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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE PLANET MARS.

WE have heard a great deal of late concerning the planet Mars; of the great engineering works successfully carried out by its inhabitants; of the facility with which they move about, and all the advantages they seem to possess over the people living in our own world. All that remained to desire, in fact, appeared to be some means by which space could be traversed, so that we might pay those superior inhabitants a visit and become partakers in their superiority. The facts of the case, however, turn out to be rather disappointing. Mars is hardly a planet more comfortably adapted for human settlement than the earth. There are serious doubts cast upon the engineering skill of its inhabitants, and some doubts on its having any inhabitants at all. If it has such, at any rate, they must be of an amphibious nature, and ready to take their turn by land or sea as the occasion offers. Canals there are, indeed, in Mars, as discovered by Schiaparelli at Milan in 1877, or what seem to be canals, dividing the continents and joining the seas, from three to four thousand miles long in some instances, and sixty miles broad. But the observations made by Perrotin at Nice, in April and May last, seem to show that these canals are not the work of men or beings like men, but are the effect of some natural agency. There is, in short, a continual variation between land and water taking place, and whole continents are constantly being submerged by inroads of the sea. Except the mountains which are capped with snow the land appears to be hardly raised above the water and would form a safe residence only for creatures indifferently living in either element. The probabilities, then, would seem to be that Mars is not inhabited, at least by any beings at all approaching human nature. Whether there is animal life of any other kind it is of course impossible to say, but it is at least suggestive that this world, which they say is older than our own, is so far only fit for the habitation of fishes or reptiles. It seems to throw some little doubt on the philosophy of those great thinkers who would have us esteem our own planet as an infinitesimal speck in a boundless universe, every speck in which is fully as important as it, and some much more so. If there be one world older than the earth, and wanting inhabitants on an equal standing with the human race, why may there not be an infinity of such worlds? It strikes us that to denounce this as an impossibility, is to forget the existence of One in Whose sight a thousand years are but as one day, and to Whom space is as insignificant as time, ten million empty worlds as little or as much as one. The planets have, in some instances, been peopled with imaginary beings, to make little of man, and discredit the place religion assigns to him. But man is still of more value than many sparrows. The reptiles or the fishes of Mars in particular, if such there be, can do little to disinherit him.

A DOUBTFUL CONVERSION.

WE cannot at all acknowledge that the end justifies the means. We do not think that the publication of a virulent revolutionary newspaper would be justified by the fact that it brought an excellent Catholic periodical to its senses, and made it publish sentiments quite different from those previously published by it. If the *Tribuno*, then, gives a lesson to the *Civiltà Cattolica*, we do not consider that it would be right of us to rejoice because the *Tribuno* is published. We shall, therefore, confine our rejoicing to such amelioration as there may be in the end, that is, the change in the disposition of the *Civiltà Cattolica*. The *Civiltà* used to be among the most determined enemies of the Irish cause, and relentless in publishing all kinds of statements in opposition to it. But now we find it has become the ardent champion of Home Rule—so long as boycotting and the Plan of Campaign are avoided. The *Civiltà* would like to see the Irish people obtain their ends, but so that they should poke them out, let us say, with the tips of their noses, or in some other perfectly harmless way, for it would tie their hands and their feet, in order that they should have the aid of neither a blow nor a kick in the effort. But the *Tribuno*, not that it loves the Irish any more, but that it hates the Pope as much as ever, declares that his Holiness has condemned the Irish League and the whole Nationalist Campaign. No, says

the *Civiltà Cattolica*, his Holiness has done nothing of the kind. The English Government, it says, would no doubt have desired that the Church should condemn Home Rule, that great movement, the aim of which is to regain for Ireland its autonomy and rights, of which it was deprived by fraud and violence at the beginning of this century. But the Pope is the vindicator of justice and charity, not the accomplice of oppressors. He meant only to disapprove of illicit means of shaking off a galling yoke, of violation of compacts, of compulsion, or intimidation. The cause of Ireland is good if all the means used to forward it are not justifiable. And the admissions, as we said, made in this passage, which contains the substance of what the *Civiltà* has said on the subject, are to be gratefully received by those who were accustomed to very different utterances from this periodical. The *Civiltà*, however, does not quite understand the subject of which it treats. The following passage, for example, is a mistake from beginning to end. The English Government, it says cannot but favourably regard the decision of Leo XIII. not, however, as a service done to the dominant Tory party, but solely as an act of justice which should contribute to diminish the number of offences in Ireland and confirm the people's mind in a sense of duty. The *Civiltà* labours under a great mistake in supposing that the English Government will entertain the slightest gratitude to the Pope, for condemning certain methods of the League, while he approves of the League itself. Or, if the Government did regard his action with gratitude it would be because it had hampered the League in bringing about the ends of which the Pope had approved. Concerning the repression of crime, or the confirmation of the Irish people in the ways of duty, in itself, the Government care very little, though they would care a great deal about it were it to aid in perpetuating the state of things obtained as the *Civiltà* acknowledges by fraud and violence and which it confesses to be a galling yoke. In plain words, if the Pope by his condemnation of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign hindered the national cause, prevented the people from obtaining Home Rule, and restored the landlords to all their unjust privileges, the English Government would be grateful to him. But, apart from all this, they do not want to see Ireland peaceful and free from crime. On the contrary, they need the excuse of a turbulent and disturbed country to aid them in their schemes. Turbulence and disturbance in Ireland have always been at once the effect of Castle rule and the means by which it has been made possible. Is it likely that the Tory Government, the very soul of the Castle, would thank the Pope for putting an end to this? The *Civiltà Cattolica*, however, which essays to stand between the Irish people and the temptations of the party represented by the *Tribuno* should understand the situation if it would succeed in its object. If the *Tribuno* adopts the cause of the Irish people because of its hostility to the Church, it will not do for the *Civiltà Cattolica* merely to adopt the cause in opposition to the *Tribuno*. The Irish people are quite sharp enough to understand a championship of that kind and quite honest and manly enough to despise and resent it. Dishonesty and deceit on the part of a famous Catholic champion, indeed, would go far to help the *Tribuno*, and its party in their designs, and to persuade the Irish people, if not as the *Civiltà* tells us the *Tribuno* wishes to do, that the Church is the enemy of the country and that the duties of a citizen are opposed to those of a Catholic, at least that there is a very strong party in the high places of the Church and influencing its councils, who are the opponents of Ireland, and the friends of her most bitter enemies, and this is a conviction that might lead, if not to apostasy, to alienation and coldness in a large degree. My dear people, says the *Civiltà Cattolica* to the Irish nation, your cause is a just one. It's success is my heart's desire, but work it out if you will or can with the tips of your noses, or in whatever perfectly harmless manner you may, for hand or foot in its aid you shall not raise. Proceed and prosper my friends, but do not on any account make use of any effective weapon in your struggle.—The means, as we have said, cannot be justified by the end alone. The conversion of the *Civiltà Cattolica* would not justify the existence of the *Tribuno*. But when both end and means are bad, the matter becomes much worse. If the publication of the *Tribuno* results in the putting forward of false pretences by the *Civiltà Cattolica*, for the confusion of the *Tribuno*, and the deception of the Irish people, both end and means are simply execrable. We trust, therefore, that our much esteemed, and extremely learned and able contemporary will make another and a better attempt at conversion, and will furnish the Irish people, and the Catholic Press

throughout the world, with some really valid arguments, which they may advance in reply to the attacks that, as we see, are being made and will continue to be made by revolutionists and infidels on the Catholic Church, arising from the matter in question. Mere arbitrary assertion like that of the article to which we refer is of no avail, and the appearance of insincerity that accompanies it makes it still weaker. Owing to its half-heartedness the *Civiltà Cattolica* has failed for the moment to return a sufficient answer to the strictures of the *Tribuno*.

A FULL
EXCUSE.

A SHORT paragraph in one of the Irish papers reminds us once more of the all-powerful incentives that urge the Irish people to resist eviction, and of the consequences that result from eviction when it

is carried out. The paragraph runs to the effect that immorality is, as usual, rife in the Irish poor-houses. It seems to be a common belief among people who know nothing about the matter that the evicted tenants are as little to be pitied as are lodgers in a town who are required to move into other quarters when they fail to pay the rent of those they occupy. But the cases are different; the tenant who is evicted from his farm can seldom or never find another house to shelter him. Emigration is his alternative if he is possessed of the means to emigrate, and if not there is nothing for him and his family but the poor-house. Here the family is separated; husband from wife; parents from children; brother from sister. But here, besides, the innocent, guileless people who have come from the wholesome country, and whose associations all their lives have been good and pure, are thrown into the vilest of all companionships. Young girls are taken from under the watchful eyes of their fathers and mothers and thrust into the company of abandoned women. In every department of the house are to be met people hardened in vice, and even in crime—for many of those who are commonly in gaol also frequent the poor-houses. The poor-houses are dreaded by the Irish peasantry not only because of the disgrace which is attached to being their inmates, but also, and chiefly because of the associates to be met there. Eviction, therefore, for the Irish tenant most commonly meant, and still means, except for such aid as the National League can give, the imminent risk of demoralisation. Fathers and mothers have to dread not only separation from their children, but the companionship into which those children, deprived, moreover, of their care and guardianship, would be forced. There is not only the breaking up of home; the sundering of all ties of affection; the parting from all that is dear, but there is also degradation and the imminent risk, if not the certainty, of moral ruin. Is not eviction, therefore, a thing to be resisted? As to the other alternative, emigration, all of us who have emigrated know its dangers, and know that in the great majority of cases, evil of one kind or another, and frequently evil to religion and morality—attends on it. But the man to whom the alternative is proposed, of taking his family to the poor-house—the centre and source of immorality and debasement—must be poor-spirited; indeed, if he does not make a struggle to retain his home. And it would be hard to blame him for any extremes to which he may have recourse. If a man is bound to protect and defend his children's lives, surely he is bound to do no less for their morals, and if extremes, even to the taking of life, are pardonable and allowable in the defence and protection of life, are they not also to be excused and permitted in the defence of virtue. We say, then, that this paragraph which informs us that immorality still continues the rule in Irish poor-houses, is alone a sufficient justification of all the resistance against eviction that has been made, or that shall still be made—as we earnestly hope it will.

UNBIASED
OPINION.

THERE is an old saying to the effect that lookers on see more than actors. In contrast, therefore, with Lord Salisbury's late boasting of the success of his Government in Ireland, it is instructive for us to

take what has been gathered through his observation by an unprejudiced authority, one, too, whose experience and judgment may be relied on. We refer to M. Charles de Mazade who writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the Salisbury Cabinet, to the following effect:—What is particularly clear is that it has not succeeded in its policy of relentless repression in Ireland, and that it continually finds this everlasting and irritating question in every form before it. In vain it multiplies its rigours, and has the Irish leaders convicted, as it has recently done again by Mr. Dillon. It is answered by manifestations in honour of the condemned; by a resistance that nothing discourages by an agitation that no severity can get the better of, and the question remains always as unsolvable as before. It is only a few days since a new debate of a most serious and lively nature took place in the House of Commons. It was kept up by Mr. John Morley; Mr. Gladstone, himself; and the Irish leaders, Mr. W. O'Brien, and Mr. Sexton, who exerted themselves to show the impotence of the repressive policy, and proposed a motion of censure against the Government. The Ministerial orators, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour, the Secretary of State for Ireland, could only defend themselves by invoking the authority of the law that they had made, and British interests. They

are all ready to acknowledge if desired, that there is little chance of winning by coercion the sympathies of Ireland for England; they are none the less resolved, as they have declared, to persevere to the end for the maintenance of order, and the re-establishment of peace—which unfortunately they do not re-establish at all. The motion of censure proposed by Mr. John Morley and supported by his friends, was, without doubt, once more rejected. The Ministry kept its majority, and, on this unfortunate question, it is sure to have it with the support of the Liberal Unionists, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain. The Ministry has the majority in Parliament; but will it long have it in the country? Do we not distinguish a sort of movement of opinion of which the Unionists, as well as the Conservatives, may be the victims? There have been of late; several elections, as at Southampton, and Ayr in Scotland, and it was friends of Mr. Gladstone's that were elected. During these days past again, the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, had to return a representative, and the Conservative majority, which hitherto had been considerable, was this time considerably reduced. The policy of Home Rule which was one of the causes of the defeat of the Liberals and of the Gladstone Ministry at the last general elections would seem to be gaining favour by degrees; perhaps because the policy of the Conservatives is too manifestly impotent. Recently at a gathering at the house of one of his friends Mr. Gladstone, always full of hopes, lost his full confidence in success. The Grand Old Man added that, even if he were to disappear before having seen the triumph of the cause he champions, strong and resolute men would not be wanting to carry out his work to completion. Mr. Gladstone is a great optimist, who has not yet gained success, who, perhaps, deceives himself as to the final issue of the experiment he proposes to England. The situation is not less difficult, in a remarkable degree, for the Ministry of Lord Salisbury who remain, with uncertain allies, in the face of passionate adversaries, always ready to renew the battle against them, to combat their Irish as well as their exterior policy, and to profit by everything. The Cabinet has so far kept the advantage; but it has not had sufficient success either in its home government or its diplomacy to rally opinion strongly to it and to be sheltered from surprises of the ballot.—M. de Mazade looking on from a safe distance, and accustomed to watch the political position and changes in all civilised countries, certainly does not see things as Lord Salisbury sees, or pretends to see them.

A JUBILEE
COMMEMORATION.

THE early history of the Catholic Church in New Zealand, as it is given in the diary of Dr. Pompallier, has been published—as an appropriate souvenir, the Most Rev. Dr. Luck tells us, of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Catholic Church in these islands. The 50 years whose completion forms the Jubilee, we may remark, are reckoned from the arrival of the French missionaries here, where, however, they found the vestiges of Catholicity not wholly wanting,—the first Mass ever offered in the country being celebrated in the house of an Irish Catholic settler at Hokianga. Dr. Luck dismisses as completely improbable the suggestion that Mass had been celebrated in New Zealand, prior to the arrival of Bishop Pompallier, by the late Archbishop Polding or Dr. Ullathorne, on his way to Sydney. But it might, perhaps, also form the subject of an inquiry as to whether, as was the case in New South Wales among the convicts, some devoted Irish priest had not already risked his life or liberty in an attempt to minister to the religious wants of his countrymen in this colony. So far as the Maories are concerned, nevertheless, the Bishop of Auckland rightly claims that the Marist missionaries were those who sowed the mustard seed,—and if the tree was stunted in its growth, doubtless there were sufficient causes to account for this. The Bishop, for example, explains the falling-off in several ways;—first, by the result of a controversy between Dr. Pompallier and the Superior General of his Order, which led to the severance of his connection with the Order, and to the withdrawal of the Marist missionaries, under Dr. Viard, into the diocese of Wellington.—“I say” adds the Bishop, “that it was an important factor; but it was not the only factor in the blighting and withering phase that afterwards destroyed so much that was promising amongst the Catholic Maoris of New Zealand. The disquiet, the dispersion, the breaking up of native and European settlements consequent upon the declaration and continuation of hostilities between the two races—these were also the but too fatal causes that wrought such havoc in the Maori missions of the diocese of Auckland.” And if we consider how little was accomplished among the Maori population of the diocese of Wellington, notwithstanding the presence of the Marist missionaries, we shall see the justice of the Bishop's remarks, and perceive that other causes besides the Fathers' absence from Auckland conspired, as his Lordship says, to bring about the sad results which the writer deplors. As to the statistics quoted by Dr. Luck of the present state of the Catholic Church in the colony, which, by the way, are incorrect, as contrasted with what it was in 1838, they have but little bearing on the Jubilee celebrated—that of the arrival of missionaries to the Maoris—since they represent

a condition of things into which the Maori missions do not enter, and which has arisen solely from the immigration of Irish Catholics, bringing their religious faith and fervour with them. Indeed, perhaps, after all, there is but little appropriateness in the publication to which we refer, taken as a commemoration of the arrival of the French missionaries. When we contrast the promise found in the diary of Dr. Pompallier with the fulfilment, as we witness it to-day, the sense of disappointment and conviction of failure are what we are most conscious of. We may, nevertheless, hope with Dr. Luck that the earnestness and zeal brought to the renewal of the great undertaking by the Fathers of St. Joseph's Missionary Society, may succeed in converting and saving from extermination the remnant of the Maori tribes that remains. Nor should we forget the successful labours that have so long been carried on among the people by the venerable Irish missionary, Father Macdonald, and which must go far to aid in whatever fortunate results may follow.—The Jubilee, then, of the arrival of the French missionaries in New Zealand, as commemorated by the publication of Dr. Pompallier's diary is not without its more saddening associations. The true and brighter Jubilee of the Catholic Church in the country, meantime, might more properly be reckoned from the arrival of the first Irish Catholic immigrant, for where the Irish immigrant goes there will inevitably follow his priest and his Church. But the Irish Catholic immigrant welcomed the arrival of Dr. Pompallier, and was already in the country, his presence here the earnest of a Catholic future, and the foundation of the state of things, fortunately brighter than anything connected with the Maori mission, represented, as we have said, in the statistics quoted, although incorrectly, by the Bishop of Auckland.

Colonial Notes.

It is much to be regretted that Ireland is so badly represented in the Melbourne Exhibition. At a time when so much attention is directed to the country, her exhibits would be sure of being examined with interest, and it could not but prove advantageous to her to have her capabilities in the matter of art and industry prominently brought forward. Nor does the neglect tell favourably for the business aptitudes and the enterprise of Irish merchants and manufacturers.—As to the Exhibition generally it would be impossible to write of it to any purpose within the limits of a note. It, as a whole, fulfils the expectations formed of it. The picture gallery especially is well worth a visit, and should go far towards encouraging artistic tastes among the native population. It is greatly to their advantage to have an opportunity, not in the ordinary course of things to be looked for, of seeing so fine a collection. The attendance continues large, and there is every reason to expect that it will do so until the end of the season.

Some excitement has been caused in Melbourne by a constable being shot, and severely wounded. He was attacked by a man described as a short thick-set fellow, in the open street, and twice fired at, the bullets taking effect in his hip and neck. The assailant, believed to be a spivier, escaped. But the use of the revolver in the streets is an Americanism whose introduction could be excused and should be severely repressed.

The Protectionists of New South Wales claim a great victory in the return of their candidate at the election for Redfern. The constituency had hitherto been strong for Free-trade. The conversion has taken place within the last two years and has been as marked as it was rapid. It is boasted of as a test case and the triumph of the party is loudly proclaimed.

The New Zealand court at the Melbourne Exhibition, concerning which the complaint went forth that the minerals of the colony were not sufficiently represented, now bids fair to be over-stocked. A large quantity of exhibits have arrived, and, as the space is small, Sir James Hector is at his wits' end as to how they are to be disposed of. No one doubted that New Zealand could make a fine display, and the practical proof is now given perhaps a little too fully.

It is announced that the Most Rev. Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat, is on his return voyage from Europe in the R. M. S. Ormuz. His Lordship is accompanied by a large number of priests and nuns for reinforcing the missions of his diocese, and opening new ones. Notable among his company is the Hon. W. M. Plunkett, uncle of the Earl of Fingal, and who, if he survives his nephew, will succeed to the title and estates. He is to join a Redemptorist community about to be established at Windermere, near Ballarat, and whose Prior is to be the Rev. Father O'Farrell, well known and much beloved throughout the colonies in connection with the missions of his Order.

It is believed that a settlement of the New-Castle strike is approaching. Mr. Melville M.L.A., is using his influence in such a direction among the miners, who place much reliance on him. The basis of an agreement is said to be already under consideration both by strikers and owners, but the difficulty is as to the satisfactory selection of an arbitrating body. It is, however, hoped that some means of obviating this difficulty will speedily be found.

Something like a band of freebooters has been formed near Borroloola in the Northern Territory. A company of outlaws from Queensland are assembled there, and have taken themselves to the muster of all unbranded horses and cattle. They declare their determination to resist interference, and to go to the last extremes

in fighting against arrest. Matters must probably be left to develop themselves a little further, and the prospects seem pretty lively. Bush-ranging on so large a scale, and in a difficult country will not be a thing that can be easily dealt with. There will be an opening for distinction among the police. We shall see to what extent they will avail themselves of it.

A notable ceremony has been performed in the Exhibition building at Sydney, where Lord Carrington has been installed as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of New South Wales. The pow-wow was conducted on a scale of great magnificence, with the Anglican Bishop of Bathurst as grand second fiddle in the religious department, and a choir of 100 trained voices. Chief Justice Way of South Australia, who acted as installing Grand Master, was the speaker on the occasion, and there was a large crowd present, including some 4000 of the sect. The usual gasconade, or, vulgarly speaking "blow," was, it is needless to say, the order of the day. Is it not pitiable to see so much energy wasted on what, if it were not something much worse, would be intolerable folly?

The discovery of a rich silver lode—67oz. to the ton—is reported from Greentell, New South Wales. A syndicate has been formed to work it.

The formidable stand made in support of Catholic education by Mgr. Meurin, Bishop of Port Louis, has so much discomfited the Secularists or Protestant proselytisers, that the only thing they can think of is how to get rid of their adversary. To the indignation, and also, indeed, to the amusement, of the people of the Mauritius, a prominent member of the Legislative Council has gravely asked the following question:—"Because of the attitude of the present head of the Catholic Church in Mauritius, and the views he professes and imposes on the members of his Church, does not the Government consider it necessary to petition the Secretary of State for the Colonies to recall Mgr. Meurin, so as to insure peace, tranquility, and concord in the bosom of the Mauritian community." The idea of the Secretary of State for the Colonies recalling a Catholic Bishop is not bad. But it is no mean compliment to Dr. Meurin that it should be thought desirable to have penal laws re-enacted for his special benefit. It shows that Catholic education is pretty safe under his Grace's guardianship.

Scotch Notes.

HUGH KERR, who last year escaped arrest for an attack upon a sheriff's bailiff, at Clashmore, and who had ever since been in hiding, has given himself up to the authorities, just as his wife, with another woman named McLeod, and a man named Mathieson, has been released having served six out of the nine months of the sentence passed on her. To the astonishment of the officials it turns out that Kerr was for a considerable part of the time in Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he says he met many friends, instead of having made good his escape to America, as supposed. He was away from home when the constables came there to arrest him, and, having a natural dislike to the notion of being put in gaol, as well as fearing the consequences to his family, consisting of an aged mother, a wife, and four young children, he betook himself to the sea-caves in the neighbourhood of his dwelling, where he remained for some months, suffering great hardships from cold and hunger during the winter. He was much distressed at the arrest of his wife, which could not have occurred, he says, had he been at home, as he would not have allowed her to take any personal part in the riots. But an offer made by him of surrendering himself in return for her release received no attention. Kerr, who is a leader among the crofters, is an intelligent man of about forty years of age, and of a respectable and prepossessing appearance. Of the disposition of the crofters generally towards the agitation in which he and his wife took so prominent a part, the following extract from an organ published in their interests, will sufficiently testify. It moreover shows how the fame of Mr Balfour extends beyond the Irish borders: "But Mary Kerr," it says, "and her fellow-prisoners will yet be as free to walk the streets of Edinburgh as their persecutors, and their memory will be green in the hearts of the Highland people, when the tools of 'Balfourism,' like them of the Bloody Assize, will have a place in the Walkhalla of Claverhouse, and of the Bloody Mackenzie." This passage is taken from an article which speaks of Hugh Kerr as a modern Rob Roy. But although he may not have quite deserved such distinction the article shows in what direction the sympathies of the people tend.

Scotland is no longer a land for the people. It is a land of preserves and fences, and notices to trespassers. There are countries and districts in continental Europe where the cultivation, it is true, is minute and careful as that of a garden, and where to cross a fence might be esteemed a grave offence. But the confinement there is relieved by the knowledge that the peasantry are the owners of the soil, and that all the barriers exist in their interests. In Scotland it is from the people the hills and shores are shut out, and all the privileges are in the hands of a wealthy few. The resistance made, therefore, by the men of Clanranald and Glengarry, to the closing of Loch Morar is a welcome sign that some little spirit still remains in the country, and that a disposition to assert their rights survives in some of the Highland clans. It is to be wished a similar manliness would show itself in the neighbourhood of those lochs, whose shores have been forbidden to the people, under all the penalties of the law, by the Duke of Argyll. Barbed wire may very appropriately represent landlordism, but it is all the more on that account an eyesore in the landscape.

Loyal subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in a remote part of Selkirkshire, were the other day a good deal shocked

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Owing to the Dis-solution of Partnership between Mr. G. C. and Mr. T. C. Matheson, as advertised in the 'Gazette,' the business has to be wound up, and to effect a quick sale all Goods will be Sold at Prices that will ensure a Speedy Clearance. Hotelkeepers, Hawkers, and Storekeepers liberally dealt with. As the leading families of Dunedin have for the last twenty years been supplied from this establishment, it is hardly necessary to point out that the Stock consists principally of the Highest and Best Class of Goods, which can now be bought at the price of common goods.

In view of Mr. G. C. Matheson's early departure from New Zealand, the sale will only continue for One Month, after which the balance of the stock will be sold by tender.

It is requested that all accounts be paid during September.

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at the conduct of a party of Irish harvestmen. The Paddies, by some means or other, got hold of a paper containing an account of the late naval manoeuvres in Lough Swilly. Their conclusion was incontinently that an American fleet had attacked England, and their first thought was to set off and join in the fight—but not on the English side. In vain did the farmer, whose work they were engaged in, and who, with dismay, saw himself about to be left short-handed, try to explain their mistake and to persuade them to subside to a less war-like frame of mind. But, at last, with some difficulty, he prevailed on them to write home for information before they acted. Loyal subjects are horrified, but those who understand the natural effects of "Balfourism" are less astonished.

Who could have supposed it possible that her Majesty herself should become the victim of a slight touch of landlordism? But such is, nevertheless, the case. Her Majesty has rented for the last forty-years the Aberg-ldie estate from Mr. H. M. Gordon, seventeen years of her lease being yet to run. But the farm buildings have fallen into disrepair, and are too old to be made anything of, so that it is necessary to remove them and build new ones in their place. The landlord, however, refuses to do this and further to pledge himself to take over, at a just valuation on the termination of the lease, such buildings as her Majesty might herself erect. The Royal lady, therefore, if she would avoid the fate of a tenant who sees the landlord seize on his improvements, as so often happens, for example, in Ireland, must allow her farming to suffer from want of proper conveniences. The farm alluded to is, moreover, that on which the famous Aberdeen Angus cattle are bred, and any deficiency in the means of attending to them may prove a serious inconvenience and impediment. Is there no loyal statesman to whom the Queen can turn in her necessity? Her Majesty lately expressed her special approbation of Mr. Balfour in that character, but his efforts have been put forward in a contrary direction. It might outrage his principles and those of his party to afford relief to a tenant, even though she were the Queen, for the rights of property are paramount to everything, and no dangerous precedent must be permitted.

The sudden death of Lady Ailaa has occasioned much sorrow in Ayrshire. Her ladyship was noted for her benevolence, and her life was constantly spent in efforts to better the condition of her poorer neighbours and dependants. The people of Maybole and Maidens especially were her debtors to a very large extent.

The Lewis crofters are not as yet wholly restored to a condition of law and order. The latest report comes again from the parish of Lochs, where the lessee of the Laxay salmon fishing has just had a narrow escape from being drowned, during an indignant protest made by him to a boat's crew engaged in poaching. The men were trawling and had made a goodly haul, their boat being filled with fish. The indignant lessee, whose name, by the way, is Gladstone, seized the side of the boat with his hands, but was dragged out into the river, and found himself fortunate in being able to regain the bank. The poachers escaped.

The game reports for the season are more favourable than it was hoped they would be. Grouse are said to be as plentiful and healthy as in seasons reputed good, and deer are recovering rapidly from the effects of the bad weather. Game of all other kinds also promises well.

In the military tournament at the Waverley market, Edinburgh, the Swan trophy was won by the Fife Light Horse, the regiment of Quartermaster Swan, the donor. The trophy, which took the form of a handsome silver vase on an ebony pedestal, was presented by Quartermaster Swan to be competed for by the auxiliary cavalry of the United Kingdom. The contest was carried out with spirit and the winning corps distinguished themselves highly.

The state of Presbyterianism in Edinburgh is the cause of much concern to stricter brethren from distant places. A Mr. John Alexander who has recently visited the city from Canada gives, in a colonial paper, a sad account of his experiences. Jenny Geddes, he says, in effect, would fling her stool with redoubled indignation could she be present, as he was, on a recent Sabbath at St. Giles's church, when, says he, "one of the incumbents read his prayers from his new-fangled and sore-mangled prayer-book." Mr. Alexander's groaning, in a word, is deep and resonant because of what he calls "the weak and sickening attempt at ritualism by the Presbyterianism of this day." So far we may agree with him that Presbyterianism and ritualism are wholly out of keeping with each other, and that any attempt to reconcile them can only, of necessity, result in sickness.

The energetic action of Archbishop Smith regarding the Pope's decree on boycotting and the Plan of Campaign has been the cause of the resignation of the President of the Edinburgh Catholic Young Men's Society, an institution that has worked a great deal of good among the Catholic community. The Archbishop, in speaking at the Catholic Institute, had spoken warmly against some Catholics who, he said, in that very place, and since the condemnation of the Plan of Campaign by the Holy See, had defended that measure, causing great scandal to the faithful. He had to tell all Catholics under his jurisdiction, added his Grace, that to do so was a grievous sin and that if those who had done so were by any possibility to be excused, it could only be because they were utterly ignorant of their duty. A few days after the Archbishop's denunciation a meeting of the Irish National League was held, at which Mr. Flannigan, the President of the Catholic Young Men's Society presided, and where a resolution was passed expressing allegiance to the Holy See, but also refusing to receive political advice from any authority except the acknowledged leaders of the Irish people, and, finally, condemning as unwarrantable and uncalled for the remarks that had been made by the Archbishop. This led to a correspondence, which has so far terminated in the resignation, at the Archbishop's request, of the President of the Young Men's Society. As was inevitable, a

good deal of feeling has been excited by the matter, though its full results have hardly as yet appeared.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

(Special correspondence of the Pilot.)

Rome, July 31.

DURING the week his Holiness has referred on several occasions to the Irish question, or to something connected with it, at audiences granted by him to distinguished persons. The mention he makes in his letter of his satisfaction at the proposed construction of a national Irish Church in Rome, dedicated to St. Patrick, and his promise of more material assistance than mere words of encouragement, have been emphasised during the week. At an audience granted to a distinguished Italian prelate he said that he intended shortly to bestow a considerable sum on the building of the church, which he hoped would be worthy of the great apostle and of the Irish nation.

In another audience the Holy Father inquired what effect his letter to the Bishops had produced in Ireland, and on learning that it gave great satisfaction, though calm had previously been restored throughout the country, he expressed himself highly pleased, and spoke most affectionately of his "dear Ireland," and of the good "Irish people," whom he dearly loves, and whom he blesses from the depths of his heart. Everyone here understands well how kindly disposed towards the Irish people the Holy Father is; but many of them likewise know that amongst those who surround his Holiness there are men who, from conviction, or for some less noble reason, are opposed to the Irish, and especially to their acquirement of Home Rule.

The authenticated account, or *proces-verbal*, of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Irish National Church of St. Patrick in Rome by Archbishop Walsh, and the sermon preached on that occasion by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and of the other ceremonies which took place on that occasion, was signed July 16, in the Countess Matilda Hall, in the Vatican. The signatories were Mgr. Marconi, Pontifical Master of Ceremonies, who conducted the ceremonies on that occasion; Brother Thomas Connolly, O.S.A., as representing the Order of Irish Augustinians, and Commendatore Cassell, as member of the Executive Committee of St. Patrick's National Church.

The Very Rev. Dr. Hassan, the recently-appointed vice-rector of the Irish College in the place of Mgr. Verdou, called to the rectorship of St. Patrick's College, Manly, near Sydney, arrived in Rome this evening. Dr. Hassan has been a student of the Irish College.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran left Rome on Thursday, July 26, for Florence, on his way to Paris and Dublin, which he expects to reach on August 8. On the previous day the Cardinal had a farewell audience of his Holiness. This audience, it is said, was remarkable for the mark of special affection shown by the Holy Father to the Cardinal; that is to say, his Holiness rose from his throne on the entrance of the Cardinal, and came forward to embrace him. This is the more remarkable, as the Cardinal's words on the Irish question, which have been going the rounds of the Press, have not been denied by his Eminence. In the London *Daily Chronicle* of July 26, it is said of Cardinal Moran: "Notwithstanding the assertions of Irish journals to the contrary, he is instructed to communicate verbally to Archbishop Walsh the ideas and wishes of the Pope with regard to the Irish question." This is quite fabulous, as are so many of the reports from Rome issued by that journal. The Cardinal has no such mission or task entrusted to him. The innuendo of the journal in question is directed in this case, as in so many others, to cast reproach on the Irish bishops, and to suggest that they do not fully carry out the wishes of the Pontiff.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I AM afraid that in regard to earthquakes I was crying safe before we were out of the wood. On Friday night last there was another rather sharp shock. This one was not so vigorous or energetic as the big one which occurred on the first of this month, but it was sufficiently pronounced to cause people to feel assured that they have not been meanly deserted by earthquakes just yet.

Sir John Hall's speech has been the political event of the week, and has produced a most favourable impression upon persons of all shades of political opinions. Sir John is not an extremist in anything. He takes a sound and sensible view of all matters. His opinions are generally the result of close reasoning not of impulse. He thinks before he speaks, and as he is capable of thinking, he does not inflict upon his hearers, the usual dull platitudes to which we have become so accustomed from the lips of other speakers. He is always worth listening to, in fact in my opinion, Sir John Hall deserves to rank as the ablest and most liberal-minded statesman in New Zealand. He is about the only politician in the Colony possessed of sufficient courage, manliness, and honesty, to give open expression upon the public platform to his recognition of the justice of Catholic claims in regard to education. For his stand upon this matter he deserves the thanks of all Catholics, and the admiration of all fair-minded men. It would be well for the Colony generally if its Parliament contained more members of the honourable, high principled type of Sir John Hall.

On a former occasion, I referred to the patchwork system which is being adopted in Christchurch in regard to social questions. The same scientific course is meeting with much favour in respect to semi-political matters. In this city we are undoubtedly confronted with a great deal of poverty. Our public men and journalists are at their wit's ends to know how to deal with the question. During the last session of Parliament Dr. Macgregor presented a report on charitable institutions. A section of the Press here thinks that it sees in this report a solution of the difficulty, and is therefore very

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N O T I C E .

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

earnest in recommending its proposals to the public. For my own part I do not think much of the philosophical doctor's recommendations. I noticed that a Dunedin writer some time ago described Dr. Macgregor as a "Scotch Malthus run mad." I am inclined to agree with that estimate of the erstwhile professor, if we are to judge the doctor by his report. His principal proposal is to establish workhouses in the cities of the Colony, and to give no aid to anyone except under the most stringent terms. Under Dr. Macgregor's rule, to be weak in New Zealand would, indeed, be to be miserable. Of course the object which the doctor aims at is to make people earn their own living, and not depend upon charity. Thus a high standard of morality would be produced. In a letter to the Christchurch *Schoolmaster* recently, Sir R. Stout, quoting Rousseau, said that a man who does not earn his own living is no better than a thief. Well, under that system which is now finding favour, many violations of the seventh commandment, according to the Rousseau code, will not occur. If we only had in our midst any able statesmen, it seems to me we should not hear so much helpless talk about supporting people by charity. In a new country like this with boundless acres of land untilled, if people only got a fair chance to do so they should be able to earn their living in other ways than in workhouses. Facilities ought to be given to men to earn their living before the compulsory workhouse screw is applied to make them industrious. But facilities are not given to the working classes to turn their labour to account. A man may tramp from one end to the other of this big, rich province, and not get a day's work. He is regarded as a trespasser if he looks for it. There are in New Zealand wealthy men, with princely incomes, derived from their monopoly of vast tracts of land, and upon the fences of some of the estates of these men are to be seen notice boards warning off all impecunious work-seeking travellers under pain of prosecution. And at the palatial homestead of some of our New Zealand Dives, managers are under notice to quit, should they so far forget their duty to their masters as to give a hard-up traveller a feed. It is all very well to talk about compulsion, but if men cannot get work to do how are they to do it? If the Government and the wealthy land-owners whose broad acres lie idle, will not give them work, what can they do but return to the towns and become a burden upon the charitable Aid Boards? It seems to me that those who are theorising as to the best means of solving the problem of poverty in New Zealand, are altogether beginning at the wrong end. The pressure is proposed to be applied where it can really produce no good results at all, unless, indeed, the entire effacement of poverty stricken people by wiping them out of existence, should be considered a good, which it doubtless would be by utilitarian reformers of the Sir Robert Stout and Dr. Macgregor school. Instead of compelling the unfortunates who cannot obtain employment to earn their living in workhouses it would be a much more wholesome measure to compel those who own thousands of acres of land to do their share towards assisting their poorer fellow-colonists, by giving them facilities to earn their livelihood. If the rich in the Colony recognised their duty to the poor, and were less selfish, grabbing and greedy, there would not be any need for talking about erecting in our cities institutions such as workhouses which would be a curse and a disgrace to the Colony and an everlasting reproach to our young civilisation which would thus in its very babyhood have foisted upon it the sins of old age. It is to be hoped that Dr. Macgregor will return from his tour in Australia, whither he has gone in search of new ideas on this much vexed question, with sounder views than those which he entertained at starting.

Father Ahern and Father Prendergast have taken their final leave of Canterbury. I happened to be on the station when they were going away, and as the railway station is very near the Presbytery, I was somewhat surprised to see that the rev. gentlemen were unattended by any of the local clergy. Father Ahern came from America about seven years ago, since which time he has laboured most diligently in the North Island. He is a devoted priest, and is ardently attached to his country. Many persons regard his departure and that of his young companion, Father Prendergast, with profound feelings of regret, not altogether unmixed with fore-bodings for the future. If our Irish priests, with whom the people are so thoroughly united, leave us, what hope have we that Irish people will be able to seize and maintain their proper social status in New Zealand. The Irish people will always look upon their priests, the priests of their own Irish colleges, as their leaders. They know that their feelings, both religious and national, are thoroughly understood by the priests who have been trained to the ministry among their own dear Irish hills. All the world over these priests have been faithful to the trust which the Irish people reposed in them. They have fought for their people; they have won their battles. If these faithful friends one by one depart, who will fight so well for the Church and for the honour of Ireland in the future? Father Ahern did this, and he is gone. It is to be hoped that for the sake of the progress of religion and for the sake of the preservation of the memory of their old home in the hearts of the Irish people in this colony, the ranks of the Irish Catholic clergy in New Zealand will not grow any thinner.

The nuns' bazaar has, I believe, been postponed till the end of January, at which time it is definitely announced to take place. The reason for the postponement is that there will be a much better chance of the bazaar being a success a few months hence than what there is at present. Some people interested in the bazaar, wished to have it take place immediately, whatever would be the result, because it has been so often adjourned now, that it would be advisable to get it out of the way. Others held, that as the bazaar had been put off from time to time in order to not clash with something or another, the nuns who had generously sacrificed their own inclinations in the matter, deserved now that the bazaar should not take place until there was a fair prospect of its being a pecuniary success. Mr. Robert Lonargan held this view, and was mainly instrumental in having the bazaar postponed till the date named. I must say that I quite agree with Mr. Lonargan. The nuns have been exceedingly patient and it would not be fair now to hurry on the bazaar for the sake of getting rid of it, with the almost absolute certainty that it might just as well be left alone for all the addition

which it would make to the convent fund. Mr. Lonargan has been a sufficiently successful diplomatist, I have been told, to secure the new skating rink for the bazaar in January. If this is so, one great point towards success will have been achieved.

Mr. Thomas Bracken passed through Christchurch last week on his way to Dunedin, in which city Mr. Bracken intends to settle permanently. Mr. Bracken, for the present, has abandoned politics and journalism and has become a taker of lives. He has received a lucrative appointment in the National Insurance office. Mr. Bracken is sure to win laurels, and dollars too, in his new line. His geniality and good-heartedness, and manly straight-forwardness, win popularity for him wherever he goes. His many friends throughout the Colony will be glad to hear of his good fortune and will wish him success upon his return to the southern city.

The Sister of the Good Shepherd whom I before mentioned as being ill at Mount Magdala is, I am sorry to say, still very ill. It is feared that her recovery is more than doubtful. Great sympathy is felt with the community on account of the illness of one of the devoted and heroic little band which has worked so bravely and with such admirable self-sacrifice in practising the rare and difficult form of charity which constitutes the life work of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd. The prayers of the people are with the nuns in this time of trial and many hopes, are expressed that the suffering Sister may not yet be called upon to pass through the dark valley.

Dr. Grimes returned from the North last week, His Lordship was accompanied by Father Regnault of Hokitika, Father Regnault is only on a visit.

Next Tuesday being the feast of the Holy Angels, there will be an especial Mass for the children.

Death has been busy lately among the older members of this Church Mr. Duncan Kennedy, a much-esteemed resident of Papanui, and a valued member of the Church, was buried to-day. Mr. Kennedy had been many years in Christchurch. His funeral was largely attended, and his death is much regretted.

Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop at eleven o'clock on Sunday. Fathers Briand and Regnault acted as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, Father Cummings was assistant priest, and Fathers Halbwachs and Murnane deacon and sub-deacon at the throne. The sanctuary was draped in mourning, and the altar was denuded of all ornamentation. At the conclusion of the Mass the absolution at the catafalque was pronounced by the Bishop. The whole ceremony was most impressive, solemn, and affecting. Father Cummings in making the announcements after the Gospel, expressed the consolation which the clergy felt at seeing now thoroughly the faithful had entered into the spirit of this special ceremony on behalf of the souls in purgatory. It was a most gratifying sight to see such large numbers of persons approaching Holy Communion at the 7 o'clock Mass. Father Cummings exhorted the congregation to exercise practical charity towards the elect of God, the dear suffering members of the Church in purgatory. Upon this theme Father Cummings is always most eloquent, and his eloquence never fails in deeply moving the minds of his hearers.

On Sunday attention was drawn by the priest to the fact that a new quarter was commencing and the people were reminded of the necessity of paying up their seat rents. Father Cummings while endeavouring to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of anyone, felt called upon to remind the people of their duty to contribute to the support of their pastors. Father Cummings also made some practical remarks anent the necessity of young men hearing the word of God. Persons who see and deplore the fact that so many young men at the present day stray away from the Church must have felt how very *apropos* these remarks were. Father Cummings always says something which is worth hearing and remembering.

On Tuesday night next, Dr. Grimes is to give a lecture before the Literary Society in St. Aloysius, Hall. The title of the lecture is "My Trip to Lourdes." It goes without saying, that it will be most interesting. Several invitations have been issued, and there is sure to be a large attendance. I think, however, upon such an exceptional occasion as a lecture by the Bishop, that the members of the Society should suspend their usual rules, and admit the public. A small charge might be made and the proceeds devoted to the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, for instance. It is exceedingly selfish of the Society to keep to themselves the first lecture delivered by Dr. Grimes.

HE IS ANSWERED.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

THE *Cleveland Universe* thus disposes of a nasty little insinuation which has permeated society of late:—"Under caption of 'It comes high, but it can be had,' the *Leader* accuses the Holy Father of selling an indulgence to commit sin because of a dispensation received by the Duke of Aosta to marry his niece, and a subsequent munificent donation of the latter to the Holy See. This marriage the *Leader* calls an 'incestuous intercourse,' though were the *Leader* folks to pound the Bible all over their dazed heads they would not be able to rattle out of it any condemnation of marriage between uncle and niece. Nor can the silly *Leader*, if it is capable of reflection, for a moment consider such a marriage as against the natural law. The impediment is simply an ecclesiastical law which, for the general good of society, which depends upon the integrity of the family, the Church has attached to one of its sacraments. The intermarriage of cousins, up to and inclusive of the sixth degree, was once prohibited by the Church. The prohibition now only extends to and includes the third degree. The same authority that makes these restrictions can for proper reason unmake. The donation was princely, but it was the testimonial of gratitude of a lover and a prince. The poorest yokel becomes generous on his marriage day. The *Leader* has made a mountain out of a mole-hill." We have received a letter from a Catholic—evidently an ill-instructed and thoughtless one—on the same subject, taking the "hebetudinous crank's" view of it. He is answered.

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

All of which we Guarantee net weight:

A trial will convince Consumers that our Blends will compare favourably with any other Teas hitherto offered to the public.

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Also, WIRE GRAVE RAILINGS, from

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No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing required.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

MR. GLADSTONE, in expressing his thanks to a Sheffield deputation for a handsome present on the occasion of his golden wedding, said that when he secured Home Rule for Ireland his political work would be finished.

The population of Ireland continues to grow gradually smaller and painfully less. Recent returns show an emigration of 80,000 for the last year—an increase of 20,000 over the year preceding. It represents the best element of the people, 60 per cent. being between 15 and 25 years of age. The population has dwindled down to about 4,750,000, and the ratio is constantly augmenting.

The Orangemen and Freemasons are in high favour with the British Ministry. Lord Salisbury thanks the Irish Orangemen for a vote of confidence in the Government as effusively and gratefully as if they were his bosom friends and the sole supporters of his party; and his nephew, Mr. Balfour, whilst cultivating the sympathies of the Orangemen is careful to keep on cordial terms with the Freemasons.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the O'Connell Memorial Church at Cahirciveen took place at 4 o'clock p.m. on August 1, when the Right Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, attended by the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Kerry; the Very Rev. Canon Brosnan, Rev. Father M'Carthy, and other priests in soutanes and surplices, proceeded from the presbytery to the edifice, which is only a few yards distant from the Canon's residence. After the usual prayers had been said and the stone had been formally laid, the procession wended its way around the walls of the church, which have already reached the height of seven or eight feet from the ground. The structure, I may add, will be a purely Gothic one, and will easily afford accommodation for over two thousand people. The nave and chancel are 152 feet long; the width of the transepts measures 102 feet; that across the aisles measures 68, while the width of nave from centre to centre of column is 31. After the religious ceremony had concluded, the Archbishop, Bishop, priests, and several lay visitors took their stand on an improvised platform, where Canon Brosnan read an address to Dr. Croke from the priests and people of Cahirciveen, to which his Grace suitably replied. The Archbishop was accorded a magnificent ovation on coming forward; and when in the course of his remarks he informed his audience that he himself was half a Kerryman, the applause that greeted the declaration was actually deafening. The walls of the church were crowded with people eager to hear his Grace, while the young fry were perched on housetop and window-sill. After the Archbishop had concluded his speech, there was a moment of silence, during which Mr. Guy, of Cork, was enabled to take a photographic view of the occupants of the platform. When Mr. Guy was satisfied that all was right, a collection amounting to two hundred odd pounds sterling was immediately made—the Archbishop heading the list with £20.

"A lover of Ireland" writes: "A few weeks ago I noticed a report of a generous donation to the Very Rev. Canon Monahan to show esteem for him and the Bishop of Nottingham. I was indeed glad to see it; but may I venture to suggest that any one wishing to show their esteem and appreciation for the Bishop of Nottingham for his manly and courageous sympathies to a poor and unjustly treated nation, should send donations to himself personally? Very few people are aware of the real and hard loss that the Bishop has had to bear because of his sympathies; few realise that he has been practically boycotted by the rich and unsympathetic of England in their to-be-expected assistance in the general work of religion in the diocese and its institutions. The Bishop is too noble, too manly, and too humble ever to make allusion to it, but there are some few, at least, who cannot but feel that, like poor Ireland, he would be more largely helped and liberally dealt with, if only he was less Irish. Lovers of Ireland, do not forget that his love for your country has not been merely expressed in words, but, to use a vulgar phrase, "he is heavily paying the piper." Do not let it be so. Come to the rescue!"

Mr. Parnell wrote to the *Times*, August 6, challenging Mr. Chamberlain to publish the local Government scheme alleged to be in Parnell's handwriting. Mr. Parnell says: "The publication of the scheme will fully establish the entire consistency of my public and private declarations on the subject. If Mr. Chamberlain still declines to publish the scheme, and contents himself with misleading versions of its purport, the public will appreciate his conduct and understand that its publication would neither substantiate his truthfulness nor vindicate his candour. The same remark also applies to the astounding statement of his chosen go-between, O'Shea. Let him print the alleged Coercion Act, with the alterations in my hand in brackets." Mr. Parnell then argues at length that it was only Chamberlain's illegitimate extension of the Dublin Council scheme for merely administrative purposes, which he favoured in 1882, and that he has since denounced it. He says: "Such a scheme would have been a suitable achievement for our small party of 35, but the return of 86 Irish members, and Lord Carnarvon's declaration to me in favour of an Irish Parliament rendered the consideration of Irish autonomy indispensable, and I laid down this position at the Imperial Hotel dinner in the autumn of 1885. Our view in 1882, from which we never departed, was that the functions of the proposed Council should be purely administrative, and that it should not be accepted in the slightest degree as a substitute for the Parliament which Mr. Chamberlain proposed. If Mr. Chamberlain publishes my letters, it will be seen that he must, early in 1885, have been fully acquainted with our views."

The news that the health of John Dillon, M.P., is breaking down has caused a feeling of alarm among his friends, and it is feared that the same fate is in store for his brother member. The cause of Mr. Dillon's decline in prison is due directly to foul air

together with insufficiency of exercise and diet. Mr. Dillon is, as is well known, a man of a very delicate nature as well as being a man of delicate frame, and these unwholesome surroundings are having their effect. The most surprising thing in connection with his imprisonment is that he makes no complaint, but, on the contrary, is ready to exaggerate any little attention on the part of the prison authorities. Speaking of his incarceration, the *Freeman's Journal* says: "If anything should happen John Dillon while in prison we do not know who could stand between the people and those responsible." This in a degree is an evidence of the alarm felt over his confinement, which has been made all the more uncomfortable because of the humid atmosphere which he is obliged to live in. The rains, too, which have fallen so constantly during his three weeks' incarceration have prevented him from taking that exercise which is permitted him within his limited prison house.

Following is a summary of the Government bill for the appointment of a special Commission to inquire into the *Times* charges against Irish Members of Parliament, introduced in the House of Commons, on July 10. Three commissioners are to be appointed by Government, with extraordinary powers to call witnesses, compel the production of documents, and issue commissions to examine witnesses in foreign countries. The usual penalties of perjury to be awarded for false testimony before the Commission. Article five says:—That any witness may be cross-examined on behalf of any other person appearing before the Commissioners. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question put to him on the ground of any privilege or on the ground that the answer may criminate or tend to criminate himself. No evidence taken under this Act shall be admissible against any person in any civil or criminal proceedings except in case the witness shall be accused of having given false evidence in the inquiry under this Act. Article six protects witnesses from civil or criminal suits based upon any evidence given by them before this tribunal.

Mr. J. J. Clancy writes to the *Boston Herald*: "One statement I have heard on pretty good authority, to the effect that the *Times* people, being now face to face with the necessity of producing the persons through whom it came by the forged letter, are offering huge rewards for the discovery of the actual forger or forgers, in order to get them or him out of the country, and that even if they succeed in this search they will not accomplish their ultimate object, because there has been treachery in the camp of the forgers themselves. But there is nothing certain as yet, except that Mr. Parnell is now thoroughly roused, and is determined at all hazards to get to the bottom of the plot. The investigation will not begin till November, the judges being determined to take their vacation before beginning work. When they do begin, a very heavy bar of English and Irish lawyers will be engaged. Webster and James will appear, as before, for the *Times*, and the leading counsel for Parnell will probably be Russell and Keil, the member for the Dumfries boroughs, the former the foremost man at the English Bar, the latter one of its most distinguished members. It is doubtful whether any other Irish member will be directly represented, and it is doubtful, too, whether it will be necessary for any other to engage a lawyer, though, of course, it is hard to tell what the swearing of the *Times* witnesses will not necessitate."

Gladstone, Parnell and their adherents are jubilant over the resolution of the Government to hold an autumn session, as it demonstrates, clearly, in their opinion, that the Parliamentary machinery is utterly disrupted and no longer able to perform the legislative work required of it. During the session drawing to a close, the Irish question has held the boards, to the exclusion of all others, and the people of England, Wales and Scotland, who for some years have been waiting for remedial legislation, now finding that cloture has failed of its purpose and that they are no nearer having the laws which they are so much in need of enacted, are ready to clamour for a change in the manner of transacting the public business. If the Government, Gladstone and Parnell think, wants to appease the people, and give them what they demand, there is only one recourse left to them and that is to transfer the Irish question to a Parliament sitting in Dublin.

Mr. J. O'Kelly, M.P. for North Roscommon, who was arrested in Mark-lane on Tuesday night, July 24, had a remarkable and adventurous career. He was educated at the University of Dublin and at the Sorbonne, Paris. For some time he served in the French army, taking part in the Franco-German war, and retiring as captain after the fall of Paris. He then became a journalist, and was for a while one of the editors of the *New York Herald*. As newspaper correspondent he went to Cuba. In that capacity he visited Céspedes and the Cuban rebels. On returning to the Spanish lines he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death. He was, however, saved by Señor Castelar, and wrote in the expedition against the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, and in 1881 he went to the Soudan with the intention of visiting the Mahdi. His intention was, however, frustrated; he was stopped at Dongolo by order of the Egyptian Government. The speech for which he has now been arrested was delivered in his own constituency at Boyle on June 25.

A very interesting and suggestive ceremony was performed on the 2nd August at Killimer, about five miles from Killybeg, when the Most Rev. Dr. Dinan, Vicar-General of the diocese, laid the first stone of the first of the houses which are to be erected for the use of the evicted Vandeleur tenants, Cleary and Connell. The site is on the property of Mr. Beeves, a near relative of Mr. Vandeleur, and is magnificently situated. The Vicar-General was accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P.; Rev. Father M'Keona, C.O., Killybeg; and Rev. Father Scanlan, C.C. When the ground had been prepared the Vicar-General read prayers appropriate to the time, and laid and blessed the first stone. Addressing those present, he said the duty he had performed was one that raised to his mind sad and painful thoughts. He felt moved to think of what had been done in the past few weeks. He could not bring himself to speak of it. He prayed the blessing of Providence on what they did that day, believing, as from his heart he did, that it was a holy and sanctified cause in which they laboured. The Rev. Mr. O'Meara, P.P., on the part of the tenants of the parish,

SPRING, 1888.

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In all the LEADING SHADES	DRESS MATERIALS. New Dress Trimmings New Silks and Plushees New Flouncing Laces	Dress Goods from 4½ 1 to 4s 3d
Specially Selected	New Prints New Gingham New Zephyrs New Linenets	New stock of PRINTS from 3½ 1 to 10½ d.
In Great Variety	New Mantles New Jackets New Millinery Trimmed & untrimmed	JACKETS from 8s 9d to 105s.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES	Flowers & Feathers Ribbons & Laces Gloves & Frillings Sunsbades & Umbrellas	JOB. 4-button Kid Gloves, 2s 6d.
NEW GOODS	New Tinsel Trimmings New Buttons New Hosiery New Sets	Hose, from 6d to 4s 6d per pair.
EXCELLENT VALUE.	Flannelettes Flannels Calicoes and Sheetings Cretonnes and Quilts	Flannelettes from 4½ d to 10½ d.
ALL SEASONABLE GOODS.	Men's Clothing Boys' Clothing Shirts & Hats Scarfs and Ties	Men's Suits from 25s to 63s.

We would draw special attention to our Making-up Departments. The Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle-making are under the care of Ladies of acknowledged ability and taste. The Gentleman having charge of our Tailoring Department is noted for correct fit and style.

MOLLISON, MILLS AND CO,
195 and 197 George Street, Dunedin.
(opposite Knox Church)

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOES STREETS,
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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 1 6s 9d.
- Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.
- Men's Colonial-made Kinetics, 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 Dapery Department at No. 12 Arcade. Cheap Lines in plenty.

Remember, only Sale Prices for All Goods at

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE.

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 truer. 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 flavor that bears that assertion out.—*Dunedin Star*, July 3.

S. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

thanked the Most Rev. Dr. Dinan for his kindness in coming to help them. The building of the houses now proceeded, and before long the tenants evicted will be provided with comfortable homes.

The most bellicose members of the Irish party are, beyond all doubt, Dr. Tanner, young Willie Redmond, and old Joseph Gillies Biggar. The latter won his laurels in the obstruction days—the days when every party's hand was raised against the Irish members and when their hand was raised against every party. Now the opportunities for giving vent to his belligerent feelings are very much curtailed, but Joe never misses a chance of heaping contempt and contumely on an opponent. Mr. Biggar is a terror to all young Tory maiden speech-makers. When one of these budding orators rises for the first time to address "the greatest legislative assemblage in the world" he is, naturally, nervous, diffident, shy, self-conscious. Imagine, then, his state of mind when at the opening of his remarks, he diffidently tells the House he is afraid he is trespassing on its patience, and bears in the tone of a conch, an endorsing "hear, hear," from a small, dark-looking hunchback, who glares at him from a bench opposite. Biggar, he knows, is on the pounce, ready to jump on him if he makes a slip, and so the unfortunate man stammers and stutters, and eventually collapses amid the laughter—or rather laugh, it is too short to merit the term laughter—of Joe. Biggar also takes a delight, by blocking bills and opposing returns, in inconveniencing his opponents, and not even the warmest solicitations of his colleagues will induce him to unbend and allow a bill introduced by a Tory to pass a stage when the rules of the House give him power to prevent it. Dr. Tanner and young Redmond are also bursting with "fight." The doctor flatters Biggar in the most sincere form—namely, by imitating him in making things unpleasant for honourable members opposite. But there is this evident difference between the two, that Biggar does it in a high sense of duty for the good of the cause, while Tanner acts in a spirit of devilry, fun and humour. The doctor is the greatest wag in the House. Young Redmond, like Biggar, is terribly in earnest. He shows best how he feels during the delivery of a bitter speech from the Government benches. His feelings then find vent by shouting awkward interruptions, in which he is ably assisted by Dr. Tanner. Another little game of the two members is to cross the floor when Parnell, Dillon, or O'Brien is speaking, and shout themselves hoarse in rapturous applause from the very *sanctum sanctorum* of the Tory benches! The quietest members of the party are Edward Shiel, one of the whips, and J. H. McCarthy. I have never known either of these gentlemen to speak, or even ask a question. They are both very young men, and able men, and it is no doubt modesty which restrains them from taking part now and then in the deliberations. I have only space to mention that Thomas O'Hanlon a colleague with Biggar in the representation of Cavan, is distinguished for the assiduous manner he endeavours to cultivate a knowledge of shorthand by taking notes of the speeches from one of the side galleries. I one day ventured to ask Mr. O'Hanlon how he was getting on with the intricacies of phonography, and he assured me with a triumphant look that he was able to write twenty words a minute! Tom will have to hurry up; but he does not think it.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS V. AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

(From the *Pilot*.)

THE English Tory Catholic is defined by the *Central Catholic Advocate*, of Louisville, Ky., as "a man who holds one who has not 'gentle blood' in his veins, as fetid vermin, who would, if he could, prevent the 'common people' from being taught to read or write, and who, on every occasion possible, will scout, scoff, sneer, and jeer at Ireland, as a mere conquered country, and who will trample on any effort of hers for freedom."

The want of ordinary intelligence in the man, who at this late day can hold such sentiments, "is not," says our esteemed contemporary, "a matter for surprise. He lived in a narrow circle, he and his fellow-Catholics inter-married until the race, so to term the little knot of them, degenerated into a cluster of bigotted idiots."

The English Catholics, it asserts, are ruining the growth of the Church in England. Catholicity barely holds its own there. Were it not for the Irish, as well as seek cherries in December as Catholics in England. And yet, though millions of Irish Catholics have migrated thither, their natural increase adds nothing to the total of Catholic numerical strength. What becomes of these children, and how are English Catholics to blame for the standstill of the Church's interests? Our own correspondent covers all the ground in answering the latter question.

"They treat the Catholic Irishman with a contempt that almost surpasses all one can conceive of the power of contempt and derision. They turn him into ridicule and degradation by gibbering his priests and bishops on a pinnacle of grotesque infamy. Their example is followed by those beneath them in the social scale, so that they actually recruit, even from our separated brethren, bands to ridicule the Irish hierarchy and clergy throughout England, and by kindling the fire of derision to a white heat around the Irish Catholic, him who would keep up the strength of the Church in England, they either cause his perversion or that of his children, or compel them by leading them a life of hell in the country, to quit it."

The *Advocate* laments the readiness of these obstacles to Catholic progress to run off to Rome with misrepresentations of Ireland at every turn of the political kaleidoscope; and the fact that their exalted station, abject show of respect for authority, and ability to conceal their prejudices, enable them to sow venom without being suspected. And it quotes with evident approval the remark of a Catholic Irishman that from the bottom of his heart he would prefer for his country a year of Cromwell rather than the benefit of a week's English Catholic influence at Rome in his favour. Our Louisville contemporary is well known for its vigorous Americanism. It is the organ of the descendants of the old Maryland Catholics who settled so numerously in Kentucky a hundred years ago. Stronger language on the same subject has often been used by another able Western

Catholic journal, the *Milwaukee Citizen*. The *London Tablet*, whose assumption of a Catholicity exceeds; that of Rome itself seems sometimes to overawe our eastern contemporaries, has not imposed on the sturdy exponents of western thought. Let us remember, however, that there is a respectable and growing class of English Catholics including such men as Lords Ripon and Ashburnham, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, of the *London Register*, to say nothing of Cardinal Manning and Bishop Bagshawe, who are doing brave work for Irish Home Rule, and whose spirit is well spoken in the *London Catholic Press*, edited by a brother of the lamented Frederic Lucas.

THE POPE'S NEW CRUSADE.

(From the *Pall Mall Budget*, August 2)

A SPECTATOR might well have exclaimed, without cynical intonation "See how these Christians love one another," on observing the platform of Prince's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Under the umbrella of the Anti-Slavery Society, Catholic cardinals, English bishops, Quakers, and Non-Conformists of every hue, congregated together with every outward demonstration of amity, in order to preach a new crusade at the instance of his Holiness the Pope. The chair on this international occasion was appropriately filled by Lord Granville, who sat, smiling and urbane as ever, with Cardinal Lavignerie on his right and Cardinal Manning on his left. The Anti-Slavery Society, delighted at its own sudden resuscitation in public interest, was represented by Mr. Edmund Sturge, the chairman, and Mr. Allen, the secretary of the Society, while amongst those on the platform were Sir Frederic Goldsmid, Mr. Horace Walter, Bishop Smythies, and Mr. Cust. In the body of the Hall, which was well filled by a rather clerical audience, were Mr. Childers, M.P., Canon Ellison, Mr. Percy Bunting, and Mrs. Bruce, the eldest daughter of Livingstone, who with her husband, was to start the same night for her early home in Central Africa.

The two Cardinals, who, it appears, are friends of thirty years standing, chatted together as they entered the hall. Cardinal Lavignerie has suffered agonies of neuralgia since his first acquaintance a few days ago with our pleasant English summer weather, and arrived wrapped in a huge cloak and a curiously-shaped red woollen head-gear, on discarding which he appeared in full ecclesiastical costume, with broad red sash over his black soutane, red ribbon and large gold cross round his neck, and red skull cap. He is a big burly man of about seventy, grey haired, with a homely, benevolent face, bronzed by the African sun; his voice was clear and pleasant, and very distinct, and his language simple, so that his English audience can have had no difficulty in following him; for, like all Frenchmen, he speaks no language but his own. Twenty-five years' experience of African mission work make him an authoritative witness of the slave trade, and he spoke with an earnest force and directness of the horrors which are still perpetrated in the African slave markets that greatly impressed his hearers. A touch of realism was added to his descriptions when he held up before the hall the ghastly instrument of torture by which prisoners on the march are secured from flight. It consists of a huge wooden double fork, pronged at each end, the prongs being placed round the victims' necks, and secured by a cross bar. Thus, two and two, at a distance of several feet, carrying between them this cumbersome weight, the wretched slaves march from the inland markets to the coasts.

Cardinal Lavignerie, on rising at Lord Granville's invitation, and speaking in French, warmly expressed his gratitude at the reception he had met with, and explained that it was under the orders of the Pope himself, that he had undertaken to preach a new crusade throughout Europe. He came as a personal witness of what went on in his own diocese, which extends over all Northern Africa. Alone, as an old man, he could do little; but he had formed an association of young and ardent missionaries, "Les Pères Blancs," so called from their white robes, who spread themselves all over the Sahara desert, and from Nyanza to Lake Tanganyika. Twenty years ago there were but three of these workers; now there are over 300, while 100 have died martyrs to the climate and the privations they underwent. It was on the reports of these men that he founded his statements.

Cardinal Manning, in moving the first resolution, welcoming the crusade undertaken by Cardinal Lavignerie against this scourge of humanity, and pledging the meeting to render every assistance in its power, deplored the stagnation of English public opinion on the matter, and urged on the Anti-Slavery Society to find some half-dozen ardent men to preach the crusade throughout the country. Dr. Smythies, the Bishop of Central Africa, and Mr. Horace Walter both added the weight of their personal authority to the discussion, and the resolutions were passed unanimously.

"Suicide: confession." Balfour's wretched medical agent has confessed to the horrors of Tullamore by taking his life. Such evidence as this cannot be impeached or answered with a heartless sneer. Her Majesty's "most satisfactory minister" is condemned from the lips of a suicide.—*Pilot*

The Irish are certainly a much injured nation. They cannot even get up an exhibition in London in the encouragement of their agriculture and commerce without the thing being converted into a discreditable fraud by interested parties. Messrs. Stapley and Smith of London, have, it appears, been invited to supply all sorts of goods, including machine-made pumfres and children's sunbonnets, to the Irish exhibition, in order that these things may be palmed off upon an unsuspecting public as the products of "Irish cottage industry." This Messrs. Stapley and Smith very properly and very wisely (considering what London trade has suffered at the hands of the Olympian and other shopkeepers) refused to do. Shall we wonder, after this still see machine-made English millinery passed off at the Olympia as the handwork of the Irish cottager? And if so, who pockets the profit on the transaction?—*Truth*

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BISHOP GRIME'S VISIT TO NAPIER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Napier, 24 September, 1888.

THE great event of the past week in Roman Catholic circles at Napier has been the visit of the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch. His Lordship, who came to Hawke's Bay ostensibly to open the convent and schools of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Hastings, having performed that interesting ceremony on Sunday, 16th inst., and preached on the feast of the day (Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin) at Mass, on the "Blessed Sacrament" at Vespers, in a manner which will bear out the reputation which preceded him as a pulpit orator, and having delivered a most scholarly address the following evening on the importance of the proper training of youth, left that rising township on Tuesday for Meaneer, to spend a day with the Marist Fathers there. His Lordship, who was accompanied by the Very Rev. Father MacNamara, S.M., Administrator of the diocese of Wellington; Very Rev. Father Smyth, S.M., late of Christchurch, and Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., arrived at Napier on Wednesday evening. The forenoon of the next day was spent by him in visiting the schools and residence of the Sisters of our Lady of the Mission. It is needless to add that his Lordship was highly pleased with all he saw, and the work being done by these devoted ladies and their talented pupils, as well as the rich intellectual treat afforded him, which consisted of selections of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, dialogues, and the recitation of the catechism by some of the Maori children in their native tongue. His Lordship next visited the schools of the Marist Brothers, where everything wore a gala appearance in honour of the occasion. After the cheering which greeted his Lordship's arrival had subsided, some of the pupils sang with much feeling and expression, "God Bless our Pope," after which addresses were presented to him, and to Very Rev. Father MacNamara, S.M. Administrator of the diocese of Wellington, which were read by Masters James Grace, and Joseph Fortune, respectively.

Master Charles Jarman then recited in a manner which gave good promise of elocutionary ability of no mean order, the "Grave of Wolfe Tone." Another hymn, "Hail, Glorious St. Patrick," having been sung by the pupils with much expression, his Lordship replied to the address presented to him, and said in substance that it gave him great pleasure to visit a Catholic school, and especially one conducted by members of a teaching Order which he had known so well from his youth. This was the reason why he had procured them for his own episcopal city, and why he had even stolen one (Rev. Bro. Joseph) from Napier, but what was Napier's loss was his gain. He had something else to say when the Vicar-General would have spoken.

The Vicar-General, who, on rising, was received with applause, replied in his characteristic humorous style by saying that he was surprised that the boys of Napier understood Irish. He supposed they studied French, German, and Italian. They say in their very kind address that they wish me a *cead mille failte*. Now, what was the meaning of that at all? Well, the fact of the matter was that it could not be expressed so effectually in any other language as the Irish. It meant a hundred thousand welcomes. They say that they welcome me as the representative of his Grace Dr. Redwood, S.M., Archbishop of Wellington. Well, he was thankful to them for that. He then exhorted them to be good and obedient to their pastor, Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., to whom and his venerable predecessor, Father Forest, they owed so much. He would also ask them to be diligent in their studies and home work, and respectful and dutiful to their parents and the Brothers. Nor did they know what his Lordship was going to say the time he sat down. Well, he would tell them. He was going to say that he would give them a holiday (applause). He didn't like to say so, but that's what he meant all the same. The Bishop then good-humouredly called for a show of hands as to whether the following day (Friday) should be observed as a school holiday or not. As might be expected, it was a foregone conclusion, as a forest of hands was held up in favour of it, and not one against it. A subsequent announcement made by Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., to the effect that his Lordship the Bishop had kindly consented to remain in Napier for Sunday, created more applause than even the granting of the holiday. The distinguished visitors then left the schools, the children cheering vociferously for his Lordship, the Vicar-General, Rev. Father Smyth, S.M., Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., Brother Damian, the Director, and Brother Celestine.

His Lordship said first Mass on Sunday, 23rd inst., and spoke at considerable length, although his discourse was not intended to take the form of a set sermon. The subject chosen by him was the great events commemorated by the Pope on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, and so ably set forth by him in an encyclical letter. His Holiness, although honouring the Church triumphant in heaven by adding fresh names to the catalogue of the saints, and beatifying others, has not been unmindful of the Church suffering in purgatory but has by virtue of the power vested in him as Christ's vicar on earth, opened the treasures of the Church on their behalf, and has derogated so far from the rubrics as to set apart the last Sunday of this month for a special requiem service for that purpose. His Lordship drew a most painful picture of the intensity and duration of the sufferings of the poor souls in purgatory, by quoting the opinion of the "Angel of the schools," which was that the fire of purgatory was the same as the fire of hell, and that some souls will have to expiate their sins there until the Day of Judgment. He then made a touching appeal to the congregation for suffrages on their behalf, and instanced the great number of ways they could apply their intentions to them.

Last Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., who also preached on devotion to the holy souls in Purgatory in his usual earnest and eloquent manner. The choir sang Farmer's Mass in B flat, the most of the solo singing being exceptionally fine, notably the "Qui tollis" by Mr. Madigan, the "Quoniam tu solus" by Mrs. Sheath and the "Cum sanoto spiritu" which was taken by Mr. Sheath. The "Et incarnatus est" in the "Credo" by Mrs. Sheath was another

fine piece of vocalisation. An "O Salutaris" by Coneone, sung by the same lady, in her best style, was the Offertory piece. The "Benedictus," "Agnus Dei," and "Dona nobis" were in keeping with the other parts of the Mass enumerated, the rendering of them betraying evident care and preparation. It was at Vespers, though, that Mrs. Sheath's powerful, rich and, symptomatic soprano voice shone to greatest advantage in Zingarelli's "Laudate," the solo parts of which she took. I have heard some notable singers take this piece but never have I heard it sung so well before. The "O Salutaris" was one of Schulle's, and Rossi's "Tantum ergo" sung admirably by Mr. and Mrs. Sheath was a fitting termination of the musical portion of last Sunday's Church services at Napier.

The announcement made by Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., at Mass that the Bishop would preach at Vespers, drew so large a congregation to St. Mary's, that increased accommodation had to be provided by placing forms along the aisles and other passages. The right rev. prelate chose for his text that passage in the Book of Proverbs "My delights are to be with the children of men." It was certainly a great effort and well worthy of the occasion and of the man. Although occupying an hour in delivery the preacher treated his subject with such persuasive eloquence, reasoning powers, and pathos, that he kept the large audience spell-bound throughout. The sermon was in the main an expression of the Real Presence of the body and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. Your limited space deters me from treating of this sermon at any greater length, though I am satisfied that it would be a great boon to your readers if it were published in extension.

During his stay at Napier his Lordship was the guest of the Very Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., who treated him with true Irish hospitality, and showed him all round the place. There are many places of interest in and around Napier, especially the heights of "Scind Island," which command a splendid view of the town and port. His Lordship took his departure for the South on Monday well pleased with his visit, and carrying with him the best wishes of the people of the "Naples" of New Zealand.

Here is the exulting cry of the *London Tablet*, English Tory Catholic organ, over the wicked charges against Mr. Parnell:—"Nothing could be more open or more fearless than the conduct of the *Times*, and we may be certain that Sir Richard Webster would not have made the terrible statements he did unless he was very confident of being able to prove them." We are sorry that the *Tablet* calls itself a Catholic paper. It is filled with a spirit of untruth and hatred.—*Pilot*.

A service in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the apparition of Christ to Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, who instituted the devotion to the Sacred Heart, was held on July 2 at the Church of the Gesù by the League of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. Francis Ryan, S.J., of Baltimore, delivered an address, which was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The people of Mitchelstown, County Cork, have started a fund for the memorial which Ireland will build to the martyred patriot, John Mandeville. A number of English public associations have signified their intention to contribute to the work. Among the bodies which have passed resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Mandeville, are the Cambridge Liberal Association, the Cambridge Women's Liberal Association, the Wood Green Liberal Club, London, and the Protestant Home Rule Association of Dublin. The Cambridge Liberals significantly declare that the fate of John Mandeville "will serve as an additional incentive to all true Liberals to strive more ardently than ever in the cause of Irish Home Rule."

Dr. Tanner, the faster, lives in New Mexico, where he has a 1500-acre ranch. He is connected with a founding association which is intended to show that the baser passions are aroused principally by the use of animal food. He is now in Indiana, trying to collect forty infants to experiment with. He thinks that he can make them all good and long-lived by feeding them on one meal a day of a light vegetarian diet. The doctor himself lives on one meal a day, breakfast.

The celebrations of the Sacerdotal Jubilee of Leo XIII. will have ended with the solemn beatification of the Venerable Juvenile Aneina, a companion of St. Philip Neri; the Venerable Perboyre, a French Lazarist, martyred, with hideous tortures, in China, and the Venerable Father Chanel, of the Marist Order, killed in the Island of Futuna, Oceania.

More than ordinary brutality distinguished a recent eviction on the property of one Thomas J. Tulley, in the County Roscommon, Ireland. The family dispossessed was that of James Kilmartin, an earnest nationalist, and the founder of the Tenants' Defence Association in the province of Connaught. Mr. Kilmartin is now serving a three months' sentence in Galway Gaol for a speech he made at Menlough last winter. Landlord Tulley superintended this eviction himself. He was accompanied by a District-Inspector, a head-constable and a force of 60 police. It was needful to inspire with proper respect for the law the sick woman and seven little children about to be cast out on the roadside. Mrs. Kilmartin, unable to leave her bed, besought Tully to have pity, for God's sake, on her condition. But in vain. The bailiffs, at his order, removed the furniture and carried the fainting woman into the yard. Her physician, hastily summoned by a charitable neighbour, gave this certificate to the landlord:—"This is to certify that Mrs. Kilmartin, Shralea, has been under my treatment for some weeks, suffering from severe mammary abscess. In addition she is on the eve of being confined, and, in my opinion, eviction from her home in her present condition may seriously imperil her life.—(Signed) J. T. DE LA HUNT, L.R.C.S. and F. Ed. Ballinasloe, June 1" "She is out now," growled the butts, and he refused to admit her case as caretaker. Emergency men are now in possession of Kilmartin's home, and Mrs. Kilmartin and her children are dependent on friends until the release of her husband. Evictions are numerous and cruel, and coercion is being severely applied in the neighbouring County Galway. Two men of Kilmore, named Hayes, are serving sentences of 21 days each for having resisted the sheriff during the eviction of their mother.

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Office: Manager for Otago.
New Zealand Insurance Buildings,
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI.
THOS. CODY, Proprietor.

Good accommodation for boarders and travellers.
Best brands of liquors kept in stock.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

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

FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.—TAKAPUNA, s.s., on Monday, October 8. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, October 10.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—ROTO-MAHANA, s.s., on Thursday, October 11.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Thursday, October 10.

FOR SYDNEY, via OAMARU, LYTTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—HAUROTO, s.s., about Friday, October 12.

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

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—RICHMOND, s.s., from Auckland about October 5. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—GRAFTON, s.s., on Friday, October 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

For GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—MAWHERA, s.s., early.

For AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga. A Steamer early. Cargo at wharf.

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

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending October 3, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—203 head were yarded at Burnside for the week's requirements, and realised the following prices:—Best bullocks, £7 10s to £9; extra, £9 17s 6d; medium, £5 to £7 5s; others, £3 15s to £4 17s 6d; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Mr. P. Taylor, Pakerau, and Mr. M. Guerin, Winchester, drafts at quotations.

Fat Sheep.—2318 penned. Sheep fit for freezing brought about equal to last week's prices, while ordinary quality receded 1s to 1s 6d per head; best crossbred wethers brought 15s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 11s to 14s; best crossbred ewes, 15s to 17s; ordinary, 10s 9d to 13s 6d; merino wethers, 9s 9d to 10s 9d.

Lambs.—163 penned. Most taken up at 7s 6d to 11s 9d; a few sold at 4s to 5s 6d.

Pigs.—96 were penned. Suckers brought 9s 6d to 14s; light stores, 15s to 19s 6d; porkers, 28s 6d to 34s 6d; baconers, 41s to 55s; heavy weights, to 61s.

Store Cattle.—There is a considerable amount of inquiry for these, but hitherto the business done is unimportant. There are several lots in the market, but it is evident that buyers are not yet in the mood to operate at prices demanded by sellers. In the course of another week or two we expect to see the market assume a more active tone.

Store Sheep.—The demand for crossbreds of all sorts has been good all along, but lately there have been more offering, with the exception of a few pens occasionally turning up at the weekly market, which are always keenly competed for, and considering the present value of fat stock realise prices leaving but little margin to graziers.

Country Sales.—We would call special attention to our closing sale of pure bred Ayrshire cattle, "The Glenham Head," at Glenham station, on Wednesday, October 31. This being such an opportunity that rarely occurs of acquiring stock of such a high strain of blood that should not be lost sight of.

Wool.—Press Association cable report recent failures in the Yorkshire woollen trade have weakened the demand for wool, except for choice sorts, the rates for which remain steady. These failures do not appear to have had much effect on the market, as later on we are advised the bidding was spirited and the demand stronger. The present series will close on the 11th inst.

Sheepskins.—A considerable number of these are passing under the hammer weekly. On Monday our regular weekly auction day, we submitted a full catalogue, mostly consignments from the country supplemented by the usual complement of town butchers' green skins. Nearly all the buyers in the trade were present, who competed fairly active. Prices realised, however, showed no improvement on last week's, taking the quality of the skins into consideration. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 3d to 3s 6d; do do merino, 1s 2d to 3s; medium to full-woolled crossbred, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; do do merino, 3s 3d to 4s 4d; dry pelts, 2d to 11d; Butchers' green crossbreds, best, 5s 6d, 5s 5d, 5s 4d, 5s 2d, 5s 4s 9d, others, 4s 7d, 4s 5d, 4s 2d, 3s 9d, very light, 3s 6d, 3s; do do merino, 3s 9d, 3s 11d, 4s 2d, 4s 3d, 4s 4d; Lambskins, 9d to 10d.

Habbitkins.—The demand for these is considerably weaker and less active, and fewer buyers now operating. On Monday we offered a good catalogue, but competition lacked spirit, and several good lines had to be passed in, late values not being reached. Those sold brought the following prices:—viz, for medium to good winter greys, 14d to 14½d; others, 11d to 13½d; inferior, 5d to 8d; black and fawn, 8½d to 9d per lb.

Hides.—We have no change to report in the position of the market. A moderate demand continues to exist at late rates, which are still low, but quite on a par with those ruling at distant markets, which is confirmed by the absence of any or very little demand for shipment. Local manufacturers are the chief operators, and, providing hides are carefully flayed and otherwise properly looked after, sales are readily effected, heavy weights always having the preference. We quote inferior and bulls, 1½d to 1¾d; light, 2d to 2½d; medium, 2½d to 2¾d; heavy, 3d to 3½d; picked, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

Tallow.—The market, it is satisfactory to report, continues steady and very firm, and the requirements of both shippers and local manufacturers considerably exceed the supply. There are no stocks in first hands, and all consignments coming forward are placed immediately for home consumption, or shipment, if suitable. We quote best rendered mutton 19s to 21s; medium to good, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; inferior and mixed, 14s 6d to 15s; rough fat—inferior, 8s to 9s 6d; medium to good, 10s to 12s 6d; best, 13s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat:—This market has been less active during the past week, especially in good milling lines, no doubt caused by the advices reporting the tone of the market at Home slightly weaker. It is satisfactory to know, however, that prices have not receded to any appreciable extent, and that nearly up to previous quotations are now ruling. We are in receipt from our London office of the following cablegram, dated 28th September:—"The market is firmer. New Zealand average is worth 39s 6d, and f.a.q. to arrive, 38s 6d." These late fluctuations will not materially effect this market now, as millers are considered to have full stocks for the season, and very little, if any, remaining on hand on growers account. A few small lines of prime milling have been placed during the week, also several lines of inferior and second-class quality, on a fit for feeding; at about equal to last week's quotations, which we give as follows:—For prime velvet and Tuscan, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 7d; inferior to medium, 2s 3d to 3s (ex store, sacks weighed in). Oats: The market continues quiet and no demand of any consequence existing. Stocks, however, are within small compass, and with but few arriving, holders are not over-anxious to sell, so that purchasers for immediate requirements have still to pay equal to late rates, but to effect sales off trucks and to arrive lower prices would have to be accepted. We quote—best stout

bright milling, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; best short bright feed, 2s 1½d to 2s 2½d; medium to good, 2s to 2s 1d; inferior to medium, 1s 1½d to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in). Barley: There is no improvement in the demand, and only on occasions even first-class malting can be placed. There is little or no inquiry for milling, and none whatever for feed. During the week we placed several from Blenheim, extra choice samples, and quote—for prime malting, 3s 10d to 4s 2d (sacks extra), and any other quality quotations nominal.

Ryegrass Seed.—Stocks of local grown are still heavy, and not moving off so readily, considering the season. Quotations are unaltered—say, for farmers' undressed, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; dressed, off old pasture, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; Poverty Bay undressed, 3s 3d to 4s; dressed, 4s 9d to 5s 6d (sacks extra).—Cocksfoot: Moderate demand. For best, 3½d to 4½d; medium, 3d to 3½d per lb.

Potatoes.—The market is full of inferior and medium, while really prime are scarce. Best Northern are worth 70s to 72s 6d; others, 60s to 65s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—Butter: Prime in kegs is inquired for, and readily saleable at 10d to 11d per lb. There is no sale for inferior.—Cheese. Prime factory-made is also in good demand, but the market is quite bare, last season's supply being exhausted. Farmer's, if well made, command full price.

MESSRS. ARTHUR M'DONALD AND CO. report as follows for the week ending October 3:—

Wool.—Considering the season of the year we are doing a good business under this heading, and on Monday last cleared all forward consisting of oddments, at prices which must be satisfactory, to vendors. The following is a list of the lots sold:—S.A.B. 2 bales halfbred shipe, 10½d; 1 do thirds and brands, 7½d; T. I bag merino, 7½d; 1 do mixed, 5½d; 1 do pieces, 6½d; E.B. 1 do dead, 6½d; P.H. 1 do dead, 9; D.N. 1 do, 7½d; O. with bar across centre, 1 do, 6½d; 1 do, 7½d; J.D. 1 do, 2½d; H. I do, 5½d; J.D. 1 do, 7½; M 7 do, 8d; K. 1 do, 7d.

Flax.—There is a good speculative demand for export, and lines can be placed to advantage.

Wheat.—Prime milling is worth 3s 9d to 4s for exceptional lots; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; chick, from 2s 6d to 3s.

Oats.—Prime, 2s 3½d to 2s 4d; feed, 2d 2d to 2s 3d. We have today placed a line of long Tartarians for seed at 2s 9d.

Salt butter is in short supply, and 1s per lb is now obtainable for very prime.

Chaff.—Good lots are worth £3 to £3 10s.

Potatoes are in short supply, and prime are wanted.

Sheepskins.—At our usual sale on Monday prices were firmer. Dry skins sold at equal to 5½d to 6½d per lb for really prime lots of full-fleeced, 4½d to 5½d for medium, and 4 1 to 4½d for inferior. Town butchers' crossbreds sold at 5s to 5s 9d for good ordinary lines; butchers' medium crossbreds made 4s to 5s; merinos, 4s to 4s 8d.

Tallow.—Good lots of mixed in tins and bags, 18s to 19s 6d; ordinary, 16s to 17s 6d; inferior and sloppy, 11s to 15s; rough fat, 11s to 13s 6d; prime mutton in shipping condition, £21 to £21 10s.

Fellmongers' Pelts.—We have inquiries for painted pelts, and for prime crossbreds in sound condition can obtain 6s to 7s 6d per dozen. Unless the pelts are really good it is useless to send them forward.

Horsehair.—We have not offered any this week, but will clear all to hand next sale. Prices are firm at last quotations—namely, 1s per lb. for clean tail and mane.

Rabbitkins.—We quote: Extra selected thin-pelted mountain does, 16½d to 17d; prime lines of thick and thin pelted, 16d to 16½d; good lots of winters, full season, 15½d to 16d; winter black and fawn, 9d to 10½d; spring skins, 10d to 13d. It is absolutely impossible to obtain these prices where commission is charged to buyers.

Freezing Sheep.—Buyers for any quantity, and 2½d easily made, while more can be got for large lines. 2½ per cent. instead of 3½.

Woolpacks.—We offer special inducements to growers who intend forwarding us their clips for sale.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 10d to 2s 2d. Wheat: milling, 3s 6d to 4s; fowls', 3s to 3s 2d. Barley: malting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Chaff: medium, £2 15s to £3 2s 6d. Hay: oaten, £3; r.g., best, £3. Bran, £4. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Northern, £3 10s; Taieri, £3 5s; Southern, £3. Butter: fresh, 8d to 10d; salt, 8d. Cheese, market bare of factory, and up to 5d obtainable for best brands; medium, 4d. Eggs, plentiful, 7d. Flour, stone, £9 10s to £10; roller, £10 10s to £11 5s. Oatmeal, firm, £11.

The municipality of Poitiers, France, recently received, through the hands of a priest of the diocese, the sum of 18,525 francs—an act of restitution on the part of a penitent. To questions that were put to him, the priest gave the sole reply: "Let the Government thank religion." It is worth recording that the authorities a few days afterwards, conveyed their formal acknowledgments to the worthy ecclesiastic, with a large sum of money to be distributed in alms.

The Admiralty have been doing their best for years past to knock the bottom out of the venerable superstition that "Britannia rules the waves." I think that, after producing the "torpedo gunboat" Sandfly, they may very well feel that they have come about as near success as they are likely to. I hope all my readers saw the account of this vessel's voyage from Portland to Berehaven—how she rolled and pitched to such a degree that not only was the pendulum intended to record her heeling quite useless, but every officer and man on board was prostrated from sea-sickness; how the sea broke over her in such a way that no one could go forward of the bridge, so that her one gun in the bows was absolutely useless; and how she was unable to make more than six knots, her nominal speed being nineteen. As all this was in a sea in which the Hercules barely moved, there can be no doubt that her officers are right in their opinion that in a gale in the open sea she could not live an hour. We have got three ships on this pattern, and to all appearance they ought none of them to be trusted outside the Nore.—*Truth*.

WHITAKER BROTHERS

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON, AND BOUNDARY STREET,
GREYMOUTH.

JUST RECEIVED, a large collection of New Music, comprising—
MODERN CHURCH MUSIC FOR
CATHOLIC CHOIRS.

THE CATHOLIC CHORISTER.
A collection of Easy Masses, Motets, Litanies, etc., specially adapted for small Choirs.

1. Short Easy Mass, by A. Cary, 1s 6d.
 2. Six Easy Litanies, 2d
 3. O Salutaris, by Schubert, 2d
 4. Tantum Ergo, J. Neill O'Donovan, 2d
 5. O Salutaris, 2d
 6. Six Easy Litanies, 2d
 7. Ave Maria, 2d
 8. Ave Veum, Dr. Crookhall, 2d
 9. Confirma Hoc Deus (for confirmation) 2d
 10. O Gloriosa, for benediction, 2d
 11. Two Hymn Tunes, 2d
 12. O Salutaris and Hymn tune, 2d
 13. Short Mass (4 voices in unison) C. Vaughan, 1s 6d
 14. O Salutaris and Litany, 2d
 15. Tantum Ergo and Adoro Te, 2d
 16. Magnificat, 3d
 17. Second Mass, short & easy, 1s 6d
 18. Six Easy Litanies, B.V.M., A. E. Tozer, 2d
 19. O Salutaris & Tantum Ergo, 2d
 20. Short Easy Mass (2 trebles in unison), 1s 3d
 21. Ave Maria Stella (4 hymn tunes), 2d
 22. Magnificat, 6d
 23. Ave Maria (solo and chorus), 4d
 24. Six Easy Litanies, Notcutt, 2d
- Modern Church Music for Catholic Choirs:—

ASSORTED MASSES, &c.

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 Cœli) 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 Liturgical 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; Benedictus Service, No. 1, consisting of O Salutaris, Litany, and Tantum Ergo, for four voices, 4d; Benedictus 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.

IMPORTANT SALE,

through

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

existing between

J. H. COTTELL AND SON
GEORGE ST. DUNEDIN.

J. C., junr., leaving Otago, we have at once to realise, at almost any sacrifice, to clear partnership accounts, or business for sale as a going concern. The Stock at

THE LITTLE DUST PAN

is too Well Known to require puffing, and there are specialties too many to enumerate. Compelled to sell quickly. Early inspection invited, when, if you don't see what you want, ask for it. Impossible to show the thousand and one useful articles we keep.

During sale we are offering special value in Fancy Goods, Plated Ware, Fenders, Cutlery, Brush ware, etc., etc., Large Galvanised Baths, 26 inches, 5s 6d; Ash Pans, 3s 6d; Fancy Wire Bird-cages, from 4s; own make Roller Skates, 12s 6d; good useful kitchen brilliant burning Lamp from 2s 6d.

COME, SEE AND BELIEVE!

Immense Reductions in the price of everything at Sale through
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LITTLE DUST PAN,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned are appointed Agents for this Journal in their respective districts:—

- Mr. P. Barry, merchant, Napier.
- W. Lyons, Waipawa.
- A. Hangbey, Hawera.
- W. O'Grady, Patea.
- W. Geerin, New Plymouth.
- A. McDuff, Wanganui.
- P. Joyce, Catholic teacher, Thames.
- T. Green, merchant, Mania.
- J. O'Connor, Palmerston North.
- J. M. Grace, Auckland.

E. O'CONNOR,

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

BARBADOES STREET, ALSO CORNER CASHEL AND
HIGH STREETS (next Dr. Meyers and Co.,
Surgeon Dentists), CHRISTCHURCH.

For the greater convenience of my Patrons, Friends, and the General Public, I have opened a Branch of my Business in one of the most Central positions in the City.

Direct Importer of the Newest and Best Works of General Literature of Christian Bros. and Marist Bros. School Books, School Stationery, General and Fancy Stationery, of every description.

Rosaries, Rosary Tickets, Pictures, Scapulars, Crucifixes, Medals and Fancy Goods.

The Best Pure Wax Candles. Catalogues forwarded on application

Schools and Church Committees liberally dealt with.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

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(LATE J. O'RIELLY.)
CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,
Wellesley 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.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

Under the distinguished patronage of the
CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY
and the
HIERARCHY OF AUSTRALASIA,
IN AID OF

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION
WARATAH, N.S.W.

Established and conducted by the Dominican Nuns of Maitland.

SEE TICKETS for list of Valuable Prizes presented by the Australian Prelates.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MORAN TO THE BISHOP OF MAITLAND.

"I have got a nice copy of the Madonna of San Sisto, which I propose to give to the good Sisters for the Bazaar. It is about six feet high, and four feet in width, and represents the Blessed Virgin and Divine Infant in Glory surrounded by the angels, and giving the beads to St. Dominick at one side, and to St. Catherine of Siena, who is kneeling at the other side. Wreaths of flowers and lilies lie at the foot of the altar."

CASH PRIZES £207.
TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES £400.

Tickets One Shilling each.

TICKETS may be obtained from the
DOMINICAN CONVENT, WEST MAITLAND.
Or at the Office of the N.Z. TABLET, Dunedin.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP DUNNE, OF BRISBANE.

"Being the only Charity of the kind in these Colonies, I am certain that every Catholic in Australasia ought to consider it as having a claim on him. Please put my name on your Grand Drawing list for a Queensland gold specimen, or ten pounds."

The Dominican Nuns would be grateful to anyone who would send them the names of any uneducated deaf mute children; they will be glad to educate such children gratuitously if necessary.

The prayers of the Community are offered specially for their Benefactors in this Charity.

Address: THE PRIORESS,
Dominican Convent, W. Maitland, N.S.W.

WOOL!



WOOL!

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1888-89.

D O N A L D R E I D & C O.,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in announcing that the
OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE,
being very spacious,

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,
and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, offers
unequaled advantages to growers. Ample space being available,
there is room for

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,
and in the case of Farmers' Clips, we show the entire consignment

The most careful attention is given to the valuation of all Lots,
whether Large or Small, and every endeavour is made to secure the
highest possible market value for the consignments, an additional
guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BRO-
KERS ONLY, on commission. Our FIRST SALES will be held
about the MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. Sales will be held every
Alternate Week during the Season, and proceeds paid over within Six
Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for Sale and not Sold, the charges are
ONE SHILLING PER BALE ONLY.

Wool Packs, Sewing Twine, Sheepshears, Boiled Oil, and Station
Stores supplied of best quality at Current Rates.

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
IRISH PICTURE,

"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.

The Picture can be had beautifully framed (if preferred) in a
Superb, 2 1/2-inch, Alhambra Gilt Moulding for £1 1s, including packing
case; sent to any address.

Orders addressed to this Office will receive prompt attention.

J O H N P. H A Y E S

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

Bank of Australasia Buildings.

Corner of BOND and BATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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

(Postponed to November 3.)

(Continued.)

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

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. M. McElligott, Cromwell ...	2	0	0
Miss M. Geary, Riverton ...	1	10	0
Mr. B. Cassels, Riverton ...	0	14	0
„ P. Walsh, Milton ...	2	0	0
„ A. O'Connell, Naseby ...	0	10	0
„ F. Ford, Groper's Bush ...	2	2	0
Mrs. D. McIvor, Otautau ...	2	0	0
Miss E. Buckley, Riverton ...	2	0	0
„ E. Shepherd, East Invercargill ...	1	10	0
Mrs. C. Geerin, Dunedin ...	1	10	0
Miss K. Watson, Riverton ...	1	0	0

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the Riverton Art-Union may rest
assured that the Drawing postponed to November 3 will certainly
take place on that date. Those still holding Books of Tickets will
please return same, sold or unsold, as soon as possible, but not later
than November 1.

J. M. HALL, Hon. Sec.

TO THE BURGESSES OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce
that I shall solicit your Suffrages at the forthcoming Election of
Mayor of the City, and in due course shall lay my views on municipal
matters before you.

H. GOURLY.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK,

Printed and Published by the

NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY.

This compact little Book is Neatly Bound and contains 132
pages 12mo demy.

It has been specially compiled for the requirements of New Zealand
and Australian colonies, and is earnestly recommended by the
Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin; His Grace
Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington; Most Rev. Dr.
Luck, Bishop of Auckland; Most Rev. Dr. Grimes,
Bishop of Christchurch; Most Rev. Dr. Byrne,
Bishop of Bathurst; Most Rev. Dr.
Corbett, Bishop of Sale; Most Rev.
Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goul-
burn; Most Rev. Dr. Neville,
Bishop of Ceram; Most
Rev. Dr. Murray
Bishop of
Maitland

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

May be made with Schools and Catholic Stationers for
the Sale of

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

PRICE, POST FREE, TO ALL PARTS OF THE COLONY, 10d.
STAMPS MAY BE SENT.

DEATH.

FOX.—At Napier, on September 8th, Phoebe, the beloved wife of
Daniel Fox, after a short and painful illness, aged 28.—*Requiescat
in pace.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SUBSCRIBER."—All the lists so far sent in either to this office
or to the Treasurer in connection with the collection for the Irish
National cause, initiated in Dunedin, have been published by us. It
is desirable that any remaining lists should be forwarded as speedily
as possible, as it is time to bring the matter to a close.

"SUBSCRIBER."—He was blamed for the blunder—by which he
lost his life.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 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 REPRESENTATION.

TWO years ago an Act was passed by the New
Zealand Parliament reducing the number of our
representatives from ninety-four to seventy-four.
This was one of the wisest Acts enacted by our
Legislature for some time. Ninety-four repre-
sentatives for a little over half a million of
people was an absurdity. In no other country
in the world did such a preposterous proportion
exist between the represented and their representatives.
Nevertheless, it was with difficulty this measure was passed,

and it is quite certain that an effort will be made in the next session of Parliament either to repeal this Act or to render it abortive. It is not necessary here to attribute motives or to enumerate the reasons assigned for retaining the present number of Members in our House of Representatives. These considerations are beside the view we wish to place before our readers to-day. The question is, What do the public really wish? because, if the people of this country still entertain the same views on the subject they did at the last general election, it behoves them to be on the alert to prevent the frustration of these views. The Act by which the number of representatives was reduced was very imperfect, inasmuch as it contained no machinery for effecting the object it had in view, and it was to be supplemented by another, which it was intended should have been passed in the last session. This was done owing, in part, to want of time, and in part, as we think, to design on the part of not a few. Whether the Government itself is in earnest in this matter, we are in doubt—a doubt which only the next session of Parliament can clear up. But the point we desire to emphasise is this: That unless the public give unmistakable indication of its determination to have only seventy-four representatives nothing will be done next session to provide what is necessary in order to give effect to the Act of two sessions ago, and that, consequently, the new House of Representatives must consist, as heretofore, of ninety-four Members. If the people are content that it shall be so, nothing more need be said than that the people are unwise and fickle. But if, on the contrary, it is their determination to have a reduced House of Representatives and Legislative Council, it will be necessary for them to be on their guard against the tactics of a certain number of their representatives in Parliament who are determined to defeat the Act of two sessions ago, and who, if permitted by an apathetic public to pursue their plan of campaign, will either repeal the Act or defeat all attempts to pass the measures necessary to render it operative by stonewalling or otherwise as circumstances may make expedient. In common with the vast majority of the people we never had a doubt as to the wisdom of reducing the number of our Members of Parliament, and we are of opinion that even fifty or sixty representatives would be quite sufficient for New Zealand. A reduced number would, in our opinion, whilst contributing very largely to economy, help to the better and more rapid despatch of business and go far to render, if not impossible, at least extremely difficult, the return of undesirable Members of Parliament. If, then, the people of this country adhere to the mandate they gave their representatives at the last general election, it will be necessary for them to renew this mandate by making it clear during the recess that they have not changed their views. This can be done through the medium of the Press, and by public meetings, and if it be not done it is to be greatly feared that all the time and eloquence expended on the Representation Act two sessions ago have been expended in vain.

THE Masses offered in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Sunday, were, as announced, Masses of *Requiem*, in compliance with the command issued by the Holy Father. At 11 a.m. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, with the Rev. Fathers Lynch and Vereker as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, the music being sung in a very effective manner by the Dominican nuns' choir. The Bishop who preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, spoke also of the consolation it afforded him, and the pleasure it would give the Holy Father to know how fully the Catholic congregation had availed themselves of the privilege afforded. His Lordship announced that over eight hundred people in the parish had that morning received Holy Communion. His Lordship also announced that on Sunday next, the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, the devotion of the *Quarantore* would be commenced in the Cathedral.—Pontifical High Mass would be celebrated at 11 a.m., and, immediately afterwards, there would be a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, on whose termination the Most Holy would be placed on the High Altar where it would remain until Tuesday morning. High Mass would be celebrated at 7 a.m. on Monday morning, and again on Tuesday morning, when the ceremonies would terminate with another procession. The Bishop explained the customary nature of the devotion in places where opportunities existed for carrying it on, so that, from one church to another, it was always proceeding. That, said his Lordship, could not be the case here, but the Synod of Sydney had decreed that the devotion should so take place throughout the colonies as to be perpetual in them as a whole. Each principal church would carry it out in turn. A collection, also in accordance with a decree of the Synod of Sydney, was made in aid of the mis-

sions to the aborigines of the colonies, and the Bishop thanked the congregation for their liberal donations. The attendance at all the Masses was large, and the charity towards the dead, which is so distinctive a mark of the Irish Catholic, in particular, was very plainly manifest.

WE have to return our most sincere thanks to those of our subscribers who have so kindly responded to the appeal lately issued by us and hastened to send us in their subscriptions. By doing so, they have obliged us much, and done us a useful service. Our double thanks belong to those who, in sending in their money, have still allowed their names to remain on our subscribers' lists, and thus signified their intention of continuing their support to us. And, if a newspaper, in order that it may be published, needs the subscriptions due—it has also need of the subscribers who shall owe the subscriptions in question and pay them at their convenience—and we should be sorry to be over-urgent in calling-in the amounts owed to us. There is no reason, therefore, why anyone in forwarding to us the amount of an account due should also order the stoppage of his paper—but, on the contrary, by doing so he helps to deprive us of the support without which we cannot exist, and which it will hardly be excessive presumption in us to say we have deserved of him. If a newspaper, in short, is to be published in the interests of the Irish Catholic people of the Colony so that they need never be at a loss for an advocate and defender when they want one, it is not by their stopping their paper, any more than by their neglecting to pay for it, that such an object will be secured. We trust, then, that the Post Office orders and cheques forwarded to us will be accompanied rather by the names of new subscribers than by the melancholy words, "Stop my paper." The response to our appeal, as we have said, has been very prompt and general, and we desire to express our sincere gratitude for it. Some few there still remain, however, who have evidently not had time to remember our claims, and to whom, in consequence, we are again obliged to appeal. It will be a great satisfaction to us if, at an early date, we are able to return thanks to them also, and to assure them that they have rendered us valuable services in forwarding us the amount of their accounts. There is great virtue in a Post Office order, especially if it comes from a subscriber who is resolved to continue a subscriber, and, still more, if it comes from one who, besides leaving his own name with us, desires us to add another to our list.

THE business at the last meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was a debate, "Would Inter-Colonial Free-trade benefit New Zealand." The affirmative side was represented by Messrs. Carolin, Eager, N. Griffin, Hayer, Jackson, Power, and B. A. Dunne; the negative by Messrs. G. Sullivan, O'Connor, Leahy, and Faulkner, and an excellent debate resulted in a victory for the Free-traders by a narrow majority. The Protectionists were in a minority, but came well prepared, and made a close fight of the question.

MURDER and suicide, then, are ugly things even to the most perverted minds, and do not encourage the risk of repetition. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Blane have both been released from prison owing to the state of their health. Balfour is plainly afraid of a second edition of the ghastly tragedy of Tullamore, though it is probably more the fear of public opinion and its bearing on his party, than any remorse of conscience that influences him. That Mr. Dillon has been released unconditionally, we may learn from his first act, which was to address an audience in Dublin on behalf of the Plan of Campaign. Mr. Blane's sentence was one of those which had been doubled on appeal. It was for six months, four of which had expired.

THAT is a pretty revelation made by the *Melbourne Telegraph* as to the kind of freedom promoted by Orangemen. A report in the paper referred to informs us that the Footscray branch of the Society has been broken up, owing to the refusal of one of its members to sign an engagement proposed to him by the grand committee of the order, and in consequence of the part taken by him in a recent election, that he would henceforward submit himself passively to the Orange representatives appointed to supervise elections. This is the block-vote with a vengeance, and something more besides, bordering very closely on tyranny and intimidation. But we see how freely society would work if Orangemen had their will and how free and independent our institutions would be under their liberal management. Somehow or another and at one time or other something is sure to happen that throws a light on the inner nature of everything that opposes the Catholic Church, and shows its deceit and villany. The present case is an occurrence of the kind with regard to the Orange Society. Roman thralldom is a fiction but Orange slavery is a revealed fact.

THE publication of extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick seems to be creating a great stir in Europe. The publication it appears was made without the permission of the present Emperor, but it is not easy to understand how the editor could have gone to work without the connivance of some member of the Imperial family—whether the Empress Victoria or another. At all events the

publication has been made, and is said to bear all the marks of being genuine, although Prince Bismarck has attempted to deny its authenticity. The editor, one Professor Goeffeken of Hamburg, has been arrested and there is in general the devil to pay, as the saying is. But German affairs are otherwise rather unfavourably before the public owing to an approaching publication by Sir. Morell Mackenzie of the details of the late Emperor's illness. According to the forecast already published, the treatment of their illustrious patient by the German doctors may be described, in a word, as botchery and butchery. Their meddling first brought on cancer and afterwards hastened death by rough and bungling usage. On the whole then, there seems to be a good deal that is unpleasant taking place with regard to the Imperial House.

THE London murders continue to be the crowning horror of the period. Another body has been found still more dreadfully mutilated than those previously discovered. And as yet there is no clue to the mystery. The suggestion that the crimes have been the result of an offer made by an American for certain parts of the human body may probably be dismissed as unsatisfactory. The uncertainty and apprehension caused, meantime, must necessarily be excessive.

THE *New Zealand Church Times* gives, as an instance of the corporate integrity of the Church of England at the present day, or as a proof, we suppose, that the Church of the period is identical with that which existed in the country nine hundred and ninety-nine years ago, the fact that a certain lease then granted to the Government has now fallen in, the property leased reverting to the Church. The writer, however, tells us that at the time in question the Church granting the lease was, as he says, "under the headship of the Pope of Rome." Here then is a strange phenomenon—that of a body which loses its head, but still preserves its integrity and remains identical. Surely in this there are traces of a monstrous life. All that may seem actually proved, meantime, is the remarkable tenacity with which the new Church clung to the temporalities of the Church overthrown, and which, with its head, retained its spiritualities that could not be usurped. The falling in of this long lease and the seizure by the Church of England of a property leased by the Catholic Church in the country is only an instance of continued spoliation. There is no more a proof in the matter of the identity of the Churches concerned than there is of Dr. Benson's being the successor to St. Augustine, in the fact that his Grace gives a charming garden-party at Lambeth Palace. But we may make the Church of England welcome to her one proof of identity with the ancient Church, that she owns her temporalities, or as much of them as a greedy and apostate nobility allowed to fall to her share. And, by the way, are the descendants of that nobility also proved identical with the religious Orders plundered by their ancestors?

HERE is an Australian Colonist who is apparently apeing the Duke of Westminster. His Grace recalls an invitation to dinner sent by him because the gentleman invited has attended a Home Rule banquet. Mr. Archer of Queensland, whoever he may be besides Agent-General, resigns his place in the Federation League because Lord Roseberry a Home Ruler presides at its meetings. But what was snobbishness in his Grace the Duke is simply "cheek" in Mr. Archer. The Duke may be a cad but he remains a duke. Mr. Archer makes a fool of himself and has nothing to fall back upon.

GREAT indignation prevails in London against Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, and Sir Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police. Neither of these worthies is found so energetic and successful in dealing with the mysterious murders as he was in dragooning the people in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park, and the consequence is that the resignation of both is loudly demanded. The use of a Tory Government, however, is rather the repression of the people than their protection, and the sooner that is brought home to the mind of the English masses, the better it will be for the country and the empire.

THE Dominican nuns desire to acknowledge the receipt of anti-union blocks and remittances from Mrs. Nesbitt, Dunedin; Mr. J. Adamson, Ross; and Mr. A. M'Donnell, Gowe's Creek.

THE latest accusation brought against the National League is that its funds have been applied to aid in resisting evictions and other purposes of the kind. But, we should say, it is the duty of the League to do so, and that it would be seriously in fault were it to neglect so necessary a work of humanity and justice. The nature of this accusation again shows the straits to which the enemies of the cause are reduced.

A CORRESPONDENT at Westport informs us that Mass will be celebrated in the new church in that town on Sunday next, but that the formal opening of the church will not take place until the return of the Archbishop of Wellington from Europe.

THE constancy of Mr. Gladstone to the Irish cause has been again shown in his refusal for the present to support the agitation in favour of Home Rule for Scotland lest it should adversely affect the Irish question. Mr. Chamberlain, meantime, has been declaring at Nottingham that Mr. Gladstone is preaching pure anarchy; Joe, however, is still smarting under the castigation he received from Mr. Parnell, and must be expected to give vent to his feelings with proportionate bitterness. It is not likely that any one very much minds what he says.

COERCION appears to be losing somewhat of its vigour:—two priests for example, Fathers Clarke and Farrelly, convicted of inciting to boycotting, have been sentenced to the reduced term of six weeks' imprisonment, and Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., on conviction for conspiring to prevent the re-letting of lands—or to balk the land-grabber, has only got five weeks without hard labour. There are decided signs of weakness in all this as compared with the sentences of three months lengthened to six on appeal. Even the brave Mr. Balfour it appears can only go to the length of his tether.

THE Rev. Father Aherne, late of Waipawa, and the Rev. Father Prendergast, late of Napier, who are about to leave the Colony for Australia, arrived in Dunedin from Oamaru on Tuesday. The Rev. gentlemen, whose departure from New Zealand is the occasion of much regret, are the guests of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, but will proceed to-morrow (Thursday) on their passage to Melbourne.

DATING from St. Andrews, the Rev. George Angus writes to the *Whitehall Review* of August 16:—"A copy of the N.Z. TABLET of June 29 has been sent to me, and in an amusingly suggested connection between myself and the *Whitehall Review* it is stated that I deserted the ministry of the Presbyterian Kirk for the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Inaccuracies should not be perpetuated, so let me say that I never was in the ministry of the Presbyterian Kirk at all." Well, that's one scored in favour of the Kirk, and we congratulate it accordingly.

WE have received from the Government Printer several copies of the Report on the Dairy Factories in New Zealand, which we shall be happy to forward, on application, to those of our subscribers who desire to see them.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. The 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.]

We desire to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another place, of St. Josephs Prayer Book, recently noticed by us

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 26th.

PUBLIC school, Blenheim, burned down, incendiary suspected.—Summons of Bishop Strossmayer to Rome denied.—Blane, M.P. Armagh South, liberated from ill-health.

THURSDAY, 27th.

Outbreak in Samoa; Mataafa proclaimed king *vice* Tamasese deposed.—Russian Government subsidise line of steamers to China and Japan, on condition of obtaining their service in war.—J. E. Redmond, M.P., sentenced to 5 weeks; conspiracy against letting lands.—Rising against Germans in Zanzibar.

FRIDAY, 28th.

Immense nuggets, from 100oz to 160oz found at Pilburn Creek, Western Australia.—Frosts relieving yellow fever in Southern States.—Spanish navy to be increased.—Riots of coal-mine strikers at St. Etienne, France.

SATURDAY, 29th.

Minister of Lands refuses petitions to retain sheep inspectors in present districts, popularity being no proof of efficiency.—Earthquake shocks at Blenheim and Greymouth.—Oamaru Farmers' Club urges Government to frame regulations to prevent introduction of cattle disease from Australia.—£5,400 distributed among New Castle strikers; £1 per head.—Sir James Ferguson declares aspect of things exceptionally peaceful.

MONDAY, 1st.

Morley condemns Chamberlain's local government scheme as more dangerous to union than Gladstone's Home Rule.—Nigra predicts general war.—Gladstone refuses support to Scotch Home Rule agitation, as endangering Irish prospects.

TUESDAY, 2nd.

State of Pope's health unsatisfactory.—Mme. Adam declares Belgium agreed to aid Germany in any attack on France.—Great Britain establishes protectorate over Savage Island, near Samoa.

Excessive rains in France, have caused wide-spread ruin of crops. The vintage will be inferior.

A. & T. INGLIS

Begin 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.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance
Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte	Italian
Harp	Paper Flower Making
Harmonium	Wax Flower Modeling
Singing	Use of Library
Drawing and Painting	Laundress
German	

No extra charge for the ordinary Daily Lessons in Drawing and Singing. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of

PIANOS!	PIANOS	ORGANS!
	ORGANS!	And HARMONIUMS

In New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

Or on the

TWO YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM.

PLEASE NOTE.—No matter where you live, you can obtain any of our CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS by paying a Small Deposit, and the balance extending over TWO YEARS.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of

BEST MUSIC IN THE COLONY

And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession.

Note the Address:

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

J. A. X. BEIDL

Manager

SEEDS FOR FARM, GARDEN, STATION.

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.

TRADE  MARK.

R. ANDERSON & CO.'S
Raven Blacking

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
BELFAST and DUNEDIN.

Irish News.

Antrim.—There was a great falling off in the 12th of July demonstrations in Ulster this year. The chief meetings were held at Lanbeg, near Belfast, and at Portadown. Colonel Saunderson, M.P., and Lord Erne were the principal speakers.

Armagh.—An Irish Petty Sessions clerk had a strange adventure recently. He visited Armagh and drank more than was good for him, and when in an intoxicated condition agreed to exchange clothes with a soldier, just to see how he would look in uniform. The men having exchanged clothes, the soldier quitted his companion, who fell asleep at the roadside. On waking up and discovering his extraordinary position, he walked to the military barracks and told his tale. It was then found that the soldier had deserted in the clerk's clothes, having taken everything from him but his shirt, from which he even took the gold studs. He also carried away the victim's gold watch and over £3 in money. The clerk could not leave the barracks till the arrival of civilian's clothes, which he telegraphed for.

An extraordinary report comes from Keady. It is stated that in March last the secretary of the Irish Land Commission promised that a sub-Commission Court would sit at Keady, in June last, to hear about 200 pressing land cases, but as yet no sub-Commission has been issued for that place, nor has any intimation of a sitting yet been given. In a week or so families to the number of about 40 will be left homeless on the Derrynoose estate, as the notices of eviction were served nearly six months ago. All these had their cases entered in the Land Court for a reduction of rent, and if a sub-court had been held and judicial rents fixed it is stated that the tenants would have been enabled to borrow some money to have paid their rents, but owing to the delay they will be left homeless, and their originating notices will be dismissed.

Cavan.—At the meeting of the Old Castle Board of Guardians held on July 16, the master reported that an inmate of the house named John M'Donnell, aged 112 years, died in the infirmary during the week. The deceased was a native of Ballyjamesduff, County Cavan, and was admitted to the workhouse three years ago. He was able to walk about up to about a year ago, when he was confined to his bed. There can be no possible doubt as to his age, and much corroborative testimony can be given of its authenticity. The deceased took an active part in the rebellion of '98, and related up to about six months ago with great satisfaction many stories of that exciting time.

Clare.—The evictions on the Vandeleur estate continue, and each day brings reports of fresh cruelties on the part of Emergency-men and further resistance, usually of the most ineffective kind, out he part of the tenants. The former ply their battering rams, smash the doors, windows, and furniture, and succeed; the occupants of the doomed houses fling out hot water and boiling gruel on the attacking party, and are ultimately evicted. So the brutal work goes on.

Seventy men of the Derbyshire Regiment, fully armed, left Limerick on July 17 by foot for Kilrush, to assist in the carrying out of the Vandeleur evictions. Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., and Mr. Hodder also travelled to Kilrush on the same day.

The Government have issued proclamations warning the people against assembling near Kilrush while the evictions are in progress. The Nationalists have issued a counter proclamation.

Cork.—Four hundred and ninety emigrants left Queenstown during the week ending July 15, as compared with 540 for the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Justice Andrews was, on July 17, in a position to congratulate the Grand Jury of the County Cork on the condition of things disclosed by the statistics furnished him. There were eighteen bills to go before the Grand Jury, and six county cases had been transferred to the city, and that represented the work of the Assizes, connected with the criminal business, in the largest county in Ireland.

The people of Mitchelstown are about to start a fund for erecting a memorial to the late Mr. Mandeville. The initial steps will be taken immediately, and promises of support have been received from various English public associations. Mrs. Mandeville continues to receive messages of deep sympathy.

A Skibbereen correspondent writes:—"Now that the mackerel fishery has all but ceased on this coast, the deep sea fisheries are being very extensively and successfully prosecuted by the large mackerel boats all along from Berehaven to Kinsale, a pretty large fleet being engaged trawling, and another portion of them at the long line fishing.

Derry.—The Very Rev. Dr. Hassan left Derry recently en route for Rome, where is to fill the exalted office of Vice-Rector of the Irish College.

The Dublin *Freeman* says: "A very important question affecting property, which was estimated in court to amount to £15,000,000 was argued recently before the sub-Commission sitting in Coleraine. A number of tenants on the Lyle estate applied to have fair rents fixed, and it was urged on behalf of the landlord that, by the ruling in the case of Adams v. Dunseath, all improvements, including buildings, made by the tenants before the last lease, belonged to the landlord. Dr. Todd, of Derry, who represented the tenants, based his argument upon the fact that the estate was subject to the Ulster Tenant Right Custom, and that holdings on such an estate were specifically excluded by the Lord Chancellor when delivering judgment in the Adams v. Dunseath case from the scope of that decision.

Donegal.—At Falcarragh Star Chamber Court at Letterkenny on July 14, before Hamilton, R.M., Mr. Slevin, manager of the Hibernian Bank, Letterkenny, appeared a third time on summons to produce the bank books, vouchers, or copies thereof, showing all deposits since 1st January last, and be examined touching same. Mr.

Slevin said that, acting under eminent counsel's opinion, he refused to produce the books. Instead of committing Mr. Slevin for contempt, as expected, Mr. Hamilton informed him he would report his refusal to the Attorney-General, and would summon him again.

Father Stephens arrived at Letterkenny on July 18, and was given an enthusiastic reception by about three thousand people with bands and banners. The horses were taken out of his carriage, which was drawn to the residence of the bishop, who cordially received his guest. There was a general illumination and torchlight procession in honour of his release.

Down.—On July 17, while William Stewart, a farmer of Terryhoogan, five miles from Banbridge, was cleaning a loaded gun, a neighbour's dog entered the house, and after looking at the firearm for some time, placed his paw on the trigger and pressed the spring, discharging the contents and blowing off the forefinger of the left hand of Mr. Stewart.

Dublin.—A Parliamentary paper issued on July 16, shows that for the quarter ended 30th June, the net number of agrarian outrages reported to the police in Ireland was 172, of which two were murders and eight cases of firing at the person.

The fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League was held in Dublin on July 17; Mr. Alfred Webb presided. The receipts since last meeting were stated at £699. The chairman said he thought they were now in a better position than ever before. He referred to the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and said they would be quite safe in leaving the arrangement of such matters in Mr. Parnell's hands. Whatever he advised would be best. He referred to the death of Mr. Mandeville, which he described as a judicial murder approved of by scores of newspapers and the dominant party in the State.

On July 18, the funeral of Mother Mary Justinian Jones, of the Sisters of Charity, took place at the convent cemetery at Dandybrook. The deceased passed 46 years of her life in religion, the greater number of which she held the office of assistant to the Superior-General and Superior in the most important houses of the congregation, Gardener street, and the mother house at Harold's Cross, Dublin, which, in 1872, was transferred to Mount St. Anne's, Miltown; and having for nearly 20 years occupied the high position of mistress of novices, she has left behind her a memory of affectionate gratitude in hearts of the numerous professed *religieuses*, novices and postulants, who in these years came under her care.

Fermanagh.—The Castlejordan branch of the I.N.L. held a meeting on July 15. A resolution in strong condemnation of the cruel eviction in this parish, twice within a fortnight, of William and Michael McNamara, of Park, at the instance of G. Tyrrell, agent of Mrs. Beilly, Rathholdron Castle, Navan, was passed. This is the twelfth eviction within a few years in this parish, two only being reinstated in their farms, after being over two years out.

Kerry.—A popular magistrate named Latchford was sentenced on July 16, at Tralee, to one month's imprisonment at the Crimes Court on the charge of riot and shouting "God Save Ireland."

On July 20, Patrick Ferrity, newsagent, Dingle, was released from Tralee Gaol, after undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour inflicted on him for selling a copy of a newspaper containing a report of a "suppressed" branch of the National League.

Kilkenny.—On July 17, Justice Johnson, in opening the City Assizes, informed the Grand Jury that there were only three cases to go before them—one a charge against a woman of attempted suicide, and the other two charges of burglary, one of which was against an English soldier.

King's County.—As a company of hussars were passing through Banagher, on July 17, one of the troopers fell from his horse and sustained severe injuries.

A meeting of the people of Birr was held in the hall of the Young Men's Society on July 19, for the purpose of taking steps to indemnify the *Tribune* against the loss sustained by the legal proceedings taken against it by Mr. Vaughan, of Golden Grove. A fund was opened and subscriptions were generously handed in.

The demon immorality has found his way into the Tullamore workhouse. Irish workhouses, are hot-beds of infamy, and the sooner steps are taken to change the system the better for society.

Louth.—On July 14 a number of Emergency-men and their wives and daughters engaged in most unseemly conduct at Riverstown. At several of the doors they stopped and challenged the occupants to fight—calling out at the same time that they were somebody's Emergency-men, and who would dare interfere with them. The police were the only parties who took up the challenge. They arrested one of the men and lodged him in the Riverstown barracks for the night.

Queen's County.—At Maryborough Assizes, on July 14, sentence was passed in several cases of moonlighting in Kerry, the venue having been removed, under the Crimes Act, from that county to Queen's County. Five prisoners, one of them only 16 years of age, were sentenced to seven year's penal servitude each for attacking houses near Castleisland. For attacking the house of a schoolmaster and firing twice at the schoolmaster's daughter, a man named Scaillon was sentenced to 18 years' penal servitude.

Tipperary.—The funeral of Michael Purcell, Nationalist and secretary of the John Mitchell National Brass Band, Tipperary town, who died on July 17, took place on July 20, and was made the occasion of a public Nationalist demonstration. The young men of the town, numbering several hundred, marched behind the coffin four deep and wearing caps.

On Sunday, July 15, in the Abbey Church, Fethard, the Very Rev. Father Anderson offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the soul of the latest martyr to the Irish cause, Mr. John Mandeville. Father Anderson and Mr. Mandeville were old personal friends.

A Liberal Unionist meeting was held at Roscrea on July 12 to celebrate the tercentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. At

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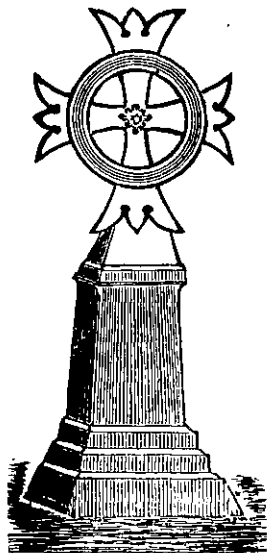
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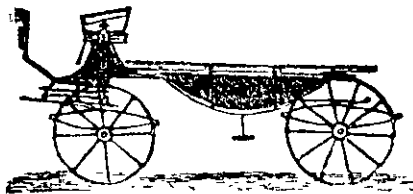
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 DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,
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The Company beg to intimate to their Patrons, as a safeguard against the imposition of other Coals, that the KAITANGATA has Bright Shining Appearance, Lights Quickly, and Lasts; Free from Smell of any kind, and is singularly Superior in every way for Household Consumption.

Universal Satisfaction is Guaranteed to Householders by the use of this Company's Coal.

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Op. Morris's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have much pleasure in announcing to my patrons and friends, who have so liberally supported me for the past seven years, that I have taken those commodious and centrally-situated premises, 190 George street, where I will now have the most complete facilities for carrying out all the branches of my Parasol and Umbrella business.

For the convenience of my numerous Customers in Caversham, Rolyn, Mornington, etc., I have opened a BRANCH SHOP in HIGH STREET (opposite D.I.C.), where I have on hand a Large and Varied Assortment of Materials for Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. Repairs, etc., at the very lowest prices in the City. Competition defied. Factory: 190 George street. **A. MARTINELLI.**

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Now Landing, ex Woodlark, from New York.

If you want a good light, use the best and save trouble.

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

NOONDAY FOR WASHING CLOTHES. A few tablespoonfuls of Noonday Oil saves half the labour.

Full directions can be obtained from your Grocer.

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THOMAS GORMAN,
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All kinds of Jobbing done.

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 A Private Family and Commercial Hotel, five minutes from Railway Station. Private Apartments for Families. The Best Brands of Wines and Spirits. Billiard Room. Tariff Moderate. Special Terms per week for Private Families.

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 THAMES ST., OAMARU.

(Lately occupied by Mrs. Grant.)

A. J. ADAMS, having taken the above well-known Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the travelling public generally that he is now prepared to offer them every Accommodation at a small charge, viz., Meals and Bed, 1s; Boarders, £1 per week. A superior table kept. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths; also a good Billiard Table.

The Alliance Hotel is well-known as the best working man's Hotel in Oamaru.

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SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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SPOT CASH NOX ALL.—It is knocking all rivals out. Cash on the spot again wins. Public Benefit Boot Co.

SPOT CASH we must have to enable us to squeeze a living profit from a bed-rock price. Public Benefit, Dunedin.

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SPOT CASH Conquers.—Backed by this mighty ally, we win a red-hot victory. Public Benefit, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH for perfect stem winders, or hard pan specialties. Public Benefit Boot Company, Princes street, Dunedin.

WIDEAWAKE Shoebuyers. Headquarters for every sort. Spot Cash, Public Benefit Boot Company, Dunedin.

BIG DRIVES.—Those who wish to dig at root of prices try Public Benefit Boot Company, Dunedin.

HARD HITTING BARGAINS. Spot Cash again wins. Public Benefit Boot Company, 46 Princes street, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH takes them quick. No chance to make old stock here. Public Benefit Boot Company, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH is Invincible, Infalible, Omnipotent. The solid rock of bottom prices has been struck. Public Benefit.

GO SEE the great difference between Spot Cash and Credit. Public Benefit Boot Company, 46 Princes street, Dunedin.

SPOT CASH is for live. Boot and Shoe buyers. Solid bargains Sell like hot cakes year round. Public Benefit Boot Co. Princes street, Dunedin.

this same meeting in County Tipperary, one of the rev. Orangemen gave expression to a sentiment which must very much interest those who believe that an Orangeman is a Christian. He said, referring to his Catholic neighbours and fellow countrymen, "We forget the Lord's command; we should have wed them out long ago." He then, with admirable appropriateness, addressed to the landlords and their agents, who composed the meeting, some wise words of advice on the best method of "weeding out" their Catholic tenantry.

The farmers who had assisted a number of others to plough up the land of Mr. Cormack, at Modeshill, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour under the Coercion Act at Mullinshoe on July 14. Mr. Cormack's tenants had adopted the Plan of Campaign, and having obtained ejectment decrees against them his lands were ploughed by a great number of them, including the accused.

Westmeath.—Mrs. Arthur, the wife of a member of the Committee of the Rochford Bridge, County Westmeath, branch of the National League, has given birth to three sons, who respectively have been christened Charles Stewart Parnell, William O'Brien, and Michael Davitt.

A highly laudable project for the development of local industries has been started in Mullingar. A factory for the production of shirts and underclothing has been established; and so popular has the concern become that already over forty hands are profitably employed in a work at which previously not a single native earned a shilling. This is the way to begin the good effort. For the successful initiation of this project much is due to the Rev. E. O'Reilly, whose genius and generous nature will, no doubt, find a further field for his laudable effort.

THE PRISON HORRORS OF TULLAMORE.

THAT was a pathetic story which Mrs. Mandeville, told at the inquest at Mitchelstown on the body of Mr. John Mandeville, who was "done to death" in Tullamore. She said she was married in 1830, and had known her husband for nine or ten years previously. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and was the strongest man she ever knew. Between her marriage and the date of his imprisonment, the 31st of October, he was in excellent health. He was a man of temperate habits. She remembered deceased returning from Tullamore on the 24th of December and noticed a great change in him. His lips were quite blue, and he was very pale and thin; his eyes were very sore, and his sight appeared to have gone weak. His handwriting was very shaky, and it was with the greatest difficulty he wrote for the first month. He found the weight of his overcoat oppressive, and he was always complaining of the weight of it and his boots.

Her husband died on the 8th of July, and during the time intervening between his release and his death he used to complain and say he had never recovered his strength. He complained of a bad tooth, a sore throat, and of weakness; and his appetite was not as good as it used to be after coming back from prison. Her husband related to her his prison life. He first told her about Cork. The doctor there ordered him flannel, and when leaving for Tullamore he was not allowed to take it with him, and consequently his teeth were actually chattering. He arrived there about ten o'clock, and got no food until the time the ordinary prisoners were served, about one o'clock. He said he left Cork at about half-past four in the morning. He complained that during the whole time he was in prison his throat was sore and that the doctor did not believe it and frequently certified that he was fit for punishment. On one occasion deceased told witness for three days, while he had a sore throat, he was on punishment diet. His throat was so sore that he could not eat the brown bread or drink the cold water of which the punishment diet consisted, and the consequence was that for twenty-four hours he had no food.

He told her that some of the Tang (county Wexford) prisoners gave him a rope, which he tightened round his waist, and as he suffered more and more from hunger he tightened the rope. He mentioned that Dr. Moorhead, J.P., told him he thought he was seriously ill, but Dr. Ridley, the prison doctor, seemed to think he could stand it. He also said that his mind wandered from hunger and that he prayed to God that he might die rather than go mad. Ultimately, before the sentence was completed, they had to take him off punishment and send him back to his cell. To describe how he suffered from hunger, on one occasion he told her that a warden, not a friendly warden, who must have been eating his meal outside the door, opened it and threw him a scrap of meat, just as he himself would to Rover, his dog. (Sensation in court.) He told witness he never enjoyed anything like it before. Referring to the incident I have mentioned, continued the witness, when he prayed to God to die rather than go mad he was offered to be put into hospital if he would put on the prison clothes, but he would not.

When he was wandering in his mind, he told me he thought he was a boy again, and that he was lying on the huls of Shive-na-Mon, and that I was lying dead beside him. He thought also he was looking at the Crucifixion, and he heard music. It was, he thought, all caused by hunger and weakness. He said he had been frequently suffering from diarrhoea. He complained that he got starved and vegetable soup, and said that no old woman would allow a patient to be fed on such food. The diarrhoea was increased by such food. He was on bread and water the night before he was released. When he stretched his arms out he could touch both sides of the cell with the tips of his fingers, and the light was very bad. That was in the ordinary cell. The description he gave me of the punishment cell was that it was flagged, that the prisoners were compelled to wear slippers, so that their limbs were frozen up to their knees. He told me that the plank bed was permanently fixed in the punishment cell opposite so badly fitting a door that only for the fact that he covered his head with a blanket at night he would have got inflammation of the lungs. He spoke to Dr. Moorhead of the draught through the door, and he had it greatly remedied by stopping the spars with bags. The cell was very small, and although the governor,

Dr. Moorhead, and himself were in the cell, he called Dr. Moorhead to try the temperature. Dr. Moorhead tried it, and found it several degrees below the regulation temperature.

THE EX-WARDER'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. Daniel Goulding was examined by Mr. Harrington. He deposed: I was a warden in Tullamore Prison when Mr. Mandeville was imprisoned there. The day he arrived at the prison I was told of his arrival. About three days after his arrival I saw him for the first time. His physical appearance struck me as being very remarkable. He was a big, strong, able man, and healthy in every respect. I was present when he was stripped of his clothes. I was off duty at 6.30 that evening, and at 7.30 I was called to the governor by Warden Houlihan. I called Warden Wilson from bed at the request of the governor. Warden Moody was also called. At 3 p.m., Warders Wilson, Mooney, Bagnal, and myself, and Chief-Warder Bartley were marched into the prison by the governor, and formed in line on the parade ground. He informed us that he had instructions to strip Mandeville; that he expected them to do their duty. "It is very hard," he said, "but it must be done. Lead on now, men." We proceeded to Mr. Mandeville's cell. The lights were out at the time, so that it must have been after eight. Bartley unlocked the cell door cautiously. The door was opened, and the governor said, "Light the gas." The chief warden lit the gas, and I saw Mr. Mandeville lying on the bed, seemingly in a good sound sleep. He had his cell stool propped under the pillow, which was stuffed with fibre. There are seven pounds of fibre in the mattress supplied. Bartley went over to the bed, caught the stool in his right hand and pulled it away, at the same time saying, "Come, get up out of that." The man's head fell when the stool came out. He lifted himself up, and leant on his right elbow, rubbed his forehead and eyes in his left hand, and asked what was up. The governor said that he should take off the clothes. Mr. Mandeville was in his clothes at that time, and they were buttoned on him. Mr. Mandeville said he would not. "If you don't give them up," said the governor, "we will take them from you by force. I have instructions to do so." He said that he would not without a struggle. "Very well," said the governor, "men do your duty." The chief-warder, Wilson, M'Callough, Bagnal, and Mooney seized him.

Coroner—And what about yourself?

Witness—I was looking on. While he was sitting down on his plank bed they caught a hold of his coat, opened it, were pulling it off his shoulders, straining his arms, and managed to get off his coat after a struggle, Mr. Mandeville saying that he did not wish to strike them—that is, strike us—that we were too numerous. They opened his waistcoat and forced that off him. He had a twisted knitted gansy on him over his shirt, and that was pulled off. They pulled off the trousers then, Wilson opening the buttons, Mr. Mandeville's hands being held at the same time. They then caught him by the shoulders and pulled off the shirt. He said, "For decency sake, leave me my shirt. I won't give up my shirt without a struggle." Those are the words he was saying while they were pulling it off. Warden Wilson placed a sheet around him to cover his nakedness, and Mr. Mandeville lay down on his plank. Prison cloth had already been laid in the cell, and on leaving the cell they were left behind. The governor told Mandeville that they were nice clean clothes, and to put them on. He said that he would not, and that he would remain naked. His own clothes were gathered up by Mooney. We left the cell and the door was locked, and the light put out. M'Callough was the warden on duty, and he joined us on parade. There is a book in the prison for the warders to enter any complaints against prisoners. Every time Mr. Mandeville was on bread and water I knew it. I think he had nine sentences of bread and water. I am aware that Mr. Mandeville was in the punishment cell. That cell is not in the condition now that it was when he was confined in it. It has been improved since—boarded. I saw Mr. Mandeville just before he left prison. I noticed a change in him then and during his imprisonment. His face was thin; there were dark circles round his eyes; his lips were blue, and his face had a bluish colour. On leaving prison his own clothes seemed too big for him, and on the whole he was a different man from the man I saw at exercise with Mr. William O'Brien.

There appears to be no doubt (says *Truth*) that Mr. Mandeville was done to death at Tullamore prison. Mr. Balfour's notion is that, if a man offends against the Crimes Act, he should serve a term in prison, and that whether he can bear the discipline or whether he cannot, he ought to be made to submit to it. The governor of the gaol went to Dublin and saw the authorities on Mr. Mandeville being put under his charge. On his return he stripped his victim of his clothes and put him in a flagged cell, and fed him on bread and water. This treatment rendered him ill, but it was persevered in. The first result of the inquest on Mr. Mandeville's remains has been that Dr. Ridley, who was induced to assent to these atrocities, has cut his throat, rather than appear as a witness. Never since Richard III. killed his nephews in the Tower has there been a more horrible and wicked crime on the part of the defenders of law and order done upon a prison victim.

The editor of the *Moniteur de Rome* (commonly regarded as the Pop's journal), who described the Ancient Order of Hibernians as a Masonic society and attracted twice over the mysterious sign of the three dots arranged like a pyramid (•••) has been informed of his error, and two days after the he had been issued put forth the denial of it. "The *Moniteur* for June 11 and 12," writes Mr. Connellan of the *Pilot* from Rome, "has the following note, which I give here, while blaming the careless editing which allowed such a calumny to be published as that referred to in my letter of last week. 'Certain journals have pretended that the Hibernians of the State of New York form a masonic association. These journals are deceived, the Hibernians remain faithful to the Catholic Church.' This is all," says Mr. Connellan, "and one might be led by it to imagine that the *Moniteur* itself was not one of these 'certain journals!' It must be said that the *Moniteur* is at present showing anti-Irish leanings."

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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

A DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND,
R U N 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.

TRY	Buy Gent's MOSGIEL PANTS, 6s 9d usually sold at 9s 6d. Only to be had from us at such Low Prices.	We are
DUTHIE BROS.	COLONIAL FLANNELS 10 ³ / ₄ d.	LARGE
For Colonial	TAILORS OUTFITTERS MILLINERS DRESSMAKERS GENERAL DRAPERS	BUYERS
BLANKETS,	DUTHIE BROS., Under the Verandah, 174—GEORGE ST.—176	of all kinds of
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HOSIERY,	COLONIAL BLANKETS 19s 9d.	SOFT GOODS.
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MERCERY.		MILL PRICE.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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).

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

THE CZAR'S HORSES.

(E. L. DORSEY, in *Catholic World*.)

It was after Plevna.

Not the Plevna of Todleben, that set the bell-towers of Petersburg and the Kremlin rocking, and was the brilliant prelude to the passage of the Balkans, but the Plevna that made Russian mothers weep from the Arctic Sea to the Golden Chersonese, and left the White Czar's army crushed, annihilated, behind the living ramparts of Roumania.

From shattered brigades, decimated regiments, and obliterated battalions a red stream crept away towards Nikopolis. The ambulances lumbered heavily, the dying moaned or shrieked themselves silent, the wounded mingled their blood with the mud and water of roads, and the bravest could scarcely repress their cries of agony as the jaded horses made frantic efforts to respond to the lash laid on with cruel and experienced hands by the panic-stricken drivers. The rain fell in torrents, and as evening came on the waggon-train entered Tzelemska, a small hamlet, so called by its Russian settlers, in loving remembrance of the far-away native city on the swift-flowing Petchora. It was a poor place at best, and its one street was soon churned into an almost impassable mass of mud, so stiff with clay, so filled with holes, that progress was slow, and every moment saw its stalled waggon and foundered horse. The teamsters swore and shouted, rending the air with strident voices and appalling Russian expletives; the wounded moaned and bled upon the straw; but the people, with impassive faces, stared stolidly from doors and windows, neither giving nor being asked for aid. Waggon after waggon struggled through and wound away, but the last was hopelessly wrecked; and the driver, seeing a turban in every shadow, hearing the shout of Suleiman's victorious hordes in every echo that answered his comrade's voices, cut the traces, mounted the leader, and rode rapidly off in the wake of the vanishing train.

Then silence fell on the street, and the wind came moaning down from Plevna as if it, too, had got a mortal wound from Moslem steel. It circled around the deserted waggon, stirring its cover, and rattling its cut traces and dangling chains. At the sound the canvas stirred again; brown, nervous fingers pushed it aside, and a face, surmounted by a bloody bandage and lighted by fierce grey eyes, appeared.

"Vasili, Dimitri!—a thousand devils!—why do you not go on? Do you suppose, you pigs and sons of pigs, that I can stand this much longer? Hurry, or you shall be knouted within an inch of your lives!"

But the miserable hovels sent back his voice, and the wind tore it to tatters, and scattered it far and wide. Again he looked, and when he saw what happened he lashed himself into such a fury that the wound in his head burst open, and his life would have ended there and then but for—well, but for Katinka.

In one of the hovels near where he lay swearing, like the Russian he was, there lived a girl who was strangely alien to the inhabitants of the village. Her father was one of several soldiers who drifted southward after Sebastopol, and, finding Bulgaria a land of plenty, had married and dwelt there. But the young wife died; he soon followed her; the boy ran away, and only Katinka was left.

"Only Katinka." That's what the people said every day, half-angrily among themselves, half apologetically to strangers, for they thought her almost half-witted, she was so different to themselves. She never joined the merry-makings, she had no holiday attire, she had no lovers, she never lingered during the hot summer evenings to gossip with the girls, she would not wear the native costume, but clung to the ugly peasant-dress of her father's province, and she worked—worked incessantly. Her spinning-wheel was idle only when she embroidered, or when her loom rattled; for her cloth was always in demand, and her fillets, sarafans, and veils vied with the Moscow work that the Jewish pedlars sometimes brought among them. Indeed, they were prettier, for she would gather flowers and grasses from the plain beyond the village, and imitate them in form and colour until envy was lost in admiration.

She was pre-eminently a solitary nature, and never sought or seemed to need the companionship so dear to you'h. And yet she was neither ill-tempered nor ill-favoured. A Polish artist who wandered across the Carpathians one summer, and strayed into the village, had made many sketches of her, and had said she looked like a St. Cecilia, but even this was against her, for their calendar admitted of no such saint, and artists are counted mad the world over. The girl was of medium height, with a light, slender figure, and large, soft eyes, whose gaze held in angry but complete check the rude love and rough gallantries of the village lads. Her skin was clear and colourless, but her hair was a warm golden, and hung in massive braids far below her waist. Her movements were tranquil, and her voice sweet and full.

On the day in question she sat as usual at her wheel, looking up only when the tumult in the street grew unusually loud, but not going to stare, as her neighbours did, at the train; and as she spun she glanced at the icon of Our Lady of Kurzan that hung on the wall, the aureola glittering in the light of the taper that burnt before it. She was praying quietly—and, it must be owned, indifferently—for the men dead in the battle and dying in the ambulances; for the war was as remote from her life as the reeking field was from Tzelemska, and the echoes of its horror were as intangible as the vanished smoke of the guns.

As the noises ceased she stopped her wheel and began winding her thread; but a wild knocking at the door startled her, and as she stood listening a shrill voice cried:

"Open, Katinka, open in the name of St. Nicholas, for there's a may bleeding like a pig out here!"

She hurried to open it, and the storm and a boy rushed in together. The youngster was badly scared, and stammered and stuttered fearfully through his story. He and three or four companions, watching their chance, had crept out to have a game in the deserted waggon; but as they swarmed into it the ghastly, bleeding figure met their

eyes, and with a bowl they dropped in the mud and went their several ways roaring, Casimir running to Katinka.

Quickened from her usual composure, she caught up an old touloupe, threw off shoes and stockings, and, catcling instinctively at a roll of linen rags, followed the excited boy into the street, through its mud, and to the waggon. A glance showed her that she and Death would have to grapple for the unconscious man (with the odds heavily in favour of Death), and she knelt beside him, trying to staunch the blood, but he tossed and threw his arms about so wildly she could do nothing.

Casimir clung to her skirts, his large, light blue eyes popped with fright and gladly ran to summon the help she asked. But he came back alone. The men were loath to come out into the storm; besides, the man might have a fever or die on their hands, then who would pay for their trouble and expense? Casimir had reported that he wore no coat and had no sign of rank about him, so, of course, he was only a private, who would not have even kopecks, much less roubles, to reward their care. Then, too, the "Little Father" of Russia had millions of men and would be none the worse for the loss of this one. Finally, they would not come. It was too much trouble.

Anger stirred Katinka's breast. She left the waggon, and, bare-headed and drenched with the rain, she knocked at the door of Petrovitch, the blacksmith, whose broad back and mighty arms would be sufficient help, if he would lend them.

The door swung to and Petrovitch stood on the threshold. "A woman, and Katinka!" he growled with an oath. "What do you want, little fool, on such a day?"

"Your help, Petrovitch the strong one," she answered.

The smith grinned at this tribute, and said:

"My help! Has the Czar sent you a present of horses that you want me to come shoe?"

"Not horses, but a dying man to nurse."

Petrovitch whistled and scratched his big head.

"What's that to me?"

"I want you to lift him from the waggon yonder to my house. The other men are afraid," she added slyly; "but you, Petrovitch, fear nothing, not even the fever; although he has not got that," she finished quickly, for Petrovitch changed colour and shrank back within the door.

"He is badly wounded and will die if he bleeds much longer, Come, Petrovitch." And she seized him by the arm and actually dragged him into the street.

Petrovitch doubtless had humanity, but it is no joke to be dragged from a good fire, a black pipe, and a cup of kwas into a storm of wind and rain (and that by a woman who has no claim on you) just to help a soldier who is shot.

What if he was dying? He enlisted for that, that's what he was paid for; and Petrovitch swore like the army in Flanders that not another step would he go.

Then Katinka turned on him, with scorn, and with sparkling eyes.

"Coward!" she said, and left him. He stood petrified. Coward! He, Petrovitch, who was born in the Oural and had wrestled with bears before this wench was born? Who had fought the English at the Alma and the Malakoff; who had wrestled at Nishnee-Novgorod and had thrown the best man they could bring forward? Who did not fear, even in his journeyman days, to hold and shoe the wildest of the Ukraine ponies they brought him? It was not to be borne!

And he waded after her, shaking his fist and swearing he would break her bones; for in Bulgaria, as in holy Russia and free England, women are beaten *à discretion*, and with community approval on occasions. But when he reached the waggon he found Katinka had dragged the wounded man to the tail-board and was about to jump down. She caught sight of him, and bringing her now blazing eyes to bear upon him:

"Back," she cried, "back! I will have none of your help, but I will bear him on my own shoulders to my hut."

"Hush, fool!" cried Petrovitch, and laid his hand on the waggon-floor; but Katinka, whose anger, like that of most quiet people, was uncontrollable when once aroused, lifted her arm and dealt his fingers a blow, repeating:

"I will have none of you!"

Of course it did him no hurt, but it was dealt with a hearty goodwill, and, knowing the man's savage temper, she might well have feared the consequences. But it seemed to amuse the giant mightily, for he roared with laughter; and, pushing her aside like a child, he caught up the soldier and had him under shelter before Katinka recovered her breath. She followed him slowly, her anger spent, and thanked him in a shamefaced way so in contrast to her late fury that the smith shouted again, and as he went out of the hut he cried:

"When the Czar sends you the horses I must shoe them. Mind!"

And Katinka was alone with her charge.

II.

He was not pleasant to look at.

His shirt was torn and bloody, and his face was covered with a two days growth of intensely black hair, which made his pallor ghastly. His trousers were smeared with clay, his face grimed with smoke and blood, and the bandage about his head dripped red. His lips were tightly compressed, and a deep furrow between his heavy brows made his countenance hard and forbidding.

But the girl had courage and common sense, and her first care was to staunch the blood which flowed from an ugly sabre-cut on his head, her next to go back to the waggon for a flask of vodka she had seen in the straw. It was a bitter journey, for the storm was now a tempest, and the souls of the dead Turks might have been abroad, so wild were the sounds and so tumultuous the air. But she crouched down and fought her way along, got her prize, and reached her hut breathless, and almost blinded by the long, wet hair that lashed her eyes and cheeks like whips. She poured some of its contents into a pan, mixed it with water, and sat wiping the man's lips with it,



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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?"

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Ask the same physicians

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CHAPTER I.

"Patients

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and his temples and his hands. He lay in a stupor till the night was an hour old, then he began to mutter and toss on his pallet. The shadows cast by the taper and the feeble lamp played fantastic games on the walls, leaping and gyrating from floor to ceiling, shrouding in their black folds the unconscious figure, then suddenly shrivelling away to crouch and quiver in the corners.

Suddenly he sat erect. Short, quick orders rang from his lips, and his eyes, wild with fever, glared from the blood-matted fringe of his hair. His arms were flung mally about in an imaginary sword play, and once he made as though he would tear his bandages loose, but Katinka caught his wrists and spoke loudly and commandingly to him. Perhaps an instinct of soldierly obedience moved him, perhaps the fever whim was past; but he desisted and fell back staring at her till his eyes slid aimlessly away and he looked stupidly, blankly ahead, muttering again and groaning heavily.

The day dawned pallid and wan, and the girl could scarcely move from her cramped position; but she plied her simple remedies, bathed the face of her patient, made him a thin, hot soup, ate her own mess of tchi and tchay, and set her house in order. The hours dragged by. She could not use her wheel, for at its first whir he started up. And the night brought no help. The fever raged, and the soldier's struggles were incessant. He fought his battle over again, and dashed himself so violently that Katinka did not dare rest a moment. Toward daybreak he grew silent, and as soon as the chimneys smoked she went to seek assistance. But the people shrugged their shoulders and said they could not or would not come, and the sage of the hamlet quoted:

"The fool who sows thistles must not look to reap corn in the harvest-time."

So she struggled through another day and night, and her heart stirred with fear lest her ignorance had killed the man, for by the light of the third morning he appeared as pallid and still as a corpse.

There is a tale these people have of how Death glides into hovel and palace and drags men to the grave. Some he seizes by the feet, for they love life so dearly and cling so desperately to it that their grasp can scarcely be loosed. But there are some who find living so sorrowful that they greet him as a dear friend and stretch glad hands to meet and clasp him, even before their feet cease treading in earth's ways. These he can take quickly.

This Katinka had heard often, and when she touched the soldier's hands and found them warm, while his feet were icy, she said, "He wishes to live." And she built a fire, dragged his pallet to it, covered him high with cloth and wool, forced raw vodka between his teeth, and set to rub him. As she did it fatigue over-powered her and she fell against the chimney-side and slept. The man grew warmer, a moisture broke out on his forehead, his breathing became regular, and hours passed by worth gold to nurse and patient. The latter woke first. The afternoon's sun struck the dusty lattice, falling full on the girl's sleeping figure. He stared amazed.

The low smoke-stained ceiling, the rude walls, the straw pallet, the fair young face, the peaceful icon, the silence—all were new and strange to a man whose last memory was of a wild sweep, a hand-to-hand grapple, a blow that split his helmet, a flash, and then the crash of his dying horse as it rolled on him. He lifted his hand, but his arm was nerveless, and his head was as heavy as a cannon-ball. He tried to turn: a dull ache down his side and a sharp throb in his crown made him desist, and he lay still while the light slid along the wall. As its rays struck across the eyes of the girl she opened them in a dazed way and stared about her. Recollection came quickly, and, starting to her knees, she bent over her patient. His impetuous eyes fastened on her.

"What place is this?"

"Izelemski."

"What house is this?"

"Mine."

"Who are you?"

"Katinka, the daughter of Peter the Russian."

"Where are my men?"

"I do not know."

"Where is the ambulance?"

"Gone."

"When?"

"Three days ago."

"How did I get here?"

"We brought you."

"Who?"

"Petrovitch the smith and I."

"I must—"

"You must be silent and eat somewhat."

He glanced away with a dry smile. It was perhaps the first time in his life he had ever been told he "must;" and she said it so quietly, this peasant-girl, and to him!

"Who has watched me?"

"I."

"Who else?"

"None."

"Why?"

"The others were busy."

"What others?"

"The villagers."

"But—"

"I will talk no more."

And she did not, but made him take his soup and brandy, and set herself to spin. He watched her long, and fell asleep with his eyes on the slight figure and with the drone of the wheel in his ears. At this he began to mend, and found a curious pleasure in watching Katinka and hearing her talk.

Her simple life lay before him, her swift feet and her gentle hands waited on him and tended him, his aching eyes rested on her tranquil face, and his throbbing wounds healed under her touch.

(Concluded next week.)

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, MELBOURNE.

(By "A Disabled Clergyman" in the Melbourne Herald.)

THE only excuse I can offer for not having visited a Catholic church before, in my capacity as a writer, is the one I have urged several times already, namely, that I am guided by caprice more than anything else in making my selection of a church from Sunday to Sunday. Had I set out upon my rounds resolved to visit the largest and most important churches first, I certainly should have set foot within a Roman Catholic sanctuary a good many weeks ago. For instance, Hayter's statistics for 1886 show that the average attendance at Catholic churches on Sundays exceeds that of any other religious body, the numbers being—Roman Catholic, 85,816; Presbyterian, 76,000; Episcopalian, 58,792; Wesleyan Methodist, 52,000; and so on down to the Society of Friends, who, as a son of Erin might (or might not), put it, top the list at the bottom, with an average attendance at three meeting houses of fifty-seven. In the matter of church accommodation the Catholics again only rank second to the Wesleyans.

The bells were just beginning to chime as, accompanied by a broad-minded Methodist, I entered the Cathedral.

No expense is spared by Roman Catholics in beautifying their churches. "The very best for God" appears to be their motto. And was not this the motto of both the early Christian and ancient Jewish Churches also? The services connected with the Jewish temple were of a most gorgeous description. The ritual was also a very elaborate and splendid one, and it has not yet been conclusively proved that Christ came to have it done away with. Indeed, He expressly stated that He did not come to destroy, but to fulfil. It, therefore, seems to me that the Christian Church is justified in adapting to its use anything connected with Judaism that was beautiful and bright, and not anti-Christian. It is possible to have too much ceremony, of course; but, on the other hand, it is equally possible to have too little. Many churches, such, for instance, as the Strict Baptists and Reformed Presbyterians, lose considerably, in my opinion, by rejecting all ritual; or, if not that, by refusing to have anything to do with a form of service resembling in any way that of the oldest Christian denomination extant. Undoubtedly this form is one of the most impressive that the writer has ever seen.

The musical portion of the service was exquisitely rendered, the chanting and responses being a treat to hear. The singing of the boy choristers was particularly sweet, so much so that my friend, who is a bit of a connoisseur in music, went almost into raptures over it. The modulation of their fresh, pure voices was excellently managed, the effect being the production of sounds that seemed to come from a distance. As the choir, which includes some first-rate voices and is placed at the back of the church, and these boys, who sing from near the altar, sang in response to each other, voice answering voice, the effect was a most charming one.

The service was a long one, and unintelligible to me in parts, but was so well gone through that it did not become at all tedious, even to one to whom much of it, as in my case, was a mystery.

The deportment of the congregation was most reverential throughout. You may call it only formalism if you will, but at any rate it was a very commendable kind of form to see each worshipper as he or she entered kneel in prayer. The custom in most churches is for a large portion to enter without making any show of devotion whatever, and for most of the others to just bow the head for a couple of seconds, only a few kneeling. Not so at St. Patrick's, strangers being apparently the only ones who did not conform to the rule of kneeling in prayer on entering. So far as outward show of devotion goes, Protestants certainly compare very unfavourably with Catholics. Being unable to read people inwardly, and particularly religious people, I do not pretend to say which body excels in this direction.

Both myself and my companion were struck with the entire absence of "standoffishness" in the congregation. Rich and poor, cultured and uncultured, sit side by side. The most poorly dressed are as welcome, not only to the church, but also to the best seat in it, as the richly-attired and influential. A stranger feels that he is at liberty to occupy any seat he may see vacant without any danger of somebody coming along a few minutes afterwards and turning him out of it. Unfortunately this is not the case everywhere. At Scots' Church, for instance—one of the best churches that we have in our midst in all other respects—strangers are placed in rows of chairs against the walls, in full gaze of the congregation—which is a severely critical one so far as dress and general appearance go—until the service begins. And even when they do venture to timidly creep into the body of the church after a while, it is with fear and trembling lest some stern seat-holder should come in late, and if he does not summarily eject them, at any rate he will almost frown them dead.

To the right of us was a very amusing character—a young German, a bit of a scapegrace evidently, who has known better days and is, I would judge, highly educated, but who was very shabbily dressed, notwithstanding having a soiled kid glove on his left hand and partly under the influence of drink. In most churches, say what the members thereof may to the contrary, such a man would be eyed askance, and probably relegated to a back seat. Not so at St. Patrick's, for he sat not far from the pulpit, and although persons of highly aristocratic dress and bearing sat all around him, nothing passed either in look or gesture calculated to make him feel that he was an intruder or out of place. The barracks of the Salvation Army are the only other places of worship I have ever attended where no social distinctions appeared to be drawn between the worshippers, but all met around the Divine footstool as children of the one common Father of all. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that I do not think that other churches are intentionally unlike the two just mentioned in this respect. Still the fact remains, and is to be deplored, that they are, and, seeing it as I do, I regard it as my duty to point it out that it may be remedied.

The preacher was the Very Rev. Archbishop Carr, who took his text from Luke, 7th chapter, and from the 14th verse to the end of the 17th. A more thoroughly enjoyable sermon I have but rarely heard, and it

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ROBT. ROSS, Esq., of Queenstown, Merchant.

SEW HOY, Esq., of Dunedin, Merchant.

E. A. CAMERON, Esq., of Queenstown, C.E. and Architect.

BANKERS—

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY (pro tem).—

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TEMPORARY OFFICES—

REES STREET, Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand

The above Company is being formed to acquire and work on a large scale, about 250 acres of valuable auriferous freehold land, and about 50 acres held under licensed holdings (comprising in all about 300 acres), which land is situated on the borders of Lake Wakatipu, and about five miles from Queenstown. There are about 620 acres of freehold land which will be conveyed to the Company free of rent, but of this there are only about 250 acres auriferous.

The ground above mentioned, has for a great many years been known to be auriferous, and lately several applications have been made to purchase or to resume possession of portions of this freehold for purpose of mining, and minute portions of the properties adjoining the creeks, have at different periods during the last 20 year been worked by miners to great advantage. The terraces, as well as the lower ground, are auriferous, and exceptionally well situated for sluicing facilities.

The principal water rights, which have been secured, are permanent and large, and are considered the most valuable water rights in the Lake Wakatipu district, and comprise about 25 heads of water, which are capable of affording a pressure of 100 feet, and which will command the whole of the auriferous terraces proposed to be acquired and worked by the Company.

The proprietors of the properties have agreed to accept £4,000 as the price thereof, in addition to the shares already mentioned. They had to buy the several claims and valuable water rights mentioned by Mr. Beal in his report.

The estimated cost of construction of water-races, dams, reservoir, sluicing plant, etc., will be £3,000.

The properties have been very carefully and exhaustively reported upon by L. O. Beal, Jun., Esq., of Dunedin, mining engineer and expert, whose report is appended hereto, and which concludes as follows:—"I would say, after carefully examining and testing the ground, that the property is a very excellent one, offering special facilities as a sluicing claim, and should, if worked in a thorough and systematic manner, yield a good and safe return on capital, and should last for fifteen or twenty years at least with a large plant."

"To show the extremely rich character of the ground proposed to be worked, it need only be said that, even assuming the wash to average only five grains of gold to the ton of stuff sluiced, which is an extremely low average the yield from 20,000 tons (which could easily be put through per month) would give the Company the very handsome return of £9,360 per annum."

The Company will pay all the preliminary expenses incidental to the floating of the Company, including brokerage, commission, printing, advertising, and all other costs in connection with the Company, but these are not expected to be heavy.

It is anticipated that it will not be necessary to call up more than 4s per share.

Applications accompanied by a deposit of 1s per share may be forwarded to any of the Brokers of the Company, or to the Bank of New Zealand at any of its branches.

In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and when a less number of shares is allotted than shall have been applied for, the balance of the deposit shall be applied towards the further payment accruing on the shares which may be allotted.

As a large number of shares have already been subscribed for, immediate application is necessary. No application for less than 20 shares will be received by any of the Brokers.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Bank of New Zealand, and offices of the Brokers of the Company.

The share list will be closed as soon as the requisite number of shares have been applied for.

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 numb any other organ.

Third.—It contains no deleterious substance.

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.

Seventh.—The mental torture and unnatural strain upon the nervous system of the patient, produced by constant expectation and dread of pain, are entirely avoided.

Eighth.—It advertises itself, as every patient on whom it is used is sure to become an ardent advocate of its truly wonderful merits.

Painless Extraction 5s.

Cannabis Indica (the latest and most successful local anæsthetic), Cocaine, or Calerific Fluid used for ordinary extraction, without extra fee 2s 6d.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

From a determination to do work of a higher quality and better finish than has ever been placed within the reach of patients, no efforts have been spared to get out all that skill, ingenuity, and patient industry could produce.

Advantages of Superior Dental Work:—

First.—It is much stronger and lighter than usual.

Second.—It is free from injurious ingredients, and therefore healthful, and most unlikely to cause inflammation.

Third.—It is cleanly and beautiful in appearance.

Full Set Artificial Teeth £8.

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COPY OF CABLEGRAM.

"TO MESSRS. GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.,
"145 LICHFIELD STREET EAST,
"CHRISTCHURCH.
"Sell all the Stock and wind up the Business.
"GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.,
"MANCHESTER, ENGLAND."

IN referring to the above Cablegram, we desire to inform the people of Christchurch and districts that we have bought the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. George Howarth and Co. and Messrs. Dugdale, Whitehead and Co., Manufacturers, and Wholesale Soft Goods Merchants, 145 Lichfield Street, Christchurch, at a Very Big Discount for Cash.

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.

This, we believe, is the first time in the history of Canterbury that such a golden opportunity has been given to the public of buying in Retail Quantities, at and under the Wholesale Cost, one of the cheapest Wholesale Stocks ever held in New Zealand; and in the face of the increased duties that are now being collected by the Customs must be to every purchaser at this Sale an immense gain.

The Stocks comprise everything that is usually sold by manufacturers and wholesale warehousemen, and are suitable for the use of men, women, and children.

We have marked every article in plain figures for Cash, from which no abatement can be made.

The Warehouse is situated in Lichfield Street, between His Lordship's Larder and the Oddfellow's Hall (same side), and will be opened each day at 10 a.m., and closed at 5 p.m., Saturdays at 9 p.m.

Town parcels will be delivered the next day after purchase. Country Parcels to meet each train.

We have had some difficulty in altering the Warehouse to answer for retail business, and in this matter we ask your kind consideration.

Country Drapers, Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, Public Institutions, and Hawkers will find this Sale a grand opportunity to obtain Cheap Goods.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY NEXT

AUGUST 11, 1888.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN.

Remember the Address,

145 LICHFIELD STREET,

Between His Lordship's Larder and the Oddfellow's Hall (Same Side).

was so evangelical in tone, that one could, without unduly straining his imagination, fancy that he was listening to an out-and-out Methodist preacher instead of a Roman Catholic prelate. Dr. Carr has a very pleasant and intellectual face, and is a pulpit orator of no mean order. He has a powerful and well-modulated voice, with which he is able to make himself heard all over the vast building. When he stands in the pulpit he has his mitre thrown back jauntily on his head, and whenever he doffs this in deference to the name of Jesus, as is the custom in the Catholic Church, a high and broad forehead is exposed to view, strengthening the impression formed in the mind of a stranger, upon catching a first glimpse of his face, that he is an able and scholarly man.

The subject of the discourse was the raising of the widow's son at Nain, from the dead. The circumstances surrounding the death of the young man, and the miracle wrought beside his bier as he was being carried to his burial, were sketched in a very interesting way. Dr. Carr evidently has poetical talent of a high order, and his language was chaste and beautiful.

The whole sermon was of a very impressive character, particularly that portion addressed to young men.

It might be thought a sad thing by many, he said, to see a dead young man being borne to his grave. But it was sadder still to see a living young man being carried by his bearers along life's pathway to that fiery and awful grave from which there is no escape. Who or what were the bearers of such a young man? He would tell them. The first was Bad Company; the second, Intemperance; the third, Impurity; and the fourth, Infidelity. The latter was the natural offspring of the other three. Impurity almost inevitably resulted in infidelity. When a man became corrupt he did not like to think there was a God. So from impurity he came to denying God's existence and that of a hereafter. He was grieved to think of how many young people these four bearers were carrying on to doom. —What an unspeakable mercy, the preacher said, that Christ met so many of these in the same fashion as He met that funeral procession at the gates of Nain in the days of His flesh; that he said unto them, as to the widow's son, "Arise"; that he worked a spiritual miracle by raising them from a death of sin into a life of righteousness. The Saviour uttered the words, "Young man, I say unto thee, arise," to thousands of young men in a hundred different ways. To some the words were spoken through some good book they read. To others through the holy example of parents or pious companions. To others through sermons. And when the words were spoken, and the call made, they as really passed from death to life spiritually, as the widow's son did physically. The discourse contained many other impressive lessons—some for parents, some for children, etc., all drawn from the subject in a very homely and interesting way. The Archbishop, as he spoke in his eloquent yet unassuming way from the pulpit, seemed for all the world like a solicitous father warning and advising his children.

I was really sorry when the sermon was finished, as was my friend also; and we left the building, not by any means so much inclined to call down fire from heaven upon those who worship in it as when we entered; and unless I am mistaken a visit or two would have a very similar effect upon even the most rabid Protestants.

During the Franco-Prussian war a regiment of German soldiers were firing upon what they took to be the enemy in a copse some distance away, when an officer rode up and shouted "Cease firing; that is the 40th Regiment of our own army you are firing at." If it cannot be said of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism that they are regiments in one great army, surely it can be said that each can find something more evil to fire at than the other. In the writer's opinion the enemies of goodness are so many that its champions, matterless what name they may go by, have no powder or shot to waste over anything else; and that their time would be much better spent in fighting sin than in trying to sabre each other down.

JUDICIAL RENTS.

(Dublin Freeman, July 28)

THE Government, with all their resources of civilisation, from the Removables upward, cannot prevent rents from tumbling. Mr. Balfour may think himself a clever man, but he is not clever enough or powerful enough to arrest the slow and silent, but irresistible, operation of the laws of nature. He can proclaim public meetings and imprison public men, but he cannot save the landlords from the doom that advances upon them with the certainty of Fate. His own Land Commissioners mouth by mouth warn him with the unimpassioned calmness of the chorus in a Greek tragedy that the utter destruction of landlordism cannot be averted. The warning is not delivered in so impressive a manner; a Blue Book make up of lists of names and columns of figures rarely exercises a very powerful influence upon the mind. Yet in such statistics as the return of judicial rents fixed by Sub-Commissions and Civil Bill Courts during the months of March and April, and now published officially, one may read quite plainly the last chapter in the history of the land war that has for generations desolated the country. Taking the yearly tenancies dealt with in the two months, we find that in March the Sub-Commissions reduced rents aggregating £25,087 to £18,161. In April, they reduced former rents of £13,053 to £9,495. That is to say, they decided, taking the 2,100 cases of which they disposed, that the tenants were rackrented to the extent of 38 per cent. The leaseholders, for whom the doors of the courts were forced open last year by the Irish Party, were even worse treated. In March, a total of £15,342 of former leasehold rents was lowered to £10,851, and in April, £9,816 was cut down to £6,734. These decisions mean that in the judgment of the Sub-Commissions, the landlords have been extorting 43 per cent. more than they were entitled to justly claim. It cannot be objected with any honesty that the Sub-Commissions are partial to the tenants. All their interests impel them to favour the landlords; their prejudices, associations, and politics, in nine cases out of ten, draw them in the same direction.

It is worth noting, too, that the reductions granted by the County Court Judges are greater than those ordered by the Sub-Commissions. Mr. Balfour cannot stop the work of either tribunal; the Chief Commissioners, however well inclined, cannot help the landlords in any material number of cases. And if the rents continue to be reduced, as continue they must, the landlords as a class must vanish. The margin of rack-rent upon which they lived is being swept away; it has gone from hundreds of them long ago. They were told of what would happen, and would not believe that their worshipped selves could be so badly treated. It was pointed out to them that foreign competition, which had already reduced the value of agricultural produce, was bound to develop with constantly increasing effect. Five years ago Mr. Parnell, speaking at Dundalk, advised the tenants that prices had not touched bottom, and all that the landlords heard in that calm statement was the expression of a wish hostile to themselves. Now perhaps they appreciate the truth of the prophecy, and still all they can do is to devise foolish schemes for compounding with their mortgagees, and to whistle for that assistance which Lord Salisbury in high-sounding phrases promised "the imperial caste" as the reward of their opposition to Liberalism and Home Rule.

AN EVICTION.

THE special correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing from Kiltrush, says:—

To-day was devoted exclusively to the eviction of Matthias Magrath, of Moyasta, and a stranger visiting the scene would have been bewildered by the extraordinary preparations made for accomplishing that purpose. The house itself is a small thatched building on the road between Kiltrush and Kilkee, and the picture presented by the hussars, the infantry, the police, the resident magistrates, emergency men, army surgeon, and army ambulance to turn out the family was one of extraordinary suggestiveness. As on every day since the campaign commenced, every shop in Kiltrush had its shutters up, and the chapel bell tolled as the forces marched from Kiltrush demense.

The tenant was hard-working, steady, and respectable in all his relations of life, and a more pitiable or a more touching spectacle, putting aside even the merits of the case, never presented itself than that of his house and home being smashed to pieces to-day. The house having been reached, the usual cordon of infantry was stretched around the fields, the hussars held the road, the police kept the neighbourhood clear of people, and when possession was demanded by the Sheriff there was scarcely anyone outside the forces to be seen. Voices were heard inside the house, and the District-Inspector called out:—"You who are in there come out quietly and you won't be interfered with." This proposition was responded to by a man's voice saying, "Come on Croker, and I do your worst." Mr. Croker, the sheriff, stood at the window with a new square shield, and some hot water was pitched through the interstices of the barricade within. The police were ordered to draw their batons, and they took their places around the ram. The first blow of the beam having been given to it, the cry of "Back, away with them," was answered inside by a shout, "Come on, you feends." The barricade must have been very firm, indeed, for it took a lot of hammering before a hole was made in the wall. The sheriff took a most active part in working the ram on this occasion, so much so that he became puffed and exhausted by his vehement exertions. When the breach was at length made a young man, Patrick Magrath, was seen standing inside in his shirt sleeves. He called out, "In with you now and meet me." Inspector Dunning came over and appealed to him to come out. Mr. Croker said there was not enough of the wall down, and taking a hand at the ropes, the ram was worked again, and a big section of the front wall gave way with a crash. Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M., who hovered around the opening, watching closely the movements of the man within, had a narrow escape from a dose of water flung by a woman. Mr. Dunning asked that the women should be sent out, and Magrath replied, "I'll fight for them, thank you; come on now, and do your best." A pause then took place. The breach was so wide, that one could see the young man inside, his right foot on a block of broken debris, and his arms raised before his face. Mr. Dunning once more said, "Come out." Magrath answered, "I will die here if I must, but I won't come out till I am taken." Another pause followed, and the most painful feeling of anxiety must have been felt by everyone who looked on as to what was next to happen. The police had their batons raised, and by the side of the breach Mr. Dunning, Mr. Hill, and a crowd of constabulary men suddenly rushed over the heap of rubbish on to Magrath. One of the officers fell, and the crash of batons, the screams of the women, and the shouts of the men, were the sounds that then filled the air. The struggle within seemed to be for the moment dreadful. Magrath laid about him with extraordinary vigour. He had stones and missiles of all sorts around him but he used none of them. He struck out with his fists and fought with the courage of a lion, but the numbers against him were more than a dozen such men could cope with. He was seized and dragged to the opening, his head bleeding profusely. Two women, a sister and another girl, were also pulled out. Magrath still struggled with the strength of a Hercules, and it appeared to me that Mr. Dunning restrained the disposition of two or three of his men who seemed anxious to twist the arms of their prisoner. He was carried, or rather pushed over the edge opposite, looking the picture of a caged lion. It was a horrid sight; the blood trickling down his face, the police holding on to his arms, the cries and moans of his mother, combined to make it for the time fearfully exciting. Dr. Counihan and the army-surgeon attended him and dressed his wounds, which were happily not serious.

The prisoner was remanded until Monday. Several somewhat exciting scenes were enacted during and after the eviction. The crowd which had collected on and near the road were charged by the police, but no one was much hurt. Magrath was placed in the centre of a guard of constables and marched to Kiltrush. As he turned the road from his former house a cheer was raised, and he twisted the

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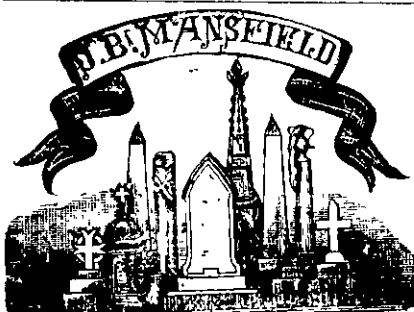
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pared to receive orders for Gentlemen's Tailor
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Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

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The Undersigned have now on hand a Large
Stock of the famous A. A. Company's Double-
screened Smithy; also Brunner, Greymouth,
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HOLD COALS from the same Mines at the
Lowest Prices.

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Corner of
WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS,
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spacious and centrally situated Hotel, has had
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out under his own supervision. He is, there-
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modation to Boarders, Country Visitors, and
his Friends the Public generally, and he has
every confidence in inviting their patronage.
Single Bedrooms. Apartments for Families.
Private Sitting Rooms. A Good Table. Liquors
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Moderate. Passengers called for the early
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(Next Town Hall).

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Having made several extensive alterations
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Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of
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First-class accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits
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J. LISTON, Proprietor.

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ARCADE & HIGH ST., DUNEDIN.

MRS. W. K. CARMALT, - Proprietress
All Wines and Spirits kept by me are of the
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Best English and Colonial Ale and Beer kept
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We beg to thank the public for the liberal
patronage accorded to us in the past, and to
intimate that the said business will be con-
ducted on the same premises by our successors
—The Grey Valley Coal Company (Limited)
—under the general management of our Mr.
M. Kennedy, and we beg to solicit for the
said Company a continuance of the said
liberal patronage.

ACCOUNTS.—We request that all claims
against the business of the Brunner Coal Co.,
or against the Steamers, may be sent in not
later than the 17th inst. for payment.
KENNEDY BROS.

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RATRAY STREET WHARF, DUNEDIN,
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our constant aim not only to maintain, but
to largely extend the said business. The pos-
session of these three celebrated Collieries
enables us to do so most advantageously for
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There will also be a large supply of the
best Coalbrookdale and Newcastle and all
local Coals on hand. Sales from the com-
bined mines last year were 160,000 tons.

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We have constantly arriving cargoes of best
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The Business in future will be carried on by
John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity
to thank his numerous friends and the public
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The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and
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Those visiting Christchurch will find it to
their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.
Large and comfortably furnished Billiard
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JOHN BARRETT

handcuffs so that they broke like tin or cardboard, and he stretched out to shake hands with a friend. As the iron cuffs were falling he kicked them as he would a football, but he was seized, his hands put behind his back and again secured. He was then taken to Kilrush, guarded by the hussars, the infantry, and police, and brought, strange to say, to Mr. Vandeleur's house, where he was kept till evening, and then taken with the youth charged with stone-throwing to the bride-well. The procession to the town, headed by the advance guard of hussars, the redcoats, the police, and a long line of cars, formed a most remarkable sight as it wound its way down to the town. The military had a fife player, who played a variety of marching tunes. The constabulary, in the absence of a fife, whistled "St. Patrick's Day," and the "Regular Army, O," and the sun shining down on the cavalcade as it moved by the back roads to Kilrush House, having succeeded in turning out one tenant, brought into relief one of the most striking scenes in which the British army and her Majesty's civil force have ever been engaged. To-morrow the evictions will be resumed.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

MANY noble ladies of England have formed themselves into a "Catholic Needlework Guild," whose object it is to make clothes for the poor.

The Archbishop of Paris has refused to allow Verdi's Requiem to be given in Notre Dame on the ground that ladies of the opera would sing in it.

The Italian Government, in a circular to Catholic missionaries in Asia and Africa, threatens to withdraw the subsidy to them unless they accept the patronage of King Humbert and permit a Government inspection of their curriculum and books.

A concordat has been ratified between the Vatican and the United States of Columbia.

At the request of the Archbishop of Chalcedon, the Holy Father has granted an indulgence of three hundred days to all the faithful who, with contrite heart, recite devoutly the "Ave Maris Stella."

There are now some 10,300 Catholic churches in the United States, with a hundred or two of new ones constantly in course of erection.

The Rev. Walter J. B. Richards, D. D., Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the diocese of Westminster, England, in presenting his annual report to Cardinal Manning, notes with just satisfaction that the latest Government report records the Catholic schools as again at the head of the schools of the country in the matter of secular instruction. The actual percentage of passes in the elementary subjects is as follows:—Catholic schools, 88·06; Board schools, 87·82; Wesleyan, 86·24; British, 85·95; Church of England, 84·39.

A priest writes to the *North-western Chronicle* to correct the impression recently given by it that there was only one Swedish Catholic in Minnesota. He says: Permit me to say that there are in the State a goodly number of Scandinavian Catholics, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish. Until very recently we had a Danish priest, the lamented Father Sorensen, of Peter's.

For the sake of Catholic journalism, the *Pilot* regrets that Mr. Maurice F. Egan, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, is about to close his connection with that paper. But the loss of journalism is the gain of Catholic higher education, for Mr. Egan goes to Notre Dame University, Ind., to take the chair of English literature and *belles-lettres*, and there is no man in the country more fit for the place. We congratulate Notre Dame.

The cause of beatification of the Venerable Jean Peyboyre, martyr, is being followed with lively interest by French Catholics, both because Father Peyboyre's heroic death is of such recent date, and because he is the first missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith on whom will be conferred the title of the Blessed.

Twenty years ago there was neither priest, monk nor nun in Wyoming Territory. There may have been a few Catholics, for Catholics can be found everywhere; but there was no Catholic church, no Catholic school, no Sisters' hospital. Now Wyoming has a Catholic Bishop, ten priests, two religious Orders of men—Jesuits and Franciscans, and two religious congregations of women—Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and Sisters of Charity. The Catholic population of the Territory cannot be less than ten thousand.

The New York *Star* says one of "the most devoted of the pioneers in the movement for the Catholic University has been Bishop John Lancaster Spaulding, of the Peoria Diocese. A Kentuckian by birth, a thorough American in feeling as well as by tradition, his dominant idea has long been the creation of an institution in which the Americanism of the Catholics of the United States would receive the fullest development."

A number of doctors, including a well-known Liverpool physician, were recently eye-witnesses of the miraculous cure of a deaf boy, Desire Melin, aged sixteen, from Bierges, in Brabant. He was born deaf and dumb. Two doctors, Vanpee and Troussset, both of Wavre, had previously certified as to the nature of the affliction, and declared it incurable.

A suspicious piece of news comes from Warsaw. It is stated that 875 Catholics who recently emigrated from Bohemia to Russia have just been received into the Orthodox Church. Such wholesale conversions to Russian orthodoxy raise a question as to the means by which they are effected. Bribery on the one hand, persecution on the other, are the traditional methods in Russia.

Bishop Strossmayer is preparing a defence of his conduct, in which he will contend that the act of seeking to unite the Catholic and Greek Churches ought to meet with the approbation of the Pope, and, further, that he does not consider his Slav sympathies incompatible with his duties as an Austrian prelate.

On July 23rd, was unveiled at Sorreze, France, a statue erected by some of Lacordaire's old pupils in honour of the great orator, writer, and teacher. The statue, by the well known sculptor Girarde, represents Pere Lacordaire giving instruction to a boy of some fifteen

years of age, habited in the costume of the Sorreze College. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Toulouse presided over the ceremony, assisted by several other prelates. Discourses were delivered by Mgr. de Cabriere, the Bishop of Montpellier, and the Duc de Broglie, who succeeded to the chair of the Academy, left vacant by the death of the great Dominican.

Cardinal Howard, says the *London Star*, is in a most deplorable condition, both physically and mentally. He does not remember his oldest friends, and sometimes will not take a meal for days together. It would be difficult to recognise in his pinched and emaciated frame the gay young Lifeguardman who was chosen for his good looks and fine physique to lead the procession at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. In those days he looked every inch a soldier, and it was greatly to his friends' surprise that they learned of his going to Rome and entering the ecclesiastical state. He now occupies the dual position of Archpriest of St. Peter's and Bishop of Frascati. These offices have never been united in the same individual since they were held by the Cardinal of York, last of the House of Stuart.

In the Via Quirinal there is a large building where the young Belgian students who wish to become priests are educated. The Pope, seeing how useful it is to have these students educated in Rome, has sent 100,000 francs to the college, asking the rector to use them for seven young men, who will be sent to Rome by the seven dioceses of Belgium for their ecclesiastical education. The gift is accompanied by a very beautiful letter in which the Pope speaks in the highest terms of Catholic Belgium, and of the Belgian clergy and students.

WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

MY object in writing is twofold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked that when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is all the more likely to be of use to his fellow creatures. To begin then, you must I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, a complaint that you are aware is very common in Great Britain in certain seasons of the year. Some months ago I had a very severe turn of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by, and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and as I also began to have violent racking pains in my limbs and back, I became greatly alarmed. I could neither eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strangely of it; but as, on the contrary, I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently, I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are getting worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital: it may be your only chance for life!"

But I didn't want to go to the hospital. Who does, when he thinks he can possibly get along without doing it? I am a labouring man, with a large family depending on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as to be laid on my back in a hospital unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of sunshine in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I resolved, before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses within twenty-four hours when I was seized with a fit of coughing, and threw up the phlegm and mucus off my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt like going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I ate I soon got strong and well.

I felt I could leap through the air with delight.

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible, yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I preach the good news of the great power of Seigel's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CANNING.

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Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors; and by the Proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 25 Farringdon-road, London, E.C., England.

Amongst the numerous congratulations received by the venerated pastor of Rathdowney (the Ven. Archdeacon Lynch, P.P.) on the recent celebration of his golden jubilee, was one from his Eminence Cardinal Moran, wishing his greatly esteemed friend another fifty years of blessed and fruitful labour in his Master's vineyard of "dear old Ossory."

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Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia, which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use till cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters. "Standard."

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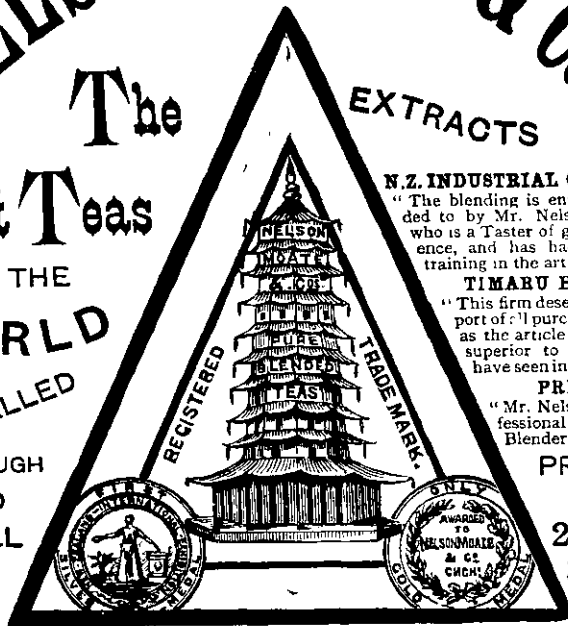
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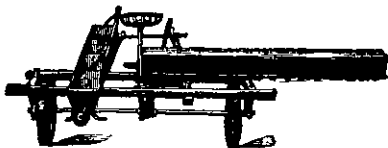
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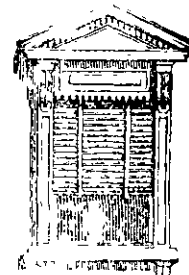
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