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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**THE HONORABLE
OF THE CAB**

murderers of 1
they seized the
Land League or
organising men
admitting this
cablegram, for
according to the
B. Daly, a solicitor
was chiefly this
practice in Ballin
charged with firing
Ballycovey; also
Lord Mountmorres
I also defended
the Gibbons murder
the herd, at Balla
persons charged with
in the case of the
the years 1879 and
malicious burnings
the process server
case in Roscommon
named Abraham
these events take
you?—I generally
any way with the
What did you do
miscellaneous costs
instructions from
Yes, from several
of Balla, who was
the beginning of
Australia, I believe
Have you had instructions
central offices of
informed me that
to get me to defend
Mr. Biggar.—The
were acquitted, were
except in the Huddy
You defended all
President.—You said
Land League in murder
mean? I received
with the Land League
the League knew
simply the outbursts
by the cablegram
solicitors of the
the part of the
Mountmorres and
was that a local
been engaged to
acquitted—the witness
that the League
to defend innocent
as a participation
although not so
unfair and exaggerated.

evidence to implicate a man named Walsh who had been an organiser of the Land League in the North of England in Fenianism and the importation of arms, and to show that he had been associated with a man named Tobin in whose house arms had been found. But to say that Sir Charles Russell "quarrelled" with Sir James Hannen for admitting this evidence was unfair. Sir Charles Russell, did not protest in any way against the evidence concerning Walsh. His first protest was against the evidence touching Tobin, whose name he said did not appear in the proceedings at all. He protested further against the production of a letter which he said from its intrinsic facts must refer to the year 1866 or 1867,—and, finally against the reading of a letter which bore neither date nor signature. As to other documents produced, Sir James Hannen himself said he did not see their bearing as they dated from 1875. The suggestion of the cablegram, meantime, was palpably that Sir Charles Russell had been alarmed at the whole evidence against Walsh and Tobin, whereas, taking it at its worst, it seems to have had but little bearing on the case at issue. We see again, that the cable agency has been systematically dishonest in the reports of the Commission it has forwarded to the colonies.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has written in the *Nineteenth Century* a history of his religious opinions, which shows us in a very striking manner the darkness in which the enlightenment of the period involves those who entrust themselves to its guidance. The writer tells us he set out in life from the strictest school of Evangelical orthodoxy, and with little doubt as to the truth of what he had been taught. His speculations by the way, nevertheless, including a melancholy reverie as to the rise of mankind—if rise it can be called—from the condition of the brute, landed him at last in what he calls the "dark depths of a wild and tangled forest," where, for aught he knows, he must abide for ever. He found the human race proceeding from misery to misery, marking every step of progression made by them with the blood of those who had first attempted to make them move on. "The best men of the best epochs," he says, "are those who make the fewest blunders and commit the fewest sins." But what are blunders and what are sins in a world where all is dark, and why should not the brute legitimately turn on them who disturb him in his path, if all they can do after all is to lead or urge him to plunge further into the depths of a wild and tangled forest—albeit such are the proper habitations of the brute? Professor Huxley, however, is no illusionist. He does not point out to us a world lying beyond the realms of our experience and to be gained over the ruins of all we venerate to-day. He gives the benefit of the doubt even to the religious systems that exist, and finds in Christianity for those who believe and practise it, much that is encouraging, consoling and of great practical advantage. The Professor's example, meantime, is one that should serve as a useful warning. For him personally, bearing still about him, in spite of himself, some remnants of a Christian past, occupied with high intellectual pursuits and devoted to science, the darkness of the wild and tangled forest may be comparatively harmless, gloomy and terrible as must its contemplation be. But for weaker minds, for less elevated tastes, for men of different antecedents, knowing nothing of Christianity from their childhood, as, for example, the Secularists would have them, those murky depths, the proper habitation of the brute, might well become brutish indeed, and the last state of the race would probably prove to be worse than the first, admitting the first to have been what Professor Huxley believes it was. From this perplexity, therefore, of a sincere and candid man, a useful lesson is to be derived.

THE case in which the Bishop of Lincoln has been a curious case, tried before an episcopal court for ritualistic practices in excess of what his Church is alleged to permit is one of some interest. The Bishops appointed as judges, we see, have concluded their investigation, but have not as yet delivered judgment. It is a case, indeed, in which their Lordships may well feel it incumbent on them to be careful. Although, as it is certain that in one quarter or another they must give dire offence, no degree of care on their part will prove effective. We may, for example, take as suggestive of what must be the result a meeting held in London previous to the trial, and at which representatives of the great parties in the Church—Evangelical, High Church, and Broad

Church, not to speak of the various modifications—attended for the purpose of coming to a compromise. The result was that scarcely two persons in the room, as we learn from the *Record*, being agreed on the right course of action to be pursued, the meeting dispersed without arriving at any decision, or appointing a time for re-assembling. It is, however, consoling to learn that a courteous and becoming tone was maintained throughout by all the speakers. All the utterances, nevertheless, made on the subject have not been becoming nor courteous. One high authority, that is Lord Grimthorpe, for example, speaks more than once in a tone of levity in letters to the *Times*, as, for instance, when he refers to the Bishop's "paper mitre," and, in alluding to the probability of its occasionally tumbling off, hopes that some pious lady has introduced his Lordship to the use of hair-pins, "which," as the writer slyly remarks, "impart more stability to still more perilous-looking structures now-a-days." Lord Grimthorpe, nevertheless, speaks of himself as belonging to a party once known as the "highest except Papists."—The Bishops, then, may well be afraid to deliver their judgment. Whatever their decision may be wars and rumours of wars must be the consequence. The divisions that tear the Church of England will certainly be made the more apparent, and if the Bishop of Lincoln is to play the part of a martyr—as some people predict—his martyrdom can but mark the nearer approach to its fall of a house divided against itself.

THE murder of Inspector Martin at Gweedore has AN UNFORTU- been one of the most lamentable events that mark NATE EVENT. the course of the Irish agitation. Nor does it take away from the sad circumstances of the case that it

seems to have been due to the malevolence as well as the mismanagement of the authorities. It could have been malevolence only and a desire to provoke a riot that led to the decision to have a priest arrested as he came out of his church on Sunday, and in the middle of his congregation—at the very time, moreover, when the mind of the people was seething because of the treatment given to Mr. O'Brien at Clonmel. The day was that, in fact, on which the great indignation meeting was held in the Phoenix Park. The mismanagement consisted in the presence close by the scene of the catastrophe of a police officer with eighty men, who had been ordered to assist Inspector Martin and his body-guard of four constables, but who, by some bungling or another, was detained at a little distance until the lamentable deed had been done. The question, however, arises as to whether the butchery of the people which in all probability, and in all probability according to intention, would have taken place had this strong body of men been on the spot, might not have been still worse than the murder of one man that actually occurred. The details of this event, which we cull from two newspapers equally hostile to the Irish people, that is, the *London Times* and the *London Tablet*, we give briefly as follows:—Father McFadden, on coming out of his church after saying Mass on Sunday, February 3, and still wearing his soutane and brette, was escorted by Inspector Martin. The priest asked for the warrant, which was shown him, and he then surrendered himself and proceeded up a walk which led to his house, the Inspector holding his soutane. The people, meantime, thronged around and began a fire of sticks and stones, their excitement appealing in the fact that the priest himself was struck. Inspector Martin, at the same time kept slashing about him with his sword. On the party's arriving hurriedly and in confusion at the door of the house, Miss McFadden, a sister of the priest, caught hold of her brother and pushed him inside, his soutane being torn by the Inspector's grip of it, and the door was shut. Inspector Martin was then attacked, and the policemen present not being able to obey his command to fire, in addition to being struck down by stones, was beaten savagely with sticks. Miss McFadden who had remained outside, and who found it difficult to avoid the missiles thrown, seeing this cried out that a man was being killed, and the priest came immediately to a window and called to the people to desist—which they did—and ran away. Martin, every bone in whose skull (except one was broken, survived only an hour or two. Such are in substance the facts of the case as we find them in the hostile *Times* and *Tablet*. It is, we may remark in passing, somewhat curious that about the same time a constable was murdered in a somewhat similar way in England. The crime, as we learn from the *Times*, of January 28, was committed at Wickenkenton, a village near Goucester in Darnham, by a man named Wilkinson. Wilkinson it seems had been fined at the instance of the constable for brawling and indecent language, and resenting this, lay wait for his unfortunate victim in the village street, and, in the presence of several people, stabbed him there to the heart with a carving knife, striking him also when he had fallen with his own baton three or four blows across the back of the head. It is hard, meantime, to see how Father McFadden can be justly implicated in the murder at Gweedore—which was committed only when his back was turned, and that evidently without his voluntary action. When he heard from his sister of what was taking place he came at once to the assistance of the Inspector, and rescued him from his assailants, but unfortunately too late to save

his life. Coercion, however, is now the rule in Ireland, and it is not easy to answer for the course to be taken by justice under its control.

Colonial Notes.

GOOD reports continue to be given about the Nenthorpe Reefs. Some of the stone tested is extremely rich, and the gold-bearing tract of country is extensive. Among the improved prospects of the times, the discovery of the gold-field is to be reckoned, and if, as Mr. Gordon, the Inspector of Mines, is said to predict, it proves a second Thames, the place taken by it in advancing the prosperity of the colony must be very important.

The report of Mr. A. McKay, assistant-geologist, touching the deposits in the vicinity of Port Pegasus, Stewart's Island, is more favourable as to what the future may possibly bring forth, than as to what has actually been discovered. The deposits as yet come to light he hardly regards as payable, but he advises further careful search, as he believes success is likely to be the ultimate result.

It may be remembered that some few months ago a fine was inflicted on Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Wanganui, for the terrible offence of casing a larrikin who had given him some annoyance. The feeling of the community at the time was in favour of Mr. Lloyd, who was considered to have acted in the interests of the public. Practical proof of this feeling has now been given in the presentation to the gentleman in question of the amount of the fine and expenses, raised for the purpose in subscriptions of 1s each. A determination has also been expressed by the subscribers to put down larrikinism.

A far-seeing and large-souled gentleman must Councillor Mackenzie of the Clutha be. The worthy Councillor the other day refused to form one of a committee appointed to look after the interests of the Clutha district, in connection with the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition. His objection was that when Government had voted £10,000 towards the undertaking the country districts would contribute pretty well towards the Exhibition, which would mostly benefit the people of Dunedin. A neighbourly person is the Councillor, and wide-reaching in his sympathies. He might, however, find that in refusing to aid towards the success of such an undertaking, he was, as the old saying has it, biting his nose to vex his face. It is, meantime, of much interest to learn that there is some chance of a number of the fine pictures exhibited at Melbourne finding their way to Dunedin. Sir Dillon Bell, at least, has obtained the consent of several of the owners—though conditions somewhat difficult of fulfilment are imposed. It, nevertheless, is only rational that the safety of property that could not possibly be replaced should be considered by its owners. Among those who have given their consent are Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of North Devon, the Earl of Aberdeen, and others. The more notable of those who have refused their consent are the Duchess of Montrose and the Duke of Westminster—the former an old lady of sporting proclivities, famous on the turf, and who lately took unto herself a third husband, young enough to be her grandson, an arrangement by purchase, in all probability, so far as the youth referred to was concerned. The Duke of Westminster, if he follows in the footsteps of his late father, is necessarily remarkable for an extreme frugality—not to say a beggarly meanness—and the wonder in such a case would be that he had lent his pictures even to Melbourne. He is, at all events, a man of a selfish, overbearing disposition, with a profound contempt for the *profanum vulgus*. The condition, meantime, on which Government will ask Parliament for that £10,000 which vexes the generous and brotherly soul of Councillor Mackenzie of the Clutha is that guarantee shares are taken up to the extent of £15,000, and £7,500 of that amount paid up.

The Masonic confraternity are at present in a state of all-agogishness for the formation of a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand. As the craft is mystic it might savour too much of the profane to inquire particularly into the benefits likely to accrue. But if the step tends, for example, to promote the Pagan worship of a "Grand Architect" through the mediation of Brother This or Brother That, rather than the Christian worship of a Creator through a Divine Redeemer the advantage must be very apparent—at least to those who have eyes to see round a very awkward corner indeed.

The people of the Clyde district evidently do not share in the alarm that is felt in some places at the introduction of stoats and weasels for the destruction of rabbits. At a meeting held by them the other day it was resolved that the turning out of a sufficient number of these vermin should exempt settlers from undertaking any other destructive measures.

The Maori, Hairi Te Feri, convicted at Gisborne on circumstantial evidence, of the murder of a Mr. and Mrs. Pook and their child at Waiapu last December, has confessed his guilt. Pook was a store-keeper, and it was while he was engaged in making up a bill of some purchases made by the Maori that the latter killed him with a blow of an iron bar. The murderer then took up an axe and killed Mrs. Pook with it, mutilating her body frightfully, and afterwards attacking the child, who was found still alive, but unconscious. The object of the crime was plunder, the Maori having lost all his money in gambling. Although the evidence was quite sufficient, and left no room for reasonable doubt, the confession of the murderer is satisfactory, as making assurance doubly sure.

A largely-attended and thoroughly successful meeting in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund was held at Wanganui on the evening of

March 25. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the Hon. John Ballance, M.H.R., who was the principal speaker, made an able and eloquent speech, in which he dealt at length with the question of Home Rule. The Rev. Father Kirk, in seconding the motion, proposed by Mr. Ballance, referred to the generosity of the inhabitants of Wanganui, who had put in his hands alone since he had been among them £7000 for religious purposes, all the other Churches also being liberally supported. The rev. gentleman added that, beginning with the Famine Fund of 1880, over £400 had been sent to the aid of the Irish people.

The celebration of St Patrick's Day in the Australian colonies, was, as usual, general. At Sydney a great demonstration took place, a procession being formed by the various Irish Societies, who marched to Botany, where a festival was held in Sir Joseph Banks' grounds. It had been expected that Mr. Deasy would be present on the occasion, but it was explained and received as satisfactory that the delegate considered himself bound to refrain from any appearance in public until the arrival of Mr. Dillon as arranged. It was calculated that about 12,000 people were present, and the proceeds, amounting to some £1500 were to be devoted to the Parnell Defence Fund. At Melbourne and the other capital cities the day was also duly observed.

On Sunday, March 17th, the Feast of St. Patrick, a panegyric on the Saint was delivered in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, by the Cardinal Archbishop. By the appointment of his Eminence, special ceremonies took place at 4 p.m., at which the religious societies, entering the church in procession, were present. His Eminence took for his subject the mission of St. Patrick, and the history of the early Irish Church, and delivered an address remarkable alike for erudition and eloquence. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was afterwards given by the Cardinal.

By a hurricane which has occurred at Apia in Samoa, six of the war ships present there, three American and three German, have been wrecked. The British cruiser Calliope has alone escaped, owing to the splendid seamanship of her commander, Captain Kane, who took her out into safety at sea in the very teeth of the gale, the American sailors on board one of the vessels lost, notwithstanding their own sad plight, cheering the captain heartily as his ship passed by. All the other ships in the harbour were driven ashore and lost—the total loss of life amounting to 150. The natives, at the command of Mataafa and Malietoa, gave generous help, making no distinction between nationalities, and giving their aid indifferently to German or American. It is, however, stated that the event is likely to complicate the political situation, the Germans being now completely at the mercy of the Samoans. To add to the gravity of the matter, the chief food supplies of the island being destroyed, the officers and crews so involuntarily thrown on the hospitality of the place are in danger of being starved, and, besides this, many of them are suffering from injuries received during the storm, or from the effects of the climate. Relief, therefore, cannot be too quickly afforded them. The whole occurrence, meantime, is a strange one, and might almost seem to point to the warning hand of Heaven signifying that foreign interference with the island is forbidden. But in that case, perhaps, the successful battle of the Calliope with the elements might be taken to speak of England as an exception. Captain Kane, however, declares that, for his part, he has had quite enough of Samoa.

At a meeting of the Natives, held at Orakei, Auckland, a good deal of discontent has been expressed at the action of the Government. The Maories profess a desire for the union of the two races, but so that some share of self-government may be conceded to their own people. The Hon. Mr. Mitchelson and Sir Frederick Whitaker who were present, defended the government and referred to the opposition given last session to the Bill dealing with native lands by some of the Maori chiefs. One of the complaints made had reference to the rating of native lands; on which Mr. Mitchelson, nevertheless, insisted as necessary to fair dealing towards both races. It is easy, however, to understand the fear of the Maories, lest facilities being given to the members of the tribes for parting with their lands, and an additional motive being added in a tax which native owners might find it difficult to provide for, an easy way might be found for the landholders to make their prey of them. The Maories stripped of their lands would be effectively helped forward on the path towards inevitable extinction, and the remnant of their days would be passed in hopeless misery. No one, meantime, would benefit by the matter but the class of men to whom already a good deal of the delay made by the colony in progress and prosperity is due. It was certainly in the interests of such men that the Maori legislation of last session was carried out. The complaints of the Natives at Orakei, therefore, have been far from groundless.

The late earthquake in Costa Rica caused damage placed at over 5,000,000dols. and some loss of life. In San Jose, the capital and the cathedral, costing 1,000,000dols., were destroyed. The Poas volcano, twenty-eight miles north-west of San Jose inactive for many years, has broken forth.

According to statistics just published, it appears that since the year 1870 the number of inhabitants of Berlin has increased by 639,100, thus verifying the assertion of the statisticians that population usually doubles itself in twenty years. This increase gives an average growth of 37,592 inhabitants per year.

A pamphlet has been published in Brussels which is attributed to King Leopold, and which is creating a sensation. The writer proposes that the Belgian army should be increased to 153,000 men and put on a solid war footing, that a navy should be created for the defence of Antwerp and that Belgium should continue, on her own account, the work begun on the Congo chiefly by her aid and under her auspices. It is supposed that this virtual call to arms is due to the idea that the seat of the next Franco-German war will be Belgium, and that her neutrality will not be respected by the contending powers.

Parisian Notes.

A NEW and ominous celebration proposed for the centenary of the Revolution is that of the promulgation of the rights of woman. A congress of the sex is about to be held, at which the method of this promulgation is to be settled upon. Coming events, however, cast their shadows before, and, if we may judge by some of the protests that have been made, woman will assume her rights in a very stirring fashion indeed. One of her leaders, for example, declares that she will appear armed as an amazon, to crush the treacherous monster, man. What she will do when man has finally been squelched remains to be seen, and probably she herself is not prepared to say. There is room for us, therefore, to hope she may abide gracefully at rest beneath her crown of laurels. As the sex, nevertheless, is proverbially fickle, there is also the chance that she may betake herself to raising up man again from the crushed condition into which she has cast him. The poor doomed wretch, at least, can only comfort himself by hoping for the best.

The sensation of the period has been the return of General Boulanger, by a majority of 81,350, out of a total of 433,860, at the election in Paris. The contest was watched with intense interest. Crowds filled the streets on the polling day, and awaited the result with eagerness. Good humour, however, prevailed throughout, and the tone of the people generally seemed in agreement, and favourable to Boulanger. The Ministerialists and anti-Boulangerists are sadly disconcerted, and predict all kinds of evils to the country. Indeed, some of those electors who supported the General have become much daunted by the consensus of European opinion that the election is significant of trouble to come, and feel inclined to repent of the votes given by them.

A Boulangerist manifesto has been issued disclaiming all intention on the part of the General to aspire to a dictatorship. It finds fault with the existing Republic, which it accuses of being monarchical in everything but name, and advocates the formation of a National Republic by which a revolution, with the probability of the restoration of the monarchy openly acknowledged, would be avoided. The appeal, nevertheless, is rather vague in its arguments.

The erection of the Eiffel tower proceeds apace, and already the construction is a stupendous object to contemplate. The tower is intended to be permanent, and when the approaching exhibition, in connection with which it is being erected, has been closed it will serve for many scientific purposes. As from its summit, besides, a view will be commanded of sixty miles in every direction, it will be of great use should another invading army approach the capital. In this case it will possess the advantage of being indestructible by shot or shell. The frame work of which it is composed is too open to permit of its being seriously damaged in this manner. The tower is already many feet higher than any monument existing, and when its full altitude of 1000 ft. is reached, as will shortly be the case, the crowning work of man's genius, so far as mere height is concerned, will be accomplished. As for the architectural claims of the building they may be left to the taste of the individual. But it is perhaps more curious than beautiful. It has, indeed, been compared to a vast accumulation of scaffolding. Iron of course forms its material, M. Eiffel, the architect, from whom the tower takes its name, being famous for his use of this metal.

High life in France has received a rude shock by a crime committed within its sphere and by one of its members. The crime alluded to is the murder of the Baron de Clapiers committed by his wife at his chateau near Toulon. The lady, it appears, being of a hot temper and angry with her husband, seized a carving knife and ran it into his stomach, killing him on the spot. She has been arrested and a *cause célèbre* is looked forward to with interest by people who are addicted to such excitements. The Baron de Clapiers was distinguished as a *savant* no less than by his wealth and standing in society.

The crematory lately erected in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise has begun its work. The first body burned there has been that of a little boy—the son of a Doctor Jacoby, of the Bashkir Tartars sect. It may, nevertheless, be expected to take some time to reconcile even French atheists to a practice so much opposed to that lasting regard for the memory of the dead which is one of the noblest characteristics of the nation. The crematory will probably be left comparatively idle until France has proceeded some degrees lower in the scale of intelligence.

At a meeting of shareholders in the Panama Canal company held recently in Paris M. de Lesseps announced his intention to found a new company to take the place of that now existing, legally dissolved. The amount of capital, he said would be 450,000,000 francs, not including interest at 5 per cent. He also promised that he would go personally to the Isthmus to give what assistance he could there. Whatever opinion there may be as to the prospects of his work, everyone must agree that the veteran engineer is a man of indomitable spirit who deserves the utmost sympathy and respect.

There is nothing to record of any special importance in the religious world. Unless it may be the visit of Bishop Cox of New York, recently paid to Paris for the purpose of aiding the renowned Father Hyacinth in a reorganisation of his Gabelin Church. In what the reorganisation consisted, nevertheless, it would be difficult to say as indeed it would be difficult to say to what the Church itself consists. Pere Hyacinth and his Church are by this time reduced to a state too lamentably ludicrous to derive

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benefit from anything that might be possibly done to aid them. It is moreover, suggestive that, anxious as some English Bishops are to meddle with religious affairs on the Continent, no Bishop could be found nearer than New York to arrange matters more comfortably in the Loyson household of faith. The fall of the apostate monk has, indeed, been to the lowest depths of religious debasement. He is hardly worthy even of ridicule, being to all intents and purposes killed already.

NORTH CANTERBURY.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE harvest in North Canterbury is over, and the threshing is in full swing. There are several threshing machines at present in the locality, vying with each other to see which will do the most work. Whatever direction you turn they are to be heard buzzing away from daylight to dark, and very often at night, if it happens to be a moonlight one. The yield of the different crops is very good, fully up to expectation, and with the present ruling prices the farmers are jubilant. Wherever a farmer is to be met he seems as light-hearted as a boy of twenty summers; his countenance is beaming all over with smiles.

A very-much-needed fall of rain came on Saturday. It was a blessing. We were thinking that there was no water in the clouds, or, if so, we were not destined for it. It must be over three months since any rain fell here. The paddocks were quite brown, everything parched up, and cattle and sheep were in want of food. But at last the looked-for rain has come, and not before it was needed. This is a beautiful country and climate were it not for nor'-westers. At intervals we get them three and four deep in succession, and they seem to dry up everything completely, crops and grass commence to wither, and then the shower of rain is much needed.

The meeting held at Christchurch for the purpose of sympathising with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, etc., I am told, was a great success. The worthy Mayor of that renowned city, I am sure, must feel himself a great deal more insignificant than he was since he declined to preside at the meeting, and since that valuable advice of his to Irishmen was so completely ignored. It is just like Irishmen's stupidity that they would not feel grateful and be thankful for such mercies, however small. The Irish of Christchurch are, indeed, very fortunate to have such an able functionary as their worthy Mayor to see to their welfare and to give healthy advice when needed. On that account they should keep their mouths shut and sit on their haunches, more especially when some of the noblest of their race are so hounded and persecuted. I verily say that there is not another country in the universe that would stand such persecution. Long, long ere this there would be open rebellion. When I say that Christchurch is renowned I mean that it is renowned for its bigotry and intolerance, predominating in a certain class and supported by a certain journal. When first the Parnell letters appeared, this very journal did not forget to have them printed in supplement form and spread broadcast. It did not even give Parnell's denial to the signature in this form. "Oh, no," that would not suit its purpose. Not very long since also a local appeared in this same journal stating that Egan was appointed American Minister at Mexico, and at the same time it reminded us that this was the same Egan that had to fly from Dublin to avoid prosecution in connection with the funds of the Land League. Is it not surprising in a democratic country like New Zealand that a journal will descend to such scurrilous statements? Or does the editor of the said journal think that the majority and more liberal minded persons of this beautiful country have any minds of their own? I can assure him they have, and the sooner he and his class understand that they have the better it will be for both parties. The end of masters and slaves is approaching fast. Even in this, our adopted country there are a number of persons whose ideas are that a certain class of their fellow creatures were created to suit their convenience and purpose, and that they have no right to think for themselves. It is astonishing where some persons get their ideas from. I happened to be travelling by rail some short time ago, and my attention was drawn to a conversation carried on by three men in the carriage. No. 1 said that if the twentieth part that appears in the cablegrams about Parnell be true, it was shocking. No. 2 said that if Parnell and Biggar were hung at the start, it would be a good thing for the English Government. No. 3 said that Gladstone should be hung with them. I happen to know these men, who rank among the middle class, and where they got their ideas from I cannot say. The very men that Gladstone and Parnell are trying to elevate would unhesitatingly hand them over to the hangman. In this case a line from Bobby Burns' poetry may be aptly quoted:

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

I see my friends of North Canterbury are for making a start in giving pecuniary aid to Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. It has been proposed and enthusiastically carried at the last meeting of the Land League held at Rangiora. I might state that £50 was sent home by the North Canterbury Land Leaguers towards the Land League fund some short time ago. This branch was established last St. Patrick's day twelve months under the presidency of Father O'Connor. I know very well the Irishmen of this locality are a generous sympathetic class, and will magnanimously assist in aiding Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in proving to their enemies that their characters are stainless, and that the monsters are those who accused them of that awful and horrible crime. I am certain that there are a good many persons in Canterbury who would feel elated if the crime imputed to Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, whether true or false, could be sheathed home to them. That is easily perceived by the foul and scurrilous correspondence that has waged in a certain Canterbury journal since the Christchurch meeting. But, thanks to the TABLET and the impartial and liberal-minded *Lyttelton Times*, the opponents of the Liberals at Home have something to cogitate over. Are not such journals a blessing to the majority, and should they not be supported by every liberal-minded person, and I have not the slightest doubt they will.

Some changes have occurred recently among our priests here. The parochial district known as Rangiora, which was a large one, has been divided, Father Browne, late of Timaru, taking charge of the northern part, Father O'Connor at Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Cowburn, and Oxford. At one time Father O'Connor ministered to the spiritual wants of all the Catholic congregations in North Canterbury. Some time ago our worthy Bishop sent him Father Loughnan to assist, both residing at Rangiora. Even then Father O'Connor had to do all the outside work, as Father Loughnan was not accustomed to horses. His Lordship, always having an eye to our spiritual welfare, to facilitate matters the more, thought it more prudent to divide the parish, Father Browne having charge of Brackenbridge, Howarden, and Waiata, Father O'Connor doing without a curate, and Father Loughnan going to Lyttelton. Father O'Connor is a great favourite among all classes of the community, and his northern congregations were sorry when losing him. I have made the acquaintance of Father Browne, who seems a very nice gentleman, and, like his predecessor, the regular *soggarth aroon*. It now only remains with his parishioners to try and make him comfortable. Being a new parish, everything has to be provided. A residence must be had for him, besides other necessaries, and the sooner the better. As Dr. Grimes has been so kind and good as to honour them by sending them a resident priest to administer to their spiritual comfort, the least that can be done by the parishioners is to minister a little to his temporal comfort. I am sure their doing so will be very pleasing to his Lordship. Before concluding I take the liberty on behalf of the northern Catholics of this diocese to thank his Lordship for the honour conferred in sending a resident priest.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. FATHER O'HALLAHAN.

THE following address, engrossed and illuminated, has been prepared for presentation:—

"To the Rev. Father O'Hallahan, Parish Priest, Ahaura.

"Reverend and Dear Father,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we, the residents of this parish, have heard of your removal from here. Since your coming amongst us, somewhat more than a year ago, you have by the zealous discharge of the duties of your sacred calling, endeared yourself to everyone of us. Especially have you been mindful of Our Saviour's burning love for the little ones, and endeavoured by every means in your power to bring them to Him. The severing of the ties by which a good priest is bound to his people is always painful. This is the more so in our case since you have been with us just long enough to make us thoroughly acquainted with you, and therefore keenly alive to the loss we are about to sustain. In leaving this parish be assured, dear Rev. Father, you have the heartfelt love and veneration of everyone in it, and we earnestly pray that in your new sphere, the blessing of God may fall upon you and your work, and that you may long be spared to labour in His service and may receive hereafter that everlasting reward which He has promised to all His faithful servants. In the hope that you will sometimes remember us, especially at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

"We are, dear rev. Father, your devoted children (signed on behalf of the parishioners), Henry Magill, John Kennedy, James Barry, Edward Murphy, John Russell, Martin Treacey, Richard Larkin, Bernard McGuire, John Flynn.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE assertion by Irish people here of late of their right as citizens to hold meetings and celebrate their national festival appears to have stirred up the bile of certain bigots. It is the custom of these people to indulge in sneers at the fancied intellectual inferiority of the Irish race. Well-informed Irish people, and indeed those who are not well informed too, laugh at this vulgar assumption of superior mental power. Experience teaches us that if Irish people only get the opportunity they do not fail to make their mark in the world of learning equally as well as Englishmen or any other men. For my own part I have never been particularly impressed by the brilliancy of any of our accusers. This has been especially the case with those whose bigotry and want of charity have been displayed in the columns of our daily papers since the bazaar and the Parnell meeting have been held in our city. If these diatribes are to be taken as specimens of the superior intelligence of non-Irish and anti-Irish people then I deeply pity the writers. One and all of them appear to have cultivated to the utmost their sense of bigotry and intolerance at the expense of learning of an historical, theological, and, indeed of every other kind. For example we find one witness showing his ignorance of the history of his own country by telling the public that the rights and privileges which Englishmen enjoy are due to Protestantism. It speaks well for the Christian charity and sense of forbearance of the well-read Catholics of Christchurch, that not one of them replied to this display of ignorance, knowing as they did that every person who knew even a little history was perfectly well aware that every right and privilege and every guarantee of liberty possessed by Englishmen existed in full force in pre-Reformation days. In fact that these rights and privileges were almost one and all destroyed by the leaders of the Reformation and not produced by it. If they subsequently restored them they need not boast much on that account. If they left them alone in the first instance they would have been spared their labours. Indeed, I was amazed at the want of literary capacity and the absence of learning on the part of these traducers of our creed and country, but there is one crumb of comfort to be picked out of these columns of ignorance. It is this—that it is evident that those whose want of charity has been so active in Christchurch recently do not belong to the well-informed classes of Protestants. Had they belonged to that class their ignorance would have been less conspicuous. There is one letter which I think particularly worthy of mention. It is signed—"A Protesting Protestant." This worthy evidently does not

[CIRCULAR.]

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, Dentist.

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" P. Joyce, Catholic teacher, Thames.

" T. Green, merchant, Mania.

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" J. N. Grace, Auckland.

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" James Gill, Dafield.

" J. Garguilo, Kumara.

find the word "Protestant" sufficient to give expression to his feelings of hatred towards his Catholic fellow-Christians. Judging by a phrase which occurs in his letter he wishes the public to understand that he is not only a "protesting Protestant," but that he is a "protesting Protestant parson." I hope the alliteration will please him, for it has a fine Wall-of-Derry ring about it. Should he only proclaim himself in this triple character at some 12th July meeting, he would evoke loud applause from the rampant and kindred spirits who meet on that day. But like other writers of the same kidney who have been airing their ignorance and displaying their spleen recently, history has been a sealed book to him, or else he has read it with the limited vision of the bigot. If he had not done this how could he have had the audacity to pen a line to the effect that the lives of Protestants had been sacrificed to establish the religion of his ancestors. Did he never hear of the Act of Uniformity, the Act of Supremacy, and the marks of penal legislation which disgraces the statute book of England for two hundred years. If he has not I would advise him to read those, and then he will learn whether it was by the sacrifice of the lives of Protestants or by those of Catholics that the religion of his ancestors was established. The matter which has called forth this particular burst of wrath from this out-and-out true-blue Protestant is the fact that we have had recently here celebrations of St. Patrick's Day, and that at one of these banquets a clergyman, more enlightened than this "protesting Protestant" one, thought fit to be present. For the purpose of creating ill-will this writer once more brandished the weapon of ignorance, his favourite one by the way. He told the public that because the health of the Pope was proposed before that of the Queen, supreme power and dignity was claimed for the former in this Protestant country. Why did he not write, in this "protesting Protestant" country, for it is just as much one as the other? Catholics stood in no need of instruction from this quarter as to their duty in rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. That's a point that they never forget; but I think that it was very much otherwise with the ancestors of this protesting Protestant parson. If they had not done so then, moved as they were by the desire of grabbing the property of the hated "Romish" institutions, I do not think that they would have made the blunder which they did of confounding temporal and spiritual supremacy in the manner which was done when Reformation leaves and fishes were to be gained by so doing. I think our protesting friend, if he reflects upon this aspect of the case, will, in the first place, see the advisability of restraining his ignorant and bigoted pen, and in the next place will see why it is that there is now such a "Romanising" tendency in the members of that Church to which he belongs. Were there another million of monastic property to be divided amongst the descendants of the Reformation heroes who placed temporal power above the spiritual, there would probably be no necessity for this protesting Protestant parson to protest against the "Romanising" tendency which exists in his Church. I should advise this gentle and charitable rev. Christian gentleman to betake himself to a perusal of the Bible, and to carefully lay to heart all the recommendations which he will there find to practise charity towards his fellow-men. If he studies those texts with a wider vision than that with which he studies history, he will become a better man, if a less protesting parson.

On Monday, the Feast of the Annunciation, there was Pontifical High Mass. There was a large congregation. The Bishop preached a short sermon appropriate to the day. In the afternoon the ceremony of unveiling and blessing a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes in the Convent ground took place. The statue is placed in a pretty grotto. About five o'clock a procession of school children, Children of Mary, the local clergy, and the Marist Brothers, proceeded to the spot where the statue was erected. The statue, which is a very beautiful one, having been unveiled and blessed, his Lordship preached an eloquent sermon upon the subject of the apparition to Bernadette of Our Blessed Lady. The day of the Annunciation was, I believe, that upon which Bernadette held the last interview with her heavenly visitor, hence the day chosen for unveiling the statue was peculiarly suitable.

Another of our prominent men has joined the great majority. Mr. George Gould has stepped across the boundary which divides mortals from the other world. He was a fine stamp of a man, and was universally respected, and his death is widely deplored. He was nearly forty years in Canterbury. He began life here in a very small way as a store-keeper, and worked his way up until he became a wealthy man. He was charitable, not in the sense only of giving big donations to public charities, but in the quiet and better way of relieving distress wherever he found it to exist. His cheque found its way to many a poor home. He was no niggard with his riches, and that is one reason why he is so much mourned. His funeral on Saturday was a very large one. During the days that he lay dead I noticed that many shops in town had up the mourning shutters.

The Literary Society is not dead yet, but it seems to have lost some of its old vigour. Father Marneane has apparently taken the place of the late spiritual director, Father Briand, whose efforts to make the Society so very high-toned and philosophical, was somewhat of a failure. Its short sojourn in the clouds did not improve the Society. However, now that it has come to earth again, perhaps it will do better. To give a picnic on Easter Monday, as the Society promises to do, will be something that unphilosophical outsiders will appreciate much better than discussions about psychology. I hope the picnic will be a success. Tat Tat, I believe, is the place chosen. That would just give patrons a pretext for a nice drive. It is to be hoped that the Easter weather will be favourable.

The Hibernians are luxuriating in the possession of their newly baptised Hall. At last week's meeting a couple of new members were proposed.

As I said last week, the St. Vincent de Paul Society is, financially speaking, in a very bad way. I am sorry for this, as I have lately become cognisant of the great necessity which exists for a society like this. There is real downright poverty in Christchurch. There are people who scarcely ever can afford to buy meat. There are

people who cannot even obtain bread, and are almost without clothes. I saw a poor woman of our own Church the other day, at a charitable institution, to which she had gone in the pouring rain for the Sunday's dinner for her poor, hungry children. She had walked a long distance, her boots were bad, her clothes were thin, she had no umbrella, and she was saturated with the heavy rain. I thought that, if the people of our Church saw her as I did they would recognise the necessity of supporting the St. Vincent de Paul Society. I have heard, too, of cases which have come before the Society where the people had no food for three days. When cases like this are to be found among our poor people, it does not speak well for us that there are no funds at the disposal of the Society for relieving them. I do not myself think that the present mode of collecting funds for the Society is the best possible one that could be devised. There is something about the mode of holding the boxes at the gate which is calculated to deter people from contributing. In the first place, people forget about the collection until the box suddenly appears before them. Besides, there is a look of ostentation about dropping money into these boxes that causes people to refrain, from doing so. A much better plan would be for the Society to endeavour to extend its membership. Let its active members try to get as many names on the roll of the Society as possible. If they were asked, there are few people in the Church who would not become honorary members. Then let the active members collect the money from circles of the honorary members. By this means, and assisted by an occasional charity sermon and concerts, the Society could be kept in a better financial position than it is ever likely to be under present conditions. Since the starting of the Society its membership has not been much increased. By extending the membership, the influence of the Society would be increased, and it would get talked about and become better known. And that would be one sure step towards progress. As the Bishop said at eleven o'clock Mass, There is enough food and clothing going to waste to keep these poor people from being in want, and if the influence of the Society were wider, the waste and the want might be brought in contact. Now, before the winter sets in, something should be done to put this Society in a more healthy condition. A little organised power, is I am sure, all that is needed to do this.

On Friday next at nine o'clock the Church of St. Mary's, in Manchester street, is to be opened. Part of the old building in which the Nuns of the Good Shepherd were located has been turned into a church for the present. It was at first suggested that a new church should be built, but that idea has been abandoned, and the old building is to be utilised. Father Le Menant, assisted by Father Marneane, is to take charge of the new mission. The Bishop, in making the statement about the constitution of the parish and the appointment of its pastors, paid a high compliment to the energy and devotedness of Fathers Le Menant and Marneane. Papanui will henceforward be included in the parish of St. Mary's.

A concert in aid of the Brothers' school will be given shortly—about Easter week, I think. As it is to be under the directorship of the Brothers, I am sure it will be a success.

The personal friends of the Messrs. Lonargan, and all those who like to see Irishmen push their way to the front in business circles, will be pleased to hear that Messrs. Lonargan have secured the best business site in Christchurch. When the new building which is being erected in place of Mr. Hobday's shop is completed, the Lonargan Brothers are to be the tenants. I hope their enterprise will meet with the reward which it merits.

After a spell of cold, wet weather, during which it seemed as if we had passed at a bound from March to June, the sun is again shining bright and warm, and the hedges and grass plots look so fresh and green that one feels quite ready to forgive the advent of the unlooked-for week of winter.

I see by the papers that the Freethought lecturer, Miss Chapman, and her husband, Mr. Selby, once a leading light of the Dunedin Lyceum, have given up advanced thought, and, like other luminaries of Sir Robert Stout's temple, have gone back to Christianity. The conversion of Sir Robert himself is, doubtless, only a work of time.

Through an oversight of matter in my last letter I omitted to mention Mr. Robert Loughnan's lecture upon the "Press." Mr. Loughnan's lecture was brilliant and easy, and well deserves a large audience wherever it is delivered. Mr. Loughnan has abundant wit and deals with his subject in a very able manner.

Father McCarthy, who is charged with inciting boycotting, was arraigned for trial at Clonakity on January 24. The hearing was adjourned. A large crowd which had gathered about the Courthouse was charged by a force of 200 policemen, and many persons were injured by batons and bayonets. The crowd used stones and bottles against the police, 13 of whom were injured. One of the wounded policemen will probably die, and three others are in a dangerous condition. The trial was resumed next day. Father McCarthy was found guilty, and the magistrate imposed a sentence of four months' imprisonment upon him. Notice of appeal was given.

The London *Times* is enraged over the collection of money in this country for the defence of Mr. Parnell; but it is not likely that this will put an end to the raising of subscriptions here, or even discourage the promoters of the Parnell fund. The desires of the *Times* in the case do not grow out of its anxiety to secure fair play for the Irish leader, through whose defeat it is trying to destroy the hopes of Ireland. Let the subscriptions from America for the Parnell Defence Fund be kept up till notice is given that they are no longer needed. The friends of Ireland in the United States must do their duty in this case.—New York *Sun*.

In reply to an autograph letter from Cardinal Lavignerie, Queen Christina has promised to support the anti-slavery campaign in Africa, which will also be assisted by the Spanish African Society. This body numbers among its members men of all parties, including Senor Caselar and Canovas. The Madrid Press points out that nearer home the slave trade is openly carried on—namely, in Morocco, where young natives of both sexes are brought to the markets from the interior of North Africa.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

THE Irish Hierarchy have come forward with a brave and outspoken protest against the Clonmel brutalities. In a joint letter which is signed by the four archbishops and twenty-two bishops, their lordships express themselves imperatively called upon to condemn the shameful indignities and inhuman violence which have been inflicted on Mr. William O'Brien. They add that in the interest alike of humanity and order, the Government should not suffer a moment to be lost in securing the discontinuance of maltreatment which is shocking to adherents of all political parties, and opposed to the usages of civilisation.

The magnificent meeting which gathered without organisation or plan in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, February 3, heard some facts that roused their indignation to the highest. The Lord Mayor, whose action throughout has been ready, effective, and courageous, recalled the nature of Mr. O'Brien's crime, and recounted the disgusting incidents of his treatment. Mr. Davitt denounced the treatment as unparalleled. But Mr. Healy put before the meeting some dates and facts that gave a new aspect to the ruffianism.

Mr. Healy pointed out that the persecution of Mr. O'Brien had been delayed for four months. No notice was taken of the speech until recently. Mr. Healy pointed out that between the date of the delivery of the speech Captain Mynheer, the governor of Clonmel Gaol, had died. He was a humane man. While he was in charge there was no thought of sending Mr. O'Brien to the cells. But after his death a Kilmainham warder was promoted to the position, a complete change was made in the personnel of the gaol officials, and then the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien began. Mr. Healy was not one whit too suspicious in the construction he placed upon these events. They explain the previously unexplained delay in the action of the Coercionists, and they explain also the ready working of the machinery of torture when the victim was secured. The feelings of the people to whom Mr. Healy recalled these facts were expressed by the tempest of cheers which greeted his declaration that if Mr. O'Brien was murdered there would be hundreds of thousands of Irishmen ready to avenge him. That is the literal truth. Chicanery would not choke justice in that dread event.

The Liberal and Radical newspapers of England are justly waxing wroth with Mr. Balfour over the brutalities of his minions in Carrick and elsewhere. One of the London Radical organs has, for instance, the following comment:—"If any of the uninformed pirates whom Bomba the Snake sent to harass the people of Carrick-on-Suir on the occasion of the farcical trial of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., had been killed, nobody in this country would have cared a straw. The proceedings in that town on Thursday read like the accounts we used to receive of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria. Russia can furnish no parallel to it. Not only was the defendant assailed by the police brigades on his way to take his trial, but the lawyer who was to appear for him was nearly assassinated by one of these licensed ruffians. The Irish cannot endure this state of things much longer. Bomba may glad the people of Ireland into crime, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's influence in the other way." Professor Hunter, in the *Despatch*, says that nothing can be easier than to sign warrants for sending Members of Parliament to prison, and nothing easier than to send over gentlemen like Dr. Barr to meet them when in prison. Mr. Balfour, continues the professor, can evict Irish tenants but he cannot collect rents. He can send priests to gaol, but he cannot intimidate their people. He can insult, but he cannot degrade. His fatuous conceit attributes the sublime self-control of the Irish people to his genius for government, while a little self-knowledge would teach him that he was only a rival of Tartarin, the Gascon. Scotland, too, is becoming more and more sympathetic. The Dundee Radical Club passed a resolution on Saturday last to the effect that it is now a momentous question for themselves and their co-religionaries whether or not they shall at once adopt other than the ordinary methods to hurl from power a tyrannical Tory Government that has so shamelessly perverted law and justice and outraged the feelings of every true lover of liberty.

Earl Spencer, in addressing a large meeting convened by the Liberal Association of Reading, said he confessed that, even if the worst were true of Mr. O'Brien, he thought it would be a scandalous outrage on good taste, and a wanton incentive to arousing the passions of a people for the ruler who directed the prosecution to speak of the prisoner in the way in which Mr. Balfour had done. Earl Spencer, later on, took exception to the extraordinary statement made by Mr. Balfour relative to his irresponsibility in the administration of some of the Irish prisons. No doubt, said Earl Spencer (who is naturally an unquestionably impartial authority on the subject), the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary did not interfere in every detail of prison management in Ireland, but they were responsible for the acts of the Prisons Board, and when they knew that anything was to be done which might raise an important question of public policy it was their duty, as prudent men and statesmen, to look into the matter and see beforehand the proper course to be taken. He believed that in this instance Mr. Balfour had acted most injudiciously. Earl Spencer concluded an important address by asking had the Government of Lord Salisbury succeeded in the Irish policy—a question on which he most emphatically answered in the negative. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, who followed Lord Spencer, said that Mr. Balfour, by his recent speeches, had done more than any living man to render the existence of government in Ireland impossible. His lordship wound up by characterising Mr. Balfour's Ancient Concert Room harangue as an "unfortunate, overbearing, and insolent speech." A warm vote of confidence in the Liberal party having been passed unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

In a reply forwarded to the secretary of the Swanses Liberal Club, the secretary of which forwarded to him a resolution of the members protesting against the treatment of Mr. O'Brien, Sir George

Trevelyan says that it would be quite useless to deny that the Crimes Act is being now employed for political objects. After referring to the cases of Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, and other members who have enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Balfour's prisons, the writer said the language for the use of which these gentlemen were incarcerated was ten times less strong than that indulged in by Conservatives and Liberal Unionists against Mr. Gladstone's Land Purchase Bill of 1886. Sir George admits that he himself used words infinitely stronger both against the Land Purchase Bill and, more recently, against the renewal of the Ashbourne Act. The Crimes Act, he says, is being evidently used to enable landlords to make their own bargains with their tenants at the risk of the British taxpayer by the shuffling process of punishing savagely those advisers who, in the most moderate words, express to the tenants their opinion that these bargains are unfavourable. Sir George Trevelyan, in conclusion, has no reason to doubt that England will not tolerate much longer the brutal treatment received by Irish political prisoners at the hands of Mr. Balfour. The Liberal party in all ranks and classes is revolted by the particular tyranny, in action and buffoonery, which form the "statesmanship" whereby Ireland is just now governed.

The state of mind in which the Removables undertake their duties is admirably illustrated by two facts elicited last week—one by Sir Charles Russell in his cross-examination of Captain Slacke at the Commission Court, and the other by Mr. McInerney from Mr. Mercer on the occasion of the trial of Mr. Powell, of the *Midland Tribune*. Captain Slacke was being examined as to the peaceful state of Tipperary during the days of agitation, although the League was widely established in the county. He acknowledged the improvement in the state of Tipperary, but added that "at a recent meeting in Tipperary certain Members of Parliament reproached the people for their apathy," the insinuation being that the Members of Parliament wanted a revival of outrage. Sir Charles Russell objected that there was a prosecution pending with regard to those very speeches, and went on to ask Captain Slacke if he was not the person who selected the magistrates to try the case. After much quibbling he had to admit that he was. So that we have it on record now that the magistrates who tried Mr. William O'Brien were appointed for no other purpose than to convict, for they were appointed by a person who had prejudged the case. We are reminded by this incident of Colonel Turner's determination to "make an example" of Mr. Latchford, J.P. In the other case, Mr. Removable Mercer refused to remove a sentence for contempt passed on Mr. Powell, the editor of the *Midland Tribune*, and justified his action on the ground that "in the last issue of his paper he said the same thing." Can we imagine anything more indecent than a magistrate allowing himself to be influenced in his judgments by statements which are not before him in evidence, and avenging a personal allusion in a newspaper by imposing penalties in virtue of his authority as a judge. Mr. Mercer nursed his anger for a week, and impartially disposed of Mr. Powell's liberty at the end of the week.

Father McFadden was on Sunday, February 3, arrested, under extraordinary circumstances, by the police authorities of Doonbeg. After Mass had been celebrated by the rev. gentleman, a body of police entered the chapel grounds, under the leadership of Inspector Lennox, while Father McFadden was addressing the members of his congregation, enjoining on them the necessity of being quiet and peaceable, particularly at the present juncture. As the people were leaving the sacred edifice, another body of police, under Inspector Martin, was posted on side the door. When the rev. pastor made his appearance, the constabulary made a rush to seize him, a move which was sharply resented by the people. A blow from a stone was, in the scuffle, aimed at District-Inspector Martin, who lost consciousness, and almost immediately afterwards expired. We regret deeply that this unfortunate incident should have occurred; but we must confess that the time and place decided on by the authorities for effecting the arrest of Father McFadden were indeed singularly and scandalously inopportune. Father McFadden left Gweedore on the same evening, escorted by a detachment of the 60th Rifles and a strong body of police. The rev. gentleman was eventually lodged in Derry Gaol.

The strict of the *Times*' witness who contradicted all he was expected to swear, Patrick Molloy, is evidently intended as a counterstroke to the tremendous blow which the affidavit of O'Connor has given to the *Times* case before the Commission. On Thursday week he was arrested at Liverpool. It is charged against him that he committed perjury in stating that he had never known James Carey, and that he was never an Invincible. The backers of the *Times* may be expected to have their revenge on Molloy, if it be possible, for his exposure of the methods by which their evidence was procured.

Cardinal Newman made his first public appearance since his recent illness at the Oratory Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on Christmas Day, when he assisted at the High Mass in his Cardinal's robe. Though evidently very feeble and tottering in his gait, his Eminence appeared to be otherwise in fairly good health and spirits, and insisted on entering and quitting the tribune by the flight of steps that is approached through the church, instead of by the private door at the back of the high altar. Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" was rendered by the choir with organ and full band.

Lord Charles Beresford has written an article for the *Nineteenth Century*, which will make a profound sensation. It is, as it were, rays of a Home paper, a corollary to his speech on the naval defences. He then showed that if war was to break out between France and England we should be in a position of considerable danger. But in this article he goes further, and gives his reasons for thinking that a war between France and England is by no means improbable. This is his line of argument. He believes that General Boulanger will overturn the Republic and become Dictator. The General, like all usurpers, will then be forced to make some brilliant military coup, in order to maintain his position and keep up his prestige. To attack Germany would be too risky an experiment; while Italy is safeguarded by the Central Alliance. What then remains. Only an onslaught upon England, whose navy is weak, and who is without allies.

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JAMES O'BRIEN,

District Secretary, Auckland

**LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII., BY
DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, TO THE PATRIARCHS
PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND ALL THE
FAITHFUL IN PEACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE
APOSTOLIC SEE.**

THE meaning of this Divine utterance assuredly is that there ought to be such perfections and consummation of virtue in our priests that they might be able to exhibit themselves as a mirror for the people to look in. "There is nothing," says the Council of Trent, "that more assiduously leads others to piety and to the worship of God than the life and example of those who have dedicated themselves to the Divine ministry. For, being elevated into a much higher plain above earthly matters, they attract more notice; the world casts its eyes on them as in a looking glass, and takes from them the example which they imitate. Wherefore, if it behoves all men to be on their guard lest they get fastened on the rocks of vice, or pursue the decaying things of earth with too great avidity, how much more necessary will it be for the priest, to strenuously and religiously exercise this caution? Nay, more, it is not sufficient that they be not the slaves of the passions, but the holiness of their dignity requires priests to accustom themselves to a rigid command over themselves, and to force into the service of Christ all the powers of their soul, and especially their intelligence and will, which are the highest faculties in man. You who arrange to leave the world, says St. Bernard, remember to reckon yourself amongst the things you must forego—nay, first of all, to deny yourself principally. When the mind and heart are free from every irregular desire, then only will they conceive an ardent and generous zeal for the salvation of others. Indeed, without this they will not consult for their own: "Their occupation in reference to those under their charge should be one, their pride should be one, their pleasure one, namely, how they can make their people perfect. Let them satisfy all of this, even at the cost of much contrition of heart and of body, with much labour and hardship in hunger and thirst, in cold and in nakedness." (St. Bernard, lib. iv., de Consid., c. 2.) The frequent contemplation of the joys of heaven, wonderfully cherishes and strengthens virtue of this kind, and renders it alert and fearless of the greatest difficulties it may have to encounter for the sake of one's neighbour. The more pains they take with this contemplation, the more clearly will they perceive the magnitude, excellence and sanctity of the priestly duties. They will judge how sad it is that so many men whom Christ has redeemed should be rushing to their eternal ruin, and from the knowledge of the Divine nature they will both ardently devote themselves and more effectively excite others to the love of God.

This is the most certain course to the salvation of all men. It must, however, be carefully guarded against that no one should be terrified by the magnitude of the difficulties, or because of the long continuance of evil despair of safety. The impartial and immutable justice of God gives reward for good works, and metes out punishment to sins. It is necessary that nations, however, and peoples, since they cannot be prolonged beyond the period of their mortal age, receive reward for their good deeds on earth. Accordingly it is nothing new that erring and sinful nations meet with prosperity and success. This, too, can happen by the just designs of God Who, seeing that there is no nation which is altogether void of every kind of merit, sometimes rewards good actions with prosperity of this sort. This took place, as St. Augustine points out, in the case of the Roman people. It is an established law that it conduces to good fortune to cultivate public virtues, and prosperity will be often in proportion to the measure in which these virtues are cultivated, and especially that which is the parent of them all, namely, Justice. *Justice elevates a nation; but sin makes people miserable.* It is not to Our purpose to enter into the consideration of how far evil deeds are allowed to succeed and prevail, nor to examine whether there are any states which, though their affairs are in safety and seem to flow along in accordance with the wishes of their people, nevertheless carry about with them as if buried in their very entrails the seed of ruin and misery. There is one thing we wish to be well understood, and it is a thing of which history is full of examples, that evil deeds will one day or other have to be atoned for, and that the more grievously in proportion to the length of time they are allowed to last. We may derive great consolation from that saying of the Apostle Paul. All things are yours; but you are Christ's, and Christ is God's." That is to say, the course of earthly things is so directed and governed by the hidden will of Divine Providence that whatever happens to man, all things minister to the glory of God Himself, and are conducive to the glory of those who truly and from their heart follow Jesus Christ. The Church is the mother and nurse, the leader and guardian of all these things. As she is, therefore, intimately united in unchangeable love with her spouse, so she is joined with Him by the companionship of battle and the common enjoyment of victory. We have no cause, therefore, for anxiety for the Church. Nor, indeed, could we have any. We, however, greatly fear for the salvation of those who haughtily set the Church aside, and are led by various errors to their ruin. We are grieved on account of those states which we are compelled to see torn away from God, and, whilst the hazard to all things is extreme, sleep in stolid security. As St. Bernard has said: "Nothing is equal to the Church. Everyone that has attacked the Church has himself perished."

"The Church transcends the heavens; such is the greatness of the Church. She conquers when attacked; when beset with snares and machinery, she triumphs; she wrestles, but is not overthrown; she contends in the fighting arena, and is not conquered." Not only is she not conquered, but she preserves entire the virtue which, by a perennial draught, she imbibes from God Himself of correcting our nature and of procuring our salvation—a virtue, too, which will remain unchangeable through ever-changing ages.

Now, if this virtue in a divine manner freed a world which had grown old in vice and was buried in superstition, why will it not lead back one that is merely going astray? Let suspicions and jealousies become once more still; remove the obstacles and let the Church, whose duty it is to guard and disseminate the blessings

required through Jesus Christ, be everywhere in possession of her own rights, then, indeed, it will be allowable to learn by experience how far the light of the Gospel may extend and what the power of Christ can accomplish.

The year which is now departed has, as we have said at the beginning, given not a few indications of the revival of faith. Would that, like a spark, this revival may grow into a strong conflagration, which, having consumed the very roots of vice, might quickly clear the way for the renewal of salvation. We, however, who have been given command of the mystic ship of the Church during a period of severe storm, have fixed our mind and soul on that Divine Pilot who sits invisible in the stern and holds the helm. You see, O Lord, that the winds have burst forth on all sides, and that the sea is agitated and its billows roll with a mighty fury. Command, we beseech Thee, who alone have the power, the winds and the sea. Restore to the human race that tranquil order and peace, which can be rightly so called that peace which the world cannot give. By Thy aid and impulse may men bring themselves back to the proper order, in which will be restored, as it should, piety towards God, justice and charity towards our neighbour, temperance in regard to ourselves, and passions will be controlled by reason.

May Thy kingdom come; and may those who now seek with vain labour truth and salvation without Thee, understand that they ought to obey and serve Thee. There is equity and paternal clemency in Thy laws, and to keep them Thou, spontaneously, wilt supply us with the capacity rendered ready by Thy grace. The life of man on earth is a warfare; but Thou Thyself look down on the battle—Thou help him to conquer, raise him up when he falls, and crown him when he conquers.

And with these feelings in Our hearts, and with Our mind aroused to glad and firm hopes, we lovingly in God, as a witness of the favours of heaven, and as evidence of our good-will, impart the Apostolic blessing to you, venerable brethren, to the clergy, and to the entire Catholic world.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1888, in the eleventh year of Our Pontificate.
LEO XIII., POPE.

NEW BRIGHTON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

SCIENCE affirms that without sea there would be no atmosphere, no winds, also on our globe no animal or vegetable life similar to what now exists. Yet great is the disappointment, says an author, of the majority of persons visiting and beholding for the first time the sea. Why? Because, he says, a very small portion only of the sea can be seen at once. People hear and read about sea-fowl, about fishes small and large, about ocean winds and the tempest of the vast deep, but how little of all these a brief sea-shore sojourn reveals! Even when a person is in the midst of the ocean, are not his eyes bounded by the horizon, and can they penetrate beyond a few yards into the pure deep blue depths below his feet? But interesting places on the sea-shore are everywhere much frequented. It is presumable, therefore, that to look upon and contemplate even a small portion of the ocean, to promenade the beach, to inhale some of the pure and vigorous sea air, to gather shells and curiosities afford to many individuals at least some pleasure.

The places of seaside resort near Christchurch are usually Sumner and New Brighton. These places, to which tram-cars run many times a day are six or seven miles from the city. The former is now an old and favourite place, the latter has only recently become attractive. From Cathedral Square in the centre of the city the New Brighton tram proceeds due west for more than a mile down Worcester street and its continuation beyond the Town Belt. Along Worcester street are many large well built houses and villas. The tram-line then turns a little to the left and advances several miles across an undulating and a somewhat unprepossessing locality. Here and there are paddocks and well embowered homesteads, but a great deal of the place consists of low, bare sand hills. Several miles from town and among these hills the new cemetery is situated. The cemetery is very large and it has already been made into a pretty place. Its elevated position and its numerous tombstones and obelisks of white marble and other nice looking stones render it conspicuous from a distance. On both sides of the line acres of the sandy hillocks have been planted with pines. In years hence these must greatly improve the aspect of the place. Having crossed the river Avon the tram soon arrives at New Brighton. The town contains perhaps about 50 buildings and consists mainly of one street which extends to the beach. Many houses are large and handsome. There are several dwellings somewhat isolated amid the small sand hills near the beach. The white loose sand around these residences resembles snow-drifts. So loose are these sands that nearly one half of a section is sometimes blown on to its neighbour. The very commodious hotel is near the beach and to the bathing sheds. The flat broad beach, on which there is next to no surf, extends miles on each side of the hotel. There are, therefore, ample facilities for walking or riding. Well attended picnic parties now and then visit the place, and a moonlight or a torchlight excursion is occasionally organised by the tram-car company. As there are no trees the place is bleak and unpicturesque, and in many ways not as interesting as Sumner. Yet a person can have a fair expanse of sea, and inhale some sea-air, and on a fine day a trip to New Brighton is rather a pleasant excursion, but certainly not when a strong south west or a keen cutting east wind is blowing. There are also a church and a Government school attended by about 60 children. It has often been said that the present secular system of education is a grand boon to our colonial girls. To some it may be. But a few days ago for the purpose of masters of the school at New Brighton there were no fewer than twenty-four applications, and out of this number only three were balloted for, nor was canvassing neglected in effecting a choice. When and where are the rejected twenty-three fair applicants to obtain situations?

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

A CORONETED "SQUELCHER."

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Infallible truth hath declared that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." This statement, true at the commencement of the Christian era, is no less true in the 19th century of its course. Innumerable illustrations have been frequently given of the faithful record which the tongue exhibits of the ingrained thoughts of the heart. We have been recently furnished with a great and notable instance of how even the high position, the heavy responsibility, and the reputed wisdom of a Prime Minister of the British Empire do not prevent the ebullition of feelings of a bitter, overbearing, jealous, and rancorous nature. The great and mighty Marquis of Salisbury who could stigmatise the Irish as "Hottentots," sneer at an Indian gentleman as a "black man," and threaten, in most graceful language, to "squelch" the agitation for Home Rule, reveals, as in a looking-glass, the ugly features of a cruel tyrant. We know now, by the test of infallible truth, what degree of faith to place in the assurance he gives of his desire to pacify Ireland, and to satisfy her moderate and just demands. We are informed by cablegram that Lord Salisbury's Government "intend to restore order to Ireland, enlarge the scope of Lord Ashbourne's Act, grant local government, and thereby squelch the agitation for Home Rule." A magnificent policy truly, which may for the moment tickle the imagination of its author by its grand proportions and its glorious results, but it has, between its conception and completion, the fatal flaw that Salisbury has not yet within his grasp the dictatorship of any part of the British Empire. His method of restoring "order" has been tried too long and too often—has been "tried in the balance" of history and "found wanting"—to inspire any hope of the "when" being reached, after which he proposes to institute the contemplated reforms. The Act referred to is far too much in favour of the landlords, and any Act connected with the wholesale sale and purchase of land must follow and not precede the settlement of self-government, else there will be stored up for future generations an exhaustless crop of agrarian evils. The "local government" is one of those paltry instalments of justice which irritates more than satisfies the aspirations of a people like the Irish. They have, since the so-called Union, literally groaned under the hideous nightmare of Castle Rule; and until this realistic embodiment of everything that is despotic, irresponsible, unfair, and burdensome, and that forever reminds the nation of being treated as a conquered province of the Empire, is likely to be swept away into oblivion, "the agitation for Home Rule" will never cease, and will never be "squelched" by a Tory Government. Lord Salisbury also accuses his opponents with "resorting to a cataract of falsehoods to attain their ends." Perhaps this great and pure champion of the truth may know what he himself means by this accusation. But a little reflection should remind him of the terrific lapses from truth of which he and the Conservative party were guilty after the last election. They deluded the electors, and obtained their reign of unrighteous power by nothing less than false pretences. They were to pacify Ireland by the ordinary law and conciliatory measures, in replacement of Gladstone's promise of Home Rule. But no sooner was the wretched "mandate" put in their hand than the iron rod of coercion was raised, and we now see the result in a country more intensely determined to have Home Rule, and nothing but Home Rule. We see a country panting for freedom, and the leaders, constitutionally elected, imprisoned, degraded, and punished for expressing the sentiments of their constituents. We see a country where the armed forces of the Government are employed, in the interests of avaricious and absentee landlords, to evict poor, helpless tenants from their homes, because they cannot pay impossible rents and arrears of rents accumulated during the past years of low prices and bad crops. Is it fitting for such an aristocrat as Salisbury, who would establish order upon ruin, misery, and desolation—for order reigneth in a desert—to cant about his conciliatory intentions? Verily, there must be a "cataract" forming on his visual organs, so that he cannot distinguish falsehood from truth, and he must rapidly be getting into that state which is premonitory of the vengeance of the gods! An eminent historian says, "To secure the empire of the law not only over the actions but over the sympathies of the people is the very first end of enlightened statesmanship, and the degree in which it is attained is the very best test of good Government." Brought before the bar of this philosophical and historical test, what judgment can be pronounced upon the present Government, but condemnation? Salisbury should be "squelched," and ere long the public opinion of Great Britain will "squelch" him, when Home Rule will triumph in Ireland.—I am, etc.,

A TRUE UNIONIST.

GLAD TIDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—The great Corn Law Repeal agitator and philanthropist—Cobden—said there were three requisites for success in any contemplated reform. These were a good cause, thorough organisation, and the opposition of the *Times*. These exist at present in connection with Ireland's claim for Home Rule. I am tempted to add a fourth power which I am pleased to notice is coming to the front—a power that some one has said rules the world: the influence of good women. From a Liverpool paper I gather that many ladies of high rank, and eminent for talent and the choicest virtues, are, with enthusiastic earnestness, advocating the cause of Ireland. At a meeting recently held there, Mrs. Sickert, a daughter of the late Richard Cobden, delivered a lecture on Ireland. There was a large attendance of ladies,

who eagerly listened to her graphic description of the state of Ireland under the Coercion Act of the Salisbury Government. Mrs. Sickert had sometime before gone over to Ireland to judge for herself as to the condition and prospects of the country under the existing laws, and during her stay there, with every facility afforded to her for practical observation, she came back with the firm conviction that Home Rule should be granted. Another lady, whose position as the wife of the commander of the forces in Ireland gave her unique opportunities for forming a just opinion, described herself as a Home Ruler because she was a Christian. Lady Sandhurst, the lady referred to, was emphatic in her denunciations of coercive government, and in her determination to use her influence to promote the good cause of righteous government.—Lady Aberdeen is another lady who never misses an opportunity of forwarding the interests of Ireland, and she, we all know, as the wife of the late Viceroy, should be an authority on the subject. When I see the ladies of England and Scotland—whose advocacy cannot possibly be misunderstood—giving expression to their convictions, and organising to effect to their opinions, I have an ardent hope that the end of coercion and Castle rule is soon to be an accomplished fact. The women of New Zealand cannot do much active work in helping poor Ireland, but it is within their sphere and power to express their sympathy with a movement that appeals so strongly to the best feelings of womanly nature.—I am, etc.,

A TRUE UNIONIST.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find cheque for £14 15s, second remittance of Waimate collection in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund. This sum has been collected by Mr. John Godsell, in the Hakateramea. You will also find a list of subscribers' names, which we request you to publish.—I am, etc.,

JOHN MEAGHER.

Hakateramea, March 30, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—We have much pleasure in forwarding you the sum of £13 16s 6d being the amount subscribed in this (Roxburgh) district towards the Parnell Defence Fund. We also enclose list with subscribers' names, which you will please publish in the TABLET.—We are, etc.,

EDWARD WARD,
PATRICK MCCANN.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find amount collected in the Winton district, for the "Parnell Defence Fund" which you will be kind enough to forward to the proper quarter. As, I dare say, you are already aware the Catholics and Irishmen in this District are few and far between, I have no doubt that you will feel satisfied the amount given by each is in accordance with their means. As one of those who are personally acquainted with their views, I have no doubt in expressing the opinion that one and all are proud of Mr. Parnell, and glory in his triumph over the diabolical machinations contrived to brand him as something foul and mean.—I am, etc.,

THOMAS HORAN.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT SHAND'S TRACK.

ON Monday, the 18th March, the festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland was celebrated here with great éclat. Around the church presented a very lively appearance. During the day there was luncheon provided for the children in the schoolroom and also several prizes were distributed amongst them for athletic exercises, etc.

The New Headford branch of the H.A.C.B.S. held a banquet in the afternoon, which was a pronounced success. They must thank the Rev. Father Binsfeld very much for his untiring efforts in furtherance of the celebration. The tables were nicely decorated, which does great credit to the ladies of the parish, who spared no pains towards making the affair a success. At the hour of 7 o'clock, the time announced for the banquet, about three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down, and I am sure thoroughly enjoyed themselves, to the repeat set before them. After the feast being over, the Rev. Father Chervier took the chair, who was supported on his right by the Rev. Father Binsfeld. After a pause of a few minutes the chairman rose and proposed "Our Holy Father the Pope," showing in a very elaborate speech the feelings of kindness and love our Holy Father bore towards the children of St. Patrick, reading for the audience a letter which most of us are acquainted with by now, from His Holiness to Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, showing his indefatigable love and esteem for his Irish children, also giving his hearty approval towards the methods now carried on for gaining their independence. Father Chervier said, although not an Irishman, he thought by now, after having lived for thirty years amongst them he could safely say he was more Irish than the Irish themselves. In conclusion he wished his hearers to follow the teachings of St. Patrick as their ancestors had done in the past and to pray for "Our Holy Father the Pope," as it was only right to pray and honour the successor of him who had sent St. Patrick to evangelise Ireland.—The toast was drunk right royally.

The Chairman proposed "St. Patrick's, the day we celebrate," which was responded to by Rev. Father Binsfeld, who gave a very graphic description of the saint's life, from the time when he first was carried to Ireland and sold as a slave till his re-appearing there again in the form of a Divine messenger, sent by heaven to convert those people whom he had served as their slave, and what miraculous success attended him in his travels, converting the whole country as he went along, kings and princes throwing their idols aside and following his teaching. He said he thought Ireland was the only country converted to the faith without the shedding of one drop of blood. The Irish were deeply indebted to St. Patrick, and, though not himself an Irishman, he was proud to be among them.

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

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, April 10.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—BOTO-MAHANA, s.s., on Thursday, April 10.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, April 10.

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTELTON and WELLINGTON.—HAUROTO, s.s., on Saturday, April 6.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Saturday, April 27.

FOR TONGA, and SAMOA.—MAWHERA, s.s., from Auckland about end of April. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, AND TAHITI.—RICHMOND, s.s., about April 6.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
Reduced Fares by these Steamers.
FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WESTPORT.—MAHINAPUA s.s., on Friday, April 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington.—**ROSAMOND, s.s.,** early.

FOR AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga.—OMAPERE, s.s., early. Cargo at Wharf.

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

A. RANDELL
FAMILY AND SHIPPING BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

Prime Joint's at the Lowest Prices for Cash.
All Meats of Finest Quality.

Small Goods a Specialty.

TIMARU ENGINE & BOILER WORKS,
Adjoining T. Gorman's, Main North Road.

W. R. BORDER,
Six years Foreman for Scott Bros., Christchurch.

ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-SMITH, &c.

All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling Machinery Made and Repaired.
Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes of Iron Work.
Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

that evening. He hoped the Irish and their descendants in these colonies would always prove themselves worthy to be called the sons and daughters of St. Patrick, as their forefathers had done in the past. In conclusion, he hoped the toast would be drunk with enthusiasm.

The Chairman proposed the "Irish Parliamentary Party," which was responded to by Mr. Leatham and Mr. Henley. Mr. Leatham, in a brief but pithy speech, said never till these late years had the Irish anyone whom they could trust to represent them in Parliament, but thanks to their noble leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, they had now a band of stalwart men who would force their country's wrongs on the House of Commons and never waver until they had gained the last link of their independence. In conclusion he said he hoped all in the room who had not done so already, would subscribe before they left, to the Parnell Defence Fund. I must say the adroit manner in which he put his concluding remarks drew from a gentleman present a handsome donation. Mr. Henley followed in an able speech, showing how the vile slanderers of our country's representatives had at last got bogged in their own mire and what disgrace the present Government had fallen into by backing up their petted organ the *Times*; how they had brought jail-birds, spies and informers, men of the most degraded type, from every nook and corner to blacken our country's representatives in the eyes of the English people, but they had emerged triumphant, and the Government's death-knell is sounded as the dawn of Ireland's liberty draws near (applause).

The chairman proposed "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. Farrell and Mr. Leatham, jr.

Mr. Farrell said he thought they were under a great debt of gratitude towards the ladies who were so zealous in their endeavours all through towards the success of the entertainment, and he hoped that all present would be spared many long and happy St. Patrick's Days to meet together to honour their Patron Saint as they had done this evening. Mr. Leatham, jr., endorsed Mr. Farrell's remarks.

I may mention that during the intervals that elapsed between the toasts, there were some excellent songs, one in particular sung by Mrs Nolan, "Home Rule for Ireland," which brought down thunders of applause. Miss Henley, Mr. J. Byan and several others also sang, after which there were three hearty cheers given for Rev. Father Chervier and Father Binsfeld, which brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Commercial.

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

Fat Cattle.—170 head were yarded at Burnside for this day's sales, and brought—best bullocks, £7 2s 6d to £8 5s; light weights and medium quality, £4 5s to £6 17s 6d; cows from £3 2s 6d to £6 17s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—2,556 were penned mostly crossbreds, ewes predominating. Best crossbred wethers brought 10s 6d to 12s 3d; one pen extra heavy Lincolns, 11s; ordinary, 8s 6d to 10s; best crossbred ewes, 9s to 11s 3d; one small pen extra prime, 12s 9d; inferior to medium, 6s to 8s 6d; two pens merino wethers, 8s.

Fat Lambs.—749 were penned. Best brought 7s to 8s 3d; others, 4s 6d to 6s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. James McLean on pen to 8s 3d.

Pigs.—266 were penned. Competition was only moderately active. Suckers brought 7s to 11s 6d; stores, 11s to 20s; porkers, 29s to 36; baconers, 40s to 55s; extra heavy to 60s.

Store Cattle.—There is no change to report in the market for this description of stock. There is some inquiry for quiet, well-bred bullocks, but transactions are limited.

Store Sheep.—A moderate demand continues to exist for these, and suitable lots of young sheep could be placed at late rates. Considerable numbers of aged sheep, mostly ewes, are being disposed of both privately and at public auction, but there is no improvement in prices to be recorded.

Wool.—No advices of any importance relative to this staple have been received during the past week. Latest telegrams advised the tone of the market firm, so that the report of the opening of the second series of London sales, which would take place yesterday (Tuesday, the 2nd), will be looked for with interest, as a quantity of Otago wool will then be offered. There is a small business done locally still. Back-country small lots and station oddments, also small fell-mongers' parcels continue to come to hand, which are being disposed of weekly when the local buyers compete spiritedly, all descriptions bringing prices comparing favourably with those obtaining earlier in the season.

Sheepskins.—We submitted on Monday, our regular weekly sale day, a full catalogue of both country dry and butchers' green skins. The usual number of buyers were present. A good demand existed, and a very much larger number could have been placed, every lot was competed for with spirit, late rates being fully maintained. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, realise 1s 1d to 3s 6d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 3s 3d; full-woolled crossbreds, 3s 9d to 5s 9d; do do merino, 3s 6d to 5s; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 2d; best green crossbred shearlings, 2s 10d, 2s 9d, 2s 7d, 2s 4d, 2s 3d; others, 1s 11d, 1s 10d, 1s 9d, 1s 8d; green merinos, 1s 8d to 2s; do lambskins, 3s 2s 9d, 2s 7d, 2s 5d, 2s 3d, 2s each.

Hides.—The market is unchanged with respect to the demand, which continues fairly active, more particularly as regards heavy weights, but while medium weights and quality are readily placed prices are easier. A good many still come to hand in a most unsatisfactory condition, through sheer carelessness in flaying, being cut and hacked, and generally in the most valuable part of the hide considerably reducing the value. We quote for inferior and bull's hides, 1d to 1 1/2d; light, 2 1/2d to 2 3/4d; medium to heavy, 2 3/4d to 3d per lb; extra heavy and picked a shade more.

Grain.—Wheat: Good progress is being made with the harvest, and although some heavy rain fell at the beginning of last week favourable weather has prevailed since, affording a good opportunity of securing this cereal without much loss or damage. Several consignments have come to hand from the Palmerston district, also from the Taieri, but from beyond the Taieri, with the exception of a few trucks from the Lake Wakatipu district, scarcely any has come forward. The total of this season's wheat arrived to date is 11,116 sacks. Millers are operating with caution, and with the exception of one transaction of considerable magnitude, the business done with them is merely from hand to mouth. Shippers, in the absence of direct orders, are not inclined to speculate at the prices lately demanded. Last week's prices, however, still continue to be obtained, although it is doubtful in the event of heavier supplies coming into the market, in the absence of a brisker demand for shipment—which is hardly likely to set in at present, considering the aspect of the Home market, also the heavy stocks available in California—if it will be possible to prevent prices from receding. Inferior and fowls' wheat is very scarce, and worth nearly as much as fair milling. Quotations are for best milling, velvet and Tuscan, 4s 6d to 4s 7 1/2d; medium, to good, 4s to 4s 3d; inferior to medium, 3s 4d to 3s 10d, ex store.—Oats: The wet weather at the beginning of last week hindered deliveries considerably, and with a very satisfactory demand both on the part of millers and shippers, prices have remained firm, but during the last few days consignments are assuming larger dimensions, and it is quite evident that if growers insist upon making immediate sales without reserve, prices are almost sure to recede. Quotations are, for prime short milling, 2s 7 1/2d to 2s 8d; best short feed, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium to good, 2s 5d to 2s 6d (ex store). The total to hand to date is 11,116 sacks.—Barley: The market still continues flat, and only occasional transactions passing. Quotations, for best malting, 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d (ex store).

Potatoes.—Derwents have been on a larger scale during the past week. The supply, meantime, is in excess of requirements, hence a duller market. Quotations for best northern Derwents, £1 to £1 6s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—The market this week is somewhat duller for both cheese and butter. Buyers do not seem inclined to operate at late quotations, which, however, are still maintained.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending April 3 as follows:—

The weather during the past week has been fine, but still not sufficiently good to admit of leading in from the morning, there being so little wind to dry up the stocks. Threshing is not general in the south, and the arrival of oats from that quarter is still limited, so that all samples coming forward meet with a very good demand. In wheat the business passing is of no great magnitude, millers being yet chary of how the market will go, as both at Home and on the Continent prices have gone down, while in Sydney a reaction has also taken place. Late cable advices report the New York market has gone back as much as 3d a bushel during the past three weeks.

Wheat.—During the week we sold at the following quotations:—Prime Tuscan and velvet, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; red straw, 4s 1d to 4s 6d; ordinary, 4s to 4s 3d.

Oats.—Our sales have been up to 2s 8 1/2d for prime milling; 2s 7d to 2s 8d for heavy bright feed; long tartars, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; and for seed according to quality.

Barley.—Malting is worth up to 1s 3d, sacks 6d; ordinary, 3s 8d to 1s; milling 3s 8s.

Chaff.—Oaten sheaf £3 10 to £1; ordinary £3 10.

Messrs ARTHUR McDONALD AND Co. report as follows for the week ending Wednesday, April 3:—

Sheepskins.—Lately killed crossbreds in good condition sold at 2s 5d, 2s 6d, 2s 7d, 2s 9d, 3s; lambs, 2s 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 3s. Country skins sold at 5d to 6d for full woolled, and 3d to 1 1/2d for shearlings.

Tallow.—Rough fat is now selling at 13s to 15s.

Hides.—Heavies 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d; light 2d to 3d.

Rabbitkins.—Summers, 6d to 7d.

Salt Butter.—dairy 11d to 12 1/2d.

Oats.—We have done a very large business during the week of 2s 8 1/2d to 2s 9 1/2d for prime short seed and milling, and 2s 8d for good feed (bags in).

Wheat.—Some large lines have changed hands during the week at 4s 1d to 1s 3d for prime milling, and 3s 9d to 3s 10d for medium. Chick is wanted, and in the meantime scarce.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports.—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats: 2s 5d to 2s 8d, fair demand. Wheat milling—values for good samples 4s 1d; fowls', 3s 3d. Chaff: Supply bare, £3 15s to £4. Hay, oaten, £3 10s; ryegrass hay, £3 5s to £3 10s. Bran, £4. Pollard, £5. Potatoes, supply good; £4, derwents; kidneys, no demand for local use. Flour: Stone, sacks, £10; fifties, £10 15s; Roller, £11 10s; fifties, £12 5s. Oatmeal, £11. Butter, fresh, good demand, 11d to 1s; salt, nominal, 8d to 9d. Eggs, scarce, 1s 1d.

DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 65 William street, Melbourne.

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

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

WAIMATE.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mr. John Godsell	2 0 0	Mr. J. Menzie	0 5 0
" M. M'Henry	1 0 0	" D. McKenzie	0 5 0
" M. Kennedy	1 0 0	" J. Barclay	0 5 0
" J. Meagher	1 0 0	" E. Healy	0 5 0
" J. Flannery	1 0 0	" D. McAuley	0 5 0
" Wm. Kennedy	1 0 0	" M. Fitzgerald	0 5 0
" O. McKenna	0 10 0	" J. Cochrane	0 5 0
" B. Delargy	0 10 0	" B. O'Brien	0 5 0
" G. McDonald	0 10 0	" D. Campbell	0 5 0
" J. Tucker	0 10 0	" K. McLennan	0 5 0
" C. Kennedy	0 10 0	" J. Patterson	0 5 0
" O. Treanor	0 10 0	" A. Beanye	0 5 0
" D. Bradley	0 10 0	" C. Muir	0 5 0
" M. Edmonds	0 7 6	In small sums	0 12 6

WINTON.			
(Collected by Patrick Deegan, Lime Hills.)			
Mr. P. Deegan	1 0 0	Mr. J. Cunniffe	0 5 0
" W. Murphy	0 10 0	" J. Morphy	0 5 0
" M. O'Meara	0 10 0	" J. Rabbit	0 5 0
" M. Holland	0 10 0	" H. Duncan	0 5 0
" M. Hishon	0 10 0	Miss O'Grady	0 5 0
" M. Flaherty	0 5 0	Mr. D. McKenzie	0 5 0
" J. O'Shaughnessy	0 5 0	" M. Gibolin	0 5 0
" T. Ford	0 5 0	" N. Finlayson	0 4 6
" T. G. Shand	0 5 0	" S. Payne	0 4 0
Miss S. McCann	0 5 0	Miss I. Dick	0 2 6
Mr. E. Phelan	0 5 0	Mr. J. Watson	0 2 6
" J. Hinchey	0 5 0	" J. Bromley	0 2 6
" R. Stewart	0 5 0	" G. Sampson	0 2 6
" W. Brunsdan	0 5 0	" W. Brockie	0 2 5
" W. R. Lahay	0 5 0	" J. Shand	0 2 6
" P. Cody	0 5 0	" A. Liddell	0 2 6
" C. McDonald	0 5 0	" E. Larny	0 1 0
" F. McRae	0 5 0	" W. Stewart	0 1 0
" A. Taylor	0 5 0		

WINTON.			
(Collected by Mr. Horan.)			
Father Keenau	1 1 0	Mrs. Thomson	0 10 0
Mr. Mulholland	0 10 0	" J. Fitzgerald	0 10 0
" D. Hishon	0 10 0	" L. Cody	0 5 0
" J. Creedan	0 10 0	" F. Fahey	0 5 0
" O. McBae	0 5 0	" J. Ryan	0 5 0
" P. Ryan	0 5 0	" T. Horan	0 10 0
" T. O'Brien	0 5 0	Mrs. Sproule	0 10 0

ROXBURGH.			
Mr. E. Ward	0 10 0	Mr. J. Honner	0 5 0
" P. McCann	0 10 0	" W. Honner	0 5 0
" J. Fitzgerald	0 5 0	" F. Eanis	0 7 0
" M. Mulkeru	0 5 0	" M. McKay, Dunedin	0 10 0
" P. Reel	0 5 0	" M. Kearns	0 3 0
" J. Drummond	0 5 0	" J. Regan	0 5 0
" M. McMullin	0 5 0	" P. Madden	0 5 0
" J. C. Jones	0 5 0	" J. Burns	0 2 6
" T. Whelan	0 5 0	" M. Rolland	0 2 6
A Friend	0 5 0	" A. Grogan	0 2 6
Mr. W. Bain	0 5 0	" J. McIntyre	0 2 6
" W. Gray	0 5 0	" E. Pilling	0 5 0
" P. Galvin	0 5 0	" R. Kitto	0 2 6
" J. Galvin	0 5 0	" W. Kitto	0 2 6
" P. Galvin, junr.	0 5 0	" R. McLeod	0 2 6
" J. Dunlay	0 10 0	" S. Clements	0 2 6
" M. Rickard	0 10 0	" J. Hand	0 5 0
" J. Jones	0 5 0	" G. Bennett	0 2 6
" T. Rickard	0 5 0	" T. McCullough	0 2 6
Mrs. Brazil	0 10 0	" D. McNeil	0 2 6
Mr. P. Reirdon	0 10 0	" J. Jenkins	0 2 6
" R. Graham	0 2 6	" G. Vickery	0 2 6
" W. Moore	0 2 6	" A. Greer	0 2 6
" W. McLoughlin	0 2 6	" P. Johnston	0 5 0
" W. Quayle	0 2 6	" Malcolm	0 2 6
" R. Wilson	0 2 6	" R. McDonald	0 2 6
" A. McGregor	0 5 0	" M. Graham	0 5 0
" J. Moran	0 2 6	" J. McKay	0 10 0
" F. Lallalie	0 3 0	" W. Ridd	0 5 0
" A. McPhail	0 2 6		

RANGIORA ART-UNION.

To be held on TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1889.

The Rev. D. P. O'Connor desires to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Blocks of Tickets, with accompanying amounts, from the following ladies and gentlemen:—

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mr. T. Lea	1 5 0	Mrs. Leonard	0 5 0
" J. Lilly	1 0 0	Miss Gardener	0 5 0
Mrs. Cook	1 10 0	Mr T. Nestor	1 5 0
Miss Conway	1 0 0	Mrs. Blake	0 5 0
Father Goutenoir	1 0 0	Capt. A. Parsons	1 0 0
Mr. W. G. M'Manus	3 0 0	Mr. D. M'Namara	0 10 0
" W. Atkinson	1 0 0	" Pain	0 5 0
Dr. Downs	0 5 0	" J. Small	0 5 0
Mr. D. Crossby	1 0 0	" J. Manning	1 0 0
Mrs. Perham	1 15 0	Miss Butler	3 10 0

(To be continued)

NOTICE.

The above ART-UNION is put off until the first Tuesday after Easter. All persons holding Tickets for same will please return duplicates with remittances, on or before April 17, to

FATHER O'CONNOR.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO

Have now opened up their Principal Shipments of NEW AUTUMN GOODS, and in all Departments are showing NOVELTIES of every description.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO., having Confidence in the symptoms which are visible of a return of steady Prosperity to the Colony, and desirous of maintaining their reputation as the PIONEERS OF FASHION, have bought largely in the British and Continental Markets. At the same time, the LOCAL INDUSTRIES have not been forgotten, large orders having been given to the various colonial mills in all cases compatible with their well-known maxim, "THE BEST VALUE PROCURABLE AT THE PRICE."

Their Stock of GENERAL DRAPERY is so well known as being *par excellence* for Value and Variety that no Lady desirous of securing the BEST INVESTMENT POSSIBLE should Purchase before inspecting their stock of

DRESS MATERIALS, MANTLES AND MILLINERY, which is Replete with the Latest Fashions in Colour, Texture and Design.

An Unusually Large Stock of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and SHIRTINGS; CARPETS and LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, CALICOES, MERCERY, UNDERCLOTHING, RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, ETC., ETC.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' COLONIAL-MADE CLOTHING at Very Moderate Prices.

Country Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

A Large Staff of Thoroughly Efficient Tailors, Dressmakers, Mantle and Habit Makers constantly employed.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO., DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

WINTON ART-UNION

Postponed to EASTER MONDAY, April 22.

The Rev. M. Keenan wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Blocks of Tickets with remittances from

	£	s. d.
Mr. J. B Kelleher, Nightcaps	1	0 0
" M. Malone, Lowther	1	0 0
" J. P. Matherson, Pukerau	0	10 0
" P. Kerr, Forest Hill	1	0 0
Miss D. Deegan, Oreti	2	0 0
" M. Jenkins, Winton	1	0 0
" O'Shanessy, Invercargill	1	0 0
Mrs. W. Thompson, Oreti	2	0 0
" J. Deegan, Oreti	1	0 0
Mr. J. Morris, Menzies' Ferry	0	11 0
" J. Deegan, jr. Oreti	1	0 0

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

All those interested in the WINTON ART-UNION will please take notice that the Drawing of Prizes, which has been unavoidably postponed, will certainly take place on the 22nd APRIL. Persons still holding Books of Tickets are requested to return them, sold or unsold, as soon as possible, but not later than April 18.

M. KEENAN.

MISSING FRIEND.

JAMES HOGAN, late of Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, who left Victoria for New Zealand in 1860, and who was last heard of from New Zealand, will hear something to his advantage by applying to his brother-in-law, James Hayden, Esq., J.P., Fair View, Spring Bank, via Ballarat.

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

NOTICE.

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

D E A T H.

BURK.—On the 26th March, at his residence, Roseneath, near Port Chalmers, John Burk, aged 56 years.—May his soul rest in peace.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ADDINGTON."—We cannot insert any notice or other communication unless we are furnished with the name of the person sending it.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

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.

A SIGNIFICANT FAILURE.



Learn from a correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* that a shock has been given at Auckland to faith in the inherent excellence of human nature. It seems that a conviction prevailed in the city that the young mind, of its own intrinsic virtue, longed for knowledge, and that all that was needed was that foun-

tains should be tapped, to which it would of its own accord fly to draw in copious draughts. In other words, a public that appears to have been rather speculative, and but little experienced, took it into their heads that, if technical classes were opened in connection with the public schools, the youth of the city, now idle per force, would flock into them of their own accord, thus putting a voluntary end to larrikinism, and vastly increasing the sum of knowledge possessed by the human race in general.

Hopeful, and somewhat simple people at Auckland, however, it seems, have been disappointed. The fount of learning poured forth its streams in vain. Ingenuous youth avoided it as if it were the germs of some infectious disease it were giving out. The classes were opened, and proved a failure, and have been done away with. The correspondent from whom we quote—or borrow—plaintively complains that a glove fight proved a greater attraction, and the corners of the street a more delightful resort. Education, in a word, by fancy means has proved in Auckland, as it must prove elsewhere, a vain attempt, and the rising generation in Auckland have shown themselves to be what they are in all other places—prone to evil from their birth, and not rushing pell-mell and all unfluenced to avail themselves of every means of improvement placed within their reach. The technical classes at Auckland have but shared, for instance, the fate of the religious classes held in many places, of which at one time we heard a good deal, but of which we now hear no more.

Bring up a child in the way he should go, as authority directs, but do not expect him when, in a great degree, he has been engaged in bringing himself up to enter also of his own accord upon the right path. What is there, indeed, in the present system of education that should incline our boys and girls to give up the glove fight or the lounge at the street corner, or whatever equivalent may suit their tastes, for a course of self-improvement and a pursuit of something better? All the instruction they have obtained has been obtained by them in schools where an effectual moral training was an impossibility, and where no incentive to a higher state of things need be looked for.

We have just heard of what the goal is to which a life given up to secular studies alone must lead. In the person of a man who represents the highest product of such studies, and in whom we see their effects most favourably illustrated, we have a warning that should serve as a deterrent to all who

are not malevolently bent on the destruction of the race. Professor Huxley, to whose explanation in the *Nineteenth Century* of his state of mind we allude, may with comparative safety to himself and others inhabit, as he says he does, the depths of a wild and tangled forest; but what must be the results to the world when undisciplined masses, having no desire beyond the pleasures of the moment, find themselves in a situation equivalent, according to their kind? With the heavens of brass above them, and showing no hope beyond, what can we expect from those whose natural tastes lead them to the glove fight or the corner of the street?

The experiment made at Auckland was a foolish one, one that it might easily have been foreseen must end in failure. It had no grounds to stand upon, no material to work upon. No preparation had been made by which it could possibly prove successful. And all the nostrums we find proposed to make up for the shortcomings of secularism, all the fancy means devised to perfect what it has not so much as commenced, must in like manner prove futile at the best. It is said that there is no royal road to learning. Neither is there an easy short-cut to moral excellence. But the way must be short and broad and smooth that should lead the mind direct from the untrammelled pursuit of its own inclinations to a state of self-control, and the pursuit of a high ideal. The way, nevertheless, is narrow and difficult, and, as this failure in Auckland may serve in some degree to point out, secularism has no part in it.

By the death of the Right Hon. John Bright, announced here on Thursday, 28th March, one of the greatest Statesmen and most eminent men who have adorned the century has passed away. Whatever may have been the shadow that fell on Mr. Bright's mind in the past few years, his memory must ever be associated with every true and noble cause. Nor will Irishmen forget, through his failure at the close of his career, the kindly sympathy, the powerful advocacy, the great services, for which they are still his debtors. The goodness and grandeur of such a life may well atone for its faults. Men of all parties have united in bearing testimony to his merits—Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and there is no part of the world where magnificent talents, united to integrity and breadth of character, are appreciated, that will not respond to the panegyrics so deservedly pronounced. Mr. Bright was in his 78th year, having been born on November 16, 1811.

MR. M. MAHER, late goods clerk at the Wellington terminus, has been appointed station master at Eketabuna, on the Wairarapa line. Mr. Maher has thoroughly deserved his promotion by seventeen years of good and faithful service in the department. We heartily wish him success in his new sphere of labour.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR sends the following message to the Boston *Globe* under date February 26:—The feeling against the ill-treatment of Irish prisoners is still running strong, and is increased by a repetition of brutalities every day. For the first time since the beginning of the great struggle, the Tories openly confess that the tide is turning against them, even Balfour last night joining in the confession.

THE exposure made of Beach, *alias* Le Caron, in the United States has been complete. It has also been very serious, as it is impossible that it can avoid causing a very sore and angry feeling among all classes of the American people against England. Beach was not a major but a bugler and afterwards a second lieutenant of coloured troops in the Federal army, where he was also a British spy. In his capacity of a soldier he mutinied in face of the enemy; refused to go into battle, and was in consequence imprisoned. In spite of his denial, he has been proved by bank and post office officials to have constantly been in the receipt of large drafts from England. He is credibly accused of body-snatching, forgery, and swindling. His evidence has been flatly contradicted by Senator Jones, Mr. John Devoy, and Mr. Alexander Sullivan, and also by a Mrs. Lomasney whose deceased husband he accused of having been a dynamiter. Mr. Sexton at Dublin has also denounced his testimony as false. The gravest charge, however, made against him is brought by Mr. Powderly of the Knights of Labour, who proves his statement by a letter written to him by this man and which he has preserved. It is to the effect that at the time of the strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway three years ago, Le Caron, whom he did not know, and of whom he took no notice—though fortunately, he filed his letter—proposed to him to resort to force and cripple the company by the use of explosives, which he offered to place at his disposal. But this offer coming from a paid servant of the British Government, and involving danger to life and a wide and reckless destruction of property in the United States, must certainly produce a marked effect among the

American people. The Government, then, in bringing forward Beach as a witness, have evidently taken a step whose consequences may prove very serious. Had the services of the informer before the Commission been of any use to them—as was not the case—their wisdom in availing themselves of them might still be doubtful, considering the revelations that have thus been made.

It was not altogether the exposure made of him in respect to the forged letters, it would seem, that drove the unhappy Pigott to commit suicide. His whole career of late years had been one of infamy, and he knew that all had now been discovered. He was, for example, engaged in conducting a trade in indecent photographs and books, and proof of this, he knew, was in the hands of Mr. Michael Davitt. He had, besides, been long a systematic forger, and Sir Charles Russell was prepared to show that he had for years been employed in forging a number of accommodation bills, drawn on Lindey of Glasgow. The Parnellites were very much disappointed at his disappearance, as they hoped by means of him to unveil a foul conspiracy. A strong belief prevailed that the *Times* had connived at his escape, and the renewed cheerfulness of Sir Richard Webster in the court helped to confirm the opinion.

We learn from a cablegram to the *Irish World*, under date February 26, that the continuance of the Parnell Commission, despite the failure of Pigott, was in accordance with the desires of the Parnellites. The cablegram runs as follows:—"Before the Commission opened this morning the judges held a private interview in their room.—It is reported that they were considering a proposition of the *Times* to withdraw from the case, to which the Parnellites very strongly object. The withdrawal of the *Times* would put a stop to the proceedings and leave the Irish leaders no chance to refute the slanders which have been heaped upon them during the past three months. It would also involve a winding up of the Commission, for which nobody is prepared, and with which nobody but the *Times* would be satisfied." The *Times*, it would seem, had caught a Tartar.

The Orangemen, we perceive, continue true to themselves. At a meeting of their body, held the other day in Liverpool, it was resolved to discard all political considerations in taking part in public affairs and to vote only on Protestant grounds. In plain terms, religious bigotry alone is to be the Orangemen's guide, and all public interests are to be made subordinate to that. The advantage to any country to possess among its citizens such a body of men is manifest. And yet this is the body of men whose prejudices are considered so sacred that in order alone to preserve them intact, a determined resistance is offered to a measure devised for the general good of the Empire. The Orangemen are, under the circumstances, naturally growing more bold, and we find that they are inclined to obtain from the Government, that has supported their outrageous claims so unblushingly, extreme concessions. They have, for example, pronounced against the High Church leanings of Lord Salisbury, and demanded his active patronage for the Evangelical party. That they will have their way we need not doubt, for the Tories, already beginning to acknowledge that they are tottering on their seats, cannot afford to offend any of their supporters. But when Lord Salisbury adds to his other troubles those of a High Churchman in the hands of the Evangelical enemy, his position will not be an enviable one. Religious bigotry, meantime, becomes once more an open factor in the Government of the Empire.

OUR excellent contemporary, the *Boston Pilot*, has recently appeared in a suit of new type. We know of no newspaper, nevertheless, that could better afford to appear in type that was well worn—for who could think of the mere form when engaged with such bright and powerful matter. If, on the other hand, type and matter should be in agreement, our contemporary must have a new suit every issue to match its brilliancy and freshness.

THE Rev. Father Kickham, who has been a guest at the Bishop's House, Dunedin, for some days, leaves by the Waibora to-day (Wednesday) en route for Sydney. We understand it is the intention of the rev. gentleman to enter a religious order.

THE Dominican nuns have received blocks and remittances from Miss Bailey, Miss Shannon, Miss McGarvey, Mrs. Nesbitt, Miss Mary McGrath, Miss L. Rodgers, Invercargill; J. Balderston, Esq., Deep Creek, Maori Point, Otago; W. Newman, Esq., Naseby; Mrs. Reid, Milton; Mr. J. Kearney, Manototo; Mr. John Gill, Hyde; Mr. T. McCarthy, Invercargill; Miss Hickson, Mr. W. Wadlow, Southbridge; Mr. Poland, Taikau; Mr. F. Scully, Auckland; Mrs. O'Callaghan, Invercargill; Mr. P. Flannery, Ida Valley; Mr. J. Heron, Christchurch; Mr. J. Allen, Denniston, Westport; Miss M. Keane, Springfield; Mr. M. E. Henry, Ashburton; Mrs. Wilson, Head of Lake Wakatipu; Miss K. Robertson, Queenstown. Per Rev. W. Burke—Mr. J. Hayes. Per Rev. N. Vereker—Miss M. Woods, Miss C. Chapman, Mr. J. Manning, Southbridge. Per Rev. P. Lynch from Rev. P. Meagher, Newcastle, N.S.W.—Master L. Munsen, Westport; Miss McCarthy, Mrs. W. Haydon. Per Rev. N. Vereker—Mrs. Phelan, Macraes Flat.

THE amounts forwarded to this office during the week in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund are as follows:—For transmission to Mr. J. B. Callan, hon. treasurer of the Dunedin collection, Roxburgh, £13 16s 6d; Winton, £16 4s. For transmission direct to Dublin, Hakateramea, £14 15s.

The *Irish World* (New York) in its issues of February 23 and March 2, comments as follows on Le Caron's career:—"As England's spy he took the perjured oath of allegiance to America. Again he committed perjury in joining the army in order to betray the national cause; and it is a noteworthy fact that the military body of which he was a member mutinied in the field and in face of the enemy. He joined the Fenians to betray them; he helped to get up the invasion against Canada to betray his associates; he joined the grand army, the Land League, the National League, the Clan-na-Gael, all for the same purpose of betrayal. But Le Caron seems to have not confined his operations to schemes against Irish and American nationality. He is also found to have been conspiring to urge to their destruction the wage-workers of the country who were agitating for better terms of employment. During the South-western railroad strike of three years ago General Master Workman Powderly received a letter from the English secret agent in which he urged the wholesale blowing up of railroad property by the men on strike and agreed to furnish them with explosives for the work of destruction. Mr. Powderly declined to be drawn into the trap, but the Haymarket massacre and the riots precipitated elsewhere about that time would seem to indicate that Le Caron was more successful with the Anarchists than with the Irish American and other workmen who heeded Mr. Powderly's warning to beware of all who tried to tempt them to acts of violence and crime. What must be the verdict of the world upon the Government that employs such traffickers in blood as the instruments in their policy of crushing out the liberties of the people of Ireland and traducing the characters of her patriots and statesmen? Could such infamy forever triumph, then truly civilisation must be a farce and all history a fable without a moral. . . . In commenting last week on Le Caron's career in this country we stated that these English spies were a standing danger to any community upon which they inflicted their presence. When we wrote these words we were not aware that Le Caron, besides being a spy in the Union army and an instigator to acts of violence during the great railroad strike of three years ago, was also an expert grave robber. Investigations set on foot in Detroit disclose the fact that the London *Times*' trump witness was for years engaged in the work of desecrating the sanctity of the grave. Some fifteen years ago he was in Detroit for some time, ostensibly as a medical student and a practitioner of medicine. All this time, however, he was playing a double role, as he did whilst he kept up his connection with Irish organisations. Whilst the general public knew Le Caron as a medical student and afterwards as a doctor the assistants of the demonstrators of anatomy of the medical colleges were aware that all this time he was engaged in the nefarious business of grave robbing. His field of operations embraced the cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan. Occasionally he extended his nefarious work to other parts of the country. During one of these grave-robbing excursions he is said to have stolen the body of General Harrison's father, which was afterwards by the merest chance discovered in a medical college."

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of another number of the *Whitehall Review*. We are always pleased to see this publication, as it enlarges our sphere of experience, and makes us acquainted with the tone of circles concerning which otherwise we must remain in complete ignorance. The *Whitehall Review*, we know, although it has now no connection whatever with the trade of the egg-merchant, has succeeded to the patronage accorded to the weekly that was so connected, and circulates widely among the areas of fashionable London. Whoever, therefore, has the advantage of reading the *Whitehall Review* may reckon that he is as highly privileged as if he had the advantage of personally attending a "swarry" in Mayfair. "I tell you what my opinion of you is, Harris," said Mr. Tuckle, with a most impressive air, "you're a vulgar beast." . . . "We consider you an inattentive rascal," said the gentleman in the orange plush. "And a low thief," added the gentleman in the green-foiled smalls. "And an unreclaimable blaygaird," added the gentleman in purple." High life below stairs, then, we perceive, is still the same, and we never should have known that had we not the advantage of seeing how the *Whitehall Review* deals with the Irish party. We are always pleased, then, to receive a number of this aristocratic weekly.

OWING to pressure on our pace we are obliged to hold over several items to next week—including a report of a meeting at Wanganui in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund.

The British and Colonial Assurance Company offers terms that should meet the most exacting requirements. No one should run the risk of leaving his life or property uninsured when such facilities are placed within his reach.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is with much regret we record the death of Mr. John Burk, of Sawyer's Bay, Port Chalmers. He was interred last Friday in the old cemetery at Port. The last services of the Church were performed by the Rev. Father Burke, Port Chalmers, and the Rev. Fathers Lynch and Vereker, of Dunedin, assisted by the young choristers of St. Joseph's Cathedral. When the funeral formed at St. Mary's Church, the *Requiem* Mass and absolution being over, it was found to be the largest funeral ever seen in Port Chalmers. The Mayor, the councillors, the great majority of the men of Port, the officers of the Dunedin Railway Department, and many friends from the city were there. Certainly more respect could not be paid to any private person by his fellow-citizens. All regarded him as a man true, sincere, without a particle of dishonesty, duplicity or low selfishness in his character. Mr. John Burk was born at Mallow, County Cork, in the year 1828 and belonged to a family a little remarkable. His love of Ireland and of her faith was intense; it was an acting, abiding enthusiasm. He inherited it. His grand-father, who owned the place now occupied by Burke-Roche, Lord Fermoy, was "outlawed" and impoverished during the last century. He was one of those "rebels" who, rather than submit to the demands of the wicked regime of that period, endured "many a hard run on the mountain's bleak side," and many a year without resting his head quietly on a pillow! His "rebel" spirit did not die with him.

At break of day one Sunday morning in October, 1829, Daniel O'Connell, looking out from his window at Derrynane, saw a man riding towards the house with eagle speed. Knowing that some mischief was up, O'Connell hastened down to meet him. The story—a story not so unfamiliar in Ireland in days happily gone by—was soon told. O'Leary, a gentleman farmer, and a number of the Catholics of Doneraile had been falsely accused of conspiring to murder some Protestants of the neighbourhood. Judge Pennefather and Attorney-General Doherty were actually trying the accused in Cork. Some were already condemned to death; "and," said Burk—for the herald was Mr. Burk's father—"Pennefather and Doherty will hang every man of them, though they are innocent as the unborn." Though Burk had ridden all night, after two hours' rest he hastened back, announcing that "the Counsellor" was coming. Relays of men were placed along the road to Cork to meet Burk with fresh fleet horses, so that he could fly without delay with the news. At eight o'clock on Monday morning he arrived in Cork, and a few hours later O'Connell was in the court house. His sudden appearance electrified the Crown party. Doherty turned pale with rage and apprehension. "Ah! its little I thought I'd meet you here, Mr. O'Connell," exclaimed the principal informer, Nowlan, when breaking down under the fire of cross-examination. O'Connell procured the acquittal of all the supposed conspirators. All honour to the enthusiast who secured his presence; a blessing must have rested on his head. His ride surpassed the ride of Sheridan or Paul Revere, but it wanted a Longfellow to make it famous. This unknown, unsung reverend of Cork County was idolised by his neighbours. During the *Nation* excitement in '43, '44, and '45, the men and youths of the place were wont to gather on Sunday afternoons in this man's house to hear the *Nation* read. Half-reproving and, we are sure, half-approving these meetings of the young fellows of the parish, Father Falvey, the curate, used to say:—"What is the world coming to, at all? You prefer going up to old Burk's to hear the *Nation* to coming to church to learn the catechism." The hearing of the *Nation* told. "After a little," says Duffy, in *Young Ireland*, "the young tradesmen in towns and the young peasants who listened to the *Nation* read aloud around the large fire of an evening, or in the chapel yard on a Sunday morning, were swaying to and fro in the fever of a new faith for which they were impatient to labour and suffer." The sons of "old Burk" were, of course, "out" in '48.

Mr. John Burk delighted to tell of his escapes in those days. He was often the bearer of the secret communications of the leading Young Irelanders of the South. He used to bring the letters sewn by his mother beneath the collar of his coat! The tears would come into his eyes at the mention of the names of Davis, Meagher, Doheny, Denny Lane, Maurice Leyne, and the Munster Young Irelanders, whom he knew. Friends learned that on the very night William O'Brien happened to be born, a police raid for arms was to be made upon his father's house. It was Mr. John Burk and his brother who were deputed to give the alarm, and to remove all contraband goods from the place. Mr. Burk used to speak of O'Brien's mother as the finest specimen of an intelligent, open-hearted, patristic Irish matron he had ever seen.

Mr. Burk was brother to General D. F. Burk, of New York. This gentleman is described in the annals of the American war as "a brave, dashing soldier, and genial, efficient officer." After the 19th of October, 1864, it was he who commanded the consolidated regiments of the Irish Brigade. He received special distinction for the success and gallantry with which he attacked and captured a portion of the Confederate lines, opposite Fort Sedgwick, on October 29, 1864. He came to Ireland in '67 to strike a blow for the old land, but finding the country utterly unprepared for a "rising" he withdrew. Mr. Burk was also a relative of T. F. Burk, who in '67 delivered in the dock at Green Street a speech, rivaling in fire, defiance, and eloquence, those of Meagher in '48, and of Emmet in 1803. Thomas F. Burk, who had been a Brevet-General of the Confederate Army, was appointed to organise the County Tipperary. He was arrested near the town of Tipperary on February 6, '67, conveyed to Dublin, tried for high-treason, and sentenced to be hanged. A few brief extracts from the speech and letters of this brave and good man will tell better than we could the spirit which animated this section of the Burks:—"But fully conscious that I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullied; fully convinced of the righteousness of all my acts in connection with the late revolutionary movement in Ireland, I have nothing to recall, nothing to cause the blush of shame to mantle upon my brow, nothing that I would not cheerfully do over again. . . . I, my lords,

have no desire for the name of a martyr. I seek not the death of a martyr. But if it is the will of the Almighty God that my devotion for the land of my birth shall be tested on the scaffold I am willing there to die in defence of the right of men to free government—the right of an oppressed people to throw off the yoke of thralldom, I am an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption; by nature a lover of freedom, an enemy to the power that holds my native land in the bonds of tyranny. . . . Ireland's children are not, never were, and never will be willing or submissive slaves; and so long as England's flag covers one inch of Irish soil, just so long will they believe it to be a divine right to devise means to hurl it from power and to erect in its stead the God-like structure of self-government. . . . On the eve of his trial he wrote to his mother from Kilmalsham prison:—"On last Easter Sunday I received Holy Communion at late Mass, I calculated the difference between this longitude and yours. I knew that you and my dear sisters were partaking of that Sacrament at early Mass on that day and I felt that our souls were in communion together." . . . When sentence of death had been pronounced upon him he wrote to a priest—a friend of his:—Kilmalsham Gaol, 4th Month of Mary. . . . I am perfectly calm and resigned. My thoughts are centred with hope in the goodness and mercy of that kind Redeemer, whose precious Blood was shed for me, and in the intercession of His Blessed Mother, who is my star of hope and my consolation. . . . I have only one thought which causes me sorrow, and that is, that my good and loving mother will break down under this affliction. And, Oh God, that I, who loved her more than my life, am the cause of it. This thought unmans and prostrates me. . . . Good bye, dear father, and that God may bless you in your ministry, is the prayer of an obedient child of the Church." The devotion to country and the tender piety that breathe in these extracts were exactly the same in Mr. John Burk. Placed in like circumstances he would speak in the same strain.

Yet his love for Ireland was mainly owing to his love for her old religion. "Were Ireland right," he often remarked, "then the Catholic Church would soon be on her feet in the British Empire." The delight of his soul was to see Catholic churches springing up in the townships around. Wherever his lot was cast—in Western Australia, in Melbourne, at Port Chalmers—he was a pillar of the local congregation, often, it was well known, denying himself and his family things needed, in order that he might be able to help the Church more largely. "Is not this our destiny," he would say; "there goes old Mrs. So-and-so selling a bundle of 'tickets' for the church; grand! I look upon her, and myself, and all of us, as missionaries." "Will you come, Burk, and have a drink?" was a common mode of address to him by sailors newly come on the wharves. The reply was, "No; you know I don't drink; but fling us here that shilling for the church fund." And they often did so. Needless to say that he was constant in the reception of the Sacraments, and that he was never known to omit the Sunday obligation. Twenty-five years ago, he regularly walked to town on Sunday mornings (10 miles, mostly through scrub and bush) from Port to old St. Joseph's. To his family he was much attached; but his chief ambition was, not that they should be "up" in the world, but that they should, when he was gone, cherish the faith of their fathers and remember the grand old Irish traditions he had taught them. How firmly this humble man, guided by the instinct of the faith, grasped the three great ideas underlying Christian civilisation—family, country, religion; children, fellow-citizens, God! His kindness, frankness of manner, and his scrupulous honesty gained for him the esteem of all who knew him and the strong affection of his fellow-Catholics. Many of these—men and women—might be seen sobbing like closest friends around his grave on the day of his burial. May the influence of his example live, and may his soul rest in peace.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 27th.

AUCKLAND agricultural statistics show encouraging increase.—Government school at Greymouth closed because infectious illness.—Native meeting at Orakei Bay condemns policy of Government; decides to uphold treaty of Waitangi.

THURSDAY, 28th.

Negotiations for settlement of Cape Foulwind strike broken off.—Scott, manager Maori footballers, declares their record, 48 wins out of 73 matches, unequalled.—Lincoln, son of Lincoln, President, appointed American Minister at London.—Unsuccessful attempt to wreck Czar's train near St. Petersburg.—Queen Victoria visits Queen of Spain at San Sebastian; enthusiastic reception by Spaniards.

FRIDAY, 29th.

Council of Sydney Trades and Labour Association urge Government to protest against Goschen's State-aided emigration scheme.—Huge dynamite conspiracy against Czar discovered.

SATURDAY, 30th.

Indications of existence of rubies and probably diamonds discovered in central Australia.—Committee of House of Commons appointed to inquire into best means of promoting emigration to colonies.—Gladstone addressing electors of Enfield, Middlesex, declares essence of Home Rule plea remains intact.—Cowles (Conservative) elected for Enfield; Conservative majority diminished by 520.—French Government prosecutes Boulanger for complicity in anti-republican designs of Patriotic League.

MONDAY, 1st.

Rumoured at Greymouth that instructions received to discontinue works on Midland Railway; contractor dismisses staff.—Earl and Countess Onslow arrive at Adelaide.

TUESDAY, 2nd.

English Education Department proposes abandonment of payment by results for general grants.—Eiffel tower completed.—Seventeen men and two women, with Father McFadden, committed for trial for Martin's murder.

NOW READY.

KIRKPATRICK'S SPECIAL QUALITY "K" BRAND) NEW SEASON'S FRESH FRUIT JAMS.

KIRKPATRICK'S Special Quality "K" Brand of New Season's Jam is made from NELSON GROWN FRUIT only, and boiled within a few hours after it has been gathered. The Jam thus retains the full flavour and colour of the Fresh Fruit.

KIRKPATRICK'S JAM has gained FIVE Prize Medals at the following Exhibitions:—London, Melbourne, Christchurch, Wellington, and Nelson.

CAUTION.—None is genuine unless our name is stamped on the tin, and has our Registered Trade Mark, the letter "K" on the label.

S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS

— OF THE —

MELBOURNE FISH & PRODUCE IMPORTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be registered under "The Companies' Statute 1864."

CAPITAL—£20,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF TEN SHILLINGS EACH. (With power to increase.)

£500 Cash and 2000 Shares paid up to 5s to be retained by the Promoters, who have secured contracts, and devoted time and money in travelling and maturing the project. The balance of 38,000 Shares is offered to the public on the following terms, viz.:—2s on application, 2s on allotment, and balance (if required), in monthly Calls of 6d per Share. The whole of the application and allotment monies, less cash to be paid to Promoters, expenses of flotation, brokerage, etc., to be placed to the credit of the Company.

When half the number of Shares are taken up the Company will be registered. One-third of the Shares are reserved for New Zealand.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

See Prospectus.

SOLICITORS:

CUTHBERT, HAMILTON & WYNNE, Collins Street, Melbourne.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

BROKERS:

GREIG & MURRAY, LIMITED, Queen Street, Melbourne.

T. GROSE, Princes Street, Dunedin.

AGENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

WILLIAM LUNDON.

SECRETARY:

JOSHUA WALKER.

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

350 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of placing on the Melbourne market supplies of FRESH FISH at a cost which will enable it to be used as an ordinary article of diet, instead of, as heretofore, a luxury to be enjoyed only by the wealthy; and should commend itself to Householders, Managers of Coffee Palaces, Restaurants, and the public generally. All are interested in the cheapening of so essential an article of diet.

It is intended that the Fish shall be purchased in New Zealand, a Colony whose waters super-abound with Fish of all kinds, which is to be obtained at prices that will not only present a large margin of profit to the Company, but will supply a long-felt want in Melbourne namely, that of cheap and wholesome Fish.

Freezing Works are established in several parts of New Zealand where the Fish would be refrigerated at the small cost shown in the accompanying statement; it would then be shipped on the Union Steamship Company's boats, which are in weekly communication with this colony, packed in the Company's specially-prepared ice-houses direct to the Company's cool stores in Melbourne preparatory to sale, which would be conducted by the Company's salesman daily at centrally-situated premises rented for that purpose, or supplied direct to the consumers as the Directors may determine.

The purchase of Fish in New Zealand is to be supervised by the Company's Agent, Mr. W. Lundon, who has been long resident there and is thoroughly competent to secure the best goods on the most favourable terms. Provisional contracts have already been entered upon.

It is not intended that the Company's operations shall be restricted solely to the importation and sale of Fish, but as favourable opportunities offer trade can be pushed in the direction of dairy and farm produce, poultry, horse-feed, etc.

Nor is it proposed that the Company's business shall be confined to Melbourne and suburbs, but, in view of the facilities in the way of cool cars in the trains, about to be offered by the Railway Department for the transmission of perishable articles of food, the business can be extended by including Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, etc., where branches or agencies might be established.

Every assurance has been given to the promoters that a large number of shares will be taken up in New Zealand, and one-third are consequently reserved for that colony.

The following Statement shows the estimated Expenses and Profit in the Importation and Sale of Five Tons of Schnapper, taking 374 to the ton—2d each as the New Zealand price, and 4s each as the average Melbourne price. 5 Tons equals 1870 Schnappers.

Say—1870 at 2d each	...	...	£15
Freight at £2 per ton	...	...	10
Freezing, &c., for 14 days	...	...	25
Rent of Premises, Salaries, &c., for 14 days	...	...	60
Total Cost	...	...	£110
1870 at 4s each	...	...	£374
Less Expenses as above	...	...	110
Profit (nett)	...	...	£264

This is nearly 240 per cent. on the outlay, which allows a very large margin for contingencies.

Very few investments can yield anything like such a handsome return.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Broker, Mr. T. Grose, or the Agent of the Company, Mr. W. Lundon, at the City Hotel.



S. BANNISTER DISPENSING CHEMIST,

(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British Embassy, Paris),

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,

HIGH STREET,

REMOVED from OCTAGON DRUG HALL, Octagon.

N.B.—A competent Assistant sleeps on the Premises. Telephone, 297.

JOHN BARRON,

GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

29 RATTAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSRS. J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES,

In Bottle, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.

BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. Coffee that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

£1 FOR A BOTTLE OF PICKLES.

MATHEWS & CO.'S SAVOY PICKLES can be obtained from all Grocers and Storekeepers. A Coupon for £1 is placed between the capsule and the cork of one of the bottles in every 20 cases. Have no others. One Pound sterling, with a bottle of the Best Pickles on the Market.

MATHEWS & CO.,
ST. ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO.

MALSTJERS AND BREWER.

Irish News.

Antrim.—There was a general meeting of the Belfast National League held in St. Mary's Hall, January 6, under the presidency of Rev. P. Convery. The following resolution was adopted:—That we strongly condemn the barbarous extermination of our countrymen in Donegal, and we commend the heroic resistance to the Emergency ruffians displayed by O'Donnell, Doogan, and their friends, which should entitle them to the sympathy and support of the entire Irish race.

Alderman Bell, a visiting Justice of Derry, has visited Messrs. Dunlop and Mathews at the request of their friends in Belfast. He found Dunlop writing and Mathews reading, both in cells of more than ordinary comfort. Both were in excellent health, and spoke highly of the attentiveness of the prison officials and of their own personal comfort. The only thing they wanted was their liberty. It is almost unnecessary to add that if the swindlers were not Tories they would receive different prison treatment.

Armagh.—Lord Lurgan's attempt to sell his estate at 18 years' purchase has turned out a failure. The cityers and farmers found it impossible to arrange their payments, and this will upset the sale of the estate.

Cavan.—At the recent meeting Shercock National League William Clarke occupied the chair. The following resolution was passed:—That we condemn the wholesale prosecution of the Nationalist Members of Parliament, and we express our contempt for the Tory Coercion Government which expects to subdue the Irish people by the imprisonment of our leaders.

A large and representative meeting of the clergy and other delegates of the tenantry of the Union assembled at Cootehill, January 10. Among those on the platform were:—Very Rev. Thomas Brady, Cootehill; Rev. Edward McDonald, Maudshawn; Very Rev. Edward Sheridan, Knockbone; Rev. W. Woods, Latton; Rev. Martin Smith, Kill; Rev. Terence Corcoran, Drung; Rev. Peter Donohue, Larah; Thomas Markey, Patrick Connolly, John McGrath. Very Rev. Thomas Brady, Cootehill, being called to the chair, Rev. P. Corcoran proposed this resolution, which was duly seconded by Mr. Markey and carried:—That we protest against the attempt lately made by the Land Commissioners to raise rents which the tenants are unable to pay, and we hereby declare that we will take every legitimate means to protect ourselves and the people we represent from the imposition of unjust men.

Clare.—The struggle between Captain Vandaleur and his tenants is within measurable distance of a settlement. Negotiations for an arrangement between Vandaleur and his tenants have been going on for the past month, Captain Welch, R.M., acting on behalf of Vandaleur, and Rev. P. Brennan, Carrigaholt, acting on behalf of the tenants. Captain Welch having offered certain terms, a convention was held in Kiltrush to consider his proposals. Very Rev. Dr. Dinon presided, and the other clergymen present were:—Revs. B. Scanlan, T. O'Mara, M. Quinlivan, J. Wall, John McKenna, D. Courtney, L. Gilligan, P. Sweeney, W. Buckley, M. Scanlon, and 70 tenants acting as delegates. J. R. Cox, M.P., also attended. Resolutions were passed offering the landlord a fair settlement of the existing dispute, which included the reinstatement of the evicted tenants, the wiping out of arrears, and the withdrawal of pending prosecutions. The result of the tenants' deliberations were laid before Captain Welch whose reply is expected at an early date.

Cork.—Patrick Donovan, Poor-Law Guardian of Clonakilty Union, was evicted from his holding at Castleventry. The Sheriff's force consisted of 20 emergency men, and they were protected by 100 police. The house was strongly barricaded, and occupied by the tenant and his family, who offered a desperate resistance. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the bailiffs, who kept up a vigorous counter-fusillade. Ultimately scaling ladders were brought into requisition, and a desperate assault resulted in the victory of the bailiffs, who knocked a hole in the roof and so got into the house.

The Cork National League held a monster meeting on January 9, at The Trade's Hall, Grattan street. Mayor Ryan occupied the chair, and there were present:—Dr. Tanner, J. C. Flynn, P. O'Hea, M.P.'s; John O'Brien, Aid. Horgan, B. Walsh, M. A. Forrest, T. W. Finn, C. J. Riordan, E. Casey, M. Austin, M. J. O'Callaghan, James O'Sullivan, Eugene Leahy, John Slattery, J. Lyons, Patrick Dwyer, evicted tenant, Inniscarra; J. D. Fennell, P. Cunningham, J. Nagle, E. Walsh. Dr. Tanner said that in the course of the fight which the Irish people were waging there was what the medical men called a crisis. A crisis, he was happy to say, had arrived in the course of his political career. (Applause.) He was that night a prouder man, having the prospect of the gaol before him, than if the Government pinned the Victoria Cross on his breast—proud to say that at last he had forced that diploma of honour from Arthur James Balfour. He had been only trying to get all sections of Irishmen to unite for the good of their dear country; get men who were backward to form a solid phalanx for the promotion of the cause that they all loved to serve. He felt proud of the reception they had given him, which he attributed to Mr. Balfour's attention to him. Mr. Balfour told him some nine months ago, when expostulating with him about the persecution of some of the people in Mid-Cork, that he would imprison only people of importance. They had reached a crisis, therefore, for he, who was of no importance in Mr. Balfour's eyes, had, by hitting hard and straight from the shoulder, got some consideration even at Mr. Balfour's hands. (Cheers.) This was a lesson to those at home. In the House of Commons the Irish Members were tyrannized over, and they had often to swallow their cholera and anger, but they, nevertheless, gave their enemies some trouble (hear, hear.) He had been denounced in many journals, but he had the pleasure of knowing that, in proportion as he was abused by the enemies of this country, which he tried to serve, he was regarded with the approbation of his fellow-

countrymen. When he started in politics he did not intend to be a weak-kneed politician. Balfour forced him from one position to another. Balfour may carry on his coercion for a time, but Irish nationality will go on for ever. (Applause.)

Derry.—The authorities are now trying to solve the problem how to convey 42 Gweedore campaigners from Derry to Falcarragh for the trials which are to take place there shortly. Between 30 and 40 cars will be required for the prisoners and escort. Out of 80 carmen in this city only five are Protestants, and these latter have been engaged. The remaining 75 are all Catholics, and they refuse to serve the police in this matter.

The offices of Glover and McGuckan, solicitors for the Drapers' Company, at Magherafelt, were crowded the other day by tenants on the Ballinascreen portion of the estate, all apparently anxious to make some arrangements regarding the payment of the rents, for the recovery of which ejectment proceedings have been commenced. Some of the tenants in large arrears agreed to purchase on the Company's terms, while the others remained firm and would not agree to purchase except at the terms proposed by the tenants. Only a small number of tenants who recently got their rents fixed in the County Court signed the agreement to purchase, the great majority of them paying their rents, and at the same time expressing their determination to hold out.

Donegal.—The Falcarragh eviction campaign was brought to a close on January 9 by the eviction of three families on the Sweeney estate, Carrowcannon. The houses visited by the crowbar brigade were of the poorest description, and no resistance was offered. We have had several heartrending scenes during the evictions, but the most touching of all was witnessed when Denis McCafferty and his wife, with their five helpless children, varying from 11 years of age to the infant at the mother's breast, all clad in mere rags, were thrown on the roadside. Ned McFadden's case, with his eight young children, only one of them being able to help him, was almost as affecting. Old John McCafferty was also thrown out. He is also a very poor man. Father Stephens received a telegram of sympathy and protest from a great Liberal meeting held at Whitechapel, London.

The capture of "Curran's Fort" at Gweedore on January 8 proved a much more easy matter than was anticipated. At half-past one o'clock District Inspector Stephenson arrived at Falcarragh with a telegraphic despatch, on reading which Mr. Bourke ordered a march on Curran's. It is believed the despatch contained an expression of approval by the Dublin Castle authorities of the additional appliances procured by the landlord. On the fortified barn being reached, men were seen hanging out of the windows, and were heard singing "God Save Ireland." The bailiffs, on attempting to place the battering ram against the house, were assailed with showers of stones from holes in the roof, and were forced to retire. Mr. Bourke read the Riot Act and told the men he would be obliged to order a firing party forward. He then waited an hour, and at the end of that time read the Riot Act a second time. To the conclusion of the Riot Act—"God Save the Queen"—the tenants shouted out "God Save Ireland." Parleying then began, Major Mends assuring the garrison that if he got the order to fire it would be effective. Father Keely, in the absence of Father Stephens, appealed to the garrison not to have bloodshed. The tenant's son replied that they would shed their last drop before surrendering to Emergency men, whereupon the bailiffs were directed to retire, Major Mends remarking that there would be no disgrace in surrendering to soldiery. The men then came down, and were taken into custody, being afterwards admitted to bail.

Down.—Some time ago a girl named Martha McMurrin, of Mullabrack, Banbridge, when in bed was much terrified at seeing standing at the bedside a person dressed as a man brandishing a weapon and crying out, "I am Jack the Ripper." The girl never mentally recovered from the shock, and the police found it necessary to take the poor creature into custody. After being medically examined she was pronounced to be a dangerous lunatic, and removed to Downpatrick Asylum. The perpetrator of the "joke" proved to be a female friend of the unfortunate girl.

Dublin.—The Robert Emmet branch of the League held their annual meeting on January 10, at the League Hall, Harold's Cross. Joseph Mooey presided. J. J. Clancy, M.P., said it gave him great pleasure to address them, for the reason that he had been present at the formation of the League in that district, which had now increased to a great organisation. Another reason why he was pleased to be there was to represent the Member for South Dublin, who had been called upon by their leader to go to Australia. In South County Dublin their duty was to keep the representation in the hands of the Nationalists. It was not because they had been successful that they should fail in attending to the registration. It was a matter of vital importance that the branches of the League should be sustained at this great crisis, when all England, Scotland, and America were watching their movements and supporting them. They were aware that coercion was in full swing in Ireland. Balfour was now entering on his third year of coercion, and he thought it would be his final year (hear, hear). He believed the Chief Secretary was coming to the end of his political tether. Under Balfour's measures the gaols were becoming a place of public resort, and any man who was not in gaol would soon be considered as one who was not doing his duty to his country. The very men who were cheered through England and Scotland, who were received with torchlight processions in Ireland, were, according to Mr. Balfour, the only criminals in Ireland. Such men as William O'Brien and John Dillon (applause.)

Fermanagh.—Lord Enniskillen has received a letter from Chief Secretary Balfour thanking the Orangemen for their support of the Tory policy.

Kerry.—A special meeting of the Castlegregory Branch of the League was held on January 6, under the presidency of Thomas Courtney. The following resolution was proposed by J. M. O'Donnell, seconded by M. Egan, and passed:—That we condemn the outrageous

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sentence of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, passed on our faithful Parliamentary representative, E. Harrington, and we consider that his prosecution was brought about for party purposes, to deprive the Irish party in the House of Commons of an energetic colleague and their counsel at the *Times* Commission of an able instructor.

As a young man belonging to Cahirciveen, named James Murphy, was coming from Killorglin recently he found two guns on the road, about eight miles from the town, which he brought into town and gave up to the police officer. It has transpired that the guns belong to two policemen who were employed on protection duty with Patrick Lynch, the rate collector of the Gledbeigh district. Lynch and his escort having been to Cahirciveen on a spree. When returning home at night the police lost their arms. Subsequent to Mr. Murphy's giving the arms to the officer one of the policemen came to town in search of his rifle, but he was informed they had been given to his superior officer, who refused to restore them.

King's County.—The monthly meeting of the Clonmacnoise Branch of the League was held on January 6, under the presidency of M. Beddy. There were delegates from Moate, Ballinaboun, Ferbane, Clonown, and Moore. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That we strongly condemn the action of Land-Commissioners Wrench and Litton in their last act of legislative robbery, which is diametrically opposed to the Land Act of 1881, and we thank the Commissioners and their employers, the Tory Government, should not be surprised if the Irish people issued an anti-rent manifesto to counteract their legal confiscation.

Limerick.—Bishop O'Dwyer visited the Infants' School at Newcastlewest the other day, and finding some of the children barefooted in Winter weather he ordered £10 worth of shoes for them from Mr. Madigan.

At the recent meeting of the Limerick Guardians, John McInerney proposed and D. McNamara seconded the following resolution, which was passed:—That we reiterate our expressions of non-confidence in the Land Courts, and that we emphatically condemn the attempt of Messrs. Wrench and Litton to raise the already impossible rents in the face of the late harvest and low prices. We, the ratepayers of this rack-rented union, consider a large reduction in the judicial rents imperatively necessary.

Tipperary.—Edward Tobin, the notorious emergencyman, who has been boycotted in Clonmel for the past five years, has offered £100 compensation to the tenants whose farms he has grabbed. The tenants, however, are incorruptible, and the grabber is still "in Coventry."

Waterford.—At the Quarter Sessions in Dungarvan decrees for possession were obtained against four small tenants of H. Vallers Stuart for mountain farms near Dungarvan. The entire debt amounted to something about £40. Judge Waters said he thought the cases should never have been brought into court, as the tenants owed but very trifling sums, and seemed most willing to pay their way, if they got but reasonable time to do so. He expressed very strong disapprobation of Mr. Stuart's agent for the way in which he treated the tenants, and said he was extremely sorry that the law compelled him to issue the ejectments against such honestly-disposed tenants.

Wexford.—The Local Government Board have refused to sanction the appointment of William Harrington, who was lately elected Master of the New Ross Workhouse. Mr. Harrington refused at the bidding of the Guardians in 1886 to treat the Fethard evicted tenants as paupers, and, being pressed by the local Government Board to do so, resigned his position. This is the ground upon which Balfour's Board now refuse to sanction his appointment. Affairs are beginning to turn in such a way that another dissolution of the New Ross Board is considered inevitable.

The Castle authorities have drafted a large force of police and military to the fort of Duncannon, near New Ross, about 6 miles from the estate of Colonel Tottenham, to protect the Sheriff, who will be engaged in evicting the tenantry. A large battering ram has been built, and this huge instrument will be managed by the men of the Property Defence Association, who have arrived. A meeting of tenants was held on January 10, when it was decided to barricade some of the houses and defeat the battering ram, as at the house of Thomas Summers, Coolroe.

Wicklow.—The trade in Irish stone is progressing favourably. Mr. Parnell's Arklow quarries have hitherto confined their operations to the making of setts, but it is now intended to make all sorts of Macadam and to compete in the English market.

Sheriff Kennedy, with emergencymen and 30 police, evicted a tenant named James Cullen, Coolanead, about 6 miles from Wicklow. The holding contains 49 acres, the rent being £87, and the valuation £67. The tenant owed two and a half years' rent. Father Germain, Avoca, attempted to effect a settlement with the landlord, Henry Bevelle, but did not succeed. The tenant and his family were put out, but the Sheriff did not remove an old woman of 80, the tenant's mother, who was suffering from bronchitis. She was allowed to remain with the tenant's two daughters and a caretaker. It is doubted, therefore, whether the eviction has been legally effected.

In his speech at Birmingham on January 21, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a suggestion that has excited much comment and which will add to his reputation of being a trickish politician. It was that the provisions of the Ashbourne Act which enables a tenant to acquire his holding by borrowing from the Government be extended to England. At present the Act only refers to Ireland, where under its operations many landlords have been able to sell at full value, or rather at their own valuation, farms that were nearly useless to them. By this suggestion it is evident that Mr. Chamberlain desires to further ingratiate himself with the wealthy landowners of England by opening a way for them to unload a lot of unprofitable holdings on unwary tenants. The *St. James's Gazette* in a leader on the subject to-day gushes over the prospect and lauds the far-sighted Joseph to the skies. It predicts that the Birmingham politician will be the future Liberal leader.

THE MYSTERY OF CLOOMBER.

(By A. CONAN DOYLE, in the *Pall Mall Budget*.)

"There is a scientific incredulity which surpasses in imbecility the obtuseness of the cloe-hopper."—BARON HELLENBACH.

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"AND how about Gabrielle and Mrs. Heatherstone?" I asked. "Can we not bring them down from the Hall at once? Your poor sister must be distracted with terror."

"She knows nothing of it," Mordaunt answered. "She sleeps at the other side of the house, and has not heard or seen anything. As to my poor mother, she has expected some such event for so long a time that it has not come upon her as suprise. She is, of course, overwhelmed with grief, but would, I think prefer to be left alone to herself for the present. Her firmness and composure should be a lesson to me; but I am constitutionally excitable, and this catastrophe coming soon after our long period of suspense deprived me of my very reason for a time."

"If we can do nothing until morning," I said, "you have time to tell us all that has occurred."

"I shall do so," he answered, rising and holding his shaking hands to the fire. "You know already that we have had reason for some time—for many years, in fact—to fear that a terrible retribution was hanging over my father's head for a certain action of his early life. In this action he was associated with the man known as Corporal Rufus Smith; so that the fact of the latter finding his way to my father, was a warning to us that the time had come, and that this 5th of October—the anniversary of the misdeed—would be the day of its atonement. I told you of our fears in my letter; and if I am not mistaken, my father also had some conversation with you, West, upon the subject. When I saw yesterday morning that he had hunted out the old uniform which he has always retained since he wore it in the Afghan war, I was sure that the end was at hand; and that our forebodings would be realised."

"He appeared to be more composed in the afternoon than I have seen him for years, and spoke freely of his life in India and of the incidents of his youth. About nine o'clock he requested us to go to our rooms, and locked us in there—a precaution which he frequently took when the dark fit was upon him. It was always his endeavour, poor soul, to keep us clear of the curse which had fallen on his own unfortunate head. Before parting from us he tenderly embraced my mother and Gabrielle, and he after followed me to my room, where he clasped my hand affectionately and gave into my charge a small package addressed to yourself."

"To me?" I interrupted.

"To you. I shall fulfil my commission whenever I have finished my story. I conjured him to allow me to sit up with him and to share any danger which might arise; but he implored me with irresistible earnestness not to add to his troubles by thwarting his arrangements. Seeing that I was really distressing him by my pertinacity, I at last allowed him to close the door and turn the key on the outside. I shall always reproach myself for my want of firmness. But what can you do when your own father refuses your assistance of co-operation? You cannot force yourself upon him."

"I am sure that you did all that you could do," my sister said.

"I meant to, dear Esther; but, God help me, it was hard to tell what was right. He left me, and I heard his footsteps die away down the long corridor. It was then about ten o'clock, or a little after. For a time I paced up and down the room, and then carrying the lamp to the head of my bed I lay upon it without undressing, reading "St. Thomas à Kempis," and praying from my heart that the night might pass safely over us. I had at last fallen into a troubled sleep when I was suddenly aroused by a loud, sonorous sound ringing in my ears. I sat up bewildered, but all was silent again. The lamp was burning low, and my watch showed me that it was going on to midnight. I blundered to my feet, and was striking a match with the intention of lighting the candles, when the sharp, vehement cry broke out again so loud and so clear that it might have been in the very room with me. My chamber is in the front of the house, while that of my mother and sister are at the back, so that I am the only one who commands a view of the avenue. Rushing to the window I drew the blind aside and looked out. You know that the gravel drive opens up so as to form a broad stretch immediately in front of the house. Just in the centre of this clear space there stood three men looking up at the house. The moon shone full upon them, glistening on their upturned eyeballs, and by its light I could see that they were swarthy-faced and black-haired, of a type that I was familiar with among the Sikhs and Afreedees. Two of them were thin, with eager, ascetic countenances, while the third was kinglike and majestic, with a noble figure and flowing beard."

"Ram Singh!" I ejaculated.

"What, you know them," exclaimed Mordaunt in great surprise. "You have met them?"

"I know of them. They are Buddhist priests," I answered; "but go on."

"They stood in a line," he continued, "sweeping their arms upwards and downwards, while their lips moved as if repeating some prayer or incantation. Suddenly they ceased to gesticulate, and broke out for the third time into the wild, weird, piercing cry which had roused me from my slumber. Never shall I forget that shrill, dreadful summons, swelling and reverberating through the silent night with an intensity of sound which is still ringing in my ears. As it died slowly away there was a rasping and creaking as of keys and bolts, followed by the clang of an opening door and the clatter of hurrying feet. From my window I saw my father and Corporal Rufus Smith rush frantically out of the house, hatless and unkempt, like men who are obeying a sudden and overpowering impulse. The three strangers laid no hands upon them, but the whole five swept

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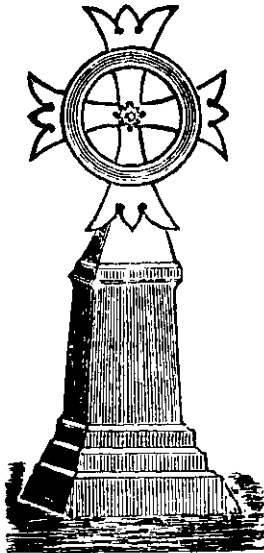
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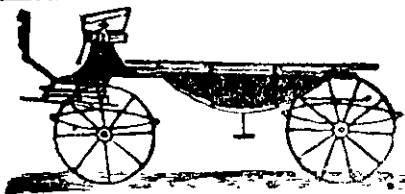
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Lemon Syrup	1st "
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FERAUD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

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.

swiftly down the avenue and vanished among the trees. I am positive that no force or constraint of any visible kind, and yet I am as sure that my poor father and his companion were helpless prisoners as if I had seen them dragged away in manacles.

"All this took little time in the acting. From the first summons which disturbed my sleep to the last shadowy glimpse which I had of them between the tree trunks could hardly have occupied more than five minutes of actual time. So sudden was it, and so strange, that when the drama was over and they were gone I could have believed that it was all some terrible nightmare, some delusion, had I not felt the impression was too real, too vivid, to be imputed to fancy. I threw my whole weight against my bedroom door in the hope of forcing the lock. It stood firm for a while, but I flung myself upon it again and again until something snapped and I found myself in the passage. My first thought was for my mother. I rushed to her room and turned the key in her door. The moment that I did so she stepped out into the corridor in her dressing-gown, and held up a warning finger.

"Noncise," she said, "Gabrielle is asleep. They have been called away."

"They have," I answered.

"God's will be done!" she cried. "Your poor father will be happier in the next world than he has ever been in this. Thank heaven that Gabrielle is asleep. I gave her chloral in her cocoa."

"What am I to do?" I said distractedly. "Where have they gone? How can I help him? We cannot let him go from us like this, or leave these men to do what they will with him! Shall I ride into Wigtown and arouse the police?"

"Anything rather than that," my mother said earnestly. "He has begged me again and again to avoid it. My son, we shall never set eyes on your father again. You may marvel at my dry eyes; but if you knew as I know the peace which death would bring him, you could not find it in your heart to mourn for him. All pursuit is, I feel, vain; and yet some pursuit there must be. Let it be as private as possible. We cannot serve him better than by consulting his wishes."

"But every minute is precious," I cried. "Even now he may be calling upon us to rescue him from the clutches of these dark-skinned fiends." The thought so maddened me that I rushed out of the house and down to the high-road, but once there I had no indication in which direction to turn. The whole wide moor lay before me without a sign of movement upon its broad expanse. I listened, but not a sound broke the perfect stillness of the night. It was then, my dear friends, as I stood, not knowing in which direction to turn, that the horror and responsibility broke full upon me. I felt that I was combating against forces of which I knew nothing. All was strange, and dark, and terrible. The thought of you, and of the help which I might look for from your advice and assistance, was a beacon of hope to me. At Branksome, at least, I should receive sympathy, and, above all, directions as to what I should do; for my mind is in such a whirl that I cannot trust to my own judgment. My mother was content to be alone, my sister asleep, and no prospect of being able to do anything until daybreak. Under those circumstances what more natural than that I should fly to you as fast as my feet would carry me? You have a clear head, Jack; speak out, man, and tell me what I should do. Esther, what should I do?" He turned from one to the other of us with outstretched hands and eager, questioning eyes.

"You can do nothing while the darkness lasts," I answered. "We must report the matter to the Wigtown police; but we need not send our message to them until we are actually starting upon the search, so as to comply with the law and yet have a private investigation, as your mother wishes. John Fullerton over the hills has a lurcher dog which is as good as a bloodhound. If we set him on the General's trail he will run him down if he had to follow him to John o' Groats."

"It is terrible to wait calmly here while he may need our assistance."

"I fear our assistance could not under any circumstances do him any good. There are forces at work here which are beyond human intervention. Besides, there is no alternative. We have, apparently, no possible clue as to the direction which they have taken, and for us to wander aimlessly over the moor in the darkness would be to waste the strength which may be more profitably used in the morning. It will be daylight by five o'clock. In an hour or so we can walk over the hill together and get Fullerton's dog."

"Another hour!" Mordaunt groaned, "every minute seems an age."

"Lie down on the sofa again and rest yourself," said I, "you cannot serve your father better than by laying up all the strength you can, for we may have a weary trudge before us. But you mentioned a packet which the General had intended for me."

"It is here," he answered, drawing a small flat parcel from his pocket and handing it to me, "you will find, no doubt, that it will explain all which has been so mysterious."

The packet was sealed at either end with black wax, bearing the impress of the flying griffin, which I knew to be the General's crest. It was further secured by a band of broad tape, which I cut with my pocket knife. Across the outside was written, in bold handwriting, "J. Fothergill West, Esq.," and underneath, "to be handed to that gentleman in the event of the disappearance or decease of Major-General J. B. Heatherstone, V.C., C.B., late of the Indian Army." So at last I was to know the dark secret which had cast a shadow over our lives. Here in my hands I held the solution of it. With eager fingers I broke the seals and undid the wrapper. A note and a small bundle of discoloured paper lay within. I drew the lamp over to me and opened the former. It was dated from the preceding afternoon, and ran in this way:—

"My dear West,—I should have satisfied your very natural curiosity on the subject which we have had occasion to talk of more than once, but I refrained for your own sake. I knew by sad experience how unsettling and how unnerving it is to be ever waiting for a catastrophe which you are convinced must befall, and which you can neither avert nor accelerate. Though it affects me specially,

as being the person most concerned, I am still conscious that the natural sympathy which I have observed in you, and your regard for Gabriel's father, would both combine to render you unhappy if you knew the helplessness and yet the vagueness of the fate that threatens me. I feared to disturb your mind and I was therefore silent, though at some cost to myself, for my isolation has been not the least of the troubles which have weighed me down. Many signs, however, and chief among them the presence of the Buddhists upon the coast as described by you this morning, have convinced me that the weary waiting is at last over and that the hour of retribution is at hand. Why I should have been allowed to live nearly forty years after my offence is more than I can understand, but it is possible that those who had command over my fate know that such a life is the greatest of all penalties to me. Never for a moment, night or day, have they suffered me to forget that they have marked me down as their victim. Their accursed astral bell has been ringing my knell for two score years, reminding me ever that there is no spot upon earth where I can hope to be in safety. Oh, the peace, the blessed peace of dissolution! Come what may on the other side of the tomb, I shall at least be quit of that thrice terrible sound.

"There is no need for me to enter into the wretched business again or to detail at any length the events of the fifth of October, 1841, and the various circumstances which led up to the death of Goolab Shah, the arch adept. I have torn a sheet of leaves from my old journal in which you will find a bald account of the matter, and an independent narrative was furnished by Sir Edward Elliot, of the Artillery, to the *Star of India* some years ago—in which, however, the names were suppressed. I have reason to believe that many people, even among those who knew India well, thought that Sir Edward was romancing, and that he had evolved his incidents from his imagination. The few faded leaves which I send you will show you that this is not the case, and that our men of science must recognise powers and laws which can and have been used by man, but which are unknown to European civilisation.

"I do not wish to whine or to whimper; but I cannot help feeling that I have had hard measure dealt me in this world. I would not, God knows, take the life of any man, far less an aged one, in cold blood. My temper and nature, however, were always fiery and headstrong, and in action when my blood is up I have no knowledge of what I am about. Neither the corporals nor I would have laid a finger on Goolab Shah had we not seen that the tribesmen were rallying behind him. Well, well; it is an old story now, and there is no profit in discussing it. May no other poor fellow have the same evil misfortune!

"I have written a short supplement to the statements contained in my journal for your information and for that of any one else who may chance to be interested in the matter. And now, adieu! Be a good husband to Gabrielle; and if your sister be brave enough to marry into such a devil-ridden family as ours, by all means let her do so. I have left enough to keep my poor wife in comfort. When she rejoins me I should wish it to be equally divided between the children. If you hear that I am gone, do not pity, but congratulate,—Your unfortunate friend, JOHN BERTHIER HEATHERSTONE.

I threw aside the letter and picked up the roll of blue foolscap which contained the solution of the mystery. It was all ragged and frayed at the inner edge with traces of gum and thread still adhering to it, to show that it has been torn out of a strongly-bound volume. The ink with which it had been written had faded somewhat; but across the head of the first page was inscribed in bold, clear characters, evidently of later date than the rest, "Journal of Lieutenant J. B. Heatherstone, in the Thull Valley, during the autumn of 1841," and then underneath, "This extract contains some account of the first week of October of that year, including the skirmish of the Tarada ravine and the death of the man Goolab Shah." I have the narrative lying before me now, and I copy it verbatim. If it contains some matter which has no direct bearing upon the question at issue, I can only say that I thought it better to publish what is irrelevant than by cutting and clipping to lay the whole statement open to the charge of having been tampered with.

(To be continued.)

Among recent building improvements in Jerusalem is the "German House" for German Catholic pilgrims. From the top the German and Papal flags float side by side.

The Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Anglican Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, England, whose friendship for Father Damien and charity to the poor lepers of Molokai, the *Pilot* has often already noted, lately sent to Father Damien 5000 Jols., "subscribed," as he says in the letter which goes with it, "by many who are grateful to God for the example of your heroic self-devotion." Mr. Chapman continues:—"Personally I have done nothing in the matter except receive the funds, and require no thanks whatever. The honour lies with those who are thus allowed to testify to your their respectful love. . . . I humbly ask a place in your prayers, that I may imbibe some of your spirit of sacrifice, of which up till now I know so little. I should much like to have come to you myself, and to have offered my unworthy services to your flock; but, apparently, it is the will of God that I should remain at my post among His poor in this place. Many of them are almost starving; and, though I am myself so poor that I cannot help them much, it is not in my heart to leave them. I have also made a promise that, as long as my health holds out, I will give them my life without reserve. Otherwise I should have come to you and should have tended you until you went home." Mr. Chapman hopes to send 1000dols. or 1500dols. more to Molokai, at a later day; and concludes his letter with these appreciative words which must be strangely comforting to the heart of the leper priest:—"Once more may the Saviour console you in your martyrdom by the thought that, in being thus 'lifted up,' you have drawn many to His Cross. I am well aware that I do not belong to your special branch of the Catholic Church; but, though I be from your point of view outside the fold, nothing can prevent my kneeling at your feet. I respectfully salute you as my superior because you are eminently His servant."

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KENNEDY BROS.

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George Street, Dunedin.**

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 25, 1889.

THE kindly feelings entertained towards our late Governor found expression in a grand luncheon given in his honour at the Drillshed on Saturday, 16th inst. It was a representative and festive gathering, and, but for the "sweet sorrow" of parting which hung over the spirits of those assembled, would have been most joyful. Neither space nor time allows me to give you more than the barest outline of the many good things that were said by Sir William in reply to the address presented to him; and I do not believe it was "blarney," but a genuine outburst of warm feeling towards Wellington which prompted him to say that he would not make comparisons between one part of the colony and another, because he loved New Zealand throughout its length and breadth; and, again, Wellington was advancing. It had within the last few months advanced some 50 yards into the sea, and was becoming more important every day as the commercial and administrative centre of New Zealand. Sir William Jervis left Wellington on Monday last by the steamer Wairarapa at 4 p.m., amid expressions of profound and general regret from the large crowd of citizens who lined the wharves and breastwork, and some of whom even climbed into the rigging of the vessels lying alongside. Lady Jervis was presented by the ladies of Wellington at her last reception held at Government House, with a beautiful silver casket, manufactured by Mr. Kohn, of Lambton Quay. It stood on a magnificent pedestal made of New Zealand woods, the work of a Wellington artist, Mr. Bernasconi.

When comes this love of country in the Irish race which is ineradicable, ineffacable, and has always been the despair of their enemies? What is it that (good colonists as they admittedly are) keeps their gaze always fixed on Ireland? What is it that will crowd halls and other places of amusement, not indeed for amusement's sake, but that they may help the old land—the old land where some of them suffered so much, but which they all love so well! It was this love of country which crowded the Wellington Opera House on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, to listen to the concert of the Wellington branch of the Irish National League in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund. I may say here that the New Opera House is a credit to its designer. It seems to unite all the grace and beauty of architectural art with great solidity and strength. Nothing seems to have been neglected in its construction, and, in case of accident by fire, it could be emptied of its largest audience in a very few minutes. The arrangements of the concert were perfect, for, although the street was blocked with an eager crowd, when the doors were opened not the slightest confusion took place, the people being shown to their seats quietly and respectfully. The orchestra was under the able leadership of Mr. J. B. Connolly, and discoursed some delightful music. Too much praise cannot be given to this gentleman for taking up the onerous duty of conductor on very short notice, thereby helping the committee over a very big difficulty. Miss O'Driscoll played the accompaniments on a piano kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Hoffmann. Miss O'Driscoll has established a reputation for herself as an excellent accompanist, to add to her other accomplishments; and the Wellington National League owe her a debt of gratitude which they will find it difficult to repay. The programme is as follows—Overture, "Tancredi" (Rossini) orchestra; song, "The Yeoman's Wedding," Mr. J. Prouse; song, "Killarney" Mrs. Snadler; song, "Kathleen Mavourneen" Mr. Rowe; song, "The Kerry Dance," Miss Ross; cornet solo, "The Minstrel Boy," Mr. S. Cumbo; song, "The Irish Emigrant," Miss McClean; song, "The First Violet," Mr. E. J. Hill; duet (vocal) "Sister Elvies," Messrs. McCarthy and Rigg; address, "Objects of the National League," Mr. D. O'Sullivan; overture, "The Crown of Gold," orchestra; song, "Life is a River," Mr. J. McLean; trio, "Memory," Miss McClean, Messrs. Hill and Prouse; song, "The Dear Little Shamrock," Miss Young; song, "Beauty's Eyes," Mr. E. J. Hill (with violin obbligato); piano for selection, "Irish Diamonds," Miss O'Driscoll; song, "The Heart Bowed Down," Mr. J. Prouse; violin solo, Mr. J. B. Connolly; monologue, "The Reception," Mr. W. J. Haybitte. It would be ungenerous, in speaking of the merits of the various performers, to criticise too severely those who are unaccustomed to sing frequently in public; it would also be injurious to draw comparisons when all did their part, so well, yet, the singing of that most pathetic of ballads, "The Irish Emigrant," by Miss McClean drew an enthusiastic burst of applause from the audience, who were not satisfied with the lady bowing her acknowledgments, she having to sing the last verse as an encore. Miss Young's rendition of "The Dear Little Shamrock" was particularly admired and she also had to respond to an imperative encore. Mr. Prouse was in magnificent voice and his singing of Balfe's beautiful solo in the second part of the programme was worthy of his reputation. Mr. E. J. Hill has an exquisite and highly trained tenor, and he fully demonstrated to his Wellington friends his power to please the most fastidious audience. Mr. Haybitte was exceedingly funny, and created much merriment by his clever one-man entertainment. Mr. O'Sullivan's speech was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, and as he warmed to his subject he drew frequent marks of approval from his hearers. He spoke for fully half an hour, and it was no slight compliment to his powers of oratory to see how he held his audience, as speech-making at concerts is a new departure; but the subject he had chosen commanded respect and Mr. O'Sullivan's reputation as a public speaker was fully sustained. After thanking the audience on behalf of the League for their presence, and acknowledging the services rendered by those ladies and gentlemen who were assisting in the concert, he combated the arguments of those who charge Irishmen with introducing their grievances into New Zealand. As a New Zealander himself, he asserted that the Colony has a deep interest in the settlement of the Irish difficulty, which, he said, was the clinging of vested interests with the interests of the people. In other words, the greed of wealth mercilessly claiming what it called its own, even at the expense of a starving people, and he ventured to say that in future this question would concern us here almost as much as it now

did the peasants in Connemara. He went on to say that the trade of Ireland was found to clash with the vested interests of England, and so it came to pass that the foreign export and import of Ireland were abolished, and she was allowed to trade only with England. In one year twenty thousand weavers had to leave Dublin and seek in foreign fields the employment they were not allowed to follow at home; finally, the people were driven to agriculture as their only means of subsistence, but even there they were not wanted by the wealthy monopolists. The speaker gave his audience a graphic picture of the troubles which led to the formation of the Land and National Leagues. The Irish National League had dispensed in charity for the support of evicted families the sum of £250,000. The wildest theory yet set up by the League was that the lives of people were more sacred than the rights of property. Boycotting, he contended, was practised not only in Ireland, but in England, where Sir Charles Duke was boycotted by the Queen and most of the gentry. In England, when a man committed a flagrant offence against society, the people of the country said, "We don't know him; he does not belong to our set." The Irish peasant, in his crude way, said, "I will not cut, shaffle, or deal with him." Mr. O'Sullivan said that in the days of Fenianism both the British Press and British statesmen advised the Irish people to adopt a constitutional movement for getting their grievances redressed. He made a strong appeal to his hearers to join the Wellington branch of the League, and concluded his stirring address as follows:—"The cause that I am pleading is, indeed, a great cause. It has been honoured by the support of one of the greatest statesmen of modern times, William Swart Gladstone (applause). It has also the support of more than half the British people of to-day. Surely Irish men and Irish women should no longer stand aloof. Ireland, in this critical hour of her history, is looking abroad for support and sympathy to the scattered millions of her children all over the world. To her warm-hearted people in this city I can assure her she shall not look in vain. If the Irish people are true to themselves now, Home Rule cannot long be withheld, and in a few short weeks, when the canker-worm of dissension shall have died out; when English statesmen have learned the simple problem that as the parts of a nation make up the whole, so the prosperity of the whole depends on the prosperity of the parts; when Ireland shall be inhabited by ten millions of happy and contented people, and when there shall not only be a united kingdom, but one vast united empire, then, my friends, people will look back on our action and declare that we are not altogether unwise in this generation, and when Parnell, Healy, O'Brien, and the present heroes of the National party shall have passed away from the busy arena of life, and their names and exploits shall appear in the cold light of history, a tribute will be paid to their memory as men who laboured not only for their own race and nation, but for every race and every nation of the earth" (loud applause).

The Rev. Father Alphonsus (O'Neill) of the Order of Passionists commenced a mission in the Cathedral on the evening of the 20th, which will last till next Sunday. The rev. missionary stood upon a platform erected within the Sanctuary. His appearance, dressed as he was in the sombre robes of his Order, with a small skull cap on his head, taken together with his eloquent, impassioned and impressive style of address, evidently created a deep religious effect upon his hearers. He preaches three times each day. The first Mass is said at half-past six, and is followed by a sermon on the Commandments. After the second Mass, which is said at half-past nine, there is a meditation on the Passion; and in the evening at half-past seven, the Rosary is said, after which a short instruction is given by the rev. Father; then follows a hymn sung by the choir, when he again addresses himself to his holy work, and preaches a magnificent sermon. The service closes each evening with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Union S.S. Tekapo, with Archbishop Redwood on board, arrived at our wharf on the 21st. The public reception of his Grace took place at 10 a.m. He was escorted by a procession of several carriages, which contained a number of the Fathers attached to the College, the other priests of the city, and the reception committee of the laity, composed of some of the leading Catholic gentlemen of Wellington. Behind the carriages walked all the students of St. Patrick's College, headed by their band. There was a large number of people already in the Cathedral waiting to do honour to his Grace, and when those forming the procession were accommodated with seats, the sacred edifice was crowded. To the genial and popular Dr. Cahill was entrusted the task of rendering the address of welcome from the clergy and laity, to which his Grace replied in fitting terms. A brilliant display of fireworks took place at the College in the evening in honour of the Archbishop's return.

"La roi est mort! vive le roi!" The work of Government must still go on. As soon as our late Governor was known to have left New Zealand shores, Sir James Prendergast (yet another Irishman, was sworn in as Acting-Governor until the arrival of Lord Onslow.

A series of earthquake shocks have occurred in Colorado, detaching rocks, shaking buildings, terrorising men and cattle, and causing great gushes of water and sulphurous gases from the hot springs. The shock was preceded by thunder, but unaccompanied by rain.

German newspapers of a liberal shade of political opinion regard the success of General Boulanger as an evil augury for the French republic. The *North German Gazette* says: "It is the most important event of recent times in the domain of foreign politics. The regime of the Parliamentary republic has suffered a severe reverse in its own capital. The defeat of the Government will probably lead to all sorts of surprises."

The authority of the city of Poitiers, France, recently received, through the hands of a priest of the diocese, the sum of 18,825 francs—an act of restitution on the part of a penitent. To questions that were put to him, the priest gave the sole reply: "Let the Government thank the Catholic religion." It is worth recording that the authorities a few days afterwards conveyed their formal acknowledgment to the worthy ecclesiastical with a large sum of money to be distributed in alms.

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TEMUKA NEWS.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, March 25, 1889.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

On the 17th of March, the feast of the Patron Saint of Ireland, High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. Father Fauvel being the celebrant. The church on the occasion looked most beautiful, the gold flowers and the artificial lilies (worked by the Sisters), combined with the gold-worked laces, setting the altars off to perfection. The congregation on the occasion was very large.—The Rev. Father Fauvel delivered an eloquent and able panegyric on St. Patrick, taking for his text St. Paul to the Hebrews, xiii., 7, "Remember your prelates who have spoken the word of God to you: whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation." The rev. gentleman dealt at length with his adaptedness, as he was eminent in sanctity and virtue, for the Christianising of Ireland, and delivered one of the ablest panegyrics I have yet heard on this Saint. The choir, which was under the preceptorship of the Sisters of St. Joseph, rendered with much vigour, "St. Patrick for our country pray," "Kyrie," "Credo," "Sanctus," and "Agnus Dei," Est's Mass: offertory, "Hail, Glorious St. Patrick." At night solemn Vespers were sung, and the Gregorian Benediction Service; also a hymn to St. Patrick.

On the 18th of March, on which St. Patrick's Day was observed, Temuka presented a quiet appearance. At Geraldine the annual sports were held, at which about a thousand were present. Temuka "peda" carried off by far the most prizes; also securing the cup for the most number of points, which fell to the lot of J. Collins, who won all the jumps. At Pleasant Point the usual St. Patrick's Day races were held; the attendance was good. It seems as if the racing did not give complete satisfaction, there being three protests out of six events.

ST. JOSEPH'S FESTIVAL.

This festival is always observed with much splendour in St. Joseph's parish, Temuka, as the parish, church, and schools are under the protection of the Patron Saint of the whole Catholic world. The annual treat in connection with the Convent schools (Temuka and Kerrytown) is also held on this festival. The church on this grand occasion presented an impressive appearance. St. Joseph's altar was decorated with an abundance of lilies, which were made by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and do them infinite credit, as they are very beautiful and appear remarkably natural. The other altars were decorated with large sprays of gold flowers (foliage and grasses), and other artificial flowers, which, combined with the rich trimmed-with-gold lace, gave it an unsurpassable appearance. High Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock by the Rev. Father Fauvel, S.M., during which a large number of children approached the Blessed Sacrament, several making their first communion. The musical portion of the service by the choir, under the leadership of the Sisters, was excellently rendered, as is usual on these occasions; Miss Gaffaney presiding. The pieces selected were:—Winter's Mass; at the offertory, "Sancte Joseph!"; before Mass, a hymn to St. Joseph; after Mass, "Joseph, our Certain Hope of Life." After Mass the children were marched by the Sisters into the school, where their memory still pictured to them the many luxuries that had been prepared by the good Sisters last St. Joseph's Day for them. The school was decorated with bannerettes, etc., while on the tables, which were five in number, were bunches of flowers. The tables were loaded with cakes of every description, as well as fruit, lollies, etc. At half-past ten about 200 were seated round the tables, when the Rev. Father Fauvel arrived, and grace was said. From the hearty manner in which the children indulged in the luxuries it was evident that they were perfectly happy. After all had satisfied themselves, an adjournment was made to the two adjoining paddocks, and the adults who were present to honour their children breakfasted. The ladies who assisted the Sisters at the table were:—Mrs. Carr, Misses Murphy (2), Demuth, Annie Brosnahan, Gaffaney (2), Cunnolly, Brosnahan, and Quinn. Until half-past three racing, wrestling, jumping, etc. were indulged in, the senior boys being superintended by Messrs. R. J. Lavery, Quinn, Dunn, and Polaschek, while the infants were in the Sisters' charge. The girls were in another paddock with the Sisters. The following are the principal events for the senior boys, no record having been kept of the other racing:—Boys' race, over twelve—D. Connell 1, M. Nolan 2; under twelve—J. Gaffaney 1, P. Gaffaney 2. Wrestling, over 12—J. Murphy 1, B. Horgan 2; under 12—J. Carr 1, P. Gaffaney 2. Walking, over 12. B. Horgan 1, T. Spillane 2. under 12—P. Gaffaney 1, J. Lavery 2. Boys' Race, under 10—M. Connolly 1, J. Lavery 2, M. Demuth 3. Running High Jump (pen)—D. Connell 1, J. Jackson 2, M. Nolan 3. Hop, Step, and Jump, over 12—D. Brosnahan 1, D. Connell 2; under 12—M. Nolan 1, M. Demuth 2. St. Joseph's Day Handicap (three distances)—M. Demuth 1, J. Connolly 2, B. Horgan 3. There was a large number of other races. The prizes consisted of toys, money, to ks, etc., gifts of Father Fauvel and the Sisters. The Choir Race, for a book (first) and picture (second) presented by one of the Sisters, resulted: Miss M. Connolly 1, Miss N. Murphy 2. There was also scrambling for fruit and lollies. The Sisters were assisted in getting up races for the girls by Misses Annie Hoare, M. Hoare, N. Murphy, Annie Brosnahan, and C. Popplewell. All present did their best to enhance the happiness of the children. At half-past three, the children received lunch in the paddock, and at four o'clock they were huddled up and marched into school to be present at the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The choir rendered efficiently the Gregorian benediction service and the hymn, "Holy Patron!" This brought the day's joy to a close.

On Sunday last Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fauvel at Pleasant Point. The devotion of the Holy Rosary was held in St. Joseph's church at 10 o'clock.

A short time ago a missionary calling himself "Rev. J. Paterson" delivered a lecture in Temuka on his travels. The audience was large, all thinking they would hear something new and interest-

ing, but, as they nearly all said, they were "had." The lecturer was a pettifogging tiddiwinker of the Exeter Hall stamp. The only difference was that the fussy old "cuss" lacked their ability. Mostly all were disgusted with his attacks on the Irish and Catholics in general. These usurpers—I mean these unauthorised, unordained hypocrites—once upon a time could make a good thing out of fools on the "anti-Popery" ticket, but that time has just about come to an end. The feeling is decidedly against them here.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JOHN DEASY, M.P., AT SYDNEY.

(Freeman's Journal, March 16.)

THE Irish National Delegates, the first of whom, Mr. John Deasy, M.P., for West Mayo, arrived here on Wednesday, find one part of their mission to Australia considerably forestalled. It is not necessary for them now to enter into any defence of their leader or his party against the foul slanders which for so many months have been heaped upon them. The cable has done that for them, and we can imagine with what satisfaction it was that they heard on reaching Australia the glad news, though doubtless not unexpected, that the few weeks of their pleasant passage to the Antipodes had sufficed for the total collapse of the *Times* case. Their mission may be one now solely of argument and reason, or as Mr. Deasy put it, "a mission of peace to state to the Australian people exactly how the Irish question stood at the present time, and to put forth the grounds upon which they based their appeal." "The delegates," he said, "were the advocates of right and of the principles of self-government which the people of Australia had put into practice, and they only desired that the Irish people should enjoy those principles which had been shared by the dependencies of the British nation," and he further "wished emphatically to state at the outset of their campaign in Australia that their programme would in no degree exceed the limits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals of 1886." Events travel so fast that it is possible that before their Home Rule campaign in Australia is half over it may have ceased to be necessary. It is evident we were not wrong in supposing that the collapse of the *Times* conspiracy was as good as a year's growth to Home Rule, and we can say from our own knowledge, as Mr. Deasy says of the Cape Colony, that there are many people here whom the complete clearing of the Irish leaders from any suspicion of complicity with crime will convert at once from mere passive sympathisers with the Irish cause into very active supporters. But the battle, unfortunately, is to be fought not on Australian ground, or the campaign would be short and decisive indeed, but on English, although even there it is impossible to doubt that the influence of the *Times* fiasco has been and will be very fully felt. At any rate, Mr. Deasy has no manner of doubt about it. The balance of power in Great Britain, he tells us, rests in the hands of about 7 per cent. of the electors, which percentage, if won to the Irish cause, would mean an overwhelming majority at the next general election; and he declares his belief, not only that it will be won, but that a far larger proportion of the electors even than that will turn from the Tories in disgust. "I am confident," he says, "from my knowledge of English politics that a dissolution is only necessary in order to place Mr. Parnell, the *Times* criminal, in the position of Prime Minister of Ireland." And the basis of his belief is that it must now be clear to the English electors, who, he says, are "in the main observant and fair-minded," that "the Government and the *Times* entered deliberately into a conspiracy to ruin Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, and through him to wreck the Irish cause," and that the English people hate conspiracies. It is mainly through this old bugbear of conspiracies, each fouler and falsier than the other that England has been kept so long blinded and prejudiced against Ireland, but the tables are now turned, and the conviction of the Tory Government and the Tory journal of the crime most hateful to Englishmen, cowardly conspiracy, will clear at once and for ever from that always lying aspersion the Irish cause. It was a happy coincidence, by the way, that the papers which announced Mr. Deasy's arrival here also announced the cheerful fact that another of the *Times*' good men had gone wrong, and that despairing of a case to which every fresh witness only added fresh perjury, the *Times* had again and finally decided to proceed no further. Thus ends in shameful defeat and disgrace what the *Herald* called the other day "an unpleasant incident," but what history will call one of the most infamous plots that ever recoiled on the heads of its wicked devisers. With the arrival of Mr. Dillon next month the Australian campaign will begin in earnest. But it will not be a campaign. It will be an ovation; a more than royal progress; one long, continued, triumphal procession in honour of the men, there and their worthy comrades over the sea, who, under the blessing of God on their righteous cause, have saved Ireland.

Among other petty insults to which the widowed Empress Frederick has been subject by her eldest son is the order recently published in the *Official Gazette* depriving her of the use of the Imperial crown on her coat-of-arms, and decreeing that in future she must content herself with the attributes of a mere Queen of Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Catholic Times* writes:—The eminent Catholic Senator, M. Lucien Brun, has delivered a remarkable speech on the laicisation of the primary schools. He showed that the laicisation campaign was carried on against the wishes of the enormous majority of the population, who were compelled to pay taxes to support schools which they did not want. M. Floquet's turgid eloquence cannot, however, influence any impartial mind of either the justice or necessity of the steps that the Government has taken, in face of the educational statistics for the year 1887-88, which have just been published. 698 schools were laicised in the twelve months from November, 1887, to October of the following year. In place of 296 of these the Catholics raised free schools. These latter have 27416 pupils, while the 698 laicised schools can count only 39,556 scholars. The proportion is not in favour of the advocates of secular education.

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 SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

KUMARA

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

On Monday evening, 4th March, the Catholics of Kumara presented the Rev. Father Treacy with an address and testimonial on the eve of his departure from the West Coast to take charge of the parish of Geraldine. Though the evening was wet, about 300 persons assembled to bid good-bye to their good priest, and although he left of his own will and went to a smaller parish, still they wished to pay him a tribute of respect and gratitude.

Mr. Wall, who occupied the chair, said they met that evening under unfortunate circumstances to say farewell to a zealous priest who had worked so well amongst them, and who was leaving the parish as it was never left before—entirely free of debt. On behalf of the people he wished Father Treacy many happy days to carry out the good work for which he is so eminently qualified. He then called upon Mr. P. Chambers to read the following address:—

“Address of the Roman Catholics of Kumara to the Rev. Father Treacy.

“Rev. and dear Father,—We deeply regret the occasion that has brought us together. You are on the eve of your departure to another mission after administering to our spiritual wants in a faithful and zealous manner for the last sixteen months.

“During that period you bestowed much valuable time in supervising the education of our children. Your administration has been successful in liquidating the debt of the parish. True to your holy vocation, your example and teaching were directed to the promotion of our spiritual and temporal welfare.

“We therefore return you our most grateful thanks, and as a slight token of our esteem and veneration we beg you to accept the accompanying gold watch.

“We heartily wish you a long life in the enjoyment of good health, and hope that you will occasionally remember us in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

“Signed on behalf of the parishioners:—Michael Wall, Patrick Chambers, James Stuart, Robert McGlone, Denis Hannan, Michael Murphy, Jeremiah Carew, W. MacDermott, B. J. Hamill, Joseph Carey.

“Kumara, March 4, 1889.”

Mr. Chambers then presented on behalf of the Catholics of Kumara a gold watch to Father Treacy, regretting the present to be so trifling, but as the Rev. Father had publicly refused a money testimonial, they thought he would receive this not so much for its value, as a memento of his time amongst them and the esteem in which he was held. He said Kumara was losing a good priest, but they should be consoled by the fact that their loss was a gain to Geraldine. They might get as good a priest, but a better one they would never get.

The Rev. Father Treacy thanked the people one and all for this unexpected mark of gratitude, the present he considered was wholly undeserved and while he was with them, he had only done his duty, and he felt confident that the people with whom he had laboured as a minister of God (however unworthy) had done their duty also. Their too flattering address only made him feel that they told him not so much what he was as what he ought to be. He would ever look back with pleasure and with pride on the time he spent amongst the liberal Catholics of Kumara.—Messrs. Hannan, J. Carey, and B. Hamill spoke in glowing terms of the zeal and piety of Father Treacy, as seen in the discharge of his duty, especially in his earnest and repeated advocacy of Catholic education. Mr. McGlone said that not only was Father Treacy leaving the parish free of debt, but that a surplus remained to the credit of his successor, and besides that the Rev. Father gave nearly £10 last year to the support of the school, for which he would ever have the prayers of the little ones and the thanks of the parents wherever his future lot may be cast.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting closed, each one bidding Father Treacy good-bye, who left by the Christchurch coach next morning, amidst the good wishes of his faithful people, *en route* for his new home.

The eve of Father Treacy's departure for Geraldine gave the scholars of St. Patrick's School an agreeable opportunity of testifying their appreciation of his assiduous efforts in the cause of Catholic education. During the sixteen months he was in charge of the Kumara mission the reverend gentleman visited the school daily, not alone as manager, but for the purpose of assisting in the teaching of the various classes. His solicitude for the advancement of the children, and the courtesy with which he discharged his duty as patron, won for him the warm attachment of the pupils and the sincere respect of their teachers. Hence the children determined to present him with an address expressive of their sentiments, together with a souvenir of their intercourse.

The address was the work of Miss Kate Davies one of the scholars. It was a specimen of very nice calligraphy, which even her schoolmates acknowledged by selecting her to read it.

The presentation was a gold-mounted watch-guard to which was attached a gold pendant, purchased at our townsmen's, Mr. Wiesner.

On Monday last, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, Father Treacy was invited to the schoolroom, where the following address was read:—

Address of the Scholars of St. Patrick's School, Kumara, to the Rev. Father Treacy.

“Dear Rev. Father,—We cannot allow you to depart without expressing as best we can the debt of gratitude we owe you for your unremitting attention to our school. You have been with us almost daily since you came to Kumara, and have at all times evinced an earnest solicitude for our advancement.

“If we have been wanting in application or remiss in our duty, we hope you will accept our heartfelt expressions of regret. We promise to be more attentive and faithful in the future.

“In bidding you a sorrowful good-bye, we pray you to accept this small token as an earnest of our sincere gratitude. When you look

at it we trust it will remind you of your devoted and faithful children of the West Coast, who desire to have a share in your pious prayers.—Signed, on behalf of the scholars, Kate Davies, Agnes McGlone, Ellen Hamill, Susan Ryan, Bridget Moran, John Hamill, Denis Hannan, Thomas Houlahan, Matthew Gilbert, James Phelan.”

After reading the address Master Matthew Gilbert stepped forward and said: “Rev. Father Treacy—On behalf of my schoolmates I have much pleasure in presenting you with this token of our heartfelt gratitude. The offering is of little value, but we know you will not regard it in that sense. We beg you to accept it in the same spirit in which it is made, and we hope it will remind you of your devoted children of St. Patrick's.”

The Rev. Father Treacy and the children were much affected during the reading of the address. In his reply he pointed out to them some faults which should be avoided and duties which should never be neglected. He assured them he would always prize their unexpected gift, and that every time he looked upon it and their beautiful address he would not fail to remember them in his prayers. He concluded by giving them his blessing.

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.

75 Military-road, Canterbury, Kent.

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The son of Justin McCarthy, M.P., of the same name and also a Home Rule M.P., and a brilliant literary worker, has met with a severe affliction and has broken down in health. He was engaged to be married to a lovely girl, the daughter of Mr. Toole, the famous comedian. A short time ago Miss Toole contracted typhoid fever, and after a short illness died. The shock was so terrible to young Justin McCarthy that he was prostrated, and his health seems completely shattered. His sister has taken him to Algeria, where their father will soon join them. The afflicted family have international sympathy.

The Government has dispensed with the services of Mr. H. G. Astwood, our over-enterprising consul at San Domingo, because he endorsed the offer of a speculator, named Linell, to hire the remains of Christopher Columbus for exhibition in this country. The showman promised to pay at least 200,000 dollars, a year to the Dominican Government, but, strange to say, the offer was not accepted. It is not so hard now to believe that an American millionaire had the “cheek” to ask the French Government to lease him the Arch of Triumph to grace his daughter's marriage ceremony with a foreign duke.—*Pilot*.

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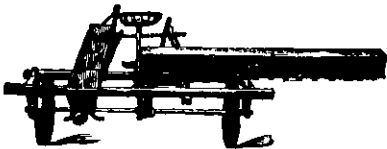
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"A' AE 'OO."

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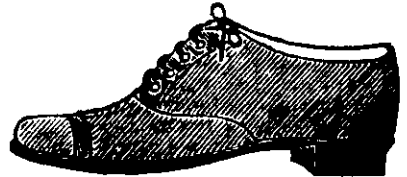
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