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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, during his recent stay in Ireland, visited the town of Callan in his former diocese of Ossory, for the purpose of making arrangements there for transferring thence to Paramatta, near Sydney, a community of the Sisters of Mercy. His Eminence, on the occasion, preached an eloquent and beautiful sermon, in which he spoke of the thoughts that had arisen in his mind, as a few days before he stood on the Rock of Cashel and saw the surrounding trophies of Ireland's earliest sanctity. The subject was one with which his Eminence, from his special qualifications as a scholar, as well as his Catholic fervour, was thoroughly fitted to deal. The Cardinal took for his principal theme the missionary calling, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin, of the Irish people, tracing their labours in this connection from the earliest times up to the present. Our readers will find the following passages relating to the establishment of the faith in the new world, and particularly in these Australasian colonies, of the highest interest:—"Wherever," said his Eminence, "the English-speaking world extends its sway, it is the sons of Ireland that plant the standard of the Cross and assure the triumph of religion, of Christian love, and of all true virtue. Throughout the United States, in the eighty great dioceses that now adorn that glorious Church, it is the sons of Ireland who have built up the sanctuaries of God, and in like manner they have upheld the standard of religion in Canada and other colonies. These would seem a triumph of Irish faith. But I must in a special way attest, as an authentic witness, that the same triumphs of Irish faith are to be found throughout the length and breadth of Australia. Not so many years ago the power of darkness erected every bulwark that malice could devise to shut out Ireland's faith from the Continent of Australia. I was reading the other day the origin of the colony of South Australia, and in the programme published in London inviting the first settlers to that colony it was proclaimed, and proclaimed in an official manner, that all citizens would be free to settle in that colony excepting Pagans and Papists. The same regulation was made in the colony of Otago, and restrictions scarcely less severe may be found in the beginnings of the other colonies. But the malice of man might devise its schemes in vain whilst the Providence of God was watching over the future destinies of this great southern continent. Those first pilgrims—those first exiles from Ireland—when they saw the standard of the Cross emblazoned among the constellations of the southern sky, shed tears of joy and tears of hope, though away from every consolation that religion might give; they prayed in the fervour of their hearts, and their prayers were heard, that that sign of the triumph of faith would not have been set in the southern sky in vain. And the malice of man was conquered by the grace of God. At the present day we see how our holy Faith is spreading its triumphs throughout every colony of Australia." His Eminence afterwards spoke of the sympathy that unites the Irish race, far apart as they may be scattered:—"I must also assure you," he said, "that in Australia, not in one diocese alone, but in every colony, and in the twenty-five dioceses that are now erected there under the Southern Cross, all our people share not only in the piety and religious spirit of their countrymen here at home, but they are united with them heart and hand in every aspiration for the material blessings and independence of this country. If agitation—political agitation—is necessary to attain the results to which you aspire, you may rest assured of the hearts of the Irish faithful throughout the world in securing them. The fervent and disinterested prayers proceeding from the loving and devoted hearts of the sons of Ireland throughout the world shall not ascend before the Throne of God in vain. Sooner shall heaven and earth pass away than that these prayers shall fail to bring down a blessing upon this favoured land. Through these prayers and through the exertions of our faithful people at home and abroad, I have no doubt that before long not only the spiritual blessing of heaven shall abound among our people, but the material blessings of true freedom and the abundance of prosperity and peace shall be multiplied among us.

THE exposure made by the Archbishop of Dublin BALFOURISM. in the *Contemporary Review* for September, of the tricks of Mr. George Wyndham, secretary to Mr. Balfour, should make even a Unionist blush. Those who are not Unionists, but honest men, must feel highly disgusted at the matter. Mr. Wyndham wrote in the May number of the *Review* in reply to an article of Mr. Davitt's, and the Archbishop's statement, although Mr. Davitt may have thought the misrepresentation so insistent to need an answer, he was wrong in not pointing out to the public generally, all of whom could not be looked upon as fully informed, the grossness of the misstatements. The Archbishop tells us his own notice was attracted to the subject by finding in an out-of-the-way town in North Italy a copy of the London *Graphic* lying among other newspapers on the table of a reading-room in an hotel. In this *Graphic* was a notice of Mr. Wyndham's article, and the Archbishop says that on reading it, his conclusion was that the writer in the newspaper had made a mistake. On returning home, however, he found that the writer had been correct, and that the errors were Mr. Wyndham's. The statement was to the effect that official statistics proved that the Land Commission in Ireland had increased rather than reduced the rents, and as an instance certain cases were quoted. In Fermanagh, for example, it was stated there had been an increase of 168.3 per cent. in eleven cases, in Kildare a rise of 21.1 per cent, and in the Queen's County one of 2 per cent., while the increase for Leinster as a whole was 6.7 per cent. The Archbishop says he can hardly believe that the writer is the Mr. George Wyndham who is Mr. Balfour's secretary, and who must have particular facilities for knowing the truth. It is beneath the Archbishop, but we find it quite on our own level to say that Mr. Balfour's secretary must also have particular facilities for knowing what is false, as he has particular reasons for stating it. That he does state it Archbishop Walsh most clearly proves. The cases in Fermanagh, for example, as stated plainly in the official table whence Mr. Wyndham took them, had not been decided by the Commission itself, but were cases in which a decision had been given upon the reports of valuers appointed upon the joint application of landlords and tenants. But, even in such cases, a reduction had been generally given; the average for the whole country where, from 1883 to 1887, 728 cases of the kind had occurred, being, for the whole five years, 11.6 per cent. During the same years the cases decided by the Commission in the ordinary way had been 41,501, with an average reduction of 20.5. As to the eleven cases in Fermanagh decided by valuers, and said to be increased by 168.3 per cent., the statement also is inexact. Out of the whole eleven cases the former rents paid in three only were known. These three amounted to £37 6s, the increased rents in the whole eleven cases amounting to £100 12s 6d.—And it was by comparing the sum total of the three former rents with that of the eleven new rents that the large percentage of increase was arrived at. But that method of calculation is evidently misleading. As to the assertion made by Mr. Wyndham again with respect to the Province of Leinster, where he says an increase of 6.7 per cent. had taken place, the Archbishop shows that, whereas the valuers' table contains only 8 cases as decided with an increase by arbitration, 894 cases had been decided by the Commissioners with an average reduction of 34.7 per cent. His Grace also refutes Mr. Wyndham's statements with regard to Kildare and the Queen's County. The Archbishop quotes Mr. Wyndham as saying in his reply to Mr. Davitt:—"A correct is in most cases as short as an incorrect statement of figures. It is only the capacity for making the former—which appears to be the rarer gift of fortune." His Grace, at the conclusion of the exposure made by him, refers humorously to this passage as bearing upon the conduct of Mr. Wyndham himself. But such is Balfourism. All things are lawful to it, and there is no statement, however false, that it will not brazenly publish to the world and as brazenly sustain to serve its nefarious ends.

A WRITER in a late number of the *Month* deals THE CONVERSION with the probabilities of the conversion of England OF ENGLAND. to the Catholic faith, bringing forward, in support of the hope, many curious and interesting predictions of holy men and women. Among other things, in speaking of the crusade of prayers originating with the Passionist Fathers, on whose labours, foreseen miraculously by their founder, St. Paul of the Cross, much reliance is placed, the writer alludes as follows to the

late reverend Father Ignatius:—"He said, he valued the prayers of the Irish more than of all the continent put together; these were good, those were heroic. And he got them. The writer happens to know of Irish families where the custom was kept up, at least till a few years ago, of adding to night prayers Father Spencer's *Our Father* and *Hail Mary* for England." But it is to be hoped that the custom has not as yet died out, and that it never will die out until the prayer has been answered. It may be heroic, as Father Spencer said, for Ireland to pray for England at whose hands she has received such bitter suffering, but, in the answer to be expected to her prayers lies Ireland's best hope for the future. It is impossible that, were the English people a nation of sincere and fervent Catholics, as we believe that, were they converted at the present day, they would be, close bonds of sympathy and affection would not unite them to their Irish brothers in religion. It is true that in the old Catholic days the English in Ireland were cruel tyrants, but Catholic England during those ages was in many instances, false to the faith. We know what the reign of Henry II. was and what was the reign of King John. In the reign of Henry III., the country was in rebellion against the Pope. Both clergy and laity, for example, were joined in a conspiracy having for its end the ill treatment, and even the murder, of foreign ecclesiastics. In the reign of Henry VI., was committed the great national sacrilege of the burning of Joan of Arc, and then followed,—as we may reasonably believe, in punishment for that deed of infamy,—the Wars of the Roses, preparing some English Catholic writers explain, the way for the great national apostasy—a due penalty for many crimes. But were England now to be converted, we are convinced she would prove purified by trial, and that her faith and fervour would be sincere and deep.—And we are justified in our expectations as to the close bonds of union that would exist between the people returned to the fold and those who had never left it by what we have already seen. There are, it is true among the English Catholics who despise the Irish people, and belie and blacken their character and cause, a few who have been converted from Protestantism. But we must not judge of the whole body from these pestilent and noisy units. The English Catholic enemies of Ireland, as a rule, are the descendants of the old Catholic families, and their enmity arises in all probability from a cause for which they are greatly to be excused. They were for centuries a people living in the midst of dangers, subjected to suspicions which they knew to be unjust, and in many respects so situated as that nothing short of a miracle could save them from forming on some point or another a morbid frame of mind. They were, for example, constantly suspected and accused of disloyalty, and, therefore, it was but natural that in resenting and repelling this charge, which they knew to be false, they should fall into a nervous disposition. From morbid loyalty, then, we believe the animosity of the old English Catholic party to proceed. They see facts with impaired vision, and judge of them on their perverted views. But, let us not forget to honour those whose eyes are clear, and who are not afraid to speak of things as they truly see them. There is, for instance, the noble Bishop of Nottingham, there is Mr. Weld Blundell, and there, we believe, is Mr. W. S. Lilly, the famous writer, who, so far as we know, is not a convert. But Ireland's friends are chiefly to be found among the converted ranks. Father Ignatius was a convert—and by the value alone he placed upon Irish prayers for the conversion of England, esteeming them heroic, we understand his mind. Were he alive to-day we may firmly believe he would be the advocate of the Irish people,—and perhaps although he is not alive he may still more powerfully be so. The great convert, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, was the ardent friend of the Irish people. "How glad I am not to be Irish," she wrote to Mr. Greville, "I should hate England too much." Cardinal Newman is the friend of Ireland. So, very notably, is Cardinal Manning. So is Lord Ripon, and Lord Ashburnham, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. Orby Shipley. So was the truly great Frederick Lucas, and so is his brother Mr. Edward Lucas. Ireland, then, has a very deep interest in the conversion of England—even apart from the charity which should make it the desire of every Catholic heart. The most eminent among the converts are her firm and devoted friends, and she may rationally believe that their standard would be that at attaining to which the converted masses would aim in everything. They could certainly have no more noble models. Father Ignatius' prayer for the conversion of England, therefore, should still be repeated in Irish homes and never laid aside until it has been answered. And the writer in the *Month* shows that there are good grounds to hope for such a glorious consummation.

THE IMPRESSION produced by reading in Monday's *Daily Times* the report of the exploration of the NEW COUNTRY. country between Milford Sound and Lake Te Anau is, first of all, that it was very wet. Teeming rain, varied by thunder showers, and floods, trimmed round about by avalanches and snow in all its shapes, seem to be the most common characteristics of the country. It required no small share of pluck and resolute endurance to accomplish the task, and the pioneers who went through with it are well entitled to admiration and applause.

New Zealand, moreover, and especially the southern districts, are to be congratulated on the success of an undertaking that must result in opening up a country of magnificent scenery and rich mineral deposits. And, after all, is not umbrella-making an important branch of industry? not to speak of waterproof garments of various descriptions with which tourists in these newly-discovered places must, according to all appearances, be abundantly supplied. We do not know whether it will afford any marked consolation to the settlers in the province of Auckland to learn that if their beautiful lakes district has been disfigured by a volcanic eruption and their unique terraces annihilated, a district of as great, though of a different kind of beauty bids fair to be brought within access of the settled parts of the South—a land of fine forests, and towering mountains, and rushing streams abounding in waterfalls. These waterfalls reach their culmination in that—the highest, they say, in all the world—which carries down the waters of the Arthur river, from the snow-capped mountains still 2000ft. above its summit, in three great leaps, amounting in all to 1904ft. in height, and which is named from its discoverer the Sutherland falls. The dampness of the surroundings may well be braved by the lovers of the fair face of nature who hear of these marvels. And, as we are told the explorers return from their bold and arduous undertaking in better health than when they set out, a visit to the country in question should prove advantageous as well as agreeable.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a copy of the *Ohan BANK NONSENSE*. *Times* with a request that we should give our opinion of a letter that it contains. The letter is from a certain Rev. John Moore, of Boston, U.S., and relates to the recent pilgrimage to Iona. But has our correspondent ever heard the old story of that good man who, wishing to know what kind of weather it was, and mistaking a cupboard for a window, poked in his head.—"The night is close," quoth he, "and smells of cheese." The Rev. John Moore has been investigating ecclesiastical history in a somewhat similar manner, and with similar results. The Rev. John, however, only differs in degree, and not in kind from many other controversialists, and the difference is that he is rather more profound than the average. The Rev. John tells us that St. Columba was no Roman Catholic, that, in fact, there was no Roman Catholic Church in St. Columba's day; that the supremacy of the Pope was only claimed some centuries after, and that Pope St. Gregory the Great had declared that whoever called himself universal bishop was an Anti-Christ. The Rev. John also asserts that St. Patrick knew nothing of Rome, and that the Pope came over to Ireland only with King Henry II. As an argument all his own he assures us, moreover, that in a penny to be levied on each house in Ireland for the benefit of the Pope by King Henry II. we have the origin of Peter's Pence—and this is a brilliant controversial effort that we do not recollect before to have met with. Such, then, are the great truths that the Rev. John Moore has perceived in his cupboard, as he stared out into the dark, and all of which, with the exception as we said, of the origin of the Peter's pence, we have heard over and over again. But something we are obliged to give up to this learned divine. The late Father Tom Burke, for instance, in controversy with a certain preacher, admitted that St. Patrick and Oliver Cromwell came over to Ireland in company, or something to this effect, and how shall we contradict the eminent Dominican. And if St. Patrick was a follower of Oliver Cromwell's, it is clear he heard nothing good of the Pope. If he was not, it remains as clearly proved as any fact in history that he received his commission from Pope Celestine, and as the missionary of Rome converted Ireland. As to his not mentioning in the brief writings left by him his connection with Rome, the argument is not to the point. The matter did not enter into the subject of which he wrote, and full historical evidence otherwise remains as to what his teaching was. No argument can be deduced from such silence. St. John, for example, in his Gospel is silent as to certain occurrences at the Crucifixion narrated by the other Evangelists, and yet St. John was himself an eye-witness. As to St. Columba, the ancient Irish history of his life, testifying, also, to the custom of the ancient Irish Church, recounts his pilgrimage to Rome, and further narrates how he afterwards received in his island the messengers of Pope St. Gregory, who brought him Latin hymns and other bounteous gifts. As to Pope St. Gregory the Great, and his repudiation of the title of Universal Bishop, the sense in which he condemned the title was that wherein it was understood to signify that he who bore it was alone bishop, to the exclusion of all other bishops, and not that in which it may signify bishop of bishops. St. Gregory in every respect exercised the office of the Pope, not only claimed but made constant use in every country of the Papal authority, and declared that he knew not what bishop was not subject to the Bishop of Rome. As to Peter's pence, the payment originated with a Saxon king, Offa of Mercia, who, in gratitude for a victory attributed by him to the aid of St. Peter, vowed an annual gift to the Pope. The payment had become regular and recognised as a national institution in the time of King Edward the Confessor. So much, then, for the salient points of the arguments which the Rev. John Moore has dis-

covered in his cupboard. They are hardly an equivalent even for the smell of cheese. And this is all the opinion we have to offer our correspondent.

## Scotch Notes.

"THAT this meeting of his fellow-countrymen tenders to Mr. Michael Flannigan its deepest sympathy in the painful position in which he has been placed by the uncalculated action of his Grace the Archbishop against which we most strongly protest; and we beg to assure Mr. Flannigan that his dignified and manly defence of his political opinions has raised him immensely in the estimation of his countrymen, not only in Edinburgh, but throughout Scotland." This is a resolution passed at a meeting of the Catholic Irishmen of Edinburgh on August 27, and it explains the purpose for which they were assembled. Mr. Daniel Donworth who took the chair alluded very forcibly to the action taken by Archbishop Smith the only dignitary he said of the Catholic Church between Land's End and John o' Groats who had acted in such a way in regarding the Papal decree although the other Catholic Bishops of England and Scotland were fully as much concerned for the morals of their people as was his Grace. He attributed the evil influence brought to bear on the Archbishop to the Rev. George Angus, at the mention of whose name a number of the audience began to hiss. Mr. Flannigan, however, stood up and begged of them to desist, as it should not be said that Catholic Irishmen had hissed at the name of a priest. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sorden, who testified highly as to the respect in which he held the Archbishop where there was any question of religion, but claimed an unrestricted right to his own opinion in politics. The following resolution was also passed unanimously. "That this meeting of Catholic Irishmen, whilst willing to pay dutiful obedience to the teaching of the Church, respectfully submits that the Plan of Campaign has not been condemned, because the grounds on which the Holy Inquisition based its decree—namely, 'locatores and conductores,' or letters and hirers—do not exist except in a very few instances in Ireland, the law recognising a dual ownership in the soil; and therefore, in our opinion, the tenants are perfectly justified in combining for the protection of their interests."

The Rev. George Angus seems quite unable to confine himself within any bounds of decency. He now writes to the *Scotsman*, a becoming medium, no doubt, through which a Catholic priest may make known his mind on Catholic matters. The object of his letter is to explain what he would have said had he been invited to a conference of the clergy of the diocese of St. Andrew's, held to consider the manner in which Mr. Flannigan had been deposed by the Archbishop from the Presidency of the Young Men's Society, and the events connected with it. From this meeting, it seems, Father Angus was excluded, and evidently not without sufficient reason. Father Angus, as we perceive by this letter, is an old soldier, and not an examiner of the Kirk, as had been reported. It is a pity, however, that he did not leave the peculiarities of the barrack behind when he exchanged the sword for the soutane. In the letter alluded to, as in all his utterances, this singular ecclesiastic expresses his heartfelt contempt for the workingman. Mr. Flannigan, for example, is contemptuously described as the chairman of a sort of working-man's club, that is, the Catholic Young Men's Society, and as having taken part in the meeting referred to above, and about which Father Angus writes, with a journeyman tailor. But Father Angus wholly mistakes his position. The priesthood is neither gentle nor simple; it forms a class apart, and, while on the one hand it may claim equality with the *haute noblesse*, or even stand by the side of the throne, on the other it must needs be at home in the hut of the beggar. Thus the swineherd may, and has, become the Pope. It is related, for instance, of the famous Abbé Maury that one day when he was receiving in a noble mansion the congratulations on his eloquence and triumphs in the Assembly of a brilliant gathering of courtiers, a servant man with many excuses approached and told him a peasant at the door demanded to see him and would take no refusal. The Abbé, recognising his duty, and knowing that to him prince and pauper should be alike, hastened from the room. At the door he found his father, a shoemaker from a distant province, who, hearing of his son's greatness, and not being inclined to trust to rumour, had travelled on foot all the way to Paris to see for himself if they spoke the truth. Father Angus, no doubt, under similar circumstances would have turned his back on the old man and left him to the derision and rudeness of the lackeys. Not so the Abbé Maury; he took his father by the hand, and led him up into the brilliant saloon. There among the assembled lords and ladies of the court, he embraced him over and over again, and related with delight the old man's exploit. To the honour of the *vieille noblesse*, be it said, they entered thoroughly into the spirit of the scene, and admired the Abbé ten times more than they had done before. While all this sneering at the working man, therefore, is, in any case, indecorous and absurd, it is wholly out of calling with the profession of the priest, and throws doubt upon the vocation of the man who exhibits it. The letter to which we refer is an insolent taunt addressed to Mr. Flannigan, whom it sneeringly recommends to appeal to Rome. It is to be hoped, however, that it has not obtained the approval of Archbishop Smith, championed by the writer evidently with such an assumption. If his Grace identifies himself in any way with such utterances the situation must be serious indeed.

The crofters' commission has brought to light further details relating to the condition of the people in Orkney, that show a very deplorable state of affairs. On the estate of the Earl of Zetland, for example, the unfortunate tenants have been ground down in a most disgraceful manner. Their wages for manufacturing kelp were one shilling a day. They worked constantly for ten hours, and had themselves to supply storage, cartage, and everything necessary to load the vessels with the produce of their enforced labour. The penalty

of refusing to work in this way was eviction, and it was unsparingly carried out. Has not the Irish agitation already had its good effects even in Great Britain? To it is the appointment of the crofters' commission primarily due, whence has resulted the letting in of light on this white-slavery.

The Duke of Buccleugh has explained that he holds his tenants in the highest estimation and has all possible commiseration for their position. He would be delighted he gives them to understand to yield them every assistance, but his circumstances do not permit of his doing so. The Duke, it seems, is swamped by the vastness of his possessions, which consist of 450,000 acres of land. Whether the tenants will accept his Grace's excuses as reasonable or accord him the pity he claims from them remains to be seen. But if they do, soft hearts will be proved to have still their existence in the human breast.

It appears to be the firm conviction of pious folk at Dunfermline, that the just value of a Sabbath day's, or at least a Sabbath evening's, service is threepence. And if a congregation are unanimous not only in estimating their service at that price, but also in determining to pay it, the result may be a very pretty sum. Fifteen hundred three-penny bits, in a word, were found the other evening in the collecting basins of a certain church in the town referred to. The result is, of course, looked upon as the proof of the congregation's estimation of their pastor's labours. No evil-minded gossip who attributes it to the fact that a threepenny bit is the smallest silver piece coined, is to be held deserving of credit.

An association called the Scottish Parliamentary Labour Association has been formed at Glasgow with Mr. Cunningham Graham as its President, and Mr. Kier-Hardie as Secretary. So far as the association is formed for the *bona fide* purpose of obtaining the representation of labour in Parliament, it has the sympathy of the Liberals and Irish Nationalists, but unfortunately it lies under the suspicion of having also an intention of domineering over the Liberal party, and, if that be impossible, of dividing it; so that many who would otherwise hail its formation gladly, are not inclined very favourably towards it. The suspicions in question are strengthened by the fact that the chief members of the Association are the men who took a sinister part in the Mid-Lanarkshire election and persisted in an attempt to return their candidate at the risk of keeping the Gladstonite out and returning a Tory member in his place. The proceedings of the Association will be anxiously watched.

Loyal Glasgow has been shocked in all its proprieties by a body of trades delegates sent from Paris to visit the Exhibition. Never before has a dour community been so rewarded for its hospitality. At a dinner given to these guests, as a matter of course the health of her Most Gracious Majesty was drunk, and "God Save the Queen was played." The guests, it seems, not being masters of the English tongue drank their wine without understanding the toast; and not being used to English music did not recognise the "National Anthem." On being enlightened their indignation knew no bounds. They had been made drink long life and success to a monarchy; they had been made join in a prayer for salvation for a queen. Were they not ready to barricade their city at a moment's notice and die on the barricades in resisting any monarchy. *Vive la Commune!* Salvation for a queen! They did not believe in salvation for anybody. There was no such thing in fact, but if there were a queen should have no share in it. She should have every bit of its direct contrary with something more added if they had their will. Not being able to throw up the wine they had swallowed but obliged to keep their involuntary monarchic libations on their stomachs, they vomited forth laudations of revolution and furious condemnations of all that was royal. The red flag was also improvised for the occasion, whether in the form of a pocket-handkerchief or a bannel shirt it is not possible to say, but in either case it was duly honoured. The consternation of the worthy citizens who entertained the party is not to be described, and French politeness has fallen considerably in the estimation of the public generally.

Another sign of the times has been given at North Ayr. At a meeting of his constituents addressed by Mr. Elliot the Unionist member for the Division, a vote was passed condemning the Irish policy of the Government. This makes it almost certain that the whole county will return Home Rulers at the next elections.

Edinburgh is not likely to gain much in reputation [from the testimony of visitors from foreign parts. It is not long since a minister from Canada dealt very severely with the religious services in the Presbyterian churches, whose attempt at ritualism met with his disapprobation. And now a minister from Pittsburg in the United States gives a deplorable account of the evidences of drunkenness to be seen in the streets. More drunken men and women, he says, may be seen in Edinburgh in a day than in Pittsburg in a month. Every second person you meet, he says, seems to carry on his face the emphatic marks of dissipation. But, perhaps the good minister is misled by contrasting the pallor of the Yankee countenances with the ruddy cheeks of the North Briton. Bad as the temperance advocates think things are in America, he adds, they are far in advance of those in Great Britain.

The French working men were not destined to leave Scotland without receiving proofs that, whatever may have been thought of their conduct at Glasgow, there were, nevertheless, people in the country by whom it was highly approved of. The delegates on their return journey reached Edinburgh on Sunday, September 2, where they were received and entertained hospitably by the Trades Council. One of the speakers, of whom there were several on the occasion, thanked them warmly for their action referred to. He said, in proposing the toast of the coming revolution, that he would ask permission to thank the citizens of Paris for not drinking the health of that very fortunate old lady who sat at the head of affairs, and was the

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

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apex on which the whole rotten system revolved. But, verily, Her Most Gracious Majesty and the British Constitution are strangely spoken of now-a-days. A concession was also made to the prejudices of the visitors in omitting the customary grace at the supper, and that although it was the evening of the Sabbath day. What, then, is Scotland coming to? Let us hope the answer was not returned in the parting valediction of the visitors as they moved off from the terminus *en route* for Manchester. It was, once more, *Vive la Commune*.

A great conflict between poachers and watchers has taken place at Gutter Hole fishing station, near Newburgh, on the Tay. The poachers, who had been for some time under suspicion, numbering about 30, were surprised by a party of watchers, who intercepted their flight and attempted a capture. Several severe injuries were inflicted and received on both sides, and, in trying to escape to Mugdrum Island, two young men who were bad swimmers were drowned. With the exception of four who were captured, in a more or less bruised and maimed condition, all the poachers escaped. A great deal of excitement has been caused by the affray, and, as is inevitable in cases of this kind, a good deal of the popular sympathy is on the side of the offenders against the law.

The Rev. Jacob Primmer is now the minister who esteems himself to be of all others the prop of the Kirk in Scotland, especially where Popery is concerned. The Rev. Jacob, it appears, has been outraged completely by the late pilgrimage to Iona. It says something, however, for the better spirit of the times that, on his betaking himself to Oban, the very port where the pilgrims embarked and where prejudice against them should have been felt most strongly, he could hardly get an audience together, and of the few who did go to hear him one half at least left the hall at the beginning of his lecture. It is a new thing and certainly a much better thing in Scotland that strong language against Rome is not highly relished everywhere.

## Roman Notes.

THE unhallowed work of sequestration still goes on. The latest case is that of the capuchin nuns of the Quirinal, who quit their convent to make room for the horses of the Prince of Naples. His Highness's stables are to occupy the site of the building. The nuns go to die out, it is hoped, in a house appropriated to the purpose by the Roman municipality, and where several religious committees treated in a similar manner are lodged. Queen Margaret, however, has lately received the thanks of certain pious and noble ladies of Poland for her successful mediation, on their behalf, in preventing the profanation of the rooms in which their young countryman, St. Stanislaus Kostka, lived and died. But the adjoining chapel of the Blessed Virgin, made additionally interesting as the place in which the reigning Pope celebrated his first Mass, shares the common fate. Even the catacombs are not wholly inviolate. The chapel of St. Felicitas, underneath the Salarian way, has, for example, been considerably injured by the foundations of some of the new houses—hideous erections run up by speculators. Nor are the memorials of art held much more sacred by the new civilisation than those of religion. Many of them also have been disfigured or destroyed. The latest instance is that of the house of the great painter Giulio Romano, a building of the 14th century, which has been removed to make way for the base of Victor Emanuel's monument on the Capitol. But when the Piedmontese evacuate Rome, perhaps it is just as well that they should leave their marks behind them as a warning to future generations.

A brave rescue of seven Sisters of Charity by some soldiers is reported from Vinadio, near Turin. The church of St. Anne, a famous and beautiful Sanctuary in the town referred to, has been unfortunately burned down, and the nuns in an upper part of the building were in imminent danger of perishing in the flames. The soldiers hearing their cries made a gallant and successful effort, though with great danger to their own lives, to save them. A lieutenant of the company further distinguished himself by penetrating into the burning pile and bringing out the Blessed Sacrament from the tabernacle, saving also a highly venerated picture of St. Anne. The incident is a hopeful one in connection with the Italian army.

The Commendatore de Rossi is busily engaged with excavations in the cat comb of St. Priscilla, one of the most ancient existing, and believed to date from the time of the Senator Pudens, who received St. Peter when he came to Rome in the days of the Emperor Claudius. The mother of Pudens, it is said, owned the ground. The circumstances connected with the discovery in this catacomb of a large and handsome chapel are taken by De Rossi to prove that the Consul Aclius Glabrio, in the reign of Domitian, had been a Christian martyr. Suetonius speaks of the Consul as having been put to death among others by the Emperor for having prepared what he calls "novelties" against him,—which word novelties had already been interpreted as most probably meaning the Christian religion. The discovery of this chapel with the inscriptions which prove it to have belonged to the family of the Aclii is an additional link in the chain of evidence by which De Rossi has overthrown the assumption that Christianity had obtained hardly any hold on the higher ranks of the old Roman society.

Yet another great literary work is about to distinguish the reign of Pope Leo XIII. The work in question is the *Codex Diplomaticus Urbis*, which will be published in some eighteen folio volumes under the supervision of Professor Presutti, and which will be only second, in importance to the magnificent edition of the works of St. Thomas, whose fifth volume is now nearly ready. Thus the reign of Leo XIII continues prominent by its promotion of learning.

Signor Crispi is understood to have displeased Prince Bismarck by not carrying out the instructions given to him by the Chancellor as to provoking a war with France. The Chancellor, it is said, had determined so to solve the long pending European difficulty. And Crispi, moreover, appeared to him a Heaven-sent cat's-paw, for not only did he partake in all the jealousy felt generally in Italy against France of late, but his own private feelings had been incensed against her, by the manner in which, some little time ago, his matrimonial alliances had been commented on in some of the French papers. This is a point on which Crispi is very sore, and which influences his actions a good deal. It is believed, for example, that the cause of the dismissal of the Duke of Torlonia from the Roman syndicate was not, as pretended, the homage paid by the Duke to the Holy Father on his Jubilee, but the cut direct given by the Duchess to Madame Crispi the Third at the Quirinal. Madame Crispi the First was a humble peasant woman whom her husband had married at Malta, but whom he soon deserted to form a second marriage with a lady of Garibaldi's following. Of this lady also he soon tired, and on the death of Madame the First, which conveniently occurred, virtuously esteeming himself a widower, he espoused Madame Crispi the Third, Madame the Second, however, was not so easily disposed of, but somewhat noisily put in her claims, to which the triple bridegroom responded that she had no call to him, as Madame the First had been in the flesh, as indeed she probably knew, when he had married her. The plea, nevertheless, whatever it might have been in honour, held good in all other points, and Madame the Third was undoubtedly the lawful wife. The circumstances were so peculiar that they gave much cause for gossip at the time, and the French newspapers lately revived the theme, and discussed it in a manner that Crispi took in very bad part. There were several reasons, therefore, why the Italian Premier should seem to Prince Bismarck just such a cat's-paw as was needed for his purpose. To explain why the Premier failed the man of blood and iron, would require an insight into his plans and intentions that it would not be easy to obtain. It may be that on his visit to Berlin he had discerned what seemed to him tokens of a decline in Prince Bismarck's power. And Crispi is not the swallow to build his nest beneath the eaves of a tottering edifice. Some sufficient reason he, has undoubtedly seen for disregarding the Chancellor's wishes, and so far as his own interests are concerned, he certainly understands what he is about.

The *Moniteur de Rome*, which has made several suspicious utterances of late, and seemed as if it were yielding to the influence of the anti-Irish party, appears to have had its eyes opened by Mr. Mandeville's case. A few weeks ago for instance, in referring to the laying of the foundation-stone of the O'Connell memorial church, it took occasion to lament the demeanour of the Irish National party, and to recommend that they should act more after the mind and traditions of the great agitator. Now it acknowledges that the law is reasonably a dead letter in Ireland, and naturally disregarded by the people. In no other country in Europe, it says, could such treatment be given to a man in Mr. Mandeville's position. What is lawful in England, it explains, is unlawful in Ireland. A man may do in Glasgow with impunity what he will be prosecuted for doing in Dublin. It predicts that, thanks to Mr. Gladstone, the next general election must put an end to this anomalous state of things and secure the triumph of Mr. Parnell, and a revision of the Act of Union. Poor Mandeville, therefore, as we see, has not died in vain.

Times in Italy are sadly changed to the poor. The days no longer exist in which the charity of the religious houses made it impossible for anyone to know want in its last extreme. The religious houses have been closed and confiscated, and their inhabitants driven away or themselves reduced to the utmost want and suffering. A typical case is consequently the following. It is that of a man of 80 years of age, who had served in the army for 25 years, and shared in all the glories of the campaign by which his country secured its much-boasted freedom and union. It is remarkable, besides, as illustrating the treatment given to those soldiers by whose means Italy aspires to become a great military power. Such an example may well inspire heroic deeds. This old man, reduced to starvation, in spite of freedom and union, and his long years of gallant service, ventured to beg a morsel of bread in the street. He was at once arrested and sentenced to a day's imprisonment, and as the officers took him away he fainted from exhaustion in their hands, and had to be carried on a stretcher to gaol. Such scenes which are frequent mark the improvement of the period.

Another sign of the times has been the free pardon accorded by King Humbert, at the instance of Signor Crispi, to the murderer, Amleare Cipriani. Cipriani, who had formerly been the popular member of Parliament for the Romagna—that is, popular among the party that returns the members of Parliament, for whom the Catholic people do not vote—had murdered three men in Egypt, for which he was condemned, not to death, which the new penal code has abolished, but to twenty years' imprisonment. Cerberus, in the shape of the revolutionary Romagna, however, needing a sop, the pardon of Cipriani has been thrown to it, with the humble hope that it would be accepted. But the reply is not favourable. It has taken the form of a revolutionary address calling on the people to make a demonstration against the monarchy at the base of Mazzini's statue. Such is the gratitude of men—or at least of revolutionists.

Those who admire the action of Nemesis cannot fail to be interested in the new departure made by the less advanced members of the Liberal party. Seeing the fate that awaits them and the rapid growth of extreme Radicalism, those people are now calling on the Catholics of the country to exercise their right of voting in the Parliamentary elections. The *Popolo*, a prominent organ of the party, goes so far as to declare openly that public morality in Italy has perished

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N O T I C E .

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and that its restitution can only be brought about by the return of Catholic deputies to Parliament. The admission coming from such a source, means a great deal. In the extremity of alarm only could it be made.

Great things are spoken of the approaching visit of the German Emperor to Rome, of which, however, it is said Prince Bismarck strongly disapproves. The monarchists are in hopes that the precedent will be followed by other sovereigns, so far prevented from visiting King Humbert by fears of offending the Pope. The revolutionists also are hopeful, not that they have any desire to welcome crowned heads at Rome, but, because they hail with joy any prospect of offence against the Vatican. The Emperor William, nevertheless, has thought it right to conceal so much as that his first visit shall be paid to the Holy Father. He will go direct from the railway terminus to the Vatican, and, only after his interview with the Pope has taken place, will he receive the hospitalities of the Quirinal. In some degree therefore, the higher standing, if not the legitimate rights, of the Papacy, is to be acknowledged by his Majesty.

In noble contrast to the newly-erected monuments of the revolution that affront the eye in the Roman streets is the observatory that has recently been completed on the Janiculum. It is a monument to the late renowned astronomer, Father Secchi, S.J., and has been erected to his memory by his pupil and brother Jesuit, Father Ferrari. Even the extreme Press recognise the merit of this great work, and bear testimony to the grandeur of Father Ferrari's successful and unassisted enterprise. Perhaps, however, their liberality is in some degree to be explained by the fact that they are enabled to contrast the work thus accomplished with the very much inferior state of the Government observatories, as well as to draw attention to the frivolous and vicious pursuits of the millionaires of the country, who, as they justly complain, are nothing about science. The war of the revolution is against monarchy and capital only in a degree less fierce than against the Church. Still, Father Ferrari's task has been one that might well obtain even the sincere admiration of enemies—and we may give the benefit of the doubt to those who deserve it.

The Bishop of Madrid has aroused the indignation of the Italian Government by issuing a pastoral, in which he strongly denounces the bearing of the new penal code on the position of the clergy. As the right of defending the temporal power is involved, however, the Bishop has done no more than every Catholic is justified in doing. To make such a defence penal for the Italian hierarchy and clergy is a monstrous proceeding, against which the whole Catholic world should protest. It is said, nevertheless, that a remonstrance has been addressed on the subject by Signor Crispi to the Government of Spain.

## T I M A R U.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Cairnsore, barque, 878, tons Captain Scott, left here on the 17th ult., for the United Kingdom. On the day previous to her departure a letter appeared in the *Timaru Herald* from Captain Scott, in which he freely expressed his opinion of the port of Timaru. As the port is considered by many to be anything but a safe place for a vessel to visit, a few remarks on the letter may not be amiss. Captain Scott has a long experience as master mariner and has visited many ports during his seafaring career. His letter, therefore, must be considered a valuable and a thoroughly reliable one. He states that while in Timaru he experienced some very bad weather, including one of the heaviest nor-westers known in New Zealand for years, "yet his vessel rode out the gale with as much ease and comfort as she would have done in England and other places." He came here prejudiced against the port, having heard many disparaging reports about it, but he went away with very favourable opinions, and he would as soon bring his ship here as to any port he has visited. The quick despatch his vessel received despite the bad weather agreeably surprised him, and he considers the port has been much maligned in regard to the risk of loading vessels. When the masters of such ships as the s.s. Fifeshire, the s.s. Elderslie and the Cairnsore express themselves fully satisfied with the safety, accommodation and despatch of the port, they do much to remove the slanders which interested persons are persistently circulating about Timaru and its harbour.

Mr. William Evans, of Timaru, one of the New Zealand Commissioners to the Exhibition, has just returned from Melbourne. In a letter to the morning paper he has placed some of his views before the public. Mr. Evans was an old resident of Melbourne during the rosy days after the opening of the Victorian diggings, from 1851 to 1860. At that time a constant stream of population was flowing in from Great Britain, Europe, and America; yet he considers the influx of people now greater than it was then. There is at present in Melbourne plenty of room for skilled labour, as the houses are going up with great rapidity, the brickyards being mortgaged with orders six months in advance. Mr. Evans thinks, however, that this cannot last; that a re-action is inevitable, and that when it does come much want and misery will ensue. The land "boom," he states, is confined to Melbourne and suburbs; some land twenty miles from Melbourne bringing from £1 to £20 per foot. He expresses his opinion that it can be bought in a few years at that price with buildings, improvements, etc., given in. He also believes that hundreds of those who have left these shores for Melbourne "will return within twelve months sadder if not wiser men." At that rate the motto for all who have gone to Melbourne is "to make hay while the sun shines," and then we may see them returning to New Zealand with some of the harvest.

The friends of Mr. D. M. Ross have signed a requisition asking him to allow himself to be nominated for the Mayoralty. It is not known whether Mr. Jonas will stand again. Should he do so the contest between will be an exciting one, as both are gentlemen of large business experience and have numerous supporters.

Father Regnault paid a visit here from the West Coast. The rev. gentleman is travelling for the good of his health, which is not very robust. He preached on Sunday, the 14th ult. As it was in Timaru Father Regnault made his first essay at a sermon in the English language, his many admirers here were glad to see that he has made himself master of the language—his sermon on the Blessed Virgin on the date mentioned being an exceptionally good one. The Rev. Father, after staying a week, left on Wednesday last, his health, I am glad to state, being much improved.

The Albany freetrader has bested his oppressors. On the application of Mr. Joynt, in Christchurch, the conviction in the recent illicit distillation case was quashed, on the ground that the Magistrate had no power to commit for a longer period than six months. I have not heard whether the liberated distiller has yet applied for his "plant." It would be mean to deprive him of it.

A summoned meeting of St. Mary's branch of the Hibernian Society was held on Thursday, 18th ult.; Mr. T. Sheehy in the chair. The balance-sheet was read, and showed the branch to be steadily increasing in funds. It was decided to take steps to form a juvenile contingent in connection with the branch. This is a very wise step on the part of the promoters. A juvenile branch will be a grand recruiting ground for the older one, and in transacting the business of their branch, the boys will receive that special training which will make them desirable and efficient members of the Society. The Rev. Father Foley on Sunday last requested parents to get their boys to join, and it is to be hoped he will meet with a generous response, and that we will soon see a flourishing juvenile branch in Timaru.

The cattle show and races are close at hand, and business people seem to be a little less morose. These events make things a little brisk, and give the townspeople a "show."

The *Timaru Herald* of October 20th has a leader on Mr. Parnell and the *Times* Commission. It comments on a cablegram "that Mr. Parnell having issued an English writ on the day before the Scotch action was commenced the case must be tried in England," and after remarking that Mr. Parnell's "chances" would have been as good in London as in Edinburgh, concludes by quoting an article from the "Scottish Journal of Jurisprudence and Scottish Law Magazine." The cablegram in the first instance is wrong. It was Mr. Jno. E. Redmond and another Irish member that issued the English writs. Mr. Parnell took action in Edinburgh only. In reference to the amount of justice Mr. Parnell would receive in London, we can judge of that by the amount of that commodity he has already received there. Twice he applied for a Select Committee in the House of Commons to enquire into the charges and forgeries brought forward by the *Times*, and twice he was refused. Mr. Parnell knew that had his request been granted the majority of the Committee would be hostile to him, yet he was willing to accept it. Then, as he was determined something should be done, the Government promised him a Commission of Judges, the names and leanings of which are known to all. The *Times* secured the Attorney-General as counsel, and though not a Cabinet Minister he was summoned to the Cabinet meeting at which the Bill was framed. Mr. W. H. Smith had also a secret conference with the proprietors of the *Times*; and, everything having been arranged to their mutual satisfaction, the next day the terms of the Charges and Allegations Bill were published; an express clause being inserted to protect the *Times* from any action-at-law. All amendments proposed by the Irish or Liberal members were negatived. The Government carried the Bill by brute force, and Mr. Parnell and his colleagues found that they were in the peculiar position of being charged with everything in general but nothing in particular. No definite charges were to be made, only a general fishing enquiry extending over an indefinite period, during which the *Times* would be recouping its expenses by publishing the reports of the Commission, while Mr. Parnell would have the privilege of having eminent counsel at his own expense. This is the justice and equality he has already received in London, and the *Herald* is surprised it does not agree with him. The "Buzluz" of the Scotch law journal thinks "the action in the court is intended to defeat or discredit the Commission enquiry." The "Sergeant" is particularly wise in his generation. Yet, when we see a powerful Tory Government in league with a newspaper with a "mine of wealth" at its back, and both combined against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, Members of the Imperial Parliament, it seems strange that Mr. Parnell should be anxious to blacken with discredit such a homogeneous combination. I doubt very much if he could. It would be difficult to find a white spot in them. No, Mr. Parnell has a much more important object than that. He intends to sheet home to the *Times* its fabrications and forgeries, and show the people of England to what a plot the Government has lent itself. Then we may reasonably expect the overthrow of Salisbury, Balfour, and Co., and the accession to power of a party who now recognise the rights and wants of Ireland and who will cause a real union between England and Ireland by doing the latter justice.

A few days ago the *Riforma* assured us that the account given by the Government inspectors on the condition of the schools was very dissatisfactory for the Catholic schools, that therefore it was quite possible those schools would be shut up very soon, and that, if such a step were not sufficient, the Minister of Public Instruction would present to Parliament a measure concerning the teaching in some schools. I can say, on the most reliable authority, that the statement as to the account given by the inspectors is false; on the contrary, the inspectors praised some Catholic schools highly, and declared that in many Governmental schools the teaching was very bad, especially in the Italian language. An inspector told me that there are in them young people who are not able to write even a simple letter to their relatives. Signor Crispi has not only allowed the *Riforma* to speak falsely, but has declared in Parliament that he will very soon present a law by which elementary schools will all belong to, and be under the control of the State.—Correspondent *Catholic Times*.

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# Irish News.

**Antrim.**—At the recent meeting of the Portglenone branch of the League John O'Neill presided. The following resolution was adopted:—That we regard the professing Nationalist who does not aid by every means in his power the strength and effectiveness of the Irish National League and the great cause of truth and justice as either a selfish knave or a contemptible hypocrite.

The Belfast I.N.L., meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall August 6. Rev. J. Convery, president, occupied the chair. The reverend Chairman delivered an eloquent address on the political situation, dwelling specially on the *Times's* forgeries. He also gave the members some good advice about the coming revision of voters' lists and exhorted all the Nationalists for whom claims had been lodged to prove their right to be on the register when the courts open. E. Murphy, B.L., delivered an able speech on the National movement. The Chairman then requested the Nationalist justices of the peace in the Counties of Derry and Donegal to daily visit Father McFadden and Mr. Blane, M.P., in Derry Gaol and report to the press a full account of their treatment.

**Armagh.**—The Belfast National Foresters, a respectable and patriotic body very much hated by the riff-raff of the Orange Society, made their annual excursion to Dundalk on August 5. On the return journey the trains containing the excursionists were violently attacked with stones and pistol shots near Portadown. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. The Orange papers of Belfast are loud in their condemnation of the Foresters for the impiety of excusing on Sunday, but they have no condemnation for the Orangemen who showed their respect and reverence for the sabbath by a murderous attack on the Foresters.

**Cavan.**—Rev. Charles Collins presided at the recent meeting of Shercock I.N.L. The following resolution was passed:—Resolved, That we congratulate the Irish Parliamentary party and their English allies on their able debate in the House of Commons on the Commission Bill, which was devised by the Tories to protect their slanderous organ.

There was a large meeting of the Carrickallen I.N.L. on July 29, Rev. Philip Kind presiding. Several members handed in their subscriptions and those who had neglected to do so were requested to be prompt in this matter, as the life of the League depended on it. The following was passed by acclamation—Resolved, That we condemn the conduct of the Coercion Government in arresting that noble patriot, James J. O'Kelly, M.P.

On August 5, a return football match was played between the Carrickmacross Emmets and the Bailieboro St. Ann's Raparees in a field adjoining Carrickmacross. The Raparees did not arrive until it was almost 5 o'clock, and owing to some objections lodged by both teams it was not decided to kick until half-past 5. The Emmets played with the sun in their favour for the first half-hour, but the wind blowing across the field it was not of much advantage to either side. After the first half-hour the teams changed sides, the score being for the first half-hour Emmets two points, Raparees, nil. The play for this first half-hour was not so well contested as the first on account of the Raparees getting disheartened, so that for the remaining time the Emmets had it all their own way, scoring two more points. The Referee now blew the whistle and declared the Emmets victorious by four points to nil. Denis Nolan, Captain of the Carrickmacross O'Briens, acted as Referee and gave entire satisfaction. After both teams were refreshed they proceeded to the town where the Raparees, after a little delay, mounted on their conveyances and proceeded home to Bailieboro.

**Clare.**—The Statement is made that £30,000 has been set aside from various sources to assist the National League in enabling the tenants on the Vandeleur estate to resist the eviction process of settling the dispute between them and their landlord. There is a rumor also that Colonel Turner, R.M., recently had an interview in England with the landlord with a view to a settlement, but it is not confirmed.

Joseph O'Brien, who was released from Limerick Gaol the other day, has arrived in Miltown-Malbay, his native town. The Nationalists of the town turned out in large crowds to welcome him home, and held a public meeting in his honor. On the platform were: Fathers White, O'Meehan, Donnellan, Stuart, and Burke. An address was presented to Mr. O'Brien, to which he replied.

Thomas Lillis was chairman at the late meeting of the Kilmacduane branch of the League. The most important resolution passed was the following:—That we repudiate the statement made at the Kilrush Coercion Court by Removable Roche, claiming that the priests of this district were the cause of the Vandeleur tenants joining the Plan of Campaign. The tenants adopted the Plan absolutely through their inability to pay their rack-rents, and then the clergy resolved to aid them against the tyrant Vandeleur.

**Cork.**—Daniel O'Brien Coakery, of Kenmare, has served his tenants at Laharr, near Bantry, with writs for rent. There is about two years' rent owing, and the tenants are willing to pay, provided they get a reduction equal to what the neighboring landlords are giving their tenants, and in keeping with the condition of the times, but this request was refused by the landlord, who then commenced proceedings in the superior courts for the recovery of his rack-rents.

**Derry.**—Dr. Barr, is a native of Cinn. When he was a boy about 10 years old, his father bought a farm at Donemana, where he also kept a little shop, behind the counter of which young Barr assisted. Barr senior, was selected as guardian for the Donemana Division of Strabane, his principal qualification being the bigotted character of his Tory principles. He has for years been treasurer for money collected for Tory registration purposes, and at the elections proved himself a hack for the Hamiltons. He was rewarded by being made a J.P. Dr. Barr, after receiving his diploma, went to Liver-

pool, and his preferment is generally ascribed to the influence of the Hamiltons.

**Down.**—The Sheepbridge I.N.L. met on August 5, in the National Hall, Lawrence McCourt, chairman. The following resolution was adopted:—That we pledge ourselves to renew our efforts in the cause of Ireland, for which John Mandeville nobly died, defying coercion in the future as we have in the past, and if necessary to suffer imprisonment like Lawrence, McCourt and Peter Byrne, rather than give up our principles.

**Fermanagh.**—At the recent meeting of Kinawly branch I.N.L., James Keenan presided. It was resolved:—That we deeply regret the removal of our beloved president, Rev. Charles Brady, who has been our director of over three years.—An objector was appointed for the Revision Sessions.

**Galway.**—Very Rev. G. J. Canon Bourke presided at the recent meeting of Corroff branch, I.N.L. Other members present: Patrick Daley, Owen Flanagan, James Mullin, Patrick Baffery, Patrick Niland, Michael O'Brien, William Dolan, and Richard Molloy. Some discussion arose as to Mrs. Bodkin's treatment of her tenants at Cloondarone and Cloonmore, which was characterised as harsh, and the meeting hoped that a settlement satisfactory to both parties would be arrived at.

A rainstorm of an hour's duration and unprecedented heaviness visited Eyrecourt and neighbourhood the other day, the thunder and lightning were also fearful. The rain came down in such torrents as to be likened to a waterspout. Fearful damage has been done to crops, especially potatoes and hay. The Shannon rose several feet after the storm, and every low spot in the district is inundated. Farmers were preparing for a water famine this season but that idea is now abandoned.

James Kilmartin, the released "criminal," addressed the following letter to the *Tuam News* recently from Ballinasloe:—The after-effects of my imprisonment have been more serious than I could have anticipated. Since my arrival here, I have been suffering from a severe cold and pains in my body, so that I could barely walk out, and could not possibly write to you as I promised. I feel like one recovering from a severe bout of sickness—weak, hoarse, and moldered, and though I felt most anxious to contradict the lying statements of my landlord, T. J. Tully, and also to thank those who have interested themselves in behalf of my poor sick wife, I could not do it by reason of my state of health. I had arranged to go to see my beloved bishop, Dr. Duggan, to unfold my plans and ask his blessing, but I had to keep to bed. I am now, thank God, very much better. I wished to thank Colonel Nolan for his two visits to me in prison, and Mr. Harris, Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Brien, and Balfour's present victim, John Dillon, and the many others who showed their deep sympathy for my afflicted wife on the occasion of her eviction—but man proposes and God disposes.

**Kerry.**—The Kilgarvin I.N.L. met on August 5, under the presidency of Daniel Healy. The following resolution was passed by acclamation:—That we are delighted to witness the brave stand against felonious landlordism made by the Campaigners on the Vandaleur estate and their patriotic priests, and we congratulate them on their courage in defence of the principles of the League.

**Kilkenny.**—There was a crowded meeting of Johnstown I.N.L. on August 5. Rev. W. Healy occupied the chair, and the following resolution was passed:—Resolved, That in view of the recent action taken by J. W. Smithwick against the *Kilkenny Journal* with regard to certain transactions between himself and his unfortunate tenants, which were represented to that paper as being true and were consequently published, we are of opinion that all costs in that case should be borne by the tenant farmers of this County, whose advocate the *Journal* has always been, and we are prepared to pay a reasonable portion of the costs incurred.

**King's County.**—At the meeting of the Tullamore Town Commissioners, W. Adams presiding, Mr. Tuke said he was in a position to know that Dr. Ridley had not lost any practice, and the chairman said Dr. Ridley's practice had, to his own knowledge, been recently increased by Nationalists. A resolution protesting against the attempt made at the inquest to show that the demeanour of the people of Tullamore was hostile to Dr. Ridley was adopted.

Rev. E. O'Reilly presided at the recent meeting of Tullamore I.N.L. It was unanimously resolved:—That we tender to Mrs. Mandeville, Clonkilla House, Mitchelstown, our warm sympathy in the affliction she has sustained in the death of her patriotic husband. We share in common with all fair-minded Irishmen feelings of the deepest horror and detestation of the brutal treatment of Mr. Mandeville while in gaol, which brought him to an untimely end. It was decided to reorganise the branch and elect a committee on the first Sunday in September.

**Leitrim.**—It will afford satisfaction to all lovers of Ireland to know that the Arigna mines are now being worked, and the company are exhibiting specimens of their iron ore and coal at the Irish Exhibition, London. The directors are naturally anxious to push this industry, which will afford valuable employment in the district, and, as they are all resident Irish gentlemen and deeply interested in the concern, there can be but little doubt that the Arigna Mining Company will ultimately prove a success. It may be mentioned that owing to the exhaustion of turf and peat bogs in the surrounding country there is a great demand for coal from the Arigna district, both for domestic purposes and for lime-burning, its quality being much superior to any coal at present raised in the district. With regard to the ore the company intend to send a quantity of the calcined metal to England, and to let subsequent operations be guided by the results. In addition to the coal and iron shown at Olympia, the company sent exhibits of iron stone flagstones, which are regarded with much interest by visitors. The Arigna Iron Works were half a century ago famous for the quality and quantity of iron which was manufactured there, but unfortunately the works were closed, owing to the absence of facilities for reaching the market and the consequent inability to compete with more favoured districts. The newly-opened

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SPECIAL NOVELTIES	Flowers & Feathers Ribbons & Laces Gloves & Frillings Sunshades & Umbrellas	JOB. 4-button Kid Gloves, 2s 6d.
NEW GOODS	New Tinsel Trimmings New Buttons New Hosiery New Sets	Hose, from 6d to 4s 6d per pair.
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ALL SEASONABLE GOODS.	Men's Clothing Boys' Clothing Shirts & Hats Scarfs and Ties	Men's Suits from 25s to 63s.

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

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

Men's Colonial-made Bluchers, 6s 3d and 1 6s 9d.  
Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.  
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Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.  
Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.  
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All other lines equally Cheap at

**MRS. LOFT'S**  
CHEAP BOOT SHOPS,

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# "K" JAMS.

#### JAM PRIMO.

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

Samples of Kirkpatrick and Co.'s "K" brand of jam have been forwarded to us, and we are free to confess that they appear to be in every way excellent, and as they become better known in the local market will meet with much appreciation from the heads of households. The maker asserts that none but the purest fruits grown in 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.

Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light Railway has now placed the Arigna Valley in connection with Belfast, Dublin, Dundalk, Derry, Sligo, Scotland, and England, thereby assuring the success of the Arigna Mining Company. Every encouragement should be given to this company by those desirous of promoting the mining industries of Ireland, as it has been formed by residents in the neighbourhood with the intention of developing the rich resources of this long-neglected district.

**Limerick.**—Denis Connors, of Killoonlea, Abbeyfeal, on the property of Rev. Conyngham Ellis, Windsor, England, who was recently served with an eviction-made-easy notice, has taken time by the forelock and strongly barricaded his dwelling-house to such an extent that nothing less than a powerful battering-ram will effect a breach in the fortress. The same tenant has also, with the help of other tenants on the property, removed all the farm produce to a place of safety, so that when the land brigands put in an appearance nothing will await them but empty fields. Donogh O'Brien, Limerick, is agent for the property.

In the touching letter received by his friends in Limerick from John Daly, in Chatham Prison, the one matter which would have brought them consolation has been denied, and that is an account as to the poor fellow's health in his terrible sufferings. Through the prison regulations he is not permitted to make any reference to his treatment or physical condition, and two bare lines of a personal nature are only to be found in the document. "For myself," he says, "all I can say is, how long will I bear the strain, or how long will I be conscious." With those few lines all personal reference ends. But few as they are, they convey powerfully the terrible ordeal the man is experiencing.

Rev. S. Frost occupied the chair at the recent meeting of the Killecoleman I.N.L. The Secretary laid on the table a very important communication from William Abraham, M.P., regarding the second scheme of cottages in the Glin Union. In this communication, dated July 20, and signed "West Ridgeway," the whole cause of the delay in not completing the scheme is thrown upon the Glin Board. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Abraham for his kindness in looking up this matter. A letter received from the Croagh branch regarding the eviction of Shanahan by his landlord, Fitzgerald, was considered, and the committee felt unable to offer an opinion on a matter of this kind without having an opportunity—as the Croagh and Rathkeale branches have had—of minutely examining the merits of the case from the landlord's as well as the tenant's point of view.

**Longford.**—The Killashee branch of the League met on August 5 under the presidency of M. Mullaley. The following resolution was adopted:—That we congratulate William O'Brien, M.P., on the great victory he has gained in his late action for libel against the *Cork Constitution*.

John Ratigan presided at the recent meeting of the Bathelme I.N.L. A discussion arose on the working of the branch, and it was stated that the grass-grabbing still existed in the district. Some of the people of Bathelme are not up to the standard of old times. Where were the men who filled the roll of honour—the immortal 411 who gave their votes to honest John Martin in spite of the powerful influence of Greville's gold? It was passed unanimously that delegates be invited from the neighbouring branches to discuss the local matters.

On August 9, J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Leamy, M.P., and Mr. Cox, M.P., arrived at this town on his way to Boyle. They were met at the station by a large crowd, and a torchlight procession, headed by the local band. An address to Mr. O'Kelly was read by R. Noun. Amongst those present were T. Flood and J. Wilson. Mr. O'Kelly said he thanked them very much for the evidence of their sympathy in coming there—a sympathy which showed that everyone of them was prepared, as he was, to suffer the same for the cause as their leaders. It showed that they were not to be deterred by the coercion of Mr. Balfour. Balfour was essentially a liar; he had not the courage which other men had who strove to crush the Irish race—he had not the courage of his convictions, because he told the English people that the only remedy for the Irish race was to crush them. But the Irish people were not afraid—they would fill the gaols if they had to be filled, and very soon the English democracy would hurl Salisbury and Balfour out of power and make Ireland the mistress of her destiny once again. Mr. Leamy, M.P., and Mr. Cox, M.P., having also spoken, the train departed amid loud cheers for Mr. O'Kelly.

**Mayo.**—The agent of the Bell estate in this County has settled with his tenants under the invincible Plan at the tenants' terms—accepting one year's rent less the demanded reduction, and agreeing to pay all costs. This makes the third victorious settlement that has been completed—the Waithfarm and Cheevers being the other estates—within the past two months, since Mr. Balfour declared in the House of Commons that the Plan of Campaign, like the National League, was a thing of the past! These things of the past of Balfour's have a wonderful way of keeping themselves in evidence as things of the present.

Very Rev. Dr. Kilkenny presided at the late meeting of the Claremorris Branch of the League. The eviction of Mrs. Cunniffe, of Castlegar, was discussed by the committee. The rev. chairman said that perhaps in all the dark records of Irish landlordism—records writ in the blood and tears of the widow and the orphan—a case of greater cruelty did not appear. Here was this poor old woman and her two sons left in ignorance of their impending doom in order that landlord greed might be satisfied. Indeed it may be truly said in the case of the Widow Cunniffe that the "landlord came down like a wolf on the fold," for the only warning she had of the fate that awaited her was the appearance of those harbingers of evil, the Sheriff's bailiffs, approaching her dwelling. Possession was taken and the widow and her sons thrown on the highway. The following resolution was proposed by Very Rev. Dr. Kilkenny and seconded by Rev. M. McHugh:—That the eviction of Mrs. Cunniffe, 80 years of age, for non-attornment to Mr. Dale, was a harsh, unjust, and ruthless act, and the League pledge itself to vindicate justice in sustaining the cause of this cruelly-wronged widow until she is restored to the

home from which, by the use of criminal legal formalities, she has been driven.

At the recent meeting of Ballina I.N.L., P. J. Smythe presiding, there were in attendance:—A. Dodd, P. J. Malone, P. Callaghan, J. Murphy, James Murphy, R. Rutledge, T. Conrell, and T. Conny. The chairman introduced M. F. O'Donoghue, late secretary for California, who was warmly received. He said:—"Mr. Chairman, it affords me great pleasure to have an opportunity of addressing a branch of the Irish National League in my native land. I have addressed meetings of the League in the United States and Canada, and now I have the privilege of doing so in my birth-place." Mr. O'Donoghue proceeded to say, in an exhaustive address of over an hour, that the political aspect had changed since he left Ireland some ten years ago. The line of battle had shifted. The fight then was then between Ireland and England; now it was between the non-progressive party of Englishmen on the one side and a majority of Irishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, and the masses of English people on the other. The present English minority in the House of Commons was composed of the best elements of the great Liberal party of England, a party that had never yet failed to pass any measure of reform it had once inscribed on its banner. A certain element in Ireland who now opposed Home Rule had threatened to kick the Crown into the Boyne if the Irish Church was disestablished; yet disestablishment took place and the threatened immersion of the Crown did not. It was clear to a demonstration that Home Rule for Ireland was but a question of time. He had himself organised at one time 23 branches of the Irish National League in San Francisco alone. When the occasion arrived the friends of Home Rule in America would give practical proof of their sympathy.

**Meath.**—John Duffy was chairman at a recent meeting of the Skryne and Tara I.N.L. The following resolution was passed by acclamation:—That we tender to Mrs. Mandeville our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss she has sustained by the death of her heroic and self-sacrificing husband, John Mandeville, and we feel confident that the cruel and brutal torture to which he was subjected, as revealed by even hostile witnesses at the inquest, will open the eyes of English Unionists, who are mainly responsible for the infamous regime of the present Tory Government, to the terrible crime committed in their name.

**Monaghan.**—The incessant rains of the season have had a wonderfully bad effect upon the crops, and particularly on the hay crop. Hay was very abundant this year, but the perpetual rains either rotted it or the floods carried it away. Things do not look at all well for the farmer.

The regular meeting of the Keady Young Ireland Society was held in Parnell square. The President, A. McBride, occupied the chair. Proposed by John Gormill, seconded by James Mone, and passed by acclamation:—That we condemn in the strongest and most forcible language the introduction of Emergency men into our district, which has been free from such detestable characters who are now in possession of the once happy homes of Messrs. McKee, Donnelly, and Lindsay.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Carrickmacross branch of the League was held on August 7, Rev. P. Callan presiding. There was an unusually large attendance of the committee, among them being E. Farrelly, J. O'Hagan, P. Keelan, James Daly, Thomas McMahon, M. Flynn, Patrick Callan, J. Dwyer, J. Callan, E. O'Neill, and J. O'Reilly. It was unanimously resolved that the members of the committee in their respective localities should exert themselves with a view to the enrolment of new members for the present year. It is imperative that every householder within the parish be a member of the National League for this year, inasmuch as there are a great many evicted tenants on the Shirley estate who are in urgent need of support. These poor people are really fighting the battle for the rest of the tenants and they cannot be allowed to become a prey to landlordism or land-grabbers, which will certainly be the case unless their more affluent brethren come to their assistance. A large number of new members were enrolled.

**Tipperary.**—At the Tipperary Petty Sessions, Constable Denis Faivey, of Emly, prosecuted two notorious Emergency men named Plumber and O'Connell for being drunk on the public road near Emly on July 25, the former having in his possession a six-chamber loaded revolver and the latter a revolver recently discharged. Plumber was fined £1 or 14 days in gaol; O'Connell was fined 7s 6d and costs. Neither defendant appeared. These are the men caring Mrs. Ryan's evicted farm at Killeenagalive, near Emly, of whom it is alleged that they went into the village of Emly on the evening stated, drank to excess there, and then proceeded to Killeenagalive, roaring along the road, and one of them discharged no less than six shots to the terror of the people adjacent.

**Tyrene.**—Rev. B. Murphy presided at the recent meeting of the Carrickmore I.N.L. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—That we congratulate William O'Brien M.P., on his recent triumph over Balfour's pets, Hodder and Paul; and we think the haters of despotism owe a debt of gratitude to the Court of Exchequer for its fair legal decision.

A destructive flood occurred in the Moyola, near Draperstown, on July 29. After 4 o'clock in the evening the warm sunshine gave way to a terrific storm of thunder and lightning accompanied with a downpour of rain. In a short time three waterspouts in succession were seen descending. The force of these fell on Corrick-na-Shoke, the highest point of that dark range of hills separating Draperstown and Dongiven. Immediately the Douglas River, a tributary of the Moyola, carried down a volume of water in the shape of a huge wave, with a breast in front 10 feet in height. This was followed by two others, but these flowed into the fields, so that the river course was lost sight of and the crops on both sides passed out of view. A flax and corn mill belonging to Michael Morgan were swept away.

The tenants on the estate of the representatives of the late Mr. McCarty, Armagh, which comprises the townlands of Drumew, Tuillyig, Rosmount, and Ardpatrick, near Stewartstown, on the last gale day applied to the agent for a reduction of 25 per cent. as owing

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Austrian Chairs, 6s 6d; Five-frame Brussels Carpets, 4s; Full size Iron Bedstead with Spring Mattress, £2 5s

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DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

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

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

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SEEDS FOR FARM, GARDEN, STATION.

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!

24 Tanks to hand ex Westland.

10 Tanks and 15 Sacks ex Otaki.

And Shipments per Following Vessels.



FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

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

NIMMO &amp; BLAIR,

SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,  
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOWDEN &amp; MONCRIEFF

(Late of Nimmo &amp; Blair's)

Have pleasure in announcing that they have opened at

51 PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Braithwaite's)

With a Complete Assortment of

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

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

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

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

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF, Practical Seedsmen,  
51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

HERBERT, HAYNES &amp; CO

have Opened up an unusually large and well-assorted STOCK of SUMMER MATERIALS, which will be found of more than average good value, Manufacturers conceding many advantages to the firm for Prompt Cash and Large Purchases.

In the following Departments the CHOICE is UNLIMITED in STYLE, QUALITY, and VARIETY:—

Mantles, Jackets, and Dust Cloaks  
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## DRESSES:

The Premier Stock. All New Shades and Materials.  
Silks, Velvets, and Plushes (specially selected), Boxed Robes, in very Choice Materials.

Millinery Bonnets from Paris and London in the Latest Fashions.

A Wonderful Variety of

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, in every possible shape and make.

Feathers, Ornaments, Flowers, etc.

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Ladies' Corsets—the Largest Stock in the Colony to select from.

Infants' Cloaks, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, etc.

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Carpets and Rugs, Linoleum, Mats.

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Curtains, Madras Muslin, Tapestry, and Chenille.

Sheetings, in Linen and Cotton (all widths). Blankets, Quilts,

Towels, Napkins, etc.

A few Choice Perambulators and Children's Cots.

The TAILORING BRANCH, under our present cutter, has grown to be an important adjunct to our business. The superior workmanship, and the extent of the variety of material to choose from, being fully admitted, from those who have not seen our STOCK of COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, and VESTINGS for this Season, we respectfully invite a visit of inspection.

FAMILY MOURNING A SPECIALTY.

For Value in French Cashmeres, French Merinos, Henriettas, Paramattas, Crepe, Imperial, etc., we stand unrivalled.

DRESSMAKING, from 17s 6d. The Style and Work Guaranteed.

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to the great depreciation in prices of agricultural produce and the partial failure of the crops, they were unable to meet the agent's demand. Since then the matter has been under consideration, and recently the tenants received notice that the reduction would be granted on one condition, that the tenants would sign an agreement for fifteen years. This notice was accompanied by judicial lease forms, to be filled up by the Clerk of the Stewartstown Petty Sessions. The tenants have unanimously agreed to accept the offer.

**Westmeath.**—The Rocheford Bridge I.N.L. met on July 29 under the presidency of Rev. P. Gallagher. L. Arthur, a member of the committee, who was arrested under the Crimes Act, was congratulated on being the first victim of Ba fourism in the neighborhood. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Whelehan and Harford was appointed to wait on James Hughes, P.L.C., and impress upon him the advisability of having the labourers' houses in Castletost (East Division) erected without further delay.

**Wexford.**—An evicting party left Wexford on July 31 for Crossabeg, in the neighbourhood of which two families were to be cast out on the roadside. Their merciless mission was at the suit of Lord Ardilaun, who appears to have been land-grabber-in-chief when land was in the market at a higher figure than it is now capable of realising. The evicting brigade party reached the house of Mr. Cooper, Kavanagh's Park, about 11 o'clock, the old man at the time being in bed suffering from rheumatic fever. An appeal was made by the female members of the family in order that some preparation might be made so as not to expose Mr. Cooper to the hardships attendant upon an eviction. Mr. Cooper, who is a member of a highly respectable Protestant family, has never been what is called "an agitator." He has invested the savings and labour of a lifetime in his farm, which consists of fifty acres, for which he paid as long as he could a rack-rent of £93 per annum. The Government valuation of the farm is £76. He has spent over fifty years toiling on his farm, upon which he built a splendid dwelling-house, neatly planted the grounds, and spent large sums in other improvements. Now he is cast out upon the roadside. The agent of Lord Ardilaun, Mr. Guinness, who superintended the heartless proceedings, went up to the bedside of the sick man, but the sight of the victim did not cause him to relent, for the old man and all his belongings were cast out. The evicting party then proceeded to the holding of John Devereaux, whose daughter has been bed-ridden for fifteen years. A certificate from Dr. Hadden, medical officer of the district, was produced to the effect that it would be dangerous to her life to remove her. Rev. Martin Ryan, who was present, added his testimony to that of the medical officer, and pleaded for delay. Whether the appeal for mercy prevailed, or whether some temporary settlement was arrived at, the eviction was not carried out, and the "officers" of British law in Ireland returned to their homes, satisfied with the devil's work they had accomplished.

**Wicklow.**—Denis Fay presided at the recent meeting of Hollywood I.N.L. Amongst the other members present were Messrs. Byrne, Doyle, Dunne, Toomey, Quinn, Smyth, Murphy, and Walsh. The following was one of the resolutions adopted:—That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to John Dillon, M.P., one of Ireland's purest patriots, in his prison cell, and we strongly condemn the action of a coercion Government in carrying out their cruel policy to the bitter end.

The people of Wicklow town assembled in large numbers at the Town Hall on July 29 to protest against the jury packing at the Assizes. Thomas Deliaunt occupied the chair. There were also present:—Father Mamon, Matthew Harris, M.P., Dr. Counsell, Joseph McCarroll, Peter O'Brien, Patrick Carr, Joseph Collins, Thos. O'H. White, Edenderry; Garret Byrne, Edward Kennedy, Paul A. Brown, Bernard Smith, Thomas Gregory, Patrick Fitzsimons, John Clarke, Matthew McDonnell, Daniel Kennedy. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—That this meeting enters its solemn protest against the unconstitutional action of the Crown in exercising an unlimited power of peremptory challenge, by which the subject is deprived of his right to be tried by twelve of his peers indifferently chosen, and formally demands, on behalf of Irishmen, that the Crown be deprived of those privileges not granted by the law to the accused, and never exercised in England. Copies of this resolution were sent to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone.

THE OAMARU CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

(Oamaru Nail, October 26.)

For some time the public have been held in expectation of an entertainment of an exceptionally high order announced to be given by the young ladies of the Convent High School. It was known that great and sustained efforts were being made to render the event one that would redound to the credit of all who took part in it or had any share in its preparation. The promised entertainment was given last evening in the Convent School building, which was crowded to such an extent as to necessitate the infliction of a certain amount of discomfort upon the audience, who seemed, however, to bear this pleasantly, and to be thankful that they had not, like a number of others, found it impossible to gain admission. That the audience were well satisfied—more than satisfied—with the entertainment was manifested by the enthusiastic applause which they bestowed upon the young performers. A very considerable amount of trouble and expense had unmistakably been gone to in order to render the dramatic portion of the programme as complete as possible. A small stage had been erected at one end of the building, and fitted with proscenium and drop-scene, bearing a series of bright and well-executed paintings of notable bits of scenery. Then elegant dresses of the period of the drama had been provided, and the stage throughout presented a number of pictures that were of themselves sources of delight, the only draw-back being that from some parts of the hall it was impossible to obtain a complete view of the

stage, but that was a misfortune, and not a fault for which blame can be attributed to anyone. So much as to the preparations; we have now to speak of the performance. Of course we have no intention to give a detailed criticism, for criticism is disarmed by the youth of the performers and the fact that names were withheld. The programme was mainly dramatic, but to our mind the musical portion must be ranked first in point of excellence. Chief among the items under this heading were Boieldieu's overture to "The Caliph of Bagdad," and Rossini's overture to "L'Italiana in Algeria," both played with precision and marked attention to light and shade by five performers upon three pianos, one lent by Mr. Kemshed, and all of good tone and well in tune. Of the two overtures we preferred the latter, for, though the opening was taken too quickly, Rossini's bright and tuneful music was played with a thorough appreciation of its many viceties and constant alteration of enchanting themes, graceful runs, and martial fortissimos. The most remarkable feature of both performances was that the players kept so well together without any directing baton, and this must be accepted as evidence of the care bestowed upon their tuition. The other musical selections—"Marche des Troubadours," a duo from "Belisario," and the march in "Tannhauser"—were also well played. The rest of the programme consisted of a prologue and an epilogue appropriate to the occasion delivered by a young lady of the junior division; the drama of "The Heir of the L'Estranges," and the farce of "Box and Cox." Of those taking part in both the dramatic pieces it must be said that all were letter perfect in their parts, that several of them showed considerable aptitude for the histrionic art, and that the assumptions of character were generally well sustained. Of some it must be said that there was a disposition to speak too slowly and deliberately, a proceeding not necessitated either by the character assumed or by the acoustic properties of the building, which more closely approach perfection than do those of any other large room in Oamaru. Though, where there was such general excellence, it may seem invidious to single out individuals for special praise, we cannot refrain from mentioning the young lady who impersonated the Countess of Edgecumbe, for, while her acting was admirable, her singing of snatches from the works of Mendelssohn, Schubert, Knoken, Tosti, and Wallace was one of the delights of the evening. Altogether the entertainment, which was closed with a verse of the New Zealand Anthem, was one that will long be remembered, and all concerned well deserved the vote of thanks proposed by the Hon. S. E. Skrimiski, endorsed by the audience, and conveyed to the young performers by his Lordship Bishop Moran.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The following contains its own explanation:—Lower Hutt, October 5 1888. William O'Brien Branch of the National League, Hutt and Petone, Wellington, New Zealand. To the Most Reverend Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.—May it please your Grace to accept the sum of thirty pounds which we forward to you in aid of the poor evicted tenants of Ireland, from the said Branch. Although thousands of miles away, under the Southern Cross, in the Antipodes, our hearts beat in unison with the high national aspirations of our people for Home Rule, for justice and freedom. We admire and esteem the noble efforts and struggle of our countrymen to liberate themselves from the thralldom of a galling, unbearable despotism. The regeneration of our Green Isle, and the success of the great movement to secure a Native House of Parliament in College Green have our earnest prayer. We appreciate the dauntless and indefatigable exertions of our noble leaders and the able advocacy of our cause at the Vatican by your Grace; thereby bringing to nought and foiling British intrigue at Rome. We protest against English coercion in Ireland, as evil and degrading to our nation. We protest against the barbarous and inhuman treatment of our National champions and priesthood, loading them with infamy, by obliging them to don the prison garb and associate with criminals. We cannot but applaud our poor tenants' resistance to landlord rapacity in Ireland. In New Zealand, your Grace, the public opinion is with us. The Press, as a rule, is with us, all Nationalists are with us, the cause is bound to triumph and some of us look forward to the day, with anxious desire, when Ireland in the language of the poet, shall take her place among the nations of the earth, etc. We have great sympathy with poor John Mandeville whom an English Government murdered in prison. May the God of Mercy grant him eternal rest. Assuring your Grace that we shall contribute our mite, and begging your Grace's blessing.—We remain with the most profound respect, your Grace's obedient servants, Messrs. J. Cuniffe, Secretary; T. Minogue, President; E. Byrne, Vice-President; J. Lane, Treasurer.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

By the death of the Rev. Father Regnier which occurred at Napier on Sunday night, New Zealand loses a survivor of the earlier missionaries. Father Regnier, who came to the Colony in 1842, was a missionary of great zeal, and whose long life was constantly engaged in successful works of religion. The Maori race was especially dear to him, and he laboured among them with great devotion. He was chief in establishing for their children the fine native school at Napier, and also in founding the mission station at Meanee. Among the many devoted and successful missionaries whom France and the Society of Mary have given to the world, it would be hard to mark one who has left more the record of self-devotion, sacrifice, and zeal behind him than Father Regnier now leaves.—R. I. P.

The Public Benefit Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, Princes street, Dunedin, invite a close inspection of their stock, and challenge contradiction of their assertion that it cannot be surpassed in quality, or rivalled in lowness of prices.

STANDARD.  
Registered.  
The Greatest Blessing of the Age!

The Public cannot rely upon getting  
**BOOTS! FIRST-CLASS BOOTS!**  
By Purchasing only those bearing  
branded on the Heel Only.

Manufactured for the Trade by  
**SARGOOD, SON AND EWEN.**

Each Boot has a number in the centre of the Standard Brand, so that

If you want a thorough Good Waterproof Balmoral to give 12 months' solid wear!

ask your Boot dealer for the If you want a Watertight

—a first-class, solid article—ask for, and see that you get

If you want a Genuine French Calf Cookham, sewn,

take only those branded

**ASK FOR THE STANDARD BRAND.**

Do not take Rubbish when you can for certain get boots that will give easy satisfaction.

Sargood, Son and Ewen have selected only their Best Quality Boots for the Standard Brand

so that when the Public see Standard Boots on the heel they can fully rely upon their for wear. To be had of all boot and shoe Dealers throughout the Colony.

Ask for Ladies' French 10 Each Boot bears 10

Ask for High-leg Lace 10 the word

Ask for Ladies' French 14

Ask for Elastic side 14

Ask for Ladies' Gait 10

Leyant Lace Shoe 10

Ask for Youngs' Strong 10

Nighted Balmorals 10



BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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GREAT OPENING SHOW OF NEW SEASON'S BOOTS! New Shapes!—New Styles!—New Designs! THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Prices decidedly the Lowest in the City: LADIES'—Walking Shoes from 5s 3d; Balmorals from 6s 11d; Elastics from 6s 3d; Button Boots, 9s 9d. MEN'S—Shoes from 8s 6d; Balmorals from 7s 9d; Elastics from 9s 6d. BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS at Prices defying all competition. BEEHIVE BOOTS—own make—give greater satisfaction than ever. The Low Prices will Astonish You! SIMON BROTHERS, GEORGE STREET, Near Octagon

A PUBLIC APPEAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES and Gentlemen.—Kindly allow us through this medium to ask you for your Practical Opinion and Personal Judgment.

We believe there are few cities in the Colony where sterling worth, in any person or thing, is more appreciated than in Dunedin, and Practical Tradesmen coming into the city, who are able to offer goods of Superior Styles and Qualities, and give Advantages in the Prices are sure to receive a good measure of public support.

Envy and jealousy, less or more, among men of similar businesses always exist, and when we "came into" Dunedin several years ago, our "going out" was very soon wished for, and we believe, if inclined to go to-day, we might retire with a pension from several Boot Dealers. Our envious friends will not be surprised to hear that we are "going," but it is a going into the Boot Business, Stronger than ever Harder than ever, Bigger than ever, and we mean to contest every inch of the Booting ground in the city more defiantly and more valiantly than ever.

We, the Great Public Benefit Boot Manufacturing Company, 16 Princes Street, respectfully call upon you to see and judge for yourself whether we are not far above all competition, and out of reach of various oppositions.

The fight is for you; you must back us. The contest is for you; you must support us.

The combat is for you; you must stand by us, and you'll be delighted that greater and better things will be done for you from to-day. Yours respectfully,

THE PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO., 15 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN (1 door from Braithwaite's). DUNCAN BUCHANAN, Manager.

SOMETHING YOU CANNOT HELP NOTICING.

THE CONTINENTAL Sale is at an end, and was a Big Success.

WHY? Because we gave the Public good value for their money, and proved to them that the Continental Boot Depot is the place for Genuine Bargains.

We have now Opened up 50 TRUNKS of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN GOODS, In Gent's, Ladies', and Girls' for Summer weather, and the Prices are something Marvellous.

We are the People that have the Genuine stuff. No Shoddy Goods kept at CONTINENTAL BOOT DEPOT, Princes Street (opposite Post Office), DUNEDIN.

MANURE! MANURE! PRIZE MEDAL—"KIWI" BRAND. CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

We rely on Results as the True Test of Value. Encouraging Reports from all quarters.

Below we quote Prices for Present Season: Superphosphate of Lime (this is a rapid producer for Turnips, giving splendid return) £5 10s per ton. 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.

Prices will be charged in all instances—those containing 2cwt 6d each, and 1cwt 3d each; but will be allowed for if returned in good order to our Works, Burnside, less cost of carriage.

CAUTION.—Any Person or Persons found USING our Branded Bags for Manures not manufactured by ourselves will be Prosecuted.

The above quotations are for Delivery on Railway Trucks at our Works, Burnside.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO'S N.Z. DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

PIER HOTEL CRAWFORD AND JETTY STS. DUNEDIN W. HEFFERNAN PROPRIETOR (LATE SHAMROCK HOTEL, BENDIGO, VICTORIA.) Successor to J. Baxter.

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 LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI, AND MANUKAU.—PENGUIN, s.s., on Monday, November 5. Passengers 3 p.m., from wharf.
- FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, November 7.
- FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—WAIARA, s.s., on Thursday, November 8.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, November 7.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA TIMARU, LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—WAIHORA, 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, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—GRAFTON, s.s., on Friday, November 9. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.
- FOR GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—KORANUI, s.s., on Tuesday, November 6.
- FOR AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga.—OMAPERE, s.s., about November 7. 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.

# Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 24th.

MR. J. MURRAY, Inspector Bank at New Zealand, appointed general Manager.—Drought causing distress in South Australia.

THURSDAY, 25th.

Sweating system shown to prevail at Auckland, as well as at Christchurch and Dunedin.—English passenger by Nurnberg reports scandalous ill-treatment on board of ex-king Malletta.

FRIDAY, 26th.

Slight earthquake shocks in Wellington and West Coast of North Island.—Demand at crown lands sale, Auckland, slack.

SATURDAY, 27th.

Sir Julius Vogel reported engaged on political novel.—Searle beats Kemp in sculling match on Patamatta river, New South Wales.

MONDAY, 29th.

Death of Right Hon. W. B. Dally, at Sydney.—Drought with great heat in New South Wales.—Balfour visits Dublin with strong protection.—French Minister of War demands a milliard francs to defend frontier.

TUESDAY, 30th.

Parnell's action against *Times* opened in Edinburgh (Oct. 30th).—Pritchard Morgan (Unionist) returned for Merthyr Tydvil.—Nihilist arrested in attempt on life of Czar.—Russo-Greek Archbishop, under pressure of King Milan, annuls marriage of Servian Queen.

## Correspondence.

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

### A GOOD PRIEST'S ADVICE.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I have read with alarm the ungrateful notice, "Stop my paper," with which payment for the TABLET has, in some instances, been accompanied. My alarm is not for you, but for those who are so short-sighted as to send the notice. Father Hurley published in the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record" some of the causes of the falling off of the Irish in the colonies from the old faith, for which their fathers used to sacrifice not only their own lives, but those of their families, father and mother, wife and children,—consenting to lose them in this life that they might be for ever united with them in the next. Add to the means of preserving the faith, which he enumerates, the Catholic newspaper. As a Catholic and a priest, I should, of course, wish to see a Catholic prayer book in every Catholic family; but, if I had to choose between the prayer book and the newspaper, I would sacrifice the prayer book. The people know the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Creed and the Beati and wish that they could very well get to heaven. But no one likes to be on the losing side. If the children of Catholics are, on the one hand, without the universal example of Catholic belief and practice to surround them with their religion, and on the other without an Irish Catholic newspaper to stand between them and the unceasing attacks on Irishmen and Catholics, they feel themselves on the losing side, they first cease to profess openly their religion, then they cease to practise it, and finally they, or their children, in many cases, abandon it. Many of these young Catholics are clever enough, but few are instructed enough, and none are or can be free enough to answer *adequately* the calumnies heaped upon us. We set free a certain number of men to protect us from domestic wrong-doers, or fight for us against foreign foes. We pay our policemen and soldiers. So it must be in the literary world. We must set free learned, able, prudent men to fight for us. We confer no favour on them. The favour is all the other way. If the soldier risks his life for me on the battlefield, have I conferred a favour on him because I contributed to buy the gun with which he keeps my foes at bay.

I have been assured by some of the leading Catholics of Dunedin that before the TABLET was established, Catholics felt like pariahs; they went about with their heads hung down, clinging to their religion, but half-ashamed of it. Morning and evening hostile papers were pouring red-hot shots into them; and it was impossible to reply. No man, however brave, can fight an army. What was the use of an odd letter? And how many men had the necessary knowledge, or could find in the press of business, the necessary time to write it? Irishmen and Catholics were then on the losing side. But it is no longer so. The TABLET has changed all that. It has fought our battles splendidly; it is our duty to furnish it with arms and ammunition. It is true that a stung Irishman or two cannot bring disgrace on a nation so generous as ours. Still we feel ashamed if such a one is discovered in the midst of us, and a natural impulse would make us wish he would change his name and sever his connection altogether.—But I do not take this view. I am a priest, and I am bound to look to the serious results to a Catholic community which would allow its Catholic paper to fall. Of old it was said that every soldier who threw away his shield contributed to bring about defeat. To-day we may say that every Catholic who throws away his paper contributes to the defeat of the Catholic cause.—I am, etc.,  
AN IRISH PRIEST.

Messrs. Simon Brothers, George street, Dunedin, may be called upon at any time to supply excellent boots and shoes at the lowest rates in the market.

[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.

NOTE ADDRESS—

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST,  
112 Princes Street, Dunedin (exactly opposite Cargill's Monument).

J. W. DICKSON  
(LATE J. O'RIELLY)  
CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,  
Wellesley Street (Opposite Opera House),  
AUCKLAND.

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

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

School Requisites and Stationery of every description Always in Stock.

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

Customers' Orders promptly attended to.

## ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

Printed and Published by the  
NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY.

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

It has been specially compiled for the requirements of New Zealand and Australian colonies, and is earnestly recommended by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin; His Grace Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington; Most Rev. Dr. Luck, Bishop of Auckland; Most Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch; Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Bathurst; Most Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale; Most Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn; Most Rev. Dr. Reville, 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, **rod.**  
STAMPS MAY BE SENT.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS  
OF  
**THE WAKATIPU GOLD MINING AND  
SLUICING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

To be Incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies  
Act, 1882."

CAPITAL ... .. £17,500  
IN 70,000 SHARES OF 5s EACH.

Of which the Vendors agree to take 20,000 fully paid up  
Shares in part payment of their several Freehold Prop-  
erties, the remaining 50,000 Shares being offered  
for public subscription on the following terms,  
viz:—One Shilling per Share on Applica-  
tion and One Shilling on  
Allotment.

No Calls to be made at less intervals than one month, and no Call  
to exceed One Shilling per Share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS—

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of New Zealand.

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SEW HOY, Esq., of Dunedin, Merchant.

BANKERS—

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—

T. SCOTT-SMITH, of Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand.

BROKERS—

J. A. CHAPMAN, Princes Street, Dunedin.

A. G. FENWICK, Princes Street, Dunedin.

F. W. F. GEISOW, Queenstown, Otago.

R. F. CUTHBERTSON, Invercargill.

WM. TODD, Invercargill.

McKELLAB AND SCARVELL, Christchurch.

CHARLES ST. BARHE, Wellington.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—

BALLARAT STREET, Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand.

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

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

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

The proprietors of the properties have agreed to accept £4000 as  
the price thereof in addition to the shares already mentioned. With  
this sum they had to buy the several claims and valuable water rights  
mentioned by Mr. Beal in his report.

The estimated cost of construction of water races, dams, reservoir,  
sluicing plant, etc., will be £3000.

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

"To show the extremely rich character of the ground proposed to  
be worked, it need only be said that, even assuming the wash to aver-  
age only 5 grains of gold to the ton of stuff sluiced, which is an  
extremely low average, the yield from 20,000 tons (which could easily  
be put through per month) would give the Company the very hand-  
some return of £9,360 per annum."

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

It is anticipated that it will not be necessary to call up more than  
1s per share.

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

In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned  
in full; and when a less number of Shares is allotted than shall have  
been applied for, the balance of the deposit shall be applied towards  
the further payment accruing on the Shares which may be allotted.  
So satisfied are the Vendors of the success of this undertaking that  
they are prepared to take up a large number of contributing Shares  
on their own account; the public, however, will have preference.

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

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

The Share list will be closed on 30th November next and Shares  
will be allotted according to priority of application.

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

(Postponed to November 3.)

(Continued.)

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

	£	s. d.
Mrs. B. Turley, South Dunedin	2	0 0
Miss M. Neill, Otautau	2	6 0
Mr. P. Tagney, Wairio	1	8 0
" D. O'Leary, Fairfax	0	10 0
" P. Cartin, Thornbury	1	8 0
" M. Kavanagh, Thornbury	1	12 0
" M. O'Donnell, Fairfax	2	0 0
Mrs. R. Sweetman, Otautau	4	0 0
Miss D. O'Grady, Otautau	2	0 0
Mr. M. Connellan, South Dunedin	0	7 10
" C. J. Keany, Orepuki	0	6 0
" W. P. Mirrieles, Orepuki	2	10 0
" M. Hayes, Riverton	0	14 0
Mrs. M. Rodgers, Riverton	0	10 0
Miss Dalton, Orepuki	0	8 0
Mr. J. Cosgriff, Nightcaps	1	16 0
" D. A. Cameron, Nokomai	1	0 0
" C. McRae, Hokonui	2	0 0
" L. G. Ryan, Alexandra South	0	6 0
" T. B. Conway, Dunedin	2	0 0
" J. Ford, Groper's Bush	2	0 0
" T. Connor, Waimatuku	3	0 0
" W. R. Mirrieles, Riverton	1	8 0
" O. Horan, Balclutha	0	14 0
" P. Flannery, Opbir	1	6 0
" J. Cogan, Serpentine	2	0 0
Mrs. M. McIntyre, Arrowtown	0	16 0
Miss M. Bullman, Riverton	0	12 0
Mr. J. Valli, Nightcaps	2	0 0
" D. Murchison, Riverton	1	0 0
Mrs. J. Murney, Tapanui	0	14 0
Mr. P. Mallon, Chatton	0	6 0
Mrs. N. Mulvey, East Gore	0	14 0
" A. Brooks, Dunedin	2	0 0
" J. Liston, Dunedin	0	10 0
Miss K. Geary, Riverton	2	0 0
Mr. R. Murchison, Riverton	3	18 0
" J. McCaw, Dunedin	2	0 0
" T. Fahey, Evan's Flat	0	14 0
" J. Silke, Heddon Bush	1	0 0
" P. Hanley, Waiho	2	0 0
Mrs. A. Wall, Matakauui	2	0 0
Mt. J. Quinn, Otautau	0	10 0
" M. Flynn, Wreys Bush	1	0 0

(To be continued.)

### N O T I C E .

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.

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

### S T .   B A T H A N S .

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Mr P. McCaffrey	1	1 0	Mr S. Stevenson	0	5 0
" J. McNamara	0	10 0	" J. McDevitt	0	5 0
" P. Barron	0	10 0	" T. Gallagher	0	10 0
" W. Brown	0	10 0	" P. Foly	1	0 0
" James Mannix	0	10 0	" W. Coley	0	10 0
" M. Hanrahan	0	10 0			

### T O   T H E   B U R G E S S E S   O F   D U N E D I N .

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

H. GOURLY.



THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED CASH DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN DUNEDIN.

C. JOHNSON & CO.

Be 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.

ADDRESS—

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR IRISH TENANT RELIEF FUND.

HYDE.

(Collected by Messrs. A. Kinney and M. O'Keefe.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. Sheehan	1	1	0	Miss Cogan	0	5	0
Mr. J. Lavery	1	1	0	Mr. J. Kelly	1	0	0
Mrs. Lavery	0	10	0	" J. Cain	0	5	0
Mr. M. O'Keefe	1	1	0	" J. Fleming	0	10	0
" A. Kinney	1	1	0	Miss M. J. Sheehy	0	5	0
" P. Kinney	0	10	6	Mr. C. Gallagher	1	0	0
" D. Kinney	1	1	0	" J. Mulholland	0	5	0
" J. Donaghy	0	10	0	" J. Couriffe	0	10	0
" J. O'Brien	0	5	0	" W. J. Miller	0	5	0
" A. McKay	0	5	0	" T. Flannery	1	0	0
" T. Gately	0	5	0	" P. McErlane	0	5	0
" M. Prendergast, junr.	0	10	0	" C. McKelroy	0	5	0
" A. Trotter	0	5	0	" E. McDonnell	0	10	0
" W. Annett	0	5	0	" J. Coyle	0	10	0
" W. Bremner	0	10	0	" C. McErlane	0	5	0
" P. A. Connolly	1	1	0	" J. O'Neill	0	5	0
" M. Prendergast	1	0	0	" J. Dowling	1	1	0
" B. Dickinson	0	5	0	" E. O'Connell	0	10	0
" A. McFie	0	5	0	" J. Heaney	0	10	0
" E. Coyle	0	10	0	" S. S. Mulholland	0	10	0
" A. Person	0	5	0	" R. McDonnell	0	5	0
" J. M. Meisey	0	5	0	" J. Cogan	1	0	0
" J. Caldwell	0	5	0	" P. Flannery	1	0	0
" P. McErlane	0	2	6	" J. McDonnell	0	10	0
Mrs. George	0	5	0	" Hornewell	0	5	0

THE GRAND

SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL

In aid of the Fund for the

LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT

Upon the

MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART, BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

Will be held in

DONNOLLY'S MAGNIFICENT PALACE SKATING RINK, Armagh Street, during the

LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1889.

Holder of Art-Union Tickets are notified that the Drawing of the Art-Union will take place during the Festival.

Those who have Books for sale will please Return their Books not later than the 20th of January.

ROBERT P. LONARGAN, Manager.

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.
- " James Gill, Darfield.



OF your charity, pray for the soul of the Rev. Father REIGNIER, S.M., who died at Napier on Sunday, the 28th October; aged 77.—*Requiescat in pace.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1888.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

THE SILLY SEASON.



AFTER the British Parliament rises for the recess, what is termed the silly season in the Home country ensues. This year is no exception to the general rule. Political partisans, not having much to do, devote themselves, amongst other fooleries, to concocting *canards* and misrepresentations in order to advance the interests, or fancied interests of their party. Since the cable has been repaired, the public in these colonies have been flooded with cablegrams which only silly people could believe. One is that the Irish priesthood is regarded at the Vatican as rebellious; another is that Cardinal MORAN's utterances on Home Rule have given displeasure there. This, of course, is an effort to persuade people that the Holy See is opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, and that the Holy Father is an out-and-out supporter of SALISBURY's tyranny and coercion in Ireland. If the people who spread such reports could, they would cause a schism in Ireland. But such a game has been tried before, and has failed. The Irish people know their Catechism too well to be duped by those malicious and silly people. They know how to give to CÆSAR what belongs to him and to religion what belongs to it. In the Irish mind there is no confounding the temporal with the spiritual, and consequently there is no fear of a rupture with Rome. Rome does not wish to interfere in the political affairs of Irishmen, and Irishmen will never fail to recognise the divine authority with which Rome speaks on religious matters. Whence it follows that, even were these cablegrams true, it would be a matter of no great moment. Italians cannot be supposed to know much about Irish politics, and their opinions on these have no influence on Irishmen. But the object of sending these *canards* abroad is manifest: It is to engender suspicion in the minds of Irish Catholics in reference to the leanings of the Pope, and consequently to beget distrust. This, however, is morally impossible. To Rome Irish Catholics have been always loyal, and loyal they will remain to the end; and in all things pertaining to religion they will ever look to Rome for guidance. But as to politics, Irish Catholics will exercise their right, and pursue the course that appears to them best, irrespective of what even the Vatican may think. So far, therefore, as Irish Catholics are concerned, these telegrams are worse than useless, and our only wonder is that newspaper proprietors continue to pay for such rubbish. We are told that the conduct of the Irish priesthood is regarded at the Vatican as rebellious. This is something very wonderful. The Irish priesthood are one with the Irish people in demanding Home Rule and in denouncing impossible rents and coercion as unjust. Many others besides the

Irish pursue the same policy. Are these also rebellious? Is Mr. GLADSTONE rebellious? Is Mr. JOHN MORLEY rebellious? Is the entire Liberal party in England, Scotland, and Wales rebellious? Is the Scotch Home Rule Association rebellious? Are the Scotch crofters rebellious? No; no one pronounces any of these rebellious, but we are told that the Vatican regards the Irish priests and bishops as rebellious because they agree with all these and pursue a similar course. Rubbish! only silly men in the silly season could be demented enough to send abroad throughout the world such nonsense. Irishmen, therefore, in these colonies will not be in the least disturbed by such cablegrams as have lately appeared in the public papers. But there is one thing of which these telegrams afford a clear proof—viz., they give evidence of intrigues, and that the old policy of endeavouring to play off the Vatican against Irish nationality is yet alive and kicking. The enemies of Ireland and Irishmen are still earnest in their efforts to enlist the services of the Pope against both. But it is all in vain. The everlasting rock cannot be moved.

We would again remind our readers of the lecture to be given by the Rev. Father Burke, in the Choral Hall Dunedin, on Tuesday evening, the 6th, inst. The "Men of the Home Rule Movement," we may again mention, is the subject, and a spirited sketch of stirring times may be expected. The object, as we have already stated, is that of defraying the cost of improvements lately made at the Christian Brothers' schools, and amongst them the new gymnasium. Very *appropos* of this subject, has been the success of the Brothers' pupils at the gymnastic competition held by Professor David at the Garrison Hall on Friday evening last. Seven prizes were awarded to all the boys competing, representing four different schools, and of these seven prizes the Brothers' lads carried off four. It was a grand sight to see the green at the top of the ropes first in five successive heats. All the schools had their own colours, and the Brothers' boys of course, wore the colour of the Emerald Isle conspicuous on their breasts. They had merely four months' training to compete with lads who were at it probably for years. This suffices to show the stuff that is in them if they get but fair encouragement from the people. We may add that those people who find themselves unable to attend the lecture may give as efficient aid, though not with so much pleasure to themselves, by sending donations, which will be thankfully received.

THE state of affairs in Europe generally seems anything rather than quiescent. The row between Sir. Morell Mackenzie and the German doctors, in the first place, seems destined to attain to the magnitude of an international difficulty. Mackenzie declares that his book was written at the request of the Queen and the Empress Victoria, and the Emperor backs up the German doctors by inviting them to dinner. The matter finally has reached a stage at which the Prime Minister of England and the German Ambassador are in communication respecting it, and there is a good deal of tension on the increase between the countries concerned. In the second place in France, while a sharp contest is going on between General Boulanger and the Premier, the one demanding the creation of what he calls a National Republic and the other insisting on the sufficiency of his own revision of the Constitution, the aspect of foreign affairs is declared to require an enormous outlay on purposes of defence. Finally Germany is said to have recommended the Porte to recognise Prince Ferdinand as reigning Prince of Bulgaria. But, on the other hand, the Russian Ambassador has warned the Grand Vizier that, if this is done, Russia will regard it as a *casus belli*. A week ago when the communication with Europe was interrupted we were left in the assurance that everything gave certain promise of uninterrupted peace. Now when communication is restored we find that everything is on the very brink of a general war. The cry of "wolf" however has been so often raised of late that we shall hardly be able to believe our ears when it has at length been uttered in earnest. To-morrow or next day may once more find everything calmed down.

We are requested to acknowledge on the part of the Dominican nuns, the receipt of art-union blocks and remittances from Mrs. McQuigley, Westport; Miss O'Hagan, Pukerau; Mr. James Costello, Skippers.

THE Rev. Father MacKay, who returned last week from his visit to the Australian colonies, celebrated the 8 a.m. Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday, and preached at 11 a.m., on devotion to the holy souls. The rev. gentleman left for Queenstown on Wednesday.

As a rule we must take with a good deal of reserve any reports that reach us through the cable or any other non-Catholic source, touching matters in which the Pope is principally concerned. We may, however, receive it as most probable, as reported, that His Holiness

has been displeased by the speeches made at the Quirinal by the German Emperor, and that, in consequence of the disposition shown by his Majesty, a plain departure from the later policy of his grandfather, German Catholics have been advised by the *Moniteur de Rome*, the Pope's newspaper, to be on their guard, and especially to insist upon their right of obtaining Catholic Schools. Their children can not be safe in the schools of a Government whose arbitrary head shows himself unfriendly towards the Church. We may also reasonably believe that the Pope, in the face of recent events, has thought it necessary, once more, to protest against the usurpation of Rome, and to claim it as the capital of the Catholic world. It is plain, moreover, from this, that His Holiness repudiates the invitation, reported as given him by the Emperor, to become the ally of the Conservative Sovereigns—whether despotism or the revolution is represented by them—and is firmly resolved to maintain his independence. As to the rumours relating to the disposition of the Pope towards the Irish cause, such, for example, as that Cardinal Moran's action in Ireland was obnoxious to him, or that he is troubled at the state of the country, and looks upon the attitude of the priesthood as rebellious—we may dismiss them as unworthy of consideration.

THE Sisters of *Notre Dame des Missions* of the monastery of the Sacred Heart, Christchurch, are about to appeal to the public in aid of a fund to pay off the debt remaining on their convent. The Nuns have been very forbearing in the matter and have for a long time deferred a step so necessary for the comfort and welfare of their community. The appeal in this instance will take the shape of a grand Shakespearean Festival, which will be held in the Palace Skating Rink, during the last week in January. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people of Christchurch will do all that lies in their power to advance the interests of the good Sisters, to whom they owe so much, and that they will keep their forces in reserve for the occasion alluded to.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran returned on Monday to Dunedin from Oamaru. His Lordship, during his visit, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in examining the schools, with whose proficiency he expressed himself very much pleased. On Sunday the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation and preached in the forenoon. In the evening vespers were celebrated, at which his Lordship again preached, and afterwards a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, in which the whole congregation had a part. The procession was carried out in a most devotional and edifying manner.

OUR Christchurch correspondent alludes to a delightful suggestion made by the brilliant "Puff" of the Wellington *Press* about Mr. Michael Davitt. "Puff" follows the common philosophy of human nature and judges of others by himself. But if there is a forlorn hope in maligning the Irish, as there apparently is also in championing the Chinese, let not our correspondent attempt to rob a fellow-creature in distress of his last resource. Go ahead, "Puff," old boy. The world has used you badly. Take it out of the Irish to your heart's content. Relieve your spleen and save yourself an attack of jaundice.

THE brave Mr. Balfour is in Ireland, and the triple B.B.—Brave Balfour, Bloody Balfour, Bomba Balfour—is proving his bravery by going about half smothered in policemen. There is a walking proof for you of good government and the restoration of the golden age. B.B. should recollect that one action is worth a whole litany of professions, and no doubt he does recollect it. But lying is his trade and that he must follow. It would never do besides, to let himself get killed in proof that he had been telling lies. No doubt, philosopher though he is, he would like a few minutes or two at the last gasp for repentance. We can, therefore, understand B. B.'s position among his Peellers.

THE action brought in Scotland against the *Times* has evidently forced the party concerned to stand by the forged letters. Every disposition to let them go was shown, but Mr. Parnell's insistence has kept them well to the fore. The Attorney-General, in his opening address, affirms that the *Times* possesses the fullest proofs of their genuine character. This, however, it remains for him to establish. The question naturally arises, as to why the letter attributed to Mr. Egan, and said to have been found in Carey's house, was not produced on the trial of the Invincibles. This must be acknowledged a suspicious circumstance. If the utterances made publicly by Mr. Parnell in America, as also stated by the Attorney-General, are to form another of the chief indictments, we may easily perceive that the case against the gentleman in question is not very strong. Ford's cabling to Egan to prompt Parnell to issue the no-rent manifesto from Kilmainham gaol is also a rather absurd matter on which to base a grave accusation, and, on the whole, the Attorney-General does not appear particularly fortunate in the brief he holds.

WE have received from Messrs A. Kinney and M. O'Keefe a cheque for £26 collected at Hyde in aid of the National League. The sum does great credit to the generosity of the district.

Why do the Irish people dislike the tune of "God Save the Queen?" (says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of August 30th). The first turn which Mr. Balfour gave on Monday to the Coercion screw should remind the world for the hundredth time of the answer. "God save the Queen," so far as it is a political song at all, is a psalm in praise of the existing order. In England, people generally are on the side of that order. In Ireland they are against it, for the simple reason that it is against them. Hence it is that when the brothers Redmond were arrested as criminals in the Queen's name, they expressed their "high satisfaction" at being thought worthy of Mr. Balfour's prosecution; and that when Father Kennedy was similarly taken off to gaol, the whole population of Cork turned out to do him honour.

We have received from the Rev. Father O'Hallahan the sum of £25, subscribed at Nelson Creek in aid of the National funds. We shall forward the money to Dublin without delay. The continued generosity of their friends on the West Coast cannot fail to give valuable help in sustaining the spirit of the men engaged in the great struggle.

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

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending October 31, as follows:—

**Store Sheep.**—Enquiry is already setting in for good sound sheep off the shears. Business in this direction will be active in the course of a little while, but meantime buyers are feeling their way. It is generally supposed that prices will this year rule much higher than last for all classes of surplus stock.

**Store Cattle.**—A moderate enquiry exists for suitable lots for fattening, while young stock are always readily saleable at comparatively good prices. At Mosgiel, next Tuesday, we will offer an extremely choice lot of cattle from the North.

**Sheepskins.**—We submitted a very large catalogue at our usual sale on Monday, when exceptionally good prices were obtained. The recent combination among certain of the buyers, has induced outside orders, which make the selling auctioneer entirely independent of the few local buyers who still refrain from operating. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 10d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 6d to 3s 8d; medium to full-wooled crossbreds, 3s 10d to 4s 11d; a few extra rams realising up to 7s; do do merino, 3s 8d to 4s 3d. Butchers' greasy crossbreds, medium quality, 5s 2d to 5s 7d; fair to medium, 4s 1d to 4s 7d; merinos, medium, 4s to 4s 3d. Lambskins, in good demand at 10d, 11d, and 1s. During the week we placed a number of skins at the Freezing Works at up to 6s for prime heavy half bred.

**Rabbitskins.**—The season is now fairly well over. Only small quantities are now coming to hand and for the most part holders prefer to consign all shipping parcels to the Home Market. We sold a small catalogue of only medium quality skins on Monday, prices realised ruling from 8½d to 15½d, according to quality, and also a farmer's parcel of good ordinary winters mixed at 16d for shipment.

**Tallow.**—There is a strong demand and the tendency is upwards, though meantime without quotable change. Our last cable from London advised the market irregular. Good mutton tallow is worth 30s 6d; and beef, 29s 3d per cwt.

**Grass Seed.**—Byegrass: There is very little doing, and the balance of stocks, which, however, are not considerable, will have to be carried over to next season. Poverty Bay has been most enquired for, and very fair samples are obtainable at 3s 3d to 3s 7d for undressed. Locally grown is for the present not saleable.—Cock-foot: Stocks are now all but cleared, and the business passing is only trifling.

**Dairy Produce.**—Butter: It is yet early for butter to arrive in this market in large quantities. Prime potted is worth at the moment 8d to 9d, while the Australian markets are temporarily depressed owing to full stocks. Prices here will not rise materially, but it seems evident that the demands from Australia will later on be more extensive than usual, and our market will no doubt be benefited accordingly.

**Grain.**—Wheat: This market is still very quiet. Locally millers are pretty well stocked, and only operate at tempting prices. Tuscan is most in demand. We quote—prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 3s 7d to 3s 10d—the latter kind realising most money; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, and slow of sale. Fowls' wheat has a better inquiry. Buyers, however, cannot look at anything high-priced, but up to 3s 4d may be got for good whole wheat. Medium and inferior is readily saleable at relatively lower prices.—Oats: The demand reported last week still continues, and although buyers aver that they are in advance of outside markets, having regard to the attendant transit expenses, etc., it is undeniable that they exhibit no inclination to buy at current rates. Milling sorts have a slightly better demand than previously, although prices are somewhat stiff. All feed oats are eagerly inquired after, medium and inferior being most readily saleable at their

lower range of values. We quote prime milling up to 2s 4d, while a shade more might be got for extra choice parcels; good heavy feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; medium, 2s 1d; inferior, 2s (extra store, bags weighed in).—Barley: There is no change to report. We quote last week's nominal quotations.

### GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

Messrs. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending October 31, as follows:—

Wheat.—But little business has been transacted here during the past week. We quote extra prime milling, velvet or Tuscan, 3s 10d to 4s; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' feed, 2s 6d to 3s; with an increasing demand.

Oats.—During the week a few truck loads arrived which were readily placed, while enquiries have been made for large parcels, but which it is impracticable to get hold of, as the stocks here are so bare and arrivals so small. Our Australian markets since last report have advanced 3d to 4d a bushel. We quote prime milling at up to 2s 4d, at which price we sold several parcels during the week off truck, medium to good stout feed, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; inferior and off colour sorts, 1s 8d to 2s.

Barley.—Sales are now few, and then only for prime Northern. Feed and milling is entirely neglected. Quotations nominal, say for prime malting, 3s 10d to 4s; feed, 2s; milling, 3s.

Chaff.—Late prices have been maintained during the week. We quote—tip-top oaten sheaf, if well cut and screened, at 4s 10s; medium, 4s 17s 6d to 4s 5s.

Potatoes.—The market has been a little easier during the week, so that Northern are not worth more than £3 10s, and Southern from £2 10s to £3.

Wool.—Latest Home advices say that on September 18, the market was firm, at about the closing rates of the June-July series, but before the first week was over, an advance took place quoted at from 1d to 1½ per lb, on good scoured merinos, and about 1d on good greasies and more ordinary scoured.

Messrs. ARTHUR McDONALD AND Co., auctioneers, report for the week ending October 31 as follows:—

Wool.—Cablegrams to hand to-day from London report an advance of a halfpenny per lb.

Sheepskins.—At our sale this week we brought forward a catalogue of 2472 skins. Butchers' crossbreds, best lines, 6s 1d to 6s 4d; some extra large lots, 7s; medium do, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; small do, 4s 8d to 5s; butchers' merinos, 4s 8d to 5d; pelts, 10d; lambs, 1s to 1s 4d; full woolled country skins, 5s to 7s; inferior to good, 1s 6d to 4s 9d.

Rabbitskins.—At our usual weekly sale on Tuesday we sold all forward under excellent competition, and prices lately obtained by us were fully maintained.

Wheat.—We quote prime Tuscan, 4s to 4s 2d; prime velvet, 3s 10d to 4s; medium milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and chick, 2s 6d to 3s 3d.

Oats.—Owing to the continued drought being experienced in Australia there is every prospect of a keen demand for feed grains from this colony.

Hides.—Extra prime heavies in faultless condition and well trimmed, 3½d to 3¾d per lb; prime heavies, 60lb and over, in good condition and well trimmed, 3½d; medium to good, 2½d to 3½d; calf-skins, free of cuts, are worth 4½d per lb.

Tallow.—14s 6d for good lots of butchers' rough fat, and 12s to 13s 6d for medium do.

Chaff.—For really prime heavy bright lots £3 10s is easily obtainable. Inferior to medium sell at £3 to £3 2s 6d (bags extra).

Freezing Sheep.—A good business has been transacted during the week at 2½d per lb (skins and fat extra).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 2s to 2s 3d. 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; Tairi, £3 5s; Southern, £3. Butter: fresh, 6d to 8d; salt, 7d. Cheese, market bar 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.

Messrs. Samuel Orr, and Co., Stafford street, Dunedin, offer increased advantages to wool growers of disposing of their produce. They are also booking orders for Dearing's reaper and binder, of which a limited number can only be obtained.

Visitors to Christchurch for the races will find Barrett's Family and Commercial Hotel a most convenient and agreeable sojourn. The house is large and commodious, containing 70 bedrooms, and in every respect well-furnished and fitted with every convenience. Mr. Barrett also, the proprietor, possesses the knack of making his guests comfortable. The situation of the house, moreover, is in the centre of the city, and commanding ready access to all the chief points of public resort or convenience, makes it a most desirable establishment for visitors to put up at.

We publish in our present issue the amended prospectus of the Wakatipu Gold Mining and Sluicing Company,—to which we would draw the particular attention of our readers. There can be no doubt about the bona fide nature of the investment thus offered to the public. We may add that we have seen a specimen of the gold taken from the field, and nothing better has been seen anywhere. No enterprise ever undertaken in the colony has seemed more promising than this, and there can be little doubt that the promise will have its complete fulfilment.

Newark has a genuine "gusher" in the shape of a natural gas well, that gives a flow of 750,000 feet a day.



# Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

MR. GLADSTONE at Wrexham gave another striking exhibition of those marvellous powers of mind and spirit, and even of body, which render him, as an old man, one of the wonders of the age. He opened a new railway, he inaugurated the Welsh national festival, he delivered a most vigorous and stirring political oration to a great political meeting, and he delivered to the Eistedfodd a non-political address of great literary beauty on the language and nationality of Wales. No wonder after such a day's proceedings that his enemies should be anxious to close his mouth! This visit to Wrexham was signalled by an attempt on the part of the *Times*, and the Unionists generally, to spoil the visit or stop it altogether, an attempt which Mr. Gladstone rightly accepted as the highest compliment that could be paid him from such a quarter. The *Times* had endeavoured to make out that, having agreed to address the Eistedfodd as a non-political celebration, the Liberal leader had no right to address a meeting of a political character in another place in Wrexham the same day. Of course Mr. Gladstone ignored this ridiculous contention, which the local Unionists spared no effort to make the most of, and the next suggestion thereupon was to break up his meeting. All their blackguard tactics ended, as might be expected, in miserable failure, and their only effect was, no doubt, to improve Mr. Gladstone's speech immensely by stirring up that fire in the orator's breast which always lends a thrilling warmth to his eloquence. Whether this was the cause or not, the speech was one of more than usual verve and trenchancy.

The opening portion of Mr. Gladstone's political speech at Wrexham was devoted to the attempt of the *Times* to dispose of his denunciation of the treatment of Irish political prisoners by impaling him with one of Mr. Balfour's *tu quoques*. It was an effective, a crushing reply, in the course of which the speaker harrowed up his hearers' feelings by a recital of the treatment of Mr. Mandeville, Father McFadden, and other Irish political prisoners, which should make a fitting companion chapter to his famous letter to Lord Aberdeen on the prisons of King Bomba. Mr. Balfour's treatment of his political prisoners, he declared, was a disgrace to the Irish Government, and would be a disgrace to any Irish Government, if ever there was one which did the like. It would be a disgrace to his own Government, he implied, if the contention of his enemies was true, which he conclusively proved it was not. He might have spared himself some protestation had he been aware of the fact which the *Freeman* pointed out on Tuesday that those invaluable remonstrances of Dr. Robert MacDonnell's were addressed not to a Government of which he was the head, but to a Tory Government, and that when the *Habeas Corpus Act* was suspended in 1866 it was Earl Russell who was Prime Minister. Certainly no Government of modern times ever stripped prisoners naked in their cells and placed them on bread and water in punishment cells while suffering from diarrhoea for refusing to take exercise with criminals. It is, indeed, a remarkable comment on Mr. Balfour's administration that people have to travel to Poland under Russia and to Naples under Bomba to find a parallel for its atrocities.

We (*United Ireland*) are sometimes taxed with strong language. We must plead guilty to the charge of serving up the facts hot and strong to our readers, being less particular about politeness than truth. It is a comfort to find that one sturdy journalist on the other side of the water speaks out with at least equal freedom. We take the following passage from the close of Mr. Labouchere's comments in *Truth* on Mr. Dillon's imprisonment.—"But in either event, if Mr. Dillon is put to death, Mr. Bomba Balfour will not be able to escape the responsibility of having worked for and brought about the event. It is in vain for B. B. to go about the country with the scalps of Larkin and of Mandeville reeking at his belt, and prate about the 'Prison Board,' and the 'Prison System,' and the 'Law of the Land.' The responsibility, sole and undivided, is his, Bomba Balfour's. Bomba Balfour is the 'Prison Board.' Bomba Balfour is the 'Prison System.' Bomba Balfour is the only 'Law' that remains in Ireland. If Mr. Dillon dies in gaol (or of home comforts just after his release) he will die deliberately slaughtered by Bomba Balfour, just as indubitably as if Bomba Balfour were to go to Dundalk and stick a knife into him. If Mr. Dillon is killed, B. B. cannot say, 'Somebody else did it.' If it is done, it will be B. B.'s own doing, and nobody else's. B. B. put him into Dundalk Gaol, knowing (we have Mr. Blunt's word for it) that he would probably die. B. B. keeps him in Dundalk Gaol, knowing that he will probably die. If he does die, a verdict of wilful murder against Bomba Balfour is the only verdict which a conscientious coroner's jury can by any possibility return."

When Mr. Dillon is killed he will assuredly leave the record of a brilliant and blameless life behind him, but he cannot leave a better or manlier letter than the posthumously-published letter of Mr. Mandeville to Mr. Sydney Halifax, which during the past week has made such a stir in the land. From that letter it is quite clear that in killing Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Bomba Balfour, the infamous underling Barr, and the poor, weakling, over-persuaded Ridley, had to struggle against a fine constitution, high spirits, and a most firm and masculine mind. There are no womanish complaints and finicking grievances in Mr. Mandeville's letter. He finds no fault with prison diet, or the prison accommodation, or the prison rules, fairly and humanely administered. He was quite prepared and willing to "rough it" in gaol. The only things he finds fault with are, first, the mean and cruel attempt to degrade him to the level of a criminal; 2ndly, the dastardly system of punishing him with an attack of illness whenever he refused to allow himself to be so degraded; and 3rdly, the incompetence (to call it by no worse name) of the medical authorities, who because his symptoms (when he had fasted twenty hours) did not present the "rough prison test" of diarrhoea, refused to believe that he had diarrhoea at all, and after fourteen hours' suffering certified him as still "fit for punishment," and made him undergo thirty more hours of it. "I consider," he says, "that I was being savagely ill-treated." The world now knows that he was being

slowly and savagely murdered. The punishment bread (less than half-grown, and not more than half-baked wheat) which, in the effort to keep life and soul together, he forced down his ulcerated throat, was to him, in his temporary state of illness, poison, just as efficacious, deadly, and cruel as the ground-glass, which the mediæval poisoner used to mingle with his victim's food, until the wretch expired from "natural causes."

To appreciate the following extract from a leader in the *Daily Express* it is necessary to remember that its editor, Dr. Patton, is on the staff of the "Forger" as London correspondent, and may therefore be fairly assumed to be in a special manner behind the scenes. Dr. Patton strongly objects to the suggestion that if it is proved that Mr. Parnell—"Did not sign certain letters, 'the *Times* is,' as the saying goes, 'up a tree.' Mr. Parnell is master of the situation, and the issue of the fight means victory for Home Rule." We, for our part," he continues, "have said over and over again that if the letters were proved conclusively to be forgeries we should still be as much Unionists and coercionists as we were before the letters were written, or could have been written. We shall remain Unionists, even if someone is convicted and punished for forging Mr. Parnell's name." It will not do. The coercionists will not be permitted by the country to shirk the issue they have themselves raised. If it is proved, as it will be proved, that they have accepted in the last resource the aid of falsehood and forgery to blacken the characters of the Irish members, to justify coercion and defeat Home Rule, they must abide the penalty of the crime.

The *Central News* informs us that—"Colonel John O'Callaghan, of Newport, on whose Bodyke property numerous evictions were carried out in June last, the tenants being reinstated on satisfactory terms six months subsequently, has now through his agent, Mr. Hofer, come to an amicable arrangement with his tenants on the Milford and Fortanne estate. A clear receipt was given up to November, 1887, the tenants paying a half-year's judicial rent, less 25 per cent. in every case. By this arrangement £7,632 and one year's rent were wiped out." All this has been brought about by the abominable agency of the Plan of Campaign. Though the beneficent Coercion Government backed the gallant Colonel with horse, foot, and dragons in his abortive eviction campaign, the irrepresible Plan prevailed in the end. Surely Mr. T. W. Russell and his friends, the landlords, are right in describing the Plan as an unmitigated curse to the tenantry of Ireland!

In regard to Ireland, at any rate, the over-populationists may assuredly make their mind easy. Under our present rulers the Irish are flying from the land in the blind and tumultuous panic of despair. Last year saw 82,923 people (of whom whom 75 per cent. were between the ages of 15 and 35) driven across the Atlantic, beggared and heart-broken. This year is only half gone, but up to the present the record is even worse. In the three months of April, May, and June 1 (*Truth*), see in the *Nation* 42,823 souls were driven out of Ireland. That is to say, 1,338 more than in the corresponding months of last year, and 5,902 in excess of the average exodus in the corresponding periods of the past decade.

I observe, too, that a philanthropic circular is afloat (and attracting a good deal of attention), whose author declares he has had applications from 35,000 girls and women, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, eager to get away from the coercion-cursed land. At a cost of £2 per head (if he can only raise it) this philanthropist is prepared to emigrate these 35,000 souls of population, "sink or swim," as the phrase runs. Whether they sink or swim is, of course, nobody's business. The important point is that they should not remain at home to be the mothers of Parnellites. Clearly, with these facts before him, the "over-population" fanatic need be under no anxiety with regard to Ireland. She bids fair soon to be an utterly depopulated country under the rule of the "brave" nephew of the truly "terrible Marquis."

But for my part, knowing Ireland east, west, north, and south, pretty much as well as I (*Truth*) know the palm of my hand, and my acquaintance with her being nowadays, I am sorry to reflect, of some considerable standing in point of years, what strikes me most about this flight of "the redundant population" is that invariably, according to my observation, when the "redundant population" goes, its place is supplied exclusively by the rag-weed, the gorse-bush, and the thistle. The land from which the Celt is being driven, as if he were a wild and noxious beast, is not being used, but wasted. Countless acres which I remember to have produced crops (of a sort), and men and women of a very good sort, now produce nothing but fresh air. If they produced sheep and cattle in anything like the proportion of their capability I would not so much complain. But they don't even do that. Fresh air is their only crop, and except an occasional tourist there is no one to breathe it. The landlords have not the capital, or the knowledge, or the energy to put to profitable use the land which they have stolen from the people. Where land has been put under cattle it has been treated, not like a European cattle-farm, but like an American rancho run. It has been asked to grow nothing but the "natural grasses," the most wasteful crop that farmer ever grew, and year by year the "natural grass" has given place to the "natural dock" and the "natural thistle." Of course, the people who have gone away were all Nationalists. But I should have thought that even from the Tory point of view it was more profitable to grow Nationalists than to grow nettles.

Mr. Bomba Balfour's bag this week (ending August 30) contains only a ben Parnellite, one Mrs. McGrath, for whom (though she was in fairly good health and spirits previously) the shock of eviction proved too much. Such, at least, was the opinion of the coroner's inquest. But Mr. B. B., as we (*Truth*) know, does not care for coroners. The only judicial officer whose opinion he values is one of his own "Removables."

No sooner has a temporary stop been put to the operations of the evictor in one part of the land, but they break out afresh in another. A few days ago it was on the Vandeleur domain that the battering ram was at work, now it is on that of "devil's work" Clanricarde. Nearly every day last week the district around Woodford has been agitated and excited by the movements of the miniature army-corps and the black battalions protecting the hideous riff-raff sent down

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141 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

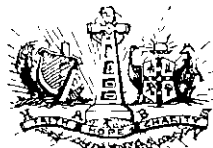
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OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. A member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

JAMES O'BRIEN, District Secretary, Auckland

to cast the oppressed tenants out of their homes. The earlier stages of the campaign were devoted to attacks upon the weaker tenants, but in no case did the unfortunate people yield up possession without more or less resistance. Many gallant stands were made, and many people arrested in consequence. But on Saturday there was serious work for the crowbar-men and their allies, the police. Formidable preparations for resistance, it was rumoured, had been made at the house of Mr. Tully, boat-builder; and the event showed that the report was not without substantial ground. Unusual pains were taken by the emergency fellows to make a secure attack upon the house. They advanced against it under the protection of a movable shed, and attempted to plant their ladders against the walls, but were driven back with pole-thrusts and showers of stones. They made several attempts of this kind, but all in vain. A battering-ram had been provided, but as earthworks had been thrown up around the house, as in the case of "Somers' Fort," it does not appear that any attempt was made to utilise the primeval implement.

As the Emergency-men could not succeed in making any impression on the edifice, the police were ordered to advance to the attack. With fixed bayonets they essayed the escalade in great force, but at first with very little success; for they were tumbled off roof and ladder as fast as they mounted. But numbers at last won the day. Numerous holes had been broken in the roof, and into these the police thrust their bayonets with savage force, and many serious wounds were inflicted on the defenders. Yet these held their ground defiantly. A desperate struggle took place on the roof of the house, in the course of which many of the black-coated gentry were sent toppling over, before the plucky garrison was overpowered; and when at last the police effected an entrance with naked sabres and bayonets the defenders stubbornly held their ground until resistance was no longer possible. Thirteen men and boys and two girls constituted the garrison. Nearly every one of them bore bloody marks of the fray, some of them very serious ones. "Dr." Tully was borne from the field in an ambulance waggon. His injuries appeared to be of an internal character, and very grave. While the emergency carrion were clearing out the place after the fight was over, one of them brutally illused a sister of Mr. Tully's, who was endeavouring to protect a calf which the fellow was knocking about. He struck her a blow in the mouth which broke some of her teeth; and so far from this cowardly conduct being prevented or punished by the representatives of authority, it was the woman who was taken into custody, and not her assailant. In accordance with the now usual custom, all those found in the house were arrested, and many of them handcuffed preparatory to being marched off to gaol. It should be noted that the house where this violent scene was enacted was one put up entirely at Tully's own cost, and the Most Ignoble Marquis had not, in strict ethics, a right to a single brick in it.

Mr. Davitt and Mr. W. K. Bedmond, M.P., were announced to be present at a great public demonstration at Ballygarrett, near Gorey, on Sunday last, but at the last hour the Government took the usual steps to prevent it. A proclamation notifying the prohibition of the meeting was posted on Saturday evening, and a large force of police was drafted into Wexford to enforce it. But as usual the proclamation was not in the least effectual. Mr. Davitt and Mr. Bedmond arrived on the scene, and took measures to hold their meeting. While the police were cooling their heels in the village of Ballygarrett, they were taking part in a series of demonstrations—one in Gorey, and another in Quarr; while at the close of the day a third was held in Ballygarrett itself. The immediate object of the originally-intended demonstration was to make a declaration of public opinion on the question of eviction in general and the threatened eviction of Mr. Lawrence O'Connor by Captain George in particular. Mr. Davitt's speech on the subject was, as usual, trenchant and to the point. He spoke, amongst other things, of obedience or resistance to the Crimes Act, and only repeated what every philosopher of history has recognised to be an established axiom in the struggle of progress against despotism when he declared that it was a higher and nobler duty for a man to resist an unjust law than to submit to its dictates. Mr. Davitt incidentally referred to the part taken by some so-called Nationalists in Wexford in promoting a testimonial to Earl Fitzwilliam, and strongly deprecated any such movement, no matter for how good a landlord. But in the case of Earl Fitzwilliam there were very particular reasons why no Wexfordman or Irishman should take part in any presentation to him. His son was lately the Unionist candidate for a Yorkshire constituency, and lost no opportunity of trying to forward the cause of Unionism by representing the Irish Parliamentary party as the abettors of assassination and crime.

Stand forth, Constable Cooper, and go up head! This eminent public servant has beaten all previous records in his desperate endeavours for promotion. It seems, from a statement he made at the Cork Police Office on Friday last, that he was referred to as one of "Balfour's bloodhounds" by a disorderly crowd. The members of this crowd were perious, he added, ranging in age from eight years to eighteen. He produced one of this formidable crowd whom he had succeeded in capturing—a miscreant named Bat Murphy. Bat appeared in court under the protection of his mother; and it transpired that his age was neither eighteen nor eight, but only five. The case was scouted out of court by the magistrate, and Constable Cooper departed very crestfallen at this want of appreciation of his high public spirit.

The Tory Press by no means relishes the notion that Englishmen and Scotchmen who do not happen to be Tories or Unionists should come over to Ireland to see for themselves how things are going on here. They are sneered at as "strangers" and meddlers, and what not, and it is by no means unnatural that they should be so regarded. Landlordism can no longer enact its atrocities in the dark, and the clever arrangement by which the rental of these atrocities was so long successfully kept out of the English papers is no longer possible. The *Daily News* is not now served by Mr. Dunlop, but by a special representative sent over to write a true account of what he sees and hears, and those English visitors who come over to witness evictions are filling the papers on their return with recitals which make every decent English man and woman

tingle with shame that such things can be done in the name of English law. Many English papers are now publishing narratives of the Olanricarde atrocities last week, which cannot fail to rouse the most intense indignation wherever they are read, and to prove that the Ireland presented by Mr. Balfour's cooked official reports, and the Ireland that may be seen by unprejudiced English eyes, are two very different things. In some of these letters we find facts related for any account of which we look in vain even in Irish journals.

For instance, in the *Oldham Evening Chronicle* of Tuesday, September 4, we find a description of the eviction scenes from the pen of Mr. Buckley, one of the visitors who accompanied Councillor Lee and two other visitors from Oldham. This letter gives us a powerful, but altogether unlaboured account of the chief transactions which came under the writer's observation. He records a piece of shocking brutality which he witnessed at the house of Pat Page, Rosemore. The house was defended by Mrs. Page, her three daughters, and a boy of fourteen; and the resistance offered was desperate. Mr. Buckley says:—"After making a breach in the house, the order was given to enter, and one of the policemen, in attempting this, was met full in the face by a pail of cold water, which for the moment dazed him, and caused him to fall on the slippery stones. He speedily regained his feet and effected an entrance. I was standing close by at the time, and was the first to enter the house after him, as I was anxious to see what would transpire. In the semi-darkness of the hut, I discovered the policeman struggling with Mrs. Page on the floor. She said that he was murdering her. She said he had nearly throttled her to death. I said, 'Has he throttled you?' She said, 'Yes, sir; and he has hit my arm; but I will never let him go till I know his name. What is his name?' she enquired of me. Of course I could not tell her, so she repeated the question to several policemen who had now entered the hut, but none of them would tell. She, however, kept a firm grip of him, notwithstanding his struggles to get loose. He then dragged her through the breach in the wall and across the stones and debris. In doing so they both fell. This was in full view of the crowd on the slope, who booed vigorously, and called the policemen all sorts of names. When outside, in order to make no mistake, I examined the poor woman's arm, and saw a distinct impression of the cowardly and brutal policeman's teeth. This fact can be confirmed by others, who also saw the teeth marks. One could not help admiring the plucky action of the woman and her three daughters in defence of their humble homestead. As the evictors were moving from this place to the next house, I overheard one of the officers remark that he had never seen such a plucky fight in all his life."

The death-roll of coercion is swelling rapidly. Last week it was poor old Mrs. Magrath, of Moyasta, who was sent to her account by the eviction specific; this week a respectable young man, named John Fahy, one of a family put out by Olanricarde on Monday, August 31, succumbed to the shock. Poor Fahy, it appears, had been in bad health for a couple of years previously, but the local dispensary doctor would not certify to his fitness for removal. The military doctor who accompanied the evicting expedition, expressed his surprise at the refusal of the local doctor to give a certificate, but stated that when he refused he himself could not give one, although he believed the young man to be in a very delicate state. When the evicting forces appeared, Fahy's parents earnestly entreated to be allowed to remain even a few days longer in their home to nurse their dying son, but the agent was inexorable. The poor young man became quite nervous on being placed against the wall outside his own house, and never recovered from the shock.

Last week (ending September 7) Messrs. Michael Cusack and Thomas Phelan, of Drangan, were released from Clonmel Gaol, having undergone their full term of three months' internment. Every preparation had been made to give them a hearty greeting, but this the astute official mind endeavoured to frustrate, by the familiar dodge of liberating the "criminals" at an hour not likely to be anticipated. This little ruse was not, however, altogether successful, as a great concourse of leading citizens, headed by the Mayor and most of the local clergy, waited on them during the day to offer their congratulations. The prisoners were entertained first by Mr. Condon, and afterwards by the Mayor; and in the afternoon a great procession, headed by the Kickham Band in uniform, escorted them through the town, and a halt having been made opposite the gaol gates, the band played "God save Ireland," and tremendous cheers were given for the late prisoners and the Irish popular leaders. A start was then made for Fethard, and outside that town the liberated captives were met by another great glad procession and escorted in triumph to the Priory, where they met with a hearty greeting from the patriotic Father Anderson, Father Byan, and other gentlemen. Speaking, subsequently, to a large gathering in the Priory grounds, Mr. Cusack declared that, come what might, he would continue to refuse to aid landlordism by supplying goods to its Emergency-men, and spoke some stirring words with reference to the Kilbury farm and Mr. Pat Mockler. There was another joyous demonstration on the arrival of the "criminals" at Drangan. The police will endeavour to have their innings on Friday at Mullinabone licensing sessions. They intend to oppose Miss Cusack's license once more, but as all previous like vindictive attempts have failed, there is reason to hope that this new one will be equally futile.

The National League reminds one of the old fable of the Phoenix. Mr. Balfour, by *Gazette* proclamation, pronounces it defunct, but it always rises in a curious way from the ashes which he decrees it to be its state. In no place has there been a more remarkable instance of this striking fact than in the "suppressed" barony of Duhallow. The arrest of Father Kennedy and his able lay lieutenants seems to have only added fuel to the fire down there. The curate being put into gaol, the parish priest steps into the place which Mr. Balfour declares illegal and unauthorised. The usual meeting of the suppressed branch took place last Sunday, and a Father O'Keefe took the chair. He was supported by two representatives for Cork county, Dr. Tanner and Mr. Flynn. No attempt was made by any hanger-on of Mr. Balfour's to prove that the branch had a right to regard itself as a non-existent and ghostly body; but, on the contrary, everything went to show

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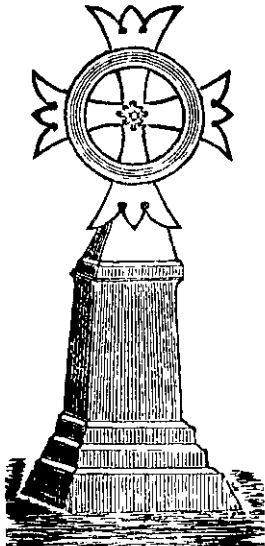
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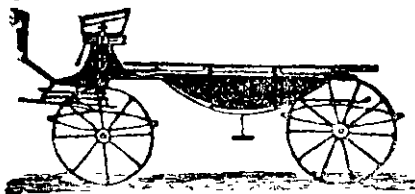
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University Laboratory,

Dunedin. 4th March, 1884.

I have analysed J. D. Feraud's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and find it to be a well-prepared mixture of extracts of sarsaparilla and mezereon, with a number of other organic compounds, sweetened and coloured with sugar and caramel. It is free from mercury and all other mineral poisonous substances. In composition it is similar to Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, differing mainly in the proportions in which the ingredients are present.

(Signed) J. G. BLACK, M.A., L.S., Professor of Chemistry.



that it was the Castle which was "suppressed," and not the League in Duballow. The great theme of all the speakers was the brutal treatment of the heroic curate, Father Kennedy. We must go back to the days of King John to find any parallel for the cruelty of taking a man just risen, like Father Kennedy, from a fever-bed and casting him into prison. A circumstance has come to light since this brave young priest was hustled off to gaol which shows the kind of stuff of which such men are made. A movement was started a short time ago to present him with a substantial testimonial, but as in the case of Canon Keller, as soon as he heard of it he intimated his wish that, beyond paying the bare expenses incidental to his illness, the thing should cease. And these are the sort of men that Mr. Balfour would fain degrade as "criminals" in the eyes of the world, while he himself pockets over four thousand pounds a-year for doing nothing but defaming them!

Will the English people but look at things as they really are, and not be deluded by specious names and phrases? They are horrified enough (not one whit too much) at the brutality of moonlighters, who once every six months or so come to the assistance of coercion in Kerry. The picture of men, and women, and children, attacked in their houses—beaten, bruised, and mercilessly maltreated by cowardly armed assailants—sets English hearts in a flame. One such outrage is a windfall that helps coercion newspapers and orators to keep their pity and indignation at burning and melting point for six months. But are the daylight outrages, and attacks on dwelling-houses, commonly called evictions, which are in full swing under this merciful Coercion Government every hour of the day and in every corner of Ireland, one whit less revolting? Is it less horrible to think of innocent men, women, and children savagely beaten with batons or crowbars, or prodded with bayonets, their houses torn down over their heads, because the ruffians who perpetrate these barbarities wear the uniform of constables or are in the pay of an absentee rack-renting evictor, and because they are engaged in vindicating the law?

What a week of barbarous episodes and barbarous anniversaries. A hundred people driven from their homes on a single estate, and to the list of murdered Irishmen whose corpses lie at Mr. Balfour's door another poor victim added. Gangs going to prison—gangs of peasants who have striven to defend their homes, and gangs of priests, and editors, and Members of Parliament who have striven to defend the peasants. Talk of Russia, forsooth? In Russia there are no Clarendon evictions; in Russia the people are now rooted in the soil; in Russia there are no longer serfs, there is no longer the knout; in Russia there is no battering-ram. The despotism of Russia to-day is at least frank, and it is paternal and civilised compared with the despotism of Dublin Castle. If you seek a comparison in Russia you must go back to the Russia of Catherine, when the knout flourished, to find a parallel to the Ireland of Mr. Balfour and his battering-ram. The people will need all the sympathy and support they can get during the next few months, and the more English witnesses that are here to see during that period the better.

By-and-by, when all is over, history will be searched in vain for anything that will match in any one respect the extraordinary chapter which will be known as the "Parnellism and Crime Libel Commission." But of all the peculiar features of the episode the things which will stand out most prominently will be the arrant cowardice and the cynical insincerity of the libel party. Now that the day of judgment approaches, these are the qualities which the Unionists on all hands are displaying with the candid unreserve of people in a state of blue funk. Every wretched slander-monger, big and little, throughout the three kingdoms, who has up to this been contributing his yelps and barks to the howling chorus led by the *Times*, has suddenly taken to display a tendency to hurry away with his tail between his legs and leave the *Times* all alone in its glory. The smaller curs may be said to have done this *en masse* the day after Mr. Parnell filed his action in the Scotch courts; though to do the smaller curs justice, it was some of the big dogs who were the first to stampede. It was Mr. Balfour who, characteristically, took the very earliest opportunity of washing his hands of the *Times* libels and discounting the consequences of their breakdown. Mr. Chamberlain presently followed suit, having himself just experienced a most horrid breakdown in a little libel controversy conducted against the Irish leader on his own account. Then came the *Standard*, and then came the *St. James's Gazette*, and now comes the *Spectator* and Professor Dicey. The readiness manifested by all these eminent ex-patrons and ex-beneficiaries of the "Parnellism and Crime" long firm to believe that "Parnellism and Crime" was all the time a huge and foul libel is a very curious phenomena. The historical moralist by-and-by will doubtless reflect upon it as a singular commentary upon the morality of public life in this Victorian, this British Augustan age. It is rather hard on the *Times*, certainly (whom we are almost tempted to pity in its isolation); but it is also rather hard on those paragons of Unionist virtue themselves.

The attempt of these people is to persuade themselves—not to persuade anybody else, for they seem to feel that nobody else is likely to be taken in; the whole effort is an elaborate operation in self-deception—that, in the first place if the *Times* libels are bound to come to smash the whole structure of fraudulent Unionism need not necessarily come down with them, and, in the second place, if the structure is bound to come down, too, that they at any rate can manage to stand from under. Professor Dicey writes in great alarm to the *Spectator* to warn the Unionists of the danger that threatens their cause in the unfortunate misconception which is being allowed to take possession of the public mind regarding the Parnell commission. He bids them rouse up and combat it. "The battle of the Union cannot be decided by a forensic duel between Mr. Walter and Mr. Parnell," he exclaims; Mr. Parnell's "acquittal of every charge brought against him should not in the judgment of an Unionist be a decision against the maintenance of National Unity." Poor Mr. Walter is to be left severely alone by these virtuous Unionists; they have nothing to do with him. Neither have the charges made by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell anything to do with the Unionist cause. These charges are entirely devoid of political significance; they are purely personal to Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Parnell, as everybody knows, is a private individual, likewise entirely

devoid of political significance: Even if he were proved guilty, of what consequence would it be to anybody but Mr. Walter and himself? "To convict Mr. Parnell of complicity with wrong-doers need not convert Home Rulers into Unionists." It would be amusing if it were worth while to confront these panic-stricken utterances with a series of extracts from the speeches and articles of the Unionist party during the various periods when Parnellism and Crime was in a state of more or less violent eruption, particularly during the most recent period, while the Commission Bill was going through the House of Commons. The statements of the Goschens and the Matthews; and the W. H. Smiths and their organs in the Press, and the rank and file behind them, would form an interesting contrast in a parallel column. But it is really not worth while to go into all this. It is too recent; everybody remembers it; and, above all, howl and wriggle as they may, all their contortions will be of no avail.

When the mention of Mr. Balfour's name was received with loud hooing at a late great meeting, on the grounds of Noeton Park, England, the Lincolnshire seat of the Marquis of Ripon, his Lordship, who presided, pithily remarked, "It is no use booing at Mr. Balfour. What you have got to do is to turn him out, and that you won't do by groaning at his name, but by voting at the polling booth." In other words, the scandal of Mr. Balfour's administration is the shame of the English electorate.

The members of the West Hull, England, Liberal Club, recently visited Fountains Abbey, on the estate of the Marquis of Ripon. There was a large attendance. A meeting was held on the grounds, and a resolution adopted condemning the Irish coercion policy of the Government, and expressing sympathy with the leaders of the National movement, and "execration" of the inhuman treatment to which many of them had been subjected. The Marquis of Ripon delivered an address, in which he said that when the working classes of this country realised what was going on in Ireland they would make short work of the Government, which was bringing disgrace on the fair name of England before the nations of the world.

## EARL GREY ON IRELAND.

(Continued.)

BEFORE considering his educational proposals, I will draw attention to the persistent manner in which he argues in favour of making the ministers of the three different churches in Ireland stipendiaries of the State. I have no doubt that in advocating this plan he is quite sincere in his motives from his point of view, but for my own part, I think a State-paid clergy a very undesirable thing either for the State or the Church, and least of all for the people. Catholicity has suffered much in the past through its connection with the State in various ways. It suffers from it to-day even in countries like France, Spain, Italy, Austria, etc., where its connection was of a natural growth. I have often heard it stated on good authority, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, that a Catholic priest is not a whit more respected by his people than a minister of the Protestant religion is in England. He is merely a State officer paid to perform religious services at so much a year. How different in Ireland where there were no State-paid priests. I often think that if the French priests threw up their stipends and united religiously and politically with their people, the sunny land of France would be as glorious a country as ever it was. Ireland will never have a State-paid clergy.

But to return to his lordship's educational theories. He says:—"It can hardly be wrong in principle for a nation to sanction any public provision for instructing the people in religion. . . . To me it has always appeared very difficult to understand how some of those who insist upon making provision for the secular education of the whole people can hold it to be wrong that any provision whatever should be made for their being instructed in religion. I am far from being indifferent to the great benefits arising from the general diffusion in a nation of that secular knowledge, and that cultivation of the understanding by which men are rendered more able to engage in all the various engagements of life, and to serve better both themselves and the community. But experience has only too clearly proved that mere intellectual instruction is not sufficient either to make men good subjects to the State, or to secure their own welfare. For both these objects they require to be taught the great truths of religion and their duty to God, a sense of which can alone subdue the 'unruly wills and affections' of mankind; indeed, for the peace, order, and prosperity of a community, it is far more important that its members should generally understand and feel their responsibility to their Creator, than that they should be well instructed in secular knowledge." On this thesis, he argues that private institutions should be aided from the State purse. It must be observed, however, that since the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Conservatives have been in power several times, and have unfortunately done nothing to extend the noble principles laid down by Earl Grey. The remainder of the chapter is taken up with a minute *precis* of the debates on the Irish Church, in which he points out that several speakers spoke in glowing terms of the "prosperity of the country" at the time, and thus imply that the Church could not be a cause of discontent in Ireland. I do not see that it was more than a sentimental grievance since 1838. At that time the tithes were commuted, and the landlords were forced to pay them. The tenants had nothing to do with them. The landlords squeezed every penny they could out of their tenants, and after being relieved of the tithes in 1869, I have not heard of their making the slightest abatements on that account therefore, it was immaterial to the tenants whether the money went to the landlords or parsons, but from an economic point of view it was better for the country to have the amount paid to the parson, because they lived in the country, while the landlords, as a rule, lived out of it. Disendowment and disestablishment were altogether a landlord question as far as the tithes were concerned. However that may be, the measure was *per se* a just one, and paved the way for a general union

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of the people on political Irish questions. By the articles of union the Protestant Church in Ireland was to be forever supported by the State. If Home Rule was granted before disendowment it would in all likelihood be an article of that measure that the Church should be maintained as it then existed. Better such a treaty broken by the Imperial rather than the Irish legislature. As far as the prosperity which undoubtedly then existed is concerned, it was entirely owing to the economic laws of demand and supply. It will be recollected that America was still suffering from the effects of her civil war, and Australia had not begun to be a potent factor in British commerce, and therefore Ireland as a food producing country was naturally prosperous, on account of the consequent high prices and ready markets at her door. But a continual increase in the rents took place during these years, and farmers bowed themselves down to pay rents which the keen competition of America and Australia rendered impossible a few years afterwards. I have referred to these facts in Irish economics because the prosperity then existing is used as a plea against further concessions.

Karl Grey admits that when in 1870 Mr. Gladstone attempted to carry his Land Act through, "the relations of the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland stood much in need of amendment." Previous to Mr. Gladstone's move in the matter the subject was often pressed on the Government by Irish members, and strangely enough Lord Clanricarde, father of the Exterminator, moved in the matter in the House of Lords, his motion being referred to a select committee, where it remained. The Land Law as it then stood under Lord Cardwell's Act of 1860 failed in defining the terms of contract and discouraging written leases. It discouraged the granting of leases for a term of years, and failed to provide sufficient provision for easily and cheaply settling disputes. Owing to these defects his Lordship assures us that "great injustice was occasionally done to tenants who had improved their land." In instituting a comparison between Irish and English leaseholders, he admits the oft-repeated fact that English landlords make most of the improvements, and adds: "Unfortunately in Ireland it is otherwise. These improvements have been effected by tenants only on an understanding of the vaguest kind, that they should be allowed to hold their land, without being called upon to pay higher rents, long enough to repay themselves. The agreement was almost always verbal, and the terms were apt to be forgotten before the time came when it gave the landlord a right to ask for a higher rent. There were too many cases in which landlords availed themselves of their legal right, in order unjustly to deprive the tenants holding land only from year to year of the fruits of their labour." For these defects his remedy is in accordance with Lord Clanricarde's Committee, viz., "To give to the owners and occupiers of land freedom to settle with each other as they might think fit the conditions on which it was to be held, but requiring that all arrangements of that kind should be made in writing, and should be recorded in such a manner as to make them always easy to be referred to." These arrangements were to be inexpensive. Leases were to be made cheaper, etc. In this recommendation the Irish farmer will see little improvement. It is, however, difficult to prove to an Englishman that, prior to the Plan of Campaign and the introduction of boycotting as a fine art, it was utterly impossible to have anything approaching a free contract with an Irish landlord. He fixed the rent at the utmost price possible, often impossible to be obtained, and if the tenant demurred to pay that, he had simply "to bundle and go." Here came in the direful effects of the hanging gales, which enable the landlord to rob the tenant before ejecting him. It not unusually happened that a tenant was two years in arrears without owing a penny. Thus if a tenant took up a lease in 1860 for 21 years, his first receipt would be dated for 1858, so too would the lease itself. The lease would expire in 1879, but the shrewd landlord would leave it run on till 1881. If he failed to come to terms with his landlord at the expiry of his lease in 1881, the landlord had a legal right to fix any rent he chose, and compel the tenant to pay it for those two years before he leaves, and as a general rule this rent has been fixed more on the tenant's ability to pay it, than on any other grounds of equity. Remember that he does not owe a single penny of this, and that the landlord in forcing payment is simply exercising a piece of tyranny unprecedented anywhere else. His home is not sacred as is that of the Christian under the Moslem rule in Turkey. No matter how severe the atrocities of Turkish pashas may be, the people in their homes were as safe from insult, as the English subject in a sanctuary during the Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods; but for the Irish peasant no such fortunate refuge remains. Often, nay, generally, in the cold March mornings, hundreds, nay thousands, are sometimes turned adrift to perish by the roadside, or wind their way to the workhouse. It is needless to cite instances of this cruelty; readers of the TABLET are familiar enough with them. In support of my contention re the hanging gales, ample evidence will be found in Mr. Bence Jones' work, and also in Trevelyan's "Realities of Irish Life." But for a full exposure see T. P. O'Connor's "Parcell Movement," A. M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," and other works.

I will now pass over the remaining part of the chapter dealing with the Land Question, having already given a sufficient indication of his lordship's plan. It is unusually severe on Mr. Gladstone's Acts, which give a dual ownership to the soil, although he has admitted the right of the tenant to his own improvements.

In the concluding chapter after a weary reiteration of the previous contentions we at length come to the plan for the future government of Ireland. Before entering into the subject, however he enters fully into the subject private Bill Legislation, showing how defective, expensive, and unsatisfactory it is even in England, as well as in Ireland. To remedy this evil he proposed a buffer commission of judges to settle the details, and then submit the measure to Parliament. As far as Ireland is concerned, the first objection to this proposal is that the Irish people have no confidence whatever in the Irish judges, every one from the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice down to the petty village J.P., are of the genus anti-Irish. That is the first and one of the most formidable Irish grievances and underlies most others. His measures for the future are:—

1. Suspending for a time the operation of representative government in that part of the United Kingdom, and entrusting its administration to some authority raised above party influences. The arguments by which this drastic measure is supported seems to me wholly unworthy of even a well-informed man much less a statesman. He admits that there is, "especially in the House of Commons, a great deficiency of knowledge as to the real wants of Ireland, and what is worse, a strong disposition to listen with favour to very crude and ill-considered schemes for its improvement." This ignorance he would remedy by depriving the House of Commons of the advantage of having accurate information from the Irish Members whose chief faults are that they occupy too much time in teaching them. As to obstruction his lordship forgets that it was the Tories who first reduced it to that of a fine art during the passing of the Church disestablishment and the Land Act, 1870. The alternative of suspension, he says, is concession of Home Rule. Suspension is impossible. Even if possible England would not hazard it. If Ireland deprived of her constitution by fraud were denied representation under the Union, it would be competent for the European powers to step in and compel England to surrender Ireland her full freedom as England and the other powers compelled Turkey to free the Balkan provinces for less cause. This is separation with a vengeance. As the alternative is Home Rule we may expect it sooner.

2. The Government of Ireland to be entrusted to a Lord-Lieutenant named in the act, for ten years during which time he cannot be removed except by the Crown in compliance to an address from both Houses of Parliament. (As far as Ireland is concerned a cap hung on a pole *a la Gessler* would be as efficacious as any Lord-Lieutenant we have had.)

3. The Lord-Lieutenant to have full power to carry on the executive government according to his own judgment, and to be solely responsible for his acts. But to report all his measures to her Majesty's Ministers, and to keep them fully informed as to his views and intentions so as to enable them to call his attention to whatever observations they might consider to be required.

4. The Lord-Lieutenant in Council to be empowered to make from time to time such orders, having the force of laws, as he may think fit. The drafts to be prepared by a committee of Privy Council and published a month beforehand.

5. Additional members of various opinions to be added to the Council.

6. The Lord-Lieutenant to nominate committees from this enlarged Council, such committees to deal in a *quasi* parliamentary manner with such subjects as may be relegated to them, giving their reasons and furnishing their reports and drafts. When these met the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant they were to be published in the *Dublin Gazette* and have the force of law.

7. An annual sum, equal to the average expenditure for the public service in Ireland during the last three or four years, should be placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Lord-Lieutenant for Irish purposes, regular statements properly audited to be laid before Parliament.

Such is the manner in which Earl Grey would govern Ireland. On first reading the proposals I felt naturally indignant; but on rereading them over carefully again, and taking into consideration that he is constantly harping on the two facts that the administration of Ireland is bad as bad could be; and that the legislation is worse owing to English party disputes and want of knowledge of Irish affairs; I have come to the conclusion that he is a Home Ruler in disguise, and that his proposals are on a par with Swift's modest proposal. A free explanation of his "Future Remedy" would show that Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament is useless because it cannot promote useful or prevent bad and useless legislation. In the next place we find him travestying the present Castle government by proposing to make the Lord-Lieutenant responsible to the Crown. At present he is in harmony with his Chief Secretary and officials, more despotic than Czar and Sultan put together. This ironical Remedy would place him on a level with other ordinary Governors. The third proposal is another caricature of the present arrangements by which halfour can imprison his opponents without consulting with his official head. The idea of reporting his measures to the Ministers and having them published in the *Dublin Gazette* is a beautiful satire on the secret doings of the Castle such as the midnight orders which consigned poor Mandeville to an early grave. He further hints that the English Ministry should be responsible for Irish government by forcing them to take cognisance of what is going on in Ireland. By the fourth, fifth, and sixth proposals he caricatures the working of the present irresponsible, unelected, Irish Parliament, or Privy Council, which occasionally sits in Dublin and makes orders which have the force of law, as far as they can enforce them. The proviso of calling on special members for the consideration of particular orders is very beautiful. For instance if Catholic priests were to be sent to gaol, there would be no need to summon Barry, Granard, O'Hagan, The O'Connor Don, or any other Catholic. The last proposal, however, contains the cream of the fun. Only just fancy the irresponsible Irish Government putting duly audited statements of account before even an English Parliament. The thing is ridiculous. If such a thing had been done the Castle system would be wrecked. It is true but bitter irony on the secret service system. Far easier for the Castle loafers to take their pay through a hole in the wall and give no account of how they got it or for what object.

We hear very much of Irish poverty its cause and its cure so with Earl Grey's views on the subject I will conclude this article:—"It has been often and truly said that the general poverty of the population has been at the bottom of Irish discontent, and that, if the people were better off, there would not be so much disaffection. And the real reason why the country is so poor has also been often pointed out; it is simply, that idleness, and industry have not been encouraged by security. No nation can hope to rise to wealth and prosperity except by industry and enterprise, which cannot flourish if those who devote their labour or money to the work of production have not complete security that they will be allowed to enjoy the

## COPY OF CABLEGRAM.

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

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

We shall offer the Stocks as they stand in their Warehouse (which we shut for a short time), also all Goods that are afloat, as they arrive, to the Public in Retail Quantities, at and under Wholesale Cost Price.

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

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

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

Country Parcels to meet each train.

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

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

THE SALE WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY NEXT  
 AUGUST 11, 1888.

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

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BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,

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THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,

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

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fruits of their exertions. This complete security has never been enjoyed in Ireland."

J. S. P.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The earthquakes have not bidden us a final farewell yet. On Tuesday night there was a short vigorous shock. The house shook, the door bell rang, and the earthquake passed upon its way contenting itself with giving us one smart angry shake. People are beginning again since Tuesday night to assume the role of prophets and to declare that there will be "an awful burst up" here some day.

For some weeks past I have intended to notice a series of letters which are being published in the *Weekly Press*. These letters are descriptions of life in the musical world of Leipsic. They are written by Mr. S. F. Hoben, who is a student at the conservatorium. Mr. Hoben belongs to Napier and is a Catholic; his letters are extremely interesting and written in a very bright and racy strain. His powers of observation must be very well developed indeed, for he possesses, in a most unusual degree, the knack of describing men and things. This he does in a way which makes his readers see them as he does. Mr. Hoben was, I believe, the first instrumentalist from New Zealand to make his appearance upon the boards in classic Leipsic. Catholics in Napier, and indeed in all parts of New Zealand, should be proud of Mr. Hoben's enterprise and perseverance in having gone to Europe to pursue his studies. For myself, I must say that I most heartily wish the writer of the Leipsic letters every success at the conservatorium, and I hope that he will one day achieve success in the musical world.

I paid a visit to Kaiapoi the other day. Kaiapoi is looking its very best now. The trees are brightly green with the freshness of spring, and everywhere the yellow broom is one blaze of golden glory. I went to see the little church in Kaiapoi. It is a most charming little edifice. It was built, I was told, during the time that Father Binsfield had charge of the parish, and from plans drawn out by himself. If the latter statement is true I must compliment Father Binsfield upon the possession of very great architectural taste. The church is built of wood. It has two pretty porches and a belfry. The sanctuary is semi-circular in shape, and the windows have the Gothic-pointed arch. The central panes of the windows are white, and are bordered with long narrow panes of coloured glass. The altar is of carved wood, and looks very well indeed. There are six handsome candlesticks upon it, and various other ornaments. Upon the sanctuary floor there is a nice green carpet. There is an organ loft, which contains a harmonium. The seats are substantial; the church is well ventilated, and has a most spotless appearance inside. It is situated in a central position upon a very fine grassy section. Altogether the Catholics of Kaiapoi are to be congratulated upon the possession of as pretty a little church as anyone could desire to see in a country place. Miss Lynskey and her sister, Mrs. Leahy, did good service in assisting Father Binsfield to furnish the church by collecting funds for that object. It is mainly due, I believe, to the efforts of these young ladies that the sanctuary looks so nice, and that the church boasts of a harmonium.

A visit to Kaiapoi, without going over the factory, would be like visiting Rome and not seeing the Colosseum. Truly the Kaiapoi woollen factory is a wonderful place, and the metamorphosis which the wool undergoes, from the time when it enters the premises as a dirty, greasy-looking mass, until it leaves it again in the forms of various soft and beautiful woollen fabrics, is marvellous. In one part of the building the wool is to be seen lying in its natural state, in another it is undergoing the cleaning process in huge vats full of soapy looking liquid. After being rolled about in these vats, it is pressed between two great rollers like a wringing machine, which flicks the wool off in snowy flakes into a heap on the floor. In another room it is dyed various colours. Then the different colours are mixed where variegation is necessary; then it is spun, and then it is carded, and finally, after goodness knows how much preparation, it reaches the looms to be woven by the great, noisy, clanging machines into cloth. Numbers of pale-faced, stekly-looking women, who appear as if all the spirit and buoyancy had been crushed out of them, attend to the weaving machines. I never saw such a listless, weary look upon human faces as the countenances of the women who worked at the looms in the Kaiapoi factory wore. The same dead and alive, hopeless look was on every face; not one face wore a bright expression, not one animated glance from the spiritless toilers at the looms, met one's eye. They might have been unhappy souls, working out their doom in a species of industrial purgatory, so lustreless were their eyes, so cheerless were their faces, so heavy their footsteps, and so jaded was their whole demeanour. Mechanically, as if they were part of the machinery, they seemed to fill the shuttles and occasionally guide the machines. They all wore thick white aprons, soiled with the machine oil, which also stained their hands. I was told that it was the sickening smell of the machine oil, and the deafening clang of the machines, which produce the dull weary look, which I so much noticed on the faces of these women. When people go into shops to purchase Kaiapoi goods, they little think when they grumble at the prices, how much labour has been expended upon them, and how much human life there is interwoven with the woollen threads in the web. I shall never look upon a piece of tweed again without thinking of those sallow-faced languid workers at the Kaiapoi looms. The women who were knitting and finishing all looked bright enough; most of these were sitting down, and did not appear to find their work irksome. We were shown some beautiful blankets which had just received the finishing touches and were ready for town. These were as white as snow, and as soft as a feather. After leaving the looms all the goods have to be washed and dressed, and pressed before being ready for the warehouses. I was told that the whole work is done cheaply, owing to there being so many departments, and to the fact that each department is so perfectly managed that the whole machinery of the

factory, human and otherwise, goes like clockwork, so that there is no waste of time or labour. Certainly, the poor women at the looms look as if they never knew what it was to waste an hour in their lives.

I see by the TABLET that Father Burke is going to give another lecture upon the Irish question in Dunedin. I wish we could induce the rev. gentleman to come here and tell us something about the "Men of the Home Rule Movement." We are left to glean information as best we can concerning the Irish leaders and it would be really exercising a very high form of charity if Father Burke would take pity upon our benightedness. We may, for all anybody cares, take as our informant upon Irish matters, the veracious "Puff," who in one of his late effusions gives as a reason why the name of Michael Davitt is excluded from among those implicated in the charges made by the *Times*, that Michael Davitt contemplates turning Queen's evidence upon the Irish party. Miserable, lying statements of this kind go forth to the public, and neither the public nor our own people are told any better. Always when I read the announcements of these lectures by Father Burke, one of the seven deadly sins takes complete possession of my mind, and I envy with a very vigorous envy indeed, the people who have a priest of the pattern of Father Burke who thinks it worth while to keep his compatriots and co-religionists well posted in a matter which so nearly concerns them as the Home Rule movement.

On Thursday evening there was a very successful concert in the Rangiora Literary Institute in aid of the Catholic school fund. It was race night and the hall was crowded. Mrs. J. P. Kelly, and several ladies and gentlemen went out from town to take part in the concert. Mrs. Kelly sang "Kate O'Shane" and the "Dear Little Shamrock" the latter song, it is needless to say, received an encore. Mr. George Cronin contributed "Nancy Lee" in his best style, and Mr. Hennessy was encored for a comic song. Mr. W. Hoban proved as successful as ever in arousing the risibility of his audience and "brought down the house" with his Chinese song and Blueskin's chorus. Father O'Connor must have been very well satisfied with the result of the concert, which must have realised a very substantial sum.

The collection in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society last Sunday resulted in a nice little addition to the fund, but was not so considerable as I thought, and hoped, that it would have been. The work of the society is a very noble one, and to those who can do so it should be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to contribute to supply their less fortunate fellow creatures with "the bread that sustains, and the sympathy that consoles," as Father Cummings shortly puts it.

Father Regnault has returned to Christchurch.

I have much pleasure in welcoming Father Laverty, a young Irish priest, to this diocese, in which, I believe, he is to remain permanently. Father Laverty is an All Hallows' priest, and as such he should be doubly welcome to those among whom he comes to minister. For the sake of the College which has given to the world some of its noblest, most devoted, and most patriotic Irish missionary priests, as well as on account of his sacred calling, the Irish people of Canterbury will, doubtless, give to Father Laverty a hearty and genuine *cord mille fratelle*.

Dr. Grimes, after a very busy time in administering the Sacrament of Confirmation in some of the up-country districts, is at home again, looking none the worse for his somewhat laborious diocesan labours.

On Saturday his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Father Briand, visited the Maori settlement at Little River, at which place Father Melu, a Maori missionary from the North, has been actively engaged for the last week or two in teaching and preaching to the Natives. From a private source I learn that the progress which the Maoris have made in religious knowledge and in singing under the tuition of Father Melu is simply marvellous considering the short time he has been among them.

Las. Tuesday Mr. Robert Lonergan left for Melbourne. A number of his friends accompanied him to Port in order to give him what they termed "a friendly kick-off." He will be much missed during his absence.

Next week Miss Von Finkelstien will begin her series of Eastern or Biblical lectures in Christchurch. Judging from her photographs, which are in the shop windows, the celebrated lectress appears to be a large, fair woman, upon whom the picturesque Eastern garb sits gracefully. The Christchurch people are slow to warm to anything new, and it is doubtful whether the lady lecturer will take here. However, she has two good points in her favour—she has a big reputation and a good agent.

On Tuesday night week Mr. Nolan is to give his long-promised lecture upon Ireland in St. Aloysius' Hall. Mr. Nolan has bestowed considerable care upon his subject, which is a very congenial one to him, and this fact and his well-known ability are sufficient guarantees that the lecture will be one of the best which has been heard in the hall for some time.

Mr. Lonergan's resignation has passed, I believe, beyond the region of the doubtful. His resignation of the position of President of the Literary Society is an accomplished fact. This is very much to be regretted. No member of the Society, at least no lay member of it, can have any hope of being anything but a very poor successor of Mr. Lonergan. However, as the rev. chaplain has wisely decided to defer the election of President until Mr. Lonergan's return, I have still hopes, for the sake of the Society, that matters may be adjusted.

For the last few days we have had a change from the enervating nor-westerly and have been chilled with sharp biting south-east winds.

At present the sunsets in Christchurch are frequently very beautiful. On some evenings the glowing, brilliant crimson colours which remain in the wake of the sun give to the western sky an appearance as if the heavens were in flames. On other evenings the after glow is one great flash of mellow golden light.

On Sunday morning at nine o'clock Mass Dr. Grimes urged upon parents the necessity of sending their children to Catechism. He contrasted the indifference too often displayed by parents in this matter with the enthusiasm which he had witnessed among the Maoris in the settlement at Little River, which he had visited the

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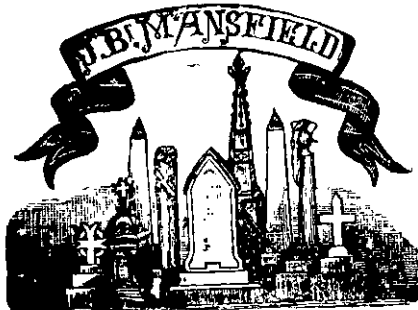
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Charges Moderate: Terms Cash.

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Stock of the famous A. A. Company's Double-  
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HOLD COALS from the same Mines at the  
Lowest Prices.

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(Late of the Munster Arms).

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spacious and centrally situated Hotel, has had  
it completely renovated and furnished through-  
out under his own supervision. He is, there-  
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his Friends the Public generally, and he has  
every confidence in inviting their patronage.  
Single Bedrooms. Apartments for Families.  
Private Sitting Rooms. A Good Table. Liquors  
of the Best Brands only. Terms Strictly  
Moderate. Passengers called for the early  
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Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of  
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First-class accommodation for Boarders and  
Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the  
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Best English and Colonial Ale and Beer kept  
in Stock.

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We beg to thank the public for the liberal  
patronage accorded to us in the past, and to  
intimate that the said business will be con-  
ducted on the same premises by our successors  
—The Grey Valley Coal Company (Limited)  
—under the general management of our Mr.  
M. Kennedy, and we beg to solicit for the  
said Company a continuance of the said  
liberal patronage.

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

**THE GREY VALLEY COAL  
COMPANY (LIMITED),**  
RATRAY STREET WHARF, DUNEDIN,

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Having taken over the Brunner Coal Com-  
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our constant aim not only to maintain, but  
to largely extend the said business. The pos-  
session of these three celebrated Collieries  
enables us to do so most advantageously for  
our customers.

There will also be a large supply of the  
best Coalbrookdale and Newcastle and all  
local Coals on hand. Sales from the com-  
bined mines last year were 160,000 tons.

**TO COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS AND  
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Double-screened Brunner Nuts, so favourably  
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We manufacture at our Mines all Kinds of  
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and all kinds of Fire Tiles for Bake Ovens  
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P. M'ARDLE,  
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**JOHN GILLIES,**  
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of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by  
John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity  
to thank his numerous friends and the public  
generally for their patronage in the past, and  
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his long practical experience in the trade will  
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**JOHN BARRETT**

day before. He was much edified, he said, at the earnest manner in which the Maoris, young and old, applied themselves to the study of the Catechism. Many of them, though they had only been learning for a very short time, could repeat almost every word of it. Their singing, too, of the "Ave Maria Stella" and other hymns was very beautiful, and showed how earnest they were to profit by instruction. His Lordship also reminded the people that next week two great festivals of the Church occur. One of these festivals, that of All Saints, should fill them with joy and consolation. Those whose triumph in heaven would be celebrated on All Saints' Day had once been upon earth under the same conditions as ourselves. They had been subjected to temptations and they had triumphed over them and now reigned in heaven. The other feast day, that of All Souls, should console them too, but mixed with the consolation there was a feeling of sadness. These poor souls were suffering still. They could not help themselves, but we could, and surely we would not neglect that duty upon the day set specially apart for devotion to the souls in purgatory. People were too apt, he said, to carry their worldliness to things beyond this life. When a person died the friends often thought more of giving to the body a grand funeral than they did of obtaining relief for the departed soul. They thought more of the number of carriages than of having Mass said for the dead. The Church honoured the body because it had been the temple of the Holy Ghost, because the body and blood of our Lord had passed over the lips, but the soul was the more important part. He hoped that this would not be forgotten during the coming week.

### BOOK NOTICES.

"PHILIP'S RESTITUTION" is another of the reprints from the "Ave Maria," which are such an acquisition to Catholic libraries. It has all the charms of a well written tale with an excellent moral and a high religious tone. At the same time it possesses nothing of the heavy, didactic, prosiness, which so often spoils the religious novel, and makes it a dreary study. The writers for our excellent contemporary the "Ave Maria," are singularly skilled in avoiding anything of the kind and know how to entertain while they sustain and strengthen the religious spirit, in a manner that is as admirable as it is difficult to acquire. "Philip's Restitution" is one of the most interesting stories published in the series. The book, moreover, is handsomely bound, and in every respect most creditably produced. As a prize book for Catholic schools it will prove most valuable.

"By Passion Driven" is another tale by Gilbert Rock, the author of "Colonists." In several respects it shows an improvement on the former publication. The author decidedly possesses fair dramatic power, and a good imagination, and with some further attention to style, and an avoidance of hurried writing, he may yet do creditable work.

The Otago University Review fulfils the promise given by its first number, and creditably sustains the part it was intended for. The issue for Oct., contains several interesting and instructive articles, as well as a clever set of verses, somewhat after the pattern of Scarron's sonnet on the ravages of time, but taking nothing, except perhaps the suggestion of a plan, from the old French model.

A pamphlet on the Theory and Development of the Removal of Statutory and Judicial Officers of the Crown by the Government of New Zealand, contains an account of the case of Mr. B. Macalister, late Auditor of Accounts of Local Bodies. The contents are principally made up of correspondence in which Mr. Macalister asserts his right to be regarded as a life-tenant of his office, and dischargeable only by special Act of Parliament. He seems to make out his case very clearly, and there can be little doubt among those who read the pamphlet without bias or prejudice that he has not been fairly dealt with. The Government have evidently strained their authority in the matter and acted in a way that was *ultra vires*.

"Southland" is a guide to the district named including Stewart Island, published by Messrs Mills, Dick and Co. Dunedin. The descriptions of the various places are well written and interesting, and the little book contains a clear and comprehensive map as well as several illustrations of the scenery. It should prove extremely useful to tourists, besides serving the purpose of making the country better known to the general public.

A telegram from Chamounix to the *Liverpool Post* says:—Miss Florence Morse, a young lady aged twelve years, made the ascent of Mount Blanc on Tuesday, in company with Messrs. Evans, Coggin, and Vigen, the ascent being made without breaking the journey for a night at the Grands Mulets, as is customary. The ascent was made partly with mules. As far as the juvenile montaguarde is concerned, she has established a record.

The United States Consul at Sivas, in Asia Minor, in a recent report states that during the year past an immigration movement from Germany to Asia Minor has taken place. There are now about 100 German families at Amasia, a city on the river Iris, about 100 miles north-west of Sivas. This is due to the efforts of the German Consul there, who has largely interested himself in the movement. Most of the colonists are mechanics and men of moderate means. They have engaged in milling, waggon-making, farming, and other industries. Several flour mills with improved European machinery have been erected, and this branch of business, for which Amasia is well adapted, owing to its water power and the surrounding grain district, was to have been largely extended during the present year.

It is expected that large additions will be made to the colony during this year, and that several other colonies will be established in Anatolia. The immigration is at present small, but "it is of importance as indicating the commencement of a movement which will undoubtedly turn a part of the stream of German emigration in a new direction, and it cannot but be of great advantage in developing resources which are now, owing to the character of the population, wholly unused."

### HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

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

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

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

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

"It is not generally known," writes a correspondent, "that a number of persons other than members of the Walter family have a pecuniary interest in the *Times*. One of these smaller shareholders was heard to complain the other day that the dividends were becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully less, and that consequently his income has been seriously curtailed. This was owing to a gradually decreasing circulation; and, as may be imagined, these capitalists by no means relish the heavy cost—past and prospective—involved in 'Parnellism and Crime.'"

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*.—"The following is the translation of a portion of a Tamil handbill freely distributed in Ootacamund:—'A fine-looking gold plate accidentally fell down from heaven on Visvanatha's Temple at Benares. The inscription thereon was to the effect that on Wednesday, the 24th Masi (March 6, 1889) one Indian hour—24 minutes after sunrise, *Satya yuga* will commence, and our days will be 14 hours and nights 10. Man will have a period of his torments, and live to 125 years. From the month of *Karthigai*, which begins on the 14th November next God himself in human form will rule over Northern India. Henceforth there will be strict justice all over the world, and *Rishis* will be very prosperous. Whoever discredits this piece of news will go to rack and ruin."

### "WOMEN NEVER THINK."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false. "Picayune."

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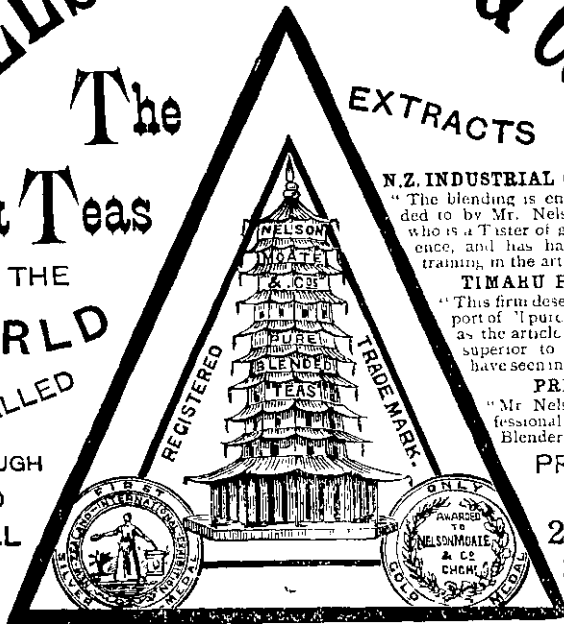
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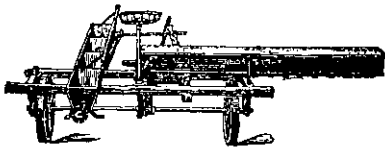
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REID AND GRAY'S TURNIP SOWERS, with or without Guano Sowers; all sizes, 1 to 16 Coulters, and 7 to 14 inches apart; made to sow turnips and manure down the same tube, or in two, one following the other. This drill is very specially commended by all those who have used them. TESTIMONIAL just received.—"Timaru, 1st May.—Messrs. Reid and Gray,—Dear Sirs—In reference to the Turnip and Manure Drill which I purchased from you in November last year, for George Gray Russell, Esq., Otipua, Timaru, I have pleasure in stating that it is the best Drill I have seen for distributing artificial manure, either in a dry or damp state; it never clogs, and is easily regulated as to quantity, and distributes the manure with perfect regularity, and gave good satisfaction.—Yours truly, ALEX. WYLLIE."

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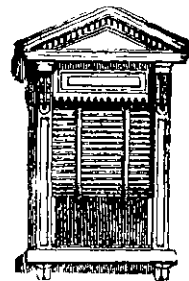
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