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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

IF the reports that have reached us from Rome be true, we must necessarily be in no slight measure confused as to what the meaning of the German Emperor may be. King Humbert has been rightly described as being that which the late Comte de Chambord, or Henry V., as he was known by his followers, might have been, had he chosen to stoop to the position—at is, *le roi légitime de la révolution*, the legitimate King of the revolution. Humbert wears his crown in virtue of his complacency, and remains at Rome as his father went there because he must dance to the tune the revolution plays him if he would continue to wear a crown at all. But the Emperor William has been supposed to be a monarch of a very different standing, and of a very different frame of mind. We were led to believe, and with every appearance of reason, that his attitude towards the revolution would be even more stern and unbending than had been that of his grandfather, and, if there was any excuse for his unfilial temper towards his father, it might seem to arise from his sincere conviction that the liberal principles by which he was guided were mistaken, and certain to prove mischievous in their effects. When, therefore, we find his Majesty insulting the Pope on behalf of the revolution, and performing ceremonies whose end is to glorify the revolution—we cannot tell what to think of the position. What has occurred thus suddenly to change the disposition of the German Emperor, and, so far as we can see, to make him lower his head in presence of that sinister power which threatens to destroy all thrones, and which has already brought kings into subjection to it? It is but a few months since King Humbert was obliged to sit by with an applauding smile upon his face, while a panegyric was delivered on Mazzini the bloodthirsty enemy of kings, and in whose name the assassins of kings may fitly take their murderous oaths. And now the German Emperor takes his stand beside this puppet king and, in the image of his forerunner, crowns the revolution. What is there that lies beneath all this? we may very reasonably inquire. Are there, indeed, tokens that the revolutionary tide is also rising in Germany and that the ruler who would not be submerged and lost must go with the flow? The method of dealing with the revolution employed by the Emperor William I. was different from this. He met it firmly, and in those respects in which he had erred and given it an advantage, he retraced his steps. He was manly enough to acknowledge his fault, and bold enough to amend it. He also had insulted the Pope, and besides had injured religion, but he perceived the evil of what he had done and made reparation for it. With the wisdom of a man of long experience and matured judgment he perceived that to yield to the revolution was to perish, and learning also by experience that to cripple in his realms the power of the Pope and of religion was to yield to the revolution he undid the evil he had done. What, therefore, does his successor mean by the new departure he seems to have made? Is he also, influenced by some motives not as yet revealed to us, about to become a legitimate monarch of the revolution—and with what results? But as to the invitation which he has given the Pope, to renounce his claims to independence and join the legitimate kings of the revolution—conservative sovereigns as, apparently in jest, he calls them,—the Pope may, for example, accept it when he too can sit by and smile, when the man who has already distinguished himself as the panegyrist and worshipper of Satan, most appropriately delivers a panegyric on Mazzini. The Pope may be a martyr at the hands of the revolution, but its legitimate king he cannot be—not even at the invitation of the German Emperor.

A PLEA FOR THE TEMPORAL POWER.

BUT even if there was no particular meaning in the action at Rome of the German Emperor, which also is quite possible, for emperors are but men, and, as such, must be liable to be influenced by their surroundings so as occasionally to do and say things which in recollected moments they would leave undone and unsaid, the invitation given by his Majesty to the Pope must remain unaccepted. The Pope cannot be the ally of revolutionary kings and subject, like them, to the control of an evil power. Neither can he

be the ally of kings who, in the sense of the term as used by the Emperor William, supposing him to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather might be called conservative. In either case the Pope would be the servant and tool of despotism, for nothing is more despotic than the revolution, nothing more arbitrary, nor more unsparring. It would be a sacrilegious thought, were it entertained, that the Pope could obey this power, and serve its interests in guiding the Catholic people; But neither could the Pope ally himself with the despotic monarchy, and exert his power in insisting on the submission of the people to its arbitrary will. It was, indeed, the suspicion of such an alliance that first of all gave to the other despotism its chief force, and caused the catastrophe that overtook the Church in France at the close of the last century. In the alliance between the higher clergy, the scions of noble houses, whom the necessities of their rank, for whose adequate support great revenues were required, induced to become churchmen and the lords of the soil, from whom they suffered hardship and ill-treatment the people saw the alliance between the Pope and despotism and, overlooking the great benefits received by them otherwise from the Church, laid on religion the blame of their misfortune. When the despotic monarchy, therefore, was torn down the Church shared in the fall, and was no less wounded and no less outraged. But, being immortal, she recovered from her wounds, and the consequences to the people themselves were far worse than anything that overtook her. For the sake of the people, were it for nothing else, the Pope must remain independent of the despot and visibly separated from him. If the word, for instance, goes forth in Ireland, where under a constitutional monarchy despotism prevails, that the people are to be dragooned and trampled on, their just demands denied, and their efforts to obtain or preserve their rights brutally repressed, there must be no suspicion in their minds that the Pope is in sympathy with their oppressors. If a Catholic population is expelled from Germany under circumstances of great injustice, and among deplorable suffering, it must not add to the grief of the people to think that the Pope is in sympathy with their tyrant. What the Catholic world needs is an independent Pope—himself alone, unbiassed and unswayed, exercising without partiality the tremendous powers that God has bestowed upon him. If it be sacrilegious to consider him as the ally of the revolution, it is hardly less so to regard him as the ally of the despot. In either case the ends to be gained are earthly only, having no relation to the things of God, opposed to the welfare of the people, and having evil for their end. We see, then, more clearly than before the necessity of the temporal power. Nothing else can guarantee the independence of the Pope. And his independence is threatened on both sides. Holy Father, says the German Emperor, ally yourself with the conservative Sovereigns. Become at once the puppet and the tool of despotism: Yield to us, cries the revolution, not daring to invite an alliance—go out of the Vatican and acknowledge yourself beaten, so that we may make a full profit of the people. Various as the contest may seem, it is the same, for its end is the same, that is the mastery of the world and the enslavement of mankind. While the Pope remains as he is, deprived of his possessions, and living on sufferance within the stronghold of the enemy, he will ever be the object of this two-fold struggle—and the Catholic world will continue subject to apprehension and distress. We maintain, therefore, that the visit of the Emperor William to Rome and the consequent events make more plain than before the necessity for the restoration of the temporal power—the only sufficient guarantee of the Pope's independence and the pledge and assurance of his safety.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

IT may, perhaps, prove conducive to the peace of the world that a new tie of friendship has possibly been formed between England and Russia. This has been due, in the first place, to the genius of an English sailor named Joseph Wiggins, whose calculations led him to conclude that that portion of the Arctic Ocean known as the Kara Sea could not be icebound all the year, but must afford, during some months at least, an inlet to the great rivers Obi and Yenisei, which flow through the centre of Siberia, from South to North, and form a waterway to the very confines of the Chinese Empire. Joseph Wiggins, therefore, who had meantime risen to eminence in his profession, kept constantly in view an intention of carrying his calculations into practical effect, and, as soon as he should be in a position to do so, exploring in person the sea and rivers alluded to,

Negotiations however, for this end were necessary with the Russian Government, and they were accordingly taken in hand and ably carried through by the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, whose report on the matter has recently been laid before Parliament. In consequence of the arrangements thus made and the concessions granted, Captain Wiggins was enabled to carry out his long contemplated design, and, last year, he ascended the river Yenisei, in a steamer named the Phoenix, and laden with a cargo of English goods which were gladly received, as indeed the whole expedition was with enthusiasm, by the Governor and people of Yeneseisk a town situated some two thousand miles from the mouth of the river. Nor can we have much difficulty in understanding the feelings at such an arrival of a community, which had hitherto been lost in the depths of a vast desert, and hardly acquainted with the existence of an outer world, except, perhaps, through some of those melancholy bands of Russian exiles—whose fate has from time immemorial been so much commiserated by people of humane minds. But the prospect thus opened of trade between England and Siberia is very attractive, and holds out great promise of many kinds. Siberia is a land of unbounded wealth and capable of almost infinite development. Its fertility is boundless, and its minerals rich and abundant. One of the most famous of noble European houses, indeed, already owes to it their place as nobles and millionaires, that, namely, of Demidoff, which originated with a blacksmith of the country, whose deftness in his trade gained the favour of Peter the Great, and thus obtained for him mining concessions of which he knew how to make due profit. The difficulty of the question, however, seems to be, as to whether a country like Russia, which is so jealous of foreign commerce, and so anxious to secure fresh markets, and open up new trading centres for herself, will consent to see this great opportunity monopolised or shared in very largely by England. The districts thus opened comprise not only the whole of Siberia, but possibly a great portion of Northern China as well, and the importance of the matter can be hardly over-rated. At any rate it gives Russia a power, if she chooses to make use of it, of influencing commercial interests in England in her favour, and thus making any tendency towards a disagreement with her unpopular—and a matter to be avoided even at a considerable sacrifice.

WE find we were tolerably correct last week in our "THE SHOUTING remarks as to the imprudence of the German Emperor's going about the world "shouting," as the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls it, and without the guidance of an experienced statesman. The utmost apprehension, it seems, exists in Europe as to what may come of the Emperor's conduct. And no good had so far come of it, for the visit to Russia, of which so much was spoken, resulted in nothing, and it is even most probable that no subjects of importance were mentioned either by Czar or Emperor. Prince Bismarck, moreover, had been strongly opposed to the visit, as he was also to that now paid to Rome, and his displeasure is hardly likely to be lessened by the honour conferred there by the Emperor on Signor Crispi, who had deserved the Chancellor's disapprobation, and just been snubbed by him in consequence. Prince Bismarck they say, however, has many causes for displeasure, and things at Berlin are going sadly against his desires. The retirement of Count Moltke, for example, which took place at the wish of the German Emperor to make way for the promotion of Count Waldersee has caused him great annoyance. In Italy, we are told, they were afraid of the indiscretion of the Emperor, and we do not know that much has taken place there to remove their fears. His Majesty's advice to the Pope, if the report be true, certainly nullified the concession made by him in going from the railway station straight to the Vatican, as it had been previously arranged, and only afterwards proceeding on his visit to King Humbert at the Quirinal. The Emperor's meaning, we have already said, we cannot understand. But the possibility that he means to conciliate the revolution seems a little strengthened by the fact that the German Socialists have recently won a pronounced victory in an election. At all events, his undertakings, whether they have any meaning or no meaning, whether they proceed, as it is also suggested, merely from a vain longing to exhibit himself and his grandeur, or from some other unwise, though better intentioned motive, have nothing very reassuring in them, and even as contrasted with the worst days of the old Emperor's reign, seem to illustrate the saying—Better to sup with the devil you know than to sup with the devil you don't know. The younger Emperor with his younger counsellors, will hardly bring about an improvement in the state of European affairs.

A GALLANT REFUSAL. PADDY from Cork has proved himself to be the brat of a boy. He knows how to stick to his principles wherever he may be, and neither fear nor flattery can detach him from them. The Cork Barrack-street Band, employed to play at the Irish Exhibition in London, were asked the other day to favour the fashionable company present with the National Anthem. Their reply, to the general consternation of all concerned, was a point-blank refusal. Here is their

reason why, as given to a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—" Why? Do you not know that every emissary of the Castle uses your National Anthem to insult the Irish people? Do you not know that British soldiers have been ordered to march through the streets of an Irish town on a Sunday morning singing it? No opportunity is ever missed of using it to annoy Irishmen. Our refusal was not meant as an insult to the Queen or to the English people; it was simply a protest against Balfourism in Ireland." And your belief is that all fair-minded men will acknowledge the justice of the plea. In any case Paddy from Cork has proved himself no poltroon, and deserves the due recognition of his spirited behaviour.

MR. GLADSTONE in a speech made by him the other day at Wrexham, reiterated his statement as to the treatment of political prisoners by King Bomba of Naples. He explained that the prisoners who were chained—one of them being linked to a felon, were men who had been convicted of high treason and whose respite, from execution the Government looked upon as an act of mercy. A political prisoner not so convicted, he said, occupied a separate apartment and did not wear the prison dress. It was with the treatment given to this prisoner, and which was usual in such cases, that the speaker had contrasted that obtaining under Mr. Balfour's rule. The chairman of the meeting afterwards confirmed what Mr. Gladstone had stated. He himself, he said, had constantly seen King Bomba's political prisoners in the year 1852, as they took their exercise, and they were neither compelled to associate with felons nor to wear the prison dress. We may add that they also seem to have been better treated with regard to their exercise than the Irish prisoners, who are confined to close and dismal courts, shut out from all communication with the outer world. Mr. Gladstone's contrast, therefore, remains true, and English prisons in Ireland deserve a worse reputation than that which was earned thirty or forty years ago, to the horror of all Europe, by Neapolitan dungeons.

IRELAND, the know-nothings tell us, if once NO SUCH THING, stripped of its present population would be taken up by English and Scotch agriculturists, who would make a garden of the desert, and a smiling millionaire of every distressed landlord. But what are the facts of the case? Ireland, as she becomes deprived, rapidly and more rapidly still, of her population, loses the productive powers of her soil and grows barren. Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, tells us of the conclusions of a certain English farmer as follows :—" Why, sir," said one British agriculturist, " if I were chloroformed and kidnapped, and taken over to Ireland, and led blindfold across ten yards of Irish grass, I could tell it was Irish. It is not grass at all; it is wire. It scrapes against your boots like wire. It contains no nutritive property." The conclusions of all intelligent visitors to the country, says *Truth*, are of a similar kind, and their opinion is that even Home Rule can afford no remedy. Mr. Labouchere himself, however, finds the contradiction of this gloomy sentence, in the mouldering remains of the vast promise of better things given by that short period at the close of the last century when the country enjoyed independence, and expresses his belief that Home Rule, in some 20 years, would effect all that was needful. But is it likely that even with Home Rule, English and Scotch farmers would risk the trial, expending their own capital, for the landlords could not put their holdings into proper order, with such doubtful results. And without Home Rule, the one hope, to avoid which the people had been expelled, who would be so mad as to make the venture? No. For the the Irish people themselves, inspired by the strong love of their native land, and willing to make many sacrifices to restore her to life and prosperity, the task is set, and no others either can or will accomplish it. Meantime, nature itself continues to cry out against the desolation that prevails. Last year 82,923 people, the cream, the youth, and vigour of the population, left the country, and this year's returns give 86,239 acres of land as fallen out of cultivation. This year the emigration has been greatly in excess, and, no doubt, the consequent sterility will be in proportion. The depopulation of Ireland, then, does not mean the establishment of happy English and Scotch settlements. It means desolation and ruin, and the just judgment of God on the destroyers.

A young man of Reading, Pa., became insane from "reading too many books on religion and the tariff."

The statistics of suicides in France, which have just been published, show the same alarming prevalence of self-destruction. The total for the past twelve months is 7,572, one-fifth of these being in and around Paris. It is remarkable that poverty has only caused 483 suicides in all France, and this figure includes a morbid fear of impending misery without actual privation; 1,975 cases may be traced to mental aberration, and 1,228 to physical suffering. Among the moral causes, domestic trouble stands first, and alcoholism next. There are 200 cases of disappointed love, and only 27 from jealousy, dislike of military service giving 25. The suicidal month of the year is July, and it is worth noting that suicides have increased since the establishment of the *fete* on the 14th.

Colonial Notes.

THE new buildings of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Waratah in, the diocese of Maitland were formally opened by the Archbishop of Melbourne on Sunday, the 6th inst. The building, which has been erected at a cost of £10,000, occupies a fine situation, and is in every respect suitable for the purposes for which it is required. An altar had been prepared on one of the verandahs, where, on the termination of the ceremony of blessing the house, which was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Bathurst, there being also present on the occasion the Bishops of Maitland, Goulburn, Armidale, Grafton, Wilcannia, and Sale, together with a large number of the clergy—among them the Rev. Father Mackay, of Queenstown, N.Z. The ceremonies were very imposingly carried out, and the music, rendered by the choir of St. Mary's church, Newcastle, was particularly fine. On the termination of the Mass, the Archbishop of Melbourne preached on the text, "He hath done all things well; He hath made the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak." His Grace referred also to the origin of the institution now opened. In 1872, he said, a deaf and dumb child had been brought to the Dominican nuns by the late Bishop of Bathurst, who asked them, in Christ's name, to take care of it. They had done so, and, as was now seen, had been abundantly rewarded. A second and a third child had been brought, and, finally, a number of such children had been placed at Newcastle under the care of a nun who had had the charge of a deaf and dumb institution near Dublin.—The number of children, boys and girls, had increased every year, and two years ago, on Rosary Sunday also, Cardinal Moran had laid the foundation-stone of the present building. £1000 had been raised on that occasion; £1000 had since been raised by an art-union; but of the £10,000 which the building cost, a large sum still remained due. His Grace then went on to explain the necessity for a Catholic institution of the kind: Apart from all other considerations, he said, the perfectly disinterested treatment of the children could only be so obtained. "It needs the touch of the nun's own hand, the smile of her virgin face, the generous sympathy of a purely religious heart, to continue to treat kindly, patiently, and affectionately these poor afflicted children."—In conclusion, the Archbishop appealed for the aid that was needed, promising to those to whom God had given the power to hear, in return for their charity, the unceasing prayers of the children. The institution, he added, was a national institution for all Australasia, and, therefore, let it be generously supported. The amount of the collection which was subsequently made was £868.

An affecting incident connected with the opening of the Waratah institution was the announcement made at the Mass by the Bishop of Maitland of the death of the Mother Mary Teresa Molloy, which had taken place that morning at 2 o'clock. The deceased nun, a member of the Order of St. Dominic, and who was to have had the charge of the new institution, had been suddenly seized with a faintness the evening before, from which she had never recovered. She had arrived in Maitland from Ireland some 21 years ago, and had won the love and veneration of all who were acquainted with her. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the parades and many of the clergy who had been present at the opening of the institution taking part in the ceremonies. There was also a crowded attendance of the Catholic congregation.—*R.I.P.*

The Bishop of Maitland has issued a pastoral dealing with the state of Catholic education in his diocese, and which, on his Lordship's showing, is in a very satisfactory condition. The work is conducted almost entirely by religious teachers, who perform it in a way that leaves nothing to be desired, the system being thoroughly Catholic, as well as equalling in all secular respects, if it does not surpass, that of the Government schools. The withdrawal of aid from the Catholic schools has not had the evil results that were feared, and, notwithstanding, a full measure of progress has been made, both in the number of schools opened, and in the attendance of children. Sacrifices, no doubt, adds the Bishop, have been required, but the result gives good reason for rejoicing.

The Rev. Father Kavanagh, a member of the order of St. Dominic, who has especially devoted his talents to the promotion of temperance, has for some time been engaged in advocating the cause in New South Wales. The rev. Father is the pronounced opponent of drinking in all its branches, as well of "tippling" as of positive drunkenness; and of "shouting" as a source of temptation. But although he condemns the drunkard, Father Kavanagh is not without some mercy for him, and, therefore, he is loud also in denouncing the adulteration of drink—which he compares to poisoning pure and simple. The worthy Dominican is meeting with considerable success in his crusade and much lasting good is looked for as the result of his labours.

All through Australia the *Requiem* Mass appointed by the Pope to be celebrated everywhere was sung with great solemnity. The Catholic people of the colonies responded most fervently to the Holy Father's invitation, and not only were the churches crowded, but the number of communicants testified strikingly to the faith and charity of the various congregations. This commemoration of the dead was a sublime thought on the part of the Holy Father, and it was fully honoured in the observance.

The manner in which the Sydney *Freeman's Journal* dealt with the reports recently published by the *Evening News* relating to the burial of the late Archbishop Vaughan, has subjected our contemporary to an action for libel. The matter dealt with, however, was of a nature which made it necessary that the *Freeman's Journal* should deal with it severely. If in doing so our contemporary over-stepped the bounds which the law allows, we can understand his position.

He was not, moreover, acting on his own behalf but, as he justly claims, on that of the Irish Catholics of all the colonies, in defending a prelate whom all Catholic Australasia must regard with esteem and love. If, therefore, he suffers in this action, it will be the plain duty of the Catholic population of the Colonies to come to his aid and not permit the burden, incurred in a cause that is theirs in common, to fall upon him unsupported. If in the independence of the Catholic press is not guaranteed the Catholic cause must needs be weakened and left defenceless. But especially a penalty incurred in protecting Cardinal Moran from the voice of slander, is one that we might all consider it a privilege to partake in, and I we should be the most contemptible of mankind were we to refuse to do so.

A new sect of rather imposing pretensions has made its appearance at Sydney, where it has laid the foundation stone of a church. It calls itself the Catholic Apostolic Church, and appears to be a somewhat grotesque imitation of that Church whose name it usurps. It is under the guidance of an official called an Angel, who seems to imitate the action of a Bishop, and to copy Catholic ceremonies, as well, as under rather unfavourable circumstances, he is able. Any revolt, however, against the ugliness of ordinary Protestantism is not without an element of hope. By the way is there any connection between this Church and the Irvingites, who also have "angels" and elaborate ceremonies.

The Brisbane *Australian* publishes what it calls "an interesting relic of Ireland's great bard, Thomas Moore." The relic takes the shape of a letter to the mother of a young lady named Wyke, and whom Tommy, intolerable little humbug as he knew how to be on occasion, says he fancies to be a "young poetess." Maturity, however, may have possibly damaged the young lady's powers, for certain it is that the works of no poetess of the name have come down to us. Moore afterwards lets slip his real opinion by saying that he prefers the lines to which he alludes to any previously sent him by the young poetess, as they possess "more feeling and less attempts at brilliancy." But has not Father Prout told us of Tommy's "tricks and rogueries?" Mrs. Wyke lived at Southampton, and Tommy had done something or another to offend her daughter, for which he apologised. But next to the editor the poet appears to be the most miserable recipient of verses.

The Rev. William Kildahl, of Ballarat, a Protestant clergyman who has distinguished himself by his admirable letters on the Irish cause, writes to the Melbourne *Advocate* the following reply to a reproach often repeated, and which reply should, as Captain Outtie says, be made a note of. "In your issue of last week I read a notice by you of a statement made by a newly-started periodical to the effect that in Victorian criminal statistics the Irish-born have gained an unenviable place. I am constantly being assailed on this point, and I wish, as a final answer to all complaints, to draw attention to Hayter's Year Book, last edition, viz.:—Allowing that more Irish in proportion to the population were arrested than English and Welsh, the offences with which the Irish were charged could not have been of so serious a nature as those for which English and Welsh were arrested, inasmuch as the number of English and Welsh committed to trial was, in proportion to population, twice as numerous as the number of Irish committed to trial."

Wonders are reported of a goldfield just discovered near Yeoval, in New South Wales, about 270 miles from Sydney. The field, it is said, is destined to prove one of the largest alluvial diggings ever discovered, and capable of supporting a numerous population. Great things are also spoken about the silver-field near Borroloola in the Northern Territory. Silver ore in whole mountains is said to exist there. Such reports, however, are always suggestive of a desire to dispose of shares, and require to be closely and carefully examined into.

The Liguria, on her recent voyage to Melbourne brought out seven members of the Society of Jesus, and nine nuns of the Order of the Faithful Companions of Jesus. One of the Jesuit Fathers is the Rev. Isaac Moore, who returns to Victoria, where he has been welcomed by many friends, after an absence of some sixteen years. The nuns will open a boarding school at Kew.

The *Annales* of Mauritius gives us an amusing instance of accommodation on the part of the Schools Committee of the Island. The Archbishop had complained that the Protestant version of the Lord's Prayer was taught in the schools to the Catholic children. The Schools Committee thought to settle the matter amicably by a revision of the version, in which they substituted the words "each day" for "this day." The authors of the new *Pater*, says our contemporary, probably said to themselves that it was not prudent to ask bread only for to-day, but that it was much more practical to provide also against the days following.

American Notes.

A DELEGATE from the Scottish Home Rule Association is now in the States. This gentleman whose name is McNaught and who has been appointed honorary Colonial Secretary of the Association has come with the object of gaining the sympathy and obtaining the aid of Scotchmen settled here for the ends the Association seeks. He says it is the intention of the party he represents to contest every seat in Scotland at the next general election, and to make this possible for them they need a sum of £100,000, which they hope to raise by the aid of the masses, their expectations from the classes being very limited. Mr. McNaught answers the objection brought against their undertaking by English Liberals, who are afraid of losing in Parliament the "noble Liberalism," as Mr. John Morley

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calls it, of the Scotch members, with the answer that it is intended that Scottish members should still take their seats in the Imperial Parliament to deal with Imperial matters, but that affairs purely English should be left to the sole management of Englishmen, who best know what they themselves want. "If England chooses to be Tory," he says, "then let her be Tory." There can be no doubt that Mr. McNaught's object deserves the sympathy and aid he seeks for. If, moreover, the struggle for Irish Home Rule, now at a fateful crisis, did not occupy the whole attention of Irish-Americans, the Scotch cause might reckon on their very active support, as it already has their sympathy. Let affairs in Ireland once be settled and Irishmen everywhere will prove their gratitude to Scotland for the aid she has given to them in their necessity. Even as it is they may be relied upon to give such help as it lies in their power to give—but so as to avoid any imprudence or division which might injure their own cause, and inevitably that of Scotland as well. But we wish Mr. McNaught all success in his tour and his undertaking generally.

A great sensation has been caused in New York by the burning down of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an immense building standing on an estate of some ninety acres between 127th and 135th streets. The fire took place at a very inopportune time, there being 250 ladies of the Order assembled there for the annual retreat. It was caused by the carelessness of some plumbers engaged on the cupola, and was discovered about two hours after the men had left their work for the day. Besides the nuns in the building, there were a number of young lady boarders who were spending their vacation there. But so excellent was the management of Mesdames Jones and Duffy, the Superioresses in charge, that not only did all the inmates get safely out, but a large quantity of the moveables in the convent was also rescued from destruction. The building was, fortunately, insured almost to the full amount of its value. Although there has been a good deal of inconvenience, therefore, the loss is comparatively trifling.

Herr Bandmann, the actor, has returned from Europe boiling over with indignation at the treatment he denounces as given him in England. Plots, combinations, and even conspiracies, he says, were formed against him, including among their members even the brightest ornaments of the stage. Herr Bandmann says he valiantly withstood all; but the final straw that broke the camel's back was the packing of the Opera Comique, on his appearance there, with four hundred myrmidons employed to kick up a row. Then, says the victim, "I gave it up." There is still balm in Gilead, however, for although Herr Bandmann as an actor has met with a catastrophe, as the proprietor of a ranch he has had a success. He has imported from France some valuable stock for his business as a horse-breeder, with which, for the present at least, he retires into Montana. It is well, then, occasionally that a man should have two strings to his bow—and if he has the consolation of believing that it was the supremacy of his genius that led to the failure of the one, while he betakes himself to the cultivation of the other, his position is more enviable still.

Regret is felt everywhere at the sad news that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is dying. She has reached the advanced age of 77 years, and her record is an honourable one. Her great work, that of rousing the indignation of the civilised world against slavery, and virtually giving to that system its death blow, must make her name immortal, and if in other respects there are imperfections to be marked in her career, who can claim a wholly unblemished reflection of his life in the mirror of truth? The good deeds done by this lady are now present to the minds of all, and by them alone will her memory be deservedly distinguished.

Mr. Secretary Bayard has again earned the gratitude of England. Behring sea has now to all intents and purposes been thrown open to the unrestricted trading of British sealers, and that notwithstanding the fact that the seal fisheries have been leased by the Government at a very considerable profit. The promiscuous, unregulated fishing of privateers, besides, involves the inevitable destruction of the fisheries, for the seals are timid and wary animals, and may easily be frightened away from their haunts. Mr. Bayard, nevertheless, on the pretence of making things plain for the Fisheries Commission, issued such orders that, during the season, the poaching schooners have carried on their depredations under the very nose and within sight of the American authorities. What makes the matter appear all the more pusillanimous is that the Canadian Government were by no means so considerate, but, all the time, kept a rigorous watch over American fishing vessels. Mr. Bayard's conduct will probably have an effect on Mr. Cleveland's chances of re-election to the Presidency.

It is reported that the New York *Freeman's Journal*, a newspaper that, in the hands of its late proprietor and editor, Mr. McMaster, was second to none in the whole world of Catholic journalism and which, since that gentleman's much lamented death, has been ably conducted on the same lines, has been purchased by Mr. Patrick Ford. If Mr. Ford, as no doubt he will, conducts the *Freeman's Journal* on strict Catholic principles, and as ably as he has always conducted the *Irish World*, always a most able newspaper and of late years as admirable in every respect as it is able, Catholic journalism will still be brilliantly represented by it. Mr. Egan, who had for some time been engaged in a prominent position on the *Freeman's Journal* has recently been appointed to a chair of literature in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, a position which he is exceptionally qualified to fill. It is probably in consequence of this that the sale of the newspaper in question has taken place.

Mr. John Fitzgerald of Nebraska, President of the Irish National League of America, has issued a strong appeal for aid towards the defence of Mr. Parnell against the Commission, and in his action in Scotland. Mr. Fitzgerald brands the Commission as having the sole object of evading an inquiry into the authenticity of the forged letter,

and screening the proprietor of the *Times* and their friends in the Government from the punishment due to them. He states his belief, a very probable one, that the *Times* will be aided by secret service money, and points out the necessity of supporting Mr. Parnell, who he says, fights not his own, but the battle of the Irish people, against such odds.—But nothing more than this Commission has served to call out the feeling of the States generally on the matter, and several of the leading newspapers, even those having no special connection with the Irish cause, have opened subscription lists in aid of the defence fund. There has never been a case in which the attention of the world has been more forcibly drawn to the proceedings, and, whatever may be the mind of the judges, it will be hard for them to act as partisans. Their doing so, under the circumstances, would be almost as much a triumph for the Parnellites as the decided overthrow of their accusers. Meantime it is urged that Mr. Fitzgerald's appeal should meet with a generous response.

General Harrison is very pronounced on protection and the exclusion of pauper labour. He identifies both measures, as he says to profess an anxiety to exclude pauper and Chinese labourers is very inconsistent, if, at the same time, those making it, by supporting Free Trade, consent to bring the American workmen into competition with cheap labour at a distance. From this as well as from the competition near at hand of European paupers and Chinamen, he declares himself determined to protect the American people. A point on which the General is undeniably sound is that of the inviolability of the home. "The home is the best," he says, "as it is the first school of good citizenship. It is the great conservative and assimilating force. I should despair of my country if American citizens were to be trained only in schools, valuable as is their instruction. It is in the home that we first learn obedience and respect for law. Parental authority is the type of beneficent government. It is in the home that we learn to love, in the mother that bore us, that which is virtuous and pure." He claims for the Republicans that they have been the especial friends and protectors of the American home.

The rejection by the Senate of the Fisheries Treaty has given satisfaction to all but the pro-British faction, who place English interests first and American last. The New York *Times*, for example, which is the principal organ of this party, did its best to secure the ratification of the Treaty by a threat of consequences, even resulting, it said, in war. To avoid this danger, the newspaper in question did not hesitate to propose a complete surrender of the fisheries. Fortunately, however, so cowardly a spirit did not actuate the majority in the Senate, nor does it exist in the country. The true nature of the Treaty is now apparent to all reasonable men, and it meets with general condemnation. It is felt that by its failure a humiliating and mischievous position has been avoided.

The President's Message to Congress, demanding powers of retaliation as a consequence of the failure of the Fisheries Treaty, and as the only means of checking the offensive action of Canada, has been universally applauded. The discussion of the matter itself, and of the manner in which it was received in England, has called out some very remarkable utterances. Among others, General Butler, speaking at Boston, dwelt especially on the danger suggested of bringing on a war with England. The English Government he said, were too wise to be whipped into a war with the United States. The stoppage by the States of their exportation of cotton would destroy the Government, and the stoppage of the exportation of wheat would starve the people. The General, however, threw some doubt on Mr. Cleveland's sincerity and alluded to his demand for retaliation as possibly an electioneering measure. He added that a British warship would be welcome to bombard New York, as about one-third of the buildings in that City belonged to London Insurance Companies'. More remarkable still were the speeches made in Congress during the debate on the Retaliation Bill introduced by Mr. Wilson of Minnesota, in which the threats of the London *Standard* that Canada had British cannon at her back were alluded to. This threat was treated with pronounced derision. No gun-boat, it was said, for instance, would have time to reach American waters before Canada was part of the United States. The echo of the first gun discharged would not have ceased to reverberate before the President of the greatest republic on earth would salute Charles Stewart Parnell as the President of the youngest republic. A war with America would mean the loss of India to England, and the verification of the saying that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity—with a good deal more to the same effect. But although it may be urged that a good deal of such talk is Yankee brag, or belongs as a matter of course to the Presidential contest, or has some other particular application, still it must be evident that it is not altogether without its suggestiveness or wanting in its sting. In neither of two countries, bound to one another by bonds that were completely indissoluble, could such speeches be made, or listened to with applause.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CHRISTCHURCH, after having outdone Wellington in the matter of earthquakes, is evidently bent upon beating Auckland's record in regard to fires. "Alarming conflagrations" until lately were almost unknown sensations in this city. During the past few weeks this order of things has been very much reversed. The sound of the fire bell and the rattle of the engine along the streets are becoming unpleasantly frequent. People were just beginning to recover the shock of surprise caused by seeing Hobday's corner reduced in a few minutes to a heap of cinders, when they have been again startled by the destructive fire at Sunnyside. Hobday's fire was borne philosophically by the public, because it was a private property and was well insured. With Sunnyside, however, it is a very different matter. The Asylum was public property, and was uninsured. These facts

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make its destruction everybody's business, as it will be the unfortunate taxpayer who will be mulcted in the cost of repairing the damage. The papers here generally unite in saying that somebody is to blame, though there is much general congratulation that the fire occurred in the day time. Had it taken place at night there is only too much reason to fear that the lives of many of the inmates would have been sacrificed. The female patients are all safely housed in the Immigration Barracks at Addington, and their friends at a distance may feel quite satisfied as to their safety and comfort.

Father O'Donnell's many friends in Canterbury and elsewhere will be pleased to hear that there is a very good prospect that this very popular and energetic young priest will soon have a habitation of his own at Darfield. Since Father O'Donnell was appointed to this scattered parish he has had a great many difficulties to contend with and a great many hardships and discomforts to endure. Not the least among these was the lack of a dwelling-place of his own. This defect the Darfield people, with admirable generosity, have, I believe, resolved to remove. To that end a subscription was started at Darfield a week or two ago. The readiness with which the project was taken up by the people of the district, and the amount of the donations afforded excellent testimony to the extent to which Father O'Donnell has succeeded in winning the affection of his parishioners at Darfield. The times are bad there as elsewhere. The returning tide of prosperity has not yet had an appreciable effect upon the pockets of Canterbury farmers, but I believe the Darfield people rose superior to waves of depression, and contributed handsomely towards the fund for the erection of Father O'Donnell's house. Actions like this on the part of the people show that the bond of union between them and their priest is perfect. Where such union exists, devotion on one side and liberality on the other become very easy to priest and people, and religion is sure to flourish. I am pleased to find that the Darfield people so well appreciate the blessing which they possess in having Father O'Donnell for their pastor, and I congratulate them most heartily upon the fact of his having decided to establish his headquarters in their midst.

Mr. Robert Lonargan, upon behalf of the bazaar committee, has concluded arrangements with Mr. Donnelly, for the hire of the Palace Skating Rink for a fortnight in January. The hall has been secured upon very reasonable terms. It is just the place in which to hold a spectacular entertainment. It is large, light, and airy. It is well-appointed, is already very popular with the public, and is most centrally situated. The prospects of the success of the bazaar, or rather the Shakespearean festival, as I believe it is proper to call it, should be materially increased by Mr. Lonargan's enterprise in securing this palatial building. I forget if I said before that the forthcoming bazaar is to be upon a most magnificent scale and that all the stall-holders and attendants are to be arrayed in the costumes of some Shakespearean character.

Mr. R. Lonargan goes to Melbourne next week, but only for a trip. I am glad to say. He will be absent a few weeks.

Propos of Mr. Robert Lonargan, I have heard some rumours during the past week about the Literary Society. I have been told that Mr. Lonargan contemplates resigning his position as President of the Society. I will not at present enter fully into this matter or say what I might about it, because it is Mr. Lonargan's especial wish that I should be charitably silent in regard to the matter, and to certain aspects which it presents to me. This much I will say, that should Mr. Lonargan indeed resign the Presidency, it does not require a prophet to foretell what will be the fate of the Society. Without its present President it would speedily drift back into the half-dead condition in which Mr. Lonargan found it. Mr. Lonargan has been the back-bone of the Society. He has kept it alive. In this opinion the Rev. Father Briand coincides. Persons who were present in the hall on the night of the Bishop's lecture will remember the warm and well-deserved compliments which the rev. chaplain paid to Mr. Lonargan upon the management of the Society. In fact, everybody knows that only for the manner in which Mr. Lonargan has continually poured his spirit into the Society it would have expired long ago, and that it would not have retained a single spark of national feeling in it. Indeed, I have very good grounds for supposing that it has been Mr. Lonargan's efforts to keep alive in the Society some faint flame of nationality which has led to the present complication. However, as I said, I will not now enter into this matter, because I am in hopes that the members of the Society will recognise their error and will have sufficient manliness to go and apologise to their President for their petty conduct.

Presumably in obedience to the new departure which I before intimated that the Society was about to take under the literary and scientific renaissance instituted by the Rev. Father Briand, a debate of a most interesting character is to come off in the Society's rooms on Tuesday night next. The momentous question to be decided is, "Is it desirable that women should be employed as journalists?" A very great friend of mine, a young Irish gentleman, who informed me of the subject for discussion, has just told me that he means to be present and to take part in the debate, and to maintain the affirmative of this proposition. I hope he may be there. He is a very good speaker, and has the reputation of being able to give some very hard knocks to opponents in a debate. Besides, he is always to be relied upon to uphold the honour of his country and of his countrywomen wherever and whenever either is meanly assailed. But in case any accident should prevent him from being present on Tuesday night, in the interests of your readers I have obtained from him a forecast of his speech, which is eminently to the point. I feel sure, whatever may be the verdict given by the Society on Tuesday night, that after reading my young friend's speech the verdict of your readers will be that "the ayes have it." The following is a condensation of the speech:—"Rev. Chaplain, Mr. President, and gentlemen,—Whether or not a woman should be employed as a journalist" is a question which, I maintain, wholly depends for its solution upon the woman who is in question. If, for example, you could find a woman in Christchurch who could write better than—well, say some members of this Society, a woman who is able enough and brave enough to uphold any great cause, for instance the character and independence of that

country which many of us hail as our birthland—should we meanly deny to such a one the right to be employed as a journalist? Surely not. In the darkest and most sorrowful days of our country, when famine and persecution had driven hope from Ireland, when the whole land lay desolate, some of the true-hearted women of Erin, by their journalistic efforts, did much to fan once more into flame the embers of hope and of national life in their suffering country. Who among us, with the memory of the stirring words of 'Speranza' and of 'Eva' and 'Mary' in the *Nation* in their memories will find voice to say 'no' to the proposition before us? Any man here who can utter that negative must have first ungratefully forgotten how much the brave sisters of our Irish leader, Fanny and Anna Parnell, have done in our own day by voice and pen to set Ireland free. The patriotic daughters of Ireland have ever been to the front in advancing the national movement which is now about to result in liberty for our countrymen at home, and in raising the status of Irish people abroad. The latter, is a point of some importance to us in Christchurch, rev. Chaplain and Mr. Chairman. Let us remember what women have done and suffered for our country. Let us remember the honour which they have conferred upon it, for I maintain that the women of Ireland are among the purest and noblest of their sex. Their devoted love for their country has ever been one of the brightest gems in that crown of virtue of which even the calumnious pen of their enemies has never been able to rob them. If in the happier circumstances which exist in this Colony an opening exists for women, and especially for the women of Ireland, to be employed as journalists, or in the higher walks of life, let us hail with delight their ability to adopt such pursuits. Let us assist them if we can, let us be proud of them, but let us not meanly envy them, let us not basely desire to see them remain in inferior positions. Let us not forget that, owing to the terrible injustices which was inflicted upon our country in the past, many of the women of Ireland, alas, like too many of the men of Ireland, in this country and elsewhere, are even at the present day little else than bond slaves and drudges of the hereditary enemies of our country. If in some instances a change is coming over the scene and we find here and there a woman of our country rising superior to the legacy of the penal days, is it our place to challenge her right to do so? Let us not degrade our Society; let us not give the lie to those who have credited Irishmen with the possession of a spirit of chivalry by saying to any of our countrywomen who may succeed in regaining the social status of which the penal laws robbed them, go back to drudgery, go back to the inferior station which English law assigned you; we, your countrymen, like your Saxon oppressors, hate to see you rise. I know quite well that any member of this Society, or of any society, who has had the national spirit squeezed out of him, will not take my view of the question, but such a one I consider to be beyond hope. The opinion of a denationalised Irishman is something about which no brave and honourable Irishwoman need concern herself. She will never have such a one jostling or rivalling her in a journalistic career. There is no fear of that. I hold, rev. chaplain, Mr. President, and gentlemen, that such a question should not have been brought up for discussion in this Society; good taste should have excluded it. We should have remembered what Irish women by their pens have done for our country, and common gratitude should have chained every tongue in this room from speaking one word against the adoption by women of the profession of journalists. We should have remembered the chivalry of our countrymen, and above all we should not have forgotten that we are supposed to be gentlemen. We should have remembered too, that in speaking depreciatingly of women we were insulting the sex of the glorious patroness of the Order of which our rev. Chaplain is a member. For those over whose minds these considerations have no influence, prudence should have had a salutary effect which should have deterred them from entering upon this discussion. It would have been wiser and safer for us to have gone on analysing time, space, the psychology of the soul, the laws of relativity, association of ideas, the theories concerning the *universalia ante rem* and the *universalia in re*, and any other of those points with which our stupendous intellects are able to grapple—to have stuck to abstractions, and to have left the concrete alone, especially the concrete in the form of woman. Women are too subtle for us. They are too sharp-witted for us to hope to come off anything but second best in a discussion of this kind. Some of us have found this out before: some of us are likely to find it out again. No glory will result to us from debates of this kind. Of that, rev. Chaplain, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am firmly convinced; and I think, upon reflection you will all agree with me.—I think it will be generally admitted that my young friend speaks fairly well, and that he is none the worse as an orator, a logician, and a philosopher because his heart is still true to the brave dear land which all Irishmen ought to love, but which some Irishmen, I am sorry and ashamed to say, seem disposed to forget.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock Mass, Father Cummings preached a charity sermon on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He briefly sketched the life and work of the great St. Vincent, who so loved mankind, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to all persons to assist in forwarding the noble work to which St. Vincent de Paul devoted his life. The appeal appeared to be fairly responded to, but, considering the excellence of the sermon and the object for which it was given, I was sorry to see so many vacant places in the church.

From Germany come tidings that Prince Lichnowsky, immediately on his return from Rome, had audience of the Emperor, to whom he consigned the autograph letter of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is further declared that the ecclesiastical legislation will continue to undergo modifications in a sense favourable to the Catholic Church; likewise, it is asserted that the late Emperor Frederick III, in recognition of the part taken by Monsignor Galimberti, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, in the conciliation between the Roman Curia and the German Government, has bequeathed to him, by will, artistic articles of considerable intrinsic value.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

MR. BALFOUR has confessed himself beaten, worsted, and driven to the wall by his stupid course of conduct on Monday, August 27. The arrests of a priest, a journalist, and two members, happening as they did simultaneously, were meant evidently to strike terror into the hitherto incorrigible Irish. Balfour's thunderbolts have not, however, any particular virtue save that of adding to the courage and determination of the men against whom they were hurled. The latest spurt of terrorism on his part is proof patent that he is conscious of his policy, up to the present, being a complete failure. He finds that the instrument in his hands has become ridiculously rusty, and he is now trying to give the blade something like a crystalline sheen. Failure, however, will dog his every effort in this direction. Coercion must remain a *fiasco* throughout the future as it has been a *fiasco* in the past. Arthur James Balfour would do well to take the flattering unctious of such a maxim to his soul, and act in conformity with its principles.

A large number of police proceeded on cars on Monday, August 27, to Rosslare, for the purpose of arresting Messrs. W. and J. E. Redmond, M.P., the latter of whom is "accused" of having unlawfully taken part in a conspiracy to compel a certain Captain Thomas J. Walker not to let certain lands formerly in the hands of James Clinch, District-Inspector Tottenham having duly served the warrants, both hon. gentlemen were conveyed to Wexford, escorted by the flower of the Royal Irish of the neighbouring barracks. When the Messrs. Redmond appeared before the court shortly afterwards, their solicitor applied that they should be admitted to bail. Mr. Kennedy, R.M., had no objection that they should be allowed their provisional liberty by entering each into recognisances of £500 and two sureties of £200. Mr. William Redmond, we may add, is charged with having at Coolroe, on August 16, incited Thomas Somers, James Somers, and others to resist and obstruct James P. Connors, deputy-Sheriff, in the execution of his duty. Mr. Redmond, addressing the court, said that he felt the highest satisfaction on finding himself prosecuted by Balfour; but he protested against being arrested and dragged through the country like a criminal by policemen when a summons was all that was necessary for the purpose of his appearing before the magistrates.

On Sunday, August 26, a large assemblage of people took place at Meelin for the purpose of protesting against the incarceration of Father Kennedy, the P.P. of Meelin. The Rev. T. O'Keefe presided, and the Members of Parliament present were Mr. J. C. Flynn and Dr. Tanner—both gentlemen having hoodwinked the police authorities and evaded their vigilance by taking one of those circuitous routes known only to campaigners and their friends. While the big-wigs of the constabulary barracks fancied that the contemplated meeting would be held in Kanturk, the demonstration was actually taking place in Meelin, where the alien garrison—five in number, did not, of course, dare to interfere with the proceedings. Father O'Keefe, in the course of an eloquent and impassioned speech, gave it as his belief, before God and man, that Balfour intended to murder Father Kennedy in Cork Gaol. Mr. Flynn said that Father Kennedy was incarcerated because he had championed the cause of the people, and because he had stood between them and the hereditary enemies of their race. It was, continued the hon. gentleman, incumbent on Nationalists to maintain the attitude they had taken up. In Father Kennedy's enforced absence they would still face such men as Leader and Co. Dr. Tanner observed that he hoped on the next occasion he came to Meelin it would be not only to welcome Father Kennedy on his release, but also to congratulate the rev. gentleman on the triumph of the cause with which his name is associated.

Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, lets in some startling light on the position of Mr. Smith, one of Mr. Parnell's future judges. The following information relative to that personage will, we are sure, be perused with interest by our readers:—"When only a week or two ago I advised the other two Parnell Commissioners to 'keep an eye on Brother Smith,' Brother Smith merely presented himself to my mind as an English judge, with no worse fault than a possible infection of the current prejudices of the very best 'society.' I am afraid, however, that things are a good deal worse than I supposed. Here is an extract from the Irish Land Commission returns for 1883, which seems to show 'Brother Smith' in an entirely new and disagreeable light: Romney Foley, Legal Sub-Commissioner. (Date of decision, May, 1883. Co. Tyrone. No. 2,002). Tenant, John Donnelly; landlord, A. L. Smith. Townland, Derrynascobe. Old rent, £22 3s 10d; judicial rent, £17 10s. G. H. Garland, Legal Sub-Commissioner. (Date of decision, October, 1883. Co. Tyrone. No. 3,197). Tenant, John Dooris; landlord, A. L. Smith. Townland, Derrynascobe. Old rent, £8 5s; judicial rent, £6 15s. Now, the surname of Smith, I am aware, is not altogether an uncommon one; but the Christian names, 'Archibald' and 'Lewin,' in conjunction with it are not of every-day occurrence, and I confess it will be a surprise to me to learn that there are two A. L. Smiths—one the rack-renting Tyrone landlord, who in 1883 was taken into the Land Court by two of his tenants, who obtained reductions respectively about 18 and 20 per cent.; the other the Hon. Sir Archibald Lewin Smith, a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division, and one of the Commissioners now appointed to try the merits of the life and death struggle between Irish landlord and Irish tenant.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bantry Branch of the Irish National League, Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., expressed himself certain that meetings of the suppressed and unsuppressed branches would be held in every part of the country notwithstanding the terrorism of Balfour and his infamous Government. Whenever the Plan of Campaign had been adopted, said Mr. Gilhooly, it had not in one single instance failed to defeat the combination of the landlords. If the people were only united and remained true to one another they would, before the lapse of a few years, see this country in a happy and

prosperous condition. In conclusion the hon. gentleman impressed upon his audience the necessity that existed at the present time for combination, in order to show to Balfour that they were determined to keep the banner of the National League flying until Ire and was conceded all her just rights to national self-government. Resolutions sympathising with John Dillon, and Father Kennedy brought the proceedings to a close.

The address which Mr. Shaftoe, as chairman, delivered at the Trades Union Congress in Bradford is one well worthy of consideration not only by workmen merely, but by all classes of the community. He referred to the improvements wrought since the Congress first met in Manchester, and attributed them to the power the trades had secured by proper combination, and to the consequent influence therefrom derived over public opinion. With the latest mechanical inventions in the way of labour-saving machinery he expressed much dissatisfaction. The labour population is continually increasing. Yet the machines by which two men do the work of three, or even four, are daily being devised, so that the number of unemployed must all the more increase, unless, which is impossible, the consumption of manufactured goods should keep pace with the production. Mr. Shaftoe recommends as a temporary remedy for the many grievances, the reduction of the working day to eight hours—a reduction which is demanded not as a favour but as a right. How this would benefit the English tradesmen he leaves unexplained. The manufacturer has to compete in Continental markets with foreign rivals whose employees work nine or ten hours at a low rate of wages. Any such change as that advocated would only handicap him the more, and the trade would suffer in consequence. What is needed is a combination of Continental and English workmen to bring the hour and pay to a uniform level everywhere. Mr. Shaftoe denounced Parliament as an assembly of capitalists and landowners, of its nature opposed to the drastic legislation required; and advocates the election of labour representatives who "are attached to the workers by training, association, and duty," so that the labour party may no longer be "the city of refuge for every political outcast."

Mr. William O'Brien's article on the late W. E. Forster, which appears in the *Westminster Review*, is attracting considerable attention. It is a powerful analysis of the causes of that statesman's failure, by one possessed of that knowledge, the lack of which was the grand secret of Mr. Forster's collapse—namely, knowledge of the Irish people. Mr. O'Brien remarks on the evidence of Mr. Forster's ignorance of the Irish nature, even at the moment when he was working to relieve the wants of the Irish people. "His incapacity for understanding the Irish nature," writes Mr. O'Brien, "no matter with what dogged determination he puzzled over it and persuaded himself he had mastered it, is revealed at a glimpse in his estimate of O'Connell. He found 'the Liberator' among his mountains, with his pretty grandchild and his dogs clustering around him; and the charmed guest does full justice to O'Connell's hospitality and courtesy as that of a 'gentleman of the old school'; yet in the next breath honest Mr. Forster proceeds to remark, with a comic air of generosity: 'I do not believe the man to be in the least conscious to himself of insincerity'; and again: 'from several incidental expressions he made use of, I do believe he deeply feels the distress of the people! I will be bound that Mr. Forster was 'not in the least conscious to himself' of how deep an affront was implied in his dubious verdict, that the appalling famine scenes which wrung the heart of a young stranger from Yorkshire, were not altogether matters of indifference to the tottering old chieftain whose life had been one long passionate struggle for his people, and whose heart-stings broke a few months later at their sufferings! Is it wonderful that he who with the best intentions in the world barely acquitted O'Connell of being the monster of callousness the *Times* charged him to be, should have lived to doubt whether the Irish leader of another generation is 'not the Master-Moonlighter the never-changing *Times* paints him!' The passage has a moral for more Englishmen than one, we fear. The incident reveals Mr. Forster in an attitude often assumed by even well-meaning Englishmen.

Another lesson that Mr. O'Brien's article discovers is the enormous and cruel absurdity of which Dublin Castle is again and again the inspirer in our governors. The "Life of Forster" contains a story of curious pathos. The diary of his daughter runs on May 8th:—"Father read to us Mr. Robinson's report of the reception of the seed-potatoes in County Mayo. This has been an altogether delightful incident, and it was a pleasure to hear the Chief Secretary reading anything so different from an outrage report. 'I wonder whether they would call me Bucksfoot Forster if I went down there?' pondered father." "Alas for the sequel of this melting little incident," writes Mr. O'Brien. "Mr. Forster did not go down among the poor Errismea; but a battalion of armed police did, to collect poor-rate off the unhappy wretches whom Mr. Forster had saved from starvation; and the result of their visit was that a poor young girl was transfixed through the bosom with a bayonet, and brought home to her mother—dead!" Incidents like this arise again and again out of the absurd theory that at all cost "the law" must be carried out. In fulfilment of this maxim, poor-rate is levied off the famine-stricken, and tenants who have offered the last farthing of rent that their farm can make are evicted at the bayonet point. And yet people wonder that the system of government is not a success.

The man, Joseph Lloyd, who was found guilty upon the fourth count in the charge brought against him, which was to the effect that he did shoot at one Henry Thompson with intent to do bodily harm, at Templemore, has got off very easily, owing to certain inconsistencies in the evidence brought against him. The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that but for the fact that Thompson's evidence had not been consistent throughout, the prisoner would have stood at the bar charged with the willful murder of Kennedy, who had been shot dead by Sweeney, who was in reality the tool and instrument of Lloyd. Thompson, who was wounded previously to Kennedy's being shot dead, had sworn before the magistrates that he heard Lloyd call to Sweeney to give the murdered man the "same" as he had given himself, and that immediately afterwards the unfortunate man Kennedy was shot dead. But the worst and most heinous part of it all was the language indulged in afterwards by

SPRING, 1888.

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

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JAM PRIMO.

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

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

S. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

Lloyd. When he saw Kennedy fall dead, he clasped his hands on his knees and called out gloatingly, "Another Irishman down." Nor was he satisfied with expressing himself in this brutal manner, immediately after the deed had been committed, but he gave vent to like expressions in the police barrack after his arrest, and in spite of the warning given him by the police. He expressed a wish to see "ten men" shot likewise, and talked about seeing them jump in the air after being hit with the bullets. There is no doubt that the difference between Thompson's evidence before the magistrates and before the court saved Lloyd's neck; but we wonder had this man been a struggling tenant instead of a follower of the landlord class and the friend of a bailiff if he would have got off with ten years' penal servitude.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—A suggestion made by Mr. T. D. Sullivan at the recent meeting of the National League in Dublin ought to be carried out at once. "A Balfour medal," he said "should be struck, to be worn by those of their countrymen who had been imprisoned under the Crimes Act." This is far better than the suggestion formerly made that the Irish political "criminals" should stick to their prison clothes. There will be the figure of Erin, we suppose, on one side of the medal; and on the other, "the highest point of honour," the plank bed. They will of course, be of gold, silver, and bronze, according to the length of distinguished service. The wearing of such medals on all public occasions would be of real service as showing what manner of men, women, and children they are whom coercion makes into criminals.

That grim, ill-omened exterminator, Clanricarde, is once more on the war-path. On Wednesday, September 12, the eviction campaign was resumed on his estate under the auspices of a large number of policemen and military, the latter having been lent to the arch-exterminator by the Privy Council of Dublin Castle. Between the lines of the Scotch Fusiliers marched the Emergency men, while from an early hour in the morning the people assembled from far and near to the blowing of horns. Several evictions were immediately afterwards proceeded with—stunt resistance being made, however, by the tenants and their families in almost every case. Hot water was poured on the bailiffs and Emergency men, who yelled with pain over the warm reception with which they were awarded. In one of the houses lay an old woman of more than eighty years of age, who has been bedridden for a considerable period. This aged dame was pitilessly taken from her bed and flung out on the roadside on the *ipse dixit* of an army medical officer who pronounced that she "was a fit and proper subject for eviction." Cruel and heartrending scenes such as this ought to arouse the entire British people to a sense of the odious tyranny of the Tory Government in Ireland.

From the report recently issued by the Registrar-General we find that there is an increase of 86,239 acres under bog waste and water in Ireland within the past twelve months. During the same time it is a significant fact that over 80,000 people have left the country. To prevent these 86,000 and odd acres of land from going to ruin would be equivalent to the support of almost all these emigrants! And yet the old heresy is, in certain quarters, being still dinned into our ears to the effect that Ireland cannot maintain her present population in anything like comfort. With the reclamation of the hundreds of thousands of acres of waste lands Ireland could furnish means of existence to more than double the present number of her inhabitants.

Mr. George Wyndham is a clever young man. If he were not, he would hardly be private penman to our present sharp and philosophic Chief Secretary. When Mr. Balfour is too busy his private secretary keeps the work of misrepresentation going. He occasionally makes a mistake, however. He made an egregious one when he selected the sober and indestructible medium of a monthly magazine to circulate his crams. It has brought upon him an exposure which his character for good faith will hardly survive. His article, which purported to be a reply to an article of Mr. Davitt's in the *Contemporary Review*, pretended to "exhibit the effect of the decisions by the Irish Land Commission;" and it set forth as the veritable effect an increase in the rent of 168.3 per cent. in Fermanagh, and of 6.7 per cent. in Leinster generally. The gloss was meant for consumption in England; but it should have been forwarded to some "dear Mr. Armitage" instead of to the editor of the *Contemporary*. It has provoked a reply from the Archbishop of Dublin, who shows that Mr. Wyndham got his amazing results, deliberately extracted from a cooked table of results with the object of white-washing the landlords, by confining the examination to a class of cases which were only 45 per cent. of the whole of the cases decided, and with which the Land Commission had nothing to do but to register the decisions of non-official valuers. The statistics serve for the present to show what reliance is to be placed on Mr. Wyndham's figures and deductions; but the Archbishop of Dublin promises to present, in the next number, some consequential truths, more important than the reference to Mr. Balfour's private secretary.

EARL GREY ON IRELAND.

THE Home Rule question is still the all-absorbing topic of the day. Other matters may and do occasionally crop up, but ever and again this great question forces itself to the front. Do what they will, the Conservatives cannot ignore it. They lampoon it, they sneer at it, they misrepresent it and the motives of the men who uphold it, but do and say what they will, the question still remains and must be considered.

Amongst the many undoubtedly able letters and pamphlets written against it is that of Earl Grey, K.C.B., a veteran statesman and politician. In his preliminary observations he looks upon the Home Rule question as dead and buried, owing to the defeat of the Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone, as well as the subsequent defeat at the hustings, forgetting that Emancipation was defeated time after time both in the House and at the hustings, yet Emancipation was granted. The great reforms won through perseverance furnish

us with sufficient precedents for hoping that a Home Rule Bill of a more comprehensive character than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone will ere long be carried by very large majorities. Earl Grey, unlike other Tories, does not deny that Ireland is and has been misgoverned. There is nothing except his blame of Mr. Gladstone's measures that he repeats with so much iteration as the two facts that Ireland suffers from inefficient legislation, and incapable administration. Further on I shall quote his own words on these matters; in the meantime I will take his views as they occur *seriatim*, and show how hollow or insincere they are.—As the noble Earl, however, has couched his arguments in language of studied courtesy altogether out of proportion to the monstrous plan he proposes as a substitute for Home Rule, I shall deal with them in as lucid and generous a spirit as I can.

Passing over the "preliminary observations," in which he explains his reason for believing that there is "something further to be said" against Home Rule, although "very decided measures are necessary for the purpose of correcting the evils by which Ireland is afflicted." I come to the second chapter which deals from the Union to 1868. Here he is filled with regrets for the mistakes of the past, which he admits are numerous and serious. In the first place he considers Catholic Emancipation and the endowment of the Catholic priesthood should be granted immediately on the passing of the Union. Pitt's resignation he justifies after George the Third's refusal to concede Emancipation, but what he cannot justify is his acceptance of office in the Addington Ministry without a pledge of carrying this measure through. With regard to these points I prefer to believe his Lordship ignorant of the true facts rather than charge him with wilful suppression of the truth. The real facts are that Pitt promised Emancipation in order to enable him to carry the Union. How far that promise assisted him in his scheme is now beside the question. I do not think, however, that it materially assisted him. At any rate, Pitt was insincere, and like the duelist who fired, not to injure his opponent, but to save his honour, he brought forward his Emancipation Bill and carried it through. This was vetoed, and Pitt resigned, not on account of the failure to relieve the Catholics of Ireland, but on account of foreign complications and defeats. To the failure of this measure Earl Grey attributes all the subsequent misfortunes of the country. He tells us:—

"The controversy which raged on this subject up to the year 1829, and its effects in embittering animosities between Roman Catholics and Protestants, must be regarded as one of the chief causes of Ireland having failed to attain to a condition of internal tranquility and prosperity. The prolonged struggle on the question of Roman Catholic emancipation was in various ways an obstacle to the improvement of the country; the natural discontent of the Roman Catholics, with its necessary consequence of continued political agitation, greatly discouraged all kinds of industrial enterprise." He further quotes Sir R. Peel on the pernicious effects of the constantly recurring divisions among the various officers of the Government on the question. Here, however, we will take exception to the statement that it was the agitation for Catholic emancipation which discouraged industry. Bather was it the Union that did so. The nobility, the gentry, the great manufacturers and merchants fled to London. There was no money left. Ireland's debt of about eleven million pounds was consolidated with the English debt and the consequence was that Ireland had to pay the interest of England's National Debt; and thus at a time when the wealthy classes were withdrawn the agricultural and artisan classes were saddled with enormous imposts which they were unable to bear. These imposts, while relieving the English manufacturers of their share, fell heavily on the Irish, crippling all her poor industries which started during the 18 years she had a free senate. Furthermore it is a notable fact that the gloom and depression occasioned through the neglect of an alien parliament which did nothing for Ireland but pass Coercion Acts, an absentee aristocracy, and an unjustly increased taxation fell if possible more heavily on the Protestants than on the Catholics.

Further on we are told. "When the struggle was brought to an end by the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in 1829, the long delay of this Act of justice and the manner in which it was carried, prevented it from producing the good it ought to have done. Its effect would have been very different had it been carried four years earlier, when the House of Commons passed by a small majority a Roman Catholic Relief Bill, which was lost in the House of Lords." Exactly so; the sooner the better, so too of Home Rule. After the struggle is over people will wonder why it was delayed so long. It is scarcely necessary for us to follow the noble Earl in his reminiscences of the Emancipation conflict, as it is a matter of supreme indifference now whether Peel was right or wrong in continuing to lead a Ministry opposed to it when he knew it must soon be carried. His Lordship's anxiety however is not for any inconvenience caused to the Catholics, but because it taught them "the efficacy of intimidation in winning concessions from the Imperial Parliament." After entering minutely into the *pros* and *cons* of this delay, he comes to the conclusion that Sir R. Peel's action in 1825 was to prevent a disruption of his party which was supported by the no-Popery parties in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Meditating on this, he gives a graphic picture of the manner in which Ireland fared under the Union. I have seldom read an abler plea for Home Rule:

"I am convinced that the chief cause of the many evils under which Ireland is now suffering is to be found in the sinister influence exercised by the desire of different political parties to promote their own party interests without sufficient regard for the interest of the public. In the history of Irish administration, both before and since the Union, there is abundant evidence of the baneful effects this sinister influence has produced. Party spirit, we know, has been the bane of free governments in all ages, and has proved a serious drawback to the many great advantages such governments possess over those of a different character; nor does there seem to be anywhere much prospect of its being got rid of. But general as it is, this evil seems, from various causes, to have been even more grievously felt in Ireland than elsewhere. When its union with Great Britain took place, the social condition of Ireland was so bad that there was most urgent need, both

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Towels, Napkins, etc.

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for better administration and for wise legislation to correct the many and crying faults of the existing laws in order to create a state of things more favourable to the improvement and welfare of the people. Unhappily, this has not been met, and if we look back at what has been done in the large part of this century which has now gone by, we find a sad record of unwise measures that have been adopted, and of good and needful ones that have been rejected, or delayed, or not proposed, because statesmen of all parties, in striving for political power, have deferred to the prejudices and mistaken wishes of those by whose aid it was most likely to be won or to be kept. Errors of judgment may account for many mistakes in the government of Ireland, but not for all or for the worst."

Here is an admission which, of itself, should justify the Home Rule movement. The very thing that Ireland complains of is the neglect of the Imperial Parliament to pass measures "to correct the many and crying faults of the existing laws." From one cause or another Ireland's interests are always sacrificed to the necessities of English parties, for whom it formed a happy hunting-ground. Another peculiarity in this extract is that it was the social and not the material condition of Ireland that was so bad at the time of the Union—a time of wars and revolutions all over Europe, with their attendant consequences—famine, taxes, and misery. Possibly by "social condition" he means the disabilities under which Catholics laboured. In any case the social, material, and political condition of the country is now as bad as it was during any period of this century.

Karl Grey illustrates his views on the above axioms by referring to the manner of buying tithes, and says:—"It is well known to what intolerable oppression the Irish peasantry were subject from the levy of tithes under a law which needlessly aggravated the burden of a payment that must have been odious. Tithes were levied from the small occupiers of land in kind, and in a most vexatious manner, often by lessees who had no scruple in straining their legal powers to the utmost in order to screw the last penny they could from the tithe-payers." Yet we are informed that owing to "powerful interests in Ireland" nothing could be done, for, either party must incur a serious loss of Parliamentary support." Further on we are assured that "after the necessity for granting this relief had been generally recognised, it was still further delayed by a party struggle." This is the second and grievance delayed for years through struggle for power between English parties, another example of the "effect of intimidation in winning concessions from the Imperial Parliament" given to the people of Ireland. I cannot, without trespassing too much on your space, follow the noble Karl in his history of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, yet there are plentiful lessons for England to be learnt from it. Although the writer is seemingly unaware of the fact, he is pleading very strongly for an immediate settlement of the Home Rule question. He shows how in the first Reformed Parliament an attempt was made to compel the Church to surrender a moderate amount of the property it held for objects of general utility. Had its supporters agreed to reform the Church during these years it would not have been ultimately disendowed and disestablished. But then the "stupid party" would resign nothing, no matter how unlawful it was. In 1835 and 1836, we are again informed, that Bills for commuting the tithes and applying the difference "after its wants being sufficiently provided for," to purposes of public utility passed the House of Commons but were thrown out in the House of Lords. Again was the cause of the Irish people sacrificed to English vested interests. But the struggle was not over. At the commutation Bill without the appropriation clause was carried because "in 1838 it was found that the attempt to collect tithes under the existing law in Ireland was doing so much injury that it could hardly be continued." After reproaching the Government for their three years delay he says:—"The boon which had been asked for the Irish people was so small in itself that even if it had been carried in the first instance, it would have had little value, except as showing a kindly feeling towards them on the part of the Government and Parliament. The hope that it might be so accepted had vanished in the bitter struggle it had caused." Here are two measures granted, years after they should have been. The Irish people were progressing in political knowledge under O'Connell, whom, by the way he never mentions but once and that in connection with his denunciation of the Trades Union in Dublin.

Earl Grey thinks a far larger measure should have been proposed, but naively adds, "the proposal of a larger measure which would have done more justice to the Roman Catholics would have had no chance of success without the support of the Conservative leaders, which was not to be looked for." Thus were Irish interests cared for in the House of Commons. The Whigs couldn't and the Tories wouldn't, although we are told that the leaders of both parties admitted the injustice that was being perpetrated on the Roman man Catholics. Step by step from the little agitation until the introduction of Mr Gladstone's resolutions in 1868 is the history of the Church question treated in a very lucid manner. So far, it would be difficult to say to what party he belonged, except that here and there he acts as the apologist of the Conservative leaders, while acknowledging their mistakes; but he who in 1833 was by instinct a Liberal, having left his father's Ministry because he could not induce the Cabinet to free the slaves, as he advances in age becomes every day more and more Conservative.

In 1868 the late Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P. for Cork, moved for a committee of the whole House on the state of Ireland. This led to an important debate chiefly on the Established Church. Ultimately Mr. Maguire's motion was withdrawn in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, affirming the desirability of disendowing and disestablishing the Irish Church. The noble Earl considers that it would have been better had Mr. Gladstone requested the Government to settle it upon an equitable basis: his own idea being that of "levelling up"—that is dividing its funds between the three churches—upon what basis he does not say. This plan he considers the best and he argues that, the Church being disendowed, the Government did not know what to do with the funds, while he believed they should be appropriated towards assisting poor Catholic priests, and for religious education generally. He believes that if the settlement of the ques-

tion was left with Mr. Disraeli, these views would be carried out, but Mr Gladstone declaring that no Church should be endowed by the Government in Ireland put an end to it. Failing the payment of all clergy by the state, he next thinks the church funds ought to be appropriated towards the religious education of the nation.

(To be concluded in our next)

REEFTON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

October 9, 1888.

SINCE my last communication, things seem to have brightened up considerably in Reefton, and the ensuing months promise to be very brisk and lively. Prospectors are hunting round industriously for indications of new reefs; speculators are once more looking eagerly, yet cautiously, about for safe investments, and sharebrokers are joyfully anticipating a general revival in mining affairs, and a return of the good old days when a hundred pounds, made in so many minutes, were regarded as a mere bagatelle.—Boatmen, too, has received a fresh impetus. The Welcome mine, which of late has dwindled somehow into insignificance, has again come to the front, the last crushing yielding the splendid result of 3½ozs of gold to the ton. This, of course, has infused new life and energy into everyone.

The number of buildings that are going up in Reefton is simply amazing, and carpenters and painters are to be seen busily at work in all directions.

Here, as in other places, Catholics have had the privilege of attending the *Requiem* Mass, which by the authority of our Holy Father the Pope was celebrated all over Christendom on the 16th of September. It was a beautiful thought of our Sovereign Pontiff that the souls in purgatory should be remembered on earth amidst the rejoicings of his Jubilee year, and thereby have reason to rejoice also. The forty hours' adoration drew a large number of worshippers to the church, and a number of communicants knelt each morning before the altar.

As the debt on the Presbytery still continues larger than it ought to be, the ladies of Reefton contemplate having a bazaar during the approaching Christmas holidays in aid of the Presbytery fund, and expect to realise a handsome sum. The committee are working hard to make the bazaar a success, and collectors have been scouring the country right and left for contributions.

A most enjoyable concert was held in the Oddfellows Hall on last Monday evening on behalf of the Catholic school. The elements were highly unfavourable, nevertheless, the building was crowded almost to suffocation, and the proceeds amounted to about £85. The first part of the concert consisted of songs and instrumental pieces. The second part introduced a novelty in the shape of a May-pole dance—performed by a number of little children, who, with their pretty dresses and bright, smiling faces, looked like a group of small fairies. This was one of the most attractive items on the programme, and reflected great credit on the school teacher, Miss Dunne who took an immense deal of trouble in training the little ones. The entertainment concluded with the laughable farce entitled "The Area Belle," in which our two school-teachers, Mr. Jones and Miss Dunne, distinguished themselves by their clear delineation of the characters allotted to them. Ladies and gentlemen of other denominations also made themselves conspicuous in some of the leading parts, and their kind assistance deserves a grateful recognition.

There has been a good deal of sickness here during the winter and spring months, but fortunately among our Catholic population only three or four deaths have occurred. The first of these, who fell a victim to bronchitis, was a beautiful little girl of 6 years of age, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, old residents of Reefton. The second was a fine promising girl of 13 years, whose death resulted from inflammation of the lungs. She was the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Maguire, of the Albion Hotel, and was the first of the Children of Mary who has died in Reefton, and, indeed, it seemed as if the blessed Virgin must have obtained for her favoured child some special privilege and grace, for her death was a singularly happy and edifying one, her soul departing peacefully about 3 o'clock on Friday, 14th September—the same day and hour on which our Saviour died. The funeral took place on the following Sunday, and was largely attended. A number of young girls dressed in white, with white veils and black gloves and sashes, followed the remains of their little companion to her last resting-place.

Alas! it is the end that all must come to.
The bravest, brightest, most beloved and best;
Death is the autocrat we must succumb to,
And in the tomb the fairest form must rest.

The golden sunshine all the day is beaming
Down on the world genially and bright;
The silver moonlight o'er the earth is streaming,
And the frost whitens all the land at night.

The grass sprouts up, the flowers gaily bloom,
The trees wave green and beautiful, as when
The dead, now mould'ring in sepulchral gloom,
Mixed proud and joyous with their fellow-men.

And so with us: the tears shall soon be dried
That friends may shed when we have passed away;
Into our places other forms shall glide,
And we shall rest forgotten in the clay.

Oh! then may Heav'n's benignant Lord protect us,
Saviour of men we place our trust in Thee;
Firm in the faith that Thou wilt not reject us,
We'll calmly enter on Eternity.

Miss Helen Laroche, a Paris ballet girl, recently drew 40,000 dol in a lottery, and donated it to an orphan asylum,

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Bone dust (fine)	5 10s "
Bone dust (coarse)	5 10s "
Quantities under one ton of above	6s per cwt.
Blood Manure (pure dry)	£6 10s per ton.

Bags will be charged in all instances—those containing 2cwt 6d each, and less 3d each; but will be allowed for if returned in good order to our Works, Burnside, less cost of cartage.

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Prepared only by J. D. FERAUD, MacLaggan Street, Dunedin.

University Laboratory, Dunedin, 4th March, 1884.

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(Signed) J. G. BLACK, M.A., L.S., Prof. of Chemistrv.

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CITY CASH GROCERY.
 BONA FIDE
 CHEAP CASH GROCERS
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 No 2, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

Boxes of Groceries carefully packed and sent to all suburban stations. Provisions a Specialty.

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£10,000 Given away to Buyers of a bottle of Bredalbane Whiskey. Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow. Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Store-keepers, Hotel-keepers, and Spirit Dealers. Wholesale Agents—Wm. Scoullar and Co., Dunedin, N.Z.

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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 at 10 p.m. Cargo till 3 p.m.
- FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.**—TAKAPUNA, s.s., on Monday, October 29. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.
- FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.**—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on Wednesday, October 31.
- FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.**—TAKAWEBB, s.s., on Thursday November 1.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.**—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, November 7.
- FOR SYDNEY, via TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.**—WAKATIPU, s.s., early.
- FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.**—ARAWATA, s.s., about Saturday, November 10.
- FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.**—RICHMOND, s.s., from Auckland about 17th November. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

Reduced Fares by these Steamers.
 For **TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.**—MAHINAPUA s.s., on Friday, November 2. 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

RAILWAY HOTEL,
 TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI.

THOS. CODY, Proprietor.

Good accommodation for boarders and travellers.

Best brands of liquors kept in stock.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending October 24, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—We have just completed some large sales at satisfactory prices, and have still in our hands for private sale some very choice stores. With the favourable spring weather we are having, there is sure to be more enquiries, and prices will no doubt prove to be more in accordance with sellers' views. There is considerable enquiry both locally and from the North for the Glenham Ayrshire cattle to be offered for sale next week.

Store Sheep.—At the weekly sales there is nothing doing. We have several enquires for good half-breds, 4 to 6 tooth.

Wool.—The London September-October sales having closed firmly at increased prices, the market has a firmer tendency. There are only odd lots now being offered, principally small parcels of fell-mongers' wool, for which there is always a ready sale at full rates. Several growers have intimated their intention to sell in the local market this year instead of shipping. Certainly the results of the past year fully justify the wisdom of this course.

Sheepskins.—There was a good attendance at our sale on Monday when we submitted a large catalogue including some very choice skins. For all lots offered there was good competition, quality considered, prices realised were quite equal to last week's. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 6d to 3s 8d; do do merino, 1s 6d to 3s 7d; medium to full woolled crossbreds, 3s 10d to 7s; do do merino 3s to 4s 10d; butchers green crossbreds, best, 6s 3d, 5s 9d, 5s 6d, 5s 4d, 5s; medium, 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 8d, 4s 10d; do do merino, 4s 6d, 4s 7d, 4s 10d; lambskins, 5d to 9d. During the week we sold 2,000 freezing skins at 5s to 5s 3d.

Rabbitskins.—The market is without quotable change since our last report. We submitted a small catalogue at our weekly sale on Monday, when prices realised were on a par with previous week.

Hides.—There is no alteration in the market. We find no difficulty in disposing of all lots coming to hand at following prices: inferior and bulls, 1½d to 1¾d; light 2d to 2½d; medium, 2½d to 2¾d; heavy, 3d to 3½d; over 60 lbs and in faultless condition, 3½d to 3¾d per lb. Prices are now lower than for some time past. It is therefore all the more important for butchers and others to pay proper attention in slaughtering to insure that the hide is saved free from cuts and scars.

Tallow.—In sympathy with the London market prices for this product show an improvement. We quote prime rendered mutton, 19s 6d to 21s 6d; medium to good, 17s to 18s 6d; inferior and mixed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; rough fat—inferior, 9s to 9s 6d; medium to good, 10s to 13s; best, 13s 6d to 14s per cwt. All lots coming forward are spiritedly competed for by the local buyers.

Grain.—Wheat: At present the local market is not very active, millers evidently being well supplied for their present requirements, and prices being rather high to induce buyers to operate for export. Considering the continued favourable tone of the London market, sellers are not anxious to sell at less than quotations:—Prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; medium to good, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; inferior to medium, 2s 3d to 3d (ex store, sacks weighed in).

Oats.—It is now questioned whether the stock of oats on hand in town and country will meet the requirements of the trade till the new crop is harvested. Stocks are now in very small compass, and in view of the severe drought extending over many parts of Australia, it is believed that the demand will be in excess of the ordinary consumption at this season of the year. Should this anticipation be realised, a further rise seems inevitable. All lots coming forward are readily sold. We hear of very few large lots offering, confirming us in the belief that supplies in farmers hands are not considerable. A full breadth of crops has been sown this year. The weather for the most part, having been very favourable. We quote, short bright milling, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d, with little business passing best feed in strong demand, 2s 1½d to 2s 3d; medium to good 2s to 2s 1d; inferior to medium 1s 11d to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in); for f.o.b. quotations add ¾d per bushel.—**Barley:** The business passing is of unimportance. We have made further sales during past week of choice northern barley, but maltsters having bought largely are disinclined to purchase, even though admitting that prices may be higher before the new crop is available. For inferior sorts, of which there is a moderate quantity still unsold, there is absolutely no enquiry. We quote:—Prime malting, 3s 10d to 4s 1d (sacks extra); medium (nominal), 3s 3d to 3s 6d; feed and milling, 2s to 3s (ex store).

Grass Seed.—Ryegrass: We have sold several farmer's parcels during the past week at our quotations. While prices are so low stocks have now been reduced to a small compass, and it may be hoped that the new crop will realise better prices. The season is now almost ended. We quote local grown undressed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; dressed, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; Poverty Bay undressed, 3s 3s to 3s 9d; dressed, 4s 9d to 5s 6d (sacks extra).—**Cocksfoot:** A moderate amount of business has passed during the week. We quote best, 3½d to 4½d; medium, 3d to 3½d per lb. Nearly all spring sowing is now completed.

Potatoes: The market is much easier than it was a short time back. Good Northern are saleable at from 70s to 72s 6d; Southern, 45s to 60s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—Butter: With the exception of an occasional line from Taranaki, there are no wholesale parcels of any consequence on the market. Prime salted is obtainable in small lines at 9d to 10d per lb. It is gratifying to find (as the result of all the information that has been distributed lately by ourselves and others) that farmers in some districts are realising the importance of marketing their butter on the most approved principles, having regard to evenness of quality, packages, etc. A factory is about to commence operations in the Peninsula district. We trust it may be so successful that many other districts may follow the example.—**Cheese:** Owing to the presence of several English buyers in the market, there

has been considerable enquiry during the past week for prime factory cheese. Nearly all the well-known factories have now sold their new season's production at highly favourable rates. Prices, so far as have been disclosed, range from 4½ to 5½, free on board. We sold during the week 50 tons, the product of a Southern factory. The market is completely bare of old factory cheese.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSES. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending October 24, as follows:—

Wheat: A few sales have taken place on the basis of late prices during the week, but only for prime quality, lower grades being not so much in demand. The demand at Home is as brisk as ever, and recent advices state that the in-gathering of the crop could not be pushed on with the usual vigour on account of the wet weather experienced. It is also believed that the shortage will be much greater than was at first anticipated, so that our stocks here are still good value, and likely to be so. In the North the demand is also brisk, a large line having been sold for shipment at 4s, a sure indication of present prices being maintained at Home for some considerable time. We quote—extra prime, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 7d; inferior and fowls' feed, 2s 6d to 3s.

Oats.—The arrivals are still small, and any lots coming forward are readily disposed of at the prices ruling lately. Our Australian markets are in much about the same position as before, though in the North their supplies are getting low down, so that speculators still find a market for a few odd lots there. Locally the demand is but slight indeed, grass becoming more plentiful. Stocks in first hands are but small, so that with a tangible advance on the other side, a response could be got here. We quote prime milling, 2s 3d; medium to good stout feed, 2s to 2s 2d; inferior and off colour, 1s 8d to 1s 11d.

Barley.—There is no alteration in the market for this cereal, and prices remain unaltered, viz:—4s for prime malting; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; feed and milling, 2s and 3s respectively.

Chaff.—The arrivals during the week have just about met the demand, and we placed several trucks tip-top oaten sheaf at £3 10s; medium, £2 17s 6d to £3 5s.

Seeds.—Demand for all classes now quiet, the only demand being for turnip seeds, of which we have a large quantity of this season's importation.

MESSES. ARTHUR McDONALD AND CO., auctioneers, report for the week ending October 24 as follows:—

Wool.—On Monday we sold the following odd lots sent in for immediate sale under excellent competition:—LE, 1 bale halfbred, 8½d; 1 do mixed, 6½d; 1 do merino, 10d; JD, 1 bag inferior 5½d; 1 do, 6d; 8, 1 do dead wool, 8d; JMC, 1 do, 8d; 1 do 7d; C, 1 bale pieces, 6d.

Sheepskins.—We sold a full catalogue at our sale on Monday, when every buyer in the trade was present. Full woolled dry skins sold at prices equal to 5d to 6d per lb, some extra prime and light lots making up to 7½d. Medium lengths sold at 4½d to 5½d. Butchers' crossbreds: Best, 5s 6d to 6s 3d; medium, 4s 6d to 5s; butchers' merinos, 4s 3d to 5s; lambskins, 1s to 1s 4d; pelts, 8d to 10d.

Hides.—We quote extra prime ox at 3½d to 3¾d per lb; good ox, at 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; inferior in proportion.

Tallow and Roug Fat.—We sold butchers' rough fat in good condition, at 14s to 14½d; inferior and mixed do, at 12s to 13s; small lots of tallow in bags and tins, 14s to 18s, according to quality. Prime lines in shipping condition are easily placed at £20 to £21 10s per ton.

Wheat.—Prices remain firm at late quotations. Some prime lots of Tuscan have been sold during the week at 4s to 4s 1d, but only in small lines.

Oats.—A few small lots of prime milling have been placed at 2s 4d, but 2s 3d is about the best price for lines. Best feed is worth 2s 1d to 2s 2d; medium, 2s to 2s 1d.

Chaff.—Prices have advanced to £3 7s 6d to £3 10s (sacks extra) for really good lots.

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, £3 to £3 5s. Hay: oaten, £3; r.g., best, £3. Bran, £3 10s. 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.

Balfour boasted in the House of Commons that no priest whom he had arrested in Ireland under the Coercion Act had worn the prison convict dress. We have to thank Father Matt Ryan, who refused to wear it, for that. But, said Mr. Parnell, the Protestant Irish leader, "They have been compelled to pick oakum."

L'Univers, of Paris, referring to the circular note of Cardinal Rampolla to the Powers, protesting against the insults offered to the Vatican by the Italian Government, makes a statement which cannot fail to create a sensation in the Catholic world, and, if verified by subsequent events, to mark an era in the history of Italy and of Europe of which the only modern prototype is the exile of Pope Pius IX. *L'Univers* announces that Pope Leo XIII., foreseeing that in the early future he will be forced by the persistent hostility of the Italian Government to quit Rome, has already opened negotiations for the purchase of an islet in the Mediterranean, near the French coast, whither he and his household will be able to retire when it becomes necessary for him to leave the Eternal City. The council of the Vatican is now engaged in earnestly discussing the situation, and there is a general consensus of opinion that the departure from Italy should not be long delayed. Some of the prelates favour a retreat to Malta, but no decision has as yet been reached as to the future seat of the Holy See.

[CIRCULAR.]

IN continuing the responsibility of a Dental Practice, I have adopted the modern system of doing business, adding the latest appliances, and carefully making myself and assistants perfect in our several branches.

Many friends have supported me most liberally—some for years. I take this opportunity of thanking them, and to express a hope that they will find it advantageous to still further increase my obligations to them.

To those to whom I have not had the pleasure of attending in the past or latterly, I can only add that I shall be very pleased to see them, and will do my best to prove my worthiness of their support and confidence.

I venture to think that, in the interests of patients generally, I am not out of place in calling attention to the fact that for the last 26 years I have bestowed my attention to the climatic, artistic, and general requirements of a Dental Practice in this Colony.

In conclusion, I can only repeat my earnest desire to carry out consistently and honestly the sentiment of good faith, which has been my rule in past years.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, Dentist.

Please Note Undermentioned

SCALE OF FEES:

Full Set of Artificial Teeth	£8 0 0
Nitrous Oxide Gas	0 7 6
Stoppings, from	0 5 0
Painless Extraction	0 5 0
Ordinary Extraction	0 2 6

Regulating, Gold Stoppings, etc., according to cases.

The following facts may be noted:—

The **£8 SET OF TEETH**, is as good in every respect as used to be charged double the money for. The reason is owing to a remarkably advantageous arrangement for getting materials, etc., of a superior quality at a cheap price.

The **PAINLESS EXTRACTION** is a new idea, entirely free from bad after effects. Although most difficult cases have been undertaken, not more than 1 per cent. have felt the slightest pain, while numbers testify to its efficacy.

Arrangements can always be made for payment by degrees. Scrupulous care is taken in each and every case, ensuring best and uniform results.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE: FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

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Customers' Orders promptly attended to.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOKPrinted 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 Melbourne; 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.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

APPPLICATIONS will be received at any office of the Bank, up to 30th inst., for Shares of New Issue of 25,000 on colonial registers, from shareholders at par, from public at one pound premium. Preference will be given to shareholders in proportion to their present holdings; thereafter allotment will be made *pro rata* of number of shares applied for; add Shareholders applying for more than their proportion will be treated as regards such excess on equal footing with the public. The proportion accruing to shareholders will be one new share to three of present holding. Payment to be made—one pound on application, four pounds on allotment, two pounds 1st of February next, balance upon not less than three months' notice; premium payable on allotment. Allottees of new shares will be required to agree that Directors may at their option receive from holders of old shares three pounds per share, reinstating these shares at ten pounds paid without corresponding increase of liability. It is not proposed to accept this three pounds per share at an early date.

By order of the Board.

GEO. BUCKLEY, President

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND,
From the Earliest Period to the Present Time,
BY MARTIN HAVERTY.

THE Work is derived from Native Annals, and from the researches of Dr. O'Donovan, Professor Eugene Curry, the Rev. C. P. Meehan, Dr. R. B. Madden, and other eminent scholars, and from all the resources of Irish History now available.

The Book will contain about 900 pages, with 19 full-page steel engravings, and numerous coloured plates, comprising views of famous Historic Places and Distinguished Irishmen. Beautifully bound; full morocco; gilt sides and edges.

Orders are now being booked for Copies of this Publication by Mr. Scanlan, agent for Southland district.

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CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN DUNEDIN.

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Beg to announce that they have Received Large Shipments of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRAPERY AND CLOTHING,
Which they have marked at Exceedingly
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The Best Value for the Money in the City.

DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY IN THE NEWEST STYLES
And at the Lowest Rates.

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NOTICE.

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

Mr. P. Barry, merchant, Napier.
W. Lyons, Waipawa.
A. Haughey, 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.
J. Fitzgerald, Masterton.

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. GOURLEY.

RIVERTON ART-UNION.

(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.
Mr J. Sieke, Heddon Bush	1	0	0
" J. Keane, "	0	12	0
" M. Spillane, Avondale	1	0	0
Mrs M. Egan, Wrey's Bush	2	0	0
Mr J. Hogan, Nightcaps	0	6	0
Mrs J. McBride, Queenstown	0	10	0
Mrs J. Richardt, "	0	10	0
Mr N. Smith, Dunedin	0	12	6
Miss B. Ward, Gore	2	0	0
Mr M. O'Hagan, Fokerau	2	0	0
" P. Manley, Waibio	2	0	0
" O. B. Barry, Orepuki	2	0	0
" P. Hegarty, Dunedin	0	4	0
" J. Darby, Kaitangata	2	0	0
Mrs Ann Kirby, Kuri Bush	2	0	0
Mr J. Mulrooney, Dunedin	0	2	0
" Hayes, Hamilton's Burn	0	8	0
Mrs McQuillan, Dunedin	2	0	0
Mr J. Lynch, Caversham	0	10	0
" W. O'Connell, Nevis	2	0	0
Mrs P. Fitzgerald, Orepuki	2	0	0
Mr P. O'Brien, Wairio	1	0	0
" J. O'Brien, "	1	0	0
Mrs T. Chamberlain, Wrey's Bush	0	8	0
Mr W. E. Griffen, Macraes	1	19	3
" T. Burke, Waimatuku	2	14	0
Mrs M. Sheehan, Oraki	0	6	0
" T. Clifford, Wairio	1	4	0
" F. Corcoran, Oraki	0	8	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.



OF your charity, pray for the soul of CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Mr. Francis Meenan, J.P., who died at her residence, Great King street, Dunedin, on Saturday, the 20th inst.; aged 43.—*Requiescat in pa ce.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 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.

STILL IN THE SLOUGH.



EVERYONE who has uttered a hopeful word has been talking mere clap-trap, and that we ourselves are totally in the

wrong. And yet, on all the main points of our correspondent's complaint, we are in sympathy and agreement with him, and have argued strongly in favour of all his demands.

We were aware when our article was written that the Fair Rent Bill had been passed in the Assembly but rejected by the Council. But we were also persuaded that an Assembly bent on passing a popular measure, and strongly supporting an energetic and earnest Government in doing so, could not be thwarted by a Council—even the puppets, as our correspondent says, of "land-monopolists, absentees, and money-lenders." Whether, indeed, a Council so composed could have any existence, were the Assembly made up of members generally devoted to the public interest, may be doubted; but it is not now our intention to enter upon this question. And, if it be answered that our argument is far-fetched, our reply is that to destroy an evil you must go to its roots, and not remain satisfied with knocking the top off it, or attempting to do so. Let the voters return men determined to insist on the promotion of their interests, and no Council will balk them. But will the voters do so? We doubt it. Our opinion is that they will continue apathetic, or ready to be influenced, as hitherto, by prejudice; and that, for many years still to come, the cry, for example, that the education system is in danger will play upon their feelings, and make them ready to be led by the nose in whatever direction it is desired to lead them.

Notwithstanding, we do not despair of the Colony's future. So rich and abundant are its resources that it will take a good deal of bad government to ruin it; and, although it may be more or less hindered on the path, it must sooner or later make admirable progress. Of one thing we are thoroughly convinced: that is, that lamentation, and mourning, and the refusal to be comforted, although they may do a good deal of harm, and retard recovery in no light degree, cannot possibly do any good.

Nor are we quite prepared to believe that responsible men are ready, whenever the occasion offers, to commit themselves by false statements and arguments, that they must know will either stultify them or give them the appearance in the eyes of the public of being very tricky characters indeed. Since our correspondent's letter was written, moreover, several gentlemen of good repute have committed themselves to statements of the same kind. We allude to certain speakers at the farewell banquet given to Mr. LARNACH the other night in Dunedin.—And we may remark in passing that we fully share in the regrets caused by Mr. LARNACH's departure from the Colony and in the hopes that it may be only for a time. He has been a useful colonist whose absence will leave a blank here, and, were it only that he has shown what the requirements are in, perhaps, the most important of all our industries, that of the mines, his place will not easily be filled. We would ask permission to unite our wishes for his success and happiness elsewhere to the many that have been offered to him.—But we really cannot believe that the gentlemen who spoke on the occasion alluded to were speaking clap-trap only or simply making fools of themselves.

In all that our correspondent complains of with respect to the disposal of the lands he has our hearty sympathy. But what is now his remedy? Not surely to stick in his pond and cry out that nobody shall save him. Let him unite with all those who share his position and bring his and their influence to bear upon their several representatives in Parliament. Let him and them insist on having a Bill to redress their grievances brought in next session, and so supported in the Assembly that the Council will not dare to reject it. But let them not be satisfied with attacking the evil at the top, or getting as much good as they can out of representatives who are not sincerely devoted to the people's interests. Let them go to the roots. Let them resolve to return men, who, being sound at heart, will need no special spurring and who will under no circumstances allow the people's interests to be thwarted—by an obstructing Council or by anyone else. The remedy is in their own hands if they choose to apply it, and nothing but their own stupidity or apathy can drown them.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran left Dunedin on Monday for Oamaru, where he is holding a visitation. His Lordship, we understand, will return to this city at the beginning of next week.

THE Rev. Father Burke will deliver a lecture on the "Men of the Home Rule Movement" in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday, November 6th. Those who heard the rev. gentleman's lecture on a previous occasion need not be told what they may expect, and those

who did not hear it cannot too soon amend their misfortune, or their fault, which ever it may be, if it be not both combined. The Christian Brothers' singing class, "the young Cecilians," will, on this occasion also, as before, contribute several songs and choruses during the course of the lecture, and we understand that most pleasing effects may be predicted from the pains bestowed on their training. The object is that of defraying the cost of the gymnasium and other improvements lately made in connection with the Brothers' schools, and it is one that all must acknowledge thoroughly deserving of their support.

The Rev. Father Laverty, a young priest just arrived from Ireland, has visited Dunedin this week *en route* from Melbourne to Christchurch, for which diocese he is destined. The rev. gentleman expressed himself highly pleased with his first impressions of New Zealand, as formed in the hospitable company of the Rev. Fathers Lynch and Vereker.

THE painting of the Madonna, mentioned by us last week as presented to the Dominican Nuns for their approaching art-union, was the gift of Mrs. Keilly, Dunedin. Another valuable picture has since been sent in, the donor being as yet unknown.

THE discovery by *Truth* that Sir A. L. Smith is himself a rack-renter is a very significant one. This Judge was looked upon as the one Commissioner, of the three appointed to decide between the *Times* and Mr. Parnell, who was least likely to be prejudiced. The furious anti-Irish temper of Sir "Torquemada" Day was well-known, and Judge Hannen was strongly suspected. Sir A. L. Smith, however, was supposed to be as unprejudiced as a member of high society could be in dealing with a popular, and, moreover, a "mere Irish" cause. But now it transpires that the Judge is himself a rack-renting Irish landlord, and that he takes his seat on the Commission smarting under a reduction of 20 per cent. made by the Land Court in his rents. Of course Sir A. L. Smith is firmly persuaded that Parnellism is the root of all evil, and that it is his duty as a man and a brother to identify it with outrage and crime. As to the reproach brought against Mr. Parnell that by bringing his Scotch action he seeks to defeat the commission, it carries its own refutation with it. For, if there is anything to be defeated in one legal inquiry by another inquiry of the same kind, it can only be some illegality or contradiction of justice. Considering, however, what the judges are who form the Commission, Mr. Parnell would be a traitor to his cause in submitting himself unreservedly to their decisions.

THE letter referred to by our correspondent "Justice" as published by the Christchurch *Star* is identical with that to which we ourselves referred in a late issue as received from its London correspondent by the Dunedin *Evening Star*. It is only fair for us to state, however, that the Dunedin *Star* is always ready to publish arguments in favour of the Irish cause, and is free from the bitter animus that seems to prevail in Christchurch. Our correspondent returns a very able answer to the charges made against Mr. Parnell with regard to the Commission and his action in Scotland. As to the attack on Mr. Parnell's moral character, "Justice" as we did ourselves, very properly passes it by unconsidered. And, indeed, nothing of the kind should appear in any respectable newspaper, nor could any respectable correspondent possibly be accountable for it. It is simply disreputable, or, to use a coarse term, justified by the occasion and necessary to express the truth, it is simply black-guard. Editors and correspondents who provide such details for their readers show the estimation in which they hold the society wherein their newspapers circulate.

THE charges presented by the *Times* to the Commission, as reported to us, implicate sixty-five members of the National party, not, however, including Mr. Michael Davitt. They accuse the various organisations of having had for their end Irish independence, which they certainly had, unless, as we suppose must be the case, the meaning be separation from England, which is not true. The members of these bodies are accused of conspiring to promote agrarian agitation, and to prevent the payment of rents, and of intimidation by means of boycotting, resulting in outrages. The leaguers are further accused of spending their funds to bribe the commission of crime, to hinder the detection of criminals, and to defend prisoners. The forged letters are also imputed to Mr. Parnell. We see, therefore, that a goodly programme has been drawn up, and if the Commissioners manage to get through with it in two months, they will deserve credit for their despatch and diligence. The *Times*, meantime, is doing all it can to impede or prevent Mr. Parnell's Scotch action; thereby showing its dread of an honest jury. When it knew that a packed jury could easily be obtained by it, it dared the Parnellites to prosecute, but now when a fair jury is revealed to it, panic takes possession of it, and its efforts to escape are indecent in the extreme.

THE Tories, who are so bold in Ireland, show themselves rather timid in England. One of their party explains, for example, that the

quiet manner in which the statue of General Gordon was unveiled the other day, and which was complained of as shabby, was due to fear of the Socialists, who would have made a demonstration on the occasion. Need we ask why Sir Charles Warren with his police force, supported by troops of soldiers, was not taken into consideration in the matter? In Ireland Mr. Balfour would easily have provided for such an emergency, and the casualties ensuing would be made use of to illustrate his excellent method of rule. But a strong Government—or what is boasted of as being so, on one side of the Channel, becomes a mighty weak and cowardly concern on the other.

The London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* says Cardinal Moran, on his visit to Ireland, has occasioned some concern to the Vatican authorities by the action taken by him in politics. The only authority at the Vatican, however, with whom the Cardinal has to do in the matter is the Pope himself, and we may be convinced his mind is thoroughly understood by his Eminence. Nevertheless, we can readily believe that to certain authorities at Rome, of more or less elevation, his Eminence's conduct has occasioned extreme dismay. And much may they profit by the lesson they so badly needed, and which the Cardinal has known well how to bestow upon them.

LORD HARTINGTON has evidently been doing a strong stroke of business at Belfast. His Lordship promises the Orangemen a system of local Government, when the country is in a sufficiently safe condition, that is, we may suppose, when it is a desert, from which the population has been completely driven out. But before that good time arrives, we may reasonably conclude that Lord Hartington and his friends will have little to do with granting or withholding any measure, of the kind alluded to or another. His lordship shows his true state of mind, meantime, by urging that Conservatives and Unionists should join to contest the Parliamentary elections. He evidently sees that the dissentient Liberals are on their last legs, and that all their hope lies in becoming Tories without disguise. But whether the electors will prefer the Tory and traitor to the simple Tory, we have yet to see.

Mr. Balfour, we are told, has shown at Manchester, that his Government in Ireland has reduced crime and outrage. But, then, a man can show many things to those who choose to see them. With Mr. Balfour for a showman in Irish affairs, airy nothing necessarily assumes very imposing shapes to the eyes of the interested or the unsophisticated. As to the gentleman's plea that Coercion is not so rigidly enforced as it was in Mr. Gladstone's time, what does that prove? Simply that a stronger effort than that made by our Bomba was ineffectual, and that, therefore, he wastes diminished strength.

A NEW Catholic periodical "The Catholic Magazine," has made its appearance in Melbourne. The magazine, which is published by the Victorian Catholic Young Men's Societies Union, and with the approbation of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Colony, promises very well. The first number, which is to hand, contains several extremely interesting, and ably written articles. Among the more notable is the first portion of the "Story of Joan of Arc," told by the Rev. J. O'Malley, S.J. But of this we need not say much, the writer's polished style and eminent literary abilities being known throughout the colonies. The article quite sustains the reputation in question: The Rev. W. Kelly, S.J., also contributes some fine translations from the Greek of Pindar. The publication is neatly got up, and in every respect creditable to its publishers, and we heartily wish it a long and prosperous career.

WE have received from Mr. Davidson, local agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, a copy of the *New York News-Letter*, a neat little publication which contains a great deal of interesting information on the subject of life insurance.

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.]

"O'Connell's Grand-Niece" is a work which is just now creating something like a sensation in French literary circles. It is a volume from the pen of Germaine d'Anjour, published by V. Lecoffre, 90 Rue Bonaparte, Paris. In the form of an historical romance, the author portrays with remarkable fidelity the Catholic spirit of the Irish people and the powerful influence which they have exercised on England and Scotland. The *Liberator* appears in every page of the work in the great rôle which it was his lot to play. His grand-niece—the heroine—is in all her trials and troubles a true impersonation of a high-minded lady, Catholic and Irish to her heart's core. Catholic France is not forgetful of the glories of Catholic Ireland.—*Catholic Times*.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

FINE Arts Exhibition, Wellington, opened by Governor.—Queen annoyed by portions of Emperor Frederick's diary published in defence of Morell Mackenzie.—Chinese returning to San Francisco forbidden to land.

THURSDAY, 18th.

South Australian Council negatives amendment to exclude Chinese from Northern Territory.—Drought producing disastrous consequences in New South Wales.—Alaska goldfields declared British territory.

FRIDAY, 19th.

Keen competition at Crown lands sale, Wellington.—General Gordon's statue unveiled quietly in London, for fear of Socialist demonstration.—Harrington at Belfast declares Unionists prepared to concede local Government when safe.—British troops destroy crops and villages Northern frontier Punjab, to punish Hazaras for murder of Battye and Urmiston.—Nihilist plot to murder Czar discovered.

SATURDAY, 20th.

Farewell Banquet to Mr. Larnach in Dunedin.—Coal export for week from Greymouth 5231 tons.—Shearers implicated in Wagga riots sentenced from one to three years.—Omission by *Times* of Davitt's name from charges made to Commission regarded as inexplicable.

MONDAY, 22th.

German doctors repel charges of Sir Morell Mackenzie.—London threatened by strikes with coal famine.

TUESDAY, 23th.

Earthquake shocks; severe at Napier, Wanganui, Wellington, Nelson, Blenheim, Hokitika; mild at Christchurch and Timaru.—Turquoise deposits found in Gippsland, Victoria.

O B I T U A R Y.

(from the *Taranaki Herald*.)

THE funeral of the late Sister Mary St. Lucia took place on Thursday morning, October 18. The deceased lady had been suffering for many months from consumption, and her death, though long expected, cast a gloom over the sisterhood among whom she had been brought up since her early childhood. The body, attired in the religious garb of the sisterhood, lay in state in the Convent Chapel since her demise, and was visited by many friends. It was removed to St. Joseph's Church this morning, when solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Cassidy, assisted by Rev. Father O'Donnell. After the Mass Father Cassidy addressed the large congregation, and showed how the good Sister, who had been called to her reward, had served God from her earliest childhood, and devoted her innocent and youthful life to the service of the Great King, and to the love and help of his poor and little ones. After an earnest exhortation, the procession was formed from the church to the hearse, the Cross bearer and two altar boys leading. Next came the schoolboys of the Society of the Sacred Heart in red sashes and medals; the little girls, pupils of the deceased sister's, in white with veils and carrying flowers, followed next; then the coffin, carried by six of the Sisters, was borne to the hearse amid the sobs and tears of many little ones. When the coffin was placed in the hearse, the procession passed down Devon street to the cemetery, in the following order:—First, the cross-bearer and altar boys; next followed the boys of the Fraternity of the Sacred Heart; then the hearse; the Sisters, and the pupils of the deceased Sister, and the Rev. Fathers Cassidy and O'Donnell, accompanied by Mr. Brown, the father of the deceased lady; while the general congregation and friends made up the rear. On reaching the Henua Cemetery the Sisters carried the body to the grave, and after the usual burial service was read the coffin was lowered, covered with wreaths of flowers, placed there by sympathising friends and tender-hearted little ones, who knew well the treasure they had lost, and thus the first Sister who had died in this province found a resting place.—*R.I.P.*

We record with regret the death of Mrs. Meenan, wife of our much esteemed townsman Mr. Francis Meenan J. P., which occurred at her residence Great King street, Dunedin, on Saturday last. The deceased lady, who had been ill for some weeks, leaves a husband and a large family of children to deplore her loss. She was a lady of an amiable disposition and in every respect estimable, and her death is the cause of sincere sorrow to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. Much sympathy is also felt for Mr. Meenan and his family in their affliction. The funeral took place on Tuesday, a Mass of *Requiem* being celebrated, in the presence of the body, in St. Joseph's Cathedral at 11 a.m. The Rev. Father Lynch acted as celebrant and the music of the *Requiem* was affectingly sung by the Dominican nuns' choir. A large congregation also was in attendance. At 2.30 p.m., the funeral ceremonies were commenced in the Cathedral by the Rev. Father Lynch assisted by the Rev. Father Vereker, the *De Profundis* being chanted in harmony with extreme sweetness and solemnity by a choir of the altar boys and one of the Christian Brothers, and, as the coffin was carried out, the Dead March in Saul was performed by Miss Horan the organist, on the organ. A large concourse of people were present in the church, and the procession which followed the hearse to the Southern cemetery was of great length, a long line of mourners on foot preceding a number of vehicles. The attendance of so large a number of people, on a week day especially, when many must have come at a good deal of inconvenience to themselves, testified eloquently to the respect felt for the deceased lady and her husband.—*R.I.P.*

ITEMS FROM TEMUKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, October 22.

THE much looked for visit of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., has been paid, and our good Bishop has again taken leave of us. His Lordship arrived on the 13th inst., and was met by the Rev. Father Fauvel at the railway station, and driven by the rev. gentleman to the church, the bells ringing meanwhile. After a short rest, Dr. Grimes held an examination of the candidates for Confirmation at the school, when His Lordship complimented them on the knowledge they possessed of the catechism. On Sunday, the 14th, Mass was celebrated by His Lordship at 8 o'clock, and High Mass by the Rev. Father Fauvel at half-past ten, at which His Lordship preached, taking for his text "Son, give Me thy heart," from the book of Proverbs. The sermon on the Sacred Heart was most beautiful, and dealt with in a most masterly and eloquent manner. His Lordship also spoke at length on the League of the Sacred Heart, which it was intended to establish on that day. He also passed a tribute to the congregation for the excellent efforts they had put forth in the noble work of the propagation of the faith, they having sent the most for that object in the diocese last year. At the conclusion of the Mass, His Lordship explained the ceremony about to take place, after which he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 43 boys and 55 girls, and then addressed the candidates. The address was most simple and impressive, and His Lordship concluded with earnest exhortation. His Lordship next blessed the statue of our Blessed Lord, and then the badges for the League of the Sacred Heart. Most of the members of the congregation were enrolled, and the morning service concluded. His Lordship again preached at Vespers, his text being the Canticle of the Blessed Virgin Mary: "My soul doth magnify the Lord; and my spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Saviour; because He hath regarded the humility of His handmaid; for behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed, for He that is mighty hath done great things to me, and holy is His name." (St. Luke i., 46 to 49). The congregation was, I believe, the largest one ever gathered together in the evening, and a large number was composed of other denominations. Owing to the latter fact, the text was a most appropriate one. His Lordship treated his subject in a most exhaustive manner, with his remarkable eloquence. His aim evidently is to convince in a gentle manner, and the non-Catholic section is well impressed by his Lordship's remarkable consideration. Dr. Grimes concluded with a beautiful illustration of the assistance rendered by the Blessed Virgin to one who had been faithful in saying a prayer daily to her. At the conclusion of the sermon, his Lordship gave his Apostolic blessing, and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament brought the proceedings to a close. During the day the choir under the presidency of one of the sisters rendered: Before Mass: Hymn to the Sacred Heart and "Asperges." At Mass: "Kyrie," and "Agnus Dei," from Est's Mass, "Gloria," "Credo," "Sanctus" and "Benedictus," from Winter's Mass, at offertory, Webb's "O Jesu Deus"; before the administration of the Sacrament, of Confirmation; "Veni Sancte Spiritus," and at enrollment ceremony, "O Sacred Heart," were sung; at night: Vespers, choir and children alternately. The "O Salutaris" and "Tantum Ergo" were especially arranged for the occasion by the Sister in charge of the choir. Before the Benediction, "Miriam Ora Pro Nobis" was sung.—His Lordship remained in Temuka until Wednesday afternoon, when he left by the express train, I believe for Methven.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Arowhenua (adjoining Temuka on the east) owing to a petition being lodged for the removal of two of the members of the Arowhenua Town Board, on the ground that they were not sufficiently rated to make them eligible to sit as commissioners. The case was argued at the R.M. Court last Monday, and the Resident Magistrate, after having ordered their removal, and, further, declared Messrs. J. T. M. Hayhurst and J. Ashwell elected in their stead, withdrew his decision; same to be given to-day. Mr. Raymond supported the petition, and Mr. J. Hay appeared for the members. The two lawyers are very young, and are certainly the coming men. Both displayed much talent, and fought a hard battle, the former having a far better case than the latter. It is intended to hold an indignation meeting shortly.

The Scotch concert under the auspices of the Temuka Caledonian Society was a success, the attendance being very large. Much disappointment has, however, been expressed with it. Your Waimate readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that Miss Henry (formerly of Waimate) made a favourable impression by her abilities as a vocalist. The young lady's rendering of "Mary of Argyle" was lovely, and she was greatly applauded and encored. The attendance was estimated at about 800.

The weather has been exceedingly dry, and rain was much wanted. Last night at about 10 o'clock it commenced to shower, and this morning showers again fell. It has the appearance of rain, as I am closing my letter.

On August 1, the day of the blessing of the corner-stone of the O'Connell Memorial church at O'Connell's birthplace, Cahirciveen, county, Kerry, Ireland, Canon Brosnahan, to whose patriotic efforts the noble memorial is due, announced that he had received towards it already over 63,000 dol., 20,000 dol. of which had come from America and nearly the same amount from Australia. Archbishop Croke officiated at the blessing of the corner-stone, and in response to an address presented him by the priests and people of the district, made an eloquent and characteristic speech. He was a devoted follower of O'Connell, he said, in his policy of constitutional agitation for the redress of Ireland's grievances, but was far from questioning the lawfulness, under certain circumstances, of having recourse to physical means for the redress of Ireland's grievances, or subscribing to the slavish doctrine that no amount of national advancement could be legitimately purchased by the shedding of one drop of human blood. Bishop Higgins, of Kerry, a number of priests and a great concourse of people attended the ceremonies.

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MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

In this department we shall show a choice selection of all the leading novelties in Dolmans, Jackets, &c., both black and coloured. A grand lot of Liberty Silk Garibaldi Jackets, in all the leading colours, at bargain prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Skirts, Dust Cloaks, Tennis Jackets, Jerseys, &c., all the very latest styles, for Saturday and following days.

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CORSETS, CORSETS.—We are showing a very large stock in all the newest shapes from the best English and French makers.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—See our pretty handles at 1s 6d each. Children's Umbrellas at 10½d each. Silver Ring Handles, 2s 3d each. Our Special—Satin De Chine, fancy handles, 7s 6d.

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Coloured Striped Silks (all Silk), 1s 6d per yard.

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Men's New Zealand Trousers, from 9s 9d

Youths' New Zealand Suits, from 25s

Youths' New Zealand Trousers, from 9s 6d

Boys' New Zealand Trouser Suits, from 19s 6d

Boys' New Zealand Knicker Suits, from 12s 6d.

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100 Dozen Heavy Cotton and Union Shirts at astonishing prices, being job and bankrupt stock lines.

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Irish News.

Antrim.—Some foxes have lately made their appearance at Gobbins, Island Maghee. This shows that Reynard is not yet extinct in the North of Ireland.

A special meeting Loughrea branch I.N.L. was held on July 29, James Gillin presiding. There was a large attendance of members. The secretary, John Woods, explained that the object of the meeting was the revision of the lists of voters for the district. After a very searching examination of the supplemental voters' lists, the Nationalists succeeded in adding a great many claims.

Armagh.—In reading the late encyclical of the Holy Father at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh the Primate said:—"The Pope has not attempted to interfere in Irish politics. His Holiness only desired to keep the movement within the bounds of justice and charity and Christian law. Instead of throwing any impediment in the way of the people obtaining their political rights, he simply wanted to secure for them the co-operation of all fair-minded men."

The Crossmaglen I.N.L. met on July 29, under the presidency of Rev. P. McGreeney. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy and promise our support to the Carndonagh homeless tenantry; that we are confident if they stand firmly, as they have done in the past, in a short time they will be restored to their homes from which they have been unjustly evicted."

After 28 hours' constant rain, up to July 31, all the low-lying lands in the Armagh district were completely flooded. The river Callan, which runs through one of the most fertile districts in the North of Ireland over-flooded its banks along its entire course, carrying off a great deal of the hay which was cut on the land on either side. Several of the mills along the course of the river were flooded. In some of the meadows there were six feet of water when the rain ceased. A good deal of the oats and flax is lodged, but considering the heavy rains, these crops have not suffered much.

The evictions on the Hamilton estate at Crossmaglen were concluded July 28. Agent Barton, of Dundalk, was present with sub-Sheriff Moore. Some time ago the Plan of Campaign was adopted by the farmers of that neighbourhood, who refused to pay their rents unless they got a reduction of 25 per cent. Barton offered them a reduction of 10 per cent. which, however, they declined, and adopted the Plan of Campaign. Under these circumstances the evictions were carried out. There were a couple of hundred people present, who groaned the police and Balfour, and cheered for Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and O'Brien. The Sheriff and his men were protected by 80 police, under County-Inspector Dobbyn, of Armagh, and District-Inspectors Davis, of Newry; Bigley, of Lurgan; and Bonus, of Portadown. The first house visited was that of a man named Morgan. The evicting gang cleared out the furniture. A Property-Defence man, with a sergeant and four constables, was left in Morgan's house. Rain fell heavily both days, and the police were wet through.

Cavan.—The Ballintemple I.N.L. met, July 29, under the presidency of Rev. James Carey. The following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, That we hereby place on record our undying hatred of the despotic Tory Government, whose most congenial duty seems to be the imprisonment and torture of the trusted leaders of the Irish people, but we confidently hope that its day of reckoning is at hand."

The Carrickmacross Emmets played the Bailieboro St. Anne's Rapparees at Shercock, July 29. It was a hot fight, but the ever-victorious Emmets had everything nearly their own way, as the Rapparees became disheartened after losing the first point, and the Emmets succeeded in placing two more points to their credit. The referee now blew the whistle, and declared amidst great enthusiasm, the Emmets victorious by three points to nil. Philip Carroll, Bailieboro, who acted as referee, gave entire satisfaction to all concerned. After the match the Emmets were refreshed by the Rapparees, whose captain, Mr. Farrelly, acted as butler on the occasion, and he succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to all. After the Emmets were refreshed to their hearts' content they cheered again and again for their worthy foes the Rapparees. They then proceeded to the wagonette in waiting on which they all mounted and proceeded home to Carrick where they arrived in good time, greatly pleased with themselves and the day's outing they had enjoyed.

Clare.—The O'Neill Brothers of Newmarket-on-Fergus, who were sentenced to six weeks in Clonmel Gaol for attending the "Ennis massacre" meeting on April 8, have been released.

On July 30 an early start was made by the Emergency Army to the townland of Tullycrine, Killrush, where the evictions were continued. The first house visited was that of Patrick Garrig. The house was not barricaded. In fact the door was open, and on the approach of the Sheriff it was explained to him that an old, feeble, and almost dying man was lying inside, incapable of being removed. He was the father of the tenant. To remove him would mean his death. The Sheriff and Colonel Turner entered the wretched-looking house and the army surgeon was sent for. He at once stated that the old man could not with safety be removed, and so he was left to linger out in peace the last remaining days of his life—he is between 80 and 90 years of age—under the roof that had sheltered him so long. The Sheriff's party then passed to a miserable-looking cottage on the roadside, the holding of Thomas Considine. There was an appearance of some slight effort to barricade this house. The door and windows were filled with thick branches of thorn. The Sheriff having demanded possession, Colonel Turner called on those inside to come out quietly, but no response was given save a dish of hot water and meal, which, however, did no harm to anyone. District-Inspector Hill called out: "We are going to knock down the house, so you had better come out." There being no sign of this request being complied with, the ram was brought up and an emergencyman, who got a small dose of hot water,

meanwhile kept guard outside the door with a square shield to place the ram-workers under shelter. The ram was then put in motion, and dashed through the slight impediment of the bushes and soon drove them on one side. They were thrust forward again, however. When the sticks and brambles were disposed of District Inspector Hill and the Sheriff, both armed with shields, and a couple of policemen rushed in, and three young boys and two girls, who looked perfectly unconcerned, were brought out. The girls were sent away and the boys detained in custody. The women around gave cheers for the Plan of Campaign. The march was then continued to the holding of John Flanagan. The house is a good one, beautifully situated in a field on which stood in stacks a good crop of hay. There was absolutely no defence or suggestion of barricading made here. The doors and windows had been completely removed, and the house cleared of every vestige of furniture. Possession was demanded by the Sheriff, and he entered. The tenant sat close by on a wall, but said nothing. The house of Mary O'Dea was next visited. It, too, had the doors, windows, and furniture completely removed, and inside, when the Sheriff, police, and Emergencymen entered, the sight was pitiable enough. A turf fire was burning in the open grate. Beside it sat an old woman, the tenant, and her daughter stood at her side. Inspector Hill tells the woman to go out, and the daughter replies "We will go only when we are put out." The Sheriff stepped forward, and, putting his hand on the old woman, said, "Come, out with you." Mrs. O'Dea answered, "Yes, I'll go, God help me, but 'tis you who put me out." Mother and daughter then left the house. Quite close stands the cabin of a widow of the same name, Mary O'Dea. The door was closed, but an Emergencyman obtained a sledge hammer, and with one blow smashed it in, and the house was entered. It then appeared to dawn upon the Sheriff that he had made a mistake, gone to the wrong house, smashed in the wrong door, and trespassed where he had no right to be, and after a few moments' consultation he turned from the place, followed by the evicting army, and proceeded elsewhere. The houses which the soldiers and police surrounded then was that of Johanna O'Dea, a widow. The doors and windows had been removed, and when the Sheriff and Emergencymen entered they found the tenant and the family, male and female, gathered around the corner of the cottage, where on a mattress and pillows lay a child of about six years old, weak and sickly, with white, transparent skin, and big and unnaturally bright black eyes. The old woman sat at the feet of the child and tried to keep the covering of the bed over her little limbs from the presence of the officers and Emergencymen, who pressed forward and excited the unfortunate creature, who cried and laughed by turns. The Sheriff asked what was the matter with the child. The grandmother said she was sick and could not stand; that her spine was weak, and that she soon would die. Agent Studdert said, "She is just as sick as I am." But the army surgeon was sent for, and one look at and touch of the child showed him that she was almost an idiot and that her frame was fragile and shattered. The Sheriff then ordered them all to "clear out," and the little creature was gathered up and carried by the woman out to the roadside. Thomas Birmingham was the last tenant evicted. His house was almost entirely wrecked and himself severely wounded before he surrendered. The evictions are ended for the present.

Cork.—John Lynch, who presided at the meeting of the Mitchelstown I.N.L. on July 29, said he felt very much out of place in occupying John Mandeville's "vacant chair." J. G. Skinner said that the death of their martyred President made it vitally necessary for them to preserve their organisation and work with redoubled vigour. John Mandeville was hardly in his grave when the Countess of Kingston carried out a death sentence for the first time in years. Let us carry out Mr. Mandeville's desire to preserve the League, which is our only protection against tyranny. On the motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by John Casey, Frank Mandeville, Carrick-on-Suir, was elected a member.

The National Leaguers of Duhallow, held a large meeting at Meelin on July 29. Rev. T. O'Keefe presided, and there were also present:—Rev. T. O'Callaghan, Newmarket; Rev. P. O'Keefe, Rock-chapel; Patrick O'Callaghan, P. O'Connor, J. T. Browne, W. McCarthy, C. O'Donoghue, S. Ryan, D. Quinlan, John J. O'Connor, Wm. Collins, C. McAniff, T. O'Sullivan, Michael O'Rielly, P. Barry. Amongst the Newmarket contingents were:—M. J. Barry, N. Buckley, R. Allen, J. Kenneally, Thomas Sullivan, J. O'Callaghan, P. J. Egan, Curra; Denis Fitzpatrick, Michael O'Brien. From Tullillease—P. Noonan, J. Brown, P. Egan, J. O'Connor, D. O'Callaghan, D. O'Brien. From Freemount—T. Curtin, M. Collins, M. Curtin, B. Noonan, D. J. Barry, P. Browne. The Newmarket Brass Band and the Meelin Fife and Drum Band played during the afternoon, and the local Gaelic clubs formed up in splendid style around the platform. After the reverend chairman and Father Kennedy, late coercion prisoner, had addressed the meeting, W. J. Lane, M.P., said he came to Meelin a fortnight ago with Father Kennedy, when he practically left his sick bed to take his place along side his parishioners who were sentenced with him. He came because he thought it only due to the noble part that Father Kennedy has borne in this struggle that some member of the Irish Parliamentary Party should be present at his arrest, and to accompany him to the prison, to mark their appreciation of his services to the National cause (hear, hear). He came there to-day to express his contempt for the cowardly Government, who, after getting their warrant for Father Kennedy's arrest, had not the courage to put it into execution. Six months ago Mr. Balfour was very prompt in arresting priests and Members of Parliament. At that time he thought he could carry out his murderous policy against his political opponents in the darkness and privacy of the prison cells. There was no hesitation then about carrying out sentences against priests, but to-day the world is pronouncing its verdict of murder upon Mr. Balfour's system of Government, and notwithstanding all we hear of his courage and consistency we now find him shrinking from imprisoning the man who defied his coercion and his proclamations more than any other man in Ireland (cheers). Week after week goes by and Mr. Balfour does not dare to touch Father Kennedy and his nine fellow-"criminals," while the story of the Mandeville inquest is ringing through the length and breadth of the country (applause). This is Mr. Balfour's vaunted

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JAMES O'BRIEN,
 District Secretary, Auckland

courage. This is his way of vindicating the law. Father Kennedy told him a fortnight ago that he was there at his post ready to meet his warrant, but no policeman has appeared since, and the ten men whom the Removables branded as "criminals," fit only for the prison cell, are still allowed to roam about amongst the community (cheers). It looks as if they are getting tired of coercion in Duhallow. Father Kennedy is a far from strong man but he is strong enough to challenge Mr. Balfour to "come on," and, believe me, if he does the people of Ireland will keep a close watch on the prison officials who will be responsible for his life. The light has been thrown in on their murder cells and they cannot afford to repeat the murder of poor John Mandeville (cheers).

Derry.—The Land Commissioners at Derry have given a reduction of 20 per cent. This reduction plainly shows that the land-thieves have been swindling and oppressing their poor tenants for years.

At the recent meeting of the Bright I.N.L., Rev. G. Brennan presided. A resolution was passed by acclamation condemning the methods of the Tory Government which led to the death of Mr. Mandeville. Father Brennan, in putting the resolution to the meeting, referred in sympathetic terms to the cruel and barbarous treatment the late Mr. Mandeville was subjected to in the Tullamore Bastille, and the noble sacrifices the dead patriot had made for the Pensonby tenants. R. P. McErlan supported the resolution.

Owing to the very heavy rainfall on July 29, the river Moyola rose to such an extent that it overflowed its banks, with the result that the whole townland of Ballynahone, near Maghera, is flooded, the depth of the water at several points being from three to four feet, while in the adjoining townlands for a mile square the land is completely covered with water. This has greatly injured all crops, and has completely spoiled all the hay recently cut. Some of the Ballynahone farmers had the good fortune to have their hay put up in stacks, but these were also carried away by the force of the floods. In the townland of Grange, between Magherafelt and Tobermore, at a point where a portion of the Moyola river runs under the road, the floods were so great that vehicles could not pass, and anyone travelling between the towns already named had to go by a circuitous route through the village of Curran, while those travelling between Tobermore and Maghera were obliged to wade for nearly a mile through from one to two feet of water. The farmers of this district, generally speaking, are in a state bordering on despair over the unfavourable state of the weather, and those living alongside the banks of the Moyola river have given up all hope of having any crop this year.

Donegal.—J. Farrell presided at the recent meeting of Columbkille I.N.L. The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved: That we reiterate our condemnation of the savage treatment of the clergy and people of Gweedore by the Balfourian Government.

Patrick Breen of Cloon, Glencar, has been evicted from his holding at the instance of the Marquis of Lansdowne. This is Lansdowne's second eviction in Glencar, Timothy Foley having been dispossessed some time ago. Both farms are now cared by Emergency-men.

Down.—An unusually large meeting of Sheepsbridge I.N.L. was held in the National Hall on July 29 under the presidency of Lawrence McCourt. Prominent members present were John McCarthy, Peter Byrne, P. F. O'Hare, H. McElroy, P. Morgan, P. Strain, P. Rice, J. Wright, and P. Connell. A large number of new members were enrolled and a resolution of condolence passed to Mrs. John Mandeville on the loss of her patriotic husband.

The very exceptional heavy rain which commenced on July 27 in the vicinity of Newry continued almost continuously for three days, doing great damage to the growing crops. All the low-lying districts are flooded to a depth of two or three feet, and the meadows along the bed of the Newry river are also submerged to a very considerable extent. The hay that was cut and lying in laps has been in some cases washed away. The corn, flax, and potatoes on low-lying ground are also submerged in water. The corn especially has suffered most and is nearly all lying soaking in water, and consequently will suffer very great damage just now, as the heads are rapidly forming, and it is feared the grain, which just now is soft, will get soured with the water. Flax also is laid, but it will not suffer so much, as pulling will commence immediately.

Dublin.—James J. Farren presided at the late meeting of Clondalkin I.N.L. H. J. O'Byrne, W. P. Dowling, Christopher Hanlon, P. Dowd, George Lambert, and P. Doyle were also present. The following resolution was carried by acclamation:—That we are rejoiced to notice a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph*, a London Tory journal, condemning Balfourian rule in Ireland; and we appeal to the justice loving portion of the English people to proclaim that that unexampled tyranny shall speedily cease.

Fermanagh.—John Dunn occupied the chair at the late meeting of Derrylin, I.N.L. After enrolling a number of members the following resolution was passed:—That we cannot find words strong enough to condemn and hold up to public odium the revolting and inhuman scenes enacted during the past week on the Vandeleur estate. This is sufficient proof that our cause is pretty near being won—when a nation, beated with rage and anger almost to boiling point by hearing so frequently of such sad deeds, can still bear with patience a system of Government that tolerates such acts of devilry.

Galway.—Rev. T. McWalters presided at the recent meeting of Milltown I.N.L. Other members present:—E. Blake, vice-president; M. McWalters, treasurer; J. Mullin, P. Greanan, A. Mullarkey, Dunmore; E. J. Mullarkey, T. Cassery, J. Turner. The following resolution was adopted:—That we strongly condemn the barbarous evictions on the Vandeleur and Lewis estates and we call on all true Nationalists to sustain the evicted tenants.

Right Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway, in a letter to the *Dublin Freeman*, condemns the goddess Queen's College for sending a deputation to attend the recent Bologna celebration.

The members of the Lawrencetown I.N.L. erected a League house for Thomas Keating on July 26. Keating was evicted lately

at Craughwell in a most brutal manner by Rev. Mr. Lawrence. It is stated that Mr. Keating made a fair offer of settlement to the landlord but it was refused.

John Colahan presided at the meeting of the Kiltormer I.N.L. on July 29. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—That we desire to express in the most explicit manner our condemnation of Balfour's Removables and the Castle hirelings who endeavoured to disturb the peace of this district by the prosecution of James Lynam, and we can confidently assert that this branch of the League was more instrumental in preserving the peace of the district than the bludgeon men of Woodford notoriety by whom the prosecution was set in motion.

Kilkenny.—Mayor P. M. Egan visited Patrick O'Brien, M.P. and the Tulloran prisoners, A. Maher and E. Bowe, in Kilkenny Gaol. Mr. O'Brien looks as if his health had not been impaired since his advent in Kilkenny. David Fenton and Michael Phelan also visited Mr. O'Brien.

A. O'Donnell presided at the recent meeting of the Thomastown Guardians. The Chairman, in referring to the eviction of Mrs. Patrick Corcoran of Goresbridge, said he thought she had been very harshly treated, when she owed only one year's rent, because the running gale was included. But without going into that question, it was a terrible thing to dispossess a tenant for last year's rent when the crops were so bad. The following resolution was then drawn up and passed:—That the Board sympathises with Mrs. Corcoran in the harsh and cruel way she has been treated by her landlord.

King's County.—M. Corcoran was chairman at a recent meeting of the Tullamore Guardians. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That we offer our strongest protest against the unjust imprisonment of John Dillon, and fearing in his case a repetition of the sad end of Messrs. Mandeville and Larkin, we therefore call on the people of England, in the name of justice and liberty of which they boast, to stay the reckless hand of him who tarnishes the name of liberty and is destroying every prospect of a peaceable and happy union between the two countries.

Leitrim.—P. McGivney was chairman at a recent meeting of the Mohill I.N.L. Patrick Faughan, Wm. Kennedy, Farrell Wynne, and Patrick Wynne were also present. The following resolution was adopted:—That we strongly condemn the administration of the Coercion Act in general and the murder of John Mandeville in particular as a disgrace to civilisation.

At the recent meeting of Knocknarea I.N.L., James McGloin occupied the chair. A resolution was passed expressing indignation at the prosecution of P. A. McHugh, Mayor of Sligo. A resolution was also passed expressing sorrow at the untimely death of John Mandeville, which was plainly caused by his terrible prison treatment.

Limerick.—The city branch of the National League held its regular monthly meeting at the Town Hall, August 3. Henry O'Shea presided. William O'Donnell proposed and Mr. Herbert seconded the following resolution:—That we congratulate William O'Brien, M.P., on the triumphant victory he has achieved over the *Cork Constitution*, the libellous organ of a tyrant landlord clique; and we hail it as the first step in the speedy and complete overthrow of the efforts made to traduce the character and weaken the power of the representatives of the Irish people.

It was stated at the Tipperary Board of Guardians the other day by one of the Relieving Officers that in a small district in that union (in the County Limerick part), seventeen families had been recently evicted and turned homeless. This means, at five to each family, eighty-five persons—most of them to be supported out of the rates. The farms lie derelict. The landlords seem bent on their own ruin, as well as the ruin of their tenants; for how can they improve their condition by turning out the tenants and leaving the land to waste? To be sure Emergency-men may be put in occupation, but they are found to be the most costly of all occupiers.

Longford.—James O'Neill presided at the recent meeting of Clonbroney I.N.L. Election of officers will take place at next meeting, so it is expected to be a large one. A resolution was passed condemning the barbarous administration of the Coercion Act by Bloody Balfour and Co.

Patrick Treacy, of Ballinree, was recently evicted from his holding and deprived of the benefit of the Land Act. The Land Commissioners had reduced Mr. Treacy's rent from £120 to £60, showing that he had been heartlessly plundered by rack-renting. But the land-thief, Captain Newton, determined to prevent him from getting justice, and so evicted him because he couldn't pay double the judicial rent.

Coroner McGaver held an inquest, July 27, on the body of John Mahon, of Ballinree, parish of Ardagh. Francis West proceeded to Mr. Mahon's house about a week before with Bailiffs Curran and Kelly of Longford, and evicted the unfortunate tenant, who was sick at the time. The jury, after hearing the evidence and viewing the body, returned a verdict of death from asthma and weak action of the heart. How long will our oppressed and rack-rented peasantry be exposed to the horrors of felonious landlordism?

Louth.—Agent Townsend, of the Smith-Barry estate, proceeded to evict Wm. Campbell, of Tenure, with a party of bailiffs and police. They were met by Father Booth who addressed all present on the terrible consequences of the cruel and heartless eviction about to take place; and so effective was the attack made by the reverend gentleman that the agent with his officers jumped on their cars and immediately left the scene. Campbell and his family, who are in a destitute condition, thus obtained one more night's shelter in their home.

Mayor Kennedy presided at the meeting of the Independent Club, August 2; present:—James Short, Patrick Gorman, Brian Sweeney, John Casey, Joseph Barron, Thomas Kelly, Owen Fox, John Keegan, Patrick Campbell, Thomas Cahill, John Downey, Francis Gill, John Carolan, Thomas Mallon, Patrick O'Neill, John Kelly, John McGinn, Patrick Taaffe. The Chairman, speaking of the Commission of Parliamentary Inquiry, said:—After the Government had refused Mr

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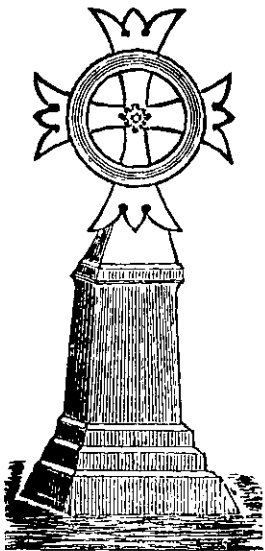
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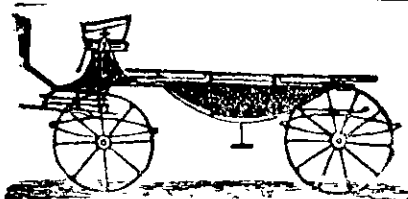
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I have much pleasure in announcing to my patrons and friends, who have so liberally supported me for the past seven years, that I have taken those commodious and centrally-situated premises, 190 George street, where I will now have the most complete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

For the convenience of my numerous Customers in Caversham, Roslyn, 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.**

NOONDAY OIL.

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.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN,

HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU.

THE ASHBURTON HOTEL, EAST STREET.

Proprietor **MR. DEVANE.**
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.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

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.

A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

THE undersigned having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest

Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

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, Drnedin.

SPOT CASH will secure inducements that no other consideration would secure. Public Benefit Boot Co.

SPOT CASH is the trusty friend, the powerful advocate, more eloquent than the human tongue. Public Benefit.

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 specialist. 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.

Parnell a select committee with reference to the unfounded charges in the *Times*, they forced a bill through the House of Commons constituting a Commission composed of three judges. Judge Day was an avowed opponent of Ireland. He was juror as well as judge. He believed Mr. Parnell would come out of the trial successfully.

Colonel Evanston and Captain Preston, R.M.'s., held a Coercion Court at Dundalk recently to hear the remaining charges against the men who were accused of attending the Dillon meeting. Mr. Adams defended. Peter Hughes was sentenced to 14 days, Thomas Lennon, 7 days, without hard labour; John Maguire and P. Connolly, a month each with hard labour; Thomas Smyth and John Lennon, one month with hard labour; George Philips, 14 days' hard labour; James Martin, 14 days' hard labour; Michael Sheils, 6 weeks' hard labour; S. Segrave, one month, without hard labour; George Murphy was found not guilty, but was ordered to find bail for his good behaviour for 12 months, or in default to go to gaol for a month. Murphy refused to acknowledge guilt by giving bail, and elected to go to gaol with the rest.

Mayo.—As the result, it is said, of some serious misunderstanding with his employer, George Hewson, of Dromahaire, has resigned agency of the Arran estates. Mr. Hewson, who succeeded the late John Cress as agent, was pretty active and even rigorous in his capacity and superintended several evictions, but it appears was nevertheless unable to satisfy on the whole the demands of the Earl of Arran, and hence this affecting parting.

Grievous damage to all crops has been caused by the late heavy rains and almost Arctic weather. Mown grass is actually rotting on the ground, and thus a large portion of it is irretrievably injured, while oats and uncut meadows are in almost as pitiable a plight. And, most serious of all, the potato crop promises badly. The tubers are found to be small, very watery, and greatly diseased. The blight, too, is making its appearance—in isolated spots, certainly, but little consolation can be derived from this, judging by the experience of 1879 and 1882.

The regular meeting of Ballina I.N.L., was held in the Catholic Commercial Young Men's Hall, Mill street; P. G. Smyth presided. Committee members present:—Messrs. Malone, Callaghan, Murphy, Rutledge, and Coomy. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—That we heartily sympathise with P. A. McHugh, the patriotic Mayor of Sligo, in the prosecution which is being directed against him by the Coercion Government; and that we trust the efforts of Mr. Balfour and his satellites to gag the Irish press will prove as vain and abortive in Connaught as elsewhere.

The Swinford Sextons played the Keltimagh O'Donnells at Swinford the other day. A. J. Staunton set the ball rolling and conducted the game throughout in the most impartial manner. The Keltimagh men were piloted into town by Messrs. McNicholas and Murtagh—the former gentleman being a respected member of the County Committee, and I believe to both is partly due the success of establishing a branch of the G.A. Club in that locality. The Sextons from start to finish exhibited a knack of playing that their opponents could not attempt, and succeeded in keeping them in their own territory nearly throughout the entire game. When time was up the score for the Sextons was—one goal, four points, to nil for the O'Donnells.

There was a large meeting of the Kilmovee I.N.L., on July 29, Rev. M. Henry presiding. The following resolution was adopted:—That we, the tenants of the Gibbons estate, do hereby solemnly renew our pledges of clinging to the banner we were forced to unfurl owing to the unbending temper of our new agents—the famous Burke and Darley. When they are prepared to wipe away the incubus of law costs and give us the same reduction as our neighbours have got, and as every honest and fair-minded man thinks we deserve—then, and not till then are we prepared to pay Mrs. Gibbons any rent.

Meath.—At the meeting of the Moynalty and Newcastle I.N.L., the chair was occupied by Rev. J. Gilsenan. The following resolution was adopted:—That we consider James Lynch, Skeirke, now threatened with eviction, as deserving the sympathy and practical support of every National Leaguer in this and surrounding parishes, and we pledge ourselves to maintain him in his struggle against his tyrant.

Monaghan.—Rev. Patrick Callan presided at the recent meeting of the Carrickmacross I.N.L. The following resolution was adopted:—That we tender to Mrs. Mandeville the expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the great loss she has sustained in the death of her brave husband, who was undoubtedly done to death in Tullamore Gaol.

The weather in this County lately has been rather favourable for farming operations. A good deal of hay has been ricked, but the quality has been much inferior to that of last year. Forced grass has suffered most, and the seed in a great many instances has been completely lost; what remains of it uncut has cast the seed, while the large proportion in stock could not be saved in time to secure either seed or hay under favourable conditions. Hundreds of acres of low-lying meadows have been flooded, and in too many instances the cut crop has been carried away by the floods. There never was a heavier yield on meadows, and after all the supply of good hay will be much shorter than during any season for the past ten years. Oats look well, and will probably pay better than any other crop this season.

Roscommon.—At the recent meeting of the Corrigenroe I.N.L., John McDermott presided. The following resolution was adopted:—That we strongly protest against the unjust arrest of James J. O'Kelly, M.P., our representative, for advising his fellow-countrymen to stand together against oppression.

Removables Beckett and Longbourne held a Coercion Court at Castlereagh on August 3 for the purpose of hearing the charges against John Fitzgibbon and eight others of inducing tenants to adopt the Plan of Campaign. Honor Keenan, James Manesty, Bernard Kelly, M. J. Neilon, Thomas McGarry, Patrick McDermott, F. J. Cullen, Patrick Forde, Thomas McCabe, and Thomas Fannon were called as witnesses. They refused to give evidence, and the Crown announced its intention of prosecuting them later on. Martin Johnson, William Flannery, Michael Kelly, Timothy Campbell, Michael Connolly, and Martin Mulleague did not appear when called, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The Court then adjourned.

At the Petty Sessions held at Athlone recently before Resident Magistrate Beckett a large number of ejectment proceedings were brought under the Land Act of 1887, which gave the magistrates summary jurisdiction to grant ejectment decrees in cases where tenants did not fulfil the conditions under which they were reinstated as caretakers. H. Davidson, solicitor, Ballinasloe, who appeared for Landlord Persse, who owns an extensive estate in Roscommon, asked for decrees of possession against several tenants. The tenants had been allowed the advantages of the Arrears Act and they had also the judicial rents fixed by the Commissioners. Mr. Beckett said these were the first cases under the Act that had been brought before the magistrates and he would require strict proofs given. All the necessary proofs having been given, decrees for possession under the eviction-made-easy clause were granted in each case.

Mr. Hayden asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant whether P. O'Brien, M.P., on his release from Tullamore Prison after completing a term of four months' imprisonment, was re-arrested and conveyed to Kilkenny to undergo a further term of three months; whether this latter sentence was inflicted while Mr. O'Brien was in custody on the first charge; whether under the circumstances the sentence should run from the first day of the sessions; whether this practice was followed in the case of the honourable member for South Galway; and whether any power lies with a judge deciding an appeal to stay execution of one sentence until another shall have terminated? Mr. Balfour, in reply, said:—The facts are as stated in the first and second paragraphs of the question. In the first case referred to in the fourth paragraph the judge decided that the sentence should run from the first day of the sessions. No such direction was given in the case of the honourable member for North Monaghan. As to the legal question suggested as to the commencement of the term of imprisonment in the latter case, I have directed the matter to be submitted to the law officers for their opinion.

Sligo.—The regular meeting of the Keash I.N.L. took place on July 29, Luke Haanon presiding. All the members present expressed sincere regard for Rev. P. McDermott, who has been sent to the parish of Kilmactigue. The people of Keash deeply regret the departure of Father McDermott, who during his mission amongst them was a kind and amiable priest. Apart from his religious duties he never lost sight of the duty he owed his country. He was a strong supporter of the National cause and was chiefly instrumental in raising that golden banner of nationality—faith and fatherland—and keeping it aloft in Keash at a time when it was going to crumble into dust. He took a prominent part with the poor, struggling tenant-farmers whom he saw in misery to obtain that justice which they were entitled to, and it is only now when he is gone that the people fully realise all those noble services. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—That the Committee of this branch return their best thanks to our late President, Rev. P. McDermott, for the many services he has rendered to the National cause since he became our pastor, and we pray that God may spare him long life and good health to continue in the same noble work amongst the people of Kilmactigue. There was a deputation appointed to wait on Father Conlon and request him to become President of the branch. After transacting some other routine business and enrolling several new members, a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THREE PELLETS OF BREAD.

(Translated from the French of Boucher.)

PAUL C—was a "jolly good fellow," so every one said. Thirty years old perhaps, a Parisian in every sense of the word, with that courageous nature, lively and a little inclined to teasing, that is the characteristic of the children of Paris. Nevertheless, he had an excellent heart, and was ready to throw himself into the fire if necessary for the very one whom an instant before he had made the target for his jests.

It was at R—, that pretty little neighbouring city to Puy, that Paul found himself one morning for pleasure and the drinking of certain healthful waters, for R—, as every one knows, is a charming summer resort, and filled, during the summer at least, with guests. Paul and his friend, Edouard Duchesne, were at the same hotel, and took their meals together at the table d'hôte, where they had for a neighbour in front of them an Englishman, known to be a very rich and very eccentric, and whose life they said was but series of endless journeyings around the world.

If Paul betrayed himself a Parisian in every act and feature, so did the stranger betray the nativity of his melancholy country. Short of stature and fat, the face broad and ruddy, the skull bald and shining, the beard blond, the eyes blue as corn flowers, he was truly the most perfect type of an Englishman that it is possible to imagine. More than once Paul found himself smiling at the impassable visage of Sir Arthur Jacobson, for such was the stranger's name. This evening, then, when the events occurred that I am going to tell you of, and, by the way, the evening of the departure of the two young men, as the dinner was drawing to a close, exhilarated doubtless by the champagne they had taken, Paul amused himself while talking to Edouard in rolling balls of bread crumbs and launching them between thumb and finger, as school children launch balls of paper, at his neighbour, the Englishman. It was a thoughtless, not to say rude, exhibition on the part of Paul, but then Paul was not quite himself, and the temptation was for the moment irresistible.

As the first pellet struck the arm of Sir Arthur Jacobson he slowly turned his clear eyes upon Paul and his companion, but his broad physiognomy lost nothing of its habitual placidity. One would have supposed even that he had seen and comprehended nothing, had it not been for the fact that with an air of the utmost indifference and phlegm he lifted the morsel of bread crumb and slipped it into the pocket of his vest; still, however, without uttering a syllable.

The bearing of this man was well calculated to excite the teasing humour of the Parisian, and scarcely a moment had elapsed since the



GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES.

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

TOTAL SUM ASSURED (including Bonus Additions) ... \$7,135,943
TOTAL FUNDS (the whole invested in New Zealand) ... \$1,328,493
In addition to the above funds, the office has an ANNUAL INCOME of over ... £268,000

The Surplus Cash Profits in 1885 were \$242,558

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

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

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

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

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

F. W. FRANKLAND,
Actuary and Principal Officer.
D. M. LUCKIE,
Commissioner

FRANCIS MEENAN

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite Hospital).

Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE—

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

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium.

W. C. KIRKCALDY,
General Manager.

Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO LET. Apply

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

READ BROTHERS BULL-DOG BEER.

The Finest Bottled Ale and Stout imported.

Further supplies Now Landing ex Tararaki, in pints and quarts—champagne bottles.

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

"(Signed) JAMES W BERRIE,
"President of the Bull-Dog Club."

Orders for the above Beer promptly executed by

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

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

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

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

Motto: "Union is strength. Fair Trade."
Public patronage respectfully invited.

G. E. WARBURTON,
Registered Chemist, Manager
C. C. MCCARTHY,
Secretary Dispensing Board.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED!!!!

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

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

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

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

Ask the same physicians

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER I.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

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

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, waka-nees, and various diseases peculiar to women.

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

Erysipelas!

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

"Nature is heir to"

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

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

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
ADDINGTON.

THIS FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops.

Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.

Trams pass every half-hour.

P. BURKE.

DAVID SCOTT,

ORNAMENTAL
LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH
WINDOW MANUFACTURER
GLASS EMBOSSE
AND
SIGN WRITER,
OCTAGON,
DUNEDIN.

BARRETT'S HOTEL

LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor:

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

Dunedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.

C. O'DRISCOLL, Proprietor

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLIND

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL

QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

launching of the first pellet when a second followed it, and taking the same direction as the first, went to flatten itself upon his shoulder, and like the other to travel the road to Sir Arthur's pocket. Angered a little by this systematic imperviousness, and certainly for the time being blind to the insult and inconvenience that such pleasantries had for its object, Paul believed it his duty to repeat his pellet for a third time. It struck his *vis-à-vis* upon the forehead immediately between the eyebrows. And still he received it with neither a movement nor a sign, though the waiters at the table could scarcely repress their hilarity on seeing him with the same stoical gravity lift his hand, remove it, and send it to join its comrades in his pocket.

This amusement, in bad taste, as you are bound to admit, had lasted long enough, and as the guests were quitting the table Sir Arthur rose and followed their example, and Paul and his friend, their heads decidedly heavy with wine, got up in turn and went to smoke a cigar on the terrace. Hardly, however, had they made their appearance there, than Paul found himself confronted by his recent victim, who regarded him full in the face, and in excellent French stated that he desired to speak to him a moment.

"You must certainly understand, monsieur," said he, "that the play to which you delivered yourself a while ago, constitutes a serious affront, of which I demand the reason. Moreover, as a gallant man you also see that you must accord me, without my forcing it, the reparation which is my right."

"Precisely, my lord; I see, and I am at your service."

"To-morrow morning, then, monsieur, at five o'clock, behind the park."

"The conditions?"

"Pistols—thirty paces—à vue. In an hour my seconds will wait upon yours. I have the honour, monsieur, to salute you."

"Which proves once more, my dear Paul," said Edouard, when the stranger had turned on his heel, "that it does not do to trust to appearances. Who would have supposed that devil of a little man so touchy on a point of honour? He takes takes the thing, in my opinion, too seriously."

"En, par Dieu, he has reason," replied Paul, in whose brain the freshness of the air had brought about a salutary reaction. "I have committed a serious and an offensive stupidity; it is just that I take the consequences. But a truce to words; come with me to the house of M. D——, whom I know slightly, and whom I shall ask to be my second witness."

Promptly at the hour appointed the next morning, Paul and his seconds, and Sir Arthur Jacobson and his second arrived at the spot indicated behind the park. Paul was a commercial man, peacefully inclined, and nothing of a sports-man, but, in default of knowledge of the duelling code and of practice possessed the natural and inherent courage of a brave heart, which enabled him under the present circumstances to worthily sustain his part.

The seconds, meanwhile, had measured the ground, charged the pistol, and placed the principals. As they were about to give the word the Englishman checked them.

"A moment, if you please, messieurs!" and he drew from his pocket a tiny white pellet and extended it to Paul.

"With this, monsieur," said he, "remember that you struck me here," and, tossing the pellet to the ground, Sir Arthur designated with his finger the outer portion of his right arm. A minute later two reports were heard, and Paul staggered, his right arm pierced by a ball.

The wound was serious, though not dangerous, and with care and nursing three weeks from the meeting behind the park Paul was as good as well again. Sir Arthur had come to inquire for him daily, and Edouard Duchesne, tranquillised by the condition of his friend, had long since returned to Paris; and soon Paul was able to go without carrying his arm in a sling.

But scarcely had he gone a hundred yards beyond the hotel when he found himself face to face with the Englishman.

"Pardon me, monsieur," said he, approaching Paul; "but now that you are recovered I must recall to you that the reparation you have accorded me is not the only one that you owe me. I have waited until to-day, but I have by no means renounced my rights. I have only desired that you should be in a condition physically to permit you to fight again."

"Very well, sir, count upon me," replied Paul, who felt born within him a sudden anger at the cold persistency with which this man pursued his vengeance. Too much of a Parisian to feel rancour himself at an injury so trifling, Sir Arthur's stubbornness put him in a fury.

The next morning, then, a new encounter took place under the same conditions as the other; the witnesses were also the same, with the exception of a young physician and friend of Paul's, who had taken the place of Edouard Duchesne. As upon the former occasion, when the adversaries stood in position and the word was about to be given, Sir Arthur drew from his pocket a second pellet like the first, and, showing it to Paul, repeated the formula:—

"With this, monsieur, remember that you struck me here," and he laid his hand upon his left shoulder. A moment later two reports came simultaneously, the branch of acacia above the Englishman's head shook slightly, cut by Paul's ball, and Paul lay inert upon the ground, his shoulder ploughed and bloody. This time the wound was decidedly serious. Carried nearly senseless to his chamber, Paul, as soon as he could speak after the agony caused by the dressing of the wound had passed, insisted to his doctor that he must be taken to Puy, to the house of a sister who resided there.

The transit was not difficult, and, deeming it best to gratify his desire, the doctor consented and arranged accordingly, and that same evening, accompanied by his physician and second, who refused to leave him, Paul was placed in the care of Martha, his sister, whose distress at his condition you can readily imagine. The cause of the trifle, however, Paul wisely kept to himself. "It was an accident received when riding," was all he told her.

The fever that the doctor had foreseen with this wound soon made its appearance, and, aggravated by the difficulty of extracting the ball

and the short journey from B——, speedily ran into delirium and complications of other kinds. In short, though the cure of the patient was positively promised by the doctor, it would be a long and tedious process—"six weeks or—certainly, perhaps a little longer."

Mdme. Martha, reassured by the doctor's confidence, decided to take advantage of the occasion to impress upon her brother the excellent qualities of a certain young woman whom for a long while she had intended for his future wife. Jeanne and her mother, then, had been called upon in hot haste, and that same day installed by this shrewd tactician, ostensibly to assist and relieve her, by the pillow of the wounded.

For a long time the fever and delirium continued, but at last ceased, and when Paul entered into the dreamy and peaceful state of convalescence his eyes rested always upon the fresh and charming face of this young girl who had voluntarily and for many days past been his *garde malade*. He recalled the thousand and one cares of which he had been the recipient and of which he had taken count but vaguely in the weakness of body and brain produced by serious illness. A strange, sweet emotion invaded his heart. He extended his hand to Jeanne, who smiled and gave him her own with charming grace and gentleness.

From this on the cure proceeded rapidly. "The day was near," said the doctor, "when the invalid would be able to leave his room." And gradually, as strength returned to his feeble body, love increased in his heart; and the tender, unaccustomed sentiment, combined with the warm sun of April, contributed not a little to hasten complete recovery.

Strange as it may seem, though instances are not rare where the force of a true affection overpowers and effaces all memory of the causes that have given it birth, Paul at this point was so absorbed in his dream that he had absolutely forgotten the events that had furnished the motive of his descent upon Puy, when an incident occurred that brusquely recalled him to reality.

"Do you know, Paul," said Martha to him one morning—"I have forgotten to tell you of it before—that a gentleman has been here regularly every day to ask for news of you?"

"A gentleman? Oh, yes," replied Paul, whose cheeks had flushed a little; "yes. Sir Arthur Jacobson, was it not?"

"That was the name," said Martha, adding inquiringly, "a friend of yours, perhaps?"

"Yes, a friend"—with a bitter smile. "I must see him soon. To-morrow I shall be able to leave the house, and it shall be my first visit."

At a flash Paul had comprehended the immensity of the peril that awaited him—that he had returned to life again simply that his enemy should take it from him. Yes, those two first encounters were truly insignificant, though showing him what he had to expect; the third one was inevitably death. The pellet of bread, the third one—he remembered it well—had struck immediately in the centre of the brow. Death! when love sang in his heart, and the future smiled before him, filled with the sweetest promises! It was indeed too much, and the vindictiveness, Paul told himself, of a brute rather than a man.

Blind fury took possession of him towards this ferocious adversary who allowed him to take breath only to strike him down the surer. This time it should be a duel to the death between them, but one—and Paul prayed for it devoutly—where consciousness of right would put in the hand of the feeble a superior force that would lead to victory.

The next morning bright and early, still feverish with anger burning in his heart, but very resolute not to wait till the peril came to seek him, so eager was he to finish it, Paul sallied out alone, certain of encountering him whom he sought. Nor were his expectations disappointed, for at the end of the street in which he lived he perceived Sir Arthur coming, as usual, to inform himself of his victim's progress. Paul did not give him time to speak.

"I know, monsieur," said he, "that you still await me; if I submit to this last exaction, it is because I also have a desire to finish once for all with the cruelty of your pursuit; but I put a condition upon this final encounter—that it shall not take place until a month from to-day—that is to say, the morning after the day when I shall give my name and property to a young girl whom I love with all my heart, who loves me in return, and who will be my wife."

"You are going to be married, then?" said Sir Arthur, with an accent of interest and curiosity. "In that case I will wait; but of course under the circumstances," and he gazed at Paul fixedly, "you will permit me to assist at the nuptial benediction?"

"Certainly," replied Paul, but very coldly: "I know of nothing to prevent it;" and bidding each other a courteous good morning, the two men parted.

One month later, precisely, the permit of the Maire and the benediction of the priest united Paul and Jeanne, the latter more beautiful than ever in her bridal robes and the chaste blushes that reddened her face. Paul was also very happy despite the fact that his happiness was tinged with secret sadness, and accepted with a proud and joyous smile the congratulations showered upon him at the door of the sacristy by the throng of guests. The last of the file was Sir Arthur Jacobson, who said to him in an undertone, as he slipped into his hand a tiny casket of chaste gold, and turned away:—

"My present to you, monsieur."

With the exception of the family and a few intimates, every one had now retired, and profiting by a moment of solitude Paul lifted the lid to find—a pellet of bread, yellowed and dried up, but still the third one!

Paul comprehended at last—this present that Sir Arthur had given him was forgetfulness, condonement, life, and happiness. It was no shame to his manhood that a tear of joy sparkled upon his lashes.

That same day Sir Arthur Jacobson left the country, to return no more, and three years later died in Holland, leaving to Paul—"a man," so the will read, "brave enough to face the consequences of a momentary indiscretion"—a fortune that amounted to more than two million dollars.—E. C. Waggener, in the *Sunday Mercury*, N.Y.

COPY OF CABLEGRAM.

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

STILL IN THE SLOUGH.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Allow me to put you right in regard to one or two small misapprehensions under which you seem to be labouring, judging from your article on my letter in your late issue. As regards the Fair Rent and Price of Land Bill: You blame our Members, or rather the voters who elected them, for this Bill not being made law. This was not the case. This measure was passed through all its stages by the House of Representatives by a very large majority, but was rejected by our Upper House, in whose appointment the public have no voice. Our representatives in this matter did their duty as far as in their power lay, but the Members of the Upper House, who represent nobody but their own imbecile selves—land-monopolists and absentees, money lenders, whose puppets they are—are alone responsible for the loss of this most necessary measure. I cannot agree with you in your idea that the fear of injuring the present education system had anything to do with the rejection of the Fair Rent Bill. The fear of injuring the education system was only a paltry excuse made use of by interested parties, whose real fear was that the measure would in time be extended to private tenancies, hence their concern for education. You exhibit a refreshing simplicity in attempting to defend the article which gave rise to this correspondence by referring to the remarks of the chairman of the Colonial Bank or any other equally high authority. Why, the chairman's remarks are stock phrases, no more common to him than to other chairmen of public corporations during the last few years, and simply mean nothing. The president of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Roberts) has quite distinguished himself by his originality at a late meeting by not giving voice to a song of exultation on the return of good times. This omission the editor of the *Times* deploras, but Mr. Roberts must be too well aware of the financial ruin by which we are surrounded to exhibit himself in such a silly light. There is just another point in your article which requires noticing. You ask: Why did agriculturists and others consent to pay this enormous interest? This is a serious question, and as such must be answered. The reasons why farmers undertook to pay these high rates were twofold: first, they could not help it unless they were prepared to find some other business to make a living by; second, farmers considered that they were justified by circumstances in undertaking obligations which, owing to changes in these circumstances, they have been unable to fulfil. I will take the first of these reasons. Farmers could not help accepting heavy obligations. After the completion of the bulk of our public works there was a large number of persons who, owing to their having had the benefit of high wages for a number of years, were in possession of considerable sums of money. On finding the demand for their labour grow slack, a great many of these men, having been brought up as farm labourers, turned their attention to the obtaining of a farm. The Government of the country, whose only object ought to have been to settle these people on the land in such a manner as would have secured its successful occupation, seemed rather to think that their duty to the public required them to get back as much of the labourers' savings as possible, and did so by putting land up to auction. By this means and by limiting the quantity put up for sale at one time they succeeded in getting extreme prices. Where land was sold for cash, the limit of the bidder's means might have prevented prices going too high, but owing to the great inflow of English capital, through the agency of Banks, loan, investment, and mortgage companies, the bidder who liked to risk the yoke of the money-lender could nearly always get an advance of fifteen shillings for every five shillings he could raise, and so was put in a position to give excessive prices. The result was that land was not to be had except at high prices, on account of which many of our settlers have been handicapped by loans to purchase these properties. In fact, Mr. Editor, a knowledge of the means which have been adopted to obtain excessive prices for our Crown lands, would prove to you that Irish rack-renting landlords are not the only men on the face of this earth who understand how to induce the occupiers of their lands to give full value and just a little more. Several of the Governments we have had in New Zealand could, I fancy, give them a start in this respect. That circumstances at one time justified farmers in giving a high price for land in New Zealand cannot be denied. A study of the range in value of our products during the last ten years would explain the apparent folly and present position of many of our farmers. To go fully into this matter of prices would make this letter too long, so I will just give you one instance of fluctuation in value which has taken place in one of the most important products of farmers, and that too, in a product to which every circumstance pointed as being likely rather to advance than recede. I refer to sheep; which the following extracts from my books will show to have varied very much in price during the last few years, and that in a way not calculated to assist farmers in meeting their obligations. During June 1883, I sold crossbred lambs by auction at ten shillings and sixpence each. In May, 1887, I sold lambs of the same description and equally good quality for three shillings and sixpence each. As all classes of sheep fell in value in about the same proportion, it must be apparent that anyone making arrangements based on the prices of 1883, was certain to find himself in difficulties when the fall took place. In 1882 and 1883 stock-breeders were confident of a continuation of high prices on account of the shipment to London of our mutton by means of the freezing process, and that their anticipation then seemed justifiable, it is impossible to deny.

That it is to the advancement of civilisation and triumphs of science, the present abundance in the markets of the world and con-

sequent low prices of the necessaries of life are due, is plain to anyone who has studied the matter, and that their abundance should produce misery amongst us, proves the existence of evils which it is our duty to remove. That high rents, in the face of low prices for produce, are an iniquity, all honest men admit, and that it is our duty no less than our interest to reduce the payments of Crown tenants and others, in proportion to the value of their produce, is plain,—I am, etc.,

NATIVE.

"PARNELL V. THE TIMES."

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

Sir,—Considering the large space you devote every week to the presenting of a clear and a true account of each new stage of the great Irish National movement before your readers, it seems, perhaps, somewhat unreasonable to make further encroachments on your space, especially from this district, which is so well represented by your excellent Christchurch correspondent. However, as I have no means of attaining my object except through your columns, perhaps you will allow me to, this time, become an exception to my otherwise usual rule of not being unnecessarily troublesome.

In the Christchurch *Star* of last Saturday (the 13th) appeared a letter from what was termed a London correspondent, entirely devoted to the proceedings that had taken place between Mr. Parnell and the *Times*. The writer, with a very free hand, and with very few scruples, and with not the slightest regard for truth, besmirched the character of Mr. Parnell and all engaged in the National movement—not forgetting, of course, to give a few dabs to the priests and peasantry. I thought it a pity that the editor of the *Star*, who could be expected to know little about the movement, should be deceived by this Cockney slander-monger, and that in turn the readers of the *Star* should be deceived by such brazen calumny. I went to the trouble of getting some correct information for Mr. Editor and his readers, and forwarded it to the editorial sanctum. But no—truth and facts, it appears do not suit—not payable qualities, I suppose, in the columns of the *Star*—lies and fiction on the Irish question—misrepresenting the great movement in which millions of our countrymen have their hearts, and raising prejudices by such means in the hearts of our fellow-colonists. This is the species of "information" which the editorial liberality that sparkles in the *Star* admits to its columns, and allows to enlarge and spread itself amongst the people; but it must never be contradicted.

To ask you, sir, to publish the letter which he refused is not so much my object in writing as to draw the attention of my countrymen in this district to the fact that they should be very careful not to help to support, nor in any way keep in existence, a publication that takes such opportunities to slander their country and their religion, and that stifles the principles of liberality that should regulate the actions of colonists one to the other.—I am, etc.,

JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR."

Sir,—A London correspondent is doubtless a necessary adjunct to a colonial paper, so much so, that I suppose he is considered as enjoying an immunity from criticism not accorded to ordinary mortals. Perhaps, sir, to a great extent this is necessary to his periodical appearance in your columns. Like the rest of us, being mortal, his inventive genius must be often sorely taxed to keep up the round of fresh and interesting gossip that is usually looked for as a relaxation from the worry and bustle of a day's work.

On this score this species of entertainer has, I suppose, become recognised as a useful member of the fourth estate, and on this account much allowance is made for his occasional excursions beyond the realms of truth, provided always that what he trifles with is not too extensive for the scope of his understanding, nor yet so serious or important as to matter much whether he is relating facts or fiction. But it becomes vastly different when he comes to play on a subject so serious and capable of such weighty consequences as that which at present engages the attention of the leading minds of Great Britain, and has taken a hold on the public mind as no other subject has done since the days of Warren Hastings. Not alone is this interest confined to Great Britain, but it has spread to every part of the English-speaking world, where liberal-minded men have been found, who, recognising the shameful class tyranny that so long existed in Ireland, applauded and supported the men who had set themselves to levelling to the ground this hoary-headed despotism that has made the name of Ireland a reproach to the British Empire.

Mr. Parnell and the Members who work under his leadership have had their moral and material support of a great proportion of this Colony; and now when they are charged by the London *Times* with being aiders and abettors of heinous crimes, and when the truth of these charges is about being tested, it is due to us of this Colony who have given our mite of assistance, that they be not prejudged in the minds of our fellow-colonists through the clap-trap assertions of a manifestly prejudiced writer.

On the ground that what is worth knowing at all is worth knowing the truth about, I beg permission to make a few remarks on the letters of your London correspondent, which appeared in last Saturday's *Star*. After relating what he calls a "further development in the Parnell case," and after telling us that several of his lieutenants have given notice of similar actions against the *Times*, your correspondent, in a vein of grim sarcasm, asks—"Why this sudden sensitiveness to clear their tarnished honour on the part of these gentlemen, when for the past fifteen months they have refused to take any such steps, in the face of the taunts of foes and the entreaties of friends?" In case we, of Christchurch, should fail in the answer, he supplies it in these words:—"The answer seems to be that a full inquiry having become inevitable when the Parnell Commission Bill was passed, Mr. Parnell and his friends have brought their actions, which are strictly limited (as they wished the Commission to be) to the question of the forged letters, hoping that the *Times* will be unable or unwilling to produce the witnesses with regard to these, or to declare how they came into

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to hands, so that the main issues may be obscured, and the *Times* punished for libel on this point." To those who have read the history of the case, and the debates on the subject in the Imperial Parliament, the biased nature of such a version is at once evident, and smacks of rank Toryism. It is untrue in so far as Mr. Parnell and his fellow-members did not persistently refuse in the face of friends and foes to take steps to clear their "tarnished honours." Instead of that, they took immediate steps. But somehow they omitted to make known to the *Times*, to the Tory Government, or to London correspondents the steps they were quietly but determinedly taking to demonstrate to the world the absolute truth of these letters being forgeries of a terribly vindictive and unscrupulous nature. At the time they, as prudent men knowing the nature of their task, contented themselves with a plain and emphatic denial from their places in Parliament. They knew well the money power that was behind the *Times* to buy for the witness-box any amount of false swearers. They knew well that it would take longer than a day or a week to get to the bottom of this vast conspiracy, aimed at a nation through its representatives, in order to alienate the sympathy which a great English democracy was giving to Ireland in its struggle for constitutional rights. When we consider the power of their opponents—the *Times* and Tory Government—fifteen months were not ill spent in laying the train which was to burst up the conspiracy and bring the gloating "Thunderer" to his knees.

Your correspondent says:—"Mr. Parnell and his friends did not bring their action till an enquiry became inevitable before the Parnell Commission." This opinion may satisfy the prejudice of your correspondent, but it does not satisfy truth and justice. Let us hear what Mr. Parnell says in the debate on the Commission Bill in the House of Commons on July 23:—"It is well I should direct the attention of the House to the history of this question. I originally asked for a select committee to enquire into the statements affecting Members of this House, and into the genuineness and authenticity of the letters in which those statements were made." Let us remember that it was these letters which gave rise to the charges, that it was on their genuineness the *Times*' case depended. The substance of these letters, therefore, became the main charge. But the Government, in this Commission Bill, wishing to shirk raising definite issues, Mr. Parnell goes on to say: "Now I will show you that this Bill proposes to enquire not into my conduct, and not into the conduct of any of my Parliamentary friends, but into the whole agitation of the Land League in America, Ireland, and Great Britain. If you want an enquiry into the Land League, say so. Bring in a Bill for the purpose; we shall know what to say to it. It is very odd that although the Land League came into existence close on ten years ago, it never occurred to the right hon. gentleman to move for a commission of enquiry into its proceedings until these forgeries, these infamous forgeries came to light." Mr. Parnell then goes on to tell the House that this Commission Bill was not introduced for the purpose of allowing him to clear his character, so much as for the purpose of casting discredit on a great Irish movement, and of allowing the *Times* to escape from the break down of the charges, which he says the Government and the Attorney-General know full well will break down. Hence Parnell, not to be balked by such tactics, brings his action for libel before the High Court of Scotland. Your correspondent most ludicrously complains that Mr. Parnell limits his action to the forged letters which are the main charges. He wants it, like the Commission Bill, to suit the *Times*. Of this Commission Bill, the Irish leader says:—"The inquiry is to be into every conceivable thing, an inquiry which I say we cannot see the limits of within less than two years. I am to be put to the expense of finding counsel to attend the proceedings of this inquiry in this country, in Ireland, in America, in France, wherever the judges think it necessary to send commissioners, for the purpose of clearing myself from forgeries which, if the enquiry went to the point, I know I could demonstrate to conviction within a week; and this is the fairness of the right hon. gentleman" (the leader of the Government in the House).

Sir Charles Russell, one of the foremost English lawyers, says on the same subject: "For his own part, he would infinitely prefer an action for libel before the most bigoted and partisan jury in London to a tribunal constituted upon the unfair and disadvantageous terms proposed by the Government. There was no precedent for what was proposed, and he wanted to know whether the enquiry was to be conducted according to the rules of legal evidence or whether the charges which the *Times* made against the Member for Cork were to be supported by mere gossip."

Sir William Harcourt is rather more emphatic on the point. He says: "This Bill seems to be framed in the same spirit, to endeavour to confuse the issues—to endeavour, as counsel for the *Times* had done, to bring before the Court matters which were not the matters to be tried—to endeavour, by a sideward, to damage the character of men in a matter in which they have no defence. What we have asked is that the charges should be defined. They may be defined by the Member for Cork. He stating the charges which he considered to be brought against him and which he desired to refute, or they may be stated by the *Times* as being the charges they are prepared to allege and to prove." "What we protest against is that any man, even an Irish Member, should be called upon to plead to a sort of a hotch-potch of miscellaneous slander. As I say the very essence of justice is to make it clear to the accused, and to everybody, what the accused is to be charged with. What is the use of saying you are unprecedently generous when you offer men who have been personally libelled a form of enquiry which gives them no personal redress. It is quite plain that now the main charges are put in the background. The Commission is not instituted for the purpose of inquiring into what is understood as 'Parnellism and Crime,' but its main and primary object is to wage war upon the National League. It is conceived in the spirit of a general political prosecution."

Now, sir, this is by high authorities a description of this Commission of three judges—some of them known to be men of strong anti Irish views—which Mr. Parnell has been dissatisfied with, from which he has turned in seeming despair to the High Court of Justice in Scotland, hoping that on neutral ground he will meet an impartial

judge and jury. So you see by a closer knowledge of the affair we can learn that instead of Parnell and his "lieutenants" wishing to obscure the issues, that it is the *Times* and the Government that want to fight shy of the main issues. Knowing so much, sir, we cannot but look upon the remaining portion of your correspondent's letter as being unworthy of respectable journalism. His reference to Captain O'Shea and his wife are contemptible, in the absence of clear proof to bear out such gossip. His allusion to the Galway election presents that affair in a distorted shape. If Mr. Parnell had shown a preference for Captain O'Shea at that time, it was because the latter was largely instrumental in arranging what is called the "Kilmainham Treaty," by which the Irish leader was released from prison. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the *Times* proves all in respect to Parnell's gallantry to which your correspondent hints, that will not save the *Times* from the consequence of its libel nor take from the merit of Mr. Parnell as a great political leader; for allow me, an Irishman, to tell your correspondent that, though much we prize Charles Stewart Parnell as a politician and an Irish patriot, yet the Irish people are sufficiently discriminating, and not so childish, that they need make a microscopic examination of any public man's inner life for the purpose of discovering a model by which to mould their private virtues. If we will not take our politics from Rome, neither will we take our religion from our politicians. They may be of any religion, or of none. One would imagine, by the way your correspondent has written, that every great English statesman's private character was spotless and immaculate. His reference to the Irish priesthood and peasantry are worthy of the worst days of Exeter Hall.—I am, etc., JUSTICE.

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	Tory Gain—		Spalding		
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			Present tota's	382	288
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					93

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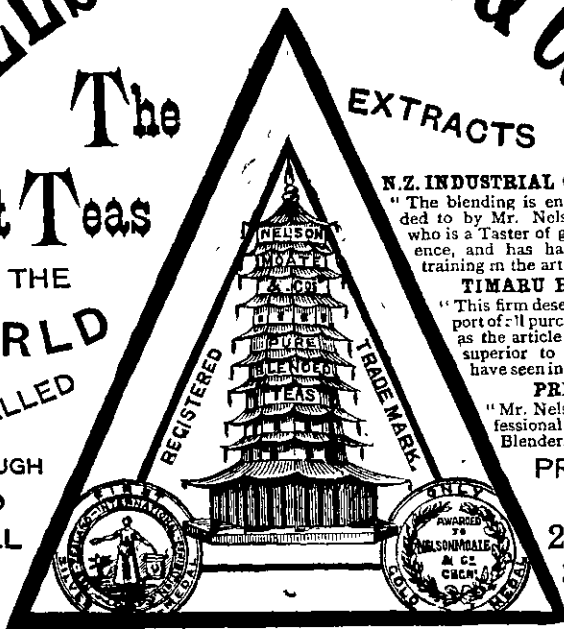
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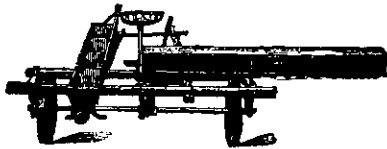
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