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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It seems that the "deterrent effect" is received as THE "DETERRENT sound not only in the policy of Lord Salisbury, but EFFECT." generally in all matters relating to the necessities of government. So long as any severe measure is carried out in accordance with the laws of any particular realm, and with the end of serving the interests of a government or a dynasty, it is deserving of approval. This is the lesson we learn once more, this time from the opinions pronounced in authoritative quarters on the late doings of the Ameer of Cabul in Afghan Turkestan. The Ameer had been accused by the Russian Press of having travelled into that particular province of his kingdom, which was more or less disaffected towards him, and where a little before a perfidious lieutenant governor, named Ishak Khan had rebelled against him, for the purpose of initiating a movement against the Russians on his Southern frontier, and in alliance with the Emir of Bokhara proclaiming against them a "jihad," or holy war. This, however, is denied by some correspondents of the *London Times*, who are looked upon as authorities on the subject, and who explain that the object of the Ameer had been to subjugate and punish disaffected subjects over whom he rules by methods that cannot be described as those of "rose-water." "In establishing his authority," comments the *Times*, "whether at Cabul, Candahar, or Herat, he has never been restrained by European motives of humanity. He would regard all such notions as mere weakness, certain to end in his downfall; and very probably he is right, Afghanistan being what it is. . . . No one can blame him if he does all in his power to stamp out the influence of Ishak in Afghan Turkestan, and to overawe those who might be tempted to become his partisans." The doctrine of the "deterrent effect," then, holds good whether it be applied to Afghanistan or to Ireland. In fact this doctrine explains and excuses a good deal that has been laid to the charge of various countries and various times, and otherwise explicable only on evil principles and quite inexcusable. The "deterrent effect," however, also has its other side. When an Ameer of Cabul, for example, digs a row of graves and ranges in them all alive a row of culprits—charitably cutting their throats before he covers them in—he produces the "deterrent effect" in a way for which seeing his necessities, no one can blame him—according to the *Times*. But when an Irish community boycotts some self-seeking interloper who backs up an evicting landlord by taking the land off which the unfortunate tenants have been mercilessly driven, the "deterrent effect" is produced in quite another manner, and is inexcusable and justly penal. The "deterrent effect," nevertheless, as applied to the ends of government, whether they be just or unjust, and whether with Afghanish barbarity or English oppression, enters into the most useful and most approved methods of the day.

THE rumour that the Czar will visit the exhibition A SIGNIFICANT at Paris if it be true is of some import. The late VISIT. attendance of his Majesty, with the Czarina and their court, at a ball given in St. Petersburg by the British ambassador, Sir Robert Morier, was taken as having a double meaning. It was first taken to signify the desire of the Czar to show that, in face of the reports as to the aggressive intentions of the Ameer, prevalent at the time, he was unwilling that anything should occur to cause a misunderstanding between Russia and England. The second meaning referred to an accusation brought against Sir Robert Morier by Count Herbert Bismarck, to the effect that, at the time of the Franco-German war, he had taken advantage of his diplomatic position at Berlin to give information to the French. Sir Robert Morier had denied this, and a correspondence had taken place in which he was understood to have thrown some discredit on Prince Bismarck and his son. It was, therefore, said that the Czar by personally visiting Sir Robert Morier intended to show his satisfaction at the discomfiture of the Bismarcks. But, when we consider that the exhibition at Paris is intended to commemorate the revolution,

a movement of all others most abhorred of monarchs, and above all of absolute monarchs like his Majesty of Russia—who, besides, has during all his reign been the victim of revolutionary attempts, it is evident that some extraordinary reason only can explain his Majesty's intention to visit the exhibition. The explanation, however, does not seem far to seek. Recent reports, for example, have made us acquainted with the fact that a reconciliation has taken place between Germany and England, and that it has been brought about through the personal diplomacy of Count Herbert Bismarck. It is evidently this which has proved strong enough to move the Czar to so seemingly inconsistent an intention, and we may therefore perceive in the matter a pledge of the Russo-French alliance which has been so long talked of, and which has now apparently been finally determined on. Indeed, at the time his Majesty paid his visit to Sir Robert Morier, it was also said that he meant to mark his friendship towards France by honouring the statesman who had tried to aid her in her need, and possibly this, as well as hostility to Prince Bismarck and his son, influenced him. At any rate it seems probable that Lord Salisbury's recent policy, and the reconciliation with Germany arranged by him and Count Herbert Bismarck, have made the alliance between France and Russia a settled fact. As to what the results are to be we have yet to learn.

MEMBERS of the Church of England who frequent PAST PRAYING the gambling tables at Monte Carlo are, it seems, FOR. to all intents and purposes excommunicated. There is a Bishop at Gibraltar whose diocese, we are told, extends all the way from Bilbao to Constantinople, and is, therefore, more remarkable for the presence of a flock refusing to have anything to do with the Bishop, so far as they know of his existence—and that is certainly not very far—even than it is for the absence of a flock paying spiritual allegiance to his Lordship. We are not sure if it is within the confines of this diocese or that of a Bishop residing at Malta that Rome is situated, and the Pope himself is reckoned a disobedient spiritual subject of Anglican authority. The Bishop of Gibraltar, whose diocese includes the Principality of Monaco, has determined against the erection of a church or the appointment of a parson to look after the spiritual interests of the residents or visitors at Monte Carlo, and has given them over wholly to the reprobate's doom. His Lordship's argument is that, either the clergyman ministering in his church must daily protest against the gambling carried on, which, for some unexplained reason, he could not be expected to do, or that he must hold his tongue, and, by doing so, sanction it. The Bishop, therefore, as a "standing protest," refuses to permit of the establishment of an English church within the condemned boundaries. What, therefore, are those gamblers who desire to join the delights of the gaming table to the calmness of a conscience set at ease by attendance on the Anglican ministrations of the gospel to do? Such a class only, it seems, are likely to be affected by the Bishop's determination, and some doubt may perhaps arise as to their number and importance. The figure, however, of an English gentleman in lawn sleeves, erect upon the Rock of Gibraltar in a state of protest against the gambling at Monte Carlo, should be a noble one, and if its protesting shadow fails to fall on all that lies between Bilbao and Constantinople, that we may take as arising from the ignorance of the inhabitants, who have for the most part heard no more of the Anglican Bishop under whose jurisdiction they are placed, than they have, perhaps, heard of the famous ape of the Rock—which lay no claim to jurisdiction—or probably even less. But are the gamblers of Monte Carlo to be completely given over to perdition? General Booth, for example, might be consulted as to whether there also a squad of the Salvation Army might not be introduced, as elsewhere, to perform the work which the Church of England has been unable or unwilling to undertake. "Wouldn't I have fetched him?" were the striking words once called out by an energetic lady among the audience, when a celebrated vocalist of his day was singing a pathetic song called "The Gambler's Wife." There seems to be no fetching power, however, about the Church of England, as explained by the Bishop of Gibraltar, and the gambler must take his chance uninterfered with.

INEFFECTIVE His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in an address delivered by him the other day in Sydney, said, in effect, that Protestantism as a weapon of assault against the Catholic Church had run its course. His

RIBALDRY. Eminence went on to refer to secularism, which had taken its place, but with that portion of his argument we are not now concerned. What His Eminence affirmed with regard to Protestantism is an evident truth. The system referred to assailed the Church in two ways by doctrinal arguments and by physical force. God, for some wise purpose of his own, perhaps for all we know to punish the unfaithfulness and sin of Catholics, permitted the assault in some instances to be successful. False doctrine and penal legislation in some countries gained the ascendant, and the Church was persecuted or exiled. The times, however, for this have gone by—so far as Protestantism is concerned. Direct penal legislation, such as was employed under that system is hardly possible, and doctrinal argument is still less so. It is safe to say that there is no educated man at present, uninfluenced by prejudice or so situated as to be at liberty to give his intellect free play, who is capable of being deceived by arguments in favour of Protestantism as opposed to the claims of the Catholic Church.

"For nature brings not back the Mastodon."

The monsters of a less informed age have departed and cannot be recalled. While, nevertheless, this holds true in relation to Protestantism in its higher and more important forms, in its lower strata the assault upon the Catholic Church is still continued. The means so employed, however, and the arguments made use of are sufficient in themselves to afford a proof of the assertion made. In some literary muck-hole here and there, for example, presided over by men having no pretension whatever to literary talent, and whose efforts to affect the literary calling are too sickly even to be amusing, some publication is issued which pretends to be a bulwark of the Protestant creed. Its strongest efforts are low abuse; its most valid arguments are false and foolish assertions, and the flower of its contributors, either direct or by quotation, are frequently wretched apostates who have been sharp enough to catch up the pious claptrap of controversial Protestantism—which they turn to their own profit by mingling it with ribald, lewd, and grossly false inventions. One or two instances of this have recently been brought under our notice in which we happen to have had some personal knowledge either of the authors of the stuff to which we allude, or of the men or matters referred to in it, and of our own personal knowledge we are able to say that anything more at variance with the beliefs of the authors in question than the clap-trap made use of by them, or anything more shamelessly or scandalously lying than their statements, we have never heard. For a Catholic, indeed, to read such deceitful and lying inventions is not without a certain power of edification, for it brings before him in a very forcible manner the nature of the people who, as a rule, apostatise from the Church. Their degradation is beyond the imagination of any decent mind, and requires to be witnessed if it is to be believed. But that Protestantism avails itself of such publications to bolster up its pretensions and to attack the Church, proves the truth of the assertion made by Cardinal Moran, that Protestantism has run its course as a weapon to assail the Catholic Church. We hardly care to stigmatise any form of the Christian religion by identifying it with the filth to which we have alluded, and whose assault on the Church can be harmful only to those who take part in it. Indeed, it is only possible to notice it indirectly and in illustration of some point of more or less interest or importance. You do not, for example, repeat or reply to the ribaldry of a drunken larrikin who insults you in the street, though you may mention his existence as an illustration of the state of society in which his existence is possible. The Protestantism that conducts itself in a similar manner is not that which can be referred to in detail. Its uselessness as an effective weapon is evident.

Colonial Notes.

It seems that the Dunedin City Council are not in a position to stamp out the theological and historical element among us. They have been advised by the solicitors that they have no authority to frame a by-law forbidding glove-fights to take place in the houses licensed by them. Such a by-law would be illegal, and might be acted with impunity. The matter, therefore, must go before Parliament, which alone has power to act in it, and Councillor Fish, in his character of a Member of the House of Representatives, is expected to to interest himself in the legislator on required.

Lord Onslow's arrival in the colonies has been, so far, a series of Masonic demonstrations. His Excellency appears to have come among us more as the particular leader of the Freemasons than as the Governor of the colony generally. Masonry, indeed, is especially exuberant just at present, and it is impossible to turn on any side without encountering it. Considering its sinister connection with the worst elements of revolutionary Europe, however, and the secret nature of its designs and undertakings it is by no means reassuring to find it so openly and influentially associated with the Government of the colony. With

Masonic leaders for our Governor and Premier, meantime, there should be unanimity at the helm, as playing into one another's hands is a principal obligation of the sect. But whether the unity in question is that precious unity of which Holy Writ speaks so highly may be rather a doubtful matter.

It forms a notable mark of the progress of the Church in the Australian Colonies, that in so many places the celebration of St. Patrick's day took the shape of the opening or foundation of some religious building. Among other undertakings of the kind was also the laying of the foundation stone by the Archbishop of Adelaide of a church at Balaklava. The church, whose style will be early English Gothic, will be dedicated to Almighty God under the invocation of St. Andrew.

A project is on foot at Adelaide for the formation of a company to publish a weekly Catholic newspaper under the title of the *Southern Cross* and which would appear at the beginning of July. It is much to be hoped that success may attend on the venture, for, nowadays when so much that is evil and opposed to the Catholic Church is published, the Catholic Press cannot be too widely multiplied. No Catholic household deserving of the name should be without its Catholic paper. To serve the purpose required, however, the Catholic paper must not be any mere weakling, made up of goody-goody pressings, or superficial gossip, and which does harm rather than good, and is apt to be pointed out as a test and proof of the qualifications and abilities of Catholics. It should be able and well conducted, or else its publication were better omitted. Under the patronage of Archbishop Reynolds, and supported by a Catholic community like that of South Australia the contemplated newspaper will be in a position to fulfil all the conditions required.

Out of a total of twenty-three Catholic candidates at the Victorian general election, fifteen pronounced themselves strong supporters of the secular system. Of the others two, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin and Mr. J. Minogue, whose names deserve honourable mention, boldly protested against the injustice done to Catholics. Three claimed the right of private schools to State aid, and the rest left the matter in an indefinite condition as was possible for them. The situation is not one on which the Catholics of Victoria are to be congratulated, and there is evidently something not quite sound at heart in it. What that is should form a serious subject for investigation to those who are more nearly concerned. To the Catholics of the other colonies generally the matter is one for deep regret.

Bishop Kennion of Adelaide, who has recently returned from Europe has among other things given the impressions made on him by a visit he had paid to Ireland. The Bishop is not an Irishman but claims to have seen more of Ireland, as he says, than "many a Pat," because he has crossed the Channel fifty-six times. The Bishop, however, might double his crossings without gaining much insight into the true nature of the people if, as in the instance he has now referred to, his object was merely to take part in some services of the Church of England. The Bishop on the visit alluded to found there was not quite so much of the stage business going on as he had been used to observe on former occasions. The people joked and laughed less. Their keen-eyed visitor, moreover, remarked that they seemed in fear and terror of each other, and as if they had lost confidence in themselves, a tragic attitude that it would be worth travelling all the way to Ireland to witness. But, then to see it one should wear the spectacles of Bishop Kennion. More to the purpose was his Lordship's description of what he really did see and hear. In most places he says, he saw, with deep sorrow, traces of where buildings and walls had been demolished, and the soil turned into grazing ground. He heard the general opinion that the relations between landlord and tenant could not be restored. His explanation that the remedy proposed was the extension of Lord Ashbourne's Act, and the building up of a new set of landlords, shows the sources whence he derived his information, but that makes his Lordship's conclusion all the more significant:—"The landlords have sown the wind, and are reaping the whirlwind."

The famous Mount Morgan Mine in Queensland has been attracting some attention. The cause, however, was not any new discovery or richer revelation than had been made before, nor fortunately was it any prospect that the mine was on the point of giving in. An unaccountable variation in shares alone had taken place, and sudden rises and falls failed to be satisfactorily accounted for. Whether there was clever manipulation or groundless panic was the point to be decided. This point still appears to remain doubtful, but the latest accounts are that the shares were steadily going up, with every hopeful circumstance attending on them.

A new school hall in St. Benedict's parish, Sydney, was opened by the Cardinal Archbishop on Sunday, March 31. His Eminence on the occasion delivered an address on the education question, in which he asserted that Protestantism having run its course as the weapon with which the Catholic Church had been assailed, was now replaced by secularism. Catholics, the speaker went on to say, had been accused of assailing their fellow-colonists, and attempting to do injury to the Public Instruction Act:—"They were doing no injury whatever to those who were promoting the Public School system of education. They offered no hostility whatever (applause). All the Catholic people desired was to educate their children in their own schools, to impart to them the teachings of their faith, and to instruct them in the principles and practices of their religion (applause). If others were satisfied with the existing system, it was their own business. For his own part, he would repeat that he had no desire to say a word against those who accepted the present public system. If the public schools were according to the wishes of those people, and were in harmony with their conscientious convictions, he would

say by all means let them have the schools. It was a fair and right thing that a parent should have his child educated as conscience and faith dictated; and while he (the Cardinal) offered no objection to the public schools being used by those who approved of them, he claimed that Catholic schools were necessary, for the reason that Catholic parents desired to have their children trained under the standard of the Cross, which they believed to be the standard of all true education."

A solemn office for the dead and Mass of *Requiem* were celebrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Sydney, on Wednesday April 3, for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Ullathorne. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop was present, and the celebrant of the Mass was the Right Rev. Monsignor Rigney, who, as a priest of over 50 years standing in the diocese, was considered particularly suitable for the office. There was a very large attendance of the clergy, and the Sisters of Charity whom Dr. Ullathorne had introduced into the Colony, were also present in large numbers. A panegyric of the deceased prelate was pronounced by the Rev. W. Kelly S.J. In the course of his address the eloquent Jesuit spoke as follows:—"I am, possibly, the only individual among the thousands here assembled that heard the distinguished Benedictine, when he had come fresh from New Holland, preach in the Church of the Jesuit Fathers, in the metropolis of Ireland, about 1837. He stands before me like a thing of yesterday; his comely presence and full flow of speech are again in mine eye and ear. That visit of Dr. Ullathorne's to the British isles, with his outspoken testimony, rendered him, indeed, unpopular in many quarters on his return to Australia; but truth was great and it prevailed. Second only to the religious amelioration of which his honoured life was the witness, and in great part the cause, is the change for the better in the social and political condition of New South Wales."

THE MODERN LACON.

(From the *Irish World*.)

As the public shadow of Grover Cleveland grows beautifully less that of another member of his family protrudes its ungainly form into view in the person of his uncle, Bishop Cleveland Coxe of Buffalo, through that luminary of enlightenment, the New York *Herald*. He has joined Justin D. Fulton in his infamous crusade against the Catholic Church and has taken for his portion of the wearisome task the regeneration of France and the rescue of the Haytian "cannibals," who, according to Coxe, while kneeling before the Altar of Christ are silently revolving in their minds who of their own flesh and blood will make their next good meal.

To change the whole Constitution of the French Church in doctrine and externals would task the abilities of the ablest American Protestant bishop. The successful achievement of the enterprise would be enough for the ambition of any ordinary man. But Bishop Cleveland Coxe is not an ordinary man. He is a portentous phenomenon to be wondered at and admired. It was thought he had both eyes fixed unalterably on the Galician Church and Pere Hyacinthe. But no. He has only one eye thus employed. The other is all the while on Hayti. He has spent some hours in that interesting country, and what he does not know about its economic, social, and religious condition is not worth telling.

Doctor Coxe must be a small fortune to that *Herald* reporter in Buffalo if the reporter works "on space." Tickle the ribs of this eminent and voluble prelate with a stilus, or jam a goose quill into his epidermis, and lo! the fountains are unsealed and the hidden streams of knowledge well out in gushing exuberance.

Still, while admiring the extraordinary receptivity of Doctor Coxe's intellect, we have some doubts about the precision of his information. We do not believe that he has been able to gain a clear and definite idea of the condition of the French Church over Madame Hyacinthe's five-o'clock teas; nor are we entirely sure that his stay for a few hours at Port-au-Prince gives him a title to speak with authority on Hayti. No doubt he has been told fearful tales! Indeed, we fancy that the good prelate is just the sort of Philistine that a machievous person would like to get hold of and stuff choke-full of horrors. He is a credulous person where his prejudices are concerned, and just as he accepted uncritically all the stories told him in Paris about the universal corruption and infidelity of Frenchmen, because Frenchmen are, at least nominally, Catholics, so he receives all the stories to the discredit of the Haytians because the Haytians are of the same faith. He enters the Cathedral at Port-au-Prince during the celebration of High Mass, not to pray but to watch. He admits that the negroes present exhibited the most marked decorum and, to all appearances, piety. But they could not deceive Bishop Coxe. His powers of intuition would be invaluable to an analytical novelist. They did not bow or betray those evidences of excitement so common in coloured Protestant churches in this country. They were deep ones, but they could not hide their secret feelings from the eagle of Buffalo. They were all Voodooists! That was the secret of their apparent piety and real decorum. "He had been told so." And then he launches out into a description of what a paradise Hayti would be if it had a purer faith.

Very few people, even in his own church, are inclined to take Dr. Coxe seriously, and we owe an apology to our readers for taking up so much space in the *Irish World* with his eccentricities. A man who thinks to give an aristocratic twist to his fine old patronymic "Cox" by putting an "E" to it is past arguing with.

Still we would suggest to him that not one of the tales of cannibalism in Hayti has been authenticated. The stories of correspondents who, during the present disturbances, after encountering dangers of the most appalling kind, have been present at the orgies of the natives have a very Munchausen flavour. These correspondents have hid behind bushes, knowing, they say, that if they were discovered a horrible death was the penalty. The probability is that these adventurous gentlemen never stirred outside the Capital, where, like Bishop Coxe, they could sup full of horrors and afterwards regale

the readers of their journals with creepy accounts of the anthropologist festivals without being themselves served up in a *ragout*.

The natives of Hayti may have many superstitious observances derived from their African ancestors. Have they more than our own coloured people in the South? But they are the only African people that have made a decided advance in civilisation, and this they owe to the beneficent influence of the Catholic Church working amid every sort of difficulty and discouragement.

The Republic of Liberia was established with the aid of the different Protestant churches of the United States. Money was lavished on the experiment. All the elements that might conduce to its success were present. The Haytians had to work out their own salvation. The Liberians were nursed and petted by the greatest country in the world. What has been the result? By the admission of the coloured clergy men who have spent years in that part of Africa the Liberians have fallen back into utter barbarism, have become more debased than the heathen black men on their borders, having the vices of civilisation and barbarism and the virtues of neither. The Haytians, with all their insurrections and revolutions, are a comparatively civilised people, and that they owe to the Catholic Church.

If Dr. Coxe is determined to regenerate the negro why does he not give his attention to his savage coreligionists in Liberia? Or if the climate of Borrioboola Gha would disagree with his constitution there are the negroes of the South. Voodooism and superstition of every kind are at least as prevalent among them as it is Hayti.

Still we would not care to see Dr. Coxe go too far away. Life is dull enough at the best of times, and the spectacle of a clerical colossus, with one foot planted under the hospitable table of Mme. Hyacinthe in the Rue d'Arras and the other resting on Hayti, is calculated to break the monotony of existence.

FATHER MACLAUGHLIN'S BOOK ON "INDIFFERENTISM."

(Dublin *Freeman*, January 18.)

THE Rev. Father MacLaughlin has had the happiness of receiving the following most gratifying communications with reference to his very able, very interesting, and most successful work on "Indifferentism; or is One Religion as Good as Another." The first of the communications is from Archbishop Kirby to Father MacLaughlin, mentioning the fact of the presentation of a copy of the volume to his Holiness Leo XIII., and the gracious acceptance of it by the Holy Father. The second is the letter of his Grace the Secretary of the Propaganda to the Archbishop of Ephesus, telling him of the presentation of the work to the Sovereign Pontiff. We congratulate Father MacLaughlin on the honour thus conferred upon himself and his work, and we feel sure that it will have the effect of still further enhancing the value of the admirable work. We may add that a new edition of it is to be published in a few days, and that this edition will reach the fifteenth thousand copy of the book issued and sold within the comparatively brief space of eighteen months. The following are the letters:—

"4th January, 1889.

"Rev. Dear Father—I feel great pleasure in informing you that I had your able work on Religious Indifferentism presented to the Holy Father through the kindness of his Grace the Secretary of Propaganda, and that his Holiness was pleased to accept it with expressions of benevolence and approbation for your most useful labours in defence of our holy religion. These sentiments of his Holiness towards yourself and your zeal for the cause of the Catholic truth, the above-mentioned Secretary, Monsignor Jacobini, was pleased to express in the enclosed letter to yourself.

"Please accept my best thanks for the copy you sent me of your invaluable book, which I greatly value, and for which I desire an extensive circulation, as its perusal cannot fail to dissipate the errors which unfortunately too widely prevail on the importance of the profession of the faith, without which the Apostle declares it impossible to please God—the *uno fidei una fides*—which only exists in the Church which Christ founded and placed under the supreme guidance of St. Peter and his successors to the end of time by the memorable words, 'Feed my lambs, feed my sheep.'—I remain, Rev. Dear Father, yours sincerely in Christ,

✠ T. KIRBY,
Archbishop of Ephesus, Rector.

"Rev. John MacLaughlin,
The following is the translation of the letter of his Grace the Secretary of the Propaganda:—

"Rome, 22nd December, 1888.

"Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, on the occasion of the presentation to the Holy Father of the book on Religious Indifferentism.

"Rev. Dear Father—It is a very great pleasure to me to be able to make known to you that I have presented to the Holy Father the book lately written by you on Religious Indifferentism, and that his Holiness not merely graciously accepted it with expressions of benevolence, but also spoke in terms of high praise of the zeal and earnestness with which you write in defence of religion.

"With feelings of deep esteem, I subscribe myself, yours most affectionately.

✠ D, Archbishop of Tyre.

"Rev. John MacLaughlin."

One of the questions at a recent teachers' examination in Chip-powa county, Mich., was, "Give the principal occupation of the inhabitants of your township." One candidate answered: "Fishing, farming, and on election day selling their votes."

Four new stars were added to the flag on Washington's Birthday when President Cleveland signed the bill admitting North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to the sisterhood of States. A country that began by sitting down with thirteen at table cannot complain that the number was unlucky.—*Pilot*.

D. I. C.

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DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHPRIEST GARIN.

(Nelson Colonist, April 15.)

It is with deep regret that we record the death of the Venerable Archpriest Garin which happened at half-past ten yesterday morning. His death, though not quite unexpected, came at last somewhat suddenly. He had been ailing for some time and suffered from frequent attacks of bronchitis. On Saturday he seemed very unwell, although no immediate danger was apprehended. Dr. Leggatt saw him on Saturday afternoon, and his faithful old friend, Brother Claude Marie, who has been with him for nearly 40 years, sat up with him that night. On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock the difficulty of breathing was so marked that Dr. Leggatt was sent for, and was speedily in attendance. Towards 10 o'clock, the venerable priest grew rapidly worse, and passed quietly to his rest in the presence of the Sisters and the Rev. Father Mahoney, who at the time was reading the prayers for the sick, and who gave his venerable *confère* the last absolution. Father Garin, though unable to speak, was evidently in full possession of his mental faculties, following with his eyes the good priest, who has been his friend and companion for fifteen years, as he performed the solemn ceremonies for the dying.

Antoine Marie Garin was born on the July 23, 1810, at St. Rambert in the Department of Ain, near Lyons, and in the diocese of Belley. He was ordained on the 19th of October, 1834, and had thus at the time of his death been a priest between fifty-four and fifty-five years. Father Garin had always a strong desire to be engaged in missionary work, and in 1840 he joined the Marist Brothers, who had already established missions in various parts of the South Seas. In the same year he landed in the Bay of Islands. He had there an opportunity of showing his humanity and courage by rendering assistance to the wounded, while he himself was under fire at the battle at Korokoreha in Heke's war. He many years afterwards, in 1878, gave a graphic description of the war in a lecture delivered in Nelson. After ten years spent as a missionary among the Maoris, Father Garin was sent as parish priest to Nelson where he has been ever since. His purity and simplicity of life and character, his untiring labour, and his wide charity have won him the affection and respect not only of the members of his own Church, but of the entire community. The Roman Catholics in Nelson have never been very numerous or wealthy, and it is marvellous what they have done with small means. For this much of the credit is due to Father Garin, and the fine group of buildings with the handsome church and flourishing schools, may be regarded as the best of all monuments to his memory. The famous epitaph to Sir Christopher Wren may be applied with the utmost justice to Father Garin. When he arrived in Nelson there was no Roman Catholic school, and only one small building for both church and presbytery. He was much interested in education, and established a private school, where excellent teaching was given to pupils of all denominations. It was no slight advantage in the early days of the settlement to have a man of Father Garin's breeding and acquirements who was willing to undertake the duties of teacher, and in this, as in other things, his labour has borne good fruit. By labour and self-denial he was enabled to found the Convent in Nelson, and bring out from the Old Country Sisters who were capable of doing for the girls what he himself did for the boys. Through his zeal the Church is now in possession of a fine church building and presbytery, the Boys' Industrial School at Stoke, the Convent and High School, and the Girls' Industrial School. He was a man of the largest and widest charity. When he saw distress he never asked the nation or creed of the sufferer, but did his best to give relief. He was utterly unselfish in money matters, and though he spent little on himself he gave so freely to others that at the time of his death he was possessed of little money. What he had he has left for charitable and religious purposes. The diaries of the late priest are of more than ordinary interest. They tell of long journeys on foot from Nelson to Blenheim in all kinds of weather, of privations of various kinds, cheerfully undergone for the sake of duty, and from them can be traced the gradual growth and development of the work upon which his heart was set. They contain also many records of public transactions, many of which are set down with quaint humour. These books contain much that is instructive and entertaining, and from beginning to end there is not a single unkind word for anyone. Father Garin was for some years a member of the Central Board of Education, and as long as his health permitted, an active member of the Committee of the Nelson Aid Society, and he took the keenest interest in any public movement for a charitable object. For instance, he was an active canvasser for the Indian Famine Fund, and for the sufferers by the Motueka flood, etc. Archbishop Redwood was one of Father Garin's pupils, and the interesting ceremony attending the latter's jubilee on the 19th of October, 1881, will be well remembered, when his old pupil conferred on him the rank of Archpriest of Nelson.

(Nelson Mail, April 17.)

The funeral of the late Venerable Archpriest Garin took place yesterday afternoon, and the solemn rights of the Church were conducted in a very impressive manner. There was early Mass at St. Mary's yesterday morning, followed by the Requiem High Mass, with Office for the Dead, which commenced at 11 o'clock, and which was a service remarkable for its solemnity. In the early morning his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and a number of clergy had arrived by steamer from Wellington and Marlborough, and all took part in the Requiem. The handsome church had been draped with black cloth, the sombre effect being somewhat relieved by small white crosses. In the chancel, and fronting the centre of the sanctuary, the remains of the venerable archpriest, attired in priestly vestments, and with wreaths of white chrysanthemums and other flowers upon the bier, lay in state. The inscriptions in white letters upon the black cloth on the pulpit and in the sanctuary, were conspicuous, and more particularly so on account of their appropriateness. On the pulpit were the words: "For ever with the Lord," "*Laudemus tuos*

gloriosos," "Well done, good and faithful servant," "Faithful unto death." Above the altar were two banners bearing the inscriptions, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," and "Beloved of God, and men, whose memory is in benediction." The altar and side altars were draped in black, and candles were burning about the bier. At the Requiem High Mass the Rev. Dr. Watters, Rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, was the celebrant, the Rev. Father Devoy, also of St. Patrick's College, acting as deacon. The Rev. Father Lewis, parish priest of Blenheim, acted as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Aubrey, of Blenheim, as director of ceremonies. His Grace the Archbishop occupied his throne, supported by the Very Rev. the Vicar-General of the diocese, Father Macnamara, of Wellington. Amongst the other clergy present were the Rev. Father Kerrigan, parish priest of Wellington, the Very Rev. Father Mahoney, of Nelson, and the Rev. Father Landonar, of Nelson. Webbe's Mass, "*Missa pro Defunctis*," was selected, the "*Introitus*," "*Kyrie Graduale*," "*Dies Ira*," "*Offertorium*," "*Sanctus Benedictus*," "*Agnus Dei*," and "*Communio*" being taken by the choir. Miss Hall acted as organist, and Messrs. Frank and Harris were chanters, supported by the Misses Armstrong (2), Frank (2), and Mrs. Floyd. At the conclusion of the Mass the organist performed the "Dead March in Saul" most impressively.

The funeral service commenced at half past two o'clock, when the Rev. Father Aubrey acted as organist. During the performance of the solemn processional the Archbishop and clergy entered the sanctuary, and the mournful service commenced. His Grace then proceeded to the head of the coffin, which he sprinkled with holy water, and then the censor wafted incense. In the succeeding portions of the service the choir took up the responses, and then his Grace assumed his robes preparatory to giving the funeral oration, in the delivery of which he was at times so much affected that his words were scarcely audible. The effect of his able eulogium was apparent on the congregation, for very many were moved to tears.

His Grace, on ascending the pulpit, uttered the words of Scripture, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over few things, the master will set thee over many. Enter thou into the joy of the Lord." He then said,—My dear brethren: I scarcely know how to begin, or what to say, on this very solemn and mournful occasion. It is so hard for me to collect my feelings and gather my thoughts so as to address you in a worthy manner on one so dear to me and so dear to you all. I feel, indeed, that anything I can say must be so much below the mark, so inadequate, for the merits of him whose mortal remains lie before us were so high. You are the finest funeral oration that could be made in his honour—your crowded numbers, the zeal with which you have sought to pay a last token of esteem. Our tears which mingle round his bier, and the thrill which has been occasioned by the news of his death are the finest eulogy to this dear old friend of ours. It seems to me that the words I have quoted are most appropriate on this occasion, and that we may well say them of him. I believe it is not presumptuous to do so, though we cannot know the secrets of God, but judging reasonably, we may interpret in his favour the words of our Blessed Mediator, Jesus Christ, who, on receiving a servant after a life of merit, of virtue, and of good works, expressed Himself satisfied with His servant, and, whilst placing a crown upon his head, said "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Indeed, our dear friend was a good servant of God from his very infancy to the grand old age he attained. He came from a land renowned for its Clovis, its Charlemagne, its Saint Louis, and its support of the Crusades, a land of splendid heroes and saints, who were honoured from one end of the world to the other, and he was no mean son of such a glorious race. If you were travelling on the Geneva railway from Lyons, you would see a little solitary valley, so small that there is hardly room for its village, its solitary road is tortuous, and above the village for a certain height are vineyards, and above these woods such as are seen in the European Alps. The name of this village is St. Rambert au Buegin, and it was here that Father Garin first saw the light. He was born of good and highly-respectable parents, and from his very infancy he received as good a Catholic education as could be imparted. He was brought up with the greatest care by a good father and mother, surrounded by sisters and brothers. He was sent, as French youths usually are, to an excellent college, where he was diligent in his studies, and where he gave evidence of a most amiable character, and the possession of every good quality. He made himself remarkable in many accomplishments, which he remembered till his last day. Then came to him a special call from God, and he strove to make himself worthy of becoming a priest of His Church. One of the finest sanctuaries existent was that of Walcombe; its architectural beauties were remarkable, and its tracery and carvings most beautiful. It took years indeed to realise their beauties, and Father Garin many a time has told me that he used to admire this work every day, but he continued finding new beauties. He was there three years, but he never exhausted them all. In that sanctuary it was he was appointed manager of ceremonies and deacon sacristan of the sanctuary, so that he enjoyed all opportunities and scope for his piety under those lovely surroundings, and it was there he acquired that truly priestly spirit. It was just then that a young Society began to extend its missions to Oceania. Young Father Garin was then an ordained priest, and already curate of a parish, when he heard of the glorious and good work to be done in these savage lands. He resolved to leave his fatherland and all who were dear to him, and go to a land which was only then known as the abode of cannibals. He became one of that great and noble band of missionaries, which has been the glory of the Catholic Church. He made his vows to the Society of Mary in 1840. The preacher then spoke of a beautiful letter which the Rev. Father had sent him, when his Grace was leaving these shores to prepare himself for the priesthood, and in which letter the Rev. Father gave him the most fatherly and the wisest of counsels, referring to his own admission into the Church. His Grace continued to say: I need not tell you what virtues the Rev. Father practised as a missionary. There were no coaches or fine roads in New Zealand then, no railways and no steamers. The missionaries were poor—poor as Jesus Christ Himself was when he gathered the cars of corn

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as he went through the fields of Galilee. They lived very much as the Maoris did, they had the same shelter and the same food. They travelled in all sorts of weather and endured more than the soldiers. In order not to lose influence with the native chiefs they had to stifle their natural feelings, and eat of that which was revolting in the highest degree. You know, old colonists, what the Colony then was. Our poor friend was at Kororarekei at the time of the war between the English and the Natives, and everyone present speaks of how he conducted himself—of his prudent, heroic, and noble behaviour. He ministered for over ten years for the salvation of the souls of these poor savages, but then there was an influx of whites in this island, and they had no priest to minister to them. Amongst others my own father was on the point of selling out and going to a country where they would have the service of a priest, for then old Father O'Reilly was the only priest who visited them, and his visits were six or twelve months apart, and he was looked on as an envoy from heaven. The Bishop then brought Father Garin from the Natives, and made him priest of Nelson, an office which he held for nearly 40 years, and you know what he did. Here is an easy task for me. I see faces before me which I have known since I was a child, and they can tell what he did. By the blessing of God I was one of the first to benefit from his tuition. I remember well coming from the Waimea on a load of wood when I was a boy of eleven or twelve, and going to Father Garin with others. He brought before us all the great truths of the Catholic faith. He enabled us by his training to see what we were made for and man's highest scope of usefulness; he gave us noble aspirations. It was whilst with Father Garin I received that call from God, and there that I, with many others, received all the advantages of the education he imparted. He was fatherly, yet firm. I forgot to tell you that before he became a Marist Father Garin was employed as a teacher in his College, where he learnt his profession of a teacher, and was consequently enabled subsequently to do a work that cannot but be appreciated. There are thousands and thousands who owe their education and success, under God, to Father Garin. I remember several years ago Judge Broad said that more than 4000 had been educated under Father Garin in Nelson either directly or indirectly, and therefore his influence extended over the whole Colony. This day a thrill of sorrow is passing through New Zealand at the loss of my old master. In coming here I met one man down whose face tears were streaming, and whose regret was he could not come to witness the last rites. Many a heart is throbbing and many a tear is falling for my good old master. He was a faithful servant and a pattern of fidelity. Did you ever see him fear or shirk from duty; did you not ever find him ready in deeds of charity; did you ever hear a harsh word from him? True, he was a faithful servant in the Church, but he was of liberal mind. We might wish that all men had his virtues. For this parish it was incredible what he had done. Out of his own pocket, out of money which he alone was entitled to, he had spent over £2000 on the parish. It was amazing. Though he was defective in speech, he had left a lasting mark and an enduring gratitude in their hearts. He was a true and faithful servant, and they might all follow his teachings and his doctrine, and endeavour to imitate his virtues. In setting forth, then, what Christ had said, "Well done, good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful in small things, I will set thee over great ones; I will give thee eternal glory, enter thou into the joy of the Lord," it might be that purging fires would cleanse and take away all dross, for nothing that was impure could enter Heaven. We can never be quite sure. He might yet be detained for a time in sorrow, but if he were detained he would have a view of God so great that God would be his happiness. It was as though a fire descended on the head—a regret that eternal life could not be partaken of at once. That was the fire of purgatory, which cleansed the soul from all impurities. The Catholic belief is a glorious one. Therefore, you Catholics, give way not only to tears and expressions of sympathy, but pray for him, and have Masses said for him, so that if it happens there is a period of detention, he may the sooner be admitted to the presence of God, for your prayers will benefit by the intercession of the Saints. Such is the Catholic belief, and a more touching and more beautiful one could not be. The Jews, five hundred years before the coming of Christ, said that it was a good and wholesome thing to pray for the dead. His Grace referred to the Maccabees and the sacrifices in the Temple to show the belief existed prior to the Christian era. Therefore, he said, pray for his soul, and in case it is not needed in his case your prayers will avail for someone else—they will go into the great heart of Jesus Christ. Now, his Grace continued, though I have said so little and spoken so inadequately, I ask you to dwell in thought on his virtues. As a gentleman, as a citizen, as a friend, and as a pastor—in every capacity he was equally worthy of your esteem. Imitate his virtues, and in all our different spheres of life we shall have an example of Christian life, of charity and unselfishness. Through him great blessings have been conferred on this city, and he has commanded the esteem of all parties, creeds, denominations, and callings. His name had become a household word, his honesty and rectitude of character had been acknowledged by all. I have heard men say "Father Garin said so; and so that is enough." His straightforward candour had certainly set a splendid example to anyone, whatever his creed or calling. Try to imitate his unselfishness to your fellow-men, do good as far as your lights allow, and the world will be the better, and you will derive happiness that is incalculable. His Grace then read the inscriptions round the altar, which, he said, referred eloquently to him who had gone. Continuing, he said:—But remember the wrappings of that soul will shortly become a prey to worms. Those wrappings, however, are holy and are sacred. They have been sanctified by baptism, communion, and acceptance into holy orders, and one day that soul which is eternal will be united to these remains again, the body becoming spiritualised; then it will remain glorified for all eternity, and may we, one and all, I hope, go to that eternal home, and enjoy his company for millions of years—aye, through all eternity.

His Grace then pronounced the benediction, and the service being completed in the church, the coffin was borne from the chancel, followed by the clergy, and carried to the hearse.

The funeral procession was speedily formed, Mr. Lightfoot acting as marshal, and was headed by a priest bearing aloft a cross. Following him were a number of acolytes, and then came the clergy, preceding the hearse. Next in order came the school children, with the Mother Superior and the Sisters of the Convent, and then a great number of carriages, horsemen, and followers on foot. In the foremost carriages were the Mayor and members of the City Council, his Lordship Dr. Suter, Bishop of Nelson, and clergy of the Anglican Church, the Rev. P. Calder, of the Presbyterian Church, and many prominent citizens. The procession passed through Collingwood street, thence along Hardy street to Trafalgar street, and by way of Bridge street to Collingwood street, and then *via* the Wood to the New Cemetery. All the business houses *en route* were closed, and the streets were lined with thousands of people. On arrival at the cemetery the Archbishop and clergy chanted the service, and the coffin was borne to the grave, his Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. Sharp), Mr. C. Y. Fell, his Honor Judge Broad, Mr. M. Haut, Dr. Duff, and Mr. Hout, acting as pall-bearers. The sad ceremony having been concluded, the mourners returned to town just before six o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PROFESSOR MACGUIRE, F. T. C. D.

EARLY on Tuesday (says the *Dublin Freeman* of 2nd March) the news reached Dublin that Dr. Maguire, whose name had been mentioned so prominently in the case of the *Times* at the Parnell Commission, had died in London suddenly. It will be remembered that he was one of the "private friends" who lent Mr. Houston money, his contribution to the purchase of the letters amounting to £850. Coming after the sensational news of the morning, the intelligence startled many people who had previously not known much about the deceased, or, for a student, his strange career. In Dublin he was well-known, although he had lived but a comparatively short time in the city. He bore an Irish name, but was born in 1832 at the Mauritius, where his father, who was a native of the North of Ireland, held a Government appointment. Coming to Ireland, he availed himself of the opportunities afforded him, and speedily made his mark. In Trinity College he was the first Catholic sizar since the Reformation. Here he carried off the Madder Scholarship in addition to a scholarship in law, and was soon after called to the English bar. He did not appear to have made any determined attempt to become a practising lawyer after a short stay in the Mauritius he returned to Ireland, and was appointed to a professorship at the Queen's College, Galway. During the earlier part of his stay at the seat of learning in the City of the Tribes he did not distinguish himself by any assiduous attention to his duties, and he rather gained a reputation as a learned man who had eschewed the midnight oil. He lived close by the town in a true bachelor's residence, and soon became remarkable for peculiar opinions. In religion he was a professing Catholic. At times he had an odd twist in his nature which he declined to hide. Now he occupied his more sober moments in writing a treatise on the "Existence of Purgatory," then suppressed it, and next quarrelled with the clergymen of the place with a virulence that was all his own. In 1879 he obtained a Fellowship in Trinity College. For two years he led a changed life, and read with an application that his close friends (and he had some) state left deep traces behind. He left the Queen's College without regret, and took to his new life with an ardour that was as unexpected as it was resolute. In Trinity College he was appointed lecturer in Greek and Latin composition, and after two years' residence was inducted to the chair of moral philosophy, holding both appointments concurrently. His lectures on philosophy were marked by great ability, and soon won for him an admiration that was not altogether anticipated. As an author he has not left anything behind him that can stand as a monument to his undoubted attainments, as his essays on the "Platonic Idea" and "Platonic Ethics," while clever in a sense, were far from remarkable. In religion Dr. Maguire professed Catholicism, but both in his writings and conversation he showed a spirit deeply hostile to the Church, and on the education question he was, since his connection with Trinity College, an open and bitter enemy of any settlement on the lines laid down by the Catholic hierarchy and clergy. In politics Dr. Maguire was a rabid anti-Nationalist, and he hired his pen and voice to the I.L.P.U. Some incidents in his life in Dublin embroiled him in controversies which it were far better for his memory he had never uttered. One of the pamphlets which he indited on behalf of the Unionists was entitled "England's Duty to Ireland," in which he displayed a vitriolic bitterness, and resorted to some illustrations borrowed from the worst literature of the Reign of Terror. On this epoch of his life there is no need to dwell, and it might not be mentioned were it not that it coloured so many of his subsequent acts. At a convocation of the Royal University he caused many stormy scenes, and on one occasion his display was so offensive to the Catholics present that the Most Rev. Dr. Healy was obliged, after his protest against the conduct of Professor Maguire, to withdraw. Professor Maguire was unmarried, and was a devoted and affectionate brother, tending his two sisters with the greatest kindness and watchful affection. It is not easy to assign any reason, or even motive, for the actions of his latter life, save that being the son of an official, and spending his life amid surroundings alien to the Irish people, he fell a victim to circumstances. Only last year he published a pamphlet, written with earnestness, controverting the statements of Sir James Stephen in reference to the Catholic Church. He went to London on Wednesday last, against the advice of his friends, although suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the trachea. While in London he got seriously ill and was attended by two doctors, and in his last moments received the consolations of the Catholic Church.

Mr. James C. Flood, known as the California millionaire, and worth 30,000,000dols., died at Heidelberg, Germany, on Thursday, February 21, where he was taking the medicinal waters of the Springs. He died of Bright's disease.

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Irish News.

Antrim.—Tenants on the Larne estate of Edward Coey have been offered a reduction of 10 per cent. in their rents.

Lord Arthur Hill has allowed his Island-Magee tenants a reduction of 15 per cent.

A meeting of the Ballyclare Reform Association was held in the Lecture Hall, Ballyclare, when the rent schedule recently issued by the Chief Land Commission and the administration of the land laws were fully discussed. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—Resolved—That we hereby express our great dissatisfaction at the schedule varying the judicial rents, as issued by the Land Commission for the year 1888; that, as the present administration of the land laws, especially by the Chief Commissioners, is, to our minds, unfair, we assert that the final settlement of the land question lies in making the occupier the sole owner of the soil on terms which shall not encroach on his interest, an encroachment which, we believe, has been made by the Commissioners in fixing the present judicial rents.

Armagh.—A few days ago Mr. English, agent for Captain Dowglass, attended at Jerrettspass for the purpose of receiving the rents due on his estate in the district. The tenants asked for a reduction of rent, but the agent only allowed them the judicial abatement. All the tenants paid their rents.

A largely-attended meeting of the tenant farmers of the district was held at the Institute, Portadown, January 26, for the purpose of protesting against the schedule of judicial rents recently issued by the Chief Land Commission. Amongst those present were:—Rev. Robt. Jameson, Thomas Shillington, James Finnegan, Thos. Keegan, Wm. Weir, Jacob Sinton, John Joseph Wilson, William H. Orr, Ralph Bullock, Richard McConnell, William Metcalf, Patrick Loughran. On motion of W. H. Sinton, seconded by James Keegan, the chair was taken by James Hobson. The following resolutions were passed by acclamation:—That we protest in the strongest manner against the injustice of the order made by the Land Commission raising the judicial rents; that only by the transfer to the tenant on fair terms of the landlord's interest in the value of the soil can the country be freed from its present difficulties and agriculture prosper; that recent manipulations of the Land Courts, indicating a tendency to control them from Dublin Castle, have produced alarm amongst farmers, and that a permanent committee be appointed of the farmers of this district to watch the course of events, and take such steps to defend the interests of the farmers as they may judge right.

Carlow.—Rev. B. Bourke, at early Mass in Bagnalstown, January 27, referred to the timely letter from the brilliant pen of Archbishop Croke on the emigration to the Argentine Republic which appeared in the National papers. The reverend gentleman warned the people against the inducements held out to them by the promoters, whose placards were posted so extensively in the district, and strongly advised intending emigrants not to quit their native land, for a brighter era was dawning on Ireland.

Clare.—Joseph R. Cox, Member for East Clare, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Strokestown Coercion Court for inciting tenants not to pay rack-rents.

The case of *Birmingham v. Turner* and others was continued before the Lord Chancellor in the Appeal Court, Dublin, on February 1. The plaintiff was one of a number of tenants who had been evicted on the Vandeleur estate, and who have since commenced actions against Colonel Turner, Colonel Vandeleur, the landlord; his agent, Hallam Studdert; Mr. D'Esterre, High Sheriff; and Mr. Croker, sub-Sheriff. The plaintiff claims £500 damages for alleged unlawful trespass on his house and land. One point on which Mr. Birmingham relied was that a notice required under the Land Act of 1887 had not been posted in the right district, and another was that the value of his holding being over £30 a year there was no power to remit the action. The case was adjourned.

Cork.—At Kanturk Quarter Sessions a case was heard in which the Learys, father and son, of Pruhus, appealed from a sentence of seven weeks' imprisonment inflicted by a Crimes Act Court at Millstreet. The Recorder reversed the decision of the Removables. The result was received with a great deal of popular rejoicing.

A Coercion Court was held at Shandaogan, near Macroom, recently for the purpose of hearing a case in which Denis Murphy was charged with having used intimidation towards Richard Kingston, and thereby induced him not to take a farm from which Denis Murphy, defendant's father, had been evicted. The Removables sentenced defendant to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Notice of appeal was lodged.

An eviction of a distressing nature took place at Ballycurrane, near Clashmore, on Villiers Stuart's property. Lately Edmond Fleming, the evicted tenant, applied for a fair rent, and since a judicial rent was fixed he was a marked man. Efforts have been made for some time to effect a purchase, but even with the terror of eviction before him the tenant could not accept the terms asked, viz., 20 years at Griffith's valuation, and, in addition, the payment of one year's old rent. Fleming, however, under pressure, offered what he knew was too much—22½ years on the judicial rent, and, in addition, £49, which is one year's, according to the judicial rent. The result is that sub-Sheriff Hudson and his bailiffs, reinforced by rangers, rent-warners, and hangers-on of the Dromana estate, armed with eviction implements and headed by a man named Armit, effected their purpose, protected by a large force of police and surrounded by a crowd of Fleming's sympathisers. Fleming and his family having been left homeless, the next move was towards Knockanervis, where the same process was gone through, and Edmund Dower, another of Villiers Stuart's tenants, was evicted.

Derry.—Mr Gage, Cultra House, Holywood, the agent for B. T. O'Neil, attended at Derrynoid, Draperstown, the other day for the purpose of receiving the rents and arrears now due by the tenants

residing on the County Derry estates, and also to give those tenants against whom there were ejectments an opportunity to settle them. The majority of the tenants were present, and those who paid the rent of 1888, or the last half of 1887, were allowed the reductions set forth in the schedules issued by the Commissioners. Several of the tenants owed three years' rent, and Mr. Gage accepted one year's rent from them. In the case of those against whom there were ejectments Mr. Gage settled with them on reasonable terms. Tenants who asked for an extension of time until they could make up their rents, were readily granted it.

Down.—A meeting of the tenant-farmers of South Down was held at Kilticoo recently to consider the rent schedule of the Land Commissioners. The meeting was most successful and there were about 3,000 people present. Resolutions strongly condemning the schedule were adopted. Rev. B. Garry, Kilticoo, presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. McCartin and Pinkerton, M.P.'s.

Dublin.—On being informed of the brutal and inhuman treatment of William O'Brien in Clonmel Gaol, Thomas Sexton sent the following telegram to Chief Secretary Balfour:—"The illegal and brutal violence offered to William O'Brien by your agents in Clonmel Gaol has excited unexampled indignation and disgust throughout the whole community. I think it my duty to warn you that the anger of the public is rapidly reaching a point at which restraint may not be possible, and if you delay to instruct your agents to abstain from violence and torture, and to have regard to Mr. O'Brien's character and position, the public judgment will hold you personally responsible for his safety and for the peace of the country now placed in the utmost danger.—THOMAS SEXTON." The Lord Mayor's Secretary, Mr. Whyte, on taking the dispatch to the Castle, was grossly insulted by Balfour, who called him a liar and a cur. Robert Kells, who drove Mr. Whyte to the Castle, says that Mr. Balfour's conduct appeared to be that of a madman. He added that he had often seen tamer lunatics than the Chief Secretary in the asylum.

Kerry.—A large and representative meeting of the inhabitants of Tralee, specially convened by the chairman of the Town Commissioners, was held in the Town Hall. Mr. Slattery presided. J. O'Donovan wrote apologising for his inability to attend, and expressing full sympathy with the meeting. Mr. O'Bourke proposed a resolution as follows:—"That we stigmatise the treatment of William O'Brien, M.P., on the occasion of his recent arrest at Manchester, and his subsequent treatment in Clonmel Gaol as base, bloody, and brutal, and we distinctly charge Arthur J. Balfour, present Chief Secretary for Ireland, with responsibility for this foul treatment of an honorable opponent, whom we, with the rest of Ireland, recognise as one of the most honest of our representatives. M. B. Stokes seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The eviction campaign on the Kenmare estate commenced on January 31. The proceedings took place at Scrahanaveel, about 12 miles from Killarney, and 4 from Rathmore. The house of Daniel Murphy was the first visited. It was found when visited by District-Inspector Rodgers and his 80 policemen, to be barricaded by the occupants; but an entrance was soon effected after which the premises were cleared and policemen placed in charge of the house. A son of Murphy's was arrested. The next house visited was that of Mrs. Falvey, which was also barricaded, and in which resistance was offered. A clearance of the premises was effected, after which the house was permanently secured. A young man named Cahill was arrested here for resisting the bailiffs and police. Some young women connected with the evicted tenants were arrested for having poured boiling water on the bailiffs, but were afterwards discharged, to be summoned under the Coercion Act. Murphy and Cahill were brought handcuffed to Killarney, en route to Tralee Gaol, to await their trial.

Kildare.—R. J. O'Duffy, Secretary to the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, has been appointed Professor of Celtic Studies in Clongowes Wood College, Sallins. The successful record of this college at the last Intermediate Examination placed it in the foreground of Irish educational institutions, and the addition of Celtic to its curriculum, will, therefore, be welcomed by students of our native literature.

King's County.—Castlejordan National League, Rev. M. M'Loughlin, President, has contradicted the evidence of Garret Tyrell, a local informer, at the Forgeries Commission in London.

The attempted upsetting of the Banagher train has been denounced by Rev. F. Dr. Monaghan, Vicar-General of the diocese, as an unjust attempt to take away the lives of a number of innocent people.

At the recent meeting of the Tullamore Board of Guardians, Jas. Roe presiding, a number of farm labourers applied for assistance to enable them to emigrate to the Argentine Republic. Rev. P. O'Beilly and the ratepayers were opposed to giving the proposed assistance, so the Guardians refused the application.

Limerick.—John Finucane, M.P., and other coercion prisoners were released from the Limerick Gaol. Mayor O'Keefe presided at a meeting held in their honour, and said that Balfour might expect the vengeance of the Irish nation if anything serious happened to Wm. O'Brien.

At the weekly meeting of the Newcastlewest Guardians, David D. Leahy presiding, Edward Mulcahy proposed, and James B. Kenny seconded a resolution protesting against the vindictive conduct of Balfour towards Mr. O'Brien, and thanking the people of Manchester for the hearty reception they accorded to Balfour's criminal.

Longford.—E. Cooney was chairman of the recent meeting of the Killoe National League. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"That we disclaim any connection whatsoever with the deliberate perjurer, Igoe, as we never held any communication with him. If the London *Times* and the Tory Government can't employ a more reliable witness than this degraded wretch we wish them luck in their materials,

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JAMES O'BRIEN,

District Secretary, Auckland

Louth.—John O'Connor, Member for South Tipperary, attended the monster meeting of the Massereene tenants at Monasterboice, January 27. Rev. Henry McKee occupied the chair. Father Booth, John Drumgoole, and several other local leaders attended. In the course of a practical speech, Mr. O'Connor said the Massereene tenants should arrange their rents according to the average reduction made by the Land Commissioners on the neighbouring estates. This was a reduction of 22½ per cent., and they asked 25 per cent. on some rents and 20 on others, so that that was practically a concession to their demand. The only thing that seemed a difficulty was the refusal to reinstate the evicted tenants. On this point he would strongly press on them not to turn their backs on their fallen comrades. All Ireland would cry shame at the desertion of the soldiers who had been stricken down in the fight. They should not sully their victorious banner by an act of cowardice. He was there that day on the part of John Dillon, who had started for Australia to enlist the Irish people at the other end of the world in their cause. They should always remember that while they were the advanced guard of the National army of Ireland they had for their support the Irish race which was scattered over the world (cheers). He had one reason more to add why they should stand to their guns. It was on the cards that the Irish land question would be settled by one or other of the great parties of Great Britain, and the price they would have to pay in the purchase would be according to the value which they themselves would now set upon the land. It was due to themselves and their posterity to see that the value was not fixed at too high a standard.

Mayo.—A Coercion Court was held in Claremorris for the purpose of investigating a charge of intimidation against P. J. Gordon. The examination of witnesses having concluded, the magistrates sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment. Mr. Gordon arrived in Castlebar on January 31, accompanied by a strong escort of constabulary, and was lodged in gaol.

A meeting of the Kilkenny and Glannon National League was held on January 28; Rev. M. Henry in the chair. A good many subscriptions were handed in. The rev. president handed in 10s. to be sent to the Moroney Fund. The following resolution was proposed and carried:—That we congratulate the honest and spirited electors of Govan on the manly stand they have made for a down-trodden people, and for their repudiation of Balfourism and landlordism.

Believing-Officer Fitzpatrick, at the last meeting of the Westport Guardians, handed in ejectment decrees against a large number of tenants on the Marquis of Sligo's estate.

Monaghan.—At the Monaghan Petty Sessions, Magistrate Murray in the chair, an important case was heard. District-Inspector Fitzsimmons charged William Gillanders, an Orangeman, with having committed a serious assault on an old man named Patrick Moan. Several witnesses testified to the assault, and identified Gillanders as the offending party. The Court sentenced the brutal Orangeman to two months' imprisonment.

Queen's County.—The following are the charges preferred against J. L. Carew and Denis Kilbride, M.P.'s, and Thomas Robertson, Narragmore, at Maryborough recently:—Taking part "in a criminal conspiracy" to induce certain shop-keepers, mechanical artisans, and labourers not to deal with or work for persons who had occupied farms from which tenants had been or might be evicted; using intimidation toward Lord Drogheda, in consequence of having evicted a tenant named Thomas O'Beirne, and conspiring to induce persons not to occupy evicted farms.

Thousands of Nationalists poured into Ballacolla on January 29 to hear an address from W. A. MacDonald, Member for the division. The meeting assumed enormous proportions, being attended by the priests and laymen of districts fully 20 miles distant. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed and the utmost good order preserved. Rev. R. Knarsborough was moved to the chair. Mr. MacDonald said they had met for the purpose of considering the present position of the National cause. As to a case of eviction in the neighbourhood, he thought there were circumstances which, as far as the landlord was concerned, required explanation. It was significant that of late landlords and their agents were obliged to have recourse to the columns of the Nationalist newspapers in order to explain and justify their conduct in the management of Irish estates. That showed that the organisation of the people was bearing good fruit. It was well that they should know what they could legally do. It would not be lawful for him or for them to advise or take part in boycotting, but the time had arrived when it was not necessary that the members of the Irish party should imperil their liberty by advising the people as to what they should or ought to do. After nine years of successful agitation it should not be necessary to point out their duty to any intelligent body of Irishmen. There was no law to prevent the people from acting as they should towards land-grabbers and the other enemies of the country (applause). It would not be lawful for him, or any priest or layman, to advise them to adopt the Plan of Campaign, but nobody could interfere with them adopting it on their own motion. The people should rely on themselves and not trust to outside aid. If they acted on their own motion they might defy Dublin Castle and Mr. Balfour.

Roscommon.—About 600 of the tenantry on the De Freyne estate assembled at the farm of James Gordon, at Grailagh, Frehchpark, with about 80 carts, and did all his farm work. James Gordon is now undergoing seven days' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence at a Star-Chamber Court.

Two purchases under the Ashbourne Act have just been completed in the vicinity of Strokestown. After prolonged negotiations the tenants on the estate of Major Balfe, at Kilglass, have purchased their holdings at 16 years' purchase. The tenants on The O'Connor Don estate in one district have given 14 years' purchase for their farms.

William O'Brien, M.P., was present at a demonstration held at Lissergool, on Lord De Freyne's estate, Castlereagh, Jan. 27. He delivered a stirring speech to a crowd of seven thousand people. It was reported that the meeting would be held in Kilmore, in an exactly

opposite direction, and the police concentrated all their attention on that place. Mr. O'Brien successfully eluded police vigilance and was early on the scene. He advised the people to keep firm to the Plan of Campaign and De Freyne would soon surrender. No police appeared. The people dispersed quietly.

Sligo.—M. Gonly was Chairman at the last meeting of the Drumcliffe I.N.L. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—That we view with disapproval the recent schedule of rents published by Commissioners Wrench and Litton; we wish to remind those supporters of corrupt landlordism their action will tend to renewed agitation and combination amongst the tenantry of Ireland to attain their just demands; that we admire the manly pluck of the O'libert tenantry, who so nobly defended their homesteads against the evicting horde of emergency men, soldiers, and police, and we deeply sympathise with them in their hour of trial.

On Jan. 27, a match was played between the Tubbercurry St. Patricks and the Curry Liberators on the ground of the former club. When half time was announced the play stood:—St. Patrick's four points to nil for Liberators. John Devine scored three of those points and J. Noone one. During the second half hour the Liberators displayed their best play, for the most part of the time keeping the ball in dangerous proximity to the St. Patrick's goal. The members of both teams did excellent work, but the following attracted particular attention and praise for St. Patrick's:—Messrs. Lowry, captain; Lynch, P. Noone, Kennedy, Hennigan, Moffat, Davies, the brothers Devine, and P. Noone. Patrick Darcian did yeoman service as goalkeeper. For Liberators—Luke Walsh, captain; P. Howley, B. Collieran, T. Owens, A. Kelly, M. Walsh, J. Cahill, and J. Murphy, goalkeepers. Field Umpires—W. Frizzle and M. Loftus. Goal Umpires—Wm. Frizzle and P. Harte.

Tipperary.—The prisoners from Carrick-on-Suir arrived at Clonmel, Jan. 25, with the police. Great groaning was indulged in by the people, and the police lost their temper and struck some on-lookers with their rifles. Stones were then thrown. The police fixed bayonets to charge. Father Meagher intervened. The police were ordered to load and fire on the next stone being thrown, and only the doors at the station were closed to save the people serious consequences would have resulted.

A large meeting of the people of Thurles was held in the Young Men's Society rooms to protest against the treatment given to Mr. O'Brien. Messrs. Busha, Thomas Ryan, Johnstone, O'Brien, and Mocker were present. James Bergan presided and in an eloquent speech referred to the barbarities practiced on Mr. O'Brien. He condemned in strong terms his prosecutor, whom, he said, all humane persons should abhor. Timothy Kennedy proposed and Andrew Callanan, Treasurer of the County Tipperary Gaelic Athletic Association, seconded the following resolution, which was carried amidst acclamation:—That we indignantly protest against the barbarous and cruel treatment which Mr. O'Brien, one of our beloved leaders in the struggle for National autonomy, has been subjected to by the callous brute, Balfour, because Mr. O'Brien has made palpable to the world his lying propensities, he has now subjected him to the greatest indignities his fiendish heart could desire. We tell him that the more Mr. O'Brien or any other patriot is humiliated by him the more they are respected by the Irish people.

William O'Brien was incarcerated in Clonmel Gaol Jan. 30. Next morning the door of the cell in which Mr. O'Brien passed the night on a plank bed was opened and one of the warders entered and told him to get up and return to him the quilt, the narrow blanket, and the sheet which the Governor had placed in his cell. The warder on his part returned Mr. O'Brien's spectacles. Mr. O'Brien allowed the plank bed to be taken away from the cell, but attempted to retain the quilt. The authorities, however, insisted on carrying it off, and Mr. O'Brien was again left in his cell almost naked. A mattress was afterwards brought to the cell, on which Mr. O'Brien was obliged to sleep for two nights. Michael Ryan, J.P., was one of the justices who visited the prisoner and he reports that Mr. O'Brien has written a letter to the Prisons Board, giving a statement of the action of the gaol officials at Clonmel since he was brought here. The letter demands by whose orders the above outrage was carried out, and leaves the gentlemen who direct the gaol officials of Ireland as to how they are to carry out their duties no escape from being the responsibility of the barbarity or acknowledging that they were but the instruments of the vengeance of the Chief Secretary.

Tyrone.—Cookstown branch of the League, Rev. J. Bock chairman, has resolved to continue the agitation until felonious landlordism and vile Castle government shall be abolished.

There was a lengthened discussion at the last meeting of the Dungannon Board of Guardians on the question of the religion of a child inmate. The child was left by Mrs. Campbell, its mother, in care of a woman named Fullerton, who got baptised at Tullynisin Presbyterian Church by Rev. T. J. Jones. When the child was placed in the charge of the Union it was registered as of the Protestant Faith, and brought up accordingly. The mother has since got married to a Catholic and is residing in England. Rev. Canon Coyne, Moy, claimed either the custody of the child or to have it registered under the Catholic Faith. Mr. Milligan said they must have a guarantee that the child would not in future be burdened upon the Union, which was refused by Mr. Shields, who stated they would give no such guarantee. On the motion of Mr. Bancroft, seconded by Mr. Shields, the child was handed over to its mother. The chairman said once the child was handed over to its mother the Board would have nothing more to do with it.

Wexford.—The eviction mania has again broken out in this County. Richard Murphy and Thomas Kehoe were evicted on the Cliffe estate at Ballyhogue, New Ross. General Richards evicted nine families at Ballysimon for non-payment of rent. Wm. Stamp, one of the evicted tenants, offered four years' rent to the landlord, but his offer was rejected.

M. A. Manning was accorded a memorable demonstration of welcome on returning to Wexford. At the station he was met by the Mayor and several thousand citizens, who cheered him as he

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stepped from the train. The vast crowd marched to the Hall, where addresses were delivered from the windows of the National and Literary Club. The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, denounced the inhuman treatment of Mr. O'Brien. He then introduced Mr. Manning, who said he was proud of the two months' imprisonment. Rev. W. B. O'Donnell also denounced the vile conduct of the authorities in dealing with Mr. O'Brien as with a common felon. The following resolution was proposed by Alderman Ryan and carried:—That we indignantly protest against the inhuman treatment to which William O'Brien has been subjected in Clonmel Gaol, and earnestly hope that the honest liberty-loving people of the Three Kingdoms will take such measures as will prevent Balfour from doing to death this pure-souled Irishman.

Wicklow.—The other evening 11 young men were arrested at Ballinapark, about six miles outside Wicklow, on a charge of having taken forcible possession of a house from which Dominick McDermott had been evicted by Denis Kavanagh, Ballyguile, the proprietor of the Mount Dairy, Dublin. The day after the eviction a number of neighbours attacked the house, expelling the two caretakers. The police were obliged to march out to Ballinapark and reached their destination about midnight, when they arrested the persons they required and returned with them to Wicklow.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER WALSH.

(Kumara Times, April 10.)

ST. PATRICK'S Catholic school was crowded on Monday evening with parishioners, male and female, on the occasion of a presentation to the Rev. Father Walsh, late assistant priest of St. Patrick's Church, but recently removed to Ahaura. Dennis Hannan, Esq., occupied the chair. On his right was the guest of the evening, the Rev. Father Walsh, and the Rev. Father McManus; and on his left the Rev. Fathers O'Hallahan and Lavery. These were supported on either side by Dr. M'Brearty and other members of the presentation committee, whose names appear in the address which follows. The Catholic brass band was in attendance, and played several appropriate selections before and during the proceedings.

The Chairman said: Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentleman—We are assembled here, as you are aware, for the time-honoured custom to do honour to our priesthood. I think you will agree with me that no more honourable man than our late worthy priest, the Rev. Father Walsh, have we met to part with before (hear, hear, and applause). I shall call upon Mr. Chambers, secretary to the committee, to read the address.

Mr. Patrick Chambers then read the address as follows:—

Address of the parishioners of Kumara to the Rev. Father Walsh late assistant priest

"Rev. Father—Your connection with this parish as its assistant priest for the past two and a half years gave your devoted and admiring subscribers an opportunity of witnessing your conduct in the two-fold capacity of priest and nationalist.

"Your career as a priest in Kumara has been one of unblemished reputation. Both in your sacerdotal and social relations with us we have observed with profit and pleasure that every act and word of yours tended to add dignity to the priesthood, and to reflect public esteem on your character as the anointed minister of God.

"We thank you for your past sympathy and support in our efforts for the independence of 'loved Erin.' We feel assured that in you our country's cause shall always have a warm and unflinching advocate.

"To the young patriot Irish Priest of the West Coast we owe and all pay our humble tribute of sincere and earnest veneration. Our daily prayers shall be for your future happiness, and that your missionary labours under God's blessing be attended with success.

"Accept from your numerous friends the parting gift which will be now presented to you, as a pledge of the sincerity of their feelings.

"(Signed on behalf of the parishioners), Denis Hannan, James M'Brearty, M.D., Patrick Chambers, B. J. Hamill, Patrick Moran, Hugh O'Flaherty. Kumara, 8th April, 1889."

Lord applause followed the reading of the address. The address had been very neatly engrossed on vellum, by Miss Catherine Davies, one of the children attending St. Patrick's school.

The Chairman asked Dr. M'Brearty, to present Father Walsh with some thing he had got with him.

Dr. M'Brearty said: Mr. Chairman, Reverend Fathers, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been requested, as treasurer of this testimonial fund, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen of this parish and surrounding parishes, to present you, the Rev. Father Walsh, with this purse of 60 sovereigns, as an earnest of the esteem and loving affection and veneration in which he has been held by us as a slight recognition of his devotion, not only to his sacred duties as a priest, but also for his patriotism for our native land, Ireland—a nation of saints and letters—a nation down-trodden and oppressed; her people tyrannised by alien rulers; her priests oppressed and imprisoned as they are. No wonder, therefore, they cry for Home Rule. Thanks to Messrs. Gladstone, Parnell, and others, the time will soon come, and is at hand, when Home Rule is an accomplished fact. Rev. Father Walsh, on behalf of the parishioners of this parish and surrounding parishes, I have much pleasure in handing you this purse; and, while doing so, let me assure you, no matter where you may be placed by your Bishop, you will have the prayers of the people of this parish that God may give you long life, health, and strength to carry out the onerous duties appertaining to the priesthood, which He in His grace has called you to perform and carry out (applause).

The Rev. Father Walsh, who, on rising, was greeted with loud applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am bound to thank you, and to thank you sincerely, for having carried out in my behalf this time-honoured, Irish, Catholic custom, of which this evening's proceedings are a living proof. Every assistant priest has a defined duty to perform, for which he gets a fixed reward; and if any further token of appreciation it may be

his happiness or misfortune to receive on an occasion such as the present, is due either to his own extra labours or to the kindness and generosity of his flock. To the latter only I lay claim. Frankly do I say, and from no feigned spirit of humility, that I have barely done my duty, if even so much, during my term in Kumara. But the good people of this district have never allowed a priest to depart without manifesting in some tangible form their feelings of sorrow, because of his sacred character and of that undying attachment to the priesthood so peculiar to that race whence you have sprung (hear, hear, and applause). Yes; the Irish Catholic loves the Irish priest, for he is in turn loved by him. And if proof were needed for this bold assertion, the present indiscriminate imprisonment of the clergy in that land of our affection establishes this truth beyond doubt. From north to south, from east to west—throughout the land—the minister of our holy faith, the true *sggarth arson*, is fearlessly fighting for that honoured cause which brave O'Brien is now sacrificing his very life to gain (loud applause). You have given me credit, in your too flattering address, for having spoken something to this effect. But I must confess you have unduly, though perhaps unconsciously, overrated my efforts. The cause of our native land I have, to the utmost of my feeble ability, endeavoured to uphold; and were I to act otherwise, I should be a traitor to you and to that God whom we all adore (applause). It is certain, the Irish Catholics of Kumara, with few insignificant exceptions, have ever felt, and keenly too, the misfortunes of their oppressed brothers at Home, and this they have nobly proved. When was aid solicited that you did not respond with a generosity perhaps exceeding your means? Was it not in Kumara, unless I have been incorrectly informed, that the first branch of the Land League, in now the National League, in New Zealand, was started? (applause). I have witnessed your liberality towards every national movement; and my esteemed friend, the Rev. Father M'Manus, who has come here this evening at such inconvenience, will heartily endorse these statements I have made. Of his character as a priest, a patriot, a gentleman, no words of mine are required to convince you. Suffice it to say that as long as Kumara lives, so long will he live in the grateful remembrance of her grateful people (applause). Your present admirable priests will soon experience your worth, and will gain a reputation for integrity and true nationality—a reputation now so traceable throughout the parish of Ahaura which they have just left. But I fear that I have overtaxed your patience. Let me say, in conclusion, that I am sincerely thankful for your address and testimonial; that I will remember you with the deepest gratitude, and will ever pray that your generosity here may be rewarded hereafter by the all just and generous God (loud and long-continued applause).

The Rev. Father M'Manus said: Mr. Chairman, Reverend Fathers, ladies and gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure I have endeavoured to be present at this celebration. Though it is not more than three years that I have been on the West Coast, it is the third presentation I have witnessed in this very hall (applause). For kind treatment of the priesthood, judging from my own experience, I must give the palm to Kumara. In Father Walsh I have had a worthy assistant, and I look back with pleasure to the days spent in Kumara. Religion has in him a true, devoted, and zealous priest and patriot; and Ireland will find in him a true and devoted friend (applause).

The Rev. Father O'Hallahan said: Mr. Chairman, Rev. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to be present to hear this beautiful address and presentation; but it is always so with Catholics, and I must say the people of Kumara are not behindhand. I can count five presentations made during the five years I have been in the Colony, and there has been no occasion in which the people have been more united than on the present. I have been a three-and-a-half-years' personal friend of Father Walsh. I hope the time is not far distant when Ireland will be declared a nation once again (applause).

Father Lavery said: Mr. Chairman, Rev. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen,—I have little to add to what has been so aptly and eloquently said by the gentlemen who have just spoken, yet I cannot refrain from giving expression, at least in part, to my mingled feelings of joy and satisfaction—joy at the conscientious and zealous way in which my friend, Father Walsh, has discharged his priestly duties for the two years and a half that he has been here among you, and satisfaction at your noble, warm-hearted, and generous appreciation thereof. For your testimonial, substantial as it is generous, and your address, beautiful as it is true in every line, presented in the name of and by the Catholics, one and all, of the parish of Kumara, in the presence of this vast assembly, are lasting proofs not only of the love and esteem in which Father Walsh is and ever will be held by the people of this parish, but it proves, I say, beyond contradiction that he has been a holy and devoted priest and an ardent and loving Irishman—and that he has grasped the great philosophic truth, namely, that whatever may be said of other nations, the love of holy faith and love of country can never, never be separated in Irishmen. They are so bound up with one another, and with the genius and character, the history and traditions of the Irish race at home and abroad by the course of ages and by the wise decrees of Heaven, that the Irishman who denies or gets ashamed of his country makes a shipwreck of his faith, with himself and his children shortly after. Hence Father Walsh concluded rightly that the twofold duty of the priest is, by word and example to teach men to love the first cause—viz., God and their holy faith—before and above all things or beings and native land dearer than their lives. That Father Walsh acted up to his convictions and discharged faithfully and well this great twofold duty, you men of Kumara bear a willing and unanimous testimony to-night. And, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot tell you how delighted I am to see you here in your hundreds, because it shows that neither length of time, nor distance of place, nor various associations has been able to cool or diminish your love for the faith or priesthood of St. Patrick. My most ardent wish and desire is, and always will be, that you and your children's children may ever remain so, and that my friend, Father Walsh, may live many years to carry on the great work and be an ornament to the priesthood (cheers).

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The Rev. Father Walshe said it was an oversight on his part in not having alluded to the engrossing of the address, which reflected great credit on the young person who wrote it. He also thanked the members of the Band, who had graced the proceedings. It was not necessary, perhaps, to acknowledge the kind allusions of the reverend gentlemen who had just spoken; but he must express his thanks for having derived pleasure from mutual intercourse with them. The Rev. Father O'Hallahan had spoken well in his favour. He rejoiced that he (Father O'Hallahan) had been elevated to this good position; with the thundering young priest, Father Laverty, who hails lately from the Old Country (applause). Flattery is hurtful; but truth is not flattery. The happiest year and a half was that spent with Father M'Manus. It was a continual season of pleasure and profit. He might add, Let by-gones be by-gones! and he only asked that they would let them be so also. May the people of Kumara live happy! and may they flourish, and their children walk in their footsteps! And may we all meet together in our Heavenly Home!

The Chairman here desired, on behalf of the congregation, to welcome their new parish priests, Fathers O'Hallahan and Laverty. He hoped they would give them a hearty welcome (loud cheers).

The Rev. Father O'Hallahan thanked them for their compliment. He hoped they would always find them willing and ready to do their duty. He thanked one and all for their kind sentiments.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and another selection by the band concluded the proceedings.

Address of the pupils of St. Patrick's school, Kumara to Rev. Father Walshe.

"Rev and dear Father.—Having heard of your intention to visit us to-day for the purpose of bidding us good-bye, we ventured to procure this small token for your acceptance. We hope it will remind you of the children of St. Patrick's school.

"During the last two and a half years you have been in Kumara many of us had the happiness of making our first Communion, and of receiving the Sacrament of Confirmation, after being carefully prepared and instructed by you. You have been at all times most kind to us, mixing in our amusements, and thus by your presence adding to our enjoyment. We shall not forget those attentions.

"For these accept our most grateful thanks and our cordial good wishes for your future happiness. As a memento of your last visit to us, we beg your blessing, and we sincerely pray that God may give you every grace necessary for the discharge of the duties of your holy office.

"Signed on behalf of the pupils Catherine Davies, Ellen Hamill, Susan Ryan, Bridget Moran, Kate Warren, Maria Hassall, Denis Hannan, Mathew Gilbert, John Hamill, James Phelan, John O'Flaherty, Jose ph McBrearty.

"St. Patrick's school, Kumara, 8th March 1879."

THE COLLAPSE OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

UNDER this heading appeared in the *Age* of Saturday, April 6, a letter from its London correspondent bearing date 28th February; and from that communication we (*Advocate*) make the following extracts:—

All other matters of public interest continue to be little regarded by comparison with the attention fixed on the latest development of what has been called "Pigottism and Crime." The stupendous stupidity of the *Times* in accepting Pigott's forgeries and making them the basis of the most tremendous political indictment of modern times, without more inquiry into his antecedents than a man buying a pennyworth of tacks would make into the character of the tradesman who served him, has been strongly censured in all quarters, and even by the great morning organ of Conservatism, the *Standard*. It may be said that the letters do not form the entire gravamen of the *Times*' charges; but they are certainly the only item with which the public really concerns itself, and it is quite certain that but for their having been published by the *Times* no Commission would now be sitting. Sir R. Webster, in withdrawing the letters, did so in the most left-handed manner and the most grudging terms. It was admitted that the *Times* had been gulled, but instead of acknowledging plain out that the letters were forgeries it was merely stated that they were not in a position to prove them to be genuine. The marvel is, not that Pigott should have bolted, but that he should not have run away earlier. He told the *Times* authorities very early that he would break down under cross-examination, but even this hint does not seem to have been enough for them, or were they wilfully blind? A great revulsion of public feeling has naturally taken place consequent on the exposure of Pigott's villainies. The generous-minded amongst the Unionist party regret deeply that they should have been made the dupes of the dupe. *Times*, the result being that a considerable reaction has set in, both personally and politically, in Mr. Parnell's favour.

As a matter of fact, it may very much be doubted if anyone particularly wants to find Pigott. [After the date on which this letter was written, Pigott, as we have learned by cable, committed suicide at Madrid.] And as for the Parnellites, he has acted towards them in such a Balaam-like manner that they can feel no great personal animosity towards him, utter contempt being the feeling which pervades all minds in regard to him. Even in the character of rogue he was a very clumsy practitioner. His success lay in the marvellous gullibility of his victims, who rushed to their fate in the most absurdly lamb-like way.

Sir Charles Russell mysteriously threatens to sift the case to the bottom, but as the *Times* has recently been turned inside out it does not seem as if there was much to gain by further persistency, unless indeed, it can be proved that Mr. Balfour and the Irish Government were in league with Maguire and Houston in getting up the Pigott conspiracy.

It was a sensational moment when the centre of the whole business—that strange mixture of incomprehensibility and ability, Mr. Parnell—was called to give testimony in the great cause, which had crumbled

to pieces of its inherent weakness and with scarcely an effort on his part. The *Daily News* states that "it was an historic scene when Mr. Parnell stepped into the witness-box, and with quiet gravity repeated on oath the denials he had already made in Parliament on his honour." The man who cuts the poorest figure in the whole business is after all, neither Soames nor MacDonald, nor even Houston. They have for one thing no such *prestige* at stake as the Attorney-General, with the Lord Chancellorship of England almost, as he thought, within his grasp. Like Houston, like MacDonald, like Soames, so Sir Richard Webster. His punishment, as his offence, is also greater than theirs. Not only has he forfeited his great professional *prestige*, but away into the dim distance float his dreams of the woolstack. His professional folly is more than equalled by his political fatuity, for it was he who, in opposition to the Lord Chancellor's strong remonstrances, persuaded the doubting Cabinet to issue this ill-fated Commission, Lord Salisbury and his colleagues being induced thereto by Sir Richard's assurances that the anti-Parnellite case could be proved up to the hilt. When "Mr. Attorney" stoops to folly his only refuge is to resign, and this very proper course Sir Richard has taken—or at least he has offered to resign. It is understood, however, that the Premier adheres to his Jonah-like colleague, and it may be doubtful whether even his resignation could do very much towards rehabilitating the damaged *prestige* of the Government, whose only resource is to avoid a dissolution and cling to the chapter of accidents.

The failure of the Commission has naturally occasioned extreme joy to the Irish Parliamentary party, and, as might be expected, Sir Wm. Harcourt celebrates a cynical *Te Deum* over the event. He regards the Commission as the sole offspring of Unionism, and, of course, rejoices at the deformity of the bantling. Speaking at Derby, he said:—"The whole procedure is one unknown to the Constitution. It was quite a new plan, this institution of a special Commission. It was invented by the First Lord of the Treasury, with the concurrence of an old friend of his, and with the advice of her Majesty's Attorney-General, who happens to be at the same time the first law adviser to the Crown and counsel to the *Times* newspaper. Of course, the Attorney-General must have vouched for the authenticity of these letters, or you may depend upon it that the Commission would never have been constituted. Well, it was an advisable plan, under the highest patronage. It was patronised by Lord Hartington, it was instigated by Mr. Chamberlain, it was gloated over by Mr. Goschen, it was financed by Lord Richard Grosvenor, now Lord Stalbridge; and I think, if I remember rightly, it was sanctified by the blessing of Lord Selborne. And then, very properly, it was conducted by the Attorney-General and Sir H. James, the twin legal luminaries of both branches of the Unionist party. A noble edifice, gentlemen, resting upon the majestic pillar of Mr. Walter and Mr. Richard Pigott." He had always regarded "Parnellism and Crime" as unmitigated rubbish, but he had not suspected that it was also undiluted villainy. "I wish," Sir William continued, "I had known Mr. Pigott was at the bottom of the concern. Why, everybody, except the *Times* newspaper, I suppose, and my poor, good-natured friend Mr. Forster, knew all about Mr. Pigott. Why, he wrote to me over and over again, when I was in office, offering to sell me everything and everybody, but I was not such a greenhorn as the managers of the *Times* or her Majesty's Attorney-General. The first question that occurred to me to ask was one which never appears to have occurred to them, namely, 'Who is Mr. Pigott?' Well, everybody told me at once. 'He is a disreputable, broken-down Irish journalist. Don't touch him with a marlin-spike.' He wrote to everybody all round—my friends and colleagues. You might just as well have vouched the Claimant as the producer of these letters, and he was just as well known. The *Times* and everybody else had perfect means of knowing who and what Mr. Pigott was. Well, they have chosen to rest their case upon this Mr. Pigott; they go on advertising their documents which they got from Mr. Pigott; and I think the proper punishment would be to pass a special law, as you have had a special Commission, to compel the *Times* newspaper to print 'Parnellism and Crime' in large letters upon every copy for the future."

Chili has prohibited Chinese immigration.

A Jesuit, Father Roblet, has, says a home paper, received the prize awarded annually by the Academy of Sciences in Paris to a French traveller who should have served science and his country with exceptional ability and devotion. Father Roblet is a missionary in Madagascar, and the author of a map which received a prize from the Geographical Society.

Some most interesting observations made by M. Fatio on the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently brought before the Physical Society of Geneva. In these it was stated that the snipe had often been observed in repairing damages. With its beak and feathers it makes a very creditable dressing, and even has been known to secure a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On one occasion M. Fatio killed a snipe which had on the chest a large dressing composed of down from other parts of the body, and securely fixed to the body by means of coagulated blood. Twice he had had snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on to the site of a fracture of one or other limb. The most interesting example was that of a snipe both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He only recovered it on the following day, when he found that the poor creature had contrived to apply dressings and a sort of splint to both limbs. In carrying out this operation some feathers had become entangled around the beak, and not being able to use its claws to get rid of them it was almost dead from hunger when found. In a case recorded by M. Magnin, a snipe which was observed to fly away with a broken leg was subsequently found to have forced the fragments into a parallel position (the upper fragment reaching to the leg joint), and they were secured there by means of a strong band of feathers and moss intermingled. The observers were particularly struck by the application of a ligature of a kind of flattened grass, wound round the limb in a spiral form, and fixed by means of a glue-like substance.

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Address to his sister:

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 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

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EDUCATION, and still education, and more education; so that our very crossing-sweepers may be philosophers, and our shoe-blacks masters of all the sciences. It is fortunately the age of machinery, so that a cultured world may have leisure to become more cultured still. The unemployed question will be fully solved when all our workmen are sitting at their books, and food and clothing are held in light regard by them.

Sir Robert STOUT told the people the other day at Invercargill that he would never be satisfied until every child in the colony might be a high school pupil. Mr FISHER, we are also informed, in his famous Bill makes provision for something of the kind, and even goes further dealing out scholarships and university bursaries with a lavish hand.

It may be mischievous; it may be retrograde; it may be benighted beyond all hope of recovery, but there are people who cannot help feeling in some sense relieved at the suggestion that there is still human nature enough left in the world to cheat all this pedantry of its reward, and defeat its plans. That, for example, was a most refreshing letter read last week at the meeting of the Education Board, from the Rev. Dr. Belcher, of the Dunedin High School. We do not allude to the calm and dignified attitude that had been maintained by the learned Doctor. Was it not of a King of Spain that it was related in fable that so attached had his Majesty been to the usages of etiquette, he once, and for the last time, sat before a fire until he was burned to death, because the courtier, whose duty it was to place a screen between them, had forgotten to perform his task? Dr BELCHER seems to have been gifted with a similar love of the proprieties, and a somewhat similar power of endurance. Dr. BELCHER says that although he knew there was a rule to the

effect that boys holding scholarships, and attending at his school were liable to forfeit their scholarships if they were not well behaved, he had no where seen it laid down as to the person by whom information should be given if such boys did not behave themselves. He therefore looked on in a calm and dignified manner—except perhaps when he used the tawse as he implies that he did occasionally with sufficient vigour—while for a long time some of these "scholars" were doing anything rather than properly behaving themselves. That was the very broth of a "scholar," for instance, who from April to December last had been in punishment 32 times. Surely Dr. BELCHER in his presence, whether armed with the tawse or without it, must have felt some of the excessive heat by which his great prototype, that King of Spain, was consumed in another way. What it was that induced the Doctor finally to depart from his calm and dignified attitude we are not informed; but if it was, perhaps, a failure of firmness on his part, it is not difficult to understand and excuse the situation.

"It seems to me," writes Dr. BELCHER, "that there are signs here that the scholars having touched the altitude, consider it their duty steadily to decline." Human nature, then, asserts itself. Cramming has done its work, and reaction sets in. Pedantry may have its way. Scholarships and university bursaries may be multiplied, and every child sent to a primary school may be certainly regarded by its parents as a future ornament of the High School benches, and may, in consequence, become a fruitful cause of terror and a danger to unfortunate primary teachers. The whole mind of the colony may become weakened and turned aside from the pursuit of sure and useful courses to vague ambitions and aimless speculations. But there is human nature enough left to rescue the race. Crossing-sweepers we shall still have who are not philosophers, and shoe-blacks whose science is limited to the production of a brilliant polish. Even the problem of the machine will not be solved by the love of the working-classes for books, and their disregard of food and clothing. A great deal more money may be unfairly and uselessly spent, but pedantry, as usual, must result in making itself ridiculous.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran the other day in Sydney, at the laying of the foundation stone of a Presbytery for the Marist Fathers, spoke as follows in illustration of the work accomplished by the Fathers in the South Sea Islands—"During the past few weeks the exciting and tragic events at Samoa had engaged the attention of the Australian colonies, and, he might say, the whole civilised world. With the gloomy records of the deplorable hurricane disaster they had the bright record of the gallantly Christian conduct of the Catholic chieftain Mataafa. That brave man, who had been selected for the position of king by almost the unanimous voice of the native people, as a newspaper correspondent had told them, wore a cross upon his dusky skin—and he (the Cardinal) might add that beneath that cross, the emblem of his faith, beat the heart of the true soldier. The chieftain had shown his soldierly qualities by the way in which he thrashed the Germans who attacked him, but it was at the moment his higher and better nature was appealed to that he manifested the true heroism of the Christian chief. He and his party had been trained in Christian virtues by the Marist Fathers. And what better proof of the noble character of the teaching and the training imparted by the Marists could be asked than the spirit of self-sacrifice, compassion and enlightened charity which the chief and his followers displayed in succouring and saving during those fearful scenes those whom they had been forced to regard as their enemies? The accounts of the occurrence told them how the chief and his 200 or 300 men risked their lives to save the drowning sailors, and told them too how the native leaders set their trusty men on guard so that there should be no violation of order, and so that not even the theft of one penny's worth should be added to the losses attendant on the terrible disaster. The example set by these men, whom it pleased some to speak of as savages, was an example that many so-called civilised countries might do well to follow. Such exhibitions of character on the part of Catholic natives of the South Seas made it evident that the blood of martyrs and the self-denying labours of the Marist missionaries had already borne abundant and consoling fruit." We may add that Captain Kane, the commander of H.M.S. Calliope, who also nobly distinguished himself on the occasion is a Catholic as well and an Irishman.

THE public of the Westport district are still enjoying those intellectual treats which Mr. J. L. Buick affords them by his highly eloquent lectures on the Home Rule cause. In fact so favourable is the impression which he has created that he has been requested to return to all the districts which he has yet visited, and redeliver his lectures, and it is not surprising that such is the case, for the more one hears of

him, the better one likes him, and his success does not merely depend upon his ability as a lecturer, but by his sober habits and his quiet and unassuming manners he has fairly won the hearts of everyone with whom he has been become acquainted. He is indeed the true stamp of a young New Zealander. We feel quite certain that this Colony will yet have reason to be proud of him. His visit to Addison's Flat on Saturday last was a red letter day in the history of that small mining community and it is admitted by everyone who was present at the lecture that its equal had never been heard in the district. We sincerely hope that when Mr. Buick visits the southern centres of population, the nationalists will turn out in full force to receive him in the most handsome manner, for we can safely say that there is an intellectual treat in store for them, such as they have never yet had the pleasure of listening to nor are likely to have for a long time to come.

WE record with much regret an accident attended by fatal results which occurred to Mrs. Taggart, wife of our esteemed townsman, Mr. W. H. Taggart, of Dunedin, on Monday evening. The deceased lady was driving alone in a dog-cart on her way to a place owned by her husband in the suburbs, when her horse took fright and by a sudden turn threw her out on the road, where she sustained injuries that in a little time caused her death. The deceased lady was highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and a feeling of general regret at her sad fate is experienced in the city.

Now that transactions before the Times-Parnell Commission have made a due impression and brought a just view of affairs before the English public, we find that the national leaders are determined to maintain their rights. Mr. Parnell, therefore, as we learn, has commenced a libel action in England against the *Times*, damages being laid at £100,000. Mr. William O'Brien also will proceed against Lord Salisbury, who in a recent speech accused him of advocating murder and pillage in Ireland. While prejudice was too strong in England to admit of any hope that justice would be obtained there the Irish leaders were obliged to submit to libel and calumny. The Commission, however, by enlightening the public has changed this reprehensible state of affairs and given the gentlemen attacked a chance of obtaining redress. Everyone must admit they are quite right in availing themselves of it, and that in this respect the Commission has already been productive of good.

United Ireland warns Scotch Ulster tenants that they will probably be massacred if they take possession of farms from which tenants have been evicted." This is a cablegram published here on Wednesday morning. As to the contents of the cablegram, however, some consideration is necessary. In its raw form, if what is manifestly cooked can be said to be raw, it is evidently not to be received as quite genuine. *United Ireland* most probably alluded to the treatment "Scotch Ulster tenants" might expect from "Scotch Ulster tenants" if the former took the farms from which the latter had been evicted, for even in Scotch Ulster eviction has of late made its appearance. *United Ireland* would be quite justified in making such a prediction from its general knowledge of the Orange mind. What the cablegram is meant to convey to the colonies, on the contrary, is the fee-faw-fum notion that Irish Catholic tenants are thirsting for the blood of the Scotch individual, whatever may be his shape or form.

WE learn from a private letter written by Sir Thomas Esmonde from Adelaide, that Mr. John Dillon will precede by some weeks the other delegates on the return journey to Ireland through the United States. Mr. Dillon, therefore, may be expected to visit New Zealand *en route* during the course of the next two or three months.

WE shall publish in our next issue the list of prizes in the Rangiora art-union, as well as the remaining names of persons who disposed of tickets for it.

THE Winton art-union will be drawn without fail on the date fixed. Persons holding books of tickets are requested to return them in due time—whether in the shape of blocks of tickets sold, or in the less satisfactory form of tickets left on their hands.

THE Dominican Nuns have received blocks of tickets and a remittance from Mrs. Scanlon, Milton. We may add that several additional and extremely handsome prizes have been added to the list of the art-union. The prize list is now quite an exceptionally fine one, and should in itself prove a sufficient attraction. But when, besides this, the object for which the art-union is intended is taken into consideration, as well as the services already rendered to religion and education by the nuns, whose sphere of usefulness it is intended to promote, no further incentive to a generous aid in the undertaking should be necessary. WE submit these considerations to those who are interested in the welfare of religion and education among us:

with the hope that they will kindly exert themselves to secure the success of the art-union in question.

WE conclude in our present issue the interesting and rather strange story we have borrowed from the *Pall Mall Budget*. We have published this story, not only because of the able manner in which it is written, but also as dealing with the superstitions and pretences put forward by the new sect of the Theosophists—although in rather an exaggerated manner, as necessitated by the requirements of fiction. Some passages referring more or less profanely to Christianity or Holy Scripture we excised.—As to the scientific pretences made, we hold them in complete derision, and take it as a certain proof of their nullity that they relate to countries where scientific advancement is in general very backward, and where no fruits are to be traced of such powers as those claimed. The story, therefore, is to be taken for what it is worth,—a sensational and well written tale based on a superstition that has made its way in among some of the circles that to-day pretend to a superior enlightenment, and which is useful so far as it makes us acquainted with the vain pretences that those who reject the Christian faith occasionally fall back upon. If, meantime, the shooting of an albatross justly entailed the sufferings recorded in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." General Heatherstone's savage ferocity towards the bill men well deserved for him his doom.

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

Mrs. Louisa Hawkins' herbal medicines and treatment are very favourably reported of, and deserve a careful trial. Mrs. Hawkins may be consulted, either personally or by letter, at her establishment, 94 George street, Dunedin, where also the famous "Certicura" remedies are to be obtained.

Farmers and agriculturists generally who are preparing for the coming season would do well to take into consideration the merits of Messrs. Reid and Gray's double furrow plough. This plough attracted special attention at the Melbourne exhibition, and was pronounced by the jurors to be superior to all others. Agricultural machinery and implements of all kinds are also supplied by the firm, and will be found in all instances most satisfactory.

Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Co., Princes Street, Dunedin, call attention to their stock of goods for winter wear. The assortment provides for all wants and tastes and is especially deserving of attention.

Mr. J. Couston, 155 Princes Street South, advertises gas fittings, and apparatus of all kinds for the use of gas, which will be found of superior excellence, and of great convenience and usefulness in a household.

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.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

INJURIOUS and fatal floods in South Australia.—Albert Bright (Unionist) elected for Birmingham Central by majority of 3060.—Knatchbull Hugessen (Gladstonite) elected for Rochester, *vice* Hughes-Hallett resigned, by majority of 75 over Toyn candidate.

THURSDAY, 18th.

Mullet preserving at Kaipara, Auckland, reported highly successful.—Fairbrother, President H.A.C.B.S. Auckland, presented by Society with gold cross.—Capital of N.Z. Midland Railway subscribed in London.

FRIDAY, 19th.

Father McFadden admitted to bail.—Live cattle being sent from River Plate to England.

SATURDAY, 20th.

Settlements on Vandeleur estates, Clare; evicted tenants reinstated. Parnell withdraws Irish action against *Times*.—Large emigration to States from Connaught and Munster.

MONDAY, 22nd.

Bijou Theatre with Palace Hotel burned in Melbourne; several firemen killed and hurt.—Chamberlain declares future advances for-reunion must come from Gladstone's followers.

TUESDAY, 23rd.

Bismarck arranging Anglo-German alliance.—John Morley pronounces in favour of eight-hour's-system.

In a book lately published, containing an account of conversations between the Duke of Wellington and Earl Stanhope from 1831 to 1851, the following passage occurs, in a chapter entitled "On Education and the Decline of England"—"Take care what you are about," he (the Duke) said, "for unless you base all this (education) on religion you are only making so many clever devils."

Commercial.

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

Fat Cattle.—247 came to hand, only a few prime quality. The sale opened dull, and continued so down to the finish. Best bullocks brought £6 10s to £7 15s; light weights and medium quality, £4 to £6 5s; cows from £2 17s 6d to £5 10s.

Fat Sheep.—2065 were penned. The demand was fairly active. Best crossbred weathers brought 11s 6d to 13s 3d; ordinary, 9s 6d to 10s 9d; best crossbred ewes, 11s to 12s 6d; ordinary, 7s 6d to 10s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—Best brought 7s 6d to 9s 3d; other from 5s 6d to 7s 3d.

Pigs.—Suckers, 5s to 12s; porkers, 25s to 35s; baconers, 37s to 52s; extra heavy to 62s.

Store Cattle.—Well grown bullocks and heifers in forward condition, although saleable, are only in moderate request. Desirable lots of this description are not offering very freely, and with a slight improvement in the demand no doubt satisfactory prices for such could be obtained. Low conditioned and indifferently bred cattle have very little attention.

Store Sheep.—The season is now drawing to a close, and the number offering, although still pretty considerable, is much less, confined principally to full and broken-mouthed merino ewes and wethers. Young crossbreds of both sexes have been all along in good demand, and are now difficult to pick up even at a substantial advance on prices ruling earlier. Merinos are saleable, but buyers are not inclined to give prices obtaining some weeks back.

Wool.—Cable advices received during the week in reference to the London wool sales now in progress are of a most satisfactory tenor. They inform us that competition is active, with a firmer tone; that withdrawals are exceptionally few. We are in receipt of the following cablegram from our London office, dated 17th inst.:—"Since the opening of the sales superior greasy, superior combing washed, and scoured fine crossbreds have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 1d per lb.; medium and inferior greasy have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb., and other descriptions unchanged, but the market is very firm. Up to date 152,000 bales have been sold."

Hides.—This market is without any very material alteration. A good demand continues to exist, all descriptions being saleable at prices varying according to weight and condition. Sound hides without scars are always preferable, and realise much better prices when compared with those paid for cut and otherwise slovenly flayed. Quotations are as follows—viz., for inferior and bulls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d to 2d; light, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d; medium to good, $2\frac{3}{4}$ d to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; best, and over 60lb weight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb.

Tallow.—The market remains inactive, notwithstanding the slight advance recorded lately in values at Home. Buyers for shipment are disinclined to operate, except at prices leaving no margin to the renderer. The demand for local requirements continues moderately brisk. All odd lots coming forward are taken up by manufacturers at about equal to late rates, which are as follows—For prime rendered mutton, 21s to 21s 6d; medium to good, 17s 6d to 19s; inferior and mixed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; rough fat—best mutton caul, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; medium to good, 10s to 13s per cwt.

Sheepskins.—There was a large attendance at our auction this week (which was held on Tuesday owing to Monday being a holiday) to compete for the heavy supply brought forward, and we have to report that competition was well sustained throughout, prices being more even than for some time past, and ruled on a par with those of the previous week. Good heavy green skins and well saved lambskins were in excellent demand. Country dry skins also received good attention and full rates were secured. We quote for butchers' skins, crossbreds prime, 3s 9d, 3s 6d, 3s 3d, 3s; do medium, 2s 9d, 2s 8d, 2s 6d; do inferior, 2s 6d, 2s 4d, 2s 3d; green merinos, prime, 2s 6d, 2s 5d, 2s 4d; merinos, medium, 2s 3d, 2s 2d, 2s; merino inferior, 1s 9d, 1s 7d, 1s 3d; lambskins best quality, 3s 7d, 3s 5d, 3s 3d; lambskins, inferior, 2s 6d, 2s 4d, 2s 3d; country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 3d to 2s 6d; do do merino, 1s 4d, to 3s 5d; full woolled crossbreds, 3s 10d to 6s; do do merino, 3s 6d to 5s 9d; dry pelts, 2s to 1s 1d.

Rabbitskins.—There is very little doing in the meat market, but for the few offering there is a very good demand. There are buyers in the market prepared to operate immediately supplies are forwarded, and having secured large orders at limits which should secure a large proportion of the offerings here, it is considered that the prospects for the offerings here it is considered that the prospects for the coming season from a seller's point of view are very encouraging. Rabbiters, up country dealers, and all others interested, would do well to try the open market before making any commitments for sale by private treaty.

Grain.—Wheat has come to hand more freely during the past week from the south; the condition of which is somewhat raw. The market shows no improvement since date of our last report. Millers are not free buyers under any circumstances, but when in the market their small purchases are confined to prime hard-conditioned samples. Second rate samples, in the meantime, have no attention whatever, neither is fowl wheat in very much demand. At present the tendency of the market is downwards. We quote, prime milling, red straw, white velvet, and Tuscan, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior to medium, 2s 9d to 3s 3d, ex store.—Oats: A moderately fair demand continues to exist, but the want of tonnage prevents shippers from operating to the extent that they would do if they could only get their purchases away. We quote, prime milling, 2s 7d to 2s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; best bright short feed, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; inferior and carlsly dressed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d, ex store.—Barley: The market is very quiet. We quote prime malting in suitable parcels, 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d, ex store.

Ryegrass Seed.—With the exception of an odd sale now and again, the market is very quiet; but holders are hopeful that further on a decided improvement will be experienced. We quote—undressed, 2s 3d to 3s; dressed, 3s 9d to 4s.—Cocksfoot has no demand of any consequence. Quotations nominal.

Potatoes.—There is no material alteration to note in the tone of the market. A moderate business is passing, and values remain about the same as last week—say from 80s to 82s 6d per ton, for Northern growth.

Dairy Produce.—The holidays caused an interruption to business this week, but it is fully anticipated that when dealers and shippers resume operations—taking the limited stocks into consideration, that prices for both butter and cheese will advance. Meantime, quotations are the same as last week.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats: 2s 4d to 2s 7d, dull. Wheat: milling—values, for good samples 4s 4d; fowls, 3s to 3s 6d. 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, £14. Butter, fresh, good demand, 11d to 1s; salt, nominal, 8d to 9d. Eggs, scarce, 1s 6d.

HOLY WEEK IN DUNEDIN.

VERY large congregations attended the Holy Week Services in St. Joseph's Cathedral. In addition to the clergy of the Cathedral there were present the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman, Administrator of the Diocese, Very Rev. P. O'Leary, Rev. W. Burke, Rev. J. O'Neill, Rev. N. Vereker, and Rev. J. A. Sheehy of Hobart, who happened to be in Dunedin at the time. Father O'Leary presided at the Tenebrae office of Wednesday evening, Archdeacon Coleman at the Tenebrae of Thursday and Friday. A number of strangers were present. All were much impressed with the solemn office, and especially with the pathetic music of the Lamentations. A sanctuary choir, composed of men and boys of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, sang in harmony, the "Jerusalem," "Benedictus," and "Miserere." On Holy Thursday there was a High Mass at 8 a.m. Rev. P. O'Leary was celebrant, Rev. N. Vereker deacon, Rev. P. O'Donnell subdeacon, and Rev. J. O'Neill master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of the mass there was a procession to the altar of repose, which had been prepared by one of the Dominican nuns, and which in beauty surpassed even those of former years. Rev. Father Sheehy preached on Holy Thursday evening. Members of the various religious societies of the Sacred Heart, of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Children of Mary, and members of the congregation generally, visited the Church during the day. Watch was kept during the night by the men of the Holy Family.

On Good Friday the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated at 11 a.m., Rev. Father O'Neill being celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Vereker and O'Donnell deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The sermon on the Passion was preached by the Rev. Father Daly, S.J., who delivered a most impressive discourse, in which practical lessons were strikingly derived from devotional contemplations. In referring to the evil publications common at the day, the rev. preacher took occasion to recommend Catholics to support their own Press, and more especially the N.Z. TABLET, of which he spoke in very high terms.

On Easter Sunday High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m. An orchestra, under Mr. Schacht, rendered Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" in its entirety, the Offertory being Haydn's "Hymn to the Emperor" (strings only). The other selections were Webbe's Easter anthem, "Hæc Dies" (morning and evening); Bubler's "O Salutaris"; "Kirchenlied," given as a solo by Mr. Schacht; Webbe's "Tantum Ergo in A"; the exit voluntary being the march from "Athalie." Miss Horan officiated at the organ. The choir was under Mr. W. T. Ward, honorary conductor, who used for the first time a very handsome gold-mounted baton, presented by the Rev. Father Lynch, administrator at the cathedral. The baton is made of honeysuckle, beautifully carved and handsomely mounted in gold. With it was given a handsome case made of rimu wood, with a border of ribbon wood, the case being lined with satin. On the gold mounting in the centre is the following inscription:—"Mr. W. T. Ward, choirmaster, St. Joseph's Cathedral, from Rev. P. Lynch, A.M., Easter, 1889." On the mounting on the top of the baton is the inscription:—"Sit laus plena, sit sonora, sit jucunda, sit decora." The attendances at all the ceremonies throughout the week were large.

The potato crop of the United States is estimated at 210,000,000 bushels, the largest ever harvested; hence the small shipments from abroad.

The people of Preston, Canada, rejoice in the fact that the Pope, out of thousands of jubilee gifts sent him from all parts of the world, chose for his own personal use, a desk made by a firm in their town.

A good story is told of Pettigrew, of South Carolina, the great lawyer and unionist. He was practising at one time before a judge who was a Presbyterian of the strictest sect and a very hard-working officer. It came to be Mundy-Thursdays, and Pettigrew and the Catholics and Episcopalians thought they would like an adjournment of court over Good Friday. Pettigrew was selected to make the motion. "Your Honour," he said, "I desire to move that the court adjourn over to-morrow." "Why should the court adjourn over to-morrow when the docket is so crowded?" asked the Judge. "Because," said Pettigrew, "to-morrow is Good Friday, and some of us would like to go to church." "No," said the Judge decidedly, after a moment's thought, "the court will sit to-morrow as usual." "Very well, your Honour," replied Pettigrew, nodding as he turned away: "I know there is a precedent, for Pontius Pilate held court on the first Good Friday."—*Catholic Telegraph.*

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.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

OTAGO.

(Collected by Messrs. N. Smith and W. J. Cantwell.)

Mr P Cotter	1 1 0	Mr P Carolin	0 10 0
" J Dealy	1 0 0	" M Condon	0 5 0
" W Gleeson	0 10 0		
(Collected by Messrs. Morkane and Connor.)			
Mr J J Connor	1 1 0	Mr Fairbairn	0 10 6
" J Twoomey	1 1 0	" J H Gay	1 1 0
" P Kelligher	1 0 0	" Jago	0 10 6
Mrs Haydou	1 1 0	" J Mills	1 1 0
Miss Keating	0 5 0	" Stanford	1 1 0
" Dowling	0 6 0	" Colomb	0 10 0
Mr W Sutherland	0 5 0	" J McArdle	0 10 0
" H S Fish	1 1 0		

(Collected by Messrs. Hayes and Bradley.)

Mr A Toal	1 1 0	Mr T Paulkner	0 10 0
" P McNamara	1 1 0	" M. Fleming	0 7 6
" J Stapleton	1 1 0	" P Dwyer	0 5 0
" M Connellan	1 1 0	" P Nolan	0 5 0
" J Blaney	1 0 0	" J Horan	0 5 0
" M Sullivan	1 0 0	" J Carr	0 5 0
" E Murphy	1 0 0	" F Johnstone	0 5 0
Miss Murphy	1 0 0	" E Sullivan	0 5 0
Mr P Casey	1 0 0	" P Lynch	0 5 0
" J O'Kane	0 10 6	" J Fitzpatrick	0 5 0
" J P Hayes	0 10 6	" D McGirr	0 5 0
" N Bradley	0 10 6	" J Farrell	0 5 0
" T Heffernan	0 10 0	" P Walsh	0 5 0
" E Connor	0 10 0	" D Power	0 5 0
" T Sheridan	0 10 0	" P Hegarty	0 5 0
" P Fitzpatrick	0 10 0	" T Garr	0 5 0
" J Dramm	0 10 0	" J Gowan	0 5 0
" E Keating	0 10 0	" E Eager	0 5 0
" P Drung	0 10 0	" J Cousins	0 5 0
" J Hartnell	0 10 0	" J De Courcy	0 5 0
" M J Staunton	0 10 0	" J Chronican	0 2 6

NOTE.—The names of W. O'Connell and F. McCormick, which appeared in the Otago list of subscribers last week, should have been E. T. O'Connell and T. McCormick.

NEVIS.

(Collected by Mr. Wm. Dolan.)

Mr W Dolan	1 0 0	Mr W O'Connell	1 0 0
" M Larkins	1 0 0	" P O'Brien	0 5 0

CROMWELL.

(Collected by Mr. Jas. Kerrin.)

Mr J Fleming	0 10 0	Mr J McIllegott	0 10 0
" J Kern	0 10 0	Rev J McIrath	1 0 0
" B Dubig	0 10 0	Mr T McIllegott	0 10 0
" E Kennedy	0 10 0	" P Cahill	0 5 0

CLYDE.

(Collected by Mr. E. McManus.)

Mr E McManus	0 10 0	A Friend	1 0 0
" M McAllen	0 10 0	Mr J McManus	0 5 0

OTAKA.

(Collected by Mr. O'Leary.)

Mr J O'Leary	1 1 0	Mr J Christie	0 2 6
" C Flanagan	0 2 6	" M McRae	0 2 6
" J McCully	0 2 6	" N Jepson	0 2 6
" H Palmer	1 0 0	" W Pirie	0 2 0
" T Hannan	0 10 0	A Friend	0 5 0
" J Gwynne, Co Down	0 2 6	Another Friend	0 1 0
" T Crasson	0 5 0	A Lover of Justice	0 1 0
" J Cameron	0 1 0		

NORMANDBY AND OKAIAWA.

Mr P Dolan	4 0 0	Mr E Collins	0 10 0
" C Gutherie	0 10 0	" J Symes	0 5 0
" J Sullivan	2 0 0	" J McKoy	0 5 0
" H Downey	1 10 0	" Kelly	0 5 0
" G Inkster	1 0 0	" C Casey	0 5 0
" D O'Mahoney	1 0 0	" J Crowley	0 5 0
" J Leo	1 1 0	" J Brophy	0 10 0
" P Crystle	0 10 0	" P O'Connor	0 10 0
" P Hickey	0 10 0	" K McDonnell	0 5 0
" J G Bateman	0 10 0	" P Harris	0 3 0
" Langford	0 10 0	" Carroll	0 2 6
" J Anderson	0 10 0		
OPUNAKE.			
Mr M Dillon	1 0 0	Mr J Twomey	0 10 0
" O Daly	1 0 0	" J O'Rorke	0 10 0
" E Sullivan	1 0 0	" C Collins	0 10 0
" A O'Donnell	0 10 0		

MANUAHI.

Mr E Gallagher	2 2 0	Mr D Hurley	1 0 0
" M O'Sullivan	1 0 0	" W Walsh	1 0 0
" H Derlin	1 0 0	" J Gordon	1 0 0
" J Curtayne	0 10 0	" J O'Dea	0 10 0
" M Deegan	1 0 0	" J Mathews	0 10 0
" J Hammersly	1 0 0	" J McCarty	0 10 0
" G Powell	1 0 0	" M Malone	0 10 0
" J McSweeney	1 0 0	" J Burke	0 5 0
" P O'Neill	1 0 0		

OTAKEHO AND PIHAMA.

Mr A Kelly	1 0 0	Mr P O'Connor	0 10 0
Messrs. Kearns Bros.	1 0 0	" D Carroll	0 10 0
" A. W. B.	1 1 0	" W A Blennerhassett	0 10 0
" J Ryan	1 0 0	" A McQuaig	0 10 0
" J O'Neill	1 0 0	" C Hickey	0 10 0
" J Castigan	1 0 0	" M Fennell	0 10 0
" J Conaglen	1 0 0	" J D Murphy	0 10 0
" D Herlihy	1 0 0	" W Hill	0 5 0
" M Calvy	0 10 0	" J Bartlett	0 5 0
" P Murphy	0 10 0	" W Blennerhassett	0 10 0
" J O'Boyle	0 10 0		

HAWERA.

Mr W J Furlong	5 0 0	Mr E Fake	0 10 0
" L Milmoe	3 0 0	" P Gunne	0 10 0
" A Haughey	3 0 0	" T Malone	0 10 0
" L E Barton	3 0 0	" T Hall	0 10 0
" P Sweeney	3 0 0	" R Keenan	0 10 0
Rev Father Mulvihill	2 2 0	" Whittaker	0 10 0
Mr F McGuire	2 2 0	" J Boyd	0 10 0
" C Johnson	1 0 0	" E O'Shea	0 10 0
" W Morrissey	1 0 0	" M Condon	0 10 0
" L E Frichard	1 0 0	" T Walsh	0 10 0
Rev Father McKenna	1 1 0	" T Walsh (Mokoia)	0 5 0
Mr C E Major	1 0 0	" J Ling	0 10 0
" T Hutchison	1 0 0	" M Tocher	0 10 0
" A J Kirk	1 1 0	" D Barry	0 10 0
" J Flynn	1 1 0	" M Coffey	0 10 0
" J O'Reilly	1 0 0	" J Fennell	0 10 0
" P Brophy	1 0 0	" Green	0 5 0
" G McLean	1 0 0	" Bashford	0 1 0

PATEA.

Mr P Burke	5 5 0	Mr G Williams	0 10 6
" J Donovan	2 2 0	" T Harley	0 10 0
" J Ross	1 1 0	" E Clarke	0 10 0
" W O'Grady	1 1 0	" C Moynihan	0 10 0
" P Mahoney	1 1 0	" Lavige	0 10 6
" P S Gilligan	1 1 0	" J Hurley	0 10 0
" J Sheehan	1 1 0	" W Holohan	0 10 0
" J A McKenna	1 1 0	" D Dwyer	0 10 0
" J G Beamish	1 1 0	" J Fouler	0 10 0
" H Shaw	1 1 0	" J Cummins	0 10 0
Messrs Balmforth Bros	1 0 0	" B Grey	0 10 0
" McCarthy and		" J Gleeson	0 5 0
" Hunger	1 1 0	" G Dickson	0 5 0
" M O'Meara	1 1 0	" D Harris	0 5 0
" T. Keane	1 0 0	" J Boyle	0 5 0
" J Quinliran	1 1 0	" J Ramsby	0 5 0
" T Hogan	1 0 0	" Connolly	0 5 0
" J Moody	0 10 6	" F Cole	0 5 0
" J Cleary	0 10 0	" J Graham	0 5 0

MANAIA.

Mrs Green	1 0 0	Mr R Slattery	0 10 0
Mr Green	1 0 0	" C McCarthy	0 10 0
" D Hughes	2 0 0	" P J McCarly	0 10 0
" F McGovern	2 0 0	" M Bolger	0 10 0
" Cullen	2 0 0	" M Kearns	0 10 0
" E Cullinan	1 1 0	" Carmody	0 10 0
" Franklin	1 0 0	" D Manuix	0 10 0
" G Glenn	1 0 0	" D Murphy	0 10 0
" M Power	1 0 0	" J Dwyer	0 10 0
" P McCarthy	1 0 0	" J McMahon	0 10 0
" A McCutchan	1 0 0	" M Mannix	0 10 0
" D Fitzgerald	1 0 0	" J Burke	0 5 0
" J Kearns	1 0 0	" A Blackhall	0 5 0
" Jno Kearns	1 0 0	" J Duggan	0 2 6
" A O'Hara	1 0 0	" Bogue	0 5 0
" J Connell	0 10 0	" McIntosh	0 10 0
" M Fitzgerald	0 10 0	" T White	0 10 0

AN ENGLISH MILITARY SPY ON IRELAND AND AMERICA.

(From the *Irish World*.)

THE unmasking of Le Caron allows us to get a glimpse of the sort of agents England employs to do her work in this country. This fellow Le Caron was well adapted for the business he was engaged in. He was a man of many resources, shrewd, intelligent, secretive, and, above all, unscrupulous in the use of means for the attainment of his ends. A man of this character would be an undesirable citizen in any community where he might take up his residence. The moral restraints that hold other men in check had no existence for this English spy. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that his career in America has been what it was. Let us take a glance at that career.

Le Caron came to this country whilst the Civil War that England was doing her best to prolong was raging. He knew how the Government of his allegiance—the British Government—viewed that war. He knew that England hoped and prayed that it would end in the complete disruption of the Union. He himself has said that he never ceased to be an Englishman, and that during all those years he lived under the Stars and Stripes he considered that his first allegiance was due to England. We cannot, therefore, entertain for a moment that this British spy donned the blue uniform of a Union soldier because he was actuated by patriotic motives, in the sense that he was willing to risk his life that the Stars and Stripes might float over an undivided Republic.

We grant that Le Caron may have enlisted in the Union army from patriotic motives as he understood the term. In other words, he marched with the boys in blue, as he went with the Irish movement for liberty, as a spy in the service of England. It is suspected that he was one of the many spies sent out by the British Government to keep it informed about a thousand and one details in connection with our armies. It will be remembered that at the time he entered the army it looked as if we should have to fight England as well as the South. Indeed, so threatening was the outlook that Russia, who was our fast friend during that struggle for national existence, sent a fleet of four or five men-of-war to New York harbour as a gentle reminder to England that if she undertook to fight the United States she would have to count on fighting Russia also. It was at this time Le Caron joined the Union Army. The date of his joining, now that we know what sort of a man he is, goes far towards confirming the suspicion that he was at that time a paid spy in England's service. The kind of military service he intended to render may be judged from the fact that among the first things he did was to encourage a revolt that took place in the company that he had attached himself to.

When the war ended the English Government had no further use for him as a military spy. It was being employed in that capacity that undoubtedly suggested to him to claim that he was acting as a *military spy* all the time he was playing the part of an informer on Irish organisations in this country. It is not our intention to speak of his career as an informer. That as already been dwelt upon at great length, and it is needless for us to refer to it now. What we set out to prove is that the agents England employs to do her work on this side of the Atlantic are apt to become a source of danger to this country.

The part Le Caron took in the revolt in his company showed that the fellow was always on the alert to do as much mischief as he could. This incident in his military career is paralleled by another act performed by him whilst a civilian. It will be remembered that a few years ago there was a big strike on the Missouri Pacific. Le Caron thought he saw in this strike a chance to do some of his peculiar work, and he, therefore, sat down and dictated the following note to General Master Workman Powderley:—

"At such a time as this a few words of advice and encouragement may be of service to you, and may possibly serve to solve the very difficult problem so suddenly thrust before you. A *peaceful, law-abiding strike will never conquer* such a power as you have to deal with. Moral suasion, so good in trivial cases, becomes of no use when applied to such a 'gold'-hearted fiend as J. Gould. Entreaty, argument, and sympathy appeal to him in vain, and though they plead with him in thunder-tones, the sound falls on leaden ears. You must touch his pockets and meet force with force. You must not be expected to publicly countenance any but peaceful measures. You will not even know that any other has been resorted to. All that you need do will be to give me the names of a few of your lieutenants along the Missouri road, and I will attend to the rest. Name only those in whom you can place implicit confidence, and I will place in their hands the material that will, if properly handled, *destroy every bridge and culvert on the road*. I have made a study of explosives, and can give you an unfailing remedy for the wrongs of which your members complain. All that you need to do will be to write the names I have asked for on the blank space on this sheet, return it to me without [your] name even, and I will manage the rest. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly. I know you by reputation for years and can trust you. All I ask is your confidence, and in return I promise the most gratifying results."

The scoundrel who wrote the above saw a new opening for himself. He had been playing spy on Irish organisations. He believed that he could turn a penny by entrapping workmen into acts of violence and then be rewarded for disclosing the identity of his dupes. If Mr. Powderley had been the sort of man he took him to be what would have been the result? Sections of the Missouri-Pacific Road would have been destroyed, probably many lives would have been lost, and when this had happened Le Caron would have come forward and given information that would have led to the arrest of the men who had destroyed the railroad property.

Then the rest would have followed in natural order—trial, conviction, imprisonment, and in case life had been lost, hanging, homes made desolate, and the gulf between capital and labour broadened and deepened. And all this would be the price we should have had to pay for harbouring on American soil one of England's agents that

she sends over here to ferret out such secrets as Le Caron has been revealing on the witness-stand in London.

We have said that England's spies in this country are a standing danger to any community that they inflict with their presence. Has not the career of Le Caron substantiated this statement? How many more Le Carons there may be in the United States it is impossible to say. Who knows how often these British agents have instigated strikers to have recourse to violence? Has not this country, then, a direct interest in crushing out these reptiles, who whilst doing England's work are at the same time plotting like Le Caron to stir up strife amongst us?

Before dismissing this scoundrel we desire to call attention to one characteristic of his that he possesses in common with the great majority of Britisbers who make their homes in this land. During the quarter of a century that he lived in the United States he never for one moment abandoned his allegiance to England. He recognised that she always had the first claim on him. We have the excellent authority of the *N. Y. Times*, a strong pro-British organ, that Le Caron is not an exceptional Englishman in the matter of never ceasing to be devoted to the interests of England.

In the course of an article on the Samoa difficulty the *N. Y. Times* makes this significant admission: "Every emigrant who leaves the British Islands, *unless indeed he is an Irishman*, remains for many important purposes a Briton still." This is an admission that virtually affirms that naturalised Britisbers can never become as good citizens of the Republic as Irishmen can. The career of Le Caron in the United States fully bears out this statement of the *N. Y. Times*.

IRELAND'S STORY.

(New York *Mercury*.)

Oh, wail a dirge o'er the deep, ye winds; and sob my sorrow, oh sea!
For my banished children, scattered afar, and evermore lost to me!
I reared them with more than a mother's love—love quickens when
most oppressed—
But the tyrant fate that has crushed my soul ever snatched them
from my breast!

It drove them away from my bosom's shield—from the shelter I fain
would give,
For not in their own but in other lands might they claim the right
to live!
That commonest right that is given by God is denied to them and to
me
And the merciless hate of a ravening foe still feeds on my misery!
The ocean pathways sailed by ships are paved with their whitening
bones;
They weep by the waters in many lands and wander in all the zones;
And oft in my feverish sleep I hear, as if borne on a spirit gale,
The sobs of their sore distress for me and their sorrow's despairing
wail.

I start to my feet in the midnight dark with a mother's instinctive
love;
I call aloud upon God for help and aid from the spirits above!
With brain distracted and tortured soul I beg for the end to come
Till anguish exhausts my feeble strength and I fall in my fetters—
dumb!

Oh, God, must it last? Will it never end? Must my heart's blood
drain its tide
To the outer oceans, day by day, and the continents far and wide?
Exhausted and prone I manacled lie 'mid the ruins of glorious days,
With nothing but pictures of wretchedness to everywhere meet my
gaze!

No grief like mine has a mother known since the mother who stood
by the Cross;
And mine is a type of her agonised soul in her whole soul's absolute
loss!
My sons have been hunted, and scourged, and slain, while my heart in
my bosom died;
Yes, God, my heart, with my patriot sons, on the Cross has been
crucified!

Oh, my sister lands, will you still look on, unmoved at my wretched
fate?
A slave, abused, and bleeding, and torn, at a merciless master's gate!
If my voice I raise and justice ask in the sacred name of Him—
The answer comes, "Let the bloodhounds loose and tear her, limb
from limb!"

In vain I cry! In vain I plead! But the thought still fills my
brain,
Such centuried fight as mine has been could never be meant in vain!
But hark! What murmurous sounds are those that rise o'er the
surge's roar?
'Tis the tramp of a million returning sons! A slave? No! Never-
more!

And I see their eyes are ablaze with love for me, and with dreadful
hate
For the merciless monster, cruel as strong, who has doomed me to
such fate!
Oh, God, I thank Thee! But do I dream? Is this but a Hope's
decoy?
But dreaming or waking, oh, God, I pray, let me die in such hour of
joy!

PATRICK SAREFIELD CASSIDY.

Piggott and Le Caron, or Beach, have done admirable service to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. The power that has to depend on such creatures as means of government stinks in the nostrils of intelligent nations.—*Pilot*.

A. & T. INGLIS

AUTUMN AND WINTER 1889.

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Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.

Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.

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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.

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 cloch-hopper."—BARON HELLENBACH.

CHAPTER XV.—(Concluded.)

"You have been there then?" I asked.

"Been there!" he cried. "What would I be doin' at the Hole o' Cree? No, I've never been there, nor any other man in his senses."

"How do you know about it, then?"

"My great grandfether had been there, and that's how I ken," Fullarton answered. "He was fou' one Saturday night and he went for a bet. He didna like tae talk about it afterwards, and he wouldna tell a' what befell him, but he was aye feared o' the very name. He's the first Fullarton that's been at the Hole o' Cree, and he'll be the last for me. If ye'll tak' my advice ye'll just gie the matter up and gang home again, for there's no guid tae be got out o' this place."

"We shall go on with you or without you," Mordaunt answered. "Let us have your dog and we can pick you up on our way back."

"Na, na," he cried; "I'll no hae my dog scared wi' bogles and running doun Auld Nick as if he were a hare. The dog shall bide wi' me."

"The dog shall go with us," said my companion, with his eyes blazing. "We have no time to argue with you. Here's a five-pound note. Let us hve the dog, or by heaven I shall take it by force and throw you in the bog if you hinder us." I could realize the Heatherstone of forty years ago, when I saw the fierce and sudden wrath which lit up the features of his son.

Either the bribe or the threat had the desired effect; for the fellow grabbed at the money with one hand while with the other he surrendered the leash which held the lurcher. Leaving him to retrace his steps, we continued to make our way into the utmost recesses of the great swamp. The tortuous path grew less and less defined as we proceeded, and was even covered in places with water; but the increasing excitement of the hound and the sight of the deep footmarks in the mud stimulated us to push on. At last, after struggling through a grove of high bulrushes, we came on a spot the gloomy horror of which might have furnished Dante with a fresh terror for his Inferno.

The whole bog in this part appeared to have sunk in, forming a great funnel-shaped depression, which terminated in the centre in a circular rift or opening about forty paces in diameter. It was a whirlpool—a perfect maelstrom of mud, sloping down on every side to this silent and awful chasm. Clearly this was the spot which, under the name of the Hole of Cree, bore such a sinister reputation among the rustics. I could not wonder at its impressing their imagination, for a weirder or more gloomy scene, or one more worthy of the avenue which led to it, could not be conceived. The steps passed down the declivity which surrounded the abyss, and we followed them with a sinking feeling in our hearts, as we realized that this was the end of our search. A little way from the downward path was the return trail made by the feet of those who had come back from the chasm's edge. Our eyes fell upon these tracks at the same moment, and we each gave a cry of horror, and stood gazing speechlessly at them. For there, in those blurred footmarks, the whole drama was revealed. Five had gone down, but only three had returned.

None shall ever know the details of that strange tragedy. There was no mark of struggle or sign of attempt to escape. We knelt at the edge of the hole and endeavoured to pierce the unfathomable gloom which shrouded it. A faint, sickly exhalation seemed to rise from its depths, and there was a distant hurrying, clattering sound as of waters in the bowels of the earth. A great stone lay embedded in the mud, and this I hurled over, but we never heard thud or splash to show that it had reached the bottom. As we hung over the noisome chasm a sound did at last rise to our ears out of its murky depths. High, clear, and throbbing, it tinkled for an instant out of the abyss, to be succeeded by the same deadly stillness which had preceded it. I do not wish to appear to be superstitious, or to put down to extraordinary causes that which may have a natural explanation. That one keen note may have been some strange water sound produced far down in the bowels of the earth. It may have been that or it may have been that sinister bell of which I had heard so much. Be this as it may, it was the only sign that rose to us from the last terrible resting-place of the two who had paid the debt which had so long been owing.

We joined our voices in a call with the unreasoning obstinacy with which men will cling to hope, but no answer came back to us save a thousand hollow reverberations from the depths beneath. Foot-sore and heart-sick, we retraced our steps and climbed the slimy slope once more.

"What shall we do, Mordaunt?" I asked, in a subdued voice. "We can but pray that their souls may rest in peace."

Young Heatherstone looked at me with flashing eyes. This may be all according to occult law," he cried, "but we shall see what the laws of England have to say upon it. I suppose a chela may be hanged as well as any other man. It may not be too late yet to run them down. Here, good dog, good dog—here!" He pulled the hound over and set it on the track of the three men. The creature sniffed at it once or twice, and then, falling upon its stomach, with bristling hair and protruding tongue it lay shivering and trembling a very embodiment of canine terror.

"You see," I said, "it is no use contending against those who have powers at their command which we cannot even give a name to. There is nothing for it but to accept the inevitable, and to hope that these poor men may meet with some compensation in another world for all that they have suffered in this."

"And be free from all devil religions and their murderous worshippers!" Mordaunt cried furiously.

Justice compelled me to acknowledge in my own heart that the murderous spirit had been set on foot by the Christian before it was taken up by the Buddhists, but I forebore to remark upon it for fear of irritating my companion. For a long time I could not draw him away from the scene of his father's death, but at last by repeated arguments and reasonings I succeeded in making him realise how useless and unprofitable any further efforts on our part must necessarily prove, and in inducing him to return with me to Cloomber. Oh! the 'wearisome, tedious journey! It had seemed long enough when we had some slight flicker of hope, or at least of expectation, before us, but now that our worst fears were fulfilled it seemed interminable. We picked up our peasant guide at the outskirts of the marsh, and having restored his dog we let him find his own way home, without telling him anything of the results of our expedition. We ourselves plodded all day over the moors with heavy feet and heavier hearts until we saw the ill-omened tower of Cloomber, and at last, as the sun was setting, found ourselves once more beneath its roof.

There is no need for me to enter into further details, or to describe the grief which our tidings conveyed to mother and daughter. Their long expectation of some calamity was not sufficient to prepare them for the terrible reality. For weeks my poor Gabrielle hovered between life and death, and though she came round at last, thanks to the nursing of my sister and the professional skill of Dr. John Easterling, of Stranraer, she has never to this day entirely recovered her former vigour. Mordaunt, too, suffered much for some time, and it was only after our removal to Edinburgh that he rallied from the shock which he had undergone. As to poor Mrs. Heatherstone, neither medical attention nor change of air can ever have a permanent effect upon her. Slowly and surely, but very placidly, she has declined in health and strength, until it is evident that in a very few weeks at the most she will have rejoined her husband, and restored to him the one thing which he must have grudged to leave behind.

The Laird of Branksome came home from Italy restored in health, with the result that we were compelled to return once more to Edinburgh. The change was agreeable to us, for recent events had cast a cloud over our country life and had surrounded us with unpleasant associations. Besides, a highly honourable and remunerative appointment in connection with the University library had become vacant, and had, through the kindness of the late Sir Alexander Grant, been offered to my father, who, as may be imagined, lost no time in accepting so congenial a post. In this way we came back to Edinburgh very much more important people than we left it, and with no further reason to be uneasy about the details of housekeeping. But, in truth, the old household has been dissolved, for I have been married for some months to my dear Gabrielle, and Esther is to become Mrs. Heatherstone on the 23rd of the month. If she makes him as good a wife as his sister has made me, we may both set ourselves down as fortunate men.

These mere domestic episodes are, as I have already explained, introduced only because I cannot avoid alluding to them. My object in drawing up this statement and publishing the evidence which corroborates it was certainly not to parade my private affairs before the public, but to leave on record an authentic narrative of a most remarkable series of events. This I have endeavoured to do in as methodical a manner as possible, exaggerating nothing and suppressing nothing. The reader has now the evidence before him, and can form his own opinions unaided by me as to the causes of the disappearance and death of Rufus Smith and of John Berthier Heatherstone, V.C., C.B.

[THE END.]

LE CARON A GRAVE-ROBBER.

Detroit, February 20.

INVESTIGATION discloses the fact that Le Caron, the British spy, was formerly one of the most expert grave-robbers ever known in the West. Fifteen years ago Le Caron was in Detroit for some time, ostensibly as a medical student, and subsequently as a practitioner of medicine.

A large number of cases of grave-robbing have been brought to light in which Le Caron was engaged. The most sensational case was the theft of the body of President-elect Harrison's father, in which it has been proven Le Caron was implicated.

A man named Devens, of North Bend, O., had died, and his grave was discovered to have been tampered with. Investigation showed that professional body-snatching had been done, and the body was gone. Devens's brother, together with John Harrison, a friend, started to make a tour of the medical colleges.

The men went to a college in Cincinnati and made search. In the pickling vat no bodies were found. Harrison noticed a rope attached to a windlass leading down into some subterranean region, and taking hold of the windlass, discovered that some heavy body was attached to the rope. Winding it up, the body of a man was found hanging to the rope, with the face covered.

The hair of the corpse was gray, and Devens, therefore, knew that the body was not that of his brother. The two men were about to leave the place when Devens suggested that it would be well to look at the face of the dead man anyway. They removed the cloth, when Harrison was paralyzed to find that it was the body of his father, and of Benjamin Harrison, now President-elect.

General Harrison made the most strenuous efforts to secure the conviction of the offender, but he was never caught. The police had little difficulty in ascertaining later that it was the work of the slippery Le Caron.

Scientists are greatly interested in the discovery of a fossil tree, known as the *Cellus Gigantus* in the shaft of the Meriden Quarry Company. It was unearthed at the lowest level yet reached by the company, and, it is claimed, is the only known specimen discovered. —*Pilot*.

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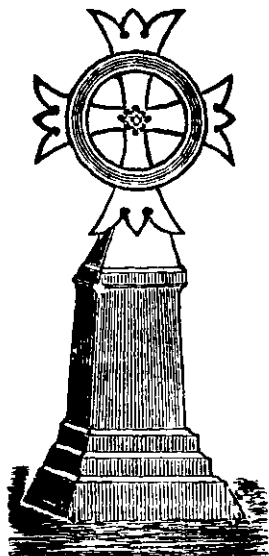
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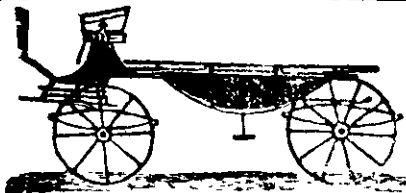
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Constantia Wine,	1st degree of merit
Peppermint	1st "
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FERAUD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
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Prepared only by J. D. FERAUD,
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I have analysed J. D. Feraud's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and find it to be a well-prepared mixture of extracts of sarsaparilla and mezereon, with a number of other organic compounds, sweetened and coloured with sugar and caramel. It is free from mercury and all other mineral poisonous substances. In composition it is similar to Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, differing mainly in the proportions in which the ingredients are present.

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

THE APOSTOLATE OF ST. PATRICK.

We take the following report of an address delivered on St. Patrick's Day by Cardinal Moran, from our contemporary the Sydney *Nation*.

His Eminence entered the pulpit, and gave the text of his discourse as follows:—

"Arise, arise, put on thy strength, O Zion, put on the garments of thy glory, O Jerusalem; loose the bonds from off thy neck, O captive daughter of Sion. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, and that preacheth peace, of him that showeth forth good, that preacheth salvation, that saith to Sion, Thy God shall reign." (Isaiah, chap. 52). He said:—These words were addressed by the prophet of old to the children of Israel, who, though seated by the pleasant waters of Babylon, were weighed down with sorrow in the bondage of slavery. They would not intone the songs of their fathers, for they were in an alien land; but now the prophet summoned them to tune their harps and chant their glad-some anthems of rejoicing, for the day of their freedom was at hand. The same words were addressed by the Apostle to the faithful who were called from spiritual death to life in Imperial Rome, and from age to age they have never ceased to find an echo in holy Church as nation after nation was gathered into the saving fold of Christ. And what shall I say of the joyous anthems of thanksgiving and praise which were caught up by the choirs of angels, and were re-echoed through the wide-spreading plains of Ireland when her apostle, St. Patrick, landed upon her shores, and when, through his preaching, the light of the faith shone upon her green hills never more to set. Beautiful, indeed, was the message of this Apostle of salvation, this missionary of peace. And those anthems of thanksgiving shall never cease. At 10,000 altars the feast of St. Patrick is kept to-day with solemn pomp; the Church loves to proclaim his praise, the hearts of his children are thrilled with joy, and the nations whose lamp of faith was kindled at Erin's shrines are made partakers of their rejoicing. [The preacher, after sketching the eventful career of St. Patrick in Ireland, and pointing out the special fruits of his apostolate, thus proceeded]: The time was now come that he should rest from his labours. He was as Saul when the summons came to enter into his eternal reward. This was the first Church which he had founded in Ireland. It was now destined to be the place of his repose. St. Bridget was privileged to prepare the shroud to enshrine his remains. To her and her virgin companions he addressed sweet parting words on the glory of the blessed, and the joys of paradise. Bishops and priests, whom he had formed to virtue and led to the sanctuary, gathered round him for his last blessing. He exhorted them to peace, forbearance, and charity. At the hands of a loved disciple, St. Thaseak, he received the viaticum of eternal life, and praying a blessing upon the Irish Church, and again and again repeating the words which were so familiar to him during life, "Deo Gratias," "Thanks to Thee, O God, for all Thy wondrous mercies," he rested in peace. The whole clergy of Erin kept vigil around his hallowed remains for seven days; but what with the chant of the religious choirs and the fragrance of paradise, and the heavenly light that lit up the sanctuary, and the melody of the angels, the whole time seemed to them to be but one short hour. St. Patrick had gone to his reward, but his apostolate did not cease, and through his prayers the fruitfulness of heavenly blessings which he bestowed upon his spiritual children shall be their inheritance till the end of time. It is recorded in one of the lives of the Saint that in an ecstasy of prayer he asked of God a ninefold share of reward for the chosen people whom he had led to Christ. And this manifold reward was granted in the triple merit of their heroism of sanctity, the triple merit of their zeal in spreading the light of divine truth, and the triple merit awarded by the nations of Christendom for their unparalleled fortitude in enduring martyrdom for the faith. Thus the apostolate of St. Patrick was complete. It was complete in that he had gathered the whole nation of Ireland into the fold of Christ. It was complete in that during his lifetime, the convents and cloisters and sanctuaries were filled with chosen bands of the sons and daughters of Erin, and priests and bishops whom he had himself trained to piety ministered with devotedness among the people whom he loved. It was complete in the peaceful triumph achieved by Divine truth, for, though St. Patrick had himself to suffer a great deal at the hands of wicked men, yet the sword of persecution was not unsheathed against the Church, and the princes and chieftains and people alike embraced the faith. It was above all complete in the perfection of sanctity which adorned the Irish Church. From the chill spell of the winter of idolatry, Ireland had passed almost without a springtime into the summer glow of spiritual life, and the land which St. Patrick found immersed in the darkness of paganism was at the close of his apostolate an island of saints. Everywhere the profane altars of superstition were overthrown and the idols forsaken. Religion triumphed and the blessings of God filled the land. The people in crowds hastened to satiate their thirst at the fountains of mercy, the divine lessons of life and light were caught up with joy, the anthems of piety resounded through every smiling valley of Ireland, and those ornaments of virtue, temperance, charity and peace, each one of which, when distributed among the nations of Christendom, suffices for the privileged blessedness of a Christian people, were all blended and entwined to form the peerless aureola of Ireland's sanctity. One of the ancient Irish writers has described under poetic imagery, the marvellous conversion of the nation. The daughter of Lir—it is thus he designates the people of Erin—was held captive under Druidical spell for 400 years. Clothed in the snow-white plumage of the swan she moved silent and solitary over the waters of Lough Foyle. St. Patrick, arriving on the shores of the lake, erected his altar to offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. At the moment of the elevation, when the tinkling of the little bell was heard over the still waters, the spell of enchantment was broken, and the fair daughter of Lir arose once more in the full grace and bloom of youth, and arrayed in heavenly comeliness, and enlightened by divine faith, knelt for the Saint's blessings at the altar of God. Thus was the blessing of heaven set as a seal on the apostolate of St. Patrick. The hills, and valleys, and glens of Erin were lit up with the light of the Gospel

and the various tribes of the nation, with a heroism and fervour, and devotion, and gratitude never surpassed in the history of the Church, embraced the Catholic Faith, and were gathered into the one true fold. For 300 years after the advent of St. Patrick the lamp of faith burned brightly throughout the length and breadth of the land. Ireland was the joy of Christendom, an island of saints, a shrine of piety, a garden of the Christian virtues, a sanctuary of civilisation and learning. Happy was it for Europe that Divine Providence had thus prepared a home for religion in the hearts of the Irish race. Triumphant barbarism was very soon to trample down the pride of Imperial Rome, uprooting its civilisation and transforming its most favoured province into a desolate and barren wilderness. The Saxons will ravage Britain with fire and sword. The Franks will occupy the fruitful territories of Gaul, Atilla and his Huns shall plunder Italy. Goths, Allemanni, and Burgundians shall lay waste the other fairest districts of Christendom, till it may seem that Europe can never again rise from the fetters of barbarism, and that her sun of civilisation and learning has for ever set. It was then that the Island of Saints entered upon her mission as the burning and shining light of the Western world. Her Church in those days has been likened to the luminous beacon of some lofty lighthouse planted on a rock amid the foaming surge of the ocean and casting its light over the dark sea to guide the mariner in his course. Venerable Bede writes that the sons of the Anglo-Saxon Knights and Thanes proceeded in crowds to the Irish schools, to be trained in the paths of knowledge—human and divine. Others came from France and Switzerland, from Germany and Italy. Even from the remote monasteries of Egypt and the East men bent their pilgrim steps towards Erin to trim at her sanctuaries their lamp of faith, and to perfect themselves in the knowledge of divine truth and in the science of the saints. And from the schools and monasteries of Ireland innumerable missionaries fearlessly went forth on the arduous mission to renew the spent glories of civilisation, and to revive the Christian life of Europe. So many were these missionary bands that a French writer a thousand years ago cried out in astonishment, "All Ireland with her train of saints and sages is migrating to our shores." And what was the work in which the zealous missionaries were engaged? I will allow another eloquent Frenchman of our own day to answer: "It was to preach the gospel to unbelievers; to re-animate Christians crushed under barbarian invasions; to arouse to nobleness, degenerate souls; to raise up powerful races; to rekindle the extinguishing torch of arts and of letters; to carry everywhere the light of science and of faith." The missionary field of the saints and scholars of Erin in those days embraced almost the whole of Europe, from the Orkneys to the Thames—from the shores of the Channel to the sources of the Rhine and the banks of the Danube. They penetrated to the southernmost provinces of Italy; they bore the Gospel northwards, over stormy and icy seas, even to the Faroe Islands and the shores of Iceland. Austria honours St. Colman as her patron; St. Killian, with a chosen band of assistants, evangelised a great part of France, and penetrating thence into the heart of Thuringia, laid deep the foundations of the Holy Church, which he cemented with his blood. Need I name St. Columbanus and St. Gall, St. Cathaldus of Taranto, St. Donatus of Piesole, St. Romuald of Macolin, St. Virgilius the Apostle of Corinthia; St. Boniface, whom all Germany salutes as patron and apostle. When I was proceeding from Rome to Ireland a few months ago I turned aside from the direct road to visit the relics of St. Fridolin at Seckingen. He is still honoured there as chief patron. His memory is still cherished by his devoted children, and new honours are every day decreed to his name. Suffice it to say that more than 300 of the Irish missionaries of those days have received the honours of the altar—a well-deserved tribute to their heroic devotedness and self-sacrifice—from the grateful churches of Christendom. Nor was it a mere passing breath of sanctity that was thus wafted from the shrines of Ireland to the nations of the continent. The schools and monasteries and other institutions founded by those missionaries continued for centuries to reflect lustre on the fair name of Ireland as centres of enlightenment and bulwarks of morality and piety. Who is there that can pretend to enlightenment at the present day, and not feel grateful to the Irish Monastery of Bobbio, which jealously guarded the literary treasures of Greece and Rome in perilous times, and handed them down in safety to us? From that Irish Monastery went forth two of the greatest Pontiffs of the middle ages, Sylvester the Second and Hildebrand, who did so much to stimulate the practice of Christian virtue, and to revive the sacred and polite studies throughout Europe. The Monastery of St. Gall, on the shores of Lake Constance, was a pharos of light for all Germany. Luxeul and Fontaines were for centuries like fruitful vines, whose religious fruit gave joy to the dioceses and monasteries of France. Nearer to their parent home, need I recall the island sanctuaries of Iona and Lindisfarne. A classic writer in England has in fond admiration linked together the names of Iona and Marathon; but how far more glorious and beneficent than the battlefields of worldly strife were the achievements of the saintly armies of the Celtic monastery, whose long roll of heroes and victories is inscribed in the imperishable pages of the Book of Life. Lindisfarne, the Holy Island of North Britain, vied with Iona in the fruitfulness of sanctity. Its missionaries evangelised the whole territory from the Humber to the Thames, and continued for twelve generations to lead innumerable souls to Christ. When the tide of ruin swept over Christendom in the fifth and sixth centuries, many names of invading tribes and peoples were heard for the first time in Europe, and they were the symbol of everything that was rude and barbarous. All that has been changed. Those same tribes and peoples have for more than a thousand years been the synonym for Christian enlightenment and chivalry. Whence came this marvellous change? The world is indebted for it to the Irish Missionaries and saints who bore with them to the continent the blessing and the fruitful zeal of their own apostle; and who can wonder if to-day these regenerated nations of Christendom rejoice whilst offering their tributes of gratitude and praise to the Island of Saints and to St. Patrick from whose bright sanctuaries were reflected upon them of old the quickening rays of civilisation and Christian virtue. There was a wreath yet

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wanting to mark the victory of Ireland's faith, the crown which is granted only to the Church and nation that have won the triumph of martyrdom. St. John Chrysostom, in one of his eloquent discourses, remarks that like the purple radiance which at morning's dawn marks the victory of light over darkness, ever so peerless in beauty must be the wreath merited by the heroism of the martyrs. And what shall I say of Ireland's sufferings for the faith, a nation's martyrdom which is without a parallel in the history of the Church. The persecution which her people suffered for the faith was the most intense and most prolonged ever endured by any Christian nation. The broken arches, the burned shrines, the ivy-clad walls, the moss-grown ruins, the whole land thrice confiscated, tell the tale of Ireland's endurance in the cause of truth and justice. Other churches may point with pride to the bright array of names which they have added to the roll of the martyrs of Christ. It is Ireland's glory that she has offered to God a whole nation of martyrs. When some years ago an illustrious Irish bishop was asked for relics of saints, he with deep emotion, replied, "I have no relics of saints on whose sanctity the Church has as yet set the seal of her authority; but go to the first roadside cemetery that you shall meet, and take a handful of its hallowed dust, for it is the resting-place of martyrs of Christ." And how terrible was that martyrdom. For three centuries death, exile, or the prison was the birthright of the Irish Catholics; and every means that the power and wealth of this world could wield, or which the perverted ingenuity of man could devise, was availed of to corrupt their fortitude and destroy their faith. But Ireland continued true to the faith and to the teaching of St. Patrick. The oak in the forest, when the tempest rages around it, casts deeper its roots in the genial soil. It was even so that the Catholic faith, amid the trials and storms of persecution, struck deeper its sacred roots in the hearts and the affections of the Irish people. Many were the branches that were torn from the parent trunk, and were borne by the violence of the storm to distant lands. But they did not wither or decay. They took root in every land. They have grown with the vigour of the tree planted by the running streams, and, under the blessing of heaven, they have been clothed with comeliness, with blossoms of peace, with fruits of charity and mercy, and they have yielded to those around them a saving shade. Now that the era of persecution for the faith has closed, what do we see? We see the whole people of Ireland unshaken in its devotedness to the divine faith preached by St. Patrick, and as fervent in works of charity and in every exercise of religion as were their fathers in the golden age of piety. Renewed in strength, like the eagle, the Church of Erin stands erect in all the freshness of her youth, with the seal of heaven on her brow. Her colleges and schools, her convents and monasteries, churches and cathedrals, and myriad institutions of piety and charity, proclaim a living faith and a devoted generosity which may be rivalled, but cannot be surpassed. Her missionaries have again gone forth to most distant lands, the heralds of the Catholic faith. I should rather have said that the whole nation has been impressed with the missionary spirit of its apostle. Wherever the true Irish emigrant finds a home, churches are sure to spring up, and schools shall be erected, and piety shall abound. Like the children of God described by the Psalmist, they may go forth in sadness, and weep when casting their seeds. With sorrow they forsake their mother-land, its green hills, its fairy glens, the friends so dear to them, the acre of God where their fathers sleep. But wherever they go they cast the seed of the Catholic faith, and that sacred seed produces fruit an hundredfold. "Coming, they shall come with joyfulness, carrying their sheaves." (Psalm 125.) The children of Ireland are true to the traditions of their apostle, and to the piety of their fathers. In England and Scotland, in Canada and the United States, in our own fair Australian land—thanks to those sons and daughters of St. Patrick—flourishing churches have arisen, full of vigour and life, radiant with charity and faith, and worthy of the golden days of Christendom. May we not say that heaven has set its seal upon the fruitfulness of St. Patrick's apostolate. Oh, that that apostolate may ever be the prized inheritance of his children! The time is at hand when the blessings of freedom and just laws shall remove the clouds of gloom and sadness that still cast a shadow over the dear old land of the West. May the blessing of St. Patrick be with his people in the days of their prosperity and freedom. In whatever land their lot may be cast may they love their country as their fathers loved it, may they be fervent in hope and charity, and may their lamp of faith never be extinguished. Thus shall the apostolate of St. Patrick continue to be the inheritance of his children, and the Celtic race, on which it was his mission to set the seal of heaven, shall be in the future, as it has been in the past—the consolation of holy church and the glory of Christendom.

H. A. C. B. S.

The ordinary meeting of St. Joseph's Branch H.A.C.B.S. was held on April 16, in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom, Dunedin. After the usual business had been disposed of, Bro. P. Leahy, late of Christchurch, was presented by the President, Bro. M. Fenton, on behalf of the District Executive, Auckland, with a very handsome Maltese cross, in recognition of valued services rendered to the Society in the past. Bro. Fenton in a few appropriate remarks handed Bro. Leahy the trinket, and hoped the recipient would still further the interests of the Society to the best of his ability. Bro. Leahy in responding expressed his thanks to the District officers for their valuable present, and the evident good will shown towards him. He also thanked the branch members for the manner in which the presentation had been made. He strongly urged members to make some small self-sacrifice to procure direct representation at Board meetings, and would do all in his power to gain such a desirable attainment.

Just how many stars the Lick telescope can reveal is a matter of estimation, for it would be physically impossible to count them. Certainly the number cannot be less than 75,000,000, and probably not less than 100,000,000. It is capable of showing at least twice as many stars as the big Washington telescope.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE ceremonies of Holy Week have been carried out in an imposing manner at the pro-Cathedral. A large number of the country clergy were in town; among these were:—Fathers O'Donnell, Browne, Fauvel, Tracy, Binsfeld, and others. During the week all the services were attended by very large congregations. The decoration of the Altar of Repose was most tastefully carried out. The Altar of the Blessed Virgin was dressed for this purpose. Crimson curtains were hung at each side of the altar and formed a kind of alcove. The altar was draped with crimson silk, against which the white satin curtains and beautiful canopy of the tabernacle showed up with brilliant effect. Innumerable lights and flowers added to the brilliancy of the shrine in which our Lord reposed during the afternoon and night of Holy Thursday. Throughout the day many people came to the church for adoration and through the silent hours of the night some members of the congregation kept watch before the altar.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday night, there was office of Tenebre. On Thursday, all the imposing ceremonies peculiar to the day on which the Blessed Sacrament was instituted, were carried out in their entirety. After the blessing of the oils and the conclusion of Pontifical High Mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament from the Main Altar to the Altar of Repose. At this Mass the Bishop was celebrant, and Fathers O'Donnell and Doyle were deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Sixteen or seventeen priests and the Bishop took part in the ceremonies on Holy Thursday.

Father Aubrey, a new priest who recently arrived here from Home, was master of ceremonies, and admirably fulfilled the duties of his somewhat arduous office. In this task he was ably assisted by Brother Joseph. Father Aubrey's demeanour was calm and dignified; there was not the slightest trace of confusion within the Sanctuary. He never for a moment "lost his head," as masters of ceremonies, even when ever so well acquainted the rubrics, sometimes do. He moved about quietly and preserved the most complete self-possession. The consequence was that no one was flurried and that the solemn ceremonies were carried out from beginning to end as they should be—with calm, imposing dignity. Everyone who was present in the cathedral during Holy Week, as well as the clergymen who took part in the ceremonies, must have experienced very great satisfaction at the capable manner in which the grand, sad, ceremonies of the Church were conducted during the past week.—A word of praise is due to the sacristan, Mr. Joseph Henry, for the extent to which his careful discharge of his duties contributed to the successful manner in which the ceremonies were carried out. The sacristan does not appear much on the scene, but he has a great deal of work to perform nevertheless, and any neglect of duty on his part would produce confusion in the sanctuary. It is no small matter to have the piles and piles of vestments used during the ceremonies of Holy Week all laid out in their place each day. That Mr. Henry performed this and other duties so well certainly entitles him to receive credit. He may justly take to himself some pride for his share in the proceedings.

Mrs. Robert Longhnan and Miss White were, I believe, the chief agents in making the Altar of Repose assume such a beautiful appearance on Holy Thursday. Many thanks are due to them from the congregation for the result achieved.

The sermon on the Blessed Sacrament on Thursday night was preached by the Rev. Father Cummings, who was eloquent as usual, and also as usual drew from his theme many considerations which, if meditated upon, should lead to moral improvement.

On Friday the uncovering and veneration of the Cross, and the Mass of the Pre-sanctified. The Bishop was celebrant, and Fathers O'Donnell and Doyle deacon and sub-deacon as upon the day before. At the conclusion of the Mass, the altar, as is customary upon Good Friday, was stripped of its ornaments and looked very desolate indeed. Before the adoration of the Cross on Good Friday, the Bishop gave a short address upon the feelings which should animate all Christians upon that day, namely, hatred for sin, which had cost our Saviour His life, and love for Him who had done so much for mankind. In the evening His Lordship preached upon the Passion. In sad tones he told the story of the last awful chapter in the life of the God-man. He told the story simply, and in its simplicity lay the beauty of the address. As he recalled the days of suffering which culminated on Calvary, the tears stood in many eyes.

On Holy Saturday there was the blessing of the paschal candle, the font etc. Father Cummings sang the Exulted and the prophecies were sung by Fathers Aubrey, Cummings Doyle and Brother Joseph. Father O'Donnell and Brother Joseph sang the Litanies. Before the commencement of the Mass, the covering was removed from all the statues, the flowers and lights were replaced upon the altar; the Church's period of mourning was at an end, and her thoughts turned from the sad commemoration of the Passion to the glories of the resurrection.

The addition to the Brothers' school has been completed. There will now be ample accommodation in the boys' school to meet all requirements for many years to come. At the east end of the old school two magnificent rooms measuring thirty by sixty feet have been erected. These rooms are separated from each other and from the old building by movable partitions. The whole of the dividing walls in the interior of the school are movable, so that when occasion requires the school can be turned into a very commodious hall. The new building has been fitted up with a stage, over which there is a very handsome ornamental wooden canopy. Folding wooden wings form an excellent arrangement whereby to enclose the stage. Footlights and all the accessories requisite for a stage in a nice little private theatre, have been added to make the stage furniture complete. The new schoolrooms have been most substantially built. The walls are plastered inside. A massive dado of kauri adds to the appearance of the rooms. Open fireplaces, will throw out a good heat in winter which should add materially to the comfort of the pupils and teachers. The ventilation of the rooms is upon the most improved principles.

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Altogether the new schoolrooms look so palatial in comparison to the Brothers' wretched old dwelling house, that I think the Brothers would act wisely during the coming winter nights to take up their beds and walk from the old house into the schoolroom. There with a good fire on, they might hope to evade attacks of rheumatism, influenza, etc., but they can have no such hope in the old tumble-down rookery in which they live. In summer time it is the dustiest old place in Christchurch, and the shingles almost crackle in the sun. In winter the same shingles are moist and mossy, and all around the house little lakes of water lie under the trees. On the whole, I think my suggestion about a change of quarters at night, at least, is not a bad one. The Brothers should consider it.

Appropos of schools, I see that there is to be a further effort to rob Catholics in order to improve the free, secular, and compulsory system. In view of the manner in which Catholics have been treated over the education question, I suppose we should be surprised at nothing. But though that is the case, I must confess I do feel astonished at an agitation that is now going on in Wellington for the purpose of establishing a university college there. The college is not wanted. There are three institutions of the same kind in New Zealand, and these are enough, and more than enough, for supplying all the education that we require. Even now in the Christchurch papers one frequently notices advertisements from graduates offering their services on terms that would be considered low even for a junior clerk. If things go on as they are, and money continues to be spent so lavishly, we shall soon find that M.A.s and B.A.s of both sexes will be as big a drug in the market as governesses are in the old country. In any case the State has a right to be just before it is generous, and I think that Catholic claims should be recognised before any more squandering of public money takes place on higher education.

When the Midland railway starts Father O'Donnell's parish should improve. I think Springston, the point at which operations are to begin, is in the Darfield parish. If it is, I shall be very glad indeed. A little more grist to the Darfield parochial mill could scarcely be regarded as a misfortune either by the priest or the people, who, though they are very generous, are very few. No priest in Canterbury better deserves that the tide of prosperity should turn a little in the direction of his parish than Father O'Donnell, who has worked most perseveringly and patiently among the people in the scattered districts of Darfield.

Father Doyle, I believe, keeps time from hanging heavily on his hands at Lyttelton by teaching the young idea how to shoot. This, I think most people will admit, is a most laudable and profitable method of occupying spare time.

Mr. Sweeney, who for many years was landlord of the Carlton Hotel at the junction of the Papanui Road and the North Belt, has apparently grown tired of the aristocratic suburb, and has removed to town to the corner of Armagh and Colombo streets. Mr. Sweeney's friends will be pleased to hear that the change of venue promises to shorten the road to fortune.

We are to have a real musical festival next week. Both "Iolanthe" and the "Mikado" are to be revived by the amateurs for the benefit of Mr. Benson, who contemplates going Home to join the theatrical profession. Mr. Benson's abilities as a singer are not very great, but his histrionic talent is undoubtedly of a very high order. No comic actor who has been here except Howard Vernon is anything like his equal in such parts as Buntborne or Koko.

The Spanish Students have quite hit the popular taste at the Art Gallery. Every evening and afternoon during the week the little hall has been crowded. A number of the pictures, I notice, have been sold. The small ones have gone off best, possibly because people want quality and not quantity when they buy a picture.

I see by the TABLET that some of the collections in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund are to be sent home through Dr. Moran, to be presented by him to the secretary of the League in Dublin. This will be a pleasing duty to his lordship, who, more than any ecclesiastic in the colonies, scarcely, indeed, excepting Cardinal Moran, has always upheld the cause and the men who have lately so signally triumphed over their slanderers. Even when things looked black for the Irish leaders, and when many professed friends of the Irish cause were inclined to look coldly upon Parnell and to freezingly speak his name, Bishop Moran's faith in the "uncrowned king" never wavered. He believed in the man, in his integrity, and his honour, and it must be a source of great pleasure to him now to find how thoroughly his faith in his great countryman has been justified. Thrice welcome to the leaders of the League—Parnell and his associates—should be money coming to them from Bishop Moran's hands, for in no man on the face of the earth have they and Ireland and the Irish people had a truer friend than Bishop Moran, whose heart and pen were ever at their service. When the news of the breakdown of the *Times*' charges came, many persons regretted that the intelligence did not come a little sooner, as it would have been a great pleasure and a great consolation to the Bishop before his departure to know that his country had achieved so magnificent a victory over her enemies. However, he knows it now, and his pleasure will have been none the less keen because the news was kept waiting for a little while. Another pleasure must have been his, too, upon revisiting the old country. When his foot touched Irish ground, and his hand clasped an Irish hand, and he saw around him once more the green hills of Ireland, he must have felt happy in the consciousness that though he had been an exile in a distant land where he had hard work and much anxiety, yet he never failed to do as much as any man could do to make the name of his country remembered by her own children and respected by others.

The intelligence that the Irish delegates intend visiting New Zealand will afford widespread satisfaction. It is to be hoped that they will visit the Coast. The West Coast people have always been unwavering in their loyalty to Ireland.

On Saturday night quite a phenomenal storm suddenly arose in the city. The sky was clear, the stars bright, and the air exceptionally mild. It was an ideal night. It was so warm and fine that upon going out no one would have dreamed of taking an umbrella or a macintosh. Suddenly great flashes of pale blue lightning

appeared followed by crashes of thunder, and the rain began to pour in torrents. The flashes of blue light had a most peculiar effect in the darkness. Half the street which one moment lay in deepest shadow, was the next instant lit up as if the electric light had been turned on. It flashed and darted in at windows until nervous people, unaccustomed to such pyrotechnic exhibitions on the part of nature, were absolutely terrified. The electric display was not confined to sheet lightning but also took the more dangerous zig-zag form. The storm expended itself in the night, and in the morning the sun shone out brightly, and children, who in accordance with the old poetic fancy, got up to see the sun dance on Easter Sunday morning, were at least rewarded by seeing a very cloudless sky and a brilliant sun.

Before writing my next letter I shall have an opportunity of judging of how the Brothers' young band of dramatic stars will acquit themselves. Under the able tuition which they have been receiving I have no doubt whatever that they have improved.

This evening (Sunday), the sky is becoming overcast, and the prospect for the Literary Society's picnic is not promising. However, I hope that appearances are deceptive. The arrangements for the picnic are all completed, and a disappointment would be very unpleasant indeed.

W A I T A H U N A.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

April 10.

THE mission held here recently by the Rev. Father Daly S.J., has been eminently successful. At each of the services held the church was crowded, and the rev. gentleman's earnest eloquent sermons were received with much appreciation. A couple of hours was set apart daily for the instruction of the children, with a view to their receiving first Communion on the occasion of the mission. So well and thoroughly had they been previously taught by the Rev. Father O'Leary, that very little was required in the form of instruction to satisfy the scruples of Father Daly in conferring on them the glorious privilege of receiving the Blessed Sacrament on such short notice; so that quite a large number received on the last day of the mission. Since then I have to record the death of Mr. Kane, an old and respected resident, who had been ailing for a considerable time and who received the Blessed Sacrament for the last time from the hands of Father Daly, his death following some few days' afterwards. Deceased was eighty years of age, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends.

The Sunday School recently established here has been as regards numbers a success. More teachers are however urgently required, the number attending being too many for the united efforts of Messrs. Kirby and Ward to keep in proper subjection. The hour 11 a.m. is a most inconvenient one for all concerned. Should the teachers think fit to alter it to a more convenient one in the afternoon, doubtless the want of teachers would be soon remedied. It is scarcely fair to leave the brunt of the work on the shoulders of Messrs. Ward and Kirby, assisted as they occasionally are by Miss Cutler.

The weather is very cold and wet. Threshing in the immediate vicinity is almost over, the yield not being up to the average. In mining everything is quiet, nothing of any note occurring, except the sale of a one-fourth share in Waitahuna Gully, Mr. Michael Carmody being the purchaser, and £161 the figure.

HOW PIGOTT CONFESSED.

IN a column and a half letter in the London *Daily Telegraph* George Augustus Sala tells the part he played in that act in the great drama in which Pigott made his latest and fullest confession. Sala says:—"Last Saturday, between 1 and 2 p.m., a knock came at my study door, and I was handed a letter from my old friend and near neighbour, Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., whose house is at 24 Grosvenor Gardens, within pistol shot of my flat. The note ran thus:—"Can you leave everything and come here at once? Most important business.—H.L." I told the servant that I would be in Grosvenor Gardens within a quarter of an hour, and ere that time had expired I was ushered into a large library on the ground floor, where I found the senior member for Northampton smoking his sumptuous cigarette." Another, too, was there, "poring over a copy of that morning's issue of the *Times*, going right down one column and apparently up the other, taking column after column in succession, then barking back as though he had omitted some choice paragraph, and then resuming the sequence of his lecture, ever and anon tapping that broad frontal bone of his, as though to evoke memories of the past, with a little silver pencil case. The hand which held the copy of the *Times* never ceased to shake." Sala recognised the individual as corresponding precisely with a sketch he had seen "in an evening paper," and when Mr. Labouchere, in his most courteous manner and blandest tone, said—"Allow me to introduce you to a gentleman of whom you must have heard a great deal," Mr. Sala replied "There is not the slightest necessity for naming him. I know him well enough; that is Mr. Pigott." Mr. Labouchere, in a dulcet voice, continued—"The fact is that Mr. Pigott has come here, quite unsolicited, to make a full confession. I told him that I would listen to nothing that he had to say save in the presence of a witness, and remembering that you lived close by, I thought you would not mind coming here and witnessing to what Mr. Pigott had to confess, which will be taken down word for word from his dictation in writing. Mr. Pigott, although he screwed his courage to the sticking place of saying that he was going to confess, showed considerable tardiness in orally "owning up." So we let him be for about ten minutes, writes Sala. "Mr. Labouchere kindled another cigarette. I lit a cigar and—excuse the vulgarity of the phrase—continued to take stock of the man in the easy chair, still poring over the *Times*—still tapping from time to time his forehead with the pencil-case, and still wriggling his one foot and then the other. Perhaps, conscience was growing like gout in his toes. At length he stood up, and came forward into the light

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by the side of Mr. Labouchere's writing table. It was very rude, of course to stare at him, but I did stare, and that persistently. He did not change colour. He did not blench; but what at length—out of the fulness of his heart, no doubt—his mouth spake—it was in a low, half-musing tone, more at first as though he were talking to himself than to any auditors. By degrees, however, his voice rose; and diction became more fluent; it was rarely necessary to halt to reconstruct a phrase; and the confession which subsequently found its way into the possession of Mr. Lewis was, from beginning to end, literally and verbally the composition as well as the utterance of Mr. B. Pigott. No pressure was put upon him, no leading questions were asked him, and he went on quietly and continuously to the end of a story, which I should have thought amazing, had I not occasion to hear many more tales even more astounding. Richard Pigott's manner did not in any way resemble that of the ordinary false witness. He was not voluble, but he was collected and coherent. Nor although he repeatedly confessed to fraud, forgery, deception, and misrepresentation, did he seem overcome with anything approaching active shame. His little peccadilloes were plainly owned; but he appeared to treat them more as incidental weaknesses than as extraordinary acts of wickedness. The whole of Pigott's confession, beginning with the declaration that he had made it uninvited and without any pecuniary consideration, was read over to him line by line and word by word. He made no correction or alteration whatsoever. The confession covered several sheets of paper, and to each sheet he affixed his initials. Finally at the bottom of the complete document he signed his name, beneath which he wrote my name as a witness. When he had signed his confession he bade us farewell, remarking that he had suffered much, especially from nervousness during his examination before the Special Commission, and that his appearance there had been the first that he ever made in a witness-box.

A DISGRACE TO JOURNALISM.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, February 28.)

THE *Times* this morning publishes as its first leading article what Printing House-square regards as an appropriate and adequate acknowledgment of the cruel wrongs which it has done to Mr. Parnell. It begins its leading article by reproducing the words of the Attorney-General yesterday, including his statement that their feeling of sincere regret "which most truly exists" will, at the proper time, be more fully expressed by themselves.

The following is the "more full" expression of regret which appears in the *Times* to-day:—

"We desire to endorse and appropriate every word of the foregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty, to give expression to that feeling of sincere regret to which the Attorney-General referred. It was obvious that, after Pigott, on his own showing, had proved himself to be a person utterly unworthy of credit, and after he had made two confessions varying in detail, but both admitting that the letters which he produced were tainted with forgery, our duty was unreservedly to withdraw these letters from the consideration of the judges. Moreover, Mr. Parnell having in the witness-box stated that the letters attributed to him were forgeries, we accept in every respect the truth of that statement. In these circumstances, we deem it right to express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters in question as Mr. Parnell's, or to use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret, we need hardly say, includes also the letters falsely attributed to Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Kelly. It is clear now that Pigott was guilty of a gross and disgraceful fraud when he produced the documents which reached our hands. Into the circumstances under which we received and published them it is scarcely fitting we should enter. Nor shall we now refer to the grounds, apart from Pigott's testimony, on which we considered ourselves to be justified in dealing with these letters as genuine documents. To do so would be to touch upon controversial matter which cannot for the present be properly dealt with in these columns. We are bound, however, to point out that though Pigott was the source from which the letters came, and though they were thus contaminated by their origin, he was not the person with whom we communicated, and who placed the documents in our hands. Moreover, we must add that we firmly believed the letters to be genuine until the disclosures made by Pigott in the course of his cross-examination.

"We heard on Tuesday of 'a conspiracy behind Pigott and Houston,' but it must be evident to all reasonable persons that, if a conspiracy existed, the *Times* was victimised by it, and not a party to it. Errors of judgment may have been committed, and for them the penalty must be paid. What we have done, it must be clearly understood, has been done by us in the public interest alone. It has been done, moreover, altogether of our own motion and upon our own responsibility. We regarded the undertaking on which we entered as one of national importance, but we must enter an emphatic protest against attempts to make any statesmen or any political party conjointly responsible with us for acts which were exclusively our own. We may point out, further, that it is absurd to take us to task for not having at once abandoned the portion of the case dependent upon the letters at an earlier stage of Pigott's examination. We were responsibly advised that it was not within our right or power to express any opinion on the evidence of a witness still under examination, and could not offer any view of our own until that witness's cross-examination was concluded. As soon as the incidents affecting Pigott's fight had been inquired into, our counsel at once asked for an adjournment for the purpose of considering the most proper form in which to present our withdrawal of the letters from the consideration of the Commission. This withdrawal, of course, refers exclusively to the letters obtained from Pigott, and not to the other portion of the case embraced in the "charges and allegations," which still remain the subject of judicial inquiry. Our desire is simply to express deep regret for the error into which we were led, and to withdraw unreservedly those parts of our original statements which we cannot honestly continue to maintain."

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A VETERAN

As this is Jubilee year it tends to make one look back and think of the flight of time, and in this way I am reminded that I am one of the veterans in the sale of your valuable and successful medicine. I have sold it from the very first, and have sent it into every county in England and many parts of Scotland. Well do I remember the first circular you sent out some nine or ten years ago. You had come to England from America to introduce Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I was struck by a paragraph in which you used these words:—"Being a stranger in a strange land, I do not wish the people to feel that I want to take the least advantage over them. I feel that I have a remedy that will cure disease, and I have so much confidence in it that I authorise my agents to refund the money if people should say that they have not benefited by its use." I felt at once that you would never say that unless the medicine had merit, and I applied for the agency, a step which I now look back upon with pride and satisfaction.

Ever since that time I have found it by far the best remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia I have met with, and I have sold thousands of bottles. It has never failed in any case where there were any of the following symptoms:—Nervous or sick headache, sourness of the stomach, rising of the food after eating, a sense of fullness and heaviness, dizziness, bad breath, slime and mucus on the gums and teeth, constipation and yellowness of the eyes and skin, dull and sleepy sensations, ringing in the ears, heartburn, loss of appetite, and, in short, wherever there are signs that the system is clogged, and the blood is out of order. Upon repeated inquiries, covering a great variety of ailments, my customers have always answered, "I am better," or "I am perfectly well." What I have seldom or never seen before in the case of any medicine, is that people tell each other of its virtues, and those who have been cured say to the suffering: "Go and get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, it will make you well." Out of the hundreds of cures I will name one or two that happen to come into my mind.

Two old gentlemen, whose names they would not like me to give you, had been martyrs to Indigestion and Dyspepsia for many years. They had tried all kinds of medicine without relief. One of them was so bad he could not bear a glass of ale. Both were advised to use the Syrup, and both recovered, and were as hale and hearty as men in the prime of life.

A remarkable case is that of a house painter, named Jeffries, who lived in Penshurst, in Kent. His business obliged him to expose himself a great deal to wind and weather, and he was seized with rheumatism, and his joints soon swelled up with dropsy, and were very stiff and painful. Nothing that the doctors could do seemed to reach the seat of the trouble. It so crippled him that he could do hardly any work, and for the whole of the winter of 1878 to '79, he had to give up and take to his bed. He had been afflicted in this sorry way for three years, and was getting worn out and discouraged. Besides, he had spent over £13 for what he called "doctor's stuff," without the least benefit. In the spring he heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for others, and bought a 2s 6d bottle of me. In a few days he sent me word he was much better—before he had finished the bottle. He then sent to me for a 4s 6d bottle, and as I was going that way I carried it down to him myself. On getting to his house what was my astonishment and surprise to find him out in the garden weeding an onion bed. I could hardly believe my own eyes, and said:—

"You ought not to be out here, man, it may be the death of you, after being laid up all the winter with rheumatism and dropsy."

His reply was:—"There is no danger. The weather is fine, and Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for me in a few days what the doctors could not do in three years. I think I shall get well now."

He kept on with the Syrup, and in three weeks he was at work again, and has had no return of the trouble for now nearly ten years. Any medicine that can do this should be known all over the world.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) RUPERT GRAHAM,
OF GRAHAM & SON.

Holloway House, Sunbury,
Middlesex, June 25th, 1887.

The above wonderful cure of Rheumatism was the result of the remarkable power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup to cleanse the blood of the poisonous humours that arise from Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35 Farringdon Road, London, Eng.

Mr. Parnell having convicted the *Times* of insincerity in Scotland, has now taken the first step towards doing the same in Ireland. Every one remembers how eighteen months ago the *Times* defied and challenged Mr. Parnell day after day to take legal action against it. The *Times*'s *claque* in the Ministry cheered this challenge to the echo, and Mr. Goschen in particular said that if Mr. Parnell would not trust an English jury, the courts of Edinburgh and Dublin were open to him. Well, Mr. Parnell has accepted the challenge; and what does the *Times* do? Why, it runs away under cover of technical objections.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

Sir William Hunter made a remarkable prediction at the London Institution. Speaking of the operation of the new forces at work in India, he said: With regard to the effect of the new forces upon the religious conception of the people, his view of the matter was that a new religion would before long arise in India. The forces at work were so powerful and so productive of some result or another that a new religion would arise. But he did not think that new religion would be our modern Christianity, although he believed that the Christian missions were at this moment amongst the most powerful factors in designing what that new religion should be.

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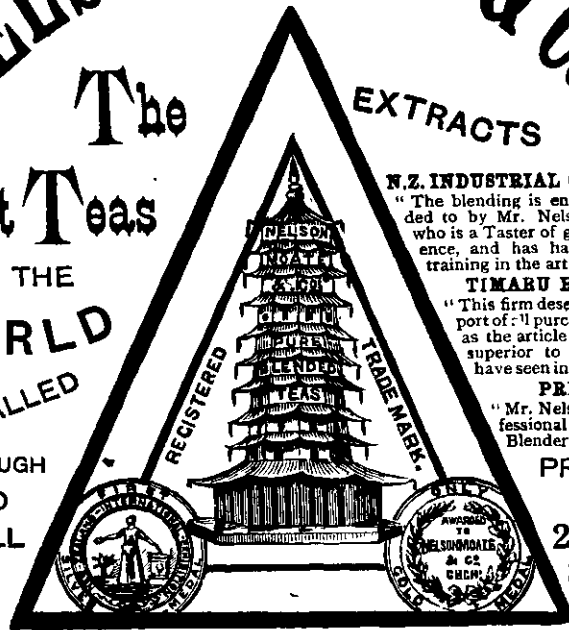
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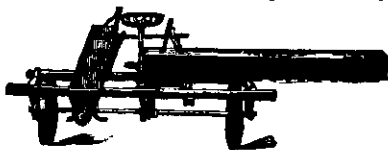
REID & GRAY

Were awarded **FIRST ORDER OF MERIT AND SPECIAL MENTION** by the Jurors at the recent Melbourne Exhibition; and also at the previous Exhibition they not only received Gold Medal for their Double Furrow Plough, but Special Commendatory reference from the Jurors as follows:—"In Ploughs there is one exhibit to which we wish to draw special attention as being the best, and that is the Double Furrow of Reid and Gray, Dunedin, New Zealand. In Finish and Construction it is far superior to any other."

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DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP AND MANURE SOWER.—Manure is sown in front of Rollers, and put deeply in or shallow, as preferred. The Turnip seed is sown through a separate Spout behind the rollers, and can be put in as shallow as required, and covered with the small rollers behind.

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There has been no exhibit in the Melbourne Exhibition which has attracted more attention than that of the **MOSGIEL WOOLLEN GOODS**. Visitors from all the old countries, as well as from the various colonies, are unanimous in their praises of the excellent class of Woollens made at Mosgiel and shown in the Melbourne Exhibition.

The New Zealand Public are asked to recognise the benefit to them of being able to purchase

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of Mosgiel manufacture without high tariff duties, whereas in Victoria a tariff of 25 per cent. does not bar the recognition of the superior merits of Mosgiel Woollens, while in Sydney they meet European Goods on equal Freetrade terms and prices.

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