

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. XVI.—No. 31.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**THE EMPEROR  
FREDERICK'S  
DIARY.**

THE diary of the late Emperor Frederick, whose publication has created such a sensation, and made the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck so angry, does not after all appear, on the whole, so very stirring an affair. In fact, if some five or six short

passages were taken out of it, nothing could be more prosaic or more dull. Coming from a soldier engaged in the greatest war of modern times, and written, as it assumes to be, during the very thick of the excitement, and in the middle of all the wild and terrible scenes, it seems to stamp its author as a man of extreme phlegm, and a very matter-of-fact sort of person indeed. There is nothing in the diary to make it appear incredible that the notes, as Prince Bismarck suggests, had either originated with, or been added to, by some one in the entourage of the reputed writer, and, if such proves to be the case, the memory of the late Emperor will not be much of a sufferer. The passages, meantime, that have been injudiciously published, short and few though they be, are no doubt calculated to do mischief and cause annoyance. Prince Bismarck, for example, cannot take it in very good part that the glory of having placed the Imperial Crown on the head of his master is thus wrested from him. But, if the diary be genuine, it was the Crown Prince, Frederick William, who first moved in this matter, persevering and carrying it out, in spite of the unwillingness of his father, who held to the truth of Du Bois Reymond's saying that Imperialism was antiquated, and in opposition to the timorousness of Prince Bismarck, who was afraid of offending the South Germans and driving them into an alliance with Austria. The Crown Prince, nevertheless, persevered, and hailed the fulfilment of his desire with the declaration, "The hopes of our ancestors, the dreams of German poetry are fulfilled." Nor will it add to the estimation in which the Chancellor is held that, as the diary narrates, in first accepting the position of Minister of the King of Prussia, he had the firm resolution of making war between that country and Austria. His reputation as a man of blood may, indeed, be confirmed, but that he owns as a man of iron is weakened. Bismarck, we are further told, confided to the Grand Duke of Baden that after the war with France, he meant to fight the adherents of Papal infallibility. But we have seen the success of this undertaking, which also hardly adds to the iron reputation of the Chancellor. We are told, again, that when Archbishop Ledchowski made inquiry, as it seems he did, as to whether the Pope could be received in Prussia, Prince Bismarck considered that his Holiness would make a great mistake in leaving Rome, but that his presence in Germany would have a good effect by curing the Germans of any fondness they might have for what he called "Romish sacerdotalism," a notion that may likewise diminish our respect for the Chancellor's mental powers. Another statesman, meantime, that is Lord Odo Russell, seems to have had wiser previsions relating to Rome. "In the Romish question," wrote the Crown Prince, "he is afraid that some time great harm to the Savoy dynasty will be the consequence of the occupation of Rome; he expects extensive democratic reforms within the Catholic Church from the successor of Pius, so that in time an active Pope might even succeed in uniting the spiritual with the Royal sovereignty over Italy." The Crown Prince tells us also that the King, as well as he himself, was averse to the Pope's going to Germany. His Highness, however, does not appear to have been very well informed as to Catholic affairs. He, for instance, accepted as true a tale evidently told him by a Protestant pastor in Alsace, in whose house he was quartered, to the effect that the Catholics of the country had been looking forward to a war with Germany, which, after that country was defeated, was to be turned to the disadvantage of Protestants. When, again, Cardinal Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, came to him with proposals for the restoration of the Papal States, and the re-establishment of the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Russia becoming surety for the former and Austria for the latter, while Germany should keep down the Revolution, whose anarchic forces must break out in France, as they actually did, on the withdrawal of the German troops, the Prince attributed the mild judgments regarding Protestants made by the Cardinal to the

fact that his Eminence was himself a convert. We see, then, that there is something in this diary which makes its publication injudicious, and to which Prince Bismarck may especially object. It may, again, be of trifling consequence that the world should now learn that the Emperor Napoleon III., whimpering in his fall, explaining, while tears rolled down his cheeks that his misfortunes were doubly bitter since he had not desired the war—*quand on n'a pas voulu la guerre*, would have arranged matters by forming a coalition with Germany and going to war with England. Somewhat graver is it to find, however, that in all probability such an undertaking would not have been unpopular among the Germans. "I find," writes the Prince, "that there were some evil purposes against England; that is now passed; but who can tell whether the prevailing predilection among us for Russia and America may not yet one day add fuel to our hatred of England?" It is grave also to know that the sympathies of Her Majesty the Queen were with Germany. "She follows our deeds," wrote the Prince, "with touching interest." Her Majesty, however graciously recommended a magnanimous treatment of the French proposals for peace, though she could not point out any practical form of magnanimity for the occasion. Finally, the attitude of Prince Bismarck was patronising towards England. "He is sorry," writes the Prince, "that he can find no obliging disposition in England, remarking that they do not there seem to perceive that German help must in future be sought for by them." The Prince himself, moreover, was solicitous as to the future of the country in question. "Russell," he says, "deploras the policy which is being pursued in England; England could prevent war by speaking out decidedly; with her present policy she will sink to a power of the second rank. It is to be hoped, however, that as England's Crimean allies are abandoning her, she will seek an equivalent for them in Germany." As to lesser details, we are not surprised to find M. de Renan, for example, writing to the Prince, with an appeal to an acquaintance with him in 1867, for a safe conduct. Such is the patriotism we quite expect to witness in men of Renan's calibre. Nor need it astonish us to meet with a remark made by his Highness with respect to the great fortune amassed by M. Gambetta—another congenial token of patriotism. But it is perhaps not quite princely of the august writer to note the wolf-like appetite which was displayed by M. Jules Favre in supping at Versailles with Prince Bismarck, and M. Jules Favre, we recollect, narrates how, on, at least one visit paid by him to Versailles, in conducting the peace negotiations, he had much difficulty in avoiding and refusing hospitalities offered to him—not thinking it seemly to accept them while Paris stood on the brink of famine. This is about all that the diary seems to contain of any special interest. It shows us the late Emperor Frederick in a more commonplace and less exalted or philosophic position than that in which we had been led to consider him. But what can one think of a man who, for example, speaks of the late Prince Consort as his "ever-to-be remembered father-in-law"?—Let us hope the equivalent German jaw-breakers sound less portentous! The diary however, confirms the assertions made as to the Prince's dislike to war, and his leniency towards the enemy, with which, he says, he was glad to be reproached, and which was especially shown in his opposition to the bombardment of Paris.—He, nevertheless, looked upon the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine as inevitable, although, so far as the second province was concerned, precarious. In conclusion, as we have said, we shall not be surprised to find it proved, as Prince Bismarck asserts, that the diary is more or less spurious. In any case, with the exception of the passages quoted by us, it contains nothing that had not already been made known, and that in a much more readable form.

**WELL  
REWARDED.**

THESE good Catholics whose exuberant loyalty impelled them a few months ago to take part in the celebration of the second centenary of the Armada have won their reward. All London is crowding to Drury Lane to see a play written on the subject—and acted as part of the celebration. The spectacular effects are spoken of as very fine, and amongst them a great naval battle, so far as it can be seen through the darkness and smoke. But, as a matter of course, the play would not be complete without its scene to mark the grand Protestant nature of the eve it commemorated, and this occurs in the condemnation by the Inquisition of a fair English maiden as heretic and witch. All the circumstances imagined by the Rev. Charles Kingsley in "Westward Ho," as occurring on the Spanish

main at the very time that Las Casas was carrying out there his heroic Christian labours are reproduced, just as if Sir Arthur Helps had never written his candid life of the Spanish Apostle. The victim for the *auto da fe* is tortured, and brought out, preceded by monks who chant the *Miserere*, is then bound to the stake, and about to be burned alive, when a rescue takes place. History, in fact, is taught very effectively to the London masses in the most approved form of the great Protestant tradition, and bigotry and hatred are renewed and encouraged. All this was naturally to be expected from the commemoration made, but what was not to be expected was that Catholics should have promoted and taken part in the affair. They have now their reward, and may ruminate at leisure on the issue of their loyalty run crazy.

MRS. GILPIN  
ECLIPSED.

HER Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, as it would appear, is not wholly free from the cares that distract the minds of less exalted heads of families. Her Majesty fully shares the blessings chronicled by the Psalmist, and possesses a very large quiver very well furnished. The years as they go by bring many fresh mouths to be fed by Her Majesty or her children, and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, if the illustrious lady shows herself frugal and disposed to save. We are told, for example, that no successor is to be appointed to the late Lord Alfred Paget. Ah, me! Ah, me! how the years fly away and carry the associations of youth with them. Time was, we remember well, when sentiment dealt with Lord Alfred Paget very tenderly. He was said to have given his heart hopelessly but fervently to his Royal Mistress in her girlhood, and someone had even written a song which young ladies used to sing with much feeling.—perhaps their granddaughters may sing it still—and which spoke despairingly of hanging a harp on a willow tree and going off to the wars again. Lord Alfred Paget was supposed to be the hero of the song. He did not, however, it seems, go to the wars again, even if he had ever been there before—of which there is some doubt. He staid at home and became a *bon vivant* and a frequenter of the coulisses. He was generally known of late years, we are told, as a very jolly old person indeed. As to the lady whom he loved and who, at that time, was soon to be a bride with a diadem on her brow, we all know what has been her lot. Have we not celebrated with due loyalty her Jubilee? It is almost fifty years ago since she was a bride, and time for love songs to have grown stale—aye, and time, too, for discarded lovers, if they ever existed, to have grown jolly and old, and made an unsentimental end of their careers. But Lord Alfred Paget held an office in the Queen's household, known as that of the Clerk-Marshal, and worth £1000 a year, and which office, now that his Lordship is dead in the odour of jollity, is not again to be filled up. Another office there is that is called the Lieutenancy of the Yeomen of the Guard which is also to remain vacant. And we are also told that the Royal Hunt, with an establishment of buck-bounds at Ascot, has been discontinued, with some other matters that require Royal outlay. And all has been done or undone, they say, because her Majesty has need to save in order to provide for future wants. But was it not creditable, for example, to the famous Mrs. Gilpin that she had a frugal mind? And if it is creditable to people who have little and can save little to save a little if they can, should it not be much more creditable to people who have much and can save much, to save as much as they can? That her Majesty can save much and has saved much, there can be little doubt, and, however numerous may be her descendants, there is little fear of any of them being left unprovided for. Here is a summary of her Majesty's known wealth, as we find it given by a reliable authority.—Annuity from the Consolidated Fund, £385,000; private estates, 37,372 acres, with an annual rental of at least £20,733; Claremont property, £150,000; Sir James Camden Neild's bequest, £250,000; property inherited from the Prince Consort, £600,000. Besides all this, however, there are estates in Germany, and the sums that her Majesty has laid by, or disposed of in such profitable prudent ways are known only to her private counsellors. It is evident, then, that the illustrious lady, in desiring that the offices referred to should remain vacant, and in dispensing with the Royal hunt and other expenses, displays a very frugal mind, and deserves due admiration. There are those, meantime, who tell us that the salaries of those offices in the Royal Household—if the offices continue vacant—should revert to the country, and not go to swell the savings of the Monarch. And as to the Royal hunt, it is remarkable that, while a Royal Falconer remains, in the person of the Duke of St. Albans, drawing a considerable salary from the country for services that have been in abeyance for centuries, there is to be no longer a Royal huntsman supported by the Crown. But all the time frugality is a virtue, and doubly so when it is the fruits of motherly foresight and prudence. As a mother, and a grandmother, and even a great grandmother, of frugal habits let us venerate our gracious Queen.

NO-POPERY is, then, the last resource. That banquet has been held which we were told some time ago was to be given by Irish non-conformist ministers to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, and to which we looked forward with interest as promising a feed, some-

what fuller and more nutritious than any to be had—even at the best furnished tea-tables of the monthly nurses or the cooks retired on a pension, who, as a rule, provide the feasting diet of their reverences of the rusty black and rumpled neck-cloth. But, as is not unusual, the matter had not been correctly reported to us. Alas, the ministers were not to have the benefit of the feed in *propria persona*, but were to do the matter, in a hungry sort of a way, by proxy, and only to be represented at a feed given by Unionists in London. The ministers had the unsatisfactory part only in the matter of having an address presented in their names, and if secret service money was expended on the occasion, as we fore-saw must be the case if the ministers themselves were to be the entertainers, their interiors are not one whit the better of it. But, had the ministers been properly warmed up with good victuals and drink, they might have found themselves in an awkward predicament. Looking out upon the world in such a rosy light they might have recognised the services that Mr. Gladstone had done for them. We were going to ask who but he had made gentlemen of them, but we find ourselves rebuked again by that memory of the king who, on being requested to perform such an office for a petitioner, replied that he would make a lord of him if he liked but that it was not in his power to make him a gentleman. Mr. Gladstone, however, did all that could be done for the non-conformist ministers of Ireland, and put it in their power to do the rest for themselves, if it was in them to do it,—as it appears it was not. He swept away for their benefit the ascendancy of the clergy of the Church of England, and established their equality before the law. And this is how they reward him. They sign an address to his opponents condemning the cause to which he has devoted the remaining years of a glorious career—years crowned with honour and, as we may reasonably hope, to be yet crowned with the laurels of the victor. We do not, indeed, attribute much importance to this demonstration of nobodies, the non-conformist ministers of Ireland—or, rather, we do attribute to it an importance of a contrary nature from that it was intended to bear by those who promoted it. It is simply the appeal *ad misericordiam* of the Tories—an appeal to religious bigotry, to old world prejudices, to all the bitter remnants of a more barbarous time, to have mercy on them, and come forward with the wicked old war-cries in their aid. Lord Hartington, in connection with this address, wants to know, for example, whether Mr. Gladstone is prepared, in support of Home Rule, to crush the North of Ireland. But may not Mr. Gladstone question, in return, whether Lord Hartington is prepared, in opposition to Home Rule, to crush the South and East and West of Ireland—yes, and a large portion of the North also, which is fervent in its demand for Home Rule? Unless the North, or rather a smaller portion of the North, deserves a consideration for its prejudices, based on its Protestantism, that the rest of Ireland does not deserve for its just claims, there is no meaning in this question of Lord Hartington's. It is in plain terms the cry of No-Popery that the Tory Government raises. And yet, to show their sincerity, as it may also show the straits to which they are reduced, this is the very Government that lately had recourse through the Duke of Norfolk to the Pope for aid. If ever a Government was between the devil and the deep sea this Tory Government is surely so. There however, was no help for them when they cried to the Pope for aid, and now when they cry once more, not to the North of Ireland, not to the Irish non-conformist ministers, but to the Protestant prejudices of the English masses for aid, we may also believe that their cry is vain. They do but follow a beaten track, followed with success, indeed, for centuries, but whose use, as there is reason to hope, has now gone by for ever. This appeal, then, to bigotry only proves the desperation to which the Unionists are reduced. But as for the non-conformist ministers, poor fellows, we say again, it was too bad to make them give their banquet by proxy.

Monsignor Persico, who had contemplated re-visiting Ireland, has determined not to do so, and is about returning to Rome.

The Irish agitation, which has already enriched the English language with the word "boycott," is now likely to add a similar word—namely "mandeville." The active verb, to "boycott," was put into currency by the English newspapers. The passive verb, "to be mandevilled," I have noticed for the first time in an American paper "Dillon," says the *New York Herald*, "is to be mandevilled." What is to be given as the dictionary meaning of this new currency? Mr. Gladstone defines "boycotting" as "the practice [the scriptural practice Mr. Labouclere is always careful to add] of exclusive dealing." It remains for Mr. Balfour to provide us with an equally euphemistic definition of "mandevilling." — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Dillon on his unconditional release. The state of his health and the possibility that he might succumb in prison seriously alarmed some of the more humane members of the Conservative party, and they brought pressure to bear upon Mr. Balfour. Hence Mr. Dillon's release. His presence in Ireland as a free man just now is a great advantage to the national cause. Mr. Davist has spoken somewhat roughly about the perils of a situation which will naturally appeal more forcibly to Mr. Dillon than to any other Irish member. Mr. Dillon's authority in Ireland will be increased by his sufferings, and if he says that our leaders must speak out about the evictions they will have to do so. They can ill dispense with a faithful monitor of the character, standing, and authority of Mr. Dillon. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Colonial Notes.

In the recent discussion on the Education estimates in the Victorian Parliament, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen argued strongly in favour of the right of denominational schools to share in the sums set apart for exhibitions and scholarships. In 1884, he said, there were 170 denominational schools in the colony with an attendance of 24,000 children, but in 1888 there were 371 such schools with an attendance of 44,090. This, added the speaker, was a matter which should be taken into consideration, because all those children were prevented from competing for the Government scholarships. Mr. Pearson in reply defended the existing system on the special plea that it could not be ascertained as to whether or not a child attending a private school had the advantage of particular instructions over and above the standard of those given at the Government Schools. Although a teacher in these schools, he explained, was permitted to devote himself to the private instruction of pupils intending to compete, his time was necessarily limited. But such a reply in every respect must be regarded as absurd.

The removal of the Rev. Father Hennebery from the mission of New Town and Glenorchy, Tasmania, has occasioned great sorrow among the flock to whom the Rev. Father has ministered for the last twenty years. An address has been presented by them to the Archbishop, recalling Father Hennebery's successful labours in the cause of religion and begging that he might be permitted to remain still with them. His Grace, however, has feelingly replied that the very reasons they urge in support of their petition are those that forbid his granting it. Father Hennebery's well known zeal in the cause of religion had marked him out for the promotion now conferred upon him and which was the highest it had been in the power of the Archbishop and his council to bestow. The Catholic community who would not rejoice to be so refused must be selfish indeed.

In opening the new church of the Frater Domini at Clifton on the Darling Downs, Queensland, a few weeks ago, His Grace, the Archbishop of Brisbane, recalled to his hearers the manner in which he had urged to settle on the lands. He had often, when officiating at Toowoomba, he said, laid the prayer-book down and read for his people the proclamations of the *Government Gazette* throwing the lands open. Even when an Education Bill had been introduced that withdrew support from Catholic schools, he told them that if they had to choose between the schools and the lands to let the schools go and take the lands, the Education Act might be amended, but the lands once gone could never be recovered. The land was necessary to the formation of good homes, and he believed there was no channel of God's grace better than a good home.

The good people of New Caledonia are evidently of the opinion that it is a suitable proceeding to make their hay while the sun shines. They are all agog to take advantage of the strikes at Newcastle in promoting the interests of their coal-mines. It seems that they have excellent coal in abundance—if it can only be got to light. That is the chief difficulty, however, and, as we must admit, it possesses its disadvantages—for, if on a cold day you have a block of coal that will not light, it would be quite as comfortable, and much less provoking, to have a lump of a stone without any specious pretences about it. New Caledonian coal, nevertheless, can be got to burn when mixed with Australian coal—and then, although an assay made at Bre'st pronounced it rubbish, a certain Captain Maubeuge of the steamer *Calédonien*, belonging to the *Messageries maritimes*, vows it has ever so much more heat in it than any other coal. The colonists, therefore, are bestirring themselves, because they are afraid that unfortunately the strikes at Newcastle must some day come to a termination and put an end to their chance, if they are not quick about it. But have our neighbours considered that should the strikes continue without an end, Australian coal necessary to communicate the needful degree of warmth to the rather sluggish product of their mines might not be forthcoming? From this point of view, it may seem to the unprejudiced that they were quite as much interested in the termination of the Newcastle strikes as any of us. A supply of coal, you know, even *ad infinitum*, without anything to burn it, would be but a melancholy possession. And, let us inquire finally—is Captain Maubeuge of the steamer *Calédonien* quite sure that the heat in his furnace did not issue principally from the ass-sting mixture there of Australian coal? Our contemporary, the *Néo-Calédonien*, advises the Colonists to desist from politics and devote themselves to coal—and, perhaps, as the climate is hot, he gives them good advice. Excitement there is heating, and coal is not.

The 9th of September, the twenty-fourth anniversary of the death of Père Laval, has been observed as usual in Mauritius, an immense crowd visiting the tomb of the holy priest, reputed a saint, in the church of Sainte-Croix. The *Annales* tells us it would be impossible to describe the pious enthusiasm of these thousands of people. It is necessary, says our contemporary, to take part in these scenes, worthy of the first days of Christianity, to form a just idea of them.

French influence is re-asserting itself well at Madagascar. A cadet corps, composed of youths belonging to the best families of the country, has lately been formed under the direction of French officers. The Catholic missionaries also have had a triumph. It has taken the shape of the public baptism of a Princess of the blood Royal, with the special permission of her Majesty, Queen Ranavalona III. This signifies a good deal, when it is remembered that her Majesty is the head of the English Methodist Church in the Island.

The colony of New South Wales has lost one of its greatest sons in the Right Hon. William Bede Dalley, who has succumbed to the illness that had been so anxiously watched by his friends and

admirers throughout the colony. Mr. Dalley, who was born in Sydney in 1831, was distinguished in every branch of life. He was an eloquent speaker, an able writer, a professional man of great powers, and a wise and brilliant statesman, while in his private capacity he was noted for his amiable and kindly disposition. His death at so comparatively early an age is keenly and widely regretted. His funeral took place on Tuesday October 30th, a solemn Mass of *Requiem* and office for the dead being celebrated in St. Mary's cathedral. The Bishop of Maitland officiated, assisted by Mgr. Verdon, the Very Rev. Dr. Carroll, V.G., the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, and the very Rev. Dr. Clancy, S.J.—and a panegyric of the deceased was pronounced by the Rev. William Kelly, S.J. There was a numerous attendance including the principal personages of the city.—*R.I.P.*

On the day of the funeral of the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, (says the *Australian Record*, the organ of the Church of England in Sydney), a friend (himself an esteemed old colonist) related to us an incident of which he was eye-witness. He was passing Mr. Dalley one day near the corner of King Street, and turned to take a second look at the well-known figure in elaborate walking dress. Mr. Dalley was just in the act of taking a handkerchief from his pocket, the perfume of which reached our friend, when a poor little child fell several paces off in the road, which was very dirty at the time. Spotless vest and snowy kerchief all were forgotten, and quickly and gently the child all daubed with mud, was carried in safety and deposited with a cheering word or two on the pathway by the kind-hearted barrister. Our friend anticipated her Majesty in dubbing him Right Honourable there and then.

Gounod's new Mass written by the famous composer in honour of Joan of Arc, was performed for the first time in Australia at St. Patrick's church, Sydney, on Sunday, November 4. The occasion was rightly considered a great one, especially by the French settlers, one of whom marked it by presenting a magnificent bouquet of flowers to a side altar of the church. But it is not France alone that to-day should honour the memory of the glorious Maiden. Here is, above all, the type of character that the world needs at this moment for its salvation. An earthly duty, seen in the light of Heaven, and resolutely, and through all difficulties and dangers pursued, a sublime purity, a divine pity, a complete self-devotion and a glorious enthusiasm, by all of these was Joan characterised, and they are what the more grovelling age most stands in need of. Let us hope that Gounod's fine work may serve to spread abroad devotion to that saintly and unique memory with whom all these things are associated, so that by ponderating on its example the world may be purified. It is not for nothing that even infidel France has been inspired, at this time, with a devotion to Joan of Arc.

Measures are being actively carried out in Sydney to give a joyful reception and welcome to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, who is expected to return, by the s.s. *Cuzco*, towards the end of the month. His Eminence will be received not only as a great Prelate and Prince of the Church returning to a devoted people, but also as the champion who has fearlessly served the cause of his country, and vindicated it in the face of hostile powers.

## American Notes.

AMONG the tactics employed by the Democrats to secure the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, not the least discreditable has been the attempt to meet the arguments of Mr. Patrick Ford in the *Irish World* by accusing that gentleman of having deserted from his regiment during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Ford replies by the very pertinent inquiry as to what his personal character has to do, for instance, with the question of the tariff, on which he has principally opposed Mr. Cleveland's candidature. He does not, however, confine himself to this answer, but makes a complete exposure of his accuser, who has already brought the same accusation against him in 1884—for which he was punished as a libeller, serving a term in prison. Mr. Ford finally produces testimony from the surviving officers of his regiment, the Ninth Massachusetts, which proves him to have been a true and faithful soldier. The attempt, therefore, has not been attended with any great measure of success.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, lately held in Chicago, a committee was appointed to consider the question of the erection of an equestrian statue of General Sheridan at Washington. General Alger, Governor of Michigan, on the occasion delivered a brilliant panegyric of the deceased soldier, who, he said, had never lost a battle. Sheridan, he added in effect, had been the soldier of conscience. He believed intensely that rebellion was a crime, and that it ought to be punished. It was this intense earnestness that made his success.

One of the most telling speeches made in support of the candidature of General Harrison has been that delivered the other day at Indianapolis by General George Sheridan. The speaker took Protection for his strong point, and quoted from the annals of the past to show how rigorously England herself had formerly enforced it. She had prohibited and discouraged manufactures in the American colonies, and allotted to these colonies the task only of providing raw material. But the case of Ireland was still more glaring, said the speaker. Her desolate condition, in spite of her rich capabilities and immense natural advantages, was due solely to the iron hand and accursed rule of England which had struck down her growing industries and silenced her looms and spindles. That Irishman who votes for Cleveland, he added, is simply voting approval of the policy

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England has pursued in Ireland since the hour she planted her accursed foot upon its soil.

An accident attended by disastrous consequences occurred the other day at Beaing, Pennsylvania. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of St. Mary's Church, intended for the special accommodation of the Polish community of the city. A platform had been erected on the basement by laying boards upon the joists of the ground floor, and on it a crowded attendance were assembled, as well as Archbishop Ryan and the priests who were taking part in the ceremonies. The accumulation of the walls had airily taken place, and a Polish priest had begun to address the congregation, when a girder that had been spliced gave way, allowing the joists and temporary flooring to fall in, and precipitating some 250 or 300 people crowded together into an opening some 15 feet in depth. No one was killed outright, but terrible and fatal injuries were received by many, the scene being one of the most harrowing that could possibly be witnessed. The Archbishop, who was seated within a few feet of the place, had a narrow escape, which was fortunately shared in by all the clergy present.

Mr. Hewitt has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty of New York. He puts a bold face on things, and justifies all his ill-doing of the past year, especially the insult offered by him on St. Patrick's day to the Irish flag. Mr. Hewitt, with particular reference to Irish emigrants, would have every foreigner serve a term of from fourteen to twenty years' probation before he was admitted to the privileges of citizenship. The success of this candidature, in short, would signify nothing more nor less than a revival of Know-Nothingism.

A Franciscan nun is now in the States, on a mission whose success depends upon charity little less than heroic. It is that of seeking among the convents of her order for nuns who will volunteer to accompany her back as nurses to the Wailuku Leper Hospital in the Sandwich Islands. This nun, who is known in religion as Sister Mary Bonaventure, describes the life she had herself passed for the last five years in the hospital, where she has twelve assistant sisters, as a happy one—but happy only, we may well believe, for those who rejoice in self-sacrifice and devotion. There can be no doubt, nevertheless, that Sister Bonaventure will meet with all success. When, for example, a few years ago the Franciscan community at Syracuse, New York, was applied to for nurses for the lepers at Molokai, the whole convent volunteered, and the matter had to be decided by lots. While the religious orders of the Catholic Church exist, no disease, however loathsome or dangerous, need want for care. This is also proved at present in the yellow fever in the South, on which the nuns likewise are in constant attendance.

A highly sensational but not very creditable incident has occurred at Corning, New York. A man named King, a glass-maker, was murdered in a saloon, and the crowd, taking an Italian who was running from the direction of the place for the murderer, followed and dragged him back—attacking him at the same time with stones and sticks until he fell senseless to the ground, and continuing even after that, while the police were trying to rescue him. The unfortunate man died immediately on being carried to the lock-up. What makes the matter still worse is the strong probability that the man so inhumanely treated was not at all the murderer. But, in any case, the event was most lamentable and disgraceful to the civilisation of the country.

The Pallium was received by Archbishop Ireland in the Cathedral at St. Paul's, Minnesota, on September 27. Bishop Grace, the Archbishop's predecessor in the see, who resigned about four years ago, officiated, and there were twelve other bishops present. Bishop Keane, rector of the American Catholic University, preached, making eloquent reference to the remarkable progress of Catholicity in the North-West. This the preacher traced especially to the first principle of the New World by which the dependence of man on God alone was recognised. "Here," he said, "is laid the true foundation of human society."

It was hoped that an effectual check had been given to the spread of the yellow fever in the South by the early frosts. Hope, however, has been somewhat damped by the recurrence of hot weather under which the pestilence has given signs of revival. A panic prevails from the Mississippi to the coasts of Florida and Georgia, where the fever has more or less appeared, and in several towns what is called shot-gin quarantine has been established. This consists of a guard of armed men prepared to fire on refugees from the fever-stricken districts, who persevere in an attempt to enter within their precincts. The average of deaths, however, is not so high as on former occasions—amounting at Jacksonville, where the pestilence has been most severe to about 20 per cent. Among the more remarkable victims has been Father Denis O'Sullivan, a priest who had volunteered for service among the sick at Tampa, in response to a call from Dr. Moore, the Bishop of the diocese, who also himself has shown great personal devotion. Father O'Sullivan had only recently come to the States, after a brilliant career as a chaplain in the British army. While serving thus he had distinguished himself during the Zulu war by crossing the lines under fire—somewhat in the same circumstances in which Father Collins afterwards distinguished himself in the Sudan, to give warning to the troops that they were directing their aim by mistake against their comrades. For that action he was promoted on the spot, and afterwards received a gold medal. He had also been at Khartoum with General Gordon,—and had already made acquaintance with the yellow fever, from which he had suffered while serving in Egypt. His noble career has come to a suitable end at the early age of thirty-eight—when he has thus fallen a martyr to charity and self-devotion.—R.I.P.

The admirers of athletic games have been much delighted by the arrival of fifty-two picked men from the Gaelic Athletic Association

of Ireland. They have come with the intention of making a tour of the States, challenging all comers, and displaying their own prowess. Chief among them are, Maurice Davin, the President of the Association, a champion weight thrower; Patrick Davin, his brother, considered the chief all round athlete of the world; James S. Mitchell, a weight and hammer thrower of great renown; Dr. J. C. Daly, famed in the same line; W. McCarthy a champion mile runner; and several others all owning special distinctions. The whole party, however, are men of magnificent physique, and capable of splendid play. Among their undoubted makings is a hurling match played by their members on different sides the one wearing bright green knickerbockers and jerseys, the other green and orange. The proceeds of the tour are to be applied to the revival next year in Ireland of the ancient Gaelic games.

## CHRIST CHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALL the excitement of the holidays has quite died away, and people have settled down to the usual hum-drum of looking after the main chance. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactoriness of the weather at show and race time, business people seem to be very well content with the amount of dollars which they succeeded in raking into their tills.

The doings of the Maori, Murray, the last local emulator of Jack Sheppard, have formed a prolific subject for conversation during the past week or so. People have talked about him, the newspapers have parographed him, and the police have been hunting him, until amidst so much general excitement the dusky rascal must have begun to fancy himself a perfect hero. It is all very well for the police to make diligent search for an escapee, but for the public mind to be agitated about the petty pilferings of a thief of the Murray class, even if he has won the golden spurs of a criminal by breaking gaol, seems to me utterly absurd. It is undignified too for the public Press to encourage that kind of taste in people. It is more than that, it is positively aimed at a crime for papers to do so. To give notoriety to special criminals and their actions, tends to create in a certain class of minds a desire to commit similar deeds. If the details of the Whittapel murders had not been dwelt upon by the Press at Home with such nauseating gusto, and the bloodthirsty appetite of the criminal increased by goading over accounts of his crime in print, possibly there would have been fewer murders to recount. If the British public has a taste for blood and crime the Press should not pander to that taste, but should rather endeavour to improve it. The prominence which has been given by the papers here to the adventures of Roberts and Murray is enough to produce a whole crop of juvenile knights of the road in Canterbury. Murray appears to have thoroughly taken on the "Anglo-Saxon graft of civilisation," so far as an Englishman's enthusiastic love for the capboard is concerned. Like a thorough-bred John Bull, Murray was apparently the slave of the table, for he mightily risked his liberty in order to forage for Yorkshire puddings, and kindred delicacies. To this weakness he owed his capture and was ignominiously run to earth in the Lyttelton tacon while preparing for another nocturnal visit to somebody's kitchen.

Sunnyside Asylum is particularly unfortunate. That one destructive fire should have taken place at Sunnyside was bad enough and although many persons were inclined to condemn the management, still the majority were not unwilling to look leniently at the matter as being a first offence. There can be very little excuse this time. The second fire has certainly been the result of gross carelessness. To light a fire so close to a building to burn up rubbish, on a hot day and with a high north-west wind blowing, stamped the person who did so, or who authorised it to be done, as a fit subject himself for the refractory ward. It is very doubtful if Dr. McGregor will not more efficiently spare the pockets of the Government and of the people, by looking after the institutions under him than by going abroad in search of plans to suppress the pauper.

On Tuesday night Mr. Nolan gave his long-promised lecture on Ireland in St. Aloysius' Hall. There was a good attendance; Father Cummings was in the chair. Fathers Kickham, Bowers, and Aberne, of Kilkour, were present, together with a number of the local clergy, including the rev. chaplain. Mr. Nolan's lecture was not so powerful a statement of Ireland's case as it had been anticipated that it would be. Considerable allowance must be made, under the circumstances, for any shortcomings. Mr. Nolan was not at his best. For some time past there has been serious illness in his family. This, no doubt, prevented him from giving to his lecture the amount of time and attention which its preparation required. His introductory remarks, however, were forcible, practical, and to the point, and are well worthy of the consideration of persons interested in the maintenance of the Catholic faith among Irish people. In these prefatory remarks Mr. Nolan gave emphatic expression to the opinion that the National spirit has been allowed to almost die out among our people in this city, and that such a deterioration of national feeling among the Irish people is always followed by a corresponding decline of the Catholic faith. These views of Mr. Nolan's are confirmatory of opinions to which I have frequently given positive expression in the TABLET, and it is satisfactory, from one point, to find that my diagnosis of affairs was correct, though, for the sake of faith and fatherland, I should have been infinitely better pleased to find that I had been wrong. As an old resident of Christchurch, a most devout Catholic, and a sound-hearted Irishman, Mr. Nolan, I think, may be accepted as an authority upon these matters.

Mr. Nolan said that the apathy and indifference which for several years had been exhibited by the Irish population in this city towards the affairs of their native land had called down upon them the animadversions of their countrymen in a most every other part of this colony. The policy, if policy it could be called, which had allowed our people to drift into this national torpidity was as unwise as it was short-sighted. The danger to religion which lurked behind



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this state of things was far from being imaginary. They had all of them duties to perform outside of their own narrow affairs. These duties were often sacred and urgent. When people failed to fulfil these obligations, their sense of manliness and honour must be below par. The fulfilment of one's duty to one's country was an obligation of its kind. The man who was incapable of making a sacrifice for the land of his birth was seldom found to be an acquisition to the land of his adoption. There was no more noble sight to angels or men than that of the Christian hero fighting for his country's rights under the standard of his country's faith. The watch word of the old pagan Roman, *pro aris et focis*, showed clearly that at all times patriotism and religion had been blended. Devotion to his native land was an inherited virtue in the Irishman. Fighting the battles of France, leading the cohorts of Spain, spilling his blood on the banks of the Potomac, or bearing the standard of England to victory, the thought of his country was ever in his mind as it was in that of Sarsfield, when he cried "Oh that this were for Ireland." When avenging Athlone at Cremona, or Limerick at Fontenoy it was the memory of Ireland's wrongs that nerved the arms of Ireland's sons. Of course this love of country must always be subordinate, to the love of faith. But the two feelings were co-existent and could not be safely separated. In history the truest patriots had been the most faithful Christians. Witness Don John of Austria, Sobieski, and their own O'Connell, the aim of whose life it was to unite politics and religion in a sacred union. Patriotism is a factor which could not be ignored in dealing with Irish people in this Colony if the Catholic faith was to be preserved among them, for it might be depended upon that the fullness of an Irishman's patriotism might be generally taken as the measure of his religion. The union of the two sentiments in the Irish character was inseparable. To weaken one was to weaken the other. They were both the result of the same divine instinct. They lived or died together. The love of his Church and the love of his country were, with the Irishman, one sentiment divided between two objects, each dearer to him than life. It was not to be wondered at in this manner in which faith and country were found associated in the Irish mind. At the foot of the altar in his little country chapel the young Irishman offers his soul to God and his life to Ireland. When the spirit of that dedication was forgotten by an Irishman he became an object of pity to his friends and of contempt to his enemies. When an Irishman forgot his country and her sufferings he thought little and cared less for his faith. With an Irishman patriotism was an absorbing sentiment. This was why he was persuaded that in the interest of religion in this city it would be wise to encourage the national spirit among the Irish population. Wherever the cultivation of this spirit had been neglected there was found a decadence of the religious instincts. While the children of Israel sang the songs of Sion by the rivers of Babylon and kept alive the memory of their ancient glories, they preserved their faith; but when they forgot the beauties of Zion, and ceased to remember Jerusalem, they feasted with the pagans and bowed down before their idols. "If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem," said David, "let my right hand be forgotten. Let my tongue cleave to my jaws if I cease to remember thee." The czar of Russia could discover no means so effectual whereby to rob Poland of her faith as to denationalise her people. When the Catholic Pole forgot the glories of Ostralia and earned his mother tongue, his conversion to the Greek Church would be accomplished without persecution. Whoever would undertake to re-awaken the spirit of nationalism among the Irish population of this city should begin their work by inducing them to study the history of their country. Such a study would materially help on the work of pushing the Irish people up the social incline. The standard of mediocrity, by which too many of them were too willing to be judged, had much to do with their present position in society. The value which the world set upon people was, to a great extent, regulated by the estimation in which people held themselves. The study of Irish history would convince the Irish student that he was the descendant of a race which, though doubtless possessing faults, was a race from which any man might be justly proud to have descended. Mr. Nolan then went on to deal with the history of Ireland under English rule; but, as I have said, the arrangement of the body of the lecture showed hastiness of preparation, and lacked the pointedness and compactness of the introductory remarks.

Father Cummings made three speeches during the evening. He introduced the lecturer, proposed the vote of thanks, and responded to a similar compliment to the chair.

Some disappointment was felt by a large portion of the audience that Father Kickham or Father Bowers, both members of the Literary Society, did not "speak to the question." To have heard Father Kickham upon so congenial a theme would, indeed, have been an intellectual and a national treat.

In pursuance of Mr. Nolan's excellent suggestion as to the advisability of Irish people in this city becoming better acquainted with the history of their country, it would be an admirable plan to endeavour to induce Father Kickham to emulate the example of Father Burke, by giving a lecture, or a series of lectures, upon Irish matters. As Mr. Callan said in Dunedin, the great majority of the people have not the time or the opportunity to a more accurate or detailed information upon the Irish question. Any one who possesses that accurate information, as undoubtedly Father Kickham does, would certainly bestow a lasting benefit upon Irish people by making them sharers in it.

As far as the rising generation is concerned, I am quite convinced that there will now be a decided improvement in the matter of teaching Irish history to the children. Under Brother Joseph's management I am quite sure a vigorous effort will be made to infuse a national spirit into the boys by making them learn the history of their country.

*Appropos* of Brother Joseph, a great many readers of the TABLET will regret to hear that he has been far from well during the past week. Indeed, several of the Brothers have been ailing lately. I am afraid that the compulsory breach of the sanitary laws which they are obliged to commit in regard to the school and their dwelling is responsible to some extent for their indisposition.

Father Melu having concluded his mission to the Maoris at Kaia-poi, returned to the North last week.

Father Aherm of Kaikoura is in Canterbury just now. He is, I think, the guest of Father Kickham.

Father Laverty departed for the Coast last week.

The contributions towards paying off the parish debt have been satisfactory of late. The same cannot be said in regard to the payment of school fees.

Preparations are being made for a big Catholic picnic in January. Father Marnane left on Tuesday for Wellington on a well-earned holiday trip.

On Sunday a collection was taken up after all the services for the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Results satisfactory.

The Bishop preached a short sermon at 7 o'clock Mass. on the gospel of the day. He preached again at Vespers on the "True rule of Faith."

## THE RELEASE OF MR. DILLON.

(Dublin *Freeman*, September 22.)

THE release of Mr. John Dillon from Dundalk Gaol on Tuesday morning will have come with a pleasant surprise upon the country. He has been liberated unconditionally upon the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. This, it is scarcely necessary to say, has nothing to do with that order for Mr. Dillon's release which the President of the Forgeries Commission intimated his intention of granting a month hence. Mr. Dillon is now at liberty to go where and do what he likes, unfettered by the restrictions which Sir James Hannen intended to make conditional to the order for his liberation. We wish we could add that Mr. Dillon comes out of prison with the strength to avail himself to the full of his freedom. But it requires no words of ours to make it clear why he has been released three months before his time. As Mr. O'Brien said a short time ago, Dundalk Gaol presented the plea *exspectate*, illustrative of the Coercion Act, of Mr. Balfour's doctors keeping their fingers on Mr. Dillon's pulse to see "how much more he could stand." We assume the Executive has exercised its "merciful discretion" only when it felt it no longer safe to withhold it. We deeply regret to learn that his appearance only too vividly betrays how severely his three months' imprisonment has told on his nearly-shattered frame. While his presence and voice are invaluable to the public life of Ireland, we are sure it is the wish of his countrymen that he should husband his great resources, and that he should benefit by some recruiting rest before resuming his place in political affairs. One thing must afford Mr. Dillon no small satisfaction. As Mr. Parnell's message of congratulation says, his "triumph over the brutalities of his imprisonment is a great victory for Ireland, and a signal discomfiture to Balfour's Coercion." No single event of Mr. Balfour's system produced so powerful an effect upon the minds of the people of the Three Kingdoms as Mr. Dillon's sentence. Its very savagery was its strongest condemnation. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for recommending the tenants on the Massereene estate in Louth not to pay exorbitant rents. This is no offence. It is not an offence in England, and, as was pointed out at the time, even under the Coercion Act it was declared by the Exchequer in the Kineagh case not to be an offence. So that Mr. Dillon was not only the victim of a brutal exercise of power by a brace of Removables and a partisan Judge of the County Court, but he was the victim of an illegal sentence. It was so felt at the time. The public will not forget that on the very threshold of the prison Mr. Dillon was presented with an address of sympathy from a hundred and fifty English, Welsh and Scotch members of Parliament; and leaders and people alike have made the welkin ring across the Channel ever since Mr. County Court Judge Kibbey confirmed the sentence of the Removables. It was an effort to break the spirit of Mr. Dillon. How far Mr. Balfour has succeeded in that we may leave to the public to gather from the few stirring words which Mr. Dillon addressed to the people who gathered at his residence on Tuesday night to give him a ringing welcome home. Mr. Dillon may be injured in health. Mr. Balfour and the Executive are entitled to the full benefit of their gain there. But they count another scalp upon their girdle? How far has the movement for which Mr. Dillon was imprisoned been got under during the three months he was in Dundalk Gaol? May we not refer to Lord Massereene for an answer? He will tell how much rent he got, or rather how much he has not got, from his tenants. And has not the spirit of the people of Louth been inflamed and their organisation strengthened and consolidated by the attempt to bring Mr. Dillon to earth? So far, therefore, it is easy to understand who has benefited by Mr. Dillon's imprisonment. It is as he said himself on Tuesday. Every prisoner under the Coercion Act marks an advance of one step forward for the National cause.

The "Madge" of "Girl's Gossip," in Mr. Labouchere's London *Truth*, is Mrs. F. J. Humphreys, a middle-aged Irishwoman, who also writes much for various other papers.

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## Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

MR. JOHN DILLON is as irrepresible as ever. No amount of coercion will damp the ardour of his soul. His speech on Tuesday, September 25, at the meeting of the Central Branch of the National League was a ringing and sweeping denunciation of Balfour and his *regime*. He came forward, he said, in the capacity of a harden'd sinner. After thanking the people of Dundalk and the priests of East Mayo and Armagh for their kindly sympathy with him, the hon. gentleman referred to the many congratulatory messages he received from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. "It is difficult for us in Ireland," continued Mr. Dillon, "to endure with self-control and patience the *regime* to which the people are subjected; it is difficult for us to see the crowbar and battering-ram in full swing against the homes of our people, and to watch with self-control the deadly and terrific hemorrhage which is draining the very heart's blood of the Irish race away from month to month and from year to year." It was, however, he confessed, impossible for him to close his eyes to the facts that were forced on his notice regarding the mighty change that has come over the minds of the masses of the people of England. Mr. Dillon could not see the smallest cause for impatience, but every cause for hope, and even exultation. He was not ashamed to say, coming as he did from what was meant to be degradation, that he could not find in his heart the slightest trace of bitterness against the people of England although he could recollect the day when the name and power of England were hateful to him. Mr. Dillon's speech will be perused with the deepest interest by Irishmen everywhere.

Judgment was given in Aiklow on Monday, September 24, on the cases of the Rev. Michael Clarke and the Rev. Laurence Farrelly, both of whom were charged with inciting persons to enter into an unlawful "conspiracy," to the injury of a certain John O'Connor, who has been more or less boycotted in that locality. Removable M'Leod, after a flippant explanation of the boycotting clauses of the Coercion Act, said that the court had come to the conclusion that the speeches of the rev. gentlemen were of such a nature as to incite persons to enter into a conspiracy. Of course, this judicial dignity considered that the evidence for the Crown had neither been contradicted nor explained away, despite the fact that the reporting sub-constable, who was the chief witness on the prosecuting side, completely broke down under Mr. Healy's very effective cross-examination. "We have," quoth Removable M'Leod, in solemn accents, "we have no alternative but to find the defendants guilty. We recognise the offence as a very grave one (*sic*), and one that cannot be lightly passed over." As it was, however, the first prosecution of the kind in that portion of the country, M'Leod indulgently thought that the ends of justice would be satisfied by imposing on both priests a penalty of six weeks' imprisonment without hard labour. As the court agreed to state a case, the defendants were released on their own recognisances. Mr. Removable M'Leod deserves the thanks of Paymaster Balfour for his treatment of the priests. Priest-hunting, however, is one of those games which often sends horse and rider sprawling ignominiously in the mire. Bismarck tried to indulge his passion for such lively recreation in Germany, but he soon found it playing such havoc with his system that he had to give it up. Certainly where such a giant as the Iron Chancellor has failed, Pigny Balfour cannot hope to succeed.

The name of Mr. J. E. Redmond must be added to the already long list of Balfour's criminals. Removables M'Leod and Bodkin were not slow in "disposing" of the accused, who, indeed, was himself anxious that the trial should occupy as little time as possible. All the charges save that of intimidation having been withdrawn by the Crown, Removable M'Leod proceeded to pass on Mr. Redmond a sentence of five weeks' imprisonment without hard labour. "That finishes the business, I presume," said Mr. Redmond in reply. "I do not intend to delay, and have only to say that I have the greatest possible satisfaction in going to gaol." Loud applause greeted this truly manly and spirited declaration.

Mr. Blaine, M.P., was released on Monday, September 24. Three weeks of his imprisonment had yet to elapse, and the Disunionists are pointing to his release as a further proof of the "clemency" of Mr. Balfour. We look upon the release in quite another light. It is a significant confession of the fact that, for a political offence, Mr. Blaine's strength has been so undermined that imprisonment for a further period of three weeks would endanger his life. Has it not come to a strange pass when, not only are Irish politicians subjected to the same treatment as if they were criminals, but their gaolers boast of it, as an act of clemency, that they are not absolutely tortured to death? Meantime Mr. Blaine comes forth from prison unchanged. The maximum brutality possible under the Coercion Act has been inflicted on him upon the order of Mr. Removable Hamilton, and it is an index of all that it is possible to achieve by Coercion that Mr. Blaine, the representative of what used to be Orange Armagh, is as unbendable by coercion as any of his brothers of the South.

The tactics of the so-called Unionist press in this country are becoming more and more disgraceful. Writers on the Castle organs stop at nothing in their efforts to malign and otherwise misrepresent the people of Ireland. An instance of this vile conduct on their part is aptly furnished by an incident that occurred quite recently in Cahirciveen. One of the correspondents of a Dublin daily announced that a horse which drove Judge Curran and Mr. M'Gillicuddy to that town, was maliciously buried—of course by the Moonlighters. Judge Curran lost no time in giving a flat contradiction to this libellous report, which our veracious contemporary had to swallow as best it could. The fact was that the stables where the horse in question was put up accidentally caught fire. Yet on the strength of this accident the Unionist scribes preached another sermon denouncing Kerry lawlessness in all the moods and tenses! Judge Curran acted very properly in so speedily nailing the lie on the head. Indeed Mr. Curran is mending his manners of late to such an extent that we may expect to see him thoroughly reformed in the very near future.

The *Evening Mail* of Monday, September 24, gives a very candid account of the amount of regard a typical landlord and land-agent have for reason and argument, or for considerations of justice and humanity. It coolly states that so long as their bodily safety is not imperilled they laugh at denunciations and exposures of their iniquities. Writing of Mr. O'Brien's speech at the Maryborough meeting, the *Mail* says:—Mr. O'Brien would have done well to confine himself to prophecy, but he proceeded to give reasons—always a risky thing. "Why do I say," he asked, "that their title deeds are safe?" And the answers to this—there were two or three of them—seem to us unsatisfactory. "First of all, we claim that we have beaten Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Townsend Trench utterly out of the field—of argument!" Much Lord Lansdowne or the wily Trench cares for the field of argument. . . . "We have blown to atoms," went on Mr. O'Brien, "all the cant and all the humbug about Lord Lansdowne being the good landlord." As long as Lord Lansdowne is not blown to pieces himself in *propria persona*, or even his Mephistopheles of an agent, both will smile serenely at the same catastrophe befalling their "cant and humbug." That is exactly what "Transatlantic" used to say in the columns of the *Irish World*. It is a clear and plain admission on the part of a landlord organ—which may be presumed to know the character of its friends—that the only effectual argument with gentlemen such as Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Townsend Trench is that which comes from gunpowder and dynamite. We should be sorry to say so much ourselves; we leave the legal and moral responsibility of the statement with the *Evening Mail*.

Mr. Chamberlain is giving, day after day, more and more evident indication of mental incoherency. His utter failure as a diplomatist—a failure chiefly brought about by the antipathy of Irish-Americans to his personality—has turned his blood into gall, and made him rabidly ferocious in his insensate hostility to Home Rule. On Wednesday evening, September 26, in the Albert Hall, London, the right hon. gentleman made the latest sorry exhibition of himself, flanked by Primrose dukes and other belted knights, who are, of course, only too glad to find this ex-champion of democracy kissing—so to speak—the ground whereon they tread. Members of the Tory sisterhood were also present, smiling on this shorn Samson. In the course of his flippant remarks, Mr. Chamberlain asked how did the Gladstonians in the future propose to deal with the natural refusal, opposition, and reluctance of the province of Ulster to be placed at the mercy of the National League. Does this Birmingham intriguer seek to conceal the fact that Ulster at the last election threw in her lot with the other provinces; and that, despite the jerry-mandering of the Boundaries Commissioners, Ulster was able to return a majority of Nationalist representatives to Westminster? It is a libel on Ulster to assert that that province is not in favour of Irish autonomy. Mr. Chamberlain, turning to other matters, indulged in the usual fee-faw-fum sermonising on outrages, just as if every crime committed in Ireland were but the execution of secret decrees of O'Connell-street. Mr. Chamberlain must be conscious of being a beaten man and an exploded politician when he has recourse to such argumentative absurdities as these.

Mr. Michael Davitt addressed in Accrington on Wednesday evening, September 26, a large meeting held under the auspices of the Liberal Association. Mr. Davitt took emphatic exception to the statement that he had on a recent occasion attacked either Mr. Gladstone or the Liberal party. He expressed himself as much alive as Mr. Dillon or Mr. Healy to the party sacrifices that have been and are being made for Home Rule and Ireland by Mr. Gladstone and his followers. Mr. Davitt furthermore observed that he had no right to conceal from his critics the fact that Mr. Parnell had spoken to him more strongly than anyone else over his remarks about Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. He (Mr. Parnell) represented that the Liberals would have undertaken to settle the Irish land question in 1885 if the Irish party pressed them to do it, and consequently they did not, Mr. Parnell thought, deserve such severe criticism at Mr. Davitt's hands. There are, however, continued Mr. Davitt, 10,000 notices of eviction falling at present in daily and weekly instalments on Irish cabin homes. There are, moreover, some 30,000 tenants whose arrears of rent can enable the landlords, when they please, to evict them. Are all these cases, asked Mr. Davitt to await the coming of Home Rule? The question which he would wish to put to the English democracy was this: Are 10,000 Irish families to be evicted from their homes without an honest and manly effort on the part of English Liberalism to avert so great a crime? Would the Liberals who refused in 1886 Mr. Gladstone's demand to lend British taxes for the buying out of Irish landlords, at present lend their soldiers, their police, and their gun-boats to Mr. Balfour and the Irish landlords for the extermination of 50,000 of a people whom they, the Liberals, called their friends. Mr. Davitt concluded his remarks with an array of emigration statistics that proved what a curse landlordism has been to this unfortunate country.

Mr. Chamberlain is not just now precisely lying on a bed of roses. His recent uncalled for calumnies on the Irish Parliamentary party have evoked a storm of reprobation sufficiently strong to shatter the political reputation of that Brummagem democrat. Mr. Justin McCarthy denies most unequivocally in the columns of the *Daily News* that any member of the party has profited by his position in the House of Commons. "There was not," says Mr. McCarthy, "one member of that party who would not, in my firm belief, be better off in a worldly sense to-day if he had never joined that party. . . . I stigmatise Mr. Chamberlain's statement as a calumny." The wild assertions of the Birmingham oracle bear with them their own condemnation. Their very absurdity goes to prove that they are the last despairing cries of an exploded politician whose jealousy blinds him to every semblance of truth. Joseph's reign is over. He may now gather the family cloak around his shoulders and retire.

In the course of his able and eloquent sermon delivered at the Marlborough street Cathedral on Sunday, September 30, Cardinal Moran referred in glowing terms to the improvement affairs have undergone in Ireland during the last fifty years. Abroad and at home her labours in the field of religion have been vast and fruitful of result. Schools, convents, churches, hospitals, and houses of charity

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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 firmer. 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.

have sprung up mushroom-like within that period. Education has progressed, and a forward step has been taken in the march of enlightenment. And yet this wonderful advance has been made in spite of what seemed insuperable difficulties. Ireland in those years has not enjoyed that peace without which complete prosperity is impossible. The description of Grattan, "bleeding and on her knees," was as applicable during that period as in the days preceding the Revolution of '82. Still, said his Eminence, to-day, notwithstanding all her sufferings, we see her "arrayed in the glory of her victories." Her progress he saw exemplified in the position now held in the British House of Commons by the Irish party. While half a century ago "there were only a few helpless members in the cause of Ireland," to-day there is a "body of men of whom any nation in Christendom would be proud." No longer alone, Ireland finds staunch support in England, Wales, and Scotland, and, as ever before, in America. "In Canada and all the colonies, and perhaps nowhere more than in Australia, the children of Ireland, with their eyes turned to the old land, watch her advance towards prosperity, and are determined to help her." The suffering that the country is at present undergoing his Eminence confidently regards as the last sacrifice that must be made in the cause of liberty. His eulogy on the Irish Members of Parliament is the expression of confidence from a dignitary of the Church, whom long experience of the world, joined with no ordinary powers of mind, has well qualified to judge of men.

That veteran Irish Nationalist, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, has addressed a characteristically patriotic letter to the clergy and laity of that diocese on their duty of subscribing to the Indemnity Fund. In it he says that fifteen years ago he met Mr. Parnell for the first time, and when the latter was still comparatively little known in the world of Irish politics. His Lordship was so impressed by Mr. Parnell's extraordinary powers of intellect that he committed himself to him with the fullest trust and confidence. "I have never seen any grounds," writes the prelate, "for withdrawing or for even modifying the conviction with which I then trusted him, nor have I ever done so for a single moment. As I was thus the first bishop who had absolutely committed himself to Mr. Parnell, so I should naturally be the last to abandon him." Dr. Nulty, speaking of the accusations brought by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and his party, says that it is absolutely certain that the charges are intrinsically false and unfounded. It should be, moreover, remembered, adds his Lordship, that it is Ireland who is on her trial in the person of Mr. Parnell. The Bishop, after a hearty recommendation of the National Indemnity Fund not only to the faithful of his diocese, but also to Irishmen at home and abroad, forwards a personal subscription of £20. We find in Dr. Nulty's letter a vividly eloquent description of the present unfortunate condition of Ireland. His soul revolts against the iniquities which are being perpetrated day after day on an un-offending people under the wretched pretence of upholding the "law" and maintaining "order" in the land. Dr. Nulty, however, looks forward with hope to the speedy consummation of Ireland's national hopes and desires. Such words, emanating as they do from a priest who has been the foremost to champion the principles of the Land League, and who since then has been unflinchingly loyal to its successor, will be read by Irishmen everywhere with the deepest interest. It is a register of the kind of success Mr. Balfour is achieving.

The imprisonment of the Woodford tenants will not facilitate the collection of Lord Clannacarde's rents. It may "feed his revenge," but as for any other practical advantage to himself, it is a useless exercise of tyranny. It will, however, serve the Nationalist cause. Of late years it is no unfrequent experience that the acts of the enemy are most damaging to themselves. The Removables at Woodford, by the sentences they inflicted on the tenants who resisted eviction, have given the lie direct to one of Mr. Balfour's most confident assertions. Speaking to the Tories at Glasgow he assured them and the people at large that in Ireland under his special Act the punishment on offenders is lighter and less harsh than under the ordinary law. And he supported this contention by the fact that the highest sentence provided for by the coercion law decrees is that of six months' imprisonment. He adroitly concealed from them that by the infliction of cumulative sentences, it is quite within the power of any magistrate to consign a political prisoner to a term of indefinite imprisonment, a device of which some Removables have already availed themselves. It was important for the effect of his speech that this should be kept in the background, but his too zealous satellites have, unhappily for him, dragged it into light. On Tuesday, October 2, Messrs. Hickson and Brady, with a vindictiveness not ordinarily to be met with even among Removables, sentenced Mr. Tully to two terms of six months, and with hard labour; Michael Kennedy and Michael Duggan to six months, with a further term of one month; Patrick Sheehan to four, and Patrick Donoghue and Francis Bowles to three each, with a month additional. So that practically the first-named of these has to undergo a twelve months' imprisonment, increased by the severity of hard labour, that is usually reserved for the hardened criminal. In the face of punishments such as these Mr. Balfour's declaration is hardly consistent with that department of "Practical Christianity" comprised under the heading of truth. At the same time twenty-four other prisoners were sentenced—five of them to three months, five to two months, and twelve to one month, all with hard labour, as well as the remaining two being awarded two months' ordinary imprisonment, and all for resisting the atrocities of a man to enforce whose rights Sir Michael Hicks-Bailew refused the force of the Crown.

At Wicklow, on Sunday, September 30, there was a demonstration of sympathy with Messrs. McLeod and Muldoon's victims, and with the tenants of those landlords whom Mr. Balfour's encouragement has spurred on to new atrocities in Wicklow. Father Farrell and Father Clarke, the last of the criminal priests, were shown that there is just one thing that can render an Irish priest dearer to the people whom he serves, and that is the stigma of a Crimes Act sentence. In the homes of Wicklow the attack that has been made on them will make their names household words, and will also make their courageous and wise advice to the people the reserve of every single peasant. Mr. Healy exposed in characteristic style the ignor-

ance and the malice of the men with whose presence the judgment seat is polluted, and who are made by the scandalous Coercion Act the masters of the liberties of the most sacred orders of the Irish nation. "If law and order," said Mr. Healy, "in the country means law or order such as that administered by Balfour, by George Bolton, by men like Meldon, and McLeod, and Bodkin, then I hereby proclaim myself an enemy of law and order." There is warrant for the contemptuous defiance in the recent history of Wicklow. He was speaking in a county where, the law and its manipulators allowed the murderer of Kinsella to go free, but seized upon the priests whose hearers went out to their people in their sufferings, and prompted them to a manly and Christian protest against the eviction of the poor. Every man that breathes to-day in Wicklow will have mouldered for generations in the dust before the hatred of alien rule, which those events have bred, will have ceased to inspire the men of Wicklow to defy it.

The Unionist journals put into the mouth of Mr. Finucane, M. P., words which we hope he never uttered. They report that at a meeting which was held on Sunday, September 30th, in spite of the police espionage, at Bxmilebridge, County, Clare, to denounce evictions, he recommended to blacksmiths who could not refuse to shoe land-grabbers' horses, "to drive a few nails in the quick," and they would not be troubled again with the custom of the land-grabber. We cannot believe that this recommendation was given; for Clare is, of all the counties in Ireland, the one where such a cruel method of evading the penalties of open defiance of Balfourism would utterly bely the courage of the people. The men of Clare have trampled on Mr. Balfour's Coercion Act, and filled the cells of Limerick prison unreluctingly, blacksmiths among the number. They have not mutilated beasts, or done anything that could alienate the sympathy of a single Englishman. They have faced their foes like men, and when they had to avenge the crime of grabbing they did not avenge it on the landgrabber's horses. Hence we cannot believe that this advice was offered to them. The readiness with which it has been seized and circulated all over England suggests that it is a vile fabrication. If it is not, we have no hesitation in saying that it is alien to the whole spirit in which the war against land-grabbing and Balfourism has been carried on, and that it is calculated to do more damage to the cause than any action of the landgrabber. We hope if it was given to the men of Clare they will not hearken to it and that they will stick to the weapons with which they have beaten Turnoutism and Vandeleurism and at the same time won the sympathy and admiration of every Liberal in Great Britain.

With regard to Mr. O'Brien's threatening revelations as to rascality in high Castle quarters, I (*Truth*) will only say that if they prove to be well-founded the fact ought to surprise no one who considers what Castle rule has been, and what sort of men have been its minions and manipulators during the course of this and the past generation. Of course, there are black sheep in the Castle fold, very black sheep—how could it possibly be otherwise? Putting aside altogether (if we please, and can) the notorious fact that for very many years the patronage of successive Lords-Lieutenant and Chief Secretaries was in the hands of a subordinate who had to cut and run, we cannot escape from the conclusion that the Castle rule is bound to demoralise the Castle official. You can't employ a man every day from ten to four in works of evil—in cruelty, robbery, tyranny, oppression—and expect him to be an honest man out of office hours.

It is needless, I (*Truth*) trust, to say that I heartily congratulate Mr. Dillon upon having come out alive from Dundaik gaol. He will now, of course, take the earliest opportunity of leaving a card on Dr. Barr. He owes his life simply and solely (in a round-about way, to be sure) to Dr. Barr. Dr. Barr was responsible for Mandeville's death, and if Mandeville had not died, Dillon unquestionably would never have left the prison alive. Upon my word, I think it is a most a case for a piece of plate.

## ERECTION OF ST. PATRICK'S STATUE IN THE CONVENT GROUNDS, NEW PLYMOUTH.

(From the *Taranaki Herald*, November 12.)

A VERY imposing ceremony took place on Sunday last (November 11) within the grounds of the Convent, which was witnessed by a large number of persons; it was the blessing of the statue of St. Patrick, which had been placed in a shrine recently erected for it. The statue, which had been purchased by subscriptions raised among the ladies of the congregation of St. Joseph's Church, is quite a work of art, and the shrine consists of a small building of Gothic design, with glass windows at the sides and in front. The latter was built by Mr. Fischer, of Devon street, on the southern portion of the grounds, and on this, with the facade looking towards the Convent building, has the statue of St. Patrick been placed.

Shortly after three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Rev. Father Cassidy, having on his vestments and carrying in his hands the Monstrance, left the Convent chapel, proceeded by two acolytes with censers in which incense was burning; and one of the altar boys, bearing a cross. They were followed by a procession consisting of the Society of Mary, with veils and wreaths of flowers on their heads; each also had a little basket of flowers with them. The nuns came next, and the children of the Society of the Sacred Heart, who wore their red cloaks, with wreaths of flowers on their heads, followed in the rear. In front of the shrine was laid a carpet, and on this those following in the procession knelt, whilst the Rev. Father Cassidy placed the Monstrance at the feet of St. Patrick. The children then chanted "The Litany of the Saints," after which the priest gave the "Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament," and that portion of the ceremony came to an end. The procession was then reformed. The acolytes went first with the cross and censers, and were followed by the children of the Society of the Sacred Heart, the nuns, and the children of the Society of Mary, the priest being last in the procession. The little children, however, faced him, and, walking backwards, distributed the flowers they had in their baskets as they went along.

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CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

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

— ALL GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP. —

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**H**ERBERT, HAYNES & 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:—

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

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In the MANCHESTER and FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS the Stock is Exceptionally Large, the goods of the Best Quality, and the Prices

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Indian Squares, and Rugs.

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.

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Funerals Conducted either in Town or Country at Lowest Charges.

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

**S**EEDS 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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**T**O THE FARMING AND GARDENING COMMUNITY

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOWDEN &amp; MONCRIEFF

(Late of Nimmo and Blair's)

Have pleasure in announcing that they have opened at

51 PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Braithwaite's)

With a Complete Assortment of

FARM, VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and TREE SEEDS  
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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.

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51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

The procession then entered the Convent chapel, where the Vesper service was held, and Benediction given.

Although the wind was blowing very strongly when the service commenced, before it had come to a conclusion it had calmed down, so the outdoor ceremony was able to be conducted without much inconvenience to those who took part in it. The nuns are to be congratulated that everything connected with the ceremony passed off without a hitch of any kind. The children looked very pretty in their veils and dresses, and sang the Litany in a very sweet manner.

## GREYMOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Most people here thought we were done with this wretched weather for the present, when, after a fortnight, it began to take up a little, and we were treated to a few glimpses of sunshine amidst showers. After this we had a week's variable weather with occasional fine days followed by a few beautiful sunny days with an invigorating cool breeze, which led us to believe that summer was nigh. But whoever put their faith in West Coast weather are generally undeceived, and, true to its changeableness, we are again experiencing cold, dreary, wintery days, with copious rain, howling gusts of wind, and thunderstorms accompanied by showers of hail, the hail stones last night being as big as school-boys' marbles; in the old country or here, I have never seen anything approaching their size.

Some ten days ago there was a general clearing-out of steamers at our port, after a week's blockade—the result of high floods and a rough bar; since then both the shipping and coal trades have resumed their former briskness; but probable before another month is over the trade will be a little quieter, when Newcastle coal will have reached New Zealand markets, as the colliers strike in that quarter is now happily ended. There was a probability of a colliers' strike here also, had not the demand of the men been conceded; but fortunately there was no difficulty experienced, as the Company's manager, Mr. Kennedy, very promptly met the men and agreed to have the matter amicably settled. The miners want to be paid by the gross weight of round coal, nuts, and slack which come out of the mines, instead of the system hitherto in vogue—4s per ton on the average weight of screened coal. The company has conceded their demand and the details of the new system are left to arbitration; the Miners' Association to elect three representatives and the company a like number. At a meeting held of the representatives of each, Major Keddell was appointed as umpire. This is the proper way to settle such difficulties so as no hardships will be suffered on either side.

The colliers of Brunerton are eminently a sporting community. At one time foot races were their mania, and in that athletic sport they could then hold their own with any part of the Colony; but with the departure of their best man, Tom O'Loughlin, this gradually died away until now they are satisfied with a few days' mixed athletic sports at the Christmas holidays. At other times they were equally as enthusiastic over the national sport of self-defence, but now they have turned most of their attention to wrestling matches; and it may be mentioned that they have at present amongst them both the light and heavy-weight champions of that art in the Australasian colonies. The brothers Dunn are counted as such, and as far as can be learned from sporting circles, they are first-class exponents of every class of wrestling. James Dunne, light-weight champion for this Colony, has had a match with Billia, light-weight champion of England, in five styles. The contest lasted five hours, in which time each of them had scored a point, and as the third style lasted three hours, and as for that may last as many days, they adjourned the match. Since then they have made this match a draw, and are to wrestle another match in the Cumberland style, in which each of them are adepts, the best out of nine falls to decide the contest. Needless to say each of them have plenty of supporters, and in many instances some are known to back their last shilling on their man; indeed it has been known of one collier to mortgage his next fortnight's pay to back a foot race; so outsiders better beware. Although we have only a limited population, we have some tough specimens of the human race in the locality.

The Rev. Father Peruis, who is well-known in many parts of the West Coast, and who has been a curate in this parish for a good few years, announced the Sunday before last that he was going to be shifted from the parish very soon. It is understood that it is his own wish to be removed, and that he had asked the Bishop when visiting this part of the diocese for a remote parish at Jackson's Bay. Many of the parishioners will greatly regret Father Peruis's removal on account of the strict and conscientious manner in which he has always discharged his sacred duties, while his urbanity and many other good qualities endeared him to the people. He is a general favourite with the children, for whose amusement he provides numerous toys, both amusing and instructive. It is rumoured that a young clergyman, just ordained, is going to replace him, but I have no good authority for the statement. It is certain that a younger clergyman will be more suitable, as, from his advanced age, it was too much for Father Peruis to ride out to the 17-mile, a rough and often dangerous journey; but wherever he goes the rev. gentleman will have the prayers and good wishes of this congregation.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed here at the tardiness of the Midland Railway Company in making a fresh start with their works, and various rumours were afloat as to the cause of all this delay, especially after Government conceding all their demands and ratifying the contract some months ago. Some times we are treated to some astonishing reasons by the daily Press as to the cause of the delay the principal of which is that the company have some difficulty in raising the necessary capital. Now, however, we have another promise of a speedy commencement. The Agent-General informs us that as soon as the signed contract is received in London, there will be no difficulty in raising the money, and that the construction of the line will be at once proceeded with. The contract must be a long time on the way, and as for the Agent's information, I fancy we heard the same some months back, but let

us hope it shall be true this time. It is not very probable that there will be anything done this year, but with the commencement of the New Year, the works should be in full swing.

This town was very free from fires for a considerable time, and people were under the impression that this immunity from the conflagrations which are of daily occurrence in other parts would last; so much, indeed, have they been indifferent to the ravages of the fire fiend, that in many leading portions of the town water to extinguish the flames is not to be had, and the Fire Brigade has scarcely enough hose to reach the next available stand-pipe. Proposals are often brought before the Borough Council for bringing in a good water supply and just as often set aside on the score of cost. Again, many are agitating for a steam fire engine, instead of the present hand engines, but to all these proposals those who ought to protect the property of ratepayers turn a deaf ear. Last Saturday night, one of those periodical fires took place, notwithstanding their false security, whereby two substantial cottages occupied by Messrs. Blackmore and Dobson, the property of Mr. D. McKinty, were destroyed. The cottages were supposed to be worth £1000 and were insured only for £300. This will be a serious loss to Mr. McKinty, who has suffered even a more serious loss very recently. One of the cottages might have been saved but for the want of water, and taking the many heavy losses which are suffered through fires, the municipal authorities ought to lose no time in providing more effective means for saving the property of the citizens.

The Greymouth Branch of the Irish National League held their ordinary monthly meeting on last Sunday, and from the number present it may be inferred that renewed interest is now being taken in the work of the League. Seven new members were elected and subscriptions to the amount of £104 were handed in. This is a brighter state of affairs than has been the case for some time, and before the end of the year there is a prospect that this branch will be stronger than ever it was. But besides doing good work in the ordinary business of the branch, they have done better in the initiating of the Farrell Defence Fund—a fund which I hope to see taken up spiritedly throughout the colonies. A good sum was subscribed in the room; collectors were appointed and the secretary was instructed to write to the other branches of the League on the Coast to co-operate with the branch to raise a respectable sum, whereby they may help the Irish leader to fight the slanderers of their country, and, once and for aye, show the London "Forger," even though it is backed by a Tory Government; that it cannot carry on its game of slander and forgery any longer with impunity. The fund is to close about the 1st January. I may also mention that the Westport, and Nelson Creek branches have started the "Parnell Defence Fund." Through the *Advocate* I notice that the central branch in Melbourne has received a letter from Mr. Farrell that he would send Sir Thomas Esmonde and Mr. B. Molloy and probably another of the Irish party as delegates to the Australasian colonies very soon, and when they arrive I have no fear but they will get as hearty a reception as the Redmond brothers did five years ago. The political horizon at Home is clearing; the Tory Government is slowly but surely tottering towards its fall. A Government that is so weak-kneed as to abandon a great many of their principal measures does not seem as if it were going to have a long lease of life. First they have abandoned the licensing clauses of their Local Government, England, Act; next we find them abandon the proposed tax on wheeled traffic; and now they have abandoned the only Irish measure they had in view for settling the grievances of Ire and, the extension clauses of Lord Ashbourne's Act. They are tenaciously sticking to the reins of power, but all appearances go to show that they shall soon abandon the Treasury benches.

## OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Michael Keane, son of Mr. Patrick Keane, Springfield, County Waterford, which took place in Oamaru on Saturday, 17th November. Mr. Keane was only a few days ill. He came from the country a few weeks since, and put up at the Imperial Hotel, where he was attended by Dr. Waite, who pronounced his case hopeless, it being a dangerous fever. Mr. Keane was in this district for some years, and was very much respected by all classes. He was kind, unassuming, and a thorough Irishman. He died on Saturday, and his body was taken to the Catholic church on Sunday, where his many friends kept watch in prayer until the funeral took place on Monday. Mass was celebrated on Monday morning at nine o'clock for the repose of the deceased's soul by the Rev. Father Donnelly, who had administered the last sacrament to him, and been in constant attendance on him, notwithstanding the dangerous illness; but this is only in keeping with the general kindness of this good priest. The funeral took place at half-past 2, and was attended by a large and respectable lot of people. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of the deceased's late companions, who followed close to the hearse. The burial service was also read by the Rev. Father Donnelly.—*R.I.P.*

In sorrowful and loving remembrance of Edmond Ryan, second son of L. G. Ryan, Alexandra South, who died at Wellington on November 7, 1884.

Farewell, loved one, how we miss you  
Thoughts cannot force our loss to tell,  
But in heaven we hope to meet you,  
Evermore with Christ to dwell.

Did he ask us, well we know  
We would cry "Oh spare this blow";  
Yes, with streaming eyes would say,  
"Lord, we love him, let him stay."

—Remembered in the grave.





# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended November 21 as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—The number yarded to-day at Burnside was a moderate one—viz., 177 head, the greater portion of which were good to prime, the rest light-weights and only very medium quality. There was a good attendance of the trade, and, having to provide for next week's requirements, competition was rather brisker than of late, prices realised showing an advance of tully £1 per head. Best bullocks brought £8 17s 6d to £10; medium, £6 to £8 15s; light and inferior, £4 to £5 15s; cows, up to £8 15s.

**Fat Sheep.**—There was only a very small entry to-day—viz., 570, nearly all crossbreds, only a few merinos. Best crossbred wethers (in the wool) brought 18s 9d to 20s 3d; others, 13s 9d to 18s; do do (horn), 15s to 18s 6d; crossbred ewes (in the wool), 18s 6d to 20s 6d; do do (horn), 12s to 17s; merino wethers (in the wool), 15s 3d.

**Fat Lambs.**—170 were penned, mostly good quality. Competition was fairly active, but prices hardly reached last week's, the range to-day being 7s to 11s 3d. We sold on account of Messrs. Ross Bros., Bushy Park, and others, drafts at up to 8s 9d.

**Pigs.**—94 were penned. Competition for suckers and light stores was fairly active, also for porkers, but bacon pigs had less attention. Suckers brought 11s to 15s; light stores, 17s to 20s; others, 22s to 24s; Porkers, 27s to 33s; baconers, 37s to 50s.

**Store Cattle.**—Up to the present the demand has not been quite so active as might have been expected, no doubt owing to the want of sufficient grass. A moderate amount of business has been passing, but at prices giving but little encouragement to either breeders or dealers.

**Store Sheep.**—The backward spring has caused a number of holders owing to the want of feed to dispose of a considerable number of their sheep, chiefly hoggis, and which had a good demand from others more favourably situated at satisfactory prices; otherwise there is no business passing of any importance.

**Wool.**—By the San Francisco mail we have priced catalogues to the 3rd October of the fourth series of colonial wool sales held in London, also our usual circular which reports on the proceedings as follows:—"The attendance both of home and continental buyers was numerous, and having regard to the selection offered, the competition was active. Prices exhibited hardly any alteration as compared with the closing rates of the preceding series. Faulty scoured merinos however, and coarse scoured crossbreds showed some signs of weakness and occasionally ruled in buyers favour. Shortly before the commencement of the sales, more than one failure of importance was announced from the manulac ring districts in Yorkshire and this was not without its influence upon the dispositions of some numbers of the Home trade, but a more confident feeling speedily prevailed, and as the catalogues became more representative in their character, values for merino descriptions distinctly hardened. Before the close of the first week good combing merino in grease, as well as the few parcels of fleece washed which were offered, advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1d per lb., and bulky scoured, quite 1d per lb. Medium greasy and scoured were about  $\frac{1}{2}$  d per lb dearer, but low priced scoured continued to sell somewhat irregularly and were occasionally rather easier. Greasy crossbreds exhibited no quotable change, but the coarser grade of scoured, more especially skin wools and also sups, were frequently  $\frac{1}{2}$  d per lb. lower. The market since then, though it has been subject to slight fluctuations, has remained fairly steady at the level thus indicated. Purchases on American account have been very moderate, but the few parcels taken for the quarter, principally fine greasy crossbreds, have realised relatively full rates."—Locally there are no sales of any consequence as yet being held. So far deliveries of the new clip have not assumed much volume, but with favourable weather we expect to see good catalogues offered during the course of next month, and considering the strong demand exhibited by buyers in the Australian markets, particularly in Melbourne, also the quantity disposed of under the hammer and privately, there is every reason to anticipate a brisk demand here and that satisfactory prices will be obtained.

**Sheepskins.**—An active demand exists, the supply being sufficient for requirements. At our regular weekly auction sale on Monday, we offered a lengthy catalogue, when all the fellmongers were in attendance, bidding with spirit, every lot on the catalogue showing a decided advance. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 10d to 4s; do do merino, 2s to 4s 1d; medium to full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 3d to 6s 2d; do do merino, 4s 3d to 5s 7d. Butchers' green crossbreds, 6s 4d, 6s 2d, 6s, 5s 9d, 5s 7d, 5s 5d, 5s 3d; do do merino, 4s 3d, 4s 5d, 4s 7d, 4s 9d; green crossbred pelts, 11d to 1s; do lambskins, 1s 3d, 1s 4d, 1s 5d, 1s 6d.

**Rabbitskins.**—There is very little doing now, with the exception of odd lots of winter skins. Nearly all put on the market are spring skins, with some mixed and inferior lots. A good demand still exists, and although good winters have the preference, all sorts are saleable at prices equal to late quotations, quality considered.

**Hides.**—Moderate supplies come to hand, and a fair demand exists, principally for local requirements. There is no alteration to note in the position of the market which continues steady. We give the following quotations, inferior and bulls, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  d; light, 2d to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d; medium, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d; heavy, 3d to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  d; 60 lbs and over, free from offal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  d per lb.

**Tallow.**—The market continues very firm with a brisk demand both for export and local requirements, and only for the fact that manufacturers were pretty heavily stocked higher prices would have been obtaining ere now. We quote prime mutton, 22s to 22s 6d; good to prime, 19s to 21s; medium, 17s to 19s; inferior and mixed, 15s to 16s 6d. Rough fat inferior to medium, 12s to 13s; best, 13s 6d to 14s 6d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: This market is bare of all sorts, especially prime milling, for which there is a growing demand, millers evincing a keener desire to operate and in consequence prices are slightly improving; fowls' wheat is also in good demand and realising higher prices. At auction during the week a small lot of milling touched 4s 7d; others, from 4s to 4s 5d; but these were in very small quantities. Whole fowls' wheat in shipping condition is worth 3s 5d to 3s 8d; broken, 2s 9d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Oats are also in good demand and rising in value, and apparently have not yet reached the top, as it is quite evident that the present supply will not hold out till the new comes in. We quote prime seed and milling, 3s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  d to 3s 3d, and would not be surprised to see 3s 6d obtained ere long; medium, 3s to 3s 1d (ex store, sacks weighed in).—Barley: A more satisfactory feeling prevails; shippers are now operating to some extent and giving higher prices. We quote prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s to 4s 3d; feed and milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d (ex store).

**Ryegrass Seed.**—Stocks are now very much reduced but prices show no advance. We quote local grown undressed, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; dressed, 2s 6d to 3s; Poverty Bay undressed, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; dressed, 4s 3d to 5s (sacks extra).—Cocksfoot is moving off slowly, for best 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  d to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  d; medium, 3d to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—The market is bare of old and high prices are now asked, £9 to £10 per ton; new, £12 to £15.

**Dairy Produce.**—Cheese: market firm with upward tendency for factory make, of which we have sold 240 tons during this week at satisfactory rates, the outputs of three Dairy factories.—Butter: ordinary prime keg butter, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  d to 8d; market firm, separator and factory butter enquired at a considerable advance on our rates.

**Property Sales.**—During the week we disposed of 200 acres part of the Merino Downs Estate at a satisfactory price, and have considerable inquiry for the balance, also for other properties on hand.

MESSRS. ARTHUR McDONALD AND CO., auctioneers, report for the week ending November 21 as follows:—

**Wool.**—We will open the season by holding our first sale on Thursday, the 20th December, when we will submit a large catalogue.

**Woolpacks.**—We quote at 2s 4d, in large or small quantities.

**Sheepskins.**—Butchers' crossbreds sold at: For best lines, 6s 1d to 6s 9d; medium, 5s 3d to 5s 10d; small, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; butchers' merinos, 4s 9d to 5s 4d for good lots, and 4s 6d to 4s 8d for medium; crossbred pelts sold at 1s 2d to 1s 5d; lambs, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; country skins sold at equal to 5d to 6d per lb, and up to 7d for extra light woolled.

**Tallow and Rough Fat.**—There is a strong demand, and any quantity can be placed. We have inquiries for shipping lines, but few are offering.

**Hides.**—There is no alteration in this line, and prices quoted last week are current. Calfskins have less inquiry, but we have succeeded in placing all forward during the week at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  d per lb.

**Rabbitskins.**—We sold all forward at our sale on Tuesday. Any lines of winter greys (July-August) are eagerly taken up at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  d to 17d per lb.

Wheat has increased inquiry, and up to 4s 7d has been obtained for a small lot of extra prime Tuscan, but in the meantime it would be impossible to place a line of say 2000 or 3000 sacks at that price. We quote: Prime Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; velvet, 4s to 4s 3d. There is a keen demand for chick, with very little offering.

**Oats.**—Owing to the drought in Australia prices here have experienced a tremendous jump since our last. We have sold 342 bags of medium feed at 3s 3d per bushel, and several lots of inferior at 2s 9d to 3s. Prime plump milling is worth 3s 6d to-day.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Grain of all sorts and produce generally has considerably advanced owing to the extensive drought in Australia and the improved value in the Home market.—Oats, 3s to 3s 3d. Wheat: milling, firm, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; fowls', 3s 9d to 4s. Barley: malting, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; milling, 3s 9d to 4s; inferior, 2s 9d to 3s. Chaff, good oat sheaf, £1; medium, £3 15s. Hay, £3; oaten and ryegrass scarce. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £4. Potatoes, £7 to £7 10s, very scarce, quality no object apparently. Butter: fresh, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  d to 9d. Eggs, scarce, 8d. Cheese, 5d to 6d for good old; new, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. Flour, stone, £10 10s to £11 5s; roller, £11 10s to £12 5s. Oatmeal, £15, both these lines firm.

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

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company are now ready to receive consignments of wool, which will obtain special attention, and be disposed of on the most favourable terms to vendors. All station requisites are supplied by the Company at the lowest rates.

Messrs. Reid and Gray's machines for agricultural work of all kind, continue in brisk demand. These machines have been found by all farmers making trial of them, invaluable aids and most efficacious in carrying on work with neatness and rapidity. No farm should be without such efficient means of saving labour, and promoting that desideratum speedy returns without extravagant outlay.

Mr. E. O'Connor, Catholic Book depot, Christchurch, announces the arrival of a large and well-selected stock of books, suitable for school prizes, and Christmas and New Year's gifts, Catholic books and religious objects of all kinds constantly on hand, orders for which will always receive punctual and careful attention.

# WHITAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,  
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON, AND BOUNDARY STREET,  
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NEW BOOKS! NEW SUPPLIES!!

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THE LARGEST AND BEST-ASSORTED STOCK (combined with Lowest Wholesale Prices) IN THE COLONIES.

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Vases, Inkstands, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,  
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And Hundreds of Fancy Nic-Nacs suitable for Christmas Presents.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,  
In Every Conceivable Style and Variety, from 1d to 15s each.

We would respectfully ask our numerous Customers to send their Orders in Early, either to Head House, Wellington, or to Branch House, Greymouth.

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NOTICE.

## THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

GEORGE HOWARTH AND CO.'S STOCK

OF

DRAPERY,

CLOTHING, AND

MILLINERY,

WILL BE CONTINUED IN

OUR PREMISES, CASHEL STREET.

WE HAVE REMOVED the BALANCE of the STOCK from Lichfield street, and OPENED UP the Greater Part of their NEW GOODS, together with OUR OWN STOCK, and RE-MARKED the whole DOWN TO PRICES that MUST MAKE A CLEARANCE.

SALE NOW ON.

To Obtain New Goods Under the Wholesale Cost Price just as the Season Begins is a matter that is not likely to occur again.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN,

203, 205 CASHEL STREET (opposite Press Office).

TO THE BURGESSES OF DUNEDIN.

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

H. GOURLEY.

## IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Wellington Branch of the Irish National League beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums in connection with the late National entertainment:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash taken at door	29	2	0	Mr D. Galvin, Lower			
St. Patrick's College, Wellington	5	0	0	Hutt	0	12	0
Mr J. P. Halpin, do	2	4	0	" D. Hayes, Wgton.	0	12	0
" M. Bohan, do	2	4	0	" J. F. Bannin, do	0	12	0
" W. F. Healy, do	2	3	0	" J. Breen, do	0	12	0
" T. Hodgins, do	2	1	0	" D. Burke, Tawa Flat	0	12	0
" J. Barry, Endeavour				" Mrs. Beattie, do	0	12	0
Islet	2	0	0	" Miss Lavin, do	0	12	0
" J. O'Brien, Tinakori				" Mr M. Walsh, do	0	12	0
Road	1	16	0	" R. P. Collins, do	0	11	0
" J. Bourke, Kilbirnie	1	14	0	" P. Casey, do	0	11	0
" M. Phelan, Wgton.	1	13	0	" J. Goggin, Masterton	0	10	0
" E. Carrigan, do	1	12	0	" D. M'Loughlin, do	0	10	0
A Friend, Martinborough	1	12	0	" J. O'Sullivan, do	0	10	0
Mr B. Duignan, Wgton.	1	10	0	" J. M. Hickson, do	0	10	0
" D. R. Lawlor, do	1	9	0	" M. Miscall, Paika-			
" C. Patton, do	1	8	0	kariki	0	10	0
" D. Walsh, do	1	6	0	" J. Brennan, Wgton.	0	10	0
" J. Cummings, do	1	4	0	Messrs Whitaker Bros., do	0	9	0
" Mackay, do	1	2	0	" Mr W. J. Grant, do	0	9	0
" J. Donovan, do	1	2	0	" B. Larkin, do	0	9	0
" J. Mullins, Palmer-				" Miss M'Carthy, do	0	9	0
ston	1	2	0	" Mr J. Ga vin, Lower Hutt	0	8	0
" P. S. Garvey, Wgton	1	0	0	" J. Brown, Upper			
" Eccleton, Greytown	1	0	0	Hutt	0	8	0
" M. Dunahé, Eketa-				Rev. Father Kerrigan,			
kuna	1	0	0	Wellington	0	8	0
" Collins, Mt. View	1	0	0	" Mr. G. Brahey, do	0	7	0
Rev. Father Power, Wgton	1	0	0	" Spidme, do	0	7	0
Rev. Father M'Keuna,				" T. White, do	0	7	0
Masterton	1	0	0	" W. Delahunty, do	0	7	0
Mr. P. Butt, Tancred	1	0	0	" J. O'Meara, do	0	6	0
" E. Sullivan, Hawkes				" P. Cronin, do	0	6	0
Bay	1	0	0	" M. Duffy, do	0	6	0
" M. Morrison, Wgton	0	18	0	" J. Cogan, do	0	6	0
" J. Fitzgerald, Master-				" J. O'Dea, do	0	6	0
ton	0	18	0	" M. Sheehy, do	0	6	0
" T. Bowden, Wgton.	0	18	0	Rev. Father M'Namara,			
" C. O'Driscoll, do	0	17	0	V.G., do	0	6	0
" J. Callaghan, do	0	16	0	Mrs Moynihan, do	0	6	0
" C. Hickey, do	0	15	0	Mr Smith, Otaki	0	5	0
" E. Daley, do	0	14	0	" J. J. Sneehey, Wgton	0	5	6
" J. M'Carthy, do	0	14	0	" J. Nash, do	0	4	0
" Fitzgerald, do	0	13	0	" P. O'Conner, do	0	4	0
" S. Ross, do	0	13	0	" E. Byrne, Petone	0	4	0
" J. J. Devine, do	0	13	0	" P. Scanlon, Wgton	0	4	0
Rev. Father Lane, Lower				" M. Gifford, do	0	4	0
Hutt	0	13	0	" H. Monaghan, Makara	0	4	0
Mr D. Quill, Wgton.	0	12	0	" Boyce	0	4	0
" M. O'Connor, Palmer-				" M. Barry	0	3	0
ston	0	12	0	" P.P. Fleming, Wgton.	0	3	0
" O'Shea, Wgton	0	12	0	Mrs. Nidd, do	0	3	0
" D. M'Carthy, do	0	12	0	Mr. Treacy, do	0	2	0
" W. Bergen, Kaiwarra	0	12	0	" M. Maloney, Petone	0	2	0
				" Monaghan, Karori	0	2	0

Any further receipts will be acknowledged in a future issue.  
D. O'SULLIVAN, Hon. Sec.

## A GRAND BAZAAR

In aid of the

DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND

Will be held in the

GARRISON HALL, DUNEDIN,

On the

28th, 29th, 30th NOVEMBER AND 1st DECEMBER

An Attractive Programme is in course of Preparation.

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.

## NOTICE.

The Winton Roman Catholic Art-Union Committee have postponed their ART-UNION DRAWING until April 22 (Easter Monday), 1889, owing to a large number of the BLOCKS not having been returned.

## DEATH.

KEANE.—November 17, at Oamaru, Michael Keane, Son of Patrick Keane, Springfield, County Waterford. Fortified by the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 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.

### COERCION NOT OUT OF PLACE.



HE atrocities of Whitechapel astonish the world, and men stand aghast at their recital. The atrocities themselves, however, horrifying as they are, are hardly more terrifying than the impunity with which their perpetrator walks abroad amidst his fellow-beings, mixing with them in all the ordinary relations of life. The police force and the detective force of the mightiest Empire in the world, in the capital of that Empire, are unable to detect the criminal, or criminals, who, whilst doing deeds of wickedness unparalleled, are bringing contempt on the statesmanship and administration of the British realm. Were these fearful crimes committed in any other country or city—were even one of them committed in Ireland, for example—what would the British public and the British Press say!—how great would not be the outcry in England?—how loud the denunciations in the British Legislature, and how rapidly would not a new Coercion Bill be passed through both Houses of Parliament? It would be said that the ordinary law was insufficient, and that the Executive should be armed with new powers. But we hear of none of these things now, although the most atrocious crimes are being committed in London itself with absolute impunity. Does this arise from the fact that the victims in Whitechapel belong to an unfortunate class whom society has so grievously neglected? Would it be otherwise were the victims of a higher class—did they belong to the landlord class or to the upper ten thousand? Be this as it may, the present state of things in Whitechapel is discreditable, disgraceful, and a censure on the British Parliament and the Ministry, which is not only unable to detect crime, but powerless to protect human life in the midst of the chief city and seat of government of a great nation. Surely means could be adopted to save life, even though the detection of crime might not be possible. Why is not a little of the coercion which is employed in Ireland to muzzle political opponents applied to Whitechapel to prevent the perpetration of horrible, and revolting, and sickening murders? This is a question that is now in every man's mouth, and that foreign nations will not fail to ask. Would it not be better, more becoming and wise in the SALSBURY Cabinet to exert its energies in preventing the murder of the unfortunates of Whitechapel, than in aiding the Marquis of LANRICARDE in driving unfortunate tenants from the houses they or their fathers built and from the land they had reclaimed from the bog and the mountain? Or is it that the heartlessness displayed in so many dreadful evictions in Ireland has reacted on the patrons and perpetrators of these evictions, and ren-

dered them callous to deeds of blood so frequently occurring in Whitechapel? We have now only given expression to thoughts that are floating in many minds, the result of which will be that the Government which, assuming to govern a great Empire, is unable to save life in Whitechapel or detect the criminals there, will be ignominiously driven from power amidst the execration of mankind. Is it to be permitted that a Government possessing almost illimitable resources, and pretending to overwhelming strength in Ireland, shall continue to hold power whilst absolutely unable to cope with the terrible state of things now obtaining in Whitechapel? If the law does not arm them with sufficient power, why do they not apply to Parliament for the necessary power? In the case of a political brawl in Ireland they would not hesitate to ask for a Coercion Act, and the British Parliament would hasten to grant their request. What is the reason of the neglect? A hesitation to apply for a Coercion Bill for England in the present instance? Here coercion would not be out of place.

### THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

MR. THOMAS DENNISTON, of Invercargill, has put himself to the trouble to write a pamphlet against the Home Rule movement. With all respect, we say Mr. THOMAS DENNISTON is a goose. He can, indeed, chop some logic, nevertheless he is not a logician. Neither is he a philosopher, although he has hold of some philosophical slang. Mr. DENNISTON'S contention is that Ireland is the best governed country in the world; that no country under the sun is blessed with such liberal and just legislation; and that nearly one half the population of that country is opposed to Home Rule. The man that can write in this strain in the last quarter of the nineteenth century must be a curiosity indeed. How does it come to pass that the best governed country and the best legislated for in the world, is, according to the statesmen who now rule England, on the verge of rebellion. This state of things, if it existed, could only be accounted for on the supposition that the Irish are a nation of either fools or madmen. But this is too much for anyone except Mr. THOMAS DENNISTON himself. And as to nearly one half of the nation being opposed to Home Rule, how any man with an ounce of common sense in his head could persuade himself of such a position in the face of the facts of two general elections is past comprehension. Mr. DENNISTON'S contention is that the Land League and Mr. PARNELL have so terrorised the entire people that they are afraid to exercise the franchise with freedom, even under the protection of the ballot. This is absurd, and only an Imperialist of a certain class could persuade himself of the possibility of such a thing. Only in a few instances have the opponents of Home Rule attempted to contest an election in Ireland, and as a rule, wherever they have presented themselves they have been ignominiously beaten. In Mayo, for example, JOHN DILLON was opposed, and the result of the contest was Mr. DILLON'S return with a majority of five thousand, whilst the non-Home-ruler succeeded in securing the magnificent number of one hundred and forty votes. But according to Mr. THOMAS DENNISTON, this arose from the fact that the voters were terrorised in voting for Mr. DILLON. How ridiculous. Then take the case of Dublin, under the very nose of the Castle, and under the protection of a large army, the citizens of Dublin returned four Home Rule members by enormous majorities. Several of their opponents had not in their favour one-tenth of the voters who polled. And so it has been throughout the entire country, nevertheless the Unionists, as they delight to call themselves, never cease to proclaim the myth that there are two millions of Irishmen opposed to Home Rule, and Mr. THOMAS DENNISTON, of Invercargill, takes up the cry in New Zealand, and does not seem to perceive how ridiculous he makes himself. Again, this gentleman informs the public that no country enjoys such a liberal system of land laws. And yet in no country in the world, Ireland accepted, are tens of thousands of people flung out on the road side to perish of cold and hunger, because they do not pay impossible rents, and arrears of rent that the land never earned. It is worse than folly to waste time in special pleading in the face of these broad and notorious facts, and Mr. DENNISTON might easily be better employed than in laboriously endeavouring to prove that which facts of daily occurrence show cannot be proved. He is wasting his time and confusing himself in a laughable delusion. There is another broad fact which of itself, independently of any other

consideration, establishes the necessity of Home Rule for Ireland. As a matter of fact, and what we are about to state is to a great extent true also in reference to Scotland, a majority of English Members habitually override the majority of the representatives of both Ireland and Scotland. This is notorious, and proves that in reality it is England legislates for both nations, and that the people of both Scotland and Ireland have little or no voice in the making of the laws under which they are obliged to live. And though Scotland has not so much to complain of in this respect as Ireland, nevertheless, she does complain, and with just reason. Hence the movement now on foot to obtain Home Rule for Scotland.

THE Dominican Convent Bazaar will open at the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday next, the 28th inst., at 7.30 p.m. The ladies and gentlemen who are kindly giving their aid in the matter have been busily engaged with the arrangements, and in particular have bestowed a great deal of pains and attention on the programme of music and entertainment, which promises to be a thorough success. The Grand March, with which the bazaar will be opened, should be witnessed by everybody. The furnishing of the stalls also has by no means been neglected, and will be found suited to all requirements. The contributions, both of useful and ornamental articles, have been extremely generous, and, were we to enter into particulars, we might fill a large portion of our space with attractive lists. We, however, prefer to leave all our readers who are within reach to judge for themselves, and we can promise them the full value of their time and trouble, as also of the money we are persuaded they are prepared liberally to expend. We may, nevertheless, mention, by way of a sample, some beautiful contributions by the Dominican nuns of rare and exquisite paintings on satin, mirrors, and wood.—Art-union blocks we may add, have been received, with a remittance, from Miss White, Ophir.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the week before last, examined the schools in Invercargill, and during last week those in Queenstown and the Arrow. His Lordship found all the schools in a very efficient state, and expressed himself greatly pleased with them. On Sunday His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Arrowtown. In Queenstown the devotion of the *Quarant' Ore* took place, commencing on Saturday and ending on Monday morning. The attendance throughout, both by day and night, was constant and numerous.

THE Winton Art-Union has been postponed until Easter Monday, April 22. This step has been made obligatory by the slow return of blocks and remittances. It is, therefore, hoped that those interested in the undertaking will kindly exert themselves in the interval so as to prevent any necessity for further postponement and to secure success.

It is definitely announced that Mr. John Dillon sails for these colonies next month. Let us hope there may be no disappointment and wish the welcome delegate *bon voyage*.

THE *Freeman's Journal* states that the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, with their son the Prince Frederick, Duke of Saxony, have visited the scene of the Vandeleur evictions. They were specially interested in Pat McGrath's battered house, and the Duke and Duchess on leaving made presents to McGrath's family, complimenting the son on the bravery of the defence of his home.

AMONG the incidents of the Parnell Commission reported to us during the week have been the examination of two ex-moonlighters, but members of the Land and National Leagues. These gentlemen sustained their claim to credibility by swearing that they had been ready to commit any murder demanded of them. What it was that worked their conversion we are not told, nor yet why it was they ceased to be moonlighters, though perhaps that negative fact might be sufficiently accounted for by the presence of gas-lamps in the London streets. Lady Mountmorris was also examined as to her husband's murder some years ago in Mayo, but fainted under the cross-examination of Sir Charles Russell, and so interrupted the sitting of the court. The Commission was again postponed by what seems to have been a sharp passage at arms between Sir James Hannan and Mr. Harrington the Secretary of the National League, who however subsequently apologised for the part he had taken in the matter. As a further instance of the trustworthy and abundant evidence in possession of the *Times* we may add that that deponent has sought and obtained permission to bring forward the reports published by other newspapers.

WE are told every now and then of rebellions against the Ameer of Afghanistan, and anon we hear that they have been subdued. It

is, therefore, of interest to us to learn how the Ameer, an ally of England and a defender of her Indian frontier, deals with those who offend him. *Truth* tells us as follows:—"He is his own judge, and all culprits appear before him. A postmaster who had delayed the delivery of letters was beaten for three hours daily on three successive days; but in most cases the sentence is 'Cut off his nose,' or 'Cut off his ears,' or 'Drag out six of his teeth.' One night fifteen persons were ordered for immediate execution, and throats were first tied up and laid in their graves and then had their throats cut." The great apology for British rule in India is the hindrance it opposes to barbarity—in the shape of human sacrifices and other matters—but if barbarity, on the other hand, is incidental to its defence, the situation takes another aspect. We learn, meantime, what particular significance is attached to those cablegrams by which we are now and again informed that the Ameer has got the better of some rebel tribe or another.

Of all the bunkum, bosh, and balderdash generally, ever talked by a human tongue, nothing could possibly beat Lord Salisbury's reply to the proxy-fed Nonconformist ministers. His Lordship is thus portentously reported:—"The singular unanimity of the address," said he, "showed that a vast public opinion hitherto unjudged in Ireland, regarded with terror the insane policy of some English statesmen." Why, all these shabby dawes will twist their necks off looking round to see if they have not got peacock's tails on them. Vast public opinion unjudged in Ireland indeed! What will the Orangemen say to that? Aren't they nearly the whole of the said opinion and how will they take it to be told now that for all their noise, no one has listened to them, or thought them worth a judgment? As for the rest of the Irish Nonconformists, if Lord Salisbury knows anything about Ireland, he must know what a set they are, and if he does not know anything about it, he ought to hold his tongue and not make a fool of himself. A vast public opinion, of Nonconformists in Ireland!—unless, of course, Lord Salisbury has the cheek of a Ritualist and classes the Catholics of the country with Nonconformists. But there we all know in what direction public opinion runs. The triple B.B. meantime, has been explaining everything that Mr. Gladstone said at Birmingham as completely mistaken and pig-headed and everything that it should not be. Both he and his chief are at their wit's end, in fact, and there is no limit to the nonsense for which they will be accountable. But they want the English people to act foolishly and therefore are consistent in giving a foolish example—the more extravagant the more consistent.

THE European situation is staring us in the face again, and let us make the most of it while it lasts, for to-morrow it will have disappeared, and we shall see it no more for a week or two at least. Briefly the facts are these:—The King of the Belgians says the situation is full of danger. The German military staff, General Von Waldersee, perhaps, warns the Italians that 300,000 men are to be thrown into the Valley of the Po. What for, we know not, as Germany and Italy are said to be on the best of terms, and if it was necessary to defend the country against France or Austria, Italy would hardly want to be warned of a movement most acceptable to her. A promise not a warning would be the thing. Russia, which is unexpectedly turning out most amiable in assuring the Pope of support against the aggression of the Quirinal, is massing an army on the Austrian frontier, and the Emperor of Austria is so much annoyed by this that he refuses to meet the Czar until the army is withdrawn. Finally, Lord Randolph Churchill has it from a prominent American gentleman that if Great Britain be attacked, all America, regardless of the Irish vote, will march to her assistance. But was that prominent American a member of a certain class, and is he also in England bent on purchasing an aristocratic husband for one of his daughters. If so we can understand his assurance, which will be fulfilled when Americans can march across the Atlantic dry-shod. Such, then, is the European situation, of which our readers may accept or reject just as much as it pleases them. For our own part we are not disinclined to reject the whole lot of it altogether.

CAN a bare residence in the North Island have an educating effect? There is, for example, Mr. Gordon Furlong, as we learn from the *Wanganui Chronicle*, who declares himself an authority on matters of history. But when we had the advantage of possessing Mr. Gordon Furlong as a resident in Dunedin he was an authority on nothing on earth but blank ignorance. Mr. Gordon Furlong, moreover, as we remember, at that time also retained dreadful recollections of Continental Europe, where in some capacity or another he had made a tour. But then we may rationally conclude that life on the Continent, as studied from the *escalier de service*, has much that is unpleasant for the wandering Briton. Mr. Gordon Furlong, meantime, posing as an authority on anything worth speaking of is a new phenomenon to us, and unless we attribute this matter to some natural effect of the Northern atmosphere we cannot tell what to make of it.



THE death of Mr. Jasper Paine, M.P. for Waterford West, by falling overboard a Holyhead steamer is reported. Mr. Paine, who was an Englishman, was particularly notable, as our readers will remember, from the manner in which he defended himself from arrest by shutting himself up in an old castle contiguous to his residence, and valiantly standing a siege of several weeks. He finally evaded the besieging party of police and escaped to England—where, however, he was afterwards arrested. We are told little as to the details of his death—and may look with suspicion upon the hint given of suicide. But the Irish papers will bring us full particulars in due time.

## ITEMS FROM TEMUKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, November 19.

I BELIEVE in my last letter I mentioned that the decision by the R.M. of the local Court as to the eligibility of two of the members of the Arwhenua Town Board to sit as Commissioners was reserved. Since writing, the Magistrate adjudged that the two members named were not rated sufficiently to entitle them to a seat on the Board. According to the Town Boards Act, it was necessary that a person be rated for £200 to make him eligible, and as such was not the case with Messrs. Eyer and Byron, he declared them un-seated, and Messrs. Hayhurst and Ashwell elected in their stead. I must say the Town Boards Act in this respect, is a botch, and the sooner it is altered the better. It seems rather strange that while these persons are debarred by it from holding seats as Town Board Commissioners they are perfectly eligible, at their present valuation, for election in the city of Christchurch. It is evident the eligibility portion of the Act is a mistake, and the sooner cognisance is taken of it, the better it will be.

No doubt your many readers will be pleased to hear that the Rev. Father Fauvel is still continuing his good work. His latest undertaking is the building of a new church at Pleasant Point. It will stand on a block of one acre and a-half, bought and given for that purpose by Mr. James Sullivan. Its length will be 60ft., and its width 30ft. The walls will be 15ft., standing on a firm concrete foundation, and supported by seven buttresses on each side. The windows will be of cathedral glass, with red marginals—8ft. by 2ft. The height from the ground to the apex of the roof is 36ft. The church will be similar to St. Joseph's Church, Temuka, in appearance, save the tower and spire. It will have a triple window over the sanctuary, and a pinnacle at each end of the wall. It is intended in time to come to lengthen the church. The tender of Mr. James D laney was accepted at £516, and operations commenced to-day. Mr. David of Timaru, is the architect, and this is a sufficient guarantee that everything about the church will be carried out well. The designs were supplied by the Rev. Father Fauvel.

A meeting of the Management Committee in connection with our bazaar was held on Wednesday evening, which was conspicuous for unanimity and good feeling. A letter was read from the manager of railways, in response to one sent by the chairman, Mr. Twomey, intimating that an excursion train would run to Temuka on Boxing Day on the occasion of the bazaar. Matters in connection with the bazaar are progressing in first-class style, and there is every reason for believing that it will be the best yet held in Temuka. As your paper reaches many readers in Christchurch, I may mention that in addition to the bazaar, there will be Caledonian sports here, as well as the ceremony of unveiling the monument erected in the Park in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

The Presbyterian Church bazaar was opened by Mr. Rhodes, M.H.K., on Thursday afternoon last, and closed this evening with a gift auction. It was fairly successful, but I must say it was rather unfortunate that it should have been held so near the Catholic bazaar, though I am certain it will have no evil effect on the latter. We can always hold our own in this district in anything. Last year a public school concert was held a few days before ours, and, though the attendance at it was scanty, the hall was crowded at the Catholic school one. I may mention that the children are in careful training for the annual St. Joseph's school concerts (Kerrytown and Temuka), and that the sisters will have the children trained up to a higher standard than on previous occasions.

A shooting affair occurred at Mr. M. McAteer's residence, Kerrytown Road, on the 9th inst., which for a time had to be treated as a mystery. The particulars are as follows—For about fifteen months a tapping noise was heard in the evenings at the window of Mr. McAteer's house. On several occasions fresh mould was placed in the vicinity of the window, and in the morning footprints were observable. The police in Timaru were communicated with on the matter. On the date mentioned, at about 10 o'clock, the rapping was again heard, and Mr. McAteer seized a pistol (they were in the habit of firing a shot occasionally with the object of scaring the miscreants) and went out. He had scarcely gone out when a report was heard. Mr. M. McAteer, the husband, had gone to bed, but Mrs. McAteer was in the kitchen. It was said at first that a shot was returned, but this proves now not to be the case. Mr. McAteer seems to have let the weapon off in some accidental manner, and the ball piercing the weather-board of the kitchen, which was not lined, entered Mrs. McAteer's arm just below the elbow, and ran along as far as the wrist, into the tissues, where it is at present. To extract it is most dangerous. The unfortunate woman is under the care of Dr. Hayes (of Temuka) one of the cleverest surgeons in the colony, as he has proved by the operation he has performed. It was thought at first she would lose her arm, but that fear, through the gentleman's skilful treatment, I understand, has disappeared.

Mr James Dunne, George street, Dunedin, is the sole agent in the diocese for the Australasian Catholic Directory.

## Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 14<sup>th</sup>.

PIERCING of Pororua Tunnel, Main Trunk line, accomplished (Saturday).—Saunders decides to contest Lincoln seat.—Heavy gale in Melbourne; Exhibition building slightly damaged.—Assembly at Adelaide passes Chinese Bill.—Sheehan, M.P., Kerry, one month's imprisonment for checking Peeters.

THURSDAY, 15<sup>th</sup>.

Immigration into colony for October, 1260; departures, 2296.—Harrington, M.P., arrested for aiding Plan of Campaign.

FRIDAY, 16<sup>th</sup>.

Earthquake shock at Te Aroha, Auckland.—Parroquets damaging fruit and hops in Nelson.—Emergency man murdered at Kilbarry.—Serious bush fires Smithfield district, N.S.W.

SATURDAY, 17<sup>th</sup>.

Outbreak of yellow fever in the Canary Islands.—Wexford League votes city members, J. E. Redmond and J. Barry, £300 each annually.—London Times apologises, with costs, to Sir J. Pope Hennessey for libel.—Home ruler, name uncertain, returned for Dewsbury by majority of 2102 over Arnold Forster.—Chili annexes Easter Island.—Chamberlain marries Miss Endicott of New York.

MONDAY, 19<sup>th</sup>.

Chinaman killed by larrikins in Melbourne.—Maori footballers beat Cumberland County.—French journalists expelled from Berlin for obnoxious comments on Imperial Court.

TUESDAY, 20<sup>th</sup>.

Effects of drought in New South Wales and Queensland increasing in severity.—Russia assumes by treaty a protectorate over Corea. Balfour suffering from effects of severe chill.

## WAITAHUNA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE only event of any importance that has lately occurred here has been the capture of a mammoth eel, in which, report says, search was immediately instituted for everything that has of late gone missing, including a Chinaman and the sheep that set so many of our farmers lamenting. Nothing of more importance than a trout, some brass buttons, etc., were found, so the disappearance of the sheep and the Chinaman are still wrapped in mystery.

The Rev. Father O'Leary celebrated Mass on Sunday last, taking for his text, "Why are ye fainting, O ye out of the faith." He preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon. Commencing from the early ages, he gave a condensed history of the Church almost to the present day, speaking of her trials and struggles and signal victories over her enemies, even when those enemies were nourished in her own bosom. On every occasion Father O'Leary takes the opportunity of explaining forms and ceremonies used in the Church, that people have grown accustomed to without a thought as to their wonderful meaning. He was listened to with close attention, and no one who was present last Sunday can ever look at those lighted candles on the altar without calling to mind the persecution of the early Christians, and picturing to themselves the underground holes and tunnels, and, but for the lighted candles, the darkness of the tomb wherein the worship of the living God was conducted. Then how the word "Basilica," we so often meet with, must recall the gratitude and devotion of a king, and the wonderful splendour and beauty lavished by his faithful servants on the house of God to make such a meet dwelling-place for Him; while who can utter the words, "Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst enter under my roof," without a new and more devotional feeling, realising almost the wonderful faith and humility of the centurion?—The singing was good, despite the very evident want of practice.

At the recent examination by Mr. Goyen of the public school, Mr. Cowen, as chairman of the School Committee, was invited by circular to be present, that any suggestion he might wish to offer on matters pertaining to his duties would be considered. On the classes being called for history, Mr. Patrick (head-master) pointed out Mr. Cowen's children, and explained the nature of his (Mr. Cowen's) objection to having his children taught history, calmly ignoring the presence of the children and their father who was standing by. Mr. Goyen proceeded to question the rest, choosing such facts as bore directly on the assumed Roman Catholic intolerance, bigotry, and persecution. Could "malice prepense" further go, or must we believe that a person in such a high and responsible position, had not even the intuition of a gentleman, that he could not feel want a cross and gratuitous insult be was offering not only to the Catholic children present but to one of the parents, and has only one of the committee who deemed it worth while to leave their various occupations in defence to the wish of the inspector, who, doubtless, identifying Mr. Cowen as one of those "beheaded Roman Catholic Irishmen" took the opportunity of putting in a word in season, and explaining from his gentlemanly lips what Catholics had been wont to do. Yet, even among our own people will be found some to laud the system of education that permits such an abuse as this, and hope that it may continue.

I had almost forgotten to mention that the bazaar in aid of the church fund came off on Tuesday week, 29th inst. It is quite certain to be a success, the quantity and quality of the work done for it being simply astonishing. The contributions in seed, wool, crewelling, crazy-work, etc., surpasses anything I have hitherto seen, and the number of beautiful and useful articles are beyond description.

Messrs Lomas and Frazier of the Octagon store Dunedin, have a speciality for bacon and hams, cheeses and tea. The wines and spirits also supplied by the Firm will be found of superior excellence.

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# Irish News.

**Antrim.**—The dead body of a woman named Phillips was found at 88 Robert street, Belfast, under suspicious circumstances. The police have since discovered that the murderer is a man named Arthur McKeown, who was found in the same house and arrested. They are both of Orange proclivities.

The tenant-farmers of North Antrim held a great public meeting at Loughgill on August 22. Rev. D. H. Burke presided, and speeches were delivered by John Pinkerton, M.P., Fathers Conway and O'Reilly, D. C. Gillespie, North Derry Liberal Association; Jeremiah McVeigh, Belfast Young Ireland Society, and Alexander Bowman, Protestant Home Rule Association. The meeting was largely composed of Protestants, and resolutions condemning the Tory Government and demanding Home Rule were unanimously passed.

**Armagh.**—Alexander Short was bound to the peace at the Markethol Petty Sessions for threatening an Orangeman named George Irvine during the celebration of the "Relief of Derry." Several prosecutions by Nationalists against Orangemen for assault on the same occasion were dismissed.

There was a crowded meeting of Armagh I.N.L., held in the Catholic Reading-rooms, August 26. Rev. Hugh McOscar presided, and Rev. F. McElvogue was also present. The following resolution was passed:—That we take this opportunity of expressing our sincere regret at the departure of that true Nationalist, Dr. McParland, and wish him many happy years in his new home.—A subscription list was opened; Father McOscar was appointed treasurer, and Father McElvogue and Michael Donnelly, secretaries.

**Carlow.**—A meeting of Carlow Nationalists has been called for the purpose of erecting a monument to the United Irishmen who were slaughtered in Tullow street in 1798.

The regular monthly meeting of the Danesfort I.N.L. was held on August 26; Richard Holohan presiding. The following resolution was adopted:—That we condemn the eviction of Philip Lynch and the other tenants on the estate of land-thief Gorson, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use such methods as are within our power to show our disapproval of an act of landlord oppression by which respectable and industrious farmers are deprived of their homes, and Emergency-men put into possession of them.

**Cavan.**—John Magrath presided at the recent meeting of the Drumcong branch of the League. The following resolution was passed:—That we extend our warmest sympathy to the gallant men of Wexford who nobly defended Somers' Fort against Balfour's hirelings.

**Clare.**—Several cottages for the Kilrush evicted tenants are rapidly approaching completion. The evicted tenants, Connell and Cleary, have been put in possession of their houses at Ballinaorena. A great many local Nationalists and some English sympathisers were present and delivered speeches.

Such a destructive deluge of rain has not been witnessed in West Clare for a quarter of a century as that experienced on the night of August 25. All the rivers have inundated the country, and large quantities of hay in meadow cocks have been carried seaward. In lowlying districts the houses have been flooded, and many were in danger of falling. The oats and wheat crops have been laid in vast tracts. The amount of damage caused by the downpour is incalculable.

**Cork.**—The Barrack Street Band, which was dismissed at the Irish Exhibition, London, for refusing to play "God Save the Queen," arrived in Cork, August 29. Three thousand people, with two brass bands, received them and accorded them an ovation. At Queenstown the band of the English war vessel Revenge was playing "God Save the Queen" when the Cork boat was passing. The Barrack Street Band instantly struck up "God Save Ireland" in the highest key, and were cheered lustily by the thousands who were waiting to receive them at the quay. Some of the leading members of the Cork National League were present and congratulated the band on their excellent conduct in London.

A well-attended meeting of Cork National League was held on August 31, presided over by Mayor O'Brien. Referring to the imprisonment of Father Kennedy, the Mayor said it was a strange thing that both the pastor and over twenty of his most respectable parishioners had been incarcerated under the Coercion Act within the last nine months. Mr. Balfour would find that the people of other parishes would act in the same way as the people of Meelin. Would the landlords obtain any additional rents by the imprisonment of Father Kennedy? No, and neither would the Wexford landlords obtain more rents by the imprisonment of the Messrs. Redmond. If Mr. Balfour continued this policy they would require horse, foot, and artillery on the hillsides of Ireland. Mr. Shinkwin, B.L., spoke, and urged the people to act resolutely and unitedly.

P. J. Murphy, of Cork, is dead. In the Fenian movement of '67 he won the confidence of the leaders by his willingness to take the post of danger in many a trying expedition, and in later years he took a prominent part in politics, working with his old energy and sincerity in the National ranks.

The constituents and warm friends of W. J. Lane, M.P., presented him with a complimentary address and a cheque for £380 at the Chamber of Commerce, Cork. Mayor O'Brien presided, and there were present:—M. Healy, John Deasy, J. C. Flynn, and Alderman Hooper, M.P.'s, Alderman Madden, and Augustine Roche. Mr. Lane thanked his friends for the magnificent gift they had conferred upon him.

Father Mathias McMahon, the venerable pastor of Boherbee, died on August 24. In his death Ireland has lost another of the links that connected the movement of to-day with O'Connell's Repeal agitation and the other national movements that preceded the formation of the National League. Father McMahon was one of those persistent patriots whose faith never wavered and whose exertions never

slackened even at the darkest moments. His vigorous letters in the press were, through a long series of years, as rallying cries to the Nationalists of the South of Ireland. He was widely known and respected by Irishmen in America and Australia, and his loss at the present juncture is to some extent a national calamity.

**Derry.**—The showery weather is greatly retarding the maturing of the crops in the Limavaddy district, and unless warm weather sets in the harvest will be very late. Flax is about an average yield, and it is at present being pulled. The potato crop is one of the best. The tubers are large and of splendid quality. The hay crop will be shorter than in previous years owing to the very wet weather of the month of July and the earlier part of August. In some low-lying places the crop is nearly all lost, and what has been saved is of an inferior quality. Grass seed this season is short in supply and quality, and, notwithstanding this, prices are very fair.

The supply of pollen caught in Lough Neagh has this season decreased to an unparalleled extent. This arises from the fact that the fishermen possess nets with so small holes that the young fish are caught in large numbers and sent off to England. It is not too much to say that the attention of the Fisheries Commission should be drawn to this matter, so as to regulate the size of the net. About six years ago the Irish Fisheries Commission held a meeting in Stewartstown, and came to the conclusion that no fish should be caught under eight inches in length. If such rule had been carried into effect the Lough would be well stocked with fish of the finest quality. The pollen is remarkable for its fine flavour, but grave fears are now entertained of its becoming extinct.

**Donegal.**—Patrick McGreaty presided at the meeting of Inver I.N.L. on August 26. The following resolution was adopted:—That we strongly protest against the barbarous and inhuman treatment that is being inflicted on Father McFadden and Mr. Blaine in Derry Gaol.

The coercionists have made a new move to harrass the Campaigners on the Olphert estate. Police are now posted day and night at the bog to prevent the people from removing turf which they had cut and saved. This is the first instance on record of the police acting as bog bailiffs.

The weather in Ballyshannon district continues very unfavourable for harvesting purposes. The potato crop will be a complete failure. The incessant rainfalls have caused this crop to suffer severely, and the potato disease or blight is spreading with wonderful rapidity. The oat crop is in a wretched condition, and in some localities will be valueless. Between high winds and heavy downpours of rain this crop is left flat on the ground in a tangled and tossed state, and will soon become rotten unless the weather improves.

**Down.**—The harvest prospects in Banbridge district cannot be termed at all satisfactory, the constant rain during the season having been too severe for the most hardy crops. The oat crop will be much later than in former years, but on the whole the produce from present appearances promises fairly. Potatoes are soft and not near so palatable as those of last season. In some places disease has set in, which, with the present state of the weather, will, without doubt, cause a fast development, and as the poorer class depend largely on the crop, the result will be keenly felt and cause more hardship than can now be realised.

**Dublin.**—Archbishop Walsh received a number of the community of the Poor Servants of the Mother of God—an Order founded by Lady Georgiana Fullerton—at St. Joseph's, Portland Row the other day.

David Sweeney, M.P., presided at the last meeting of the National League Central branch. T. Harrington, M.P., announced that the receipts since last meeting amounted to £98 15s and the grants to evicted tenants, £233. Strong speeches were delivered by the chairman, T. D. Sullivan, and E. Leamy, M.P.'s. H. Wailey, treasurer of the Junior Liberal Association of Gloucester, England, announced himself as an intense admirer of Mr. Parnell, and a warm supporter of the Irish national cause. He said it was now in the power of the English people to repair the errors of the past, and he had no doubt but they would do so with sincerity.

**Fermanagh.**—There was a crowded meeting of the Rosslea branch of the League on August 26. Rev. J. Lamba presided. Mrs. Madden, who was recently reinstated in her farm at Aughnashalvey, attended for the purpose of thanking the branch for the noble manner in which the members had sustained her. There was a great rejoicing over the widow's triumph.

The hay, oats, and green crops on the south side of the Erne—from Enniskillen to Garrison—are about the average. The potato crop in sheltered places shows symptoms of blight, and will not be as good as last season. If the autumn turns out to be dry, the harvest on the whole will be better than last year's. The grass has been better this season than for some time. With the improvement in prices for stock the look-out for farmers is better than formerly.

**Galway.**—Balfour has officially suppressed the National League in the barony of Longford, this County.

The Archbishop of Sydney, accompanied by Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly and Bishop McCormack, of Galway, arrived in Tuam on August 30. The Town Commissioners presented Cardinal Moran with an address, to which he made a reply that will become historical. His Grace said he had been struck with the brilliant green of the smiling lands but was saddened to think of the tears mingled with the smiles, coming as he did from the distant colonies where good government brought prosperity. As an eye-witness, he could say that the Australians were determined to do all in their power to redress the grievances of Ireland. When Ireland became possessed of a native Parliament, too, their brothers in Australia would rejoice that Heaven had once more beamed on Ireland.

The evictions on Lord Claricarde's estate were commenced on August 29. The soldiers behaved at times in a way that elicited the cheers of the people who surrounded the evicted houses. Agent Tener, assisted by his bailiffs, was present, carrying on his shoulder a

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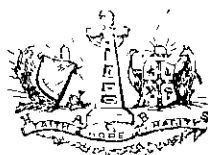
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Winchester repeating rifle. The evictions commenced early, the first house visited being that of Michael Flynn. After an hour's work with the crowbar Mr. Flynn was forced to surrender. The next house visited was that of James Callaghan, whose family used water freely upon the Emergency men and policemen. After about two hours' hard work the police effected an entrance. There were twelve young men in the house defying it, and they showered upon the Emergency men cans of gael and sharp pieces of iron. The next houses visited were those of Patrick Mitchell, Samuel Stanley, John Lynch, William Kemell, Patrick Conroy, and Martin Gormaly. A number of arrests were made. Among those present were: V. Harris, M.P.; Fathers Coen, Roche, and Egan; Messrs. Roche, Carey, McDermott, Clark, Shnell, and a number of English gentlemen.

The following letter to the *Dublin Freeman* accompanied a subscription of £10 to the National Indemnity Fund:—Dear Sir,—The honour of our nation is at stake, openly and atrociously assailed as it is in the persons of Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary party, and assailed by what seems to be one of the vilest conspiracies of the whole range of political controversy. But the issue will, I trust, do incalculable good. It must result in clearing the atmosphere and bringing out in a stronger light and brighter colour the real justice of the Irish cause and the kind of weapons in use amongst the enemies of Ireland. It is plainly the duty of every true Irishman to defend the nation's honour as that of his mother. It is obviously our duty to make common cause with our chosen representatives, and all the more so at a critical moment like the present. Let each man do a man's part by self-sacrifice and prayer, contributing the sinews of war according to one's ability and praying to the God of Truth and Justice that our country's honour may be vindicated from one of the foulest charges ever laid at the door of a Christian people.—Your faithful servant, F. J. MACCORMACK.

**Kerry.**—On August 29, a horse belonging to Mrs. Mahony of Coolree, K. Harney, was seized for rent. Nine sheep belonging to Patrick Hayes of the same place were also seized. These are the only effects the tenant in this case has got, and five years ago he was stripped in the same way. Mr. Hurley is the landlord.

At the regular meeting of the Tralee branch of the League, T. O'Riordan presided. Others present were—Messrs. G. Fitzgerald, O'Kelly, Kennedy, O'Donnell, Moynihan, Marnane, O'Brien, Hanon, O'Connor, O'Mahony, J. Slattery, T. Sattery, M. Fitzgerald, and Sheehy. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—Resolved That we condemn the harsh and brutal sentence passed on James O'Kelly, M.P., for doing his duty as representative of the people, viz., for denouncing the infamous Star-Chamber inquiries by which it is sought by unscrupulous agents to swear away the lives and liberties of innocent men.

**Kilkenny.**—J. Walker, of Castlecomer, has sent a very ingenious invention to the Irish Exhibition. It is a horse carriage designed to run on one wheel. The advantage of lightness of traction which this change will afford is obvious. Mr. Walker has given several years to the elaboration of his invention, which is sure to do credit to Irish inventive capability.

**King's County.**—A small lot, containing 5½ acres, at Lorrha, was sold recently. The seller, Mr. Luckhane, received £10 for the property, which contains a good dwelling house. The buyer is John Flannery, of Lorrha.

**Leitrim.**—There was a crowded meeting of Drumsambo branch of the League on August 26, James McMorrow presiding. Others present—Messrs. Gaffney, Conway, Tighe, Lynch, T. Maon, Keany, Reynolds, J. Mahon, Moran, McGauran, and McCormick. The following was one of the resolutions adopted:—That, having heard of the precarious state of John Dillon's health, we call on the Executive to release the honourable member, or else to be held morally accountable for his life.

Great fears are entertained for the potato crop in this County. The tubers, which are in abundance, remain still very soft, and now reports from all sides signify that the spots which so surely indicate the approach of disease have made their appearance. All oats and wheat crop are above the average, but both remain diseased. Early sown turnips and mangolds look well, and only require fair weather to show a satisfactory development.

**Limerick.**—Mr. Schnadhorst and Sir Walter Foster, Liberal M.P.s, visited the Abbeyfeale evicted tenants. They were accompanied by Rev. W. Carey and Rev. M. Curtin, who showed them the barricaded house of Denis Connors. Sir W. Foster and Mr. Schnadhorst said they were shocked at the wretchedness of the people and the tyranny of the exterminators. They are the guests of Pierce Mahony, M.P., at Kilmorna.

The other day at Newpadas, two Emergency mowing machines from Limerick were set to work cutting the hay on the farm from which Miss Dwyer and seven orphans were recently evicted by Michael Walshe, of Foynes. Several labourers from Cappamore were employed to save the hay, but on learning it was an evicted farm they left. The widow Dwyer's beds and other furniture were tossed out in a heap in the field near the house. Local feeling is very strong on the matter.

There was a special meeting of the Newcastlewest I.N.L. on August 26. J. McDonnell was chairman, and the following was passed:—That, in view of the revelations made at the coroner's inquest on noble John Maudsley and Dr. Hildy we are of opinion the premeditated murder of some of the leaders of the Irish people was contemplated, and unless the Liberal-Unionists insist on the immediate release of John Dillon, we consider they will equally share with the Government the brand of Cain.

**Longford.**—The National League has been proclaimed by the Balcouran Government in some branches of this county.

Lord Granard's bailiff, accompanied by three Sheriff's bailiffs, named Curran, Higgins, and Behan, and a force of police, proceeded to Aughnanon, near Granard, recently to execute eight decrees for rack-rent. The tenants were apprised of their coming, so the bailiffs had to return without booty, as all the cattle had been driven off the farms.

There was a crowded meeting of the Ardagh branch of the League held recently, under the presidency of Thomas Kiernan. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation:—That in our opinion the methods adopted by the Government for crushing out the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people deserve the condemnation of every honest Irishman.

There can no longer be a doubt that the crops in this County are a complete failure owing to the recent heavy rains. Every day for the past month there have fallen heavy snows, completely paralyzing the farmer's efforts to save his crops. Turnip, hay, and oats are all bad. The potatoes, too, are failing rapidly. Nothing could be much worse than the existing prospect.

**Louth.**—Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, presided at the recent conference of the clergy of the Drogheda diocese. The following was adopted:—That we wish to place on record that, knowing John Dillon's present state of health, we view his continued imprisonment with alarm and we call upon the Government to release him and thus avert a national disgrace for England and a national calamity for Ireland.

**Mayo.**—On August 28 Col. Tottenham's myrmidons proceeded to the farm of Patrick Cavanagh, Finod, and seized all his cattle for rack-rent due. This move by Tottenham's agents is likely to be followed by several other seizures in the near future.

It is reported that a young lady from Bridlington, Yorkshire, England, who was afflicted with knee-disease, was completely cured at Churchfield Hotel, Knock, on August 19. The young lady's name is suppressed for the present, but it is said her uncle is an ex-Anglican clergyman, who is now a devout Catholic. Archdeacon Cavanagh vouches for the truth of the story.

The fortnightly meeting of the Swinford branch of the League was held on August 26. P. M. Henry presided, and the following resolution was passed:—That we heartily sympathize with our worthy representative, the patriotic John Dillon, in his prison cell, and we strongly condemn the brutal and blood-thirsty Tory Government, who, unable to answer Dillon's arguments, have cast him into prison.

**Meath.**—The prospects of even a middling harvest in the Navan district are again darkened by the incessant rains. Hay has been very much damaged and is almost worthless in many places. The oat crops are still backward. Wheat and barley have been seriously damaged. Turnips and mangolds did not suffer and promise to be good crops. Turnip, although saved early, had to be left on the bogs and the heavy rains have much damaged it, and in some places it is impossible to get it removed. The pastures are plentifully supplied with grass and the acreage is selling better than for some years.

**Monaghan.**—Father Kelly was chairman at the late meeting of Lydavett I.N.L. A resolution against members who bought boycotted hay was passed and a memorial read from the people of Knockalton district asking for a large representation in the branch.

It is understood that notice has been served on 216 tenants on the estate of E. J. Shirley that a sub-Commission Court will sit in Carrickmacross early in September to hear the applications for fixing a fair rent. It is high time that this step should have been taken by the Land Commissioners, as there are 800 cases awaiting hearing on the same estate. The reductions made on the old rent by the former sub-Commission, and confirmed by the Chief Commission, varied from over 5 per cent to 37 per cent.

Showery, cold, and unseasonable weather has been the rule in this part of Ulster lately. Farmers are greatly discouraged and look forward with no slight apprehension to the prospect of securing their crops. Oats are ripening very slowly and late sowing will be a long time before they can be reaped. Turnips are not up to the mark. Potatoes will be one-fourth short in the yield as compared with last year, while they are far inferior in quality. Flax has been nearly all pulled and has proved a heavier crop in most instances than was anticipated.

**Queen's County.**—Bloody Balfour has proclaimed the National League in several baronies of this County.

Negotiations for a settlement are still pending between Townsend Trench, agent of Lord Lansdowne, and William O'Brien on behalf of the Lugeacurra tenants. A seizure on the property of Daniel Whelan, Barrowhouse, was suspended awaiting the result.

A large number of spectators witnessed an interesting match between the Ballyragget and Boley teams on the grounds of the Durrrow G.A.A. Both teams seemed in good condition, although the Boley men appeared stronger, but, as was afterwards proved, not superior at the work. It was certainly a most attractive match, as the Queen's County men spared no words of encouragement to rally their men; but the Ballyragget men kept unflinchingly to business, worked with pluck and dexterity, and succeeded in securing a goal within the first half hour. The Queen's County men can boast of a good goal-keeper, but all his efforts were unavailing and the football was forced through. It would be quite unfair to particularise any individual athlete for praise, as they all did their duty admirably. At call of time Ballyragget was 1 goal 2 points to nil. Thomas Whelan, of Durrrow, acted as referee.

**Roscommon.**—Concerning the National Indemnity Fund, Bishop Gibney writes:—"The moral character of Irish Nationalists, lay and clerical, is arraigned, and the Commission is devised to blacken it in the eyes of the world and so deprive our people of the sympathy and support which have been so freely given to the struggle not only in Great Britain and her colonies but in all civilized countries."

A meeting of delegates representing 10 branches of the National League was held in Strokestown on August 31, for the purpose of inaugurating a County testimonial to Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., as a reply to the sentence of four months' imprisonment passed on him by Balfour's Removables. All the delegates present intimated that the movement was intensely popular amongst the people in their respective localities. J. R. Cox, M.P., presided, and in a telling speech pointed out the claims Mr. O'Kelly's services had on the gratitude of the people of Roscommon. Letters promising support were read from Thomas Sexton and Dr. Fitzgerald, M.P.s. Arrangements having been made for the collection in the different branches represented at the meeting



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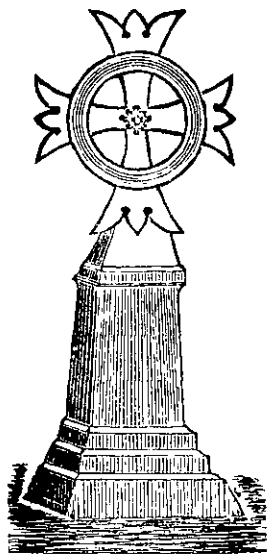
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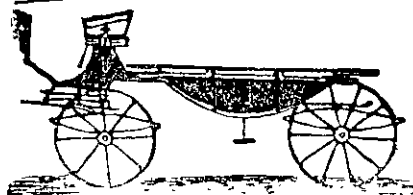
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If you want a good light, use the best and save trouble

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

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

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## ALLIANCE HOTEL,

THAMES ST., OAMARU.

(Lately occupied by Mrs. Grant.)

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

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

A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.

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AERATED WATERS, WINES, AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURER, MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Inspection of my manufacturing process is invited, and a single bottle of my produce can be purchased from me for the purpose of being analysed.

J. D. F. received the following Awards for his Exhibits at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Dunedin International Exhibitions:—

Constantia Wine,	1st degree of merit
Peppermint	1st "
Lemon Syrup	1st "
Lime Juice	2nd "
Ginger Wine	2nd "
Raspberry Vinegar	3rd "
Cherry Brandy	2nd "
Burgundy Wine	3rd "
Ginger Brandy	4th "
Aniseed Liqueur	4th "

## FERAUD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

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

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.

the Convention closed with votes of thanks to Lord Mayor Sexton and the chairman.

**Tipperary.**—The tenants on the Smithwick estate at Araglin have purchased their holdings at 11 years' purchase. The sale was effected through Patrick O'Hea, M.P., and is very satisfactory to the tenants.

The hops which were entertained some time ago in the Thurles district of a bountiful harvest are now almost completely blasted in consequence of the late incessant rains which have fallen, with the most destructive results to almost every description of growing crops. Serious complaints are heard from all quarters of the damage done to the grain, and the gravest doubts are entertained as to whether it can be saved from sprouting. Potato stalks are withered in many places. A large share of upland hay is in a precarious state.

**Tyrone.**—The Coalisland Canal, which connects Lough Neagh with the stirring little town of Coalisland, has been recently inspected by the Lagan Navigation Company, who had an interview with several merchants and manufacturers of Stewartstown for the purpose of ascertaining what was required for the better accommodation of the public. The engineers have agreed to allow six inches more water to the canal, making the draught for the lighters five feet three inches instead of four feet nine inches, as at present. This will greatly facilitate the conveyance of goods, and render their transportation more expeditious.

**Waterford.**—Captain Gandy, agent for the Curraghmore estate for fifteen years, has just been dismissed by Lord Waterford. It is said that the Marquis was not at all satisfied with the amount which Captain Gandy was enabled to remit from the Curraghmore estates during the past few years. Many of the tenants say that Captain Gandy had shown a wish to promote conciliation and peace, and if it should turn out that the Marquis is in reality angered because of his leniency the tenants ought by this time to know the way to combine against any exactions which the new agent, who hails from the County Wicklow, may attempt to enforce.

**Wexford.**—The evictions on the estate of James F. Byrne at Coolroe have concluded, and as the result of the devil's work seven families, comprising 80 persons, have been thrown out on the roadside. All the evicted tenants have taken forcible possession of their homes. At the eviction of Mrs. Power, where the resistance offered was slight, two sons of the tenants were arrested for attempting to strike old Byrne. They were afterwards released on bail and summoned under the Crimes Act. Visitors are arriving daily here from all parts of the country to see "Somers' Fort," where the gallant defence was made against the bayonets of the police.

After the surrender of the fortress of Tom Somers at Coolroe, which was mentioned in the *Irish World* last week, the evicting army proceeded to dispossess Peter Rossiter, John Power, Andrew Evoy, Patrick Cullen, John Cullen, and Margaret Whelan, all holding farms varying in acreage from 25 to 50 acres. At the house of Andrew Evoy a young girl rushed out of the house and struck Land-thief Byrne with a large rotten goose egg, besmearing him from head to foot. He called on the police to arrest the girl, but the order was not carried out. On the way to some of the houses the roads were blocked with trees and stones, great difficulty being experienced in going up some of the narrow laneways. There are other tenants on the estate served with notice of eviction.

## A N N A.

(By CATHERINE MACQUOID in *Leisure Hours*.)

### PART IV.

HEAVY rain fell again during the night and continued throughout the morning, but in the afternoon there was a glimpse of sunshine overhead. This soon drew the vapour up again from the valley, and the white steam clouds sailed slowly across the landscape.

Gretchen had been very kind and compassionate about Anna's disaster. She made the girl go to bed for an hour or two, and gave her some hot broth; and Anna would have forgotten her trouble but from the certainty she felt that old Andreas would make as bad a story of it as he could to her Aunt Christina. But this morning the girl was looking forward to her father's home coming, and she was in good spirits; she had tried to make herself extra neat, and to imitate as closely as she could her Aunt Christina's way of tidying the rooms. But an improvement suggested itself to Anna which would certainly not have occurred to her tidy aunt; if she had thought of it she would have scouted the idea as useless and a frivolous waste of time.

Directly after the midday meal Anna went out to gather a wild-flower nosegay to place in the sitting room in honour of her father's return. It seemed to her the only means she had of showing him how glad she was to see him again.

While she was busy gathering Andreas crossed the meadow; he did not see Anna stooping over the flowers, and she kept herself hidden, but the sight of him brought back a haunting fear. What was it? What had Andreas said that she had forgotten? He had said something which had startled her at the time, and which now came pressing urgently on her for remembrance, although she could not distinctly recall it. What was it? Anna stood asking herself; the flowers fell out of her hand on the grass among their unplucked companions; she stood for some minutes absorbed in thought. Andreas had passed out of sight, and she could not venture to follow him, for she did not know what she wanted him to tell her.

A rain drop fell on her hand, and she looked up. Yes, the rain had begun again. Anna gave a sudden start; she left the flowers and set off running towards the point at which she was accustomed to meet her father.

With the rain drop the clue she had been seeking had come to her. Andreas had said there might very likely be landslides, and

who could say that there might not have been one on the hillside above Malans? Anna had often heard her father say that, though he could climb the steep ascent with his burden, he should be sorry to have to go down with it. It the track had been partly carried away, he might begin to climb without any warning of the danger that lay before him.

Anna trembled and shivered as she thought of the danger. It would be growing dusk before her father began to climb and who could say what might happen? She hurried on to the place at which she always met her father. When she had crossed the brook that parted the field with the gap from the field preceding it, Anna stood still in dismay. The hedge was gone, and so was a good strip of the field it had bordered.

There had already been a landslip.

Anna had learned wisdom by her mischance yesterday, and she went on slowly and cautiously till she drew near the edge; then she knelt down on the grass, and, creeping along on her hands and knees, she peered over the broken, slippery edge. The landslip seemed to have reached midway down the cliff, but the rain had washed the earth and rubbish to one side. So far as Anna could make out, the way up, halfway, was as firm as ever; then there came a heap of debris from the fall of earth, and then the bare rock rose to the top, upright and dreadful.

Anna's head turned dizzy as she looked down the precipice, and she forced herself to crawl backward from the crumbling edge only just in time, for it seemed to her that some mysterious power was beckoning her from below.

When she got on her feet she stood and wondered what was to be done. How was she to warn her father of his danger?

She looked at the sun; it was still high up in the sky, so she had some hours before her. There was no other way to Malans but this one, unless by going back half way to Seewis, to where a path led down to Pardsla, and thence into the Landquart Valley, where the high road went on to Malans, past the corner where the Landquart falls into the Rhine. Anna had learned all this as a child from the big map which hung in the dining room at the inn. But on the map it looked a long long way to the Rhine valley, and she had heard her father tell her Aunt Christina that she must take the diligence at Pardsla—it would be too far, he said, to walk to Landquart, and Anna knew that Malans was father still. She stood wondering what could be done.

In these last four years she had become by degrees penetrated with a sense of her own utter uselessness, and she had gradually sunk into a melancholy condition. She did only what she was told to do, and she always expected to be told how to do it. Her first thought now was, how could she get help or advice; she only knew two people who could help her—Gretchen and Andreas. The last, she reflected, must be already at some distance. When she saw him, he was carrying a basket, and he had no doubt gone to Seewis, for it was market day in that busy village. As to Gretchen, Anna felt puzzled. Gretchen never went from home. What could she know about time and the distance from the Rhine valley? Besides, while the girl stood thinking her sense of responsibility unfolded, the sense that comes to every rational creature in a moment that threatens danger to others; and she saw that by going back even to consult with Gretchen she must lose many precious minutes. There was no near road to the valley, but it would save a little to keep well behind the inn on her downward way to Pardsla.

As Anna went along the day cleared again. The phantom like mists drifted aside and showed on the opposite mountain's side brilliant green Alps in the firwood that reached almost to the top. The lark over head sang louder, and the grasshopper's metallic chirp was incessant under foot. Anna's heart became lighter as she hurried on; surely, she thought, she must reach Malans before her father had begun to climb the mountain. She knew that he would have left his knapsack at Mayenfield, and that he must call there for it on his way home. Unless the landslip was quite recent it seemed possible that some one might be aware of what had happened, and might give her father warning; but Anna had seen that for a good way above Malans the upward path looked all right, and it was so perpendicular that she fancied the destruction of its upper portion might not have been at once discovered, especially if it had occurred at night. No, she was obliged to see that it was extremely doubtful whether her father would receive any warning unless she reached the foot of the descent before he did.

So she went at her utmost speed down the steep, stony track to Pardsla. New powers seemed to have come to her with the intensity of her suspense.

### PART V.

George Fasch had every reason to be content with the way in which he had managed his business at Zurich; and yet, as he travelled back to Mayenfield, he was in a desponding mood. All the way to Zurich his sister had talked about Anna. She said she had tried her utmost with the girl, and that she grew worse and worse.

"She is reckless and thoroughly unreliable," she said; and she gets more stupid every day. If you were wise you would put her into a reformatory without delay."

George Fasch shrugged his shoulders.

"She is affectionate," he said, bluntly, "and she is very unselfish. I should be sorry to send her from home."

Christina held up her hands.

"I call a girl selfish who gives so much trouble. Gretchen has to wash three skirts a week for Anna. She is always spoiling her clothes. I, on the contrary, call her very selfish, brother."

George Fasch shrugged his shoulders; again remembered the red and green apron, and he supposed that Christina must be right; and now, as he travelled back alone, he asked himself what he must do? Certainly he saw no reason why he should place Anna in a reformatory—that would be, he thought, a sure way of making her unhappy, and perhaps even desperate; but Christina's words had shown him her unwillingness to be plagued with his daughter's ways, and he

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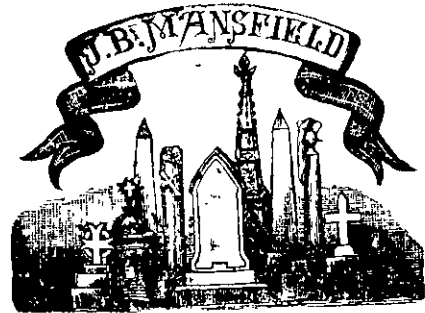
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Designs and Estimates forwarded to all  
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Carvings, etc., Iron Railings and Cemetery  
Enclosures.—All kinds of Lavatory and Job-  
bing Work done in Stone or Marble.

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New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and  
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Has much pleasure in notifying that he has  
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Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.

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HOLDERS, MINE MANAGERS,  
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The Undersigned have now on hand a Large  
Stock of the famous A. A. Company's Double-  
screened Smithy; also Brunner, Greymouth,  
and Westport for the same purpose. HOUSE-  
HOLD COALS from the same Mines at the  
lowest Prices.

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P. O'BRIEN, having taken the above  
spacious and centrally situated Hotel, has had  
it completely renovated and furnished through-  
out under his own supervision. He is, there-  
fore, prepared to offer specially good accom-  
modation to Boarders, Country Visitors, and  
his Friends the Public generally, and he has  
every confidence in inviting their patronage.  
Single Bedrooms Apartments for Families.  
Private Sitting Rooms. A Good Table. Liquors  
of the Best Brands only. Terms Strictly  
Moderate. Passengers called for the early  
Trains.

**DOUGLAS HOTEL.**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
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J. LISTON - - - PROPRIETOR.  
Having made several extensive alterations  
and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard  
Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of  
patrons, hopes, by strict attention to business,  
to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage.  
First-class accommodation for Boarders and  
Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the  
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.  
None but the Best of Wines and Spirits  
kept on Stock.

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ARCADE & HIGH ST., DUNEDIN.

MRS. W. K. CARMALT, - Proprietress  
All Wines and Spirits kept by me are of the  
very best procurable Brands. None but the  
Best English and Colonial Ale and Beer kept  
in stock.

**BRUNNER COAL COMPANY'S  
COAL BUSINESS.**

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),**

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Wallsend, Coalpit Heath & Brunner Collieries.  
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.

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We have constantly arriving cargoes of best  
Double-screened Brunner Nuts, so favourably  
known for smithy purposes. Orders by post  
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**£10,000** Given away to Buyers  
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**JOHN GILLIES,**  
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under-  
taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig  
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation  
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  
respectfully solicits their future favors, when  
his long practical experience in the trade will  
be made use of for the benefit of his customers.  
The present large stock on hand and to arrive  
will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are heartily invited to call  
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Those visiting Christchurch will find it to  
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Large and comfortably furnished Billiard  
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Tables.

JOHN BARRETT

shrank from the idea of losing his useful housekeeper. He had been accustomed to depend on his sister for the management of the inn, and he felt that no paid housekeeper would be able to fill Christina's place. Besides it would cost more money to pay a stranger.

Yes, he must send Anna away, but he shrank from the idea. There was a timid, pathetic look in the girl's dark eyes that warned him against parting her from those she loved. After all, was she not very like her mother? And his sweet lost wife often told George Fasch how dreamy, and headless and stupid she had been in childhood. He was sure that Anna would mend in time. If only he could hit on some middle course at present.

The weather had been fine at Zurich; and he was surprised, when he quitted the train, to see the long wreaths of white vapour that floated along the valleys and up the sides of the hills. It was clearer when he had crossed the river; but before he reached Malans evening was drawing in, and everything grew misty.

He had made his purchases at Mayenfeld so as to avoid another stoppage; and with his heavy loaded satchel on his back he took a by-path that skirted Malans and led him straight to the bottom of the descent without going through the village. There was a group of trees just at the foot of the path, which increased the gathering gloom.

"My poor child will be tired of waiting," he thought, and he began to climb the ascent more rapidly than usual.

All at once a faint cry reached him, he stopped and listened, but it did not come again.

The way was very slippery, he thought; his feet seemed to be clogged with soft earth, and he stopped at last to take breathe. Then he heard another cry, and the sound of footsteps behind him.

Some one was following him up the dangerous ascent. And as his ears took in the sound he heard Anna's voice some way below.

"Father! father! stop! stop!" she cried; "there is a landslide above, you cannot climb to-night."

George Fasch stopped. He shut his eyes and opened them again. It seemed to him that he was dreaming. How came Anna to be at the foot of the pass if it was not possible to climb to the top of it?

"What is it, Anna? Do you mean that I must come down again?" he said, wonderingly.

"Yes, yes; the path is destroyed."

And once more he wondered if all this could be real.

"Father, can you come down with the pack, or will you unfasten it and leave it behind?"

George Fasch thought a moment.

"You must go down first," he said, "and keep on one side; the distance is short, and I think I can do it but I may slip by the way."

There were minutes of breathless suspense while Anna stood in the gathering darkness, and then the heavy footsteps ceased to descend and she found herself suddenly hugged close in her father's arms.

"My good girl," he said, "my good Anna how did you come here?"

Anna could not speak. She trembled like a leaf and then she began to sob. The poor girl was completely exhausted by the terrible anxiety she had gone through and by fatigue.

"I thought I was too late," she sobbed; "it looked so dark. I feared you could not see; I cried out, but you did not answer. Oh, father!"—he caught at his arms—"if I had been really too late!"

Her head sank on his shoulder.

George Fasch patted her cheek. He was deeply moved, but he did not speak; he would bear by and by how it had all happened. Presently he said cheerfully:

"Well, my girl, we must let Gretchen wonder what has happened us to-night. You and I will get beds at Malans. My clever Anna has done enough for one day."

Three years have passed since Anna's memorable journey. Her Aunt Christina has married and she has gone to live in Zurich; Anna is now alone with her father and Gretchen. She has developed in all ways; that hurried journey to the foot of the mountain had been a mental tonic to the girl. She had learned to be self-reliant in a true way, and she has found out the truth of a very old proverb, which says: "No one knows what he can do till he tries."

## MR. PARNELL AT HOME.

FOR the following stories about Mr. Parnell's home and private life, the *New York Press* is responsible.—

Parnell's home is extremely picturesque. Down in the "Garden of Ireland," Avondale nestles in the heart of a country unsurpassed for loveliness. Here, with views dissolving into great forests of green, there extending over wide reaches of meadow and corn lands, the rippling of the Avon is the only sound which breaks the undisturbed stillness of the scene. Under the shadow of the far-famed Wicklow Mountains lies the home of Charles Stewart Parnell, who was born there forty-two years ago. It is a spot designed by nature for the birth of a leader of men. From the roof of that mansion, whose lead coping fired the young Parnell in days gone by with the perilous enthusiasm for fashioning bullets, the eye rests upon the heights which, in the stormy days of '98, defied the charges and baffled the strategy of the British forces. Upon those mountains which stretch like a majestic wall towards the south, brave Miles Byrne kept the red-coats at bay while all the rest of Ireland lay prone at the feet of a military tyrant. To right and left lies the country, every inch of which is a monument to the valour and heroism of Hill and Michael Dwyer; and in the distance is Arklow, where, at the head of 20,000 men, Father John and Michael Murphy inflicted the heaviest and bloodiest defeat upon the British arms which the enemies of the Irish cause had until that moment known. Here vale and wier, mead and hill, tell in illustrated pages of the most cruel, as well as the most thrilling incidents of one of the darkest chapters of Irish history.

In position most commanding, and in situation strikingly picturesque, Avondale is in style plain and modest; yet there is a stately air about it which marks unmistakably the ancestral mansion

from the most pretentious dwelling-house. Square, low, and white the building is plain; but its plainness in a region so beautiful, makes it attractive, although to be honest and out of one's traces of neglect which marked the period when the present owner was still a minor. Should Mr. Parnell not be at home, there will be no lack of interesting objects in the house to attract attention. In the hall illuminated addresses divide the wall space with spars, pike-heads, and historic banners that have stirring associations with volunteer days. There are here many relics of that time, and perhaps the most interesting is a cavalry ensign of thick silk, richly embroidered on both sides. In shape it is of the kind known as a burzee—that is, an oblong flag with a triangular piece taken from its outer edge. On one side the colour of the ensign is red and on the other yellow. It is 3ft. by 2ft. In a centre piece at one side appears a representation of the Irish wolf-log, with the inscription, "I will move and follow it, off! *Velo et acer et fidelis amicus*"—"swift and sharp, and faithful to friends." In a similar division appears the inscription of the centre-piece, "Independent Wicklow—For. Lt. Drago," which last means Foresters' Light Dragoons. On the obverse is an oval centre-piece depicting a harp, with crown surmounting a castellated structure, and fitted into the corners, a word in each, the following: "July—Anno—1779," showing the date at which the "Independent Wicklow Foresters' Light Dragoons" were organized. A similar device to this obverse is painted on the other flag, a large infantry ensign of tan silk, now decaying from the ravages of time. Every room has its collection of the presents which have been received from admirers. Among the caskets is one of Irish bog-oak, silver mounted, and one containing the freedom of Dublin city; another of similar style holding the freedom of Limerick city, and a third, chiefly of silver, from historic Drogheda, containing the freedom of that borough. There, among the gifts which the Irish leader received while a prisoner in Kilmatham, are—an Easter egg of valuable metal, which encompassed one hundred sovereigns, and which came on Easter Sunday from Liverpool ladies; a very handsome musical box from the same fair donors, a great armchair, a box of tools from the ladies of Rathdrum, and a very beautiful quilt of green satin.

If the Irish leader is at home he will probably be found examining some of the works which are being constructed upon his estates. It is not generally known that Mr. Parnell, besides being a landlord, is a comparatively extensive employer of labour. There are about 250 men employed on the various works which he has set on foot; and if Mr. Parnell is anywhere on the grounds you will see him, dressed in loose shooting-jacket of rough homespun, and wearing a soft round hat, talking with Mr. Kerr, his manager, when he is not chatting with one of his workmen, by whom he is idolised. Perhaps he is examining, with the critical eye of one who is not an amateur in practical mechanics and building, the great cattle-shed now nearly completed. Irish workmen have done all the work, and the plans were prepared by Mr. Kerr, under the supervision of Mr. Parnell. Then there is a large saw-mill, which is constantly kept going, and besides these industries several men are employed regularly in mining operations upon the estate. Mr. Parnell has great confidence in the subterranean wealth of his property, and one shaft which he has sunk is nearly 400 feet deep. The quarries are the most imposing of his material works. About 150 men are employed upon them. The stone is inexhaustible, and the quality of the best for paving purposes, as witness his contract to furnish Dublin—a contract which was suspiciously viewed on account of his position. There are extensive farming and cattle producing operations conducted upon his estate, and there are a number of commodious new labourers' cottages, just built, with office houses on the most approved plans. The precepts which Mr. Parnell enforces in public are here exemplified in private practice. Each of his labourers gets half an acre of land with his cottage.

Mr. Parnell's indoor life at Avondale is in strict conformity with the habits of the man, which are plain and unpretentious. At one of the windows of his library is a writing-desk. That desk has not a busy or an unworked look. It reminds you that the Irish leader is a strong supporter of Tallard's advice to the man in doubt as to whether he should write a letter or not: "Don't." Mr. Parnell is not a voluminous letter-writer. But there is a second writing-desk in the room, at a window which looks upon another view of the lawn. This is where Mr. Parnell's industry never flags. Lying on the desk is an unfinished drawing, apparently of some bit of machinery, and there are plans and specifications strewn over the table, suggesting the office of a building surveyor or civil engineer in good practice. Mr. Parnell is not a man of large literary reading, although he received a sound classical education, and has a retentive memory; but he is a severe and constant student of scientific subjects, and is especially devoted to mechanics. It is here he has thought out so many hard problems of political warfare, and here his few familiars have enjoyed his rare conversational powers. There is a fascination in Mr. Parnell's companionship which accounts for the enthusiastic devotion of his colleagues, and it is in his capacity of host that his manner is most enticing.

Mormons are flocking into Wyoming in great numbers, and it is said by the *Chicago Herald* that two years hence they will control the local elections in the western section.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris-journalist is an Irish woman who remembers, as a child, being carried about on O'Connell's shoulders. She has a strong, handsome face, blue eyes full of merriment and expression, heavy black lashes, and very abundant white hair, which she wears with extreme simplicity. She is a brilliant woman and an always interesting talker, full of wit and anecdote, never at a loss for a word, and without a spark of malice in her composition. She has extraordinary health and strength, and a beautiful unconsciousness of herself that is extremely taking. In a saloon filled with beautiful women, and clever women, the statesman and the wits invariably gravitate in her direction. She is so good humoured so amusing, and so natural a quick-witted Celt by birth, a Parisian by education, and a good woman from principle—surely this is a happy combination.

[CIRCULAR.]

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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,

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Nitrous Oxide Gas ... ..	0 7 6
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is too Well Known to require puffing, and there are specialties too many to enumerate. Compelled to sell quickly. Early inspection invited, when, if you don't see what you want, ask for it. Impossible to show the thousand and one useful articles we keep.

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

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BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,

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



DUNEDIN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

(By PLEBEIAN.)

THE most popular resort of the citizens of Dunedin is the sea-side suburb of St. Clair, and its contiguous neighbourhood, the Ocean Beach. Both of these enjoy a large patronage during the summer months, with a preponderating preference for St. Clair. It is a pretty picture to see the large number of visitors promenading the lovely sandy beach, attired in their many-coloured garments and the most recent fashions in the costumiers' and milliners' art. The inevitable masher is also conspicuous among the more sombrely attired sex. In years to come St. Clair will be very populous, and a ready number of excellent dwellings bears witness to its progress; but, being built on the flat, it naturally lacks the essentials of the picturesque. Had the adjacent hills been conserved and planted, and footpaths cut round the hills, the value of St. Clair as a sea-side resort would be increased a thousand-fold. They are now private property, but should never have been sold, and ought decidedly to be repurchased and formed into the St. Clair Park. On these hills one could sit and look away out to sea on a calm day, or when the sky is hidden by ominous clouds and the storm is raging one could enjoy the sight of the waves lashing themselves into fury against these old weather and sea-beaten rocks which skirt the hills near St. Clair. The visitor or resident grows tired of the sandy beach, especially at high water, when walking assumes the labours, and particularly at present, since the advance of the sea has destroyed the retaining wall which was made to resist it, and during its slow re-construction the beach is not attractive, while the hills and sea never seem to lose their charm; always inviting; always charming. The top of this hill possesses a strong fortification, which is intended to sweep off the sea a hostile man-of-war which may at any future time have sinister intentions on the city, which from the beach, is only some three miles distant. The foot of the hill is so mounted with a heavy piece of artillery, while another is placed in the sand bank midway between St. Clair and the Ocean Beach Hotel. Around to the right of the baths is a rocky recess that could, with a little expense, be made attractive. Nature has supplied the materials—the sea, the rocks, the hill—and a little plantation is all that is required to make it beautiful.

The Peninsula is not now as picturesque as it has been in years gone by. The practical settler has an art of applying the match and bringing fire and destruction on bush scenery, and causing green pasture and yellow corn fields to appear instead. This is the case to a large extent on the Peninsula, where the farmer's life is anything but a bed of roses. Much of the original bush, however, still abounds, and one is amply rewarded by a ride to Portobello right along the railway line, and then ascending to the top of the hill, where you obtain a view of the numerous conical mounds thrown up as if by some volcanic action of the past. Here you have again a splendid view of the sea for miles around, you can also see the entrance to the lower harbour, while the opposite side affords a lovely view. Mount Cargill is conspicuous, covered with a dense bush which descends to the low-lying hills and then slopes gradually down to the shore. On your return towards your sight many snug farm houses and that magnificent built-up Donagh's Castle. A very pleasant and enjoyable day can be spent in Port Chalmers, which can be reached by rail or by taking the North East Valley road; it is an excellent walk, and the person who does not find an appetite on the route must be hopelessly past the doctor's care. Along this road, too, you are frequently treated to pretty views. From the top of the hill at the junction you obtain a view of mostly, and right away over Maori Hill, you get sight of Brighton Beach and a bit of the bay which appears like a pretty lake, while on the other side the Harbour and Port gradually unfold themselves to view, and present a view over which, anywhere else, one would go into raptures, but really here, where on every hand the eye and mind are feasted on the beautiful until it almost becomes monotonous, you descend to Port and long for a change. All in vain, the scene only changes, with a few ships and steamers thrown in. The port is a picturesque little town and the visitors wonders why the city was not laid out there and spared the never ending dredging of the upper harbour, but, all things considered, perhaps it is as well where it is. The local authorities have devoted the pathless track in the Port to the cemetery, which overlooks the town and harbour, and is a spot where the sea-loving population of the Port love to take their final rest, so close to the cemetery which in life they have loved so well, and whose sad music now sings their dirge. From here the Northern line begins to ascend a stiff incline, winding around the sea face, sharply turning the sensational Punakaui cliffs, and on to Palmerston. The excitement of land-slips at the cliffs has long since faded away, but the beauty of this piece of line viewed from the carriage platform on a lovely spring morning, cannot easily be forgotten. Nor is there the slightest sense of danger as you steadily sit on over the cliffs that overlook the sea, while on the land side and yet you glare seaward with the usual naive foreboding, through which you pass at a pace sufficiently slow to observe the passing panorama.

The town of Mosgiel, some nine or ten miles from Dunedin, stands on the celebrated Taieri plain which stretches away to Lake Waikare; and long ere you see the lake, and merely observing the plain closely framed in by surrounding hills, the plain is quite suggestive of a lake, and probably has been one at some remote time. In times of heavy rain, the streams here become submerged. It is a magnificent piece of country, and is in such glorious contrast to the hills so universally arcu at Dunedin. Before reaching Mosgiel, the Otago Central railway branches off passing by the sea coast, and away into the mountains of inland, some excellent land on its route, from which, eventually, a great benefit is to be derived. On the Taieri plains north of Dunedin's city, and at the Plain's residents had a good day's cutting on the 23rd, where the local racing club provided an excellent programme, and the weather clock was courteous enough to supply a day in which nothing was left to be desired. Here, in the old days innocent of the locomotive, the Dunedin races were held.

The people fairly thronged the way; some walked, some rode, and the rest drove in all sorts of conveyances. These were right festive days, when cash was abundant, and everyone went in for thorough enjoyment with all the intensity of a young community. People now take their pleasure more sadly, and these meetings are as orderly as a prayer meeting, not a solitary row, and scarcely even a "drunk." This, however, must not be taken as an indication of the lack of the wherewithal; on the contrary, the totalisator did quite a large business that day, but the days of excessive drinking have been supplanted by moderation.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

REV. FATHER DUFFO, S.J., left Selma, Ala., for the fever-stricken city of Jacksonville, Florida, where he goes in response to a telegram calling for his assistance.

The Holy Father grants an indulgence to the faithful every time that they recite the ejaculatory prayer, "My God and my all."

The head of the Franciscan Order has memorialised the Pope in favour of the beatification of Joan of Arc. The Rheims committee has issued a circular to the French Bishops asking them to promote subscriptions in their diocese, for the equestrian statue of the heroine by Paul Dubois, to be placed in the Cathedral porch.

The will of Archbishop Lynch has been probated. Although he had lived in Canada many years, and held a position of distinction in the Church, his will shows that he died poor in this world's goods.

By a special decree the Pope has granted a plenary indulgence once a month to those who recite the title office of the Blessed Virgin.

The Holy Father has presented the organ given to him as a Jubilee offering by the diocese of San Gallo, in Switzerland, to the Augustinian Church at Carpinetto; and his Holiness has presented to Cardinal Moran, for his Cathedral at Sydney, a beautiful altar, a gift from the diocese of Tarbes.

A Papal Nuncio has been commissioned to present the Golden Rose to the Princess Regent of Brazil.

The great tragedian, Barry Sullivan, who is dying in England, was attended by the Very Rev. Hugh McDonald, Provincial of the Redemptorists.

An order of knighthood for women, the members of which will be known as "Matrone del Santo Sepolcro," has been instituted by the Holy Father.

A Press dispatch says the Pope, assisted by Abbot Pessuto as editor, is writing a history of Rome in the middle ages. Particular attention will be paid to the period of Gregory the Great.

According to the Standard's Constantinople correspondent, the invitation addressed by the Holy Father to the Armenians to join the Catholic Church, is likely to lead to important results. The Porte, he states, is encouraging the Armenians to adopt Catholicity.

In honour of the Blessed Virgin, the Pope has ordered, through the Sacred Congregation of Rites, a Proper Office and Mass for the Feast of the Holy Rosary, and has enjoined it on all clergy, secular and regular, as an obligation in future.

The Catholic population of Connecticut is about 200,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of the State.

Mr. Luke Rivington, lately received into the Church, and the author of a book which almost deserves to stand beside Cardinal Newman's "Apologia," is at present in England. He contemplates joining the Society of Jesus.

A priest of Popoils, Ill., Father Enzberger, has compiled a full return, from which it appears that the total number of parochial German Catholics is 1,075,668 or making allowances for incompleteness, under 1,500,000. There are 865 entirely German parishes and 1,063 "mixed" parishes under German clergy.

The authorities of Lyons, France, in the 17th century, dedicated their city to the Blessed Virgin. Since that time the vow has been annually repeated on the feast of the Nativity of the Mother of God. This year the ceremonies have been splendid as usual. In the evening the greater part of the town was illuminated.

Mgr. Schiaffino has presented to the Vatican a memorandum on the eventuality of the Pope leaving Rome. He approves Belgium as a Papal residence, owing to its neutral and Catholic character, but he is not in favour of the selection of Belgium except under a guarantee from the Powers. He approves departure from Rome only in the event of a rigorous application of the penal code of war with France, when the Vatican would become an object of suspicion.

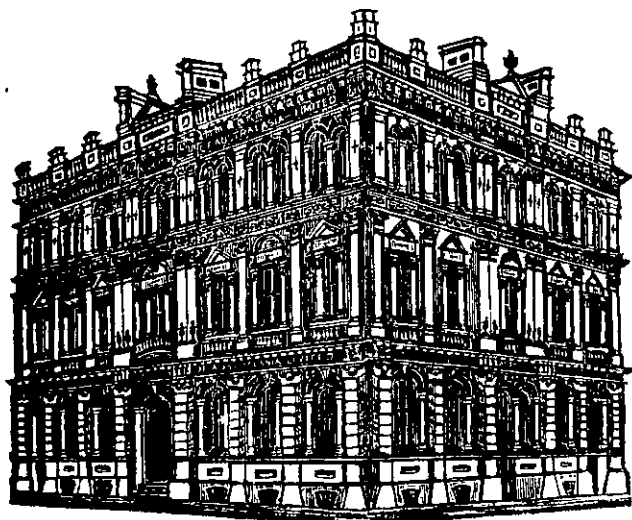
Late German papers gave an account of the recent conversion of Ernest Von Orr, major in the German army, formerly tutor to the heir of Saxony's throne, a gentleman, a beau-ideal of an officer and worshipped by his men. "From useless arms or acts of prowess done in tournament or tilt," he goes into a life of alms and prayers in the seclusion of a German convent.

It is a fact not generally known that the first Catholic Church in Arkansas was established at Arkansas Post by the French nearly 200 years ago.

The Catholic news-boys of New Orleans have a chapel of their own, which they attend every morning to hear Mass, which is celebrated at 5 o'clock a.m. daily.

London has lately seen the extraordinary spectacle of the appearance on the same platform and in the same cause, of two Roman Catholic cardinals, a large number of the bishops and clergy of the English Church, and leading members of the various Nonconformist bodies. This practical illustration of Christian unity was called out by the desire to stir up public feeling to the point of active interference with the slave-trade in Africa.

Grace M. Hanley, of Boston, daughter of Colonel Hanley, of that city, is about to enter the convent of the Order of Jesus and Mary, at Quebec, as a nun. Miss Hanley is but eighteen years of age and recently graduated from the school of the convent with the highest honours. She is well known for her remarkable cure on August 18, at the mission church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Roxbury. She had been for years a cripple, and was taken to the church in a carriage, but was able to walk home unassisted. Her cure attracted



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

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widespread attention. She is now leaving a home where she has been surrounded by every luxury, and will devote the rest of her life to the Church.

The Catholic Diet, or Congress, while in session at Freiburg in Baden, and its committee unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See ought to be restored, and that all the temporal powers of the world would be acting in their own interests by promoting this end. The proceedings of the Diet were brought to a close by a speech from Herr von Windthorst, who, referring to the resolution just mentioned, remarked that the Austro-German alliance was one of the most glorious achievements of Prince Bismarck, while the accession of Italy to this league of peace was also a most gratifying fact; but the restoration of the Pope's temporal sovereignty would tend to secure the maintenance of peace still more. A friendly and energetic word from the Imperial Chancellor, backed by Austria, could do much for the Pope, while the act would make the best impression on the Catholics of Germany, and would be hailed by sensible statesmen in Italy as a means of combating the revolutionary danger. The *Courier de Bruxelles* announces that in Belgium also, probably in Louvain, a Catholic Congress will shortly be held in support of the temporal independence of the Holy See.

The Pope in a letter to Herr Muller, of Coblenz, the President of the recent Freiburg Congress, expresses his thanks for the resolutions in favour of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and says they afford comfort and much needed consolation to him in the midst of afflictions and cares resulting from a wearisome and perilous conflict.

The Holy Father has been greatly pleased with the proceedings of the Catholic meeting at Freiburg. The moderation and tact shown by the various speakers, and especially by Herr Windthorst, have met with the cordial appreciation of His Holiness. It has been said that the Vatican intended by means of this meeting to create some embarrassment for the German Government, and to prevent, if possible, the Emperor's visit to Rome. The surmise is absolutely false. The meeting takes place every year; the Vatican never interferes with such gatherings; and as to the Emperor's visit, the Pope would not be anxious to prevent it, particularly since he is well aware of the real object of the journey.

The public rebuke administered by the Emperor Francis Joseph, at Belovar, to Mgr. Strossmayer, the Apostle of the Slavs, could meet with no other response from a prelate of spirit than that which it received, "Your Majesty, my conscience is clear." In wishing "God-speed" to Russia, Mgr. Strossmayer was doing little more than the Emperor himself when at a banquet in honour of the Czar's birthday he drank "to the health of his dear brother and friend, the Emperor Alexander, whom God protect." Besides, it is not the province of the Emperor of Austria to accuse a bishop of the Church of having acted against the interests of religion and the Holy See. Of his conduct as a Christian prelate, Mgr. Strossmayer's own conscience, and his spiritual superior must be the judges. M. Emile de Laveleye supplies many interesting facts about Bishop Strossmayer in the second chapter of his "Balkan Peninsula":—"In religion Strossmayer is a Christian according to the Gospel, an adversary of intolerance, a friend of liberty, of enlightenment, of progress in all forms, entirely devoted to his people, and especially to the poor." "In him we admire the virtues of the saint with the tastes of the artist." All selfish feeling is crushed out, no egotism and no ambition; his life is a daily devotion, he has no thought which is not for the good of his fellows and the future of his country. Who has done more than he for the reawakening of a nationality, and with so much insight and efficacy? Among the noble figures who in this age bring honour to humanity, I do not know his superior. Croatia may be proud of her son."

## CONVENT SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT, OAMARU.

THE musical and dramatic entertainment given some time ago by the young ladies of the Convent High School was repeated on last Wednesday evening to a crowded house. There were present:—The Very Rev. Archdeacon Coleman, Rev. Father Donnelly, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Shrimski, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen who came a long distance to see and hear the performance. William Christie, Esq., Mayor of Oamaru, acted as chairman. In accepting the duty, he said that the time-honoured expression, about its being a pleasure to preside on such an occasion, would fall far short of what he really felt, for he felt that it was an honour to be asked, even as Mayor of Oamaru, to accept the chair at an entertainment given by the young ladies of the Convent School. That was what he felt, and he deemed further speech-making to be out of place; indeed, personally, he was as eager as he believed the audience were to enter upon the enjoyment of the entertainment which had been provided by the accomplished young ladies of the Convent School. We might here mention that the Convent in Oamaru is a branch of the Dunedin Dominican Convent.

A beginning was at once made with the programme of the evening. Five performers with three pianos gave an overture from Boieldieu's "Caliph of Bagdad"; then a suitable prologue was aptly spoken by a junior pupil; after that five performers with three pianos played the "Marche des Troubadours," which was succeeded by the pretty romantic drama, "The Hair of the L' Estranges," in two acts. Between the acts Rossini's "L' Italiana" was played on three pianos by five performers, and it was a perfect treat, as it was played in a finished style in the true meaning of the composer. Good musicians are, as a rule, the production of good teachers, and in this respect the nuns are to be congratulated on the ability shown by their pupils. At the close of the drama a pianoforte duet from "Belshazzar," was played by the young ladies who in the play had sustained the parts of Earl and Countess of Edgecombe. Then the farce of "Box and Cox" was played with great spirit. All the pupils taking part in the entertainment united in singing Mr. Thomas Bracken's National Anthem

of New Zealand, and then followed an epilogue, spoken by a little lady who had spoken the prologue. This is a matter-of-fact summary of the programme, a detailed criticism of which we do not enter upon. Indeed, it is not necessary that we should do so, for the previous performance was noticed in our columns considerably in detail. The entertainment, as a whole, constituted a really artistic exhibition of the artistic accomplishments of the audience's fair and youthful entertainers. The drop-curtain, scenes, and wings of the tiny stage testified to the exceptional skill in painting of the pupils. We must not omit to mention the singing of "Eugenia," which brought down the house, and, we believe, was never surpassed in New Zealand; as also the solo, "Joyous Life," by the same lady, whose sweet voice always makes her so acceptable at every gathering. In a word, the entertainment was a thorough success, and must be remembered by the audience, on account of the high pleasure it gave them.

## WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

### HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

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

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

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

*I felt I could leap through the air with delight.*

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

THOMAS CANNING.

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An old gipsy named Rafael has asked the Emperor of Austria to invest him with the dignity of King of the Gipsies, because he can prove his direct descent from King Pharaoh.

Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, has appointed Samuel Levi Associate Justice of the County Court of Bates county. The appointee is a Hebrew, and is the only one of his race ever appointed to a position of any kind by a Governor of that State.

Yellow fever in the South appears to be abating, frost having touched the souls of the sufferers with inspiring life. There was frost enough in Virginia to injure tobacco, with snow in Maryland and in New York, on mountain sides.

### PREDJUDICE KILLS.

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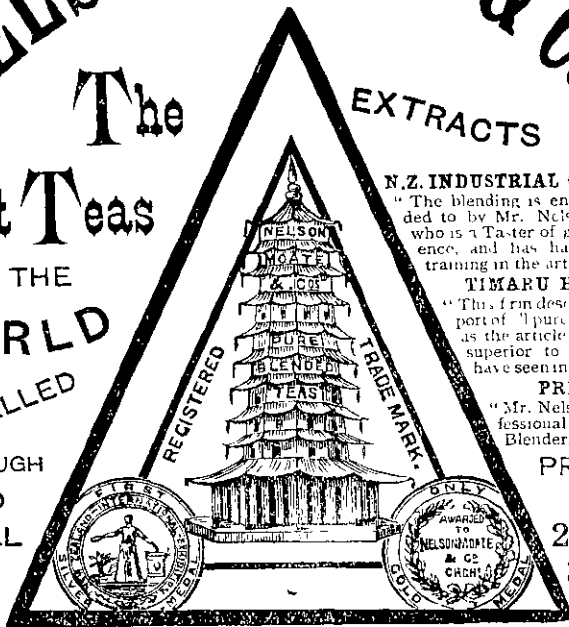
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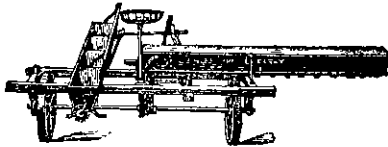
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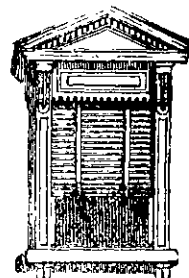
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