

T E M U K A .

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

September 9, 1889.

FOR some time past Temuka has been kept very lively with entertainments, socials, lectures, and so forth. I am sorry to have to state that the lecture by Mr. Thomas Bracken on the "Boyne Water; or, Orange and Green," was a failure, as far as the attendance was concerned. The subject was treated by Mr. Bracken in a manner which displayed that gentleman's great ability, and throughout the lecture was very instructive and interesting. Mr. Bracken also recited with great dramatic effect several appropriate pieces of poetry, including "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and "Ninety-Eight." The lecture was free from offence to either Catholic or Protestant.

Another most enjoyable entertainment was given by the Temuka Amateur Dramatic Society, and, notwithstanding that there were several other things on during the week, there was a fair attendance. The performance consisted of a two-act comedy, entitled "Trust Money; or Solomon's Wisdom," and very amusing farce, "Caught by the Cuff." The stage was well got up for the occasion, and everything passed off without a hitch. The characters in "Trust Money," all of which were capitally sustained, were as follows:—Solomon Probity (aged 91), Mr. G. Mogridge; Peter Probity (aged 60), Mr. J. Sim; John Probity (aged 21), Mr. F. Danby; Charles Chetty, Mr. E. Chapman; Sifter (a detective), Mr. G. Levens; Paddy Probity, Miss May Goodey; Grace Emery, Miss Rose Goodey. All took their parts extremely well, and the young ladies especially. Mr. Sim deserves special mention. The great burden of the play fell upon his shoulders, and by an amateur he certainly could not have been excelled. The great reputation he established for himself when he made his first *debut* before a Temuka audience was well sustained on this occasion. Mr. Levens was good, as usual, and Mr. Chapman played the part of the supercilious lawyer to perfection. "Caught by the Cuff" created much fun, and the cast of characters was as follows:—Hector Shakery Funk, Mr. W. Storey; Benjamin Butt (a commercial traveller), Mr. J. Bryan; Job Beat (a policeman), Mr. G. Levens; Harry Cuff (a policeman), Mr. S. Storey; Mrs. Pryor (a boarding-house keeper), Miss Ada Erwood. Every actor, without exception, did their part in a first-class manner, and Miss Erwood deserves special praise, as it is only her first appearance. The orchestra consisted of Mrs. Foster (piano) and Mr. J. Andrews (clarinet), who contributed largely to the success of the evening. A Christy Minstrel entertainment will shortly be given by the society.

High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, Pleasant Point, on Sunday last, and the full Rosary was recited in St. Joseph's Church, Temuka. In acknowledging the receipt of £25 from Mr. James Sullivan for the purchase of a harmonium for the Pleasant Church, the Rev. Father Fauvel spoke in high terms of praise of the many services rendered by that gentleman to the parish. Truly Mr. Sullivan deserved the compliment, when the assistance he gave during the building of the famous St. Joseph's church is considered. He also gave the section on which the new church at Pleasant Point stands. The Rev. Father Fauvel has had placed in St. Mary's church a copy of the famous picture of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," which is in one of the churches in Rome. To the good people of Temuka, Pleasant Point is regarded as a place of pilgrimage.

Great interest has been displayed for draughts in Temuka this winter. The first Tuesday of every month is devoted to a match, Married v. Single, and out of the five last matches the no-one-to-sew-on-buttons men scored three victories over the Unionists. Some time ago a team of Temuka draughtsmen met a Timaru team "across the board" on the latter's territory, and brought the laurels of victory home by three games. Mr. J. Sim met the old veteran, Stewart, (Timaru), and out of the four games played, Mr. Stewart won one, and drew three. Mr. Sim (who is by far the best in Temuka) may be complimented on the stand he made against his opponent, more so as Mr. Stewart has made for himself a name in open tournaments in Scotland. The return match is contemplated.

The annual meeting of the Temuka Caledonian Society was held on Wednesday evening last. There are now 143 members on the roll, and more are expected. The treasurer during the year had the command of £238 odd, and expended about £214. It is expected that the sports this year will be even a greater success than the last. On the next suitable occasion (which I think will be the next Caledonian social) Mr. M. Quinn (vice-president), will present the Society with a handsome banner, which, I understand, is an artistic piece of work.

Temuka and Timaru Clubs have yet to play for the South Canterbury Rugby Union Cup, and I presume (on the ground that the Temuka men never practice) it will fall into the hands of Timaru.

The weather has been beautifully fine, and rain is much wanted.

Ingham estate, near Lincoln, which has just been sold for £7,050 changed hands in 1869 for £20,000.

Mr. John Brennan, a friend of Dr. Cronin, in a letter to the *Stout City Journal* gives some wise advice to those who are being excited by British associations to slander the Irish race. He says: "Social order in the United States has nothing to fear from Irishmen. Whatever be their shortcomings, they have no sympathy with any of the godlessness that flaunt their bloody banners in defiance of the law. They have, like other people, their vices, and their frailties, and their political infirmities; but the blessings of liberty, and learning, and equality before the law are rapidly smoothing off the rough corners; and their patriotism becomes intensified and effective as God gives them light to see more clearly. This for them is an evil hour, which they thoroughly realise. It is a time in which every bigot will seek to befoul them; when the baser sort of politicians will endeavour to make capital by denouncing them; when every engine of English opinion in Press or pulpit, in club and bar-room, will seek to excite Americans against them. But it is a time for Americans to pause and think, and be patient that they may think in a spirit of justice."

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE Monarchical Right has issued a manifesto to the electors signed by representatives of the various parties composing it, including the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Baron de Mackau, M. de Cassagnac, and M. de Mun. They denounce the revolutionary policy which drove the Religious Orders from their dwellings, the magistrates from their seats, Religion from the school and the hospital, the Princes from the army and the country. "In vain this expiring régime rises in rebellion against universal suffrage, proscribes its chosen and brings them before exceptional tribunals, which regulate their justice by hatred and fear." The eyes of the country, it is urged, have been opened by the Tonquin disaster; by the deficit which for ten years has increased £24,000,000 a year; by the £120,000,000 loans contracted in spite of the most formal promises; by the scandalous traffic in places and decorations which brought about the fall of a President; and by the system of espionage practised against citizens as a method of government. The manifesto closes with the following appeal to the electors:—

"Whatever be your sympathies with the past, whatever be your predilections, whether ye be servants of the Monarchy or the Empire, or sincere Republicans, anxious to secure through the Republic an honest and liberal government, all of you, good men and true, of whatsoever opinion, in the name of France and liberty, close up your ranks, form but one army, but one party—the party of France. Your victory is certain. You will return to the next Parliament a majority of honest men, who will assume power consulting only the interests of the country, and will deliver the country from the Parliamentary feudality which has brought upon it oppression, ruin, and disgrace."

Prince Victor Napoleon has sent the following letter to Baron de Mackau:—"Brussels, June 23, 1889. My dear Baron,—I thank you for sending me the Manifesto of the Right. The energetic protest of men of heart and sincere patriots, that loyal vindication of the rights of the country, could not, as you may well suppose, leave me indifferent. A deliberate upholder of the national sovereignty, respect for which is an heirloom in my family, it is with patriotic joy that I find this great principle successively forcing itself upon all men of good faith, whatever be their opinions, their recollections, or their hopes. In point of fact, the free exercise of the popular right can alone constitute the party of France which will unite all Frenchmen in one common thought—the recuperation and grandeur of the country.—Believe me, etc., Victor Napoleon."

Don Carlos, for the first time appearing as serious claimant to the throne of France, as well as to that of Spain, has written as follows to one of the Comte de Chambord's trusted agents, Mr. Joseph Dubourg, from the Leridan Palace at Venice:—"In no less a degree than myself you revere and love the memory of my uncle, the Comte de Chambord, who extended to you unlimited confidence. I look to his example to guide me in the discharge of my grave duties in regard both to Spain and France. Seeing now the growing social disorder, I join with the healthy part of both nations to ask for God's help and to implore His mercy. The party of the Revolution is in this year 1889 celebrating the revolt of a hundred years ago against God's rights. We, who have the happiness of being faithful to our thousand-year-old traditions, answer to the Centenary in the consoling words that Christ used to the humble nun of Paray-le-Monial, I wish to unite with the French Catholics in rendering public homage to the Sacred Heart, even as I commemorated in Spain the thirteenth centenary of King Recardo's conversion. It is constantly made evident that God protects these two glorious nations. We can only heal their moral wounds by returning to Him. The religion of our fathers will bring us back to the path of private and public virtues. Some years ago my uncle charged you to take to Paray-le-Monial a written profession of his faith and piety. Heir of his rights and sentiments, I wish you to represent me in the place where Our Lord made His voice heard to a King of France and to all faithful Catholics. I send you herewith the document which you are to place in the Sanctuary of the Sacred Heart as a token of the reverence and of the faith of the posterity of Louis XIV., in the protection of the God of Clovis, of Recardo, of Charlemagne, St. Louis, Joan of Arc, and Isabella the Catholic. May God bless you, dear Dubourg, according to the prayer of your affectionate Carlos."

The following is the profession of faith, which is also an address to Spain and France:—"The Revolution overthrew the legitimate thrones of France and Spain that it might the more easily undermine the Catholic Church. It is the eternal boast of my family that it gave the first victim to the Revolution in the struggle against law and the Church. Son and heir of those princes who reigned gloriously over Spain and France, I adore God who made them both so great and can save them from social disorganisation. The rights which I assert I derive from God only, and I call on Him to avert the disasters which threaten Spain and France. Strong in the ties which unite me to France and Spain, resolved at all risks to assert them, I implore God's pity and grace, and I repeat with all those who pray and hope, 'Sacred Heart of Jesus, save Spain; Sacred Heart of Jesus, save France.'"

M. Dubourg, on receiving this document, hastened to Paray-le-Monial, with General Châtelain and some other Legitimists, to present it at the shrine of the Sacred Heart. A Legitimist pilgrimage is announced. The pilgrims are to join in the profession of faith of their king.

The Shah is not the only monarch whom the Parisians expect to favour them with a visit this year. King Dinah, the dusky potentate who rules Rio Nunez, is on his way to the Exhibition, the fame of which has spread to the remote region which he governs, and Prince Ahmedou, son of Sidy-Ely, the King of the Brakna Moors, is making the voyage with him. King Dinah, though a negro *par sang* is, it appears, a most presentable personage. He dresses in the European fashion, and speaks French and English fluently. Several of the Senegalese "kings" have also sent their sons to see the Eiffel Tower.