

solely for the purpose of endeavouring to find out, by careful fishing, proofs, if such can by any possibility be obtained, to sustain the wild and wicked charges of the *Times*, and to procure some information that may enable the Unionist party to decry the Irish party, and weaken their influence in the English and Scotch constituencies. The whole thing is manifestly a political dodge, discreditable and far from honest. Mr. PARNELL and his party face their enemies with confidence, and feel assured that the result will bring defeat and confusion to the *Times* and its backers, and raise him and the other Irish Members higher than ever in the estimation of every man who is not a Tory or an Irish landlord. But the fight will be long and fierce. The *Times* and the Unionists have power and money in abundance, and they are fighting for dear self, and the prolongation of an ascendancy that has blighted the hopes and prospects of our country, and weighs heavily even on Great Britain itself. Defeat for the *Times* and this party now means utter destruction, hence the fierceness and the unscrupulous means employed to blacken the fair fame of honest men, and bring discredit on an agitation which is likely to rescue Ireland at last from the fangs of a party and a policy which have laboured for many long, weary years to brutalise, starve, and expatriate the Irish race. That this race has survived, and preserved its nationality, its religion, and its noble qualities in its old home, is truly wonderful, nothing, indeed, short of miraculous. This Commission is the last effort to stamp disgrace upon it, but like all other efforts to destroy it, this, too, will fail, we may rest assured.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran left Dunedin on Tuesday for Invercargill and Queenstown, in which places his Lordship will hold visitations during the next week or ten days.

THE festival of All Saints and the commemoration of the holy souls were respectively observed as usual in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2nd inst. At the 11 a.m. Mass on Wednesday the Rev. Father Lynch preached on the feast of the day, and on Thursday morning a Pontifical High Mass of *Requiem* and solemn office for the dead were celebrated. The Bishop acted as celebrant with the Rev. Fathers Vereker and Lynch as deacon and sub-deacon. On both the occasions referred to the music of the Mass was effectively performed by the Dominican Nuns' choir."

AT a meeting of ladies held in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, on Tuesday, the following arrangements were concluded in connection with the approaching bazaar of the Dominican nuns:—First stall—Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Woods; assisted by Misses Connor, Woods, Faulkner and Perrin. Second stall—Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Lennon; assisted by Mesdames Palmer, Barnes and Clarke, and Misses Ford, Morrison and K. Cantwell. Third (Japanese) stall—Misses Carroll, Martin and Reany; assisted by Misses J. Reany, Cohen, Colehan, Skey, Fraser, Marsh and Coneys. Fourth (artistic) stall—Mrs. Petre; assisted by Misses Cargill and Petre. Fifth (refreshment) stall—Miss Mackay; assisted by Mesdames Fergusson, Bunbury, Asbury and Hooper, and Misses Horan, Mills, Smith, A. Drumm, Stumbles, and Goodger. Sixth (flower) stall—Mrs. R. A. Dunne; assisted by Misses Donnelly, Columb, Lees, Popplewell and Annie Woods. Seventh (N.Z. fancy) stall—Mrs. Fraser; assisted by Mrs. C. Fraser, Mrs. W. Hall, Misses O'Callaghan, Ancell, Monkman, M. Smith, Behberg, K. Fagan, Heley, L. Fagan, Hegarty, Cantwell, and Paveltich.—Art-union blocks and remittances have been received as follows:—Mrs. Hill, Kaikorai; (Mr. J. J. Ardagh, Ngapara; Mr. Pledger, Dunedin; Mrs. Hussey, Dunedin.

THE Christian Brothers request us to return their sincere thanks to Rev. Father Burke for the very able and eloquent lecture he delivered on Tuesday evening last; to J. B. Callan, Esq., for presiding and speaking thereat; to Mr. R. A. Dunne, and those who so kindly assisted him in arranging the hall; to Herr Schweers for acting so efficiently as accompanist; to Messrs. Brookes, Carolin, Coughlan, Deaker, Macedo, and Day for assisting in the chorus; and, finally, to all who so generously contributed to make the entertainment so great a success.—Net results will be close on £40.

ONE of the most significant things that have occurred in connection with the Irish agitation is the opinion given by the judge on the appeal of Mr. O'Kelly. In expressing sympathy with the prisoner, he admitted the objectionable nature of the law, and virtually condemned the Coercion Act, which, he said, if brought into operation in England would be regarded there with suspicion. He added his belief, besides, that language such as that for which Mr. O'Kelly was punished would pass unnoticed if used in England. This is a rebuke that must touch Mr. Balfour very much on the raw, and we may per-

ceive by the quarter whence it comes how the tide is turning. The release of Mr. J. E. Redmond, too, seems to give further evidence that the course of Balfourism is not running over smoothly, and, finally, the ovation given to Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham, and all along the line of his journey thither, as well as the thin attendance present at the meeting of the Conservative Association in London are pregnant signs of the times.

A LIBERAL Home Rule demonstration is being held at Birmingham where Mr. Gladstone has had a great reception. Mr. Gladstone had come to the city for the purpose of taking part in the demonstration, at which he delivered a comprehensive speech. The only trophy of the Unionists, he said, was the Coercion Act administered by Mr. Balfour in the character of an absentee, their Local Government Act being nullified by the omission of the licensing clauses. He predicted the downfall of the Dissident Liberals at the next general election. The speaker further declared himself in favour of manhood suffrage—one man one vote. Alluding to American affairs, he condemned the Fisheries Treaty [as an egregious failure, and spoke of President Cleveland's treatment of Sir Sackville West as a serious slight to England.—We see, then, that the interests of Home Rule are kept well to the fore, and are not likely to suffer much from the labours of the unfortunate Parnell commissioner, poking for evidence of crime that does not exist among two tons weight of documents.

"THE outrages (says the *Nation* of September 22) which brought strong John Mandeville to his grave are, we understand, being inflicted on Mr. William Redmond. For refusing to fulfil the menial duties that are demanded only of common criminals, he has been put on punishment diet of bread and water, and subjected to the usual tortures. One would have thought that the horror excited by the light shed on the deeds accomplished in the Tullamore dungeons would have prevented Mr. Balfour from persevering in his murderous policy towards imprisoned politicians. But Mr. Balfour is as consistent as a heartless politician alone can be, and the Mandeville villanies are being re-enacted."—This will be distressing intelligence to many of our readers. But they know the stuff of which Mr. Redmond is made—and the cable has not brought us news of his giving in.

HERE is another proof of the indissoluble Union that binds the United States to Great Britain. Sir Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington, makes some utterance, or writes some letter that is interpreted as supporting the Presidential candidature of Mr. Cleveland, and immediately Mr. Cleveland hands him his passports and tells him to get out. It is all very well to explain the matter as arising from the fear of the Irish vote—but when so glaring an insult is offered without hesitation to the British Government through any cause whatever, the state of things between the nations concerned cannot be described as indissolubly friendly. And if fear of the Irish vote has been at the bottom of the insult, does not the British Government receive a due punishment for the past as well as a warning for the future. The past cannot be amended. The Irish peasant has been irretrievably turned out, but with a vengeance, as his enduring enemy the *Times* once truly said, and to become the power to pacify which the expelling Government may be fearlessly humiliated. Is it wise to strengthen the hand of the Irish-American and to increase his animosity by further expulsions—such as must take place in proportion to the delay of Home Rule? This is a question that no prudent Statesman can refuse to consider. The contempt, meantime, poured out upon Ireland in her weakness is now returned by America in her strength. And as to the marks of indissoluble union they are notably wanting.

WE perceive that our contemporary the Dunedin *Evening Star* is a homeopathist in a historical point of view. He tells us, in a paragraph referring to the double festival of the Gunpowder Plot and William the Third's landing at Torbay, that the arrival of the Prince in England was the foundation of civil and religious liberty throughout the British Empire and the United States. Passing over the consideration of the British Empire where the enactment of fierce penal laws was a queer foundation for liberty of any kind, we may remark that the victories of a Prince with whom the cause of religious persecution triumphed could only have been a homeopathic cure for the condition of things in communities which, like the Protestant colonies in America, were stern persecutors and oppressors. If like did not cure like in this case, there was no cure made. But our contemporary says there was, and therefore we prove our point that he is historically speaking a homeopathist. Let us hope moreover that he will be consistent, and administer his doses in small quantities, for nonsense is mighty hard to swallow. But we have now, a double dose of the glories of King William to digest if we can. And some ingredients of the mess we do not find on the whole so unhealthy. We are not concerned, for example, to enter upon any very devoted defence of the Stuarts whom the Prince dethroned and who possess but "title of our sympathy. Nor do we believe that, even had they