealand is concerned, the root of the evil which Dr. Grimes deploras has been hindered in making vigorous opposition to allowing the impressionable minds of children to fall under the sway of the vicious faith-sapping system of education which obtains in this Colony. This has opposed the only effectual barrier to the progress of infidelity in this country. If the child, even of Catholic parents, is allowed in its youth to fall under the influence of persons who openly scoff at or ignore religion, almost to a certainty, when it reaches maturity, the mind of that child will be an arid desert of unbelief. If the maintenance of a system of Catholic education for Catholic children will not stem the torrent of infidelity which is rushing over this world, nothing on the earth will.

I see the tickets are out for a concert in aid of the Lyttelton Catholic School fund. The entertainment is to take place on the 13th of September. It is very rarely that any institution belonging to the Lyttelton parish comes "before the public" of Christchurch asking for patronage, and for that reason, if there were no others, the audience at the Lyttelton concert ought to be considerably augmented by a large contingent from Christchurch. But there are other and better reasons why this concert should commend itself to the Catholic people of Christchurch. In the first place, it is always an excellent and most praiseworthy form of charity and a positive duty on the part of Catholics to assist the cause of Catholic education under all circumstances. In the second place, this duty can be nothing else than a pleasure when it is Father Kickham who asks for its performance. Reason number three why the attendance from Christchurch should be large is, that on its own merits alone the concert will be well worthy of patronage. If a fourth reason were wanting, I should say that a very good one could be found in the circumstances that the concert occurs on a Thursday evening, and as Thursday evening is late train night, the concert will afford a pleasant pretext for people to form themselves into parties and pay a flying visit to port, as Lyttelton always looks its best when seen by night, especially on a dark night, and for a very short space of time. Whichever of these reasons should chance to have the strongest influence over the minds of the public of Christchurch is, I hope, the one which will be acted upon. I shall expect to see a very large number of Christchurch people at Father Kickham's concert on the thirteenth.

Mr. Robert Lonergan has just received from the members of the Literary Society a beautifully illuminated address, a copy of which was published in the TABLET a few weeks ago. The printing and ornamentation of the address are exquisite, and reflect great credit upon the artistic taste of the Sisters of the Missions, by whom the work was done. The address is bordered with a running design of wild roses, forget-me-nots, and shamrocks. Below the text of the address there is a charming little sketch of the meeting of the waters. The whole design is most artistic and the execution is perfect.

There seems to be some difficulty in getting the St. Vincent de Paul Society fairly under weigh. In fact it is not an easy matter to persuade the Catholic congregation to enter heartily into any project. Everyone agrees that the St. Vincent de Paul Society is an admirable organisation and that it is very much wanted here, but there they seem disposed to let the matter end. A St. Vincent de Paul Society, no more than any other society, cannot exist without funds. At least if it does manage to eke out a lingering existence without the sinews of war, its operations in regard to usefulness must be very circumscribed. If people sympathise with the objects of the Society they ought to back up their sympathy with the kind of practical argument which after all is the bright arterial blood of real sympathy. The officers and members of the Society ought to adopt the plan of making everyone who professes to admire the work of St. Vincent de Paul substantiate their opinions by giving a donation for the poor or by becoming, at least, an honorary member of the Society.

The framework of the Hibernian Hall, in Barbadoes street, is being put into place. The erection of this hall will doubtless give an impetus to the Society and increase its membership. Hitherto the Hibernians have had no hall of their own wherein to hold their meetings. This will be their "very own" as the children say, and the consciousness that they have a "stake in the country" in the shape of a good, substantial, respectable building over which the green flag has a free right to wave, will add considerably to the self respect and sense of importance of the H.A.C.B.S. The Hibernian Hall when completed will be a most creditable addition to the Catholic properties in Barbadoes street, but if it were not half the size it is and if it were only built of zinc, I should be glad to see it. Its existence is an evidence that the old-time system of keeping everything Irish out of sight here is getting played out. I hope that when the building is finished, the Hibernian Society will take steps to have the christening ceremony celebrated in a proper manner. The opening of the hall will be an event which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

It will afford a great deal of pleasure to many Irish people to learn from your correspondent, "West Coaster," that Miss Nellie Gribben, who took a leading part in the debate upon Home Rule at the

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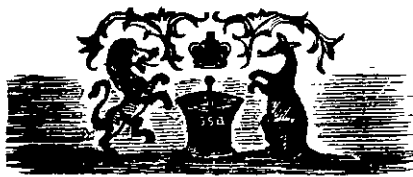
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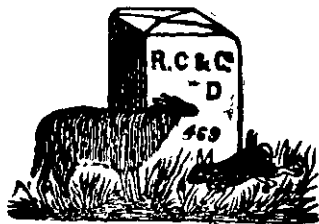
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NOTICE.

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Dialectical Society, is a young Irishwoman. Miss Gribben is also a distinguished student of the college. She received her diploma for the B.A. degree on Friday. It is pleasant to find that in her pursuit of knowledge Miss Gribben has lost none of that patriotism which is one of the most beautiful attributes of a true Irishwoman. That she has not done so is, I think, another proof in favour of the theory that the more cultivated the Irish mind is the less likely is it to harbour the despicable sentiment that to be Irish born is something to deplore and be ashamed of.

Diploma day at the College, on Friday, was concluded by the performance at night in the Oddfellows' Hall of a translation, which was much modernised, of the "Cloud" of Aristophanes. The "Cloud," as most people know, was a bitter satire upon the teaching of Socrates, to whom the Athenian dramatist bore ill-will. He wished to bring the teaching of Socrates into contempt, and to bring upon him the punishment due to irreverence. Even from Professor Haslam's version one can readily understand the effect which the "Cloud" would produce upon the minds of the Athenians, imbued as they were with superstitious reverence for the gods whom Socrates and his followers are made to defy and blaspheme. After the production of Aristophanes, Socrates could have had but little chance of freeing himself from the charge of having corrupted the minds of the Athenian youth. The students who took part in the performance acquitted themselves well, and all wore the classical garb with much grace and dignity. Mr. Cohen especially, as the fast young Athenian, and apt pupil of the "Refectory," who soon learned to laugh at the gods, and finally undertook to prove to his "governor" that it was quite right for a young man to cudgel his father, played very well indeed. Arrayed in all the bravery of a gold braided tunic and purple toga, he looked a very dashing specimen of an Athenian youth. Mr. Alpers as Strepsiadest, was the life of the play. As the plot of the "Cloud" developed one could not help thinking that there was a great and somewhat close analogy between the teaching of the "Refectory," as represented by Aristophanes, and that of the State school system of education at the present day. The "Refectory" dethroned Jupiter and all the gods, and in doing so wrought its own destruction. What the school of Socrates did, the State is doing here, and it may share the same fate. The godless teaching of which it is proud, may one day cause its ruin.

Mr. Nolan promises to read a very interesting paper upon Irish matters shortly to the members of the Literary Society. It is to be hoped that the public will not be excluded, as from Mr. Nolan's ability and the attention which he is giving to his subject, I am quite sure that a treat may be expected.

I see the TABLET bids a warm welcome in New Zealand to the expected Home Rule delegates. That welcome will surely be echoed by all Irishmen in this Colony, as warmly and as genuinely as it is given by the TABLET. It is true that in the reception accorded to the Irish delegates in Christchurch, we have not a very brilliant record, but it is to be hoped that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated in the future.

BOOK NOTICES.

St. Joseph's Prayer Book, compiled by a religious of the diocese of Dunedin, is one of the neatest and most comprehensive books of its kind that can possibly be found. The book has been issued with the imprimatur of the Bishop of Dunedin, and contains letters of approval addressed to the compiler by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the Bishops of Auckland, Christchurch, Bathurst, Maitland, and Sale, as well as the Co-adjutor Bishop of Sandhurst. Their Lordships are agreed in bailing it, as supplying a want and being well calculated for the promotion of piety and instruction in religion. The contents of the book are numerous. Indeed it is surprising to find how much has been put together in so small a compass, and yet the print is clear and distinct, and in no degree trying to the sight. The prayers of Mass, the Children's Mass, the manner of Serving Mass, prayers for various devotions, and particular occasions, the Benediction Hymns, Vespers for Sundays and Festivals,—with ever so much more than we have space to note might in themselves make up a very sufficient prayer book. But, in addition, we find a large number of hymns, so that we have a prayer-book and hymn-book combined, and nothing can exceed the care and judgment with which both prayers and hymns have been selected. Besides all this, the manner in which the book has been published is admirable. It has been bound with great taste and finish by Mr. E. Equiant, the well known book binder, who has turned it out in his best style, and therefore it necessarily forms a very neat and pretty as well as compact and lasting little volume. The book is intended especially for the use of children, but contains all that adults can require and is as convenient to carry as it is comprehensive and serviceable. It has been printed at the TABLET office, Dunedin, where orders for it will be received and attended to. The price moreover may be looked upon as almost nominal being only 10d, sent free by post.

High Churchmen and their Rights; a Parish Story founded on fact. Dunedin. Joseph Braithwaite. This is an argument in support of the practices and beliefs of the Ritualist party in the Church of England, and seems to sustain their position in as efficient a manner as possible. The position of the party in question, however, is one which of all others we are unable to understand, and, in our eyes, involves so total a disregard for historical evidence, so complete a system of arbitrary assertion, and so obstinate a contradiction of plain facts, that, since we are certain it can be and is sincerely supported by good and honourable men, we can only marvel at the vagaries of the human will and intellect. The arguments in fact employed to establish the Ritualists' position seem to us as palpably false and as thoroughly and visibly absurd as any extreme assumption—as, for example, an arbitrary and obstinate assertion that any given horse was not a horse but a cow—and it seems vain to reason with those who will have it so. But persons who are desirous of studying a position made prominent by recent events in the neighbourhood of Dunedin

will find the publication to which we refer fulfil their requirements in a comprehensive and agreeable manner.

The *Otago University Review*, Dunedin. This is a magazine published in connection with the Otago University, and intended to combine literary work of a high character with items of interest relating to the University in question, or to those of other colonies or countries. The first number seems to fulfil the double object very fairly. It contains a learned and readable article on Plato by Professor Salmond, and a pleasantly-written criticism of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" by Marion S. W. White. University and Athletic news, and correspondence complete the number.

HAWARDEN CHURCH.

(From the *Bangiora Standard*.)

AMONG the events of the present week to the Catholic residents in the northern portion of the North Canterbury district has been the visit of Bishop Grimes. The occasion was for a confirmation to be held by the Bishop at the pretty little church of Hawarden—one of the latest additions to the church edifices of Catholicism. The Bishop left Christchurch by the early morning train on Monday last, accompanied by the Rev. Father Cumming and the Missioner of the district, the Rev. Father O'Connor, and on arrival at Waikari they were met by Mr. O'Carroll, and in a four-in-hand were driven to Heathstock, where the ecclesiastical party became the guests of Mrs. Lance till Wednesday morning. On that morning they were driven back to the Hawarden church, which is situated some four miles north of Waikari. The congregation presented an address to the Bishop. The eleven o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connor, and twenty children received the Sacrament of Confirmation. Afterwards his Lordship addressed the children, dwelling at length on the Sacrament they had received, and the truly Christian life they were called on to lead. His Lordship and companions were driven to Horsley Downs station, where they lunched. They returned to Christchurch by the evening train, no doubt well pleased with the kind reception they had met with on their visit to the Hawarden Church district. The following is the address presented:—

"Address of the Catholic laity of Hawarden to his Lordship Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch.

"My Lord,—We, the representatives of the Catholics of the district of Hawarden, beg to return you our most cordial thanks for your coming amongst us. We trust that by the mercy of Almighty God your Lordship will long be spared to minister to the spiritual wants of your people, and that every year will see us more faithful to our duties as Catholics. It is our hope that in time your Lordship will be able to send us a resident priest, a blessing to which we all look forward with the greatest pleasure, especially as we have so many little children growing up amongst us. Our devoted parish priest, Father O'Connor, has so large a district, the distances of which are so very great that it is impossible for him to be much amongst us. Thus it happens that many things must be left undone. Now the wants of our little ones can never be attended to in the Government schools, and unless that religion is impressed upon them when quite young, they are liable to fall away from the true faith in older years. Trusting that your Lordship will be able to give a favourable answer whenever you are in a position to do so to our petition, we beg to subscribe ourselves, your faithful and respectful children in Christ.—Mrs. Lance, John O'Carroll, Patrick Dooly, Thomas Hoban, John Bolger.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Three short lectures were given before this Society on the 21st inst. by Messrs. Milner, Cooper, and another member. The former gentleman took for his subject "Ireland as it was," and dealt principally with the condition of that country before the time of Cromwell. This address was a most able one, and certainly while the Society can command the historic ability that Mr. Milner undoubtedly possesses, its members will not or should not lack knowledge of the history of the land of saints and scholars.

Mr. Cooper spoke on "The state of Literature in the Middle Ages," and proved how the Church in those times had taken the leading part in the world of letters.

The other lecturer, who is an anatomist of very considerable ability, gave an address on "The Human Form," illustrating his remarks by the aid of a diagram. The information given was most practical and instructive, and at the conclusion of his address, the lecturer answered a number of questions on the subject of anatomy, asked by the members.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speakers, and after members had expressed the hopes that the gentlemen would continue their lectures on a future occasion, the meeting terminated.

The draughts match between the Sydenham Literary Guild and this Society, came off during the week at the rooms of the latter, and resulted in a victory for the visitors. There were six players aside, and twenty-four games were played. Score: S.L.G., 11; C.C.L.S., 7. Drawn, 6 games.

The propaganda considers the conduct of the *London Tablet* organ of the English Tory Catholics, in misconstruing the Papal rescript for the purpose of irritating the Irish, extremely blamable.

A census has recently been taken of the public-houses and beer-houses in the Parliamentary borough of Burnley. The result is most remarkable and instructive. There are, it appears, in Burnley, 177 houses of this description, and of these, 132 are the property of brewers, 33 are leased to brewers, whilst only 12 are free. In other words, out of 177 licensed premises, 165 are what are called "tied" houses, the publicans being to all intents and purposes the brewers' slaves.

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Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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Packed in half and one pound packets; also 2lb, 5lb, and 10lb tins,

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This Soap is the result of a long course of experiments with the best-known detergents, and before offering it to the Public I have had it submitted to every kind of trial, with a view to testing its washing and cleansing properties, and it has been admitted by all who have tried it to be the

BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing required.

By its use, one-half the labour is saved
in washing clothes.

For Cleaning Paint and Woodwork, or for any other purpose for which soap is used, it has no equal.

Invented and Made Only by

WILLIAM McLEOD,

Founder and Only Member of the Old Firm
of McLeod Bros. in New Zealand.

Irish News.

Antrim.—Rev. J. W. Gillespie of Victoria told the General Assembly of Irish Presbyterians at Belfast that the people of the colonies had Home Rule without separation and that was why they were prosperous.

An Orangeman named Douglas, who lives at Kildowney, near Ballymena, was arrested for murdering a child 10 months old. It is believed by some that the accused is suffering from mental aberration.

Armagh.—The people of Tynan mourn the death of their respected pastor, Rev. John Canon Quinn, who died recently at Middleton at the age of 61. Father Quinn was ordained in 1853, and immediately appointed to the curacy of Tynan. He became parish priest in 1869. At the time of the wholesale evictions on the Jones-Armstrong estate in 1859, Father Quinn publicly denounced the land-robber by a letter in the *Dublin Freeman*. The good priest was tried at the next Armagh Assizes for this letter and acquitted, though there was only one Catholic on the jury. Father Quinn's death is mourned by all patriotic and virtuous Irishmen.

Cavan.—Thomas O'Hanlon, Member for this County, has been compelled by a business call to place his resignation in Mr. Parnell's hands.

Clare.—Dr. Ryan M'Mahon has given his tenants in this County a reduction of 15 per cent. below the Government valuation.

Ennistymon I.N.L. has condemned the inhuman eviction of Bridget Brennan, aged 11, of Woodbine Cottage, by the Misses Parkinson, Ennis.

S. Laing, late Member for Orkney and Shetland, who awakened so much sympathy for the Bodyke tenantry last fall, has arrived at Killaloe.

Sheriff Croker, with a force of forty police, attempted to effect a seizure at Querrin. Six hundred people collected on the scene, however, and drove off all the cattle; so the evicting party had to return to Killybeg without their game.

At the meeting of Kilkee I.N.L., June 3, Daniel Casey presided. The following resolution was passed:—That we renew our confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party, and we are determined to continue the agitation until we have our own Parliament in College Green.

The position of High Constable of the barony of Upper Tulla seems fated to be left vacant for some time to come. Whoever takes the job will have to endeavour to collect 1,250 of the Whelehan blood-tax, and this seems to be a poser to the office-hunters.

At the meeting of the Kildysart Board of Guardians, Mr. Murphy presiding, the following resolution was adopted:—That we endorse the resolutions of the Irish party at the Mansion House meeting, and while we will cheerfully obey the Holy See in faith and morals we assert the political independence of the Irish people.

James Halpin, William Beidy, James Hannon, Thomas O'Neill, Michael M'Mahon, and Patrick Canny, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, who declined paying five shillings fine imposed on them for displaying fireworks in honour of the release of Mr. Blunt, were conveyed to Limerick gaol, June 8. Father Loughane and the members of the Dalgais Athletic Club accompanied them to Ennis, cheering for Parnell, O'Brien, Dillon, and Davitt.

Cork.—Forty summonses have been issued in the Kilworth and Araglen districts for the non-payment of the Leahy blood tax. The people are determined to resist the unjust tax to the utmost of their power.

Sixty tenants on the Bandon estate have been served with eviction notices.

Rev. R. P. Collins, who has laboured so strenuously on behalf of the Currass tenantry with Father Kennedy, left Youghal, June 8, for Melbourne, Australia.

Blarney I.N.L., J. O'Doherty, chairman, met recently and adopted the following resolution:—That we cordially approve of the resolutions passed by the Catholic members of the Irish Parliamentary party in reference to the Papal Rescript.

The rate-collectors seized four cows, the property of John Mandeville, for the Leahy blood-tax. The cattle were auctioned at Mitchelstown, and bought in for the owner. Mr. Mandeville protested against the seizure as illegal.

Three privates of the Tipperary militia at Carlisle fort, Queens-town, cheered for William O'Brien, and fired several rounds of ammunition in his honour. They have been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, and dismissed from the militia.

Sub-sheriff Gale and fifty police proceeded to Glenville to execute decrees for rent due on the Fermoy estate. When the people became aware of the presence of the Sheriff and his party, horns were set blowing, and about two hundred persons assembled. The Sheriff had decrees against eight tenants, but he only succeeded in seizing seven sheep, the property of one of the tenants. Agent Sanders accompanied the expedition, and was frequently grieved by the crowd.

The past and present students of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, met here, June 8. The reverend president of the College, Dr. Hutch, presided, and amongst those present were: Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; Rev. Dean O'Regan, Thomas Crosbie, *Cork Examiner*, and upwards of fifty other guests. The reverend president proposed the health of their venerated bishop, which was received with loud applause. In the course of his address, Dr. Hutch said that no matter how others might act or say, their bishop would be sure of doing the right thing by the Church and country. He had grown old in the service of the Church, and would never prove false to her interests. He had come from an old Celtic family of proved patriotism, and from the uniform tenor of his long and varied life they could be equally assured that in the future also, he would always be found in the front ranks of those who were ready to stand up for their country.

The Sheriff's deputy has been busy in the Mitchelstown district. Several seizures by landlords have been made on properties in the neighbourhood. The cattle of the tenants on the Mahony property were sold by the Sheriff of Limerick for rent due. They were bought in by Emergency bailiffs who attended the sale, but were afterwards redeemed. The Sheriff's deputy and an escort of police made several seizures on the Kingston estate. The cattle were sold by the Sheriff. The decrees existed against the tenants for several months past. It is rumoured that the landlords on the estate intend offering a reduction of 20 per cent. to the tenants on rents due at present. Applications from about two hundred tenants for an abatement of their rents have been entered in the Land Court.

Derry.—At the Magher Petty Sessions, decrees for possession were granted against John McCloy, James McCloy, sen., and James McCloy, jun., of Moyagall, on the estate of the Earl of Stafford.

Rev. E. O'Brien, Coleraine, one of the most learned theologians in Ireland, denies that the Rescript of the Holy Office condemns the Plan of Campaign and boycotting.

At the meeting of Killea I.N.L., June 3, Rev. M. Flynn, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That we are delighted to see the noble attitude adopted by our bishops in their resolutions on the Rescript, and, as Catholics, we accept their decisions.

The Orange Mayor of Derry, and a magistrate, have issued a proclamation forbidding all parading and band-playing on Sunday. This is a direct blow against the excursion of the Dundalk Foresters which is expected here soon. Nobody is now welcome at Derry except a "Loyalist."

Donegal.—The coercionists in this County have descended to the mean subterfuge of summoning Manager M'Caulay, of the Northern Banking Company, Dunfanaghy, to produce his books at the Falcarragh Coercion Court, in order to ascertain if rents collected on the Olphert estate under the Plan of Campaign have been deposited in the bank. Their inquiries, however, proved worthless, as no entry of the kind appeared on the books.

Agent Calhoun has served the entire tenantry on the Orr estate at Glenties with ejectment notices. The tenants offered a fair settlement, which was rejected.

At the Dongloe Coercion Court, Mr. Sweeney, secretary of the local League, was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence regarding the boycotting of Manus Boyle.

A soldier named Sexton, belonging to the 60th Rifles, stationed at Dunfanaghy, is to be court-martialled for cheating for Parnell, Gladstone, and Dillon. Another soldier of the same regiment is undergoing a month's imprisonment for the same "offence."

One of the novelties of Balfour's Plan of Campaign is the holding of a Star-Chamber Court at Ballycoonnell House, Cloughaneely, the residence of Land-thief O'phert. Hugh Boyle was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence.

At the meeting of the Glenties Board of Guardians, Edward Moy, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—That we record our appreciation of the patriotic conduct of James Sweeney and Edward Boyle, members of this Board, and the other political prisoners, who refused to answer questions at the Star-Chamber inquiry, presided over by Removables Hamilton and Dungloe, and we trust their manly action will stimulate others to adopt a similar course if necessary.

The five Falcarragh prisoners, Messrs. Griffiths, O'Donnell, M'Hugh, Quinn, and M'Ge, were brought before the Star-Chamber Court for the third time, June 4, and as they persisted in refusing to give evidence they were recommitted by Hamilton, K.M. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed by the people on the arrival and departure of the prisoners. Along the way the people, young and old, rushed from the houses and fields, waving green branches and cheering vociferously.

Down.—The Marquis of Londonderry has given permission to the Orangemen of Newtownards to occupy his demesne at Mountstewart on July 12.

Lawrence M'Court, of Sheepbridge, was released from Armagh Gaol, June 6, after undergoing one month's imprisonment for resisting a bailiff at a rack-rent sale. Mr. M'Court was met at Goragawod station by the Sheepbridge band and escorted to his home.

Dublin.—The Nationalists of this vicinity met here in large numbers, June 3, to uphold the Parliamentarians in their action on the Roman Rescript. Mr. Dillon said the resolutions of the Bishop refrained from condemning the Plan of Campaign, which was the best evidence that the Irish people were right.

Galway.—All the tenants on the Lewis estate near Woodford, including John Kelly and Thomas Finn, have received preparatory notices of eviction.

The tenants on the estate of O'Hara Trench, of Clonfert, after struggling against injustice for the past 13 months, have compelled the land-robber to surrender at discretion. The tenants on the Gurtreen portion are allowed a reduction of 30 per cent., and those on the New Inn portion, 20 per cent. All law costs have been remitted.

Several eviction notices have been served on tenants in Lettermullan Island near Clifden. The people are poorer than those in Arran. The land-thief is F. D. B. Foster, of Ballykeale House, County Clare.

Several seizures of cattle for "rent" have been made on the Lewis estate, near Ballinasloe. John Egan's cattle have been auctioned. They brought in £42. The land-thief's family acted as bailiff, auctioneer, and pound-keeper.

Kerry.—William Flynn, secretary of the Trales National League, has just died at the age of 67. From his boyhood, Mr. Flynn had been an unflinching patriot. He was a co-labourer of Smith O'Brien, Colonel Doheny, Mitchel, and McManus in the '48 movement, and had to fly to the United States when the Government broke up the Irish Confederation. He was a member of the Fenian brotherhood, and of the New York 69th Regiment. Since his return to Ireland he took an active part in the Land League and the National League. May he rest in peace.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOES STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. GREEN PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel has been completely renovated and refurnished, no expense having been spared.

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

GARDEN AND GROUNDS

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.

9, 10 and 11 ROYAL ARCADE.

GREAT SALE.—Goods purchased at Enormous Reductions now to be cleared, Selling at Less than usual Cost Price. Come and See the Goods. It will pay you to visit Mrs. Loft's during this *bona fide* Sale. It is Fresh Goods that are being parted with to make room for goods ordered.

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

MRS. LOFT'S

CHEAP BOOT SHOPS.

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

Remember, only Sale Prices for All Goods at

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE.

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO.,

Mollison, Mills & Co.	Begin to thank the public of Dunedin for their generous and unprecendented 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 DRESSING	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	CLOTHING AT	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	CLEARANCE PRICES.	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	NOTE ALL THIS SEASON'S 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
Mollison, Mills & Co.	BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	NEVER TO BE AGAIN MET WITH.	Great Clearing Sale
Mollison, Mills & Co.	Sale commences on SATURDAY, JULY 14, And will continue for THIRTY DAYS.	Great Clearing Sale

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TRY KIRKPATRICK'S

SPECIAL QUALITY FRESH FRUIT

"K" JAMS.

JAM PRIMO.

Some time since we published a small paragraph on the unsatisfactory nature of much of the jam retailed in the Colony, This reached Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co., of Nelson, and they went to work in a very practical fashion to prove that the jams manufactured by the firm were of the best quality. Two cases of assorted jams were sent to this office, with a request that we would thoroughly test the jam along with other brands, and give our opinion. We are happy to state, frankly and fully, that we have been very much surprised, as prior to the receipt of Messrs. Kirkpatrick's gift we were unaware that New Zealand could boast of an industry of which it has so much reason to be proud. The various sorts of jam were tested by a number of persons, who compared the samples with other brands, and the general verdict is that not only are Messrs. Kirkpatrick's productions far and away better than any other New Zealand brand we can obtain, but they are superior to English jams in being fresher. The nearest approach to the excellence of the Nelson jam was that contained in tins bearing the name of a Tasmanian firm, but even in this comparison the Nelson article came out a long way best. We are pleased to be able to give unstinted praise to a genuine local industry, the product of which we can unreservedly recommend to consumers. All of the many persons who have tested the samples are loud in their praise, and we must unreservedly congratulate Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co. upon turning out a genuine fruit jam fit to grace the tables and please the palates of the most luxurious and fastidious.—*Hawke's Bay Herald*, July 18.

Samples of Kirkpatrick and Co.'s "K" brand of jam have been forwarded to us, and we are free to confess that they appear to be in every way excellent, and as they become better known in the local market will meet with much appreciation from the heads of households. The maker asserts that none but the purest fruits grown in New Zealand are used in his manufactures, and we are content to accept that assurance. Certainly the jams possess a richness and freshness of flavour that bears that assertion out.—*Dunedin Star*, July 3.

S. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

Kildare.—Fifty police and emergency men proceeded to Tully, near Kildare, and evicted Patrick Moran, over whose head a sentence of death had been hanging for some time. The land-thief is Thomas Hendrick, Kerdiffstown, Naas. The tenants on the estate have resolved to support Mr. Moran.

Kilkenny.—Eviction operations which have been suspended in this county lately, have commenced for the thousandth time. James Sweeney was evicted at Kells on the Mountgarrot estate, June 6. The tenant offered a fair settlement, which was refused by the notorious agent Tommy Keogh.

King's County.—At the Moneygall Coercion Court, Allan Williams was sentenced to two days in the Birr Gaol, for refusing to give evidence about Plan of Campaign funds.

Leitrim.—Forty police and a gang of emergency men invaded the glen of Ballinglera, near Dromahair, and evicted seven families. The sick and dying were thrown out of their houses. The land-thief is Rev. Mr. Slack of Armagh, and the agent, George Hewson of Dromahair.

At the recent meeting of Carrick-on-Shannon I.N.L., John Guickian, chairman, the following resolution was adopted:—That we fully endorse the resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic M.P.'s on the Papal Rescript; while we bow in reverence to the commands of the Infallible Head of the Church in spiritual matters.

Limerick.—The Land Commission at Limerick has granted reductions of 25 to 50 per cent., in some cases reducing the judicial rent below the Government valuation.

Sub-sheriff Hobson evicted two tenants on the Dunraven estate at Ballysteen near Askeaton. They offered a fair settlement, which was refused by the land thief.

The people of Abbeyfeale, accompanied by a National band, proceeded to Knockbrack and removed the Land-League house of Denis Murphy, an evicted tenant, to the farm of Cornelius Collins. When the work was completed cheers were given for the Plan of Campaign.

Longford.—The Town Commissioners at their late meeting passed the following resolution:—That while we adhere to the religious and moral teaching of the Holy See we warmly approve the resolutions of the Catholic M.P.'s at the Mansion House meeting.

Louth.—Several eviction notices against tenants on the Massereene estate at Collon were posted on the Tholsel, Drogheda.

A number of cattle seized on the Massereene estate have been stolen from the pound. The Emergency men do not expect to recover the cattle and will consequently have to compensate the tenants from whom the animals were taken.

At the meeting of Drogheda I.N.L., June 3, P. C. Greene, chairman, there were present:—P. O'Neill, E. Holland, J. Casey, J. Boylan, P. McArdle, J. McMahon, *Independent*; Thomas Fox, O. Fox, P. Smith, P. Marry, P. Campbell, P. Bowden, Patrick Carroll, P. Taaffe, H. Garvey, T. Waters, J. Weldon, O. Collier, and T. Jordan. The following resolution was adopted:—That we regard the resolutions of the Irish hierarchy as breathing a warm sympathy for the oppressed people of Ireland.

Mayo.—Two hundred and fifty police were drafted into this County to be present at the recent Gaelic tournament at Swinford. The authorities considered the game an illegal meeting, but there was no disturbance of any kind.

The regular meeting of Croesboynce I.N.L. was held, June 3, Joseph Mellett presiding. Members of committee present were:—P. McHugh, M. Conway, treasurer; J. Hennelly, M. O'Malley, B. Hennelly, J. Walsh. This resolution was adopted:—That we emphatically condemn the action of Balfour's Removables for the injustice of the sentences passed on our honest and pure-souled patriots, John Dillon and William O'Brien.

Meath.—Sheriff Lowry and a force of police evicted Patrick Flood, Horath, Kilbeg, on June 1. The land-thief is Captain Nicholson, Drogheda. Mr. Flood's rent was raised 100 per cent. over Griffith's valuation in the last two years. Rev. James Clavin and several other members of the National League were present to show their sympathy with the tenant. The crowbar was called into requisition and the house levelled to the ground. The tenant and his aged sister had to be removed by force from their old home.

Monaghan.—Seven hundred men, headed by Rev. P. Kelly, C.C., Knockatallow, built a house at Stramaceiroy for Patrick Curker, whose eviction by land-thief Fiddes the *Irish World* announced recently. It only took three hours to finish the good work. Then cheers were given for Father Kelly, Mr. Parnell, and the National League.

Queen's County.—The collection for the altar to be erected in Aghaboe new church in memory of the late Rev. Matthew Canon Keffe is daily receiving considerable augmentations, and though a very short time organised already gives fair promise of success. During the past fifty years Father Keffe was a distinguished figure in the public life of his country, and one of the most fearless advocates of her religion and nationality. A worthy priest, he devoted to the service of his Church his rare gifts of genius, learning, eloquence, and piety.

The regular monthly meeting of Maryborough I.N.L. was held, June 3. Rev. A. Phelan presided, and among the members present were: Messrs. Meehan, Walsh, Doran, Moore, Brady, Hegarty, and Hargroves. The reverend president said he did not deem it necessary to have any further discussion on the Roman Circular, as it was rather a delicate subject. The Holy Father has declared through the Irish bishops that he does not claim any right to interfere in Irish politics pure and simple; he did not intend doing so by the late Circular. The Holy Office gave an abstract decision in a case of moral's presented to it. By dropping the discussion of the Rescript, Father Phelan said the League would again gain the active co-operation of the clergy.

Tipperary.—The game preserve on the Graigue-Moycarkey estate near Thurles has been destroyed by fire. The fire is

believed to be accidental, as the best relations exist between Agent Cornwall and the tenants.

At the Holy Family Band concert, Most Rev. Dr. Croke and Most Rev. Dr. O'Biordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, entered the Court-house together and received an ovation. A notable feature of the concert was the singing by twelve young ladies, from the Ursuline Convent, of T. D. Sullivan's song, "Tullamore Tweed."

At the meeting of the Thurles Board of Guardians, Frederick Burk presiding, Mr. Mockler proposed and Mr. Dwyer seconded the following resolution.—That we, the Catholic Guardians of the Thurles Union, do hereby endorse the resolutions of our Parliamentary representatives in denying the right of any foreigner to interfere in our just and moral struggle for the restoration of our inalienable rights.

Tyrone.—The bailiff of the Draper Company's estate has posted up seventy-three eviction notices on the police barracks at Draperstown and Moneygore.

At the Dungannon Land Court several cases on Lord Charlemont's estate at Castlecaulfield were heard. Agent Gallagher claimed that as the rents on these lands had not been raised the tenants were not entitled to a reduction. The Commissioners decided to receive the valuations of both sides.

Waterford.—Mr. Pyne was released from Clonmel Gaol on June 1, and received an ovation from the leading men of the town. On his arrival at Lisfinny Castle he was met by a large concourse of people who gave the Member a hearty reception. The local brass band turned out from Tallow and played a number of National airs. Mr. Pyne thanked the people for the hearty reception they had given him, but stated he did not intend to make a speech. He was glad to inform them that he was in excellent health and spirits.

Westmeath.—At the recent meeting of the Town Commissioners the following resolution was passed:—That we hereby endorse the action of the Catholic members of the Irish Parliamentary party on the Roman Rescript, while at the same time we express our devoted attachment to the Holy See in all matters relating to religion.

Wexford.—G. F. Brooke, proprietor of the Coolgreany estate, has asked the Master of the Rolls for an injunction to compel Dora Kavanagh, a tenant of half an-acre of land, to remove four huts of evicted tenants. Judgment will be given at an early day.

A force of 160 police and 30 Emergency men left New Boss to carry out evictions on the Tottenham estate. The eviction army had with them a battering ram, crowbars, hatchets, etc. During the march the road was found blocked in several places with trees and stones. Three families were evicted without any resistance. The Sheriff did not execute an ejection at the house of a poor widow, she being ill in the house. Other houses on the estate where evictions are expected are being put in a state of defence.

At the Petty Sessions at Arthurstown several tenants on the estate of James E. Byrne were summoned under the seventh section of the last Land Act to recover possession of their lands at Burketstown and Coolroe. The tenants on this estate have adopted the Plan of Campaign, having been refused a reduction of their rents to the Government valuation. The landlord thereupon served notices under the late Land Act making them caretakers, but the tenants held that the notices were invalid, being signed by the solicitors instead of the agent. The Court dismissed the summonses.

WARATAH DEAF MUTE INSTITUTION.

(Newcastle Herald, August 4.)

THE new Deaf Mute Institution and High School is complete, and is really a credit to all parties concerned. It was entirely at the instigation of the Roman Catholic clergy that the work of providing a home for the unfortunate deaf mutes has been done, and now that the building is finished the opening ceremony will take place on the first Sunday in October, but will not be occupied until January, 1889. The site selected is one of the grandest in the Northern District, commanding a view of several miles of the coast line, with the city, Stockton, and all the immediate suburbs, besides a good view of the beautiful valley of the Hunter. The land cost £1648, and the task of erecting the building fell to the lot of Mr. F. B. Menkens, architect, Newcastle, and Mr. John Straub, builder, Waratah, at an estimated cost of £8000. Too much praise cannot be given to these gentlemen for the magnificent design and workmanship they have displayed in this mammoth undertaking. To those who have an eye for the grand and noble art of building construction we would recommend a visit to this triumph of modern times. Knowing that all who are so inclined cannot do so, we give a description for their benefit. The building is of red brick, and faced or mounted with white bricks, the whole being tuck-pointed. The walls throughout are twenty-one inches thick, made up of two nine-inch walls, with a three-inch space for obvious reasons. The building is formed into two wings facing the sea, and is almost surrounded with a massive colonnade of cast-iron columns, and mounted with friezing and cast-iron paneling of good design. The colonnade is 44 feet long on the east of front, 85 feet on the north, and 77 feet on the south side. The whole of the wood-work throughout is of the best cedar. The main entrance is approached by a number of large stone steps, varying in length from 10 to 14 feet, and entirely of one piece each (quarried by Mr. Frank Ellis, of Waratah), with stone balustrades on either side. At the entrance is a vestibule with an embossed glass door and windows of church-stained glass, with the Dominican motto above. On the right of the vestibule is the reception room, and on the left a parlour. Passing through the above door, the visitor enters a large hall running right and left—the right leading to that part of the building confined to the deaf mutes and the High School, and to the left that of the Sisters of the Dominican Convent. We may mention here that, although under control of the Sisters, yet the institution is open to all creeds and denominations. To the left, on the ground floor, is the chapel, 24 x 31 and 18 feet high, with cone-ceiling and massive cornices; next is

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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 led, 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 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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the community room, 18 x 24, then a large dining room, 20 x 22. On the right of the building, on the ground floor, is a large schoolroom for nudes, 66 x 24, with a partition dividing the dining-room, 17 x 14. On festive occasions the partition can be taken down, thus making one large hall 83 x 24. Through this is the schoolroom for day children, 24 x 24, with lavatory for their use. At the rear of the building is a scullery and wash-house, fitted up with a large Leamington range and brick bake-oven attached, also boilers, etc. There are four rooms in the kitchen department, with all the necessary arrangements, the water being conveyed to the different boilers, etc., by the circulating system, from large tanks with a meter attached. On the top floor, to the right, is a large dormitory for children, 57 x 24, with nine windows and four doors; through this is a dressing-room, 24 x 24, adapted for the fitting up of washstands, etc. This leads into two bath-rooms, fitted with hot and cold water taps; also appliances for a shower-bath to each. The water is supplied from a tank overhead, holding 4000 gallons.

The next is the infirmary, consisting of three rooms—two for the sick, 18 x 14 each, and the third, a smaller one for the nurse, in the centre of the two larger ones. On the left side of the building there are eight cells for the nuns, with bath-rooms, etc.; also another large tank overhead holding 4000 gallons.

The painting and artistic work is plain, but substantial, and quite in keeping with the rest of the work so ably executed. After the opening ceremony a number of deaf mutes will be brought from Newcastle and Maitland, who have been cared for for some time past by the Sisters, so that the institution will not be finished one month too soon, seeing that the furnishing is to be done and other important arrangements made before the end of the year.

Correspondence.

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

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Council of the Wanganui Branch of the Irish National League held here on the 10th inst, it was resolved that the sum of £70, in aid of the Irish National League be forwarded to the Editor of the New Zealand TABLET, for transmission to Dublin.

In accordance with that resolution we have now much pleasure in sending you herewith a draft for £70, which amount is to be paid into the general fund of the Irish National League, Dublin, to be used by them for whatever purpose they may deem most requisite. The selection of the party to whom you will make the draft payable is left to your own discretion. Of the above sum about £46 are the net proceeds of a concert held in the Princess Theatre here on the 18th ultimo, in aid of the funds of the local Branch of the Irish National League, and which was an unqualified success, being one of the most enjoyable amateur entertainments ever held in Wanganui. We were ably assisted in carrying out the programme by the leading vocal and dramatic amateurs of the district, and most generously supported by the public, irrespective of creed or nationality. This amount was further augmented by a subscription of £7 odd, collected from a few friends and sympathisers in the Manawatu Gorge.

If not troubling you too much in this matter, we would request of you when communicating with Dublin, that this amount be acknowledged as having been received from Wanganui.—We are, etc.,

W. BUNTING, Treasurer,
J. W. McDUFF, Hon. Secretary.

Wanganui, 17th August, 1888.

THE FAIR RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Your correspondent "E. C. M'Cormack," in your issue of the 24th, writes on a subject very interesting to me, in common with many others, who purchased land some time ago at a price very much beyond its present value, this reduction being caused by the enormous shrinkage which has taken place during the last few years in the value of farm produce. In my own particular case the result has been total ruin, although I am a thoroughly practical farmer, having spent all my life as such, and, during time passed in New Zealand, having succeeded in accumulating a considerable capital. I am now working as a labourer for what wages I can get, instead of, as in the past, being an employer of labour. But my case is of no particular interest to the public, except that it explains hundreds of similar ones, and there are hundreds more to follow, unless such a measure as the Fair Rent and Price of Land Bill becomes law. Your correspondent goes for the *Star* newspaper with his boots on, but why he hurls the whole of his wrath at this worthless luminary I don't understand. The *Times* and *Witness* have been as bad—in fact worse. The *Witness* pretends to be published in the interest of our country settlers, but in this matter it has violently opposed a measure of vital importance to them. I suppose, however, that the directors of these papers are at liberty to act in the interest of the absentee money lenders, whom they principally represent. I think, also, had Mr. M'Cormack given our Waste Lands Boards a bit of a rubbing down he would have deserved the thanks of the public. The members of these bodies, to whom a liberal public have allowed fair pay for the time they are supposed to spend in its service, have, by their actions, crushed many unfortunate settlers when circumstances have given them the power to do so.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to express to you my thanks for the action which you have taken in this matter of relief to settlers, but it is just what I expected, as you have always shown yourself willing to be the champion of the injured or the oppressed.—I am, etc.,

SCOTCHMAN.

RELIEF TO CROWN TENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—From a report in Wednesday's *Daily Times*, I gather that the Government are about to initiate what Mr. M'Kerrow would call another beneficent measure for the relief of distressed settlers. It is apparent, on reading the details of the matter, that this measure or system proposed, will be something of the same character as all the other beneficent measures enacted for the same purpose, and which Mr. M'Kerrow says are now so numerous. This will be, no doubt, some new patent device for stringing on the unfortunates—some new process of prolonging the agony, always with the usual result of moving heaven and earth to sustain the old and now intolerable prices for land. Not the slightest hint is given that the holdings will be reduced in price to their proper values. Oh, no, that is entirely out of the question; all sorts of makeshifts and subterfuges will be tried as of old, before that is done. It appears no arrears are to be called in, or proceeding taken on them till the next meeting of our Parliament and the poverty-stricken settlers, are, therefore, to have a breathing time clear of eviction and confiscation of improvements till that date. In the meantime somebody is to report on the various cases, and his report is to be handed to another somebody to remark on and endorse, and finally, these reports are to be forwarded to the Government, who I suppose, are also to report on and endorse them. And the final process appears to be that Parliament shall proceed to sit on this heterogeneous batch of eggs so collected, endorsed, and branded, and forthwith proceed to hatch them out; and so the game goes on. In the name of all that is wonderful, will you kindly explain what it all means. To me, who am a plain, simple ploughman, the whole thing from first to last is as bad as a Chinese puzzle. Do you think the Ministry ever had the slightest intention of passing the Fair Rent Bill? If they ever had, why did they dawdle it on and string it along till so near the close of the session? If they had the interests of the poverty-stricken Crown tenants and deferred payment selectors so much at heart as they say they had, why did they insist on retaining clauses in the Bill not relating to those settlers at all, and the retention of which clauses ultimately caused the defeat of the Bill? How did it occur that in the Upper House a large proportion of those voting against the Fair Rent Bill were avowed Government supporters? How is this, Sir—how is it to be accounted for that all these men went dead against a measure that their great chief was so anxious to pass? We all know the Government were extremely anxious to pass this measure. It was, they said, one of their policy measures, and I verily begin to believe it was a policy measure. They were fired with great zeal in the matter, and their very hearts bled with grief at the sufferings and misery endured by the distressed settlers. Have they not said so themselves?—and they are honourable men—men whose word is their bond. All this being then correct, can you answer any of the foregoing queries as to how the thing was arranged—how did they work it? I confess I don't understand it. I am not a politician at all. No, thank God; I am an honest man, and mean to remain so. I am afraid I would make but a sorry figure as a politician as things go here. It is clear to me from actual hard experience that the principal reason for the prevailing distress among our deferred selectors and others is the unreasonably high prices exacted from them by the Government for the lands they possess or use—a price altogether out of proportion with the seriously depressed state of all products that the land will yield. Such a price is demanded for the land in rentals or instalments as will leave no interest of any kind for money expended—no, nor even remuneration for labour. Nor will it yield even a bare living to the selector in the bulk of cases, let him be as economical as he may. And in numerous instances it will not yield even the rentals and the ever-increasing taxes they are compelled to pay for its use. This being the case—and I maintain it is a correct picture—what is the remedy? No amount of reports or endorsements, or temporarily staying the usual eviction processes can remedy that state of things. No; there is only one remedy, and that is to adopt the more honest and humane course and lower the price of these lands to their real value, so that settlers and their families can live instead of dragging out as they are a miserable existence. Let us be done with claptrap and Treasury schemes for relief of distressed settlers. The cancer exists, and is slowly but surely eating the heart out of our settlers. Let us have no more of these plasters over it called relief measures, devised merely to hide the gangrenous sore; it wants the scalpel to cut it out and be done with it. Already the statute book is loaded with abortions of all shapes and colours, facetiously called relief measures for distressed tenants. But what are they? All Treasury schemes to screw more dollars out of the unfortunates who have to submit to them. They all hold out some bait to the unwary settler, like the proverbial bit of cheese held out to a rat—such as an extension of time for payment, or it may be a capitalising process, I think one scheme is called, whereby all your own capital and all you can beg or borrow of other people's capital is straightway transferred to the Treasury chest. And these are the means of relief hitherto in force here—the beneficent measures!—and to crown the whole the settler has to pay through the nose of these so-called relief arrangements by way of interest demanded. The true settlement of a thriving population on the waste lands of Otago has never for a moment been entertained here. The great and paramount idea in dealing with the Crown lands has been to sell at the highest possible price that could be squeezed out of the intending settler, totally regardless of whether he might sink or swim, whether he might be ruined thereby or not, and should he sink under his intolerable burdens of heavy instalments or rentals and excessive taxation—what then? Why, the usual stereotyped process of eviction and confiscation of all, or at least a large quota of his improvements followed in due course. He was turned out on the world a ruined and broken man, with his wife and children to starve or beg, as the case might be; plundered by due process of law of perhaps his last shilling; his capital, his years of labour and

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Policy No. £1,800, J. Campbell, Bradford, Yorkshire; £1,000, 15 years' endowment; age 35.

Annual premium	...	£66	0	5
Total premiums paid	...	990	6	3

Options offered:

(1) Cash after 15 years' insurance	...	1,483	15	2
(2) Paid-up policy	...	4,036	0	0
(3) Annuity for life	...	99	11	10

Policy No. 92,440, John W. Close, Leeds, England; £1,000; 15 years' endowment, by ten payments; age 40.

Annual premiums for 10 years	...	£91	7	5
Total premiums paid	...	913	14	2

Options offered:

(1) Cash value	...	1,558	9	2
(2) Paid-up policy	...	2,960	0	0
(3) Annuity for life	...	139	1	10

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All claims are payable in the Colony, and all moneys received here are retained for investment.

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ALL Flower and Vegetable Seeds delivered at your door at Catalogue Prices. Cash must accompany the order. Wm. Hurst, Stratagem, American Wonder, Bliss's Abundant, and other new and early Peas. Myatt's Asplenif (true) and other Early Kidney, Potatoes. Be sure and send for my beautifully illustrated Seed Catalogue; pronounced a work of art. Agent for Trigg's collection of Carnations and Picotees. WALTER BULL, 193 George street and Princes street (under the Grand Hotel), Dunedin.

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FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers from Dunedin wharf a 10 p.m. Cargo till 3 p.m.

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

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, September 5.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUEF AND HOBART.—MARARO, s.s., on Thursday, September 6.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on Wednesday, September 12.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., on Monday, September 3.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Saturday, September 15.

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

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Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAHINAFUA, s.s., on Friday, September 7. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

For GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—KARANUI, s.s., on Monday, September 3. Cargo at Wharf.

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toil all gone to enrich the Treasury and add to the value of the holding of which he is now bereft. In due course this would be again advertised for sale (by our paternal Government) with its various improvements. In short, the trap would be again baited afresh and a new victim invited to enter. Such is our system of land legislation, and behold the consequences: Ruin on every hand among our agricultural settlers, and a constant chronic cry for relief, which you may depend upon will intensify itself after the late *fiasco* of the fair rent measure.—I am, etc.,

August 24.

ONLY A PLOUGHMAN.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending August 29, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—187 head were yarded to-day, the greater portion of which were good to prime quality, the balance ranging from very ordinary to medium. Best bullocks brought £8 to £9 10s, one pen £10; medium, £5 10s to £7 10s; others, £4 2s 6d to £5 5s; cows from £3 7s 6d to £9.

Fat Sheep.—To-day's supply comprised 300 merino wethers (fair to good) and 2343 crossbreds (one or two pens extra heavy). Best crossbred wethers brought 14s 3d to 17s 9d; two pens extra heavy, 18s to 21s 3d; ordinary, 12s 9d to 13s 9d; best do ewes, 13s 9d to 16s.

Pigs.—176 were penned. Suckers brought 6s 6d to 11s; stores, 16s to 24s; porkers, 25s 6d to 33s; baconers, 37s to 56s; a few extra heavy, 60s to 67s.

Store Cattle.—The business done in these in the meantime is limited, and the demand not particularly active, although suitable lots such as 3 and 4 year old quiet, well bred steers in forward condition could be placed, and no doubt as the season advances a more decided improvement in the demand will be experienced.

Store Sheep.—The market for this class of stock is quiet, and with the exception of odd lots of crossbreds, limited in number, changing hands at intervals, there is nothing of any consequence passing.

Wool.—Latest cablegrams to hand report that apparently the Home market is in a healthy condition, and unless disturbed by unforeseen influences there is every prospect of present rates, at any rate, being maintained during the progress of the fourth series of sales to be held next week, and which is considered will open under very favourable auspices, the present satisfactory state of the British trade supporting this view. Locally there is nothing doing of any consequence.

Sheepskins.—The demand for these is always good and the supply never too heavy. At our regular weekly auction on Monday we submitted a full catalogue representing various descriptions. The attendance of buyers was good, all in the trade being present. Keen competition ensued, all sorts receiving good attention, but when each of the buyers is eager to secure a full share, there is a good deal of caution exercised and notwithstanding the increased growth of wool prices obtained now for butchers crossbred skins show little or no advance on those obtaining a month since. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 2d to 3s 8d; do do merino, 1s 1d to 2s 9d; medium to full-wooled crossbreds, 3s 10d to 5s 3d; do do merino 2s 10d to 4s 7d; dry pelts, 2d to 10d. Butchers' green crossbreds, best, 4s 7d, 4s 6d, 4s 5d, 4s 3d, others, 4s, 3s 9d, 3s 6d, 3s 3d; green merinos, 2s 10d to 3s 10d.

Rabbit-skins.—A good demand continues to exist, and prices for best furred are still firm; medium and inferior also command good attention, and realise satisfactory prices. At our auction on Monday we had a full attendance of the trade, when we offered a good catalogue. Competition was again spirited, prices realised being quite on a par with those obtained last week. The following are marks with prices: WL, 7 bags winter greys, mixed bucks and does, 16½d; F, 5 bales do do, 16½d; CD, 3 bags do do, 16d; Z, 5 do do, 16d; C, 4 do do, 16½d; R, 2 do do, 15½d; B, 4 do do, 15½d; IB, 1 do early winter, 14d; do, 1 do autumn, 11d; OT over B, 1 do black, 11½d; do, 1 do do, 8½d; do, 1 do summer, 6d; do, 1 do suckers, 2½d; Z, 1 do, summer, 6½d; E, 1 do do, 8½d; B, 1 do, late summer, 10½d; do, 2 do do, 10d; C, 2 do do, 9½d; do, 1 do do, 8d; do, 1 do, early summer, 4½d per lb.

Hides.—A moderate demand exists and buyers at hand for all coming to market, but in sympathy with the lower prices ruling at outside markets, late rates are not now obtainable locally. Local manufacturers are at present the principal operators, the absence of any speculative demand for shipment being no doubt due to the generally depressed state of the cattle market at home. We quote heavy weights, 3½d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light, 2d to 2½d; inferior, 1½d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—We quote prime rendered mutton, 18s to 19s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior and mixed, 13s 6d to 15s; rough fat inferior, 8s to 9d; medium to good, 9s 6d to 11s 8d; best, 12s to 13s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: We have no material alteration to note in the tone of the market. A few lines have been placed by us since our last report, on the basis of last week's quotations, for future delivery. Second rate wheat has had some demand for shipment, but prices show no improvement on those ruling earlier in the season. Fowls' wheat is in good demand and firmer. We quote—Prime milling, 3s 1d to 4s 4d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; good whole fowls' wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; broken, 2s to 2s 3d; ex store (sacks weighed in). Oats: A slight demand exists, and a few sales are being effected, but the market is comparatively quiet. There are not many coming forward, and for the few agents still have on hand they are demanding equivalent to late rates. Buyers, however, demur, and in consequence transactions are limited; and in the event of prices in the Australian markets continuing at their present level, shippers will be unable to operate at prices lately quoted, which are still as follows:—Bright,

short milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d—extra prime, a shade more; best bright feed, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; Danish and long Tartars, fit for seed, 1s 10d to 2s—in small lots, 2s 3d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Barley: Cape, from the North Island, seems to have largely taken the place of chevalier, doubtless owing to the difference in price; and maltsters now having full supplies are not inclined to further add to their present stocks. Milling continues in fair demand, but no inquiry for feed; quotations nominal.

Ryegrass Seed.—The inclemency of the season is interfering with operations to a considerable extent, but with settled weather a brisker demand may be looked for. We quote machine dressed, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; undressed, 2s to 2s 3d; cocksfoot, 3½d to 4½d per lb, sacks extra.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSES SAMUEL ORR and Co., Stafford street, report for the week ending August 29 as follows:—

Wheat: Millers here are pretty well filled up, having laid in stocks in anticipation of the rise. We quote for prime milling up to 3s 4d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls' feed, 2s 5d to 2s 9d.

Oats: The local demand is weak. Prime milling, 2s; medium, 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; bright feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d.

Barley: Very little business doing. Quotations nominal—for prime maling, 4s to 4s 3d; milling, 3s 3d; feed, 2s to 2s 6d.

Chaff.—The demand is good and the arrivals limited. First-class open sheaf commands up to £3; ordinary, £2 10s to £2 15s.

Potatoes.—We quote: Prime Northern, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s; Southern, £3 to £3 5s.

Seeds.—Ryegrass: Orders are coming to hand more freely, and some good sized parcels are changing hands. Cocksfoot: A very fair demand exists for this seed. We quote prices at from 3d to 4½d, according to quality. Clover Seeds: These are in good demand, and as the Trevelyan, which has a large quantity on board, has not yet turned up, better prices may be looked for.

WINTON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE pulpit of the Winton Catholic Church was graced on Sunday, the 19th instant, by the presence of the Rev. Father Dooley from Invercargill. Emerging from behind the confessional, the gentle, graceful form advanced towards the centre of the altar, from which he addressed the people thusly:

"My dear people,—Sorry I am that my state of health prevents me from giving the usual sermon, but were I able to so deliver myself I should not be before you here to-day. Yet, however weakly one feels, I am always most willing to address a few words to my fellow Catholics and countrymen—more especially to Catholics like those of the Winton district, whose faith and devotion are so marked and evident. When a priest visits any parish, the first thing that claims his attention is the church of that parish, and if the church to be found there excels those of other sects or denominations, then he immediately concludes that the faith and devotion of the people are right. The church is, as it were, the thermometer on which he bases his conclusions. I have to congratulate you upon being in the proud position of possessing the best church to be found in Winton, and, though large enough at the time of its erection, its extension must be in the near future, as it is too small to accommodate your present members. This, I trust in the Almighty God, you will soon be able to accomplish, and, judging from the state of the thermometer of Winton Catholicism, I am confident there will be no difficulty experienced when your good priest sees his way clear to undertake such extension. The Irish Catholic, as a rule, feels proud of his Church, and it is to be hoped that this pride will be handed down by parents to their children in this Colony. I should not say I hope, but I pray, and shall continue so to do as long as I am in the Colony. Your children are exposed to many dangers that you are not cognisant of, or, if cognisant of, very often you fail to check in time. In the first place, they associate with children who scoff and make fun of everything Catholic; and very often the children of what ought to be respectable parents are led away by such company, and become negligent in either attending or supporting their Church, and are finally lost to the Church altogether. I said Catholics were proud of their Church, and why not? In the Catholic Church you have true faith, the communion of saints, and on the altars of her different structures you daily offer up the same sacrifice offered up on Calvary, though in a different manner. I will not detain you longer, but I cannot help stating that you have done your duty in the past, so far as the building of a church is concerned. Now, in all places where good Catholics are found, the expenditure on church building is about £2 per head. This is the case in Melbourne, and also in Sydney—two cities containing cathedrals which can hardly be surpassed in any part of the world."—While feeling gratified and proud to listen to the rev. preacher, still one could not help thinking that it was more than could be expected from one suffering from sickness such as Father Dooley is. Anyone acquainted with Invercargill, also, must feel anxious to ask: Why is it there is not a better presbytery or a better church there? However dull the times are, something ought to be done to make them what they ought to be.

We are enjoying, and, in fact, have enjoyed, some splendid weather all through the winter, and as a consequence farming is in a pretty forward condition.

The all-important topic among the Catholics of the district at present is the coming art-union in aid of our presbytery. It will come off on the 9th of November, and it is to be hoped that those who have got tickets to dispose of will try their utmost to get rid of them, and forward the proceeds to Father Keenan, so as to enable him to make arrangements to bring the affair to a successful issue.

J O H N P. H A Y E S

Has commenced the Practice of his Profession as a
S O L I C I T O R A N D C O N V E Y A N C E R.

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

BY SPECIAL  APPOINTMENT.

J. W. M C D U F F,

WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good
Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED
SPRING TRAPS, FROM #17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

J. W. D I C K S O N

(LATE J. O'BRIELLY.)

CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,
Wellealey Street (Opposite Opera House),
AUCKLAND.

Direct Importer of the Best and Most Popular IRISH and CATHOLIC
LITERATURE.

Agent for Principal Irish and Catholic Newspapers and Periodicals
Published in British Isles and America.

School Requisites and Stationery of every description Always in Stock.

Sacred Oleographs, Rosaries, Scapulars, Rosary Tickets, Sacred Prints
for Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Statues, Pure Wax Candles,
Medals, etc., in Great Variety and at very
Low Prices.

Customers' Orders promptly attended to.

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.

C A L L A N A N D G A L L A W A Y

SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and
Money to Lend to build thereon.

A. J. W H I T E

(LATE IRON AND WOODWARE CO.)
THE OCTAGON,

Selling off the Whole

STOCK OF FURNITURE,

CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING
AT
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

N O T I C E.

All communications connected with the Commercial De-
partment 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 Tues-
day morning

**T O T H E F A R M I N G A N D G A R D E N I N G
C O M M U N I T Y**

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF

(Late of Nimmo and Blair's)

Have pleasure in announcing that they have opened at

51 PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Braithwaite's)

With a Complete Assortment of

FARM, VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and TREE SEEDS
GLADIOLI, HORTICULTURAL
REQUISITES, &c., &c.

Our Seeds are all New, and of the finest and most reliable strains
that money can buy. Parties entrusting their orders to us may rely
on getting Seeds that will Grow, as all our Seeds are Tested before
being sent out.

Our combined experience, extending over 35 years, in the Seed,
Nursery, and Seed-growing Business in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow,
Haddington, and New Zealand, warrant us in requesting your
support.

Our Descriptive and Cultural Guide, containing copious, interest-
ing, and practical information, Post Free to all applicants.

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF, Practical Seedsmen,

51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

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

MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

S E E D S F O R F A R M , G A R D E N , S T A T I O N .

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!

24 Tanks to hand ex Westland.

10 Tanks and 15 Sacks ex Otaki.

And Shipments per Following Vessels.



FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

CLOVER SEEDS!

TURNIP SEEDS!

We are now Stocked with SEEDS of ALL VARIETIES direct
from the Best Seed-growing Districts in England, and respectfully
solicit your orders.

NIMMO & BLAIR,

SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

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

(Postponed to November 3.)

(Continued.)

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr. F. Langford, South Hill End	...	2	0 0
" P. O'Brien, Herbert	...	2	0 0
" J. M'Namara, Lower Keyburn	...	2	1 0
" J. Krefl, Greytown	...	2	6 0
" W. G. Stronach, Mount Pisa Station	...	2	0 0
" P. Graham, Fairfax	...	3	0 0
" J. Kean, Heddon Bush	...	2	12 0
" J. Flynn, Wrey's Bush	...	5	0 0
" J. Slattery, Ryal Bush	...	2	0 0
" W. F. Ward, Longridge	...	1	4 0
" D. J. Koveney, Wrey's Bush	...	1	2 0
" M. M'Carthy, Dunrobin	...	2	0 0
" D. M'Clokey, Wetherstones	...	2	0 0
" J. Ford, Wairio	...	4	4 0
" M. Flynn, Wairio	...	1	0 0

(To be continued.)

N O T I C E.

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 3.

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

CHORAL HALL, MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Under the Patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1888.

E N T E R T A I N M E N T

IN AID OF

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Brett, Misses Corrigan, Blaney, Woods, Poppelwell, and Beany; Messrs. Brett, F. L. Jones, T. A. Hunter, W. F. Young, T. Deehan, and P. Carolin.

To conclude with

"BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,"

The characters in which will be taken by ten members of the Literary Society.

Doors open 7.30 p.m., commence 8; to conclude 10.15.

TICKETS: Front Seats, 2s.; Back Seats or Gallery, 1s. (to be obtained from Mr. J. A. Macedo, 202 Princes street, or Mr. J. Dunne, 141 George street.

Under the management of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society. J. P. HAYES, Hon. Sec.

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

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

(Continued.)

ARTHUR'S POINT.

£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Mr. A. McCaughan	0 10 0	Mr. E. Monson	0 5 0
" J. McMullen	0 5 0	A Friend	0 5 0
" J. Ooats	0 7 6	Mr. P. Collins	0 10 0
Mrs. O'Mera	0 10 0	" J. Bell	0 10 0
Mr. T. Collins	1 0 0	A Friend	0 2 6
" Cassey	0 13 0	Miss Lynch	0 5 0
" A. McCaughan	0 5 0	Mrs. M'Bride	0 10 0
" D. Brown	0 5 0	Mr. L. J. Gowdy	0 2 0
" T. Mar	0 5 0	" J. Bodkin	0 5 0
" D. Leaden	0 10 0	Mrs. Eichardt	0 10 0
" J. McCarren	0 10 0	A Friend	0 2 6
" A. Shiel	0 5 0	A Friend	0 2 6
" J. Quinn	0 5 0	Mr. S. Gowen	0 2 6
A Friend	0 5 0	" F. McBride	0 10 0

(To be Continued.)

BATTLE OF FONTENOY!

FONTENOY!! FONTENOY!!!

SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

The Irish Brigade in the Service of France

FLIGHT OF THE WILD GEESE.

Just received first consignment of the Celebrated and Beautiful

I R I S H P I C T U R E,

"THE IRISH BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY, MAY 11, 1745."

Size: 24 x 36 inches;

Showing the "Wild Geese," in their handsome green uniforms, led by Lord Clare, Counts Dillon and Lally, attacking the English Army under the Duke of Cumberland.

Every Irishman who loves the dear old land, and feels for the wrongs and sufferings of his race, should procure a copy of this beautiful picture.

Sent FREE BY POST to any part of the Colony for 7s 6d.

Orders addressed to this office will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE TO OUR SOUTHLAND SUBSCRIBERS.

MR. EDWARD PIOTT, our Canvasser and Collector, has started on his journey, and intends visiting all the towns in Southland.

We would respectfully urge Subscribers in arrears to be prepared with their payments when he calls.

M A R R I A G E.

WILSON—GILLIGAN.—On the 15th of August, at the Catholic Church, Oamaru, by the Rev. Father Donnelly, Mr. Robert Wilson, Ngapara, to Miss Bridget Gilligan, Oamaru.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MARVIUS JAMBO."—We have only the information on the subject our correspondent himself seems to have:—namely, that derived from the newspapers.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears are earnestly requested to remit the amount of their subscription accounts to the office without delay. We have heavy and pressing engagements to meet, which admit of no delay, therefore we expect a prompt response to this application.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 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.

THE CAT IS OUT.



THE London Times has been obliged to show its hand. It has no witness to prove its contention that Mr. PARNELL wrote the letters attributed to him, in the articles about "Parnellism and Crime." At the trial of Mr. O'DONNELL's action, the leading council for the Times was compelled to confess this. He would produce no witness, he said, to prove that Mr. PARNELL wrote these silly letters, but would rely on expert's testimony. A clearer confession of forgery could not be made. If the Times had a witness, it would, we may be sure, hasten to produce him. Yet, in the face of this damning admission, there is to be an investigation before a commission appointed by special Act of Parliament, and the Irish party is to be put to enormous expense and harassed in every way, because the Times has chosen to allow itself to be victimised by a manifest forgery. But an object is served, and from a party point of view, the securing of this object is of vital importance to the Tories. There can be no doubt that public opinion in England is running fast in the direction of Home Rule for Ireland, and consequently the days of the Unionist and Conservative party are numbered. If something be not done, and that soon, to discredit the Home Rule Members in the eyes of English electors, Lord SALISBURY'S Cabinet cannot survive many months. A tribunal, therefore, with a roving commission to find out what it can, whether truth or falsehood, and intended to concentrate into a focus all the horrid things said of the Irish and their representatives, and launch them on the public ear of England, may, it is thought, produce at least a temporary effect on English constituencies, on the principle that if mud be thrown in large quantities some of it is sure to stick. But the Irish party, so patient and able, is not going to allow the Times and its wicked partizans to have it all their own way. It was necessary for the Irish party to be wary and bide its time, but those who know that party were well aware that when the proper time came it would know how to strike an effective blow. This time has now come, and the blow has been struck. Mr. PARNELL begins an action against the Times in Scotland, and thus prevents the packing of a jury of anti-Irish partizans in London, and two other prominent Members have laid actions against this paper in England. These three actions, together with what will be required before the Commission, will give the Times something else to do than engage in its congenial work of traducing the Home Rule party. It is now on its own defence, and it will soon be seen how impotent and contemptible its efforts have been to baulk an ancient country in its endeavours to throw off a horrid tyranny, to free itself from a load of obloquy, and secure something like decent government and a fair share of prosperity for its sorely oppressed people. Gigantic efforts will be made to overpower the Irish party by the employment of all means and resources of a desperate party, having an unlimited supply

of money and other instruments. The cause of the Irish party is the cause of the Irish race, no matter where its members may be found; and, consequently, it is the duty of Irishmen, all the world over, to lend a hand to the Home Rule Members in the terrible duel which is now commencing in earnest. There can be no doubt of the ultimate triumph of Mr. PARNELL and his fellows, but the fight will be expensive, and all should bear this in mind.

WE learn by a telegram from Hobart that His Holiness the Pope has created the Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hobart, an Archbishop, and it is also announced that Launceston has been made a separate diocese. These are marks of progress on which the Catholics of Tasmania are to be warmly congratulated, and which increase the importance of the colonial Church generally. It is highly creditable to the Catholic community in question that their zeal in the cause of religion has had such happy results, for it is proved by these results how sincere and constant have been their efforts, and how great the sacrifices made by them in the good cause. Everywhere the Catholic Church grows and prospers, we find certain proof of the fidelity of her children, overcoming many obstacles and difficulties that nothing but the truest devotion could surmount. The dignity conferred also upon the venerable Bishop of Hobart is one that well rewards a long and most edifying career in the service of Holy Church. His Lordship only the other day celebrated his sacerdotal jubilee, looking back upon fifty years of able and devoted labours in the great cause of religion and receiving from his people the assurance of well-deserved confidence and love. The dignity to which he has now been elevated comes to crown a life full of honours and good works, and in conferring it upon him the Holy Father has but duly rewarded merit and recognised distinction.

SIR JOHN HALL (writes the Wellington correspondent of Wednesday's *Daily Times*), has always been an advocate of religious teaching in schools. Whenever measures have been introduced having for their object the affording of assistance to private schools, Sir John has been found consistently supporting them. Acting up to his convictions in this matter, he asked a question of the Premier to-night with the object of eliciting an expression of opinion regarding the intention of the Government anent the consideration of the question of State aid to private schools next session. The Premier, who is also a Denominationalist, replied that every facility would be given next session for the consideration of the subject.

THE Wallsend, Coalpit Heath, and Brunner collieries have been amalgamated, and will henceforward be known under the name of the Grey Valley Coal Company (Limited). Now that the attention of the colonies is particularly drawn to all matters connected with the supply of coal by the great strike in New South Wales, this event should be of particular interest. New Zealand, at least, may be able to congratulate itself on an arrangement that facilitates for it still more an abundant supply of fuel that cannot be surpassed, and whose excellence for every possible purpose has long since been well established. Mr. Martin Kennedy will act as the general manager of the Company, and, under his energetic and enterprising management, everything will be done to serve the interests of the public and to consult for their convenience.

MR. PATRICK FORD, of the *Irish World*, it is reported, is being held up to obloquy by certain members of the Democratic party, which party he has deserted, as having proved an indifferent soldier in the Civil war. Mr. Ford, however, in deserting the Democrats has been consistent to Protection, of which he was always an ardent supporter. He has, besides, been alienated by the pro-British leanings of Mr. Cleveland, being influenced as well by Mr. Blaine, in whom personally he thoroughly believes. He, therefore, has not been inconsistent by any means in his conduct, but, on the contrary, could not with consistency have remained a supporter of the Democratic candidate. As to Mr. Ford's having proved an indifferent soldier even if it be true, it is difficult to see how that can affect the present issues. And, besides, he is no worse, at the very worst, than men who have influenced, and still continue to influence, the world, although their taste for military life was very indifferent indeed.

WE publish elsewhere a letter from Wanganui with which we have received for transmission to Dublin a cheque for £72, collected in aid of the National Cause. This is the way to meet the necessities of the times, among which by no means the least are the sinews of war. But while our valiant leaders at home have good men and true, like those at Wanganui, at their back, they will be bold in facing all that Balfour, now more than ever, as proved by recent events of Tullia, more, deserving of the epithet of "Bloody," can devise for their persecution and betrayal. We shall forward without delay the amount to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who, under the circumstances of the times, appears the safest medium.

WE are requested to acknowledge on behalf of the Dominican nuns blocks and remittances in connection with their art union from Mr. J. Sheedy, Alexandra, and per Mrs. W. J. Hall, Dunedin. The community also desire to express their thanks to Mr. Lenihan, Dunedin, for the gift, as an art union prize, of a fine, and handsomely framed picture of the battle of Fontenoy.

It is somewhat suggestive as to the true nature of this age of athletic sports and exercises that official returns show fifty per cent. of the recruits who offer themselves in England for military service to be rejected as physically deficient by the doctors. An explanation is given in the education craze, which, among the rest, drives the population of the country into the towns. But, in any case, the fact is significant and alarming.

IN a sensible letter to the *Otago Daily Times*, Mr. Hallenstein deprecates the rush to Melbourne. He points out that the apparent prosperity of that city rests on no valid foundation, and that people who go there from New Zealand are making a bad exchange. This colony, he says, is evidently on the turn for better times. An increase in settlement, a rise in raw products, greater activity in coal and gold fields, and the protective policy adopted, all combine to give him confidence, and, although he himself also has had a struggle to hold his own, he looks forward with hope to the immediate future. One sentence, however, in Mr. Hallenstein's letter strikes us as particularly deserving of notice—not only as giving hope for the future, but as in a great degree explaining the past and present. It is this: "Agricultural and pastoral lands are approaching prices at which they can be profitably settled." There is the whole mischief of the period explained in a few words. The shutting up of the lands has been the occasion of all the evil—and even now they are only approaching prices at which they can be profitably made use of. There is even now a large body of settlers,—industrious, deserving people—working like slaves to pay impossible rents and interest, and with the fate staring them in the face that many others have suffered before them. In another place we publish a letter from an unfortunate victim of the system who put all the hard earnings of many years into the land, adding skill and labour, but only to lose all together. Other colonies find it to their advantage not only to give free grants of land to immigrants, but also to aid by other means in settling them on the land. But even a moderate measure of relief is refused by the Legislature of New Zealand. Mr. Hallenstein's letter, then, while it gives good advice and a useful warning, contains also a reproach that is well deserved and very suggestive.

THE usual meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on 22nd inst., when there was a good attendance of members, the Rev. President occupying the chair. Mr. James Eager read a short but excellent paper on "The attitude of the Church on the Slavery Question," which was favourably criticised by the members, and commended by the president. Recitations were given by Messrs McKelvey, Simmons, Eager, and McCormick; and the remainder of the evening was occupied with the reading of part of Shakespeare's Henry VIII., by all the members present.

THE entertainment in aid of St. Leonard's church building fund, will take place on this day (Friday) week in the Dunedin Choral Hall, Moray Place. Among the many ladies and gentlemen who have promised their assistance we may mention Mrs. Brett; Misses Corrigan, Blaney, Poppelwell, Reany and Woods; Messrs Brett, Jones, Hunter, Young, Dechan and P. Carolin, the latter a member of the Literary Society and who will make his bow to an audience for the first time as a singer. The evening's fun will be brought to a close with "Bob Sawyer's Party," from Charles Dickens's "Pickwick" the characters in which will be taken by members of the Literary Society. The tickets of admission are one and two shillings and at this low price the hall should be crowded.

THE great strike of coal miners at Newcastle, N.S.W., by which the coal trade of the Australian colonies is almost completely paralysed is likely to prove a serious matter. Strikes, as a rule, are foolish things and generally end to the disadvantage of the striker. And if it be true that the average earnings of the miners were from 11s to 13s a day, there does not seem to be much grounds for their action. It is not only the miners themselves who will suffer, but all those whose employment depends on their industry. The matter, therefore, is most unfortunate. As it is an ill-wind, however, that blows nobody good, New Zealand may profit by the strike. The mines on the West Coast are fully equal to any call that may be made on them. In quantity they are inexhaustible, and in quality unsurpassed. We see that already the Grey Valley Company state their readiness to answer all requirements, and there can be no doubt they will be as good as their word.

A CABLEGRAM informs us that Mr. Edward Wakefield of Wellington, has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he condemns opposi-

tion to the Chinese invasion of the colonies as promoted merely to serve certain political ends. As Mr. Wakefield's own day for aspiring at political ends has passed by, with little hope of revival, he cannot be accused of charging others with a fault he commits himself, but some particular end he must certainly have in view. No one, however credulous, will give him credit for disinterested motives. Nor will anyone believe that his sympathies have been won by the people whom he essays to champion. But we can readily admit that Mr. Wakefield's services are appropriately engaged in furthering the interests of monopoly, and assisting to degrade the workingmen of the colony into an impoverished and demoralised mob, only fit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for their betters. This is a congenial task that Mr. Wakefield might undertake with ardour, even did he derive no immediate benefit from engaging in it. The man, meantime, who endeavours to mislead public opinion in England concerning this Chinese question makes a culpable attempt. Great issues depend upon its being rightly understood, and there is sufficient difficulty attending on it without the voluntary obfuscation created by interested and designing people.

A REPORT in the *South Canterbury Times* gives us a touching picture of a gymnastic exhibition held the other day by the pupils of the Timaru High School. Women's rights, for example, were well asserted on the occasion by the girls who took part in the exercises, and who, clad in complete sailor's costume, went through all the antics and exercises in right manly fashion. The report says their great-grandmothers would have looked upon them as tom-boys—although it may be claimed that even since the remote period referred to decency has had a lodging in the female mind. But we have changed all that, and are arrived at a more enlightened age. Girls dressed up as boys, and vying with boys in cutting capers in public form a refinement, as well as an advancement, that should be duly appreciated. The report complains, that although the girls performed as neatly as the boys, they were not quite so smart owing to their not always being in "athletic costume." But that is a fault that can easily be mended, and the grand-daughters of those prudish great-grandmothers who had the prejudice of a benighted age against tom-boys—that is the mothers of the girls, should be advanced enough, according to all appearances, to favour the amendment. The lady athlete then bids fair to be an adornment of our civilisation. But already the lady warrior is an adornment of culture in Dahomey. Verily the world is advancing—and all mankind are brothers.

THE Fisheries Treaty has been rejected by the Senate of the United States, and the nature of the voting shows how completely the Treaty had become a party question. It was supported by 27 Democrats and opposed by 30 Republicans, being, therefore, defeated by a majority of 3. Mr. Cleveland's subsequent action provokes the alarm felt by him lest his re-election to the Presidency might be endangered by the identification of his party with a measure that, even before its defeat, had been unpopular, and now shares the general fate of ill-success. He immediately issued a message declaring that Canada would take reprisals, and that it was necessary to provide against this by suspending the free transit through the States of Canadian exports and imports, and levying tolls on Canadian shipping. What the ultimate result is to be, we have yet to learn, but, so far, the President's tactics appear successful, for we are told his action has been received with enthusiasm, and that his chances against the Republican candidate have vastly increased. But, probably a good deal still remains to be said and done in the matter.

MYERS and Co., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADVT.]

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair, Dunedin, have received a large assortment of fresh seeds, of all varieties, for the farm and garden. They have been selected with the greatest care, and will be found in every respect satisfactory.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 9d to 1s 11d. 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, £3; medium, £2 15s. Hay: Oat, £3; rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, £4; Southern, £3 10s. Butter: Fresh, 10d to 1s 2d; salt, prime, 8½d. Cheese, 3d to 4d. Eggs, 9d. Flour, roller, £8 10s to £9; in 50lb stone, £7 15s to £8 5s. Oatmeal, £10. Roll bacon, 7d; sides, 7d; hams, 9d.

Mrs. Labouchere, the wife of the genial member of Parliament who has proved himself such a staunch friend of Home Rule, has made her debut as a public political speaker. She proved to be both eloquent and witty, and is a most valuable addition to the list of lady orators on the right side.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.

TERRIBLE eruption in Japan; great loss of life.—Gladstone again condemns coercion; considers condition of Ireland worse than ever.

THURSDAY, 23rd.

Public meeting at Warkworth, Auckland, recommends reduction of expenditure on education, reduction of members of Legislature, and of civil servants' salaries.—Shearers' Union at Brokong, N.S.W., gives way.—Death reported of Richard, M.P. Merthyr-Tydvil.—Destructive storm in Canada; lightning kills fourteen men.

FRIDAY, 24th.

Heavy floods in Austria.—Cholera broken out in Burma.—Destructive fires on Italian frontier.—Thirteen crocodiles escape from menagerie at Hamburg into river Elbe.—Fritchard Morgan, goldmine proprietor, Unionist candidate for Merthyr-Tydvil.—Archbishops Walsh and Croke send contributions to Parnell defence fund.

SATURDAY, 25th.

Drought severely felt in Western district, N.S.W.—A speech of Pasquier in favour of monarchy received in Paris with enthusiasm.—Contract for Midland Railway, N.Z., signed in London; tenders for capital to construct line called in November.—Decision formed to conduct Parnell commission in public.—Brothers Redmond to be prosecuted for taking part in proclaimed meetings.

MONDAY, 27th.

Castlereagh and Longford branches of League suppressed.—Operation of Crimes Act suspended in Queen's County.—Germany annexes district West Coast of Africa.

TUESDAY, 28th.

Miners at Mahikapawa find 3 lbs gold in 40 square feet ground.—Brothers Redmond and Walsh, of Wexford *People*, arrested on charge of conspiracy.—Launceston created by Pope a separate diocese.—Bishop Murphy of Hobart created Archbishop.

Parliamentary Notes.

Wednesday, 22nd.—The second reading of the Harbours Act Amendment Bill was moved by the premier and rejected by 44 to 16. The object of the Bill was to relieve Harbour Boards of their obligations to their creditors, and to throw them upon the taxpayers generally. It was respectively introduced in the interests of Taranaki, where the New Plymouth harbour works, undertaken at an enormous cost, have proved anything rather than satisfactory.

Thursday, 23rd.—Mr. Verrall advocated the establishment of a state bank as the one cure for all the ills of the Colony, and the sure means of promoting its welfare. A debate took place on the public works policy of the Government. Mr. Seddon condemned the statement as an attempt to reduce the wages of the workmen. Mr. Reeves attributed the shutting of the Greymouth Hokitika railways to the fact that the Nelson and West Coast members were opposed to the Government.

Friday, 24th.—The Premier accused Mr. Walker of a miserable attempt at aspiring to the leadership of the Opposition. He asserted that Government had made genuine reductions, as £283,000 less had been voted on certain services than on those of the late Government. He found fault with the late Government because they had refused to make reductions before imposing taxation. The Public Works Statement, he asserted, was on the lines of the Financial Statement.

Tuesday, 28th.—The report of the conference on the Chinese question was agreed to by the Council and adopted by the House. In the Council the Hon. G. McLean protested against the Bill as unnecessary for the Colony and embarrassing to the Imperial Government. There is evidently an influential party in favour of Chinese immigration, so that we can easily understand Mr. Edward Wakefield's reported advocacy of it in the *Times*.—Sir George Grey proposed an amendment to the Appropriation Bill to the effect that the property tax should be amended next session with a view to the establishment of an income and land tax. The amendment was rejected. In the debate Mr. Taylor spoke a few brave words, which do him infinite credit, in favour of the Irish nationalists, with whom he expressed deep sympathy.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Timothy Gallagher, of the firm of Gallagher Brothers, Westport. Mr. Gallagher died of congestion of the lungs on Friday the 24th inst, after four days illness. His funeral which took place on Sunday, was one of the largest ever seen upon the West Coast, numbering close upon 1000 attendants. Mr. Gallagher was much esteemed throughout the Buller district, which he had at one time represented in Parliament, as a valuable settler and a staunch Irishman. During a long and honourable career he had made many sincere friends.—R.I.P.

The celebration of the silver jubilee of Cardinal Manning's episcopal consecration will take place in June, 1890, and the services of his Eminence to religion, education, and temperance will be recognised on the occasion by a testimonial which is now being promoted by a large and influential committee.

A. & T. INGLIS

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

MESSRS. M'DOWELL & CO.,

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

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

SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE,
And following Days.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
In every Department throughout the House.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

MERCERY AND HAT DEPARTMENT.

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

MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

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

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

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

FANCY, HOSIERY, AND GLOVE DEPARTMENTS.

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

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

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

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

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

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

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

We wish it to be particularly understood that
PRICES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED

By the
NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A. & T. INGLIS,

CASH DRAPERS, IMPORTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS,
George Street, Dunedin.

M R S. D R E A V E R

50 GEORGE STREET.



To Reduce the Stock as much as possible, all Goods will be sold **AT COST**. Our Late Shipments, ex Tongariro, of Ladies' and Children's

ULSTERS & JACKETS,

All the Latest Styles—Hundreds to choose from—

AT COST!

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

AT COST!

NOTICE.

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

MRS. DREAVER.

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 these 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 than 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).

Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

THE Government has at last succumbed before the determined attitude of the brave men of the County Clare. It seems that the £1200 voted by the grand jury of the county, as compensation for head-constable Whelehan's family, has been quite absorbed by the expenses attendant on the collection! Consequently, the authorities found themselves caught in a "vicious circle," out of which there was no hope of them extricating themselves, save and except by acknowledging their incapacity—an admission which they made as graciously as possible under the circumstances, by withdrawing their cess-collectors and Emergency men from the field of battle. This triumph teaches Balfour a much-needed lesson, for it shows him that the Irish people are resolved, as far as in them lies, to put every obstacle in his way when he audaciously comes forward to compel them to pay a humiliating blood impost. He and his colleagues must now follow the same line of conduct, so far as Mitchelstown is concerned, and lick the dust in Cork as they have licked it in Clare.

The Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, June 30, gave its decision in the case of Father Kennedy. Their lordships upheld the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed by the Benchables in the reverend gentleman's regard. Father Kennedy, who is still staying at Bray for the recuperation of his health, will, therefore, very soon become a guest of her British Majesty. The name of another priest will be added to the glorious list of soggarths who have already proved their loyalty to Ireland behind the prison bars of Balfour's cells.

That hospital for Parliamentary invalids, the House of Lords, shook off its apathy on last Tuesday, July 3, and woke up to life for an hour or two. One of "our old nobility," the Earl of Camperdown, a pillar of the constitution, and an august peer of the realm, could not, it seems, sleep at ease—or for the matter of that, sleep at all—until he had given full vent to his feelings on the subject of the murder of James Fitzmaurice. His lordship's vigil must have been a dreary and a tedious one, for the murder in question took place on the 21st of last January. That the League was responsible for this tragedy the noble lord was more than satisfied. We will not, however, weary our readers with Camperdown's rhodomontade. Suffice it to say, that the prim dude was immediately brought to book by Earl Spencer, who said that the National League was a perfectly legal organisation. The present Government, he continued, had not yet succeeded in putting down that powerful and influential body, and he adhered to the opinion he expressed in Wales, that the National League was not directly connected with crime. It was against its interests that it should be so, and he maintained that because individual members of a body took part in outrage, it was not fair, or right, or just, to accuse the central body of being connected with outrage and with crime. The Marquis of Salisbury later on enlivened the dull assemblage with his usual cock-and-bull stories about National League crime, and the indirect part taken therein by the Liberal leaders. The great speech of the evening was, however, that of Lord Coleridge, who very indignantly expressed his regret that the debate had taken place at that moment, because it would make the already difficult task in the O'Donnell case, in which he was engaged, still more difficult. On the whole the Tory peers made a very sorry exhibition of themselves on this occasion. They showed a high handed contempt for justice and the etiquette of the courts, while professing to be the fearless and the immaculate champions of law and order.

Speaking at a garden party in London on Saturday evening, June 30, Mr. Gladstone pointed out the full significance of the extraordinary change that has come over the electors of Thanet since 1886. If it can be inferred, and there is no reason to show the contrary, that a similar change has taken place all over the country, then the Tory party, in case of a general election, would not only be defeated, but almost annihilated. "It was worth while," Mr. Gladstone thought, "to compare the figures of the Isle of Thanet in 1886 and 1888 with the general result, in order to see how they stood, and where they were likely to stand, because after all there would be other elections after this, and account would have to be taken of the sentiment of the country. In 1886 they were beaten by a majority, taking the country all over—he was speaking from memory, but he did not think he was far wrong—by about 70,000. That was about 5 or 6 per cent.—it was fourteen hundred and odd thousands against thirteen and odd thousands. They were beaten because for every hundred voters of their own in 1886 the opposite party had 106 voters. That was the statement of 1886, but how did they stand now? In 1888 they had 1,311 voters, yesterday they had 2,889, so that in point of fact they had got not six added, which would have enabled them to stand even with their opponents, not six added to every hundred, but 100 added to every hundred (cheers). He would not go any further with the discussion; he thought the simple mention of those figures would show them, if there be in the country at large a change of opinion at all approaching that which had taken place in the Isle of Thanet, they were as safe at the next general election as if the election had already taken place (cheers), and not only safe to win—because that was not the only thing for the sake of the country he hoped—but in a decisive manner, so that this great trouble might be brought speedily to an end."

The eviction campaign is still also in full swing. The crowbar brigade has performed its latest feat on the Cormack estate, near Thurles, where, with the aid of the inevitable battering ram, two tenants were publicly thrown out on the roadside. A hundred of the Royal Irish stood like a Roman guard around the evicting party, who afterwards proceeded to Matober and evicted an old man eighty years of age on the property of a certain Mr. Apjohn. The veteran farmer was in such a dying condition that even the county inspector pleaded on his behalf, but the Emergency men had no pity, and he was taken out on the road in his bed, and cruelly deprived of his little homestead. It is hard to restrain one's feelings when reflecting on

such atrocities! We may add that several evictions also took place on the same day on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Waller, near Rathkeale, in the County Limerick.

Limerick Gaol can hold no more. It is glutted from floor to roof. Her Majesty's Government, not wishing to keep its guests cribbed, cabined, and confined like so many sardines in a box, has generously condescended to transfer some thirty or forty of the prisoners to Clonmel prison. It will now be Tipperary's fault if all the cells of the Clonmel Bastille be not soon as full as those of Limerick. Where will Mr. Balfour find cages for all the would-be gaol birds, who have as little respect for his Mannikin Myrmidons as for the Heathen Chinee? Perhaps Lord Salisbury will oblige his nephew with a few hot-houses in Manitoba for that purpose.

It is the old story of the mountain and the mouse all over again! A *cause celebre*, which was expected to last over a month, dwindled into an insignificant legal squabble, summarily put a stop to by the Lord Chief Justice on Thursday, July 5, on the ground that evidence of the truth or falsehood of the alleged libels against persons other than the plaintiff would not be allowed to be gone into in this case. The Attorney-General having remarked that he would not trouble the court further by calling witnesses, Mr. Ruegg, counsel for Mr. O'Donnell, addressed the jury for his client, after which the Lord Chief Justice summed up, and a verdict was, after one minute's deliberation, found for the defendants. And so what was to be the greatest case of modern times ended in an inglorious fizzle.

The *Times* technically triumphed. In reality, however, the organ of Printing-house-square has come out of the ordeal badly beaten and lacerated. For the past few months mysterious whippers were going the rounds regarding the terrible revelations which the *Times* was prepared to make in court on the connection of Parnellism with crime. The Parnellite party was to have been smitten hip and thigh by Mr. Walter's trusty rapier, and the only possible result of the combat could be that the Irish leaders would be abandoned by the Gladstonites, and flung out into nether darkness. All these prophecies were bandied about with a smug self-satisfaction by Tory high priests and acolytes, who rubbed their hands with ill-suppressed glee, and were already preparing to write its epitaph for the Home Rule cause. These ardent spirits have, however, been woefully disappointed. The discomfiture of the *Times* must have fallen on their souls with the chill of the Catacombs. The Thunderer's epistles, reeking with slang, bore the brand of concoction in their every line. The scribe who was paid to indite them did his work in a slovenly fashion. The *Times*, of course, made no effort to bring forward even the shadow of a proof in favour of their authenticity. After firing its mud pellets it slinks away into the background, whining for Mr. Parnell to follow it to its own ground and to its own citadel, where the Irish leader would be forced to play the *role* of one pleading against a certain dusky monarch in the latter's court and before the latter's tribunal. Mr. Parnell, however, is not to be caught by Mr. Walter's chaff. He has asked for a Parliamentary investigation into the authenticity of the letters in question; and, if this inquiry be refused, the only conclusion that the public can come to on the matter will be that the epistolary productions referred to are the most unmistakable forgeries.

Mr. John Mandeville has been struck down in the very flower of his manhood. The sad event took place, after a short illness of three days, at the residence of the deceased, Clonkilla House, Mitchelstown on Sunday evening, July 1. Mr. Mandeville was born in the year 1849, and was, on his mother's side, the nephew of the late Colonel John O'Mahony, in whose principles and policy he was a profound believer in the early part of his life. When the Land League struggle was inaugurated Mr. Mandeville threw himself into it with a heart and a half—his motives being of a most disinterested character, as he was not in any sense a struggling tenant himself, being the owner of a freehold farm, which was formerly the property of the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in America. His efforts on the Kingston estate in working the Plan of Campaign qualified him for a plank bed in Tullamore, where he spent three months in mid-winter, undergoing very brutal treatment from the hands of Balfour's myrmidons. On one occasion he was deprived of clothes and bed, and left alone in his cell with a solitary sheet around him! It would be puerile to deny that these barbarities told on his constitution, strong, sinewy, and muscular though he might have been. Mr. Mandeville was in private life of a quiet, genial, and kindly disposition, and had among his political opponents many who could not but have admired his upright-ness of character and his brave and generous disposition. His afflicted widow has received telegrams of condolence from many well-known Irishmen, such as Messrs. William O'Brien, T. M. Healy, T. D. Sullivan, and Alderman Hooper. Various public bodies have also forwarded messages of sympathy to Clonkilla House. John Mandeville will be long remembered by his countrymen as one who suffered and who died for the cause of Irish nationality. Done to death, practically speaking, as he was by Mr. Balfour's gaolers, he will be regarded as a martyr by Irishmen all the world over. His premature demise will remain one of the darkest blurs on the Chief Secretary's escutcheon, and one of the direct condemnations of the policy of brute force and tyranny.

The Rev. M. David Humphrey, C.C., of Tipperary, has written a very logical and interesting letter on Lord Cloncurry's surrender to his tenantry: In this communication the rev. gentleman goes backward a few years into his lordship's dealings with the people on his estate. The rents of Lord Cloncurry's tenants are, he says, about 50 per cent. over Griffith's valuation. In 1881 the tenants demanded an abatement of 20 per cent., but his lordship refused to accede to such a request, sold their holdings, and evicted them on title in April, 1882. The tenants had a choice between eviction and paying up all rents and costs and taking leases for sixty-one years in order to shut them out from the Land Court. His next offer was that they should pay all costs. If he had let them back as yearly tenants before 1883 they would become *present* tenants and could take him into the Land Court. After referring to the patriotic aid given to the evicted tenants by Miss Parnell and the Ladies' Land League, Father Humphrey reminds the public that

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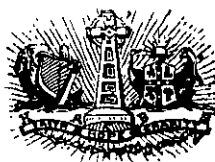
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Lord Cloncurry's next move was to sue Mr. M'Gough, solicitor, for the costs on the false plea that he had not been authorised by the tenants to defend the actions at law. All his lordship's efforts, however, proved futile. The pluck and endurance of the tenants, and the generous support afforded them by the National League, have at last compelled him to surrender after he lost £14,000, fourteen years' rent of the evicted lands. £6,000 was the sum which his Emergency-men cost his lordship. His terms of settlement now are—he will charge no arrears nor costs, and let back the tenants at the old rents. The tenants, however, will not accept such conditions, and have decided only on offering Lord Cloncurry fourteen years' purchase of Griffiths' valuation. "His lordship's evicted farms," writes Father Humphrey, "have now been vacant about six years and four months, and if necessary they shall remain vacant for sixty-six years. Such is the result of all the coercion, all the contemptible tyranny that has been carried, and is being carried on, in this country in the name of law."

Mr. Balfour has been of late moving heaven and earth in order to avert the possibility of an autumn session. His colleagues, however, refused to oblige the Chief Secretary in this instance, as the press of public business is so urgent, and the amount of work to be got through is so immense, that an immediate adjournment to next year has been found to be absolutely out of the question. Parliament, then, will re-assemble either towards the close of October or at the beginning of November. Mr. Balfour was some short time ago enjoying the perspective of "ruling" Ireland throughout the winter—quite free from the trammels of Westminster, and out of the reach of all those members who had fallen into the inveterate habit of putting him daily and even hourly a series of most disagreeable and annoying questions on almost every detail connected with his Irish policy. The poor man was bugging to himself the sweet delusion that he had five or six months before him for refurbishing the rusty wheels of his big, unwieldy coercion engine, and trying to make it work somewhat more successfully than it has hitherto been doing. He must now, however, give up such sunny hopes, and continue to carry out his policy under the fierce white light of Westminster.

We wonder if it be the gloomy perspective before him that seems to be making ducks and drakes of the Chief Secretary's senses. A usually well-informed correspondent communicates to the public the interesting intelligence that on Monday, July 2, Mr. Balfour left the House and stalked out on the terrace by the Thames while the rain was falling in torrents, where he paced to and fro for nearly three-quarters of an hour *minus* hat or overcoat! That the unfortunate man was thoroughly drenched on this occasion admits of no doubt whatsoever. The incessant attentions of the waves wear away a rock; and it is just possible that the ceaseless queries of the Irish members may be fretting away Mr. Balfour's brains—now that he has no big, brawny Under-Secretary to parry the blows of his assailants or act as a target for their missiles. Or, mayhap, it may have been the news of John Mandeville's death that smote him with remorse, and induced him to do penance for his sins by subjecting himself to this cold bath on the banks of the Thames. His Homeric duel with the wasp, and his arm-swinging promenade through St. James's Park, look ominous, indeed, in the light of this his latest eccentric adventure. Mr. Balfour so sadly needs a rest that we must confess his medical advisers are guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in not sending him at once for *villegiature* either to the Riviera or the Sandwich Islands, far from the din and worry of the Irish political arena.

Mr. Michael Davitt at an indignation meeting held on Sunday, July 1 at Glasgow to protest against Mr. John Dillon's imprisonment, took occasion to pass some remarks on the case of O'Donnell v. the *Times*. Mr. Davitt expressed himself obliged on this occasion, in the interest of what he termed truth and fairplay, to correct a statement which was going the round of the Press and which was calculated to do injustice to an unfortunate and a brave man. It was charged, he said, in some quarters, and hinted in most others, that there had been a collusion between Mr. O'Donnell and the *Times*. There was no truth whatever in this report, he added. Mr. O'Donnell had pursued his late course of action not in accordance with Mr. Parnell's, but with his (Mr. Davitt's) views and advice. Mr. Davitt, in conclusion, offered to stand in the dock in answer to the charges brought against him by the *Times*.

The following passage from the leading English Liberal daily expresses the view taken by all impartial Englishmen of the cowardly and unfounded attacks that have been made on Mr. Parnell. It is only one of many passages from different sources that we might quote to the same effect:—"We need not say, as the late Mr. Forster said in 1882, that Mr. Parnell is a gentleman, and that his word must be implicitly believed. For, apart altogether from the absurdity of the case against him, and the completeness with which he has answered it, his assailants have publicly said that they cannot and will not give the only evidence which would be sufficient. The apology is a very lame one, what our American cousins call 'thin.' The missing witnesses would be in greater danger of penal servitude than of assassination, but, whatever may be its intrinsic value, it was a most cogent reason for not publishing what could not be substantiated. The line hitherto followed by the Government has been to abstain from joining in the plan of campaign against the characters of the Irish members, while turning all the prejudices created by it to their own account. Mr. Parnell is more than justified for declining to bring the action which his enemies sought to force upon him."

The same great Liberal organ has also voiced, in unmistakable terms, the verdict pronounced by public opinion in England on the conduct of Sir Richard Webster. This is how it deals with him:—"We deeply lament the blow which Sir Richard Webster has aimed at the noble profession of which he is the unworthy head. The Bar of England has a history of which any country and any calling might be proud. Its members have seldom been deaf to the cry of the needy. They have seldom feared the frown of the great. They have resisted the encroachments of the Crown. They have curbed even the arrogance of the Bench. In times of tyranny and in times of revolution they have upheld the twin pillars of liberty and law. From a lawyer James I. met with the staunchest opposition ever offered to

an absolute monarch. From a lawyer William III. received the most splendid compliment ever paid to a constitutional sovereign. The Bar has rendered great service to the public, and enjoys great advantages in return. The privileges of the Press, upon which a stupid and ignorant attack was recently made, are as nothing to the privileges of the Bar. Counsel may blast as many characters as they utter sentences, and their victims can get no redress. But that immunity has hitherto carried with it a corresponding obligation. It has always been understood that no counsel will make any statement in court which he is not prepared to prove by the evidence of witnesses he is ready and willing to call. The Attorney-General spent Wednesday in making defamatory aspersions of the grossest kind, which he wholly declined to support in any way. There seems to be a notion abroad, whence derived we know not, that the Attorney-General was stopped by the Lord Chief Justice. No idea could be more erroneous. Sir Richard Webster was left to himself, with the result that he stigmatised his own conduct in terms almost as strong as it deserved. We do not believe that any law officer of the Crown since the Revolution would have done what Sir Richard Webster did. If humbler members of the legal profession follow his example, Parliament will have to interfere by curtailing the rights so grievously abused. Sir Richard Webster may plead that he did not think anyone would be so silly as to believe in the genuineness of the letters he was instructed to read. At present it is he, not Mr. Parnell, who stands upon his trial; and if the House of Commons does not insist upon probing this scandal to the bottom the constituencies will know the reason why."

M A S T E R T O N .

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

August 21, 1888

THE Irishmen of Masterton are at last able to congratulate themselves on the fact of having a branch of the H.A.C. B.S. in their midst. On Friday last, the 17th inst., the formal installation of officers took place. The ceremony was conducted by Brother H. J. O'Leary, President, assisted by the Rev. Father McKenna, Chaplain, acting as Vice-President. The following are the names of the elected officers—Brother A. Stempa, Treasurer; Brother James Kavanagh, Vice-President; Brother Thomas Ruane, Warden; Brother Thomas Tierney, Guardian; Brother James Goggin, Secretary. Great credit is due to the efforts of Father McKenna, the respected Chaplain of the branch, and the officers, especially the able, energetic Secretary, Mr. James Goggin, for the successful establishment of the branch. All the members attended in regalia and celebrated their inauguration by approaching Holy Communion on Sunday last at High Mass. They presented a very novel and edifying spectacle to the people of the Upper Wairarapa Valley, who had an opportunity for the first time of beholding the beautiful regalia of the Hibernians. Father McKenna delivered a very able address on the social, spiritual and temporal advantages arising from being a member of the Society. He explained minutely all the emblems and symbols of the regalia, and described the qualities and virtues which should distinguish a good Hibernian. The three theological virtues were the first, and then came patriotism, honour, justice, industry and temperance. His address occupied three-quarters of an hour, and made a palpable impression on the members and the congregation generally. If every priest in the country took the same lively interest in the affairs of the Society as Father McKenna, it would have a far more formidable standing than it now has, and its capacity for good would be far more extensive than it is at present. There is no doubt if he remains in the district he will have every Irishman in it a Hibernian. Webb's Mass in G was sung. The choir was under the direction of Mr. Bunny, and the harmonium presided at by Miss Carrick. The other cantors were Mr. Rowe, Miss Angela Dowling, Miss Lily Dowling and Miss Trear, all of whom rendered their parts effectively. In the evening there were Rosary, Vespers, sermon by Father McKenna junior, and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. I forgot to mention that after High Mass "Faith of Our Fathers" was sung in a very spirited manner by the choir.

Taking the whole world as it is, civilised and barbarous, Christian and infidel, it is doubtful whether a country could be found subjected to the same brutal despotism, and bearing it with the same patience, as Ireland. Murders and evictions, starvation and imprisonment, are some of its hideous characteristics. The voice of the people proclaims their rulers to be murderers. Nay, more, they are adepts at murdering; they murder in every possible manner, and as opportunity offers; they murder openly and stealthily; they murder by lead and steel, by rope and gibbet, by eviction and starvation; but for refined cruelty their system of murdering by scientific prison torture cannot be excelled. And these legalised murderers maintain that every Irish man, woman, and child, must fall in love with their laws before their claims and their rights can be even listened to. The prison walls of Tullamore are shouting to heaven for vengeance for the murder of Mandeville, but his countrymen dare not join in the shout. Cannot his countrymen in New Zealand, even at the eleventh hour, proclaim to the world their horror of such crimes, and denounce their authors to the scorn and contempt of humanity? Can we not raise our voices and prevent, if possible, the murder of Dillon also? We can, at least, let our right-minded fellow-colonists know the real character of Salisbury and his head axe-man, Balfour. This can be done through the Press and the platform, and by the liberal distribution of Home Rule Literature, John Mo.ley's last speech included. The influence of the Tory Press in the colonies will be counteracted, and the base calumnies of Balfour and the bungled forgeries of the *Times*, will not be accepted as Gospel truths. The death of Mr. Mandeville, and the probable death of Mr. Dillon leave Mr. Bunt's statement on Balfour's intention to imprison and kill the leaders of the National movement beyond the possibility of a doubt. The civilised world is astonished at the marvellous patience of the Irish people under such exasperating outrages. But their patience is not of that simpering kind

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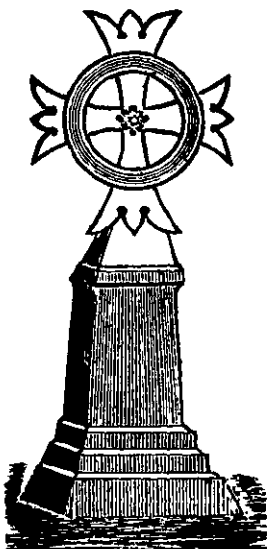
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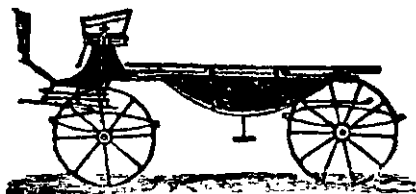
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which begets contempt; it is of a different stamp. The National League, the Plan of Campaign, and boycotting, the energy, ability and heroism of the Irish leaders are as palpable and as vigorous as ever. Balfour may murder a dozen or two, or, for the matter of that, the whole of the members, but he cannot murder the whole race or the principle which actuates them. They are indestructible, and will continue to live, and flourish, and fructify when the whole bastard brood of the Cilas and Balfours will be consigned to the vile obscurity whence they sprung.

I R E N E.

(From Women.)

It was all settled. John and I were to be married in the autumn and I had received my mother's consent to my going to board in Philadelphia for a few weeks, to buy my trousseau. Irene de Berg-hem was to go with me, as she also—I never like to think of Irene's engagement—it seemed such a half-hearted affair.

Now, John and I had fallen in love with each other at first sight—met a few times on the skating pond, walked home together in the moonlight, and then, with the glad consent of all our relatives, concluded to take one another for better and for worse. But Irene—she was infinitely prettier than I—very emotional; very romantic; and her *fiance* was fifty years old, bald, and her father's most intimate friend. A "family arrangement," they called it and Irene, who, with all her love of fun and zest for life, was shy and timid, submitted to the extraordinary decree. It maddens me now, when I remember how those old people plotted to sell their child "all for her own good." But French people are so queer!

I was very glad that an old friend of my mother's, dear Mrs. Thayer, who was boarding in Philadelphia, had offered to take charge of us. It would be so much pleasanter to have her to consult with about shops and other things. Moreover, two young girls alone would be open to remarks, papa said. We were in fine spirits when we reached the "City of Brotherly Love." Mrs. Thayer met us and took us to her boarding place, where she had secured for us a cheerful, sunny little room, close to her own.

In a few days we felt at home; everyone was so kind, and all the people in the house were so pleasant. There was an old navy officer, who sat opposite to us at the table, and a young married couple, very much absorbed in one another; and in the rooms just beyond ours a brother and a sister lived—the brother young, fair, with a frank and winning smile; the sister older, stout, with calm, near-sighted eyes, and evidently deaf. Nice-looking you would have called them both. We often met in the narrow entry, and I noticed that the brother looked at Irene very intently, from under his apparently downcast eyelids on such occasions. Mrs. Thayer did not "know them to speak to"; they had come the day before we did, and the sister's deafness stood in the way of an acquaintance.

One morning, as we went down to breakfast, I noticed the brother's hat on the hall table, and girlish curiosity led me into the indiscretion of taking it up to see if his name was inside of it. Surely—both name and address stared me in the face. John Athlin, of Milton, Mass., my John's name, my cousin, I felt positive, for he had often spoken of him to me. Ah, yes, it was all quite clear to me now, but I would say nothing, only as time went by, mystify them a little just for the fun of doing so. I swore Irene over to secrecy, and we kept our own council; only I wrote to John, of course, and told him all about it.

I ought to tell you here that before we started from home Irene took off her engagement ring and hid it away in her desk.

"I want for once to feel free," she said, "to make believe free," and though it seemed to me to be a little whimsical on her part to talk so, as she had never openly rebelled against the marriage her parents had planned for her, I promised to speak to no one of her engagement, not even to tell dear Mrs. Thayer, why the young lady had so much shopping to do.

As the days went by I occasionally spoke of John to Irene at the table, loud enough for the other John to hear me. He always seemed absorbed in his thoughts, but one evening his sister spoke to us. "My brother," she said, "fancies that you are the Miss Forcythe who is engaged to his cousin, Mr. John Athlin, of Milton. When he heard you mention his name the other day, he wrote to his cousin Carrie, Mr. John Athlin's sister, and she—" We all burst into a laugh, for Carrie was my John's sister, of course.

After that we became quite intimate. Miss Athlin was a charming person, saving the deafness, and just old enough to make a delightful chaperon for us. Dear Mrs. Thayer was very content to let her assume the *role*, for to an elderly lady sight-seeing is generally a bore, and naturally, we wanted "to see everything," while in Philadelphia.

I was particularly glad to make her acquaintance, as my John had always spoken of her as his favorite cousin, so I generally contrived to walk with her, and Irene and the other John walked ahead of us, or behind us.

I was so much occupied with my shopping, my new friend, and my letters to and from home, that I paid very little heed to Irene, those leafy June days. She seemed as happy as a bird, was always ready to go anywhere, and wore her prettiest gowns every day. I often noticed at her neck or in her belt, flowers that my new friend's brother had given to her, but the idea that they meant anything never came into my head. Miss Athlin, however, it afterward appeared, was more observing; she must have noticed the growing delight of her John in the lovely girl's society. The young creatures, as I have since remembered, were very shy before us, and I often surprised the timid light-hearted Irene in a brown study.

I think that we four visited together every spot of interest in the Quaker City, even mounting to the roof of Girard College, where I well remember the care that John Athlin took of Irene, holding on to her slender arm, as if afraid that, having left the earth so far below her, she would leave it still further, and fly away from him altogether

into the blue of the sky. There is always a little worship in a young man's first love, I think, and Irene was his first love, as I have since learned.

One night we parted as usual, promising ourselves the pleasure of going to the navy yard the next day, under the escort of the old navy officer, who had persuaded Mrs. Thayer to join us on that excursion. Irene was unusually silent and abstracted, it seemed to me. She was a long time undressing, and a long time combing out her beautiful auburn hair.

Then she knelt down to pray, and I thought that I heard a stifled sob; but I was drifting into dreamland, and I may have been mistaken. When we all met at breakfast, I fancied that Miss Athlin looked almost sternly grave. A letter lay open beside her, and she frequently glanced from it to me, and from me to Irene.

We started for the navy yard, however, and were soon walking among the great guns and listening to the chip, chip, chip of the workmen who were busy on the huge skeleton ships, making them seaworthy. It was a beautiful bright day, and the water sparkled and shimmered in the sunshine. How it all comes back to me as I write!

I never knew quite when or how it happened, but Miss Athlin fell behind the rest of us with Irene, while I seemed left to the polite, if somewhat reluctant care of her brother. It went on so all through the morning, until we returned home. Then, glancing at Irene's face as she flew past me to our room, I felt convinced that something painful had taken place. I was going to follow her, when Miss Athlin laid her hand on my arm. It was a soft, dimpled hand, but its pressure was very firm, and I did not dare to resist the entreaty that its grasp conveyed to my mind.

"Will you come into my room for a moment?" she said pleadingly; her large near-sighted eyes raised with a reproachful wistfulness to mine. "I have something to say to you."

I followed her in some bewilderment, my heart throbbing uncomfortably.

"Sit down, will you?" She spoke with grave civility. "I am going away by the next boat for Boston, and I may not have another chance to tell you my side of the story. You must have seen, as I did, that my poor John was becoming infatuated with your little friend. Why did you not tell us that she is engaged to be married? I saw no ring on her finger, and she seemed so light-hearted, so childish, so different from a woman whose thoughts are occupied with love, that, until I received this morning a letter from my cousin Carrie, I had no idea of such a thing. It was cruel of you, Miss Forcythe—cruel of you, who are happy in your future prospects, to allow these poor children to wander into such a fool's paradise. A word to me in time might have saved them all this pain. Now there is only one course for us to pursue. I must tell John the truth, and we must leave here at once."

I burst into tears. I had grown to love the mild, fair gentlewoman who was sitting in judgment on my selfish carelessness.

"They will get over it in time," I sobbed. "They are so young."

"John will, no doubt, get over it in time," she answered gently; "but his feelings are very deep, and I would—oh, what would I not have done to spare him this disappointment!" And there was a quiver in her voice, and tears in those calm, near-sighted eyes that heretofore had seemed to me so passionless. "He is all that I have, and I am all that he has," she continued, half apologetically. "We have lost all the others. Now, I must go to him, so I will bid you good-bye; and—and—some day—say to Irene that I forgave her, and that I hope she will be happy."

Irene did not go downstairs again that day—nor did I. The next morning at breakfast, two empty seats confronted us, and it took all Irene's pride, and my conscious innocence, to enable us to look on them with composure. Dear Mrs. Thayer made some wild guesses as to the probable reason of our friends' sudden departure, and joked poor little Irene about her red eyes and pale cheeks.

"But it will all come right," chuckled the ignorant old lady. "I never saw in all my life a man more in love. Keep up your hearts, girls; we will soon have them back again. Why, I remember when Mr. Thayer—"

But why do I repeat all this foolish nonsense! It only turned the knife in my poor Irene's wound. She crept about in a scared sort of a way; her face as pale as a sheet, her hands as cold as ice; and I remember that she held on to my dress as we walked together that day, as if I could save her from something; from herself perhaps.

How am I to tell what happened next. A steamer run into at night. Eight passengers lost. Among them a Mr. and Miss Athlin, supposed to be brother and sister. Oh, the woe of it! Hardly out my sight, and gone so far—so far—beyond the reach of our humanity.

At first Irene was stunned; then followed days of tears and self-reproach; self-reproach that found an echo in every heart, alas! But by the time that our parents called us home, a dead, dull calm had fallen over our grief, and we resolved to keep silent—silent as the grave. Oh, the deep meaning of that expression to us! For what good could come of baring our hearts to the scrutiny of the world? "But some day I will tell John all about it," was my mental reservation. Irene, I felt sure, would remain dumb. My poor John mourned the loss of his cousins very sincerely. I had to listen to endless panegyrics on their virtues. Oh, they were, they truly were, most lovely in their lives; and it seems well to me that in death they were not divided, so dreary must it be to go on that longest of all journeys alone.

As the summer waned Irene caught a severe cold that settled on her lungs. She had not seemed as strong as usual through the warm weather; a trifle thin and pale and rather listless. Her wedding had to be put off, but John and I were married just as the frost set in. A few days before this great event took place I went to bid her good-bye. She was too ill for us to expect to see her at the church. A racking cough kept her confined to the house most of the time. She was sitting in her favourite chair by the window, and as soon as she saw me coming up the garden path she kissed her hand and



GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES.

Low premiums and large bonuses.
Funds kept in New Zealand.
Claims paid immediately after proof of death.
Most liberal conditions.
Low New Zealand mortality.
Economical management.
State security.

TOTAL SUM ASSURED (including Bonus Additions) ... \$7,135,243
TOTAL FUNDS (the whole invested in New Zealand) ... \$1,328,493
In addition to the above funds, the office has an ANNUAL INCOME of over ... \$268,000

The Surplus Cash Profits in 1885 were \$242,536

OPENING OF TONTINE SAVINGS FUND SECTION
Tontine Savings Fund System Policies are now being issued.

New Assurers and existing Assurance Policy-holders will be allowed to join this section. All profits accruing after entering the section are set apart to be divided among the policy-holders remaining in the section at the end of 1900, when liberal returns in cash are anticipated.

The principles of the Tontine and mode of keeping accounts are not kept secret, as in case of other Tontines advertised.

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

F. W. FRANKLAND,
Actuary and Principal Officer.
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PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN

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Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE—

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite Triangle, near Railway Station.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium.

W. C. KIRKCALDY,
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Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO LET. Apply

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

READ BROTHERS BULL-DOG BEER.

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

Trade Mark, DOG'S HEAD (see model), of which the President of the Bull-Dog Club in London writes to Messrs Read Brothers as follows:—"The finest British Bull-Dog ever known was Champion "Crib," owned by Mr Thomas Turton, of Sheffield. But "every dog has his day," and "Crib" has long since departed. Your admirable model may, however, be considered to represent a typically perfect dog. If your Beer carries as good a head as your dog it will be the best."

"(Signed) JAMES WARRIE,
"President of Bull-Dog Club."

Orders for the above Beer promptly executed by

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,
Agent for Dunedin.

THE UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' DISPENSARY,
Ross' ARCADE (Op. Post Office), TIMARU,
Is now Open. The general Public can rely on their being faithfully supplied with PURE DRUGS, Genuine PATENT MEDICINES, and SUPERIOR ARTICLES in Brushware and Fancy Goods.

Country residents in Washdyke, Temuka, St. Andrews, Pareora, Pleasant Point, Fairlie Creek, Winchester, and the surrounding district should patronise the institution.

Readers of the TABLET should not forget to support it. Prescriptions accurately and skilfully dispensed. All charges strictly moderate.

Motto: "Union is strength. Fair Trade."

Public patronage respectfully invited.

G. E. WARBURTON,
Registered Chemist, Manager
C. C. MCCARTHY,
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QUESTIONS ANSWERED!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing, sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly.

"Some form of Hops!!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you
"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER I.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.
Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

"Nature is heir to"

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighbourhood in the known world.

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

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
ADDINGTON.

THIS FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.
Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.
Trams pass every half-hour.

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LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH

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AND

SIGN WRITER,

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DUNEDIN.

BARRETT'S HOTEL

LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor.
(Late of the Supreme Court Hotel, Dunedin.)

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel. It is centrally situated, has been recently built, and is well furnished: Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Good Accommodation for visitors and Boarders. Charges moderate. Spacious Handball Court attached

Dunedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.

C. O'DRISCOLL, Proprietor

VENETIAN BLINDS

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At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,

STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL

QUEENSTOWN.

Mrs. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable hotel offers first-class accommodation to tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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

glimed with all her old brightness. But very frail seemed that little hand as I held it in mine a few minutes later. We talked about my plans and my prospects until it was almost time for me to go, then suddenly she said:

"Mag, if I should never see you again, and if—and if—something in her eyes seemed to end the sentence for her, and convey its meaning to my brain. "You must never reproach yourself," she continued very earnestly, and in a stronger voice, "for having kept my secret about my ring and my engagement, you know." She was looking straight at me, with clear honest eyes, but I could not answer her—something choked me. "It has all been for the best," she went on, solemnly and deliberately, as if she was reciting a lesson learned by heart out of the book of human weakness and pain, in the long sleepless nights. "It has all been for the best," she repeated. "I was a very silly little thing before—before—I knew nothing of life. I did not even understand myself. One learns a great deal through sorrow, when one has much time to think over things as I have had all these lonely days."

I kissed her silently and left the house too moved for words. What does it matter when or how I heard of her death! It is her living face that comes back to me as the years go on, though for a while her death cast a shadow over my remembrance of her. Gentle, loving, perfected through suffering, she followed those other two into the silent land. May they not have met in that far-off country that sometimes seems so near?

As for me and my John, we are content to remain in this world so long as we can tread it together. I told him the whole story of our visit to Philadelphia not long since, and he—well, he kissed my tears away, silly thing, and in doing so he lifted a great load from my heart. But I never see a young girl who reminds me of Irene without feeling a tug at my heart, and a wistful desire to help her in some way; and once I met almost her very counterpart, but for a slight difference of colouring, under such peculiar and interesting circumstances, that I cannot refrain from telling the story. I am not superstitious, but it has seemed to me sometimes that God vouchsafed me this special chance to undo, vicariously, some of the evil caused by my girlish thoughtlessness and indiscretion.

I was sitting in the reception room of a large New York hotel, waiting for a shower to pass by, when my attention was drawn to a slight, young girl, neatly but insufficiently clothed (it was early in a backward spring), who was nervously tying up a parcel that she had just opened, and furtively wiping away with her worn cotton gloves tears that nevertheless trickled slowly down her cheeks. "How like Irene!" I thought, my heart swelling. "How very like Irene she is!"

Just then a pompous servant walked up to her, saying, "Mrs. Smyth is busy, and cannot see you for two or three hours."

"Not for two or three hours? But she told me to come at 10, and its only just ten now!" The servant made no reply and quickly withdrew, his duty done.

Irene's voice! All my sympathy went out to the child; for a child she seemed to me sitting there, sorrowful, irresolute, passing her hands over her eyes, in a bewildered way. She appeared to shrink from my, perhaps, too steady gaze, so, to reassure her, and to break the embarrassing silence, I spoke.

"It is very disagreeable to be kept waiting."

"Yes," she answered despondently. "and I don't know how I can come back in two hours, I live so far off."

"But you might wait here."

"Oh! can I?" she exclaimed, her countenance brightening.

"Then I will, for I must see this lady." The shower was over, and I got up to go on my way, but before I reached the outer door a longing to see the girl again, and to hear her story, drew me back to the little reception room. She was now sitting by the table, now weeping unrestrainedly; her hat thrown slightly back, and her hair, of the true saintly colour, shining round her head as the light caught it, like a halo.

"Tell me what is the matter. I may be able to help you," I said very gently, so as not to startle her. She lifted her large hazel eyes to my face, and unwrapping her little parcel, sobbed.

"Look! It is broken. I am afraid that Mrs. Smyth will not take it. I fell as I got out of the horse car, and when I unrolled the paper I found it so." She pointed to a crack that divided the exquisitely painted tile in two.

"Did you paint that?" I asked.

"Yes. Mrs. Smyth ordered it, and I also had these photographs to colour for her. They are all right; but I needed the money for the tile to pay my board. I will be turned out if it is not paid before the day after to-morrow, and what will become of me?" The thin, nervous hands trembled as they drew the paper over the luckless piece of bric-a-brac.

"Have you no friends to go to?"

"I am a stranger in New York," she answered sadly. "I have no friends anywhere," she added, with a glance of defiance, though the voice was pleading. That voice! Irene's voice affected me deeply.

"If," I said, half ashamed of my weak credulity, prudence whispering that the girl's story was suspicious, and that she was, probably, unworthy of help—"if I gave you an order to colour some photographs for me, and advanced you some money now, would it be—"

"Oh, thank you," she interrupted, gratefully, her face quivering with emotion. "You do not know what it would be to me." She shuddered, and drew her scanty black shawl tighter across her chest. For the first time I noticed how hectic was the swiftly varying bloom on her cheeks, how hollow her occasional cough.

"Well, here is about what the value of the tile would have been," I continued, drawing out my *porte-monnaie*, "and if you will meet me at ten o'clock to-morrow morning at the Exchange for Women's Work, 329 Fifth Avenue, I will give you the photographs, and we may find something more for you to do."

But the next morning, though I was faithful to my appointment, and waited two hours for the girl to appear, she did not come. "An impostor, no doubt," I had to own to myself, and though the recollection of her face and voice still pleaded for her in my heart, I felt

not a little angry with myself for having yielded to the impulse of the moment. More than a week went by, and I had almost forgotten the episode in more absorbing interests, when I received a note from Mrs. Choate, the noble President of the "Exchange." "I wish that you would come and talk over with me what we can do for the young girl who came to us with your card this morning," she wrote. "Her story is a singular one, and I feel deeply interested in her. Illness prevented her from keeping her appointment with you. When can I see you?"

In the handsome rooms of our President, where many weary-hearted women have found comfort and encouragement, where many plans have been made to succour the hopeless and helpless, I heard the history of Irene's counterpart. A little Southern girl, brought up on a lonely plantation, and taught accomplishments, but little besides. When her father died she fell under the rule of a stepmother, a woman in every way unfit to bring her up. The stepmother married again, in the course of time, a hard drinker, a gambler, a man of dissolute habits, and out of a home that had become little better than a loathsome gaol, the child escaped, wandering friendless from town to town, teaching painting here, giving a very precarious dancing lesson there; selling her fancy work when she could, until at last she reached New York, the goal of her dreams, the city of wealth, the place where work and sympathy abounded. Alas! alas! poor little thing, she sank into deeper misery than ever in the great heartless city. "Discouraged, ill, homeless, penniless, she had resolved to drown herself, if turned into the street, when you met her," concluded Mrs. Choate. "And now what can we do for her?"

I need not go into the details of Mary Clay's gradual rehabilitation among respectable people. A good home was found for her by the managers of the "Exchange," warm and suitable clothing in abundance, and the best of all earthly blessings, work. She was very ill for a time—she had gone through so much—but as the months flew by her cheeks filled out, her cough was heard no more, and a happy, busy, little woman fitted from brown stone house to brown stone house, giving lessons for which she was amply remunerated.

It was always sorrowful joy for me to see her. Ah! my Irene, my Irene, I thought, who could have dreamed that your thoughtlessly leaving your ring in your desk, that my indiscreetly looking into a gentleman's hat, would bring about the death of two people—your own demise, and the redemption of a soul as precious in God's eyes as either yours or mine.

Indeed we do "see darkly" in this world, so all the more it behoves us to walk on the broad highway of duty, where, we will be less apt to stumble than in the pleasant by-ways of caprice and fancy.

THE IRISH BISHOPS.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE LAND QUESTION.

THE following statement on the present position of the Irish Land Question was drawn up and unanimously adopted at the recent general meeting of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, held in the College of Maynooth on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of June:—

"Having become aware from the recent comments of many of the leading organs of public opinion throughout Europe that a widespread misconception still prevails as to the existing state of the land laws in Ireland, we deem it our duty to make the following statement on the subject:—

"We do not aim at enumerating all the grievances of which the agricultural tenants of Ireland may justly complain. We fully recognise the impossibility of dealing with many of them in the present session of Parliament. But in our opinion there are certain most pressing grievances which, in the interests of public order as well as of justice, imperatively call for immediate legal redress.

"1. The fundamental demand of the agricultural tenants of Ireland, in the matter of rent, is, as it has always in substance been, for the establishment of an impartial public tribunal to adjudicate between landlord and tenant. The tenants do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by themselves. What they object to is that it should be determined by the arbitrary will of a landlord.

"2. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the special circumstances of the Irish land system which put the justice of the tenants' claim in this matter beyond question. The principle that Irish agricultural tenants should be protected by law against the imposition of exorbitant rents and against eviction in consequence of the non-payment of such rents, has long since been recognised by Parliament. It is the fundamental principle of the Land Act of 1881, and of several subsequent statutes.

"3. The present claim of the tenants, then, is for the full and effective application of this principle. Even as regards those classes of agricultural tenants on whom the right of having their rents fixed by a public tribunal has been conferred by Acts of Parliament, obstacles have been allowed by the Legislature to remain, which in very many cases practically render those acts inoperative.

"4. By far the most serious of these obstacles is that which has arisen from the accumulation of the arrears of exorbitant rents. In the present state of the law, tenants weighed down by this burden—and such tenants are to be numbered by the thousand throughout the country—are hopelessly excluded from the possibility of obtaining effective redress through the Courts. The heavy indebtedness of such tenants puts it in the power of a harsh landlord to use the threat of eviction as a means of keeping back the tenant from making any application to the Court; and even in cases where the intervention of the Court is obtained, the Court, owing to its inability to lessen the debt of the arrears, is powerless to ward off from the tenant the danger of eviction. It has, indeed, jurisdiction to reduce his exorbitant rent. But it has no power to lessen in any way the heavy indebtedness that has come upon him from his inability to pay that exorbitant rent in the past. So long as this indebtedness remains he is at the mercy of the landlord.

A N N O U N C E M E N T.

CONSTANT investigation has been made to find an article perfectly adapted for preventing the excruciating pain caused in extracting teeth. Its value, as the best dental obtundent ever known, has been fully demonstrated by the severest tests, time having also served to confirm the most sanguine expectations. Among its numerous advantages especial attention is called to the following:—

- First.—It produces entire insensibility to pain during the extracting of teeth—a thing never before accomplished without danger.
- Second.—Its action is confined entirely to the teeth being operated on; it does not benumb any other organ.
- Third.—It contains no deleterious substances.
- Fourth.—It is no way injurious to the health.
- Fifth.—It is perfectly harmless in every respect, and no accident can ever occur through its use.
- Sixth.—It enables the operator to do his work in less time and in a better manner.

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"Sell all the Stock and wind up the Business.
"GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.,
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We shall offer the Stocks as they stand in their Warehouse (which we shut for a short time), also all Goods that are afloat, as they arrive, to the Public in Retail Quantities, at and under Wholesale Cost Price.

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Webbe's Masses in A, B, C, D, 5th and 6th in F and G, each 1s 3d; Missa Pro Defunctis in F, by Sir Julius Benedict, 8d; Mass (Regina Celi) in D Major, by Thomas Wingham, 3s 6d; Mass (Immaculate Conception), by A. Moesmair, 2s 6d; Mass in honour of St. Bridget (2 voices), by J. Seymour, 1s 6d; Crown of Jesus Music, 4 parts, in 1 vol., half calf, new and complete edition, 15s; Parochial Hymn Book, words and melodies, including Vespers, Compline and Liturgica' Hymns for the year, in Latin and English, 6s (special low price for quantity), words only 1s 3d; Mass in C of the Annunciation (4 voices), by Chas. M. Bastern, 4s 6d; May Chimes, a collection of hymns to the Blessed Virgin, 6s 6d; Benediction Service, No. 1, consisting of O Salutaris, Litany, and Tantum Ergo, for four voices, 4d; Benediction Service, No. 2, for four voices, 4d; Psalms at Vespers, harmonised for four voices, 5s 6d; Vesper Psalter, containing the eight Psalm tunes, 3s 6d; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CHOIRS.

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"5. Again, there are thousands of tenants throughout the country who have been ousted from the right of having recourse to the courts, by the service of eviction notices which have in fact altogether deprived them of their legal status as tenants.

"6. It cannot be alleged in excuse for the continued failure to afford legal protection to the tenants in the cases we have mentioned, and in others unnecessary to enumerate here, that any serious difficulty exists in providing an adequate remedy.

"As regards the question of arrears, for instance, it is a fact of public notoriety that at the present moment there is in operation in Scotland an Act of Parliament especially devised to afford protection in this very matter to Scotch tenants.

"The actual working of the Scotch Act to which we refer is sufficiently disclosed by the fact stated in an official report recently published by the Commission by which that Act is administered. The reductions judicially granted by the Commission amount to over 30 per cent. on the rents, and to no less than 61 per cent. on the arrears, in the cases decided by them.

"A proposal for the extension of this law to Ireland has been rejected by Parliament during the present session. We are utterly unable to comprehend on what principle a difference of treatment so notably to the disadvantage of Irish tenants can be justified.

"7. We deem it our duty to add that unless Parliament at once apply some really effective measure for the protection of Irish tenants from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, consequences the most disastrous no less to public order than to the safety of the people, will almost inevitably ensue.

"(Signed) Michael, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; William, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; Thomas William, Archbishop of Cashel; John, Archbishop of Tuam; Francis, Bishop of Derry; John Pius, Bishop of Dromore; Laurence, Bishop of Elphin; Michael, Bishop of Killaloe; Thomas, Bishop of Meath; James, Bishop of Clogher; John, Bishop of Clonme; James, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Francis, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh; William, Bishop of Ross; Patrick, Bishop of Clonfert; Hugh, Bishop of Killala; Bartholomew, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise; Andrew, Bishop of Kerry; Thomas Alphonsus, Bishop of Cork; James, Bishop of Ferns; Abraham, Bishop of Ossory; Pierce, Bishop of Waterford; Patrick, Bishop of Down and Connor; Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick; Patrick, Bishop of Raphoe; Edward, Bishop of Kilmore; John, Bishop of Achonry; James, Coadjutor-Bishop of Killaloe; John, Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert; Thomas, Coadjutor-Bishop of Dromore; Nicholas, Bishop of Canea;

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

(*Southland Times*, August 23.)

A LECTURE on the above subject was delivered by the Rev. F. W. Isitt in the Theatre yesterday evening. There was a very large attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. R. F. Cuthbertson, who apologised for occupying that position, seeing he was only the substitute for another. The gentleman advertised to preside—Mr. Thomas Denniston—had been prevented from doing so by a sharp attack of illness, and the speaker had been asked to take his place. He had to introduce a well-known gentleman to them, and he could assure them that they had a treat in store.

Mr. Isitt prefaced his remarks by saying that he was rather disappointed that he had to address his friend Mr. Cuthbertson as chairman, but was only disappointed because the gentleman announced to take that position would be at some disadvantage in replying to the lecture. He had also to thank those who had taken such an interest in the subject as to provide him with material, but unfortunately on the "wrong side."

The lecturer opened his subject by showing that amid the ranks of civilised peoples there are two which attract almost universal attention by the strange and sad problems they present. Greatest and least in the sisterhood of nations, differing as widely in many other respects, there are yet pathetic features held in common by unhappy Russia and scarcely less unhappy Ireland. In each we see a kindly people, of generous instincts and warm-hearted impulses, of quick sympathies and ready gratitude, stung by some means into an insanity of crime. In each the authorities move in armoured and alert suspicion, while the gaols are tenanted by those who call God and humanity to witness that their vice is unrecognised virtue, their sole crime the heroism of the patriot. In each is a deep and widespread sympathy with the violence whose heaviest woe falls upon the innocent and helpless. History presents no picture more terrible than the writhings of the Russian people under an unexampled tyranny; Nihilism, the blind child of an instinctive sense of justice, being even less horrible than the oppression that gives it birth. Scarcely less sad are the scenes which Ireland presents when an innocent girl, guilty only of witnessing against her father's murderers can earn by that offence the hatred of a neighbourhood, and be shunned as a leper on her entrance into the house of God itself. It was theirs that night to enquire whether in the one case as in the other we are not face to face with the chief curse of bad government as seen, not so much in its immediate consequences as in its baneful effects upon the character and habits of those whom it at once exasperates and degrades. By an amusing anecdote of General Harney, it was shown how wrong treads upon the heels of wrong, and a rapid *resumé* was then given of Ireland's early history. In remote ages she was the aggressor, invading Britain's western coast. Until the Norman Conquest her laws and customs remained wholly distinct from those of England, her lands being held in tribal possession. Henry's bestowal of the country upon ten of his followers was accompanied by ruthless massacre. For a century after the inhabitants of the soil were plundered and killed. No real sway was held over the island until Henry VIII., whose concessions were swept aside by imperious Elizabeth. Her establishment of Protestantism by the sword, the unrighteous means by which the Act of Establishment passed her Parliament, the per-

secution which followed, Sir John Perrot's cruelty and sanguinary advice, the neglect of all evangelistic effort, the atrocities perpetrated by the soldiery and young English gentlemen, and the barbarities which Irish were induced to perpetrate upon Irish until vast districts were desolated, were portrayed, and described as the seed-sowing from which grew the terrible harvest of 1641. The establishment of the Ulster plantations by James I. succeeded. To the falseness of the unhappy Charles was attributed the creation of the tools with which men, rendered desperate by Wentworth's tyranny, rivalled the atrocities of St. Bartholomew's. The stern rule of the Protector followed, while Charles II. initiated a policy more fatal to Ireland's peace than any of his predecessors or successors. To James II. came the opportunity of the peacemaker. A Saxon and a Catholic, it might have been his to propitiate; but by stubbornness and stupidity he enkindled a fiercer international hatred. When the brief struggle of the revolution under William of Orange ended at Boyne Water and Limerick, the short hour of Catholic ascendancy was over. With passing allusion to the bravery and endurance of the "Boys of Derry," William was credited with a more lenient disposition and a keener sense of justice than the British Parliament could display. English chicanery in connection with the Articles of Limerick was touched upon, and the position of the Irish nation at the opening of the eighteenth century was shown to be pitiable in the extreme. The treaty provisions, which guaranteed them the free exercise of religion, trade liberties, self-government, and the rights of property were all disregarded. It was shown that Catholics were denied the franchise, excluded from all public offices, forbidden to travel five miles from their houses, could be fined £60 a month for absence from Protestant worship, could be banished for life and deprived of their property for adhesion to their own faith, that no Catholic could employ a Catholic schoolmaster to educate his children, or send his child abroad for education; that any Catholic priest who came to the country could be hanged; that any Protestant might compel a Catholic to sell him his horse, however valuable, for £5, and that horses and vehicles of the Catholics could be seized for the militia. Only twenty licensed Catholic merchants might live in Galway or Limerick. No Catholic could inherit or purchase land. The unworthy son of a Catholic gentleman had only to declare himself a Protestant to dispossess his father of his property. The Catholic population for whom these amiable laws were enacted were at least five times more numerous than the Protestant enactors. Not three generations have elapsed since these laws were in force. The bond of trade which would still have preserved a community of interest between the countries was ruthlessly sacrificed to England's blind jealousy of Ireland's progress. English manufacturers petitioned the British House of Commons for repressive measures against Irish trade. Parliament was asked to make Ireland remember she was a conquered nation, and her government was based upon a supposition of English interests that lost all sight of moral obligation. No Irishman could own or build a ship; all imports and exports had to be landed and re-shipped in England; fleeces could only be exported to and woollens imported from England at prices determined by the ruling power; Irish manufactures were ruined. Her cattle, sheep, and all dairy produce were excluded from England in the English farmers' interest, and for the same reason no Irish tenant could cultivate more than a few acres. Her coinage was defaced to provide for Court favourites, her treasury depleted to pay scandalous pensions to aristocratic paupers. The Protestant establishment of the period was a political and not a spiritual institution. Its livings were shamelessly bartered for political support. The energy that should have been displayed in seeking the conversion of the Catholics expended itself in the effort to encircle religion safely within the iron ring of Prayer Book and Articles. Presbyterians were hated more cordially than were the Catholics. They were described by prelates as "covenanting rebels, as base persons like shoemakers, coopers and tailors"; they were excluded from civil or educational offices and were prosecuted for concubinage, when married according to the rites of their own Church. By such persecutions and trade disabilities the non-conforming Protestants, who were the backbone of the country, were driven to seek liberty of conscience and the rights of manhood in free America. It was largely at the hands of the grandsons of the "Boys of Derry" that England reaped in the American secession the harvest which sprung from the poison weeds she had sown in Ireland. In 1782, when Ireland's independence of all but the authority of Britain's King was allowed she manifested her gratitude in a burst of spontaneous enthusiasm. Yet it was but a semblance of liberty she had gained; her Parliament was not national, its occupants were bought and sold like horses, while Presbyterians and Catholics were practically disfranchised. The rebellion of 1798 was referred to as a season when barbarous cruelties were perpetrated on both sides, chiefly, doubtless, on the part of those who had the deeper wrongs. The lecturer recited "Shamus O'Brien," not as endorsing the sentiments it expressed, but as indicating the spirit which actuated the Irish peasantry. With the 19th century came *Union* and the destruction of Ireland's Parliament, which, faulty as it was, did yet consist of men living amongst those for whom they legislated. In its place were a hundred representatives elected by the minority of the nation to sit in a distant, overpowering and unsympathetic assembly. Resisted by the mass of the Irish people, and opposed by the more liberal in the British House of Commons, the Union was gained by a corruption so complete that the Viceroy who accomplished it proclaimed it a "shocking task," and declared that "he despised and hated himself for engaging in a work so dirty." Under the Union Ireland's best sons were drawn from Dublin to the seat of Government, while the country groaned under the almost despotic rule of the Castle, a system placing autocratic power in the hands of the Irish executive. Aided only by nominated boards, it controls all departments down to the corporations and town commissioners. With 3000 official posts in its gift, some occupants of which are most extravagantly rewarded, it is, in fact, an arbitrary rule, detested of the Irish people, and doomed to fall as British enlightenment advances. Under its sway suspected persons were treated as convicted prisoners; thousands endured years of confinement and suffering without trial or enquiry; many, doubtless, as the victims of the personal resentment of some underling. In

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Whereas S. SLESINGER, the oldest and
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two years the Marquis of Normanby released 822 persons, against whom no evidence existed. In illustration of the incapability of British landlords to sympathise with Ireland, the measures for her relief were enumerated which the House of Lords has resisted during this century. To absenteeism was chiefly due the cruel eviction of 100,000 families in the 30 years ending 1880. The Devon commissioners were quoted to prove that the agricultural labourer of Ireland continues to suffer the greatest privations and hardships. The story of the famine of 1846 was told to show that England's lavish generosity and deep compassion could not save her from the fatal blundering with which she embittered the people she helped. Because Ireland was famine stricken when England fought over the corn laws, her approaching woes were discredited, and the help rendered generously was yet rendered tardily. A million lives were sacrificed to theory. Greater still was the wrong that England wrought by planting alongside the relief works the whisky shop, which lured the weakened and desponding peasants from the temperance pledge they had given to the noble Father Matthew. The part played by O'Connell in his nation's struggles was depicted, and the Government condemned which consigned to a felon's cell a patriot who openly avowed that "every effort to redress political wrongs by force of arms was evil." Dealing with the present position of Ireland, the lecturer asserted that after 88 years of Union there was no true unity and no content. Slavery was defined as government without the consent of the governed, on which principle Ireland had been governed for nearly seven centuries. The assertion of Mr. Balfour that "the struggle in which we are engaged in Ireland is in no sense a political struggle" was defined as an attempt to lift the Irish question out of the realms of its past history, and to meet its present problem in forgetfulness of the grievances out of which they grew. Under the coercion policy of to-day, Ireland is refused the elementary right of freedom. Her sons may not meet even to protest against the military despotism under which they live—freedom of speech is denied them on the platform and through the press. Irish members may be kidnapped at the door of the House of Commons, and shuffled off to a gaol in Ireland, for using expressions in that land such as are uttered with impunity at every liberal meeting in England. The Lord Lieutenant is armed with authority such as the Governor of Poland might envy. The trial of Irish prisoners in England has even been proposed, a stretch of despotic authority the Sultan of Turkey has not yet attempted. It has actually been proposed by the Government that these laws shall be in force for ever, a stigma of unending political servitude never before suggested during England's centuries of misrule. It is the policy of brute force instead of Christian justice; the rough arm of the policeman in place of the thoughtful measures of the philosopher. It is "not statesmanship, but political quackery" to drive discontent beneath, to brood darkly in sullen estrangement and revengeful hatred, while the surface presents a treacherous appearance of peace. Nowhere else in the broad British dominions are men so treated. Men go to imprisonment with hard labour in Ireland who refuse to shoe a horse, to sell turf, to work for certain employers, or even for hooting an obnoxious caretaker. Yet in England Lord Harewood may boycott the Methodist Church by refusing it an inch of ground; the village squire may drive dissenters from Abberley by the same means. A Sydney legislator may recommend that the Chinese hawkers shall be strictly boycotted; the Maritime Union may decline to land exhibits that come to the Melbourne Exhibition in a vessel manned by the Chinese; and the same Union may imperil a mail service by the stringency of their boycotting tactics. Even in peaceful Invercargill, under the presidency of its chief magistrate, a public meeting may "pledge itself to boycott any persons who have dealings with the Chinese race," and on the motion of a legislator, may appoint a vigilance committee, consisting of two chief magistrates and another dignitary to give effect to the resolution. "Boycotting," says Mr. Balfour, "is probably the meanest, the most cruel, and the most cowardly weapon that has ever been dragged into the service of a party." But that of course can have reference only to boycotting as exercised in Ireland. A closing appeal was made for mutual forgiveness and kindly feeling. Reference was made to a speech delivered at an Orange meeting by a Christchurch clergyman, who saw no reason why the battle of Boyne, or the gunpowder treason should ever be forgot. If it were right to perpetuate the memory of the Boyne why should not France commemorate the day when Joan of Arc saved her from becoming another Ireland under the yoke of triumphant England? Why should not England irritate France by firing salvoes in the Channel on the anniversary of Waterloo? Why should not America rejoice over Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne? Why should not France proclaim Valmy, Olm, Austerlitz, Magenta, and Solferino? Why should not Germany display her Sadowa, Metz, and Sedan until the whole world becomes a pandemonium of hatred and revenge. But if God's sweetest smile rested on the hatred-weary earth when angels sang of universal peace and world-wide goodwill, then surely, it were nobler to remember strife and injuries only that they may be forgiven. If victories be commemorated at all, let it be in the spirit of those noble women of a South American city who decked alike the graves of friends and foes with the flowers that told of a common faith in that God who ever buries all that can defile beneath forms of beauty that are ever renewed:

"No more shall the battle cry sever,
Or the winding river be red;
They buried their anger for ever
When they laured the grave of the dead,
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day,
Under the laurels the blue,
Under the willows the grey,
Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous kindness was shown;
In the storm of those years that are fading,
No nobler action was known.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Under the roses the blue,
Under the lilies the grey."

The lecturer was frequently applauded, and by his happy illustrations kept his listeners in a continuous ripple of merriment. The musical contributions by Mrs. Ross, Rev. Mr. Fellows, Mr. T. A. Anthony, and a choir led by Mr. Wesley, added considerably to the enjoyment of the audience. The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A VETERAN.

As this is Jubilee year it tends to make one look back and think of the flight of time, and in this way I am reminded that I am one of the veterans in the sale of your valuable and successful medicine. I have sold it from the very first, and have sent it into every county in England and many parts of Scotland. Well do I remember the first circular you sent out some nine or ten years ago. You had come to England from America to introduce Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I was struck by a paragraph in which you used these words:—"Being a stranger in a strange land, I do not wish the people to feel that I want to take the least advantage over them. I feel that I have a remedy that will cure disease, and I have so much confidence in it that I authorise my agents to refund the money if people should say that they have not benefited by its use." I felt at once that you would never say that unless the medicine had merit, and I applied for the agency, a step which I now look back upon with pride and satisfaction.

Ever since that time I have found it by far the best remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia I have met with, and I have sold thousands of bottles. It has never failed in any case where there were any of the following symptoms:—Nervous or sick headache, sourness of the stomach, rising of the food after eating, a sense of fullness and heaviness, dizziness, bad breath, slime and mucus on the gums and teeth, constipation and yellowness of the eyes and skin, dull and sleepy sensations, ringing in the ears, heartburn, loss of appetite, and, in short, wherever there are signs that the system is clogged, and the blood is out of order. Upon repeated inquiries, covering a great variety of ailments, my customers have always answered, "I am better," or "I am perfectly well." What I have seldom or never seen before in the case of any medicine, is that people tell each other of its virtues, and those who have been cured say to the suffering: "Go and get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, it will make you well." Out of the hundreds of cures I will name one or two that happen to come into my mind.

Two old gentlemen, whose names they would not like me to give you, had been martyrs to Indigestion and Dyspepsia for many years. They had tried all kinds of medicine without relief. One of them was so bad he could not bear a glass of ale. Both were advised to use the Syrup, and both recovered, and were as hale and hearty as men in the prime of life.

A remarkable case is that of a house painter, named Jeffries, who lived in Penshurst, in Kent. His business obliged him to expose himself a great deal to wind and weather, and he was seized with rheumatism, and his joints soon swelled up with dropsy, and were very stiff and painful. Nothing that the doctors could do seemed to reach the seat of the trouble. It so crippled him that he could do hardly any work, and for the whole of the winter of 1878 to '79, he had to give up and take to his bed. He had been afflicted in this sorry way for three years, and was getting worn out and discouraged. Besides, he had spent over £13 for what he called "doctor's stuff," without the least benefit. In the spring he heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for others, and bought a 2s 6d bottle of me. In a few days he sent me word he was much better—before he had finished the bottle. He then sent to me for a 4s 6d bottle, and as I was going that way I carried it down to him myself. On getting to his house what was my astonishment and surprise to find him out in the garden weeding an onion bed. I could hardly believe my own eyes, and said:—

"You ought not to be out here, man, it may be the death of you, after being laid up all the winter with rheumatism and dropsy."

His reply was:—"There is no danger. The weather is fine, and Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for me in a few days what the doctors could not do in three years. I think I shall get well now."

He kept on with the Syrup, and in three weeks he was at work again, and has had no return of the trouble for now nearly ten years. Any medicine that can do this should be known all over the world.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed)

RUPERT GRAHAM,
OF GRAHAM & SON.

Holloway House, Sunbury,
Middlesex, June 25th, 1887.

The above wonderful cure of Rheumatism was the result of the remarkable power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup to cleanse the blood of the poisonous humours that arise from indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35 Farringdon Road, London, Eng.

The Cunard steamer Etruria has beaten the record for transatlantic passage by a run of six days one hour and fifty-five minutes from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article, and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats, and simply call attention to the merits of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else. "Providence Advertiser."

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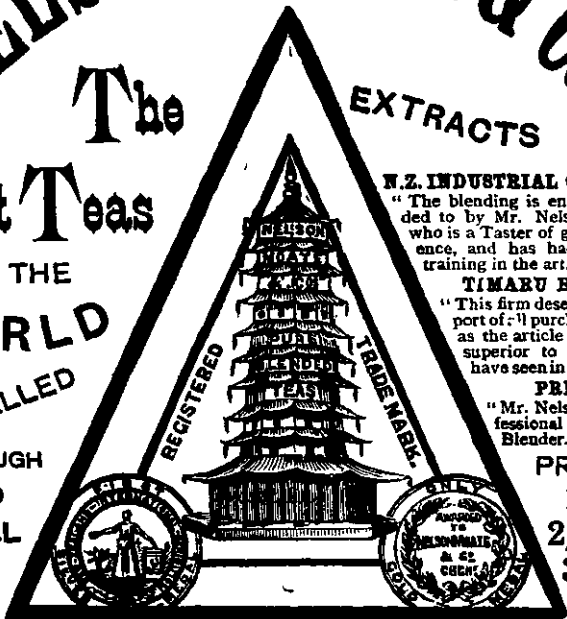
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 "The blending is entirely attended to by Mr. Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

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GRAIN
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Sows uniformly regular under all conditions, and can be entrusted to the guidance of a boy

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

JOINTED PULVERISING DISC HARROWS, in sizes from six to twelve feet wide.
GRAIN DRILLS, from 11 to 17 Coulters.—The Grain being covered at once prevents the birds from taking the seed.

PATENT BAGGERS (Single or Double).—One of these Single-baggers cut, when timed 70 bags in half an hour. Send for Testimonials.

Also, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 **CHAFFCUTTERS**, with all Latest Improvements.
 Over 8000 Made. | **DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS**, | Over 8000 Made.

CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS.—All sizes, with Plain and Serrated Rings, or all Plain Rings.
STEEL ZIG-ZAG HARROWS.

No. 1 **FAN MILL**, 24in. wide, £7, railage paid. No 2 **FAN MILL**, 30in. wide, £8 10s, railage paid. **BENTALL'S ODD CHAFFCUTTERS**, £6 6s.

Flexible Tripod Harrows, Square Link Chain Harrows, all sizes; Chaffcutters and Chaffcutters and Baggers, all sizes, at Reduced Prices; Horse-Gears, 1, 2, 3, and 4-horse, also New Pattern Light 2-horse Gear; Fencing Standards, Plain and Barbed Fencing Wire, Wire Strainers, Drays, Turnip & Manure Drills, Grubbers, Acme Harrows, Corn Bruisers, &c.

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We guarantee that all work entrusted to us will be executed under the strictest supervision and by highly-trained mechanics, with the further advantages of Moderate Charges and Best Materials.

Being Manufacturers and Importers of all the Metal Goods used by us, we can afford to do our work Cheaper and Better than any other Firm in New Zealand, thus

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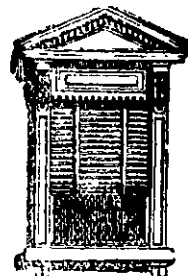
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin. Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 31st day of August 1898.

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FURNITURE

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A. J. WHITE,

OF CHRISTCHURCH,

Having taken over the FURNITURE STOCK of the Iron and Woodware Company,
will offer for Immediate Sale, at the Premises,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,

The whole of their Large and Well-Assorted STOCK at prices Greatly Reduced on
previous quotations



ALL MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF WINDING UP BUSINESS.

MR. A. J. WHITE'S SALE.

THE stock of the late Iron and Woodware Company, which Mr. A. J. White is now selling off in the Octagon, Dunedin, contains a numerous and valuable assortment of furniture of every kind. The articles are all perfectly new and in first-class condition, and the workmanship and finish shown by them are unrivalled. Such an opportunity as is now offered to the public is not one likely to occur again—if ever, and those who let it pass by will have cause to regret having done so. The reductions made are enormous, and prices compared with the original prices and the character of the goods offered for sale, may be set down as merely nominal. The stock comprises curtains, carpeting, table-covers, and rugs, of the choicest and most durable kinds; chairs of all sorts, from the strong but neat kitchen chair to the gorgeous arm-chair that might grace a luxurious drawing-room. An assortment of tables of a like kind; wardrobes with and without mirrors; bedsteads, both iron and wooden, among which we particularly noticed a handsome construction of kauri wood fit for the first dwelling in the land; wash-hand stands and chamber sets, dressing tables, looking glasses, book cases, lounges, sofas—everything in short, that could possibly be required. Among the more noticeable articles are some complete suites of drawing-room and dining-room furniture planned with exquisite taste and skilfully put together; a wardrobe of honeysuckle wood, made in three compartments, and with a mirror in the middle door; a bedroom suite in inlaid New Zealand woods, made, and cheaply made, at a cost of £100, but now reduced to £60. Another great reduction is shown in the price of a really magnificent piece of furniture—a cabinet called the Exhibition Cabinet, and which is a marvel of carving and inlaid New Zealand woods. The first price of this article was £200, and it is now offered for £40. The assortment of goods, in a word—is one that would be creditable to a show-room in the first capital in Europe,—and contains, besides, articles, in the way of constructions in native woods, that would be sought for there in vain. As we have already said, the sale affords an opportunity not easily to be found, and which will be regretted by those who allow it to pass by unheeded.

THE CARDINAL AND THE CONSULS.

HIS Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, was the chief guest to meet the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at a banquet given by the Association of Foreign Consuls in London at the Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, July 3rd. In returning thanks for the toast of the representatives of the churches of the world, his Eminence said: "We are all brothers, God grant that your countries may never be decimated, but that the vigorous root of that Christianity which you preserve, may remain and bear fruit, and may never wither. I cannot return thanks without remembering that we are—as I may, without affectation or assumption, say—we are met together in the imperial commercial city of the world. I believe that none who bear me, no representative of any foreign country, will hesitate for a moment to say that this great overgrown London is the centre of the commerce of the world. Even the Consul of New York will not think I am assuming too much when I say that London has an antiquity, if not an expansion in its commerce which even New York cannot equal. With that remembrance, I know that on my left sits one who was the chief magistrate of this city some years ago (Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, M.P.), and on my right is one who holds that greatest municipal office in our British Empire at this moment. I regret I was not able to be here last year, and it is with great thankfulness I am here to-night. I claim the greater part of this distinguished assembly as my flock, and there are those who would not acknowledge me perhaps as their pastor, nevertheless, I may claim them in charity as belonging also to me. The moral powers that once bound the nations of the world together in the form of diplomacy, parchment, and protocols, have ceased to bind them closely now, and the sovereigns of the old world are making an experiment of binding nations together by the most enormous military powers the world has ever seen. I disbelieve in these bonds, and I do profoundly believe in Christian and commercial brotherhood in the arts of peace. In the interweaving of nations one with another, in the mutual interests of our humanity—the wants on the one side, and the fruits of nature and toil on the other, I believe that these are much more constraining, much more durable, much more just, much more peaceful, and full of all the prosperities that can bless mankind. I will not claim for myself an expression happily used by the distinguished lady who sits on my right (the Lady Mayoress). She said: 'This is an assembly of the ambassadors of commerce,' and no expression could more precisely and succinctly put before you the great importance of assembling year by year, as I hope the consuls of London will, and, thereby, uniting more and more together that common interest of our brotherhood, which binds us more powerfully than any bonds of iron or of war. In the providence of God, our English speech is at present the most widespread, I believe since the Latin tongue covered the face of the earth, and I hope the message which will be wafted to and fro, which will be heard in other lands, will be a message of peace and goodwill to all the nations of the world.

The Life and Letters of "Bucksbot" Forster has been published in London, as a sort of Tory campaign document, and Correspondent Smalley is so slated that he cables his admiration to the *New York Tribune*. "His letters," says Smalley, "are admirable. They are the man, simple, manly, frank and true as steel. The story of his escapes from assassination read (*sic*) like so many romances." They probably are. Forster was a despicable tyrant who deserved a tyrant's death, but did not get it. His valor was displayed by proxy. His janissaries made war on poor peasants, women and children. He earned and received the contempt of every honorable man, and he naturally wins the admiration of Smalley.

General News.

Brother Anthony, president of the De la Salle Institute of the Christian Brothers, New York City, is, the *Pilot* believes, the pioneer in a movement which we trust will soon be general in Catholic schools—the awarding of special prizes for excellence in athletic games, military drill, etc. When instructors of youth shall have thoroughly understood the necessity of the sound and supple body to the perfect work of the well-trained mind, and shall have given to physical culture in the curriculum of our boys' and girls' schools the honourable place which is its due, the sum not alone of human happiness, but of virtue as well, will speedily and mightily increase.

A Parliamentary Return showing the fleets of England, France, Russia, Germany, and Italy up to the 1st day of April last, giving in detail battle ships, cruisers, coast defence vessels, and torpedo vessels and torpedo boats built and building, moved for by Lord Charles Beresford, is published this week. The number of battle ships of England completed is 42; completing and building, 7; coast defence vessels, 12; armour cruisers completed, 6; unarmoured, 53; completing and building, armoured, 6; unarmoured, 15; torpedo vessels completed, 3; completing and building, 12, including two sharpshooters for Australasia; torpedo store ships, 2; torpedo boats, first-class, 86; second, 73. The total battle ships of France completed and building are set down at 30; coast defence vessels, 19; armed cruisers, 4; unarmoured 63; torpedo vessels, 8; torpedo boats, 124. Russia has 9 battle ships, 24 coast defence vessels, 25 armoured cruisers, 3 torpedo vessels, and 24 torpedo boats. Germany has 13 battle ships, 15 armoured coast defence vessels, 29 unarmoured cruisers, 4 torpedo vessels, and 92 torpedo boats. Italy has 21 battle ships completed and building, 21 unarmoured cruisers, 13 torpedo vessels, and 96 torpedo boats.

Under the caption, "The Rascally Farmers—Why Don't They Pay?"—the *Dublin Freeman* publishes this suggestive letter from "A Dublin Shopkeeper":—"July 1. Sir, I spent a few weeks lately in the County Limerick, which is always largely used for dairy purposes. The result of my observation is that pure new milk fresh from the cow is delivered at the creameries in Newcastle West and Kilmeeady at 3½d a gallon. The Kilmeeady concern is elegantly got up, and received daily the milk of about 1,000 cows. New laid eggs may be had there at 4½d a dozen, and I saw upland meadow on foot offered at 10s a ton. Is it any wonder that farmers can't pay the old impossible rents? We pay 4d a quart here for milk and the unfortunate farmer in Limerick sells four quarts for 3½d. I will make no observation on these facts, but I would respectfully invite public attention to them through the *Freeman*. I enclose name, but not for present publication."

Mr. A. B. Forwood's calculation as to the Naval Estimates which would satisfy Admiral Hornby is interesting. Admiral Hornby wants 286 cruisers, as against 142 now built or building. The extra 44 cruisers would cost 37½ millions sterling. To keep up the enlarged fleet and to keep it in repair would cost 1½ million per annum in excess of the present vote. The manning, victualling, and other votes would cost 2½ millions extra, making a total of 4½ millions permanently added to the Naval Estimates, which would amount to 18½ millions per annum. The building of the extra 142 cruisers would entail a further expense of seven millions per annum. So far Mr. Forwood. But why this elaborate demonstration of the impossibility of an impracticable scheme? Forwood would have deserved better of his country if he had contented himself with emphasising the "open secret" that "our naval armaments and stores of munitions of war, and their mode of supply, were far from satisfactory, not to say in a serious condition of depletion."

General Sheridan has written his memoirs, which, it is expected, will be published in two volumes towards the end of the year. A member of the publishing firm says that the General's narrative is very interesting. "He had used the first person, and his book read like a romance. It was full of the General's adventures from the time of his graduation at West Point to the Franco-Prussian war, of which he was a spectator. In simple language he had given a graphic account of his Indian fights and his part in the late war. The book was so much like a story that it would sell even if the General's name was not connected with it as the author. Whenever General Sheridan had found it necessary to use statistics he had put them in the form of notes, so that the narrative was never broken. Frequently the writing was strong and showed a clever literary hand. He had given a masterly account of his memorable ride from Winchester."

The crowd at Potsdam actually chattered the young Emperor when he was following his father's coffin to the grave. A Royal funeral is always a miserable mockery, for there must inevitably be a large number of persons in the cortege who, although arrayed in all the trappings of woe, are nevertheless as merry as grise in reality. A few years ago, on the day of the funeral of one of the most prominent members of the English Royal family, the coffin was lying in state in a chamber hung with black; but a distinguished foreigner, who entered to deposit an Imperial wreath, was scandalised to find two well-known noblemen standing at its foot in animated conversation, and laughing heartily. A formerly prominent member of the household was once appointed to remain in attendance on the coffin of a deceased member of the Royal Family on the day before the funeral. He was supposed to sit on one side, apparently absorbed in grief, but a person who entered hurriedly found him lounging in an easy chair, which he had dragged in from the next room, with a pile of newspapers and a French novel, and his feet resting on one end of the stand on which the coffin was placed.—*Truth*.