

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NOT without some bearing on the quotations we MORE ABOUT THE made last week from Lady Verney's article in the PEASANTS' *Contemporary Review* on peasant proprietors in Auvergne is the report which we now find our contemporaries are reproducing from the anti-Catholic French press respecting the conversion to Protestantism of a certain village in the Puy-de-Dome. For it happens that it was of the very district in question Lady Verney wrote, and to the people she describes belong those who are said to have placed themselves under the ministry of a Protestant pastor, in order to spite the Bishop of Clermont Ferrand, because of his refusal to remove a priest with whom they expressed themselves dissatisfied. We do not know whether the report is true or false, but, although we have not too much reliance on the truth of anything that comes from so suspicious a source, if any community of so-called Catholics could act in the manner spoken of, we should expect them to be of the very nature described by Lady Verney—a worldly and sordid people, whose whole life was given up to petty gain, and who had no other desire and no higher ideal. It will be remembered also that we quoted an authority who asserted that the only method by which the utilitarian morality arising from the condition of the peasant proprietors could be regulated and kept within bounds, was the predominance of religion; and the state of things in the Puy-de-Dome, according to Lady Verney, evidently shows that religion there is not very fervently pursued. A quarrel with a priest and bishop, then, and a quarrel, no doubt, caused by the action of a priest zealous in trying to influence for their good an indifferent people, may have resulted as it is reported in their having invited a Protestant pastor to minister to them, but, if so, the pastor is hardly to be envied, and it is to be deplored that even the little power religion has so far been able to exercise has been now entirely overthrown. Meantime, since we find that Lady Verney's article has been drawn upon, as indeed she intended it should be, to discountenance the formation or encouragement of peasant proprietorship in the United Kingdom,—the *Saturday Review*, for example, makes such a use of it—we shall borrow another description of a contrary nature to those the lady in question has given from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of November 1, in which a writer, treating of Alsace, gives us a picture or two worthy to be placed besides that we quoted last week from an account of the farm houses of every class in Picardy. It, at least, speaks as much in favour of peasant proprietorship as Lady Verney's descriptions speak against it,—and some of us may prefer the testimony of a French writer treating of French affairs to that of an English tourist treating of foreign matters she, perhaps, imperfectly understands. We are told, then, that the laborious and energetic population of Alsace have made their country one of the most prosperous in the world, yet their property is extremely divided, there being not less than two million different portions of land in the department, some of which are very small. All waste ground has disappeared, and, thanks to the labour of the inhabitants, the soil has been brought to the highest possible state of culture. Owing to the necessity for protection that has been felt in the country from of old, scattered houses are hardly to be met with, and the people live in villages. The writer takes as an illustration the canton of Kochersberg to the North-west of Strasbourg, called the granary of Alsace, and owning a very thick population. The villages, he says, are spacious, situated close together, and joined by roads bordered with fruit-trees. The houses are picturesque, and with their fresh paint and clean aspect, with their inhabitants, somewhat rough in manner, but of a vigorous constitution, they show every mark of prosperity, comfort, and domestic happiness. Various outer offices are to be seen at the end of a spacious yard, shaded with walnut-trees, and behind the house stretches a garden full of fruit-trees, vegetables and flowers. The villages of the vine-growing districts, on the other hand, are limited in space, but almost all the families who dwell in them enjoy a comfortable living from the culture of the vine. Lady Verney, then, has evidently not said all that

may be said as to the condition of peasant proprietors on the continent, and it is a little wonderful that the *Saturday Review*, for instance, should attribute so much importance to her not uninteresting, but rather gossiping tourist's notes.

IT is common to find the enemies of Catholicism point to South America as an evidence of what the CALVINIST ON THE JESUITS AND THEIR WORK. Catholic religion has done towards debasing the world. Sometimes we find the condition of the Indians spoken of as testifying to this, and sometimes the semi-barbarous state of the descendants of the European settlers. No cruelty committed by a Spanish or Portuguese adventurer, whose religion consisted only in the fact that he had been baptised when he was a baby, has been allowed to pass without being attributed to the Catholic principles he was supposed to possess, and his deeds have been over and over again advanced in calumniating the religion he had long outraged, and to which he belonged only in name, and, most probably, because nothing was to be gained by its express renunciation. No consideration, on the other hand has been given to the work among the victims of cruelty done by the true children of the Church; the ecclesiastics and members of the religious orders generally who were the defenders of the oppressed, and in whose lives should be read the spirit of the Catholic religion as it really exists, compelling reverence and admiration on the part of even the most unwilling. Of great importance then is the opinion lately delivered by a French savant who had returned from the country in question and whose long sojourn there had given him ample opportunities to study its condition, and to arrive at just conclusions as to the means of its amelioration. We allude to M. Sace, who is besides a Calvinist which gives additional weight to his deliberate judgment, as it shows he must have overcome no small degree of prejudice before he formed it, and that it was formed only because the evidence before his eyes was too convincing and clear to be withstood. The extract we quote has been translated by the *Indo-European* from *Les Mondes* in which it was published by the famous Abbé Moigno. The writer says:—“During my long peregrinations from one end of America to the other, the immense services rendered there by the Jesuits were made in some manner palpably visible to me. To them alone the civilisation of that immense continent is due, and what remains of their works attests both the might of their genius and the perseverance of their efforts to civilize those wonderful countries which their barbarous Spanish conquerors sought only to profit by. At present of all their admirable work nothing is left but ruins and fond remembrances which the poor Indians cherish and bless. They still weep at the thought of their lost *Robes Noires*, whilst the same remembrances are branded with ostracism by the present governments, who reject any bridle that may be used to rein in the course of brutal passions. There we have the true cause of the social disease which blights the very existence of all the Hispano-American Republics, and which ceases only for a while when a new dictator arises. There also we have the true cause of the prosperity of Canada and Brazil, where a strong executive power sets due limits to the selfish struggles of unbridled private ambitions. It is my conviction that nothing short of the recall of the Jesuits can raise again the Republics of South America. They are fallen so low, merely because they have become a prey to constant revolutions brought on by ambitious men who place the government of their country in jeopardy by the vilest devices. The Order of the Jesuits alone, with its military organisation, represents the interest of all, and can bring back order to those unhappy countries. They alone can save the Indian tribes which are threatened with complete extinction, although laborers are the only thing required to work out the incredible wealth of that soil, which contains all imaginable treasures either at the surface or in its bosom. When the civilisation of those tribes is brought about, colonization will be easy enough, because they know the country thoroughly; without them it will be extremely difficult, chiefly on account of the obstacles they put in the way. Unfortunately it is to be feared that the recall of that Order so deservedly famous will meet with many difficulties, because it would stand in the way of all those personal ambitions to whose shameless and relentless rivalries those unfortunate states have become a prey.” In commenting on this the paper which has translated it adds:

—“We merely subjoin one remark: the writer being a Protestant, every Catholic missionary is a Jesuit for him. Yet it must not be forgotten that the children of St. Francis and St. Dominic were not slow in evangelizing the New World. For the rest we register this letter as a remarkable one. The South American Republics are pointed out by our Protestant friends as being sunk low by their Catholicism; but since 1820, Freemasonry has taken the lead of everything there, and after sixty-two years of Masonic rule the result is misery and anarchy. The candid opinion of M. Sace that Catholicism alone can rebuild the edifice, which it had built at first, and which the Masons have pulled down, recommends itself to the attention of all serious readers.”

A CONTEMPORARY, under the heading, “A Heathen RECEPTION OF Ceremony,” gives us a long extract from the *Hereford Times*, describing the reception of a “sister” into the Anglican order of St. Benedict, which is under the directorship of that rather curious ecclesiastic who calls himself Father Ignatius,—and truly the ceremony was portentous in no light degree. The mischief of the thing is, however, that a good many people who witnessed the ceremony, or who read the description of it, will continue to labour under the impression, not that it was a Catholic ceremony, but that it was a faint imitation of that which takes place in Catholic convents, and, consequently, their prejudices will naturally be strengthened against the Church. Into a church, then, partly adorned and partly shrouded—for, while lights and adornments were in abundance, there was also present a funeral bier, with a black pall and a white cross—the Sister Mary Ermenild entered, for the purpose of receiving the black veil. “Mary,” says the somewhat irreverent reporter, “at the High Altar, vested in embroidered white silk vestments, was attended by acolytes in crimson and white robes.” This, nevertheless, seems to have been only introductory, for presently she was led over to the bier, where she took up her place, and she was led there by some beings that seem to us new to the religious world. She was, in fact, “led out of the choir by two elderly sisters—not nuns, but external sisters,” and here she remained until the sermon, preached by Father Ignatius, had concluded. And the sermon, too, was rather remarkable. The preacher, for example, told the sister she was going to “bury herself alive in a living tomb,” and he declared he “deserved our Gracious Queen should have him hung” if he was not going to perform a most meritorious action in assisting at the burial. The sermon concluded the ceremonies were re-commenced—and among them two boys having “spread a towel over Father Ignatius’s lap” and given him a scissors, the elderly external sisters held back the novice’s veil while her hair was cut off close to her head. Various other matters were also gone through with, and at length the sisters placed their charge, now fully veiled and crowned with a wreath, upon a crimson-draped chair in front of the so-called altar, where “a stream of monks, nuns, sisters, acolytes, and lay-people from the congregation, prostrated themselves before her,” and she placed her hands “very lovingly on their bowed heads” and gave them her blessing. After this the bier was brought into requisition, and “Mother Ermenild,” as she was now called, was placed upon it by the elderly external sisters, and covered with a heavy pall, while Father Ignatius, suitably vested, incensed the bier, and threw earth upon it, saying at the same time “Earth to earth, ashes to ashes.” Prayers for the dead were at the same time chanted, and “Mother Ermenild was borne into her living tomb,” and out of sight of the congregation. But nothing can be more painfully ludicrous than this travesty of a religious reception; nothing more widely different from the Catholic ceremony, whose forms it exaggerates and distorts, and whose spirit is wholly wanting to it. We are not surprised to find it called a “heathen ceremony.”

ACCORDING to the *Monthly Letter* of the Protestant Alliance, quoted by a contemporary, the cantrips that the Marquis of Ripon is playing in India are enough to make the angels shed whole floods of tears.—We do not, however, mention the particular

class of angels in question, and there is more than one class. The Marquis, it seems, bids fair to be the means of converting all India to Catholicity, and that, we know, would be a most terrible thing. Ishnu, Siva, Buddha, Mahommed, all their ways are far preferable in the eyes of the Protestant Alliance to any of the tenets of the Catholic Church for which they should make room. Let every rite, howsoever abominable, be celebrated in India, so long as the holy sacrifice of the Mass is not performed there, and the Alliance will be perfectly satisfied. Their protest does them honour, and once more we obtain a proof as to the crowd among whom we must number our “Evangelical” friends. Meantime, we find that, whatever may be the intentions of the Marquis of Ripon, and however reprehensibly anxious he may be to see the idolatry of the country make way for the Christian faith, and let us remark in passing, so great has been the popularity of the Marquis, a petition is now in the course of being signed for the prolongation of his Governorship

it is founded on good authority that the condition of India, not only under its religious aspect—but so far as temporal matters are concerned, might with advantage suffer a considerable change. The country, in fact, could hardly be worse governed than it is at present, even if the “Jesuitical emissaries of the Church of Rome” had accomplished the design with which the Protestant Alliance accredits them, and gained the control of the State itself.—But have we not the testimony of a learned Calvinist as to what Jesuits have done when they were permitted to influence the State? Who knows but that their influence in India might after all be as wholesome as M. Sace says it was in South America. That some wholesome influence is needed there we have, nevertheless, good grounds to believe, and our authority is a British officer writing in an English periodical—that is Lieut.-Col. B. D. Osborn in the *Contemporary Review* for December. And it should be acknowledged to the credit of the English love of justice that there is no abuse of which the Government are guilty that does not find exposure at the hand of some indignant Englishman or other. Colonel Osborn, then, writes an exposure of the system that prevails in India and which he exhibits as most shameful. The despotic power, he says, of the one race over the other has led to contempt on the part of the Englishman and hatred on that of the Indian. The *Umritra Bazaar Patrika*, the most influential native newspaper, describes the attitude of the governed and governing as follows:—“The magistrates, as a rule, do not like the people, and it is evident also that the people like them not. . . . If any one would reconcile these two hostile parties, he would solve the most difficult problem of the British administration in India. The mischief which the magistrate does in the internal administration of the country is only comparable to what is done by the political agents in native states. It is not their open and legal doings, but their secret and confidential reports; their extra-judicial proceedings and underhand pulling of wires that set the country ablaze. . . . They are workers in the dark, and do their best to shun the light of open criticism and fair argument. They are the most zealous supporters of gagging acts and summary trials. They are loudest in their denunciation of the educated classes, and would, if they could, expel all pleaders from their courts. According to them the highest trait in the character of a native is a proper curvature of the body in salaaming, and the best scheme of education is the one that would turn out their ideal of an office clerk. They look upon any sign of self-respect as despicable ill-breeding in natives, ambition as the worst of impieties, and servility as the chief of virtues.” A statement in the *Pioneer*, moreover, that the natives regarded the morals of the English as “atrociously depraved all round,” led to a brisk controversy in which some startling disclosures were made; one correspondent especially giving instances of the dishonest dealings of the officials. “All Europeans of the country,” he wrote, “have two characters to judge and show—the one in which the boasted high tone of their morality is shown to their superiors, and their fellow-countrymen and the Press; the other—the black side—is shown and known to the natives only. The ill-treatment which the natives get from these corrupt officials when they cannot satisfy their demands, can better be imagined than described.” “The fact is,” comments the writer, “that the people of India have found us out. And our Indian pro-consuls know right well that they have been found out—that they rule in India by the sword, and not, as they would like to persuade the world, by ‘the divine right of good government.’” Hence arise, therefore, the constant fears for the safety of English rule, and the necessity of keeping a wide extent of barbarous country between the boundaries of British India and the advance of western civilisation. The extortions, again, practised upon the natives have been described by Lord Macaulay, and Mr. Shore in his “Notes upon India,” has given a description of the “crack collector,” but although this was written forty years ago the character in question is still to the fore. “It was only the other day—1877-78—that, stimulated and spurred on by the Government of India, Sir George Cowper, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the midst of a dearth which carried off more than a million of human beings, wrung the full amount of the land revenue from his dying, famine-stricken subjects. At the very same time Sir Richard Temple, on the Bombay side, emulated the achievements of his colleague of the North-West. The Native officials entered the huts of the starving ryots, and sold up everything they and their families were possessed of—down even to their few cooking utensils. And when this did not suffice, their land was put up to auction, and as there were and could be no purchasers, lots were knocked down to the Government for a few annas, averaging in English money from fourpence to sixpence.” British rule in India, in fact, means a scramble for increased allowances by the officials who conduct it, and who have all come here for the sole purpose of making money. The Government, consequently, is always in want of money to satisfy them, and he is accounted the best officer who can bring in the most. Of how they manage this, the following details are given. “Settlement officers,” writes Mr. Connell in his admirable book on our ‘Land Revenue Policy in Northern India’ . . . “in the height of their zeal, peer with prophetic vision into

the misty future, and they fix an assessment admittedly at the time above half-assets, on the assumption that after a certain period the rental of the village will from some undefined cause, increase to double the land-tax (the official theory being that the Government share is half the rental). They speculate that jungle land will be bought under cultivation; that a canal will soon offer more abundant navigation; that a railway or metalled road will give an easier and cheaper access to neighbouring markets; that prices will rise; that tenants will increase and multiply; that the rents are abnormally and absurdly low; that the land should pay much more; that the rents could easily be enhanced if the landowners would only properly exert themselves; and in this pleasant belief they at once raise the government demand to a rate admittedly far above the existing rental, and this largely increased tax the landowners are at once politely admonished to pay." But the people so dealt with are excessively poor and the struggle in many instances is "not for comforts or competency, but for life." Whatever, then, may be Lord Ripon's intentions as to the "spread of Romanism in India," it is clear that Christianity as at present represented there to the natives by government officials, must seem to them but a miserable creed, and we may even conclude without extravagance that were the "Jesuitical emissaries of the Church of Rome" to obtain the control of the State, things could hardly be much worse than they now are—if the Jesuits, on the other hand, were not very different from those the French Calvinist *savant*, M. Sace has spoken of in connection with South America, they would be able to establish things on a very much better footing. But, for the Protestant Alliance, as we have already said, the creed of Hindu or Mahomedan is preferable to that of Rome, and any despotism is preferred before a rule admitting of Jesuit authority. And let us ever keep in mind the old French saying "*Dis-moi qui tu hantes et je te dirai qui tu es*"—Let Vishnu be honoured in company with the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory"; they will most fitly run together.

WHATEVER may be the attitude of Baptists in New Zealand towards the godless schools, that of their BAPTISTS. brethren in America seems to grow adverse to them.

And let us remark, again, that Baptists in New Zealand

must not take their want of spirit very much to heart; their brethren in America seem to make up for all they need. There, for instance, is that prize-fight described by the San Francisco correspondent of our contemporary, the *Otago Daily Times*, and which came off, by invitation of the Rev. Mr. Kallech, sen., in the Metropolitan Temple, while the organist performed jigs and nigger melodies on his instrument. What other sect, we ask, can boast of a display of spirit like that? Let it bear due testimony. Our American Baptist friends, however, begin to suspect that the godless schools are hardly producing the crop of righteousness that many good people have expected from them, and their organ, the *Baptist Weekly*, boldly questions the capabilities of the schools. "There still lingers," says he, "with many people an idea that education is a preventive of crime; but common schools are by no means certain to produce good citizens." Why, this is as bad as Mr. Herbert Spencer himself, and one might think that Baptist and Agnostic took one and the same view of matters. It is remarkable, at any rate, that they do so in New Zealand, where both of them are convinced that good citizens will be run out of these schools as fast and sure as flour from the mill. But if these schools do not produce good citizens, what are they maintained for? It has always been the contention of their advocates that such a production was their chief use, and failing that, their *raison d'être* perishes. Our Baptist, nevertheless, although he disapproves of the godless schools, is still more bound to disapprove of the desire of Catholics to be permitted to do that which the Government has failed, and must fail, to do—that is, to give their children such an education as will ensure their being good citizens, because they will be good Christians, in which all the rest that is of any value is included. "We judge the Roman Catholics in the wrong," he says, "in their opposition to the system, but that far more ought to be attempted to promote the moral training of the young must be conceded." But what the "far more" must be it would probably puzzle this writer to explain,—unless, of course, he should explain, as many among ourselves would be anxious to do, if they judged it prudent, that religious Protestantism must be taught compulsorily to every child, irrespective of his parents' wishes. The religious advocates of secularism, in a word, are caught in their own snare, and having been induced, chiefly by their anti-Catholic bigotry, to follow the lead of the secularists, they are now in the quagmire from which they seem unable to withdraw, while what lies before them has at last caught their eyes and stricken them with terror. But let us listen to what our Baptist has to warn us of, in connection with the system he condemns, though he does not know how to propose a specific remedy for it, and can only propose that the remedy claimed by Catholics shall not be granted to them. "In this country," says he, "deeds of blood are generally the work of ignorant and besotted men, but the forgeries, great robberies and defalcations of the times, it is well

known, only men of good education could commit. These have been appalling in their number and in the terrible evils they have worked. There is no safeguard from crime in the ability to read and write, or even in the culture which a college can give, if there is not an education of the conscience in righteousness." But how shall the conscience be educated in righteousness while all the surroundings are godless? Here, then, we have a striking instance of what is really going on all around us—of a sectary alarmed by godlessness, beholding its uselessness—its worse than uselessness, its preparation for wickedness and crime, and yet who is bound to the wheels of the chariot on which the idol is drawn, in common with a multitude, by the bond of anti-Catholic bigotry. Godless education is not popular, but is feared, and would fall to pieces to-morrow were not bigotry enlisted in its support. But godlessness is consistently bound together by hatred, and its fruits will be consistent with the whole combination.

ANOTHER PROOF. ANOTHER proof, if one were wanted, as to the attitude of the Catholic laity towards secularism has been furnished by the Catholic cantons of Switzerland, where an indignant protest has been made in a very effectual manner.

At a plebiscite held on Nov. 26th, then, for the purpose of taking the vote of the people for the establishment of a ministry with the design of making the schools secular, the defeat of the movement was remarkable, and the most so in the Catholic Cantons where the majorities against it were overwhelming. The figures are as follows, as we find them in the London *Universe*:—"In the canton of Uri, there were 3865 Noes, and only 187 Ayes; in Schwytz, 9825 Noes against 610 Ayes; and in Nidwalden, 2477 Noes against 139 Ayes. In the canton of Friburg 4146 Ayes were polled, but they were entirely crushed by 20,513 Catholic votes of 'No.' In Obwalden, the most rural of all Swiss cantons, 3308 Noes stood against but 72 Ayes." In the face of the evidence, therefore, that exists to the contrary it is foolish for people to argue, as we occasionally find them doing, that the Catholic laity, if uninfluenced by their clergy, would accept the godless schools. Their conduct all over the world contradicts such a statement most emphatically, and gives it the lie as flatly as it can be given.

AMONG the reports that obtain circulation and relate to coming disturbances, there is one to the effect that it is the intention of Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, to engage 500 Swazis at Zanzibar

and take them to combat on the Congo against the French monopoly of that river. And the river is an important one, capable, as it is, of placing in the hands of the power that commands it the trade of an immense region, extending from the Soudan to the sources of the Nile, and carrying a population estimated at some eighty millions. The possession of the river would give to France the trade of the Soudan, and spare any further planning on the part of French engineers or merchants as to the almost impossible construction of a railroad to connect Algeria with the district alluded to. The report, nevertheless, which states that Mr. Stanley is determined to prevent the French from intruding on the territory he has purchased can be hardly correct, for he must know it is extremely unlikely that they would think of doing so since the country in question has been most injudiciously selected, and was chosen with the object of uniting the navigable portion of the Congo with the sea by means of a road to be formed over a mountainous district, through which the river flows in a series of rapids that can never be made navigable. Undoubtedly it must have been very provoking, and more especially so to a man of Mr. Stanley's fiery temperament to find that, while he had been engaged in climbing the precipitous route in question, and had been unsparing in the expenditure of money on buying tracts of country and founding stations, M. de Brazza, without expense and with but few companions, had actually planted the French flag, by special agreement with Makoko the sovereign of the country, upon a point of the very lake called in English Stanley-Pool, in compliment to the explorer, and into which the Congo expands before it flows down among the rapids. M. de Brazza had obtained there the point commanding the true communication with the sea by means of an affluent that falls into the Atlantic under the name of the Quillou, and which point, in fact, must prove the key of the river Congo. With it in the possession of France, as it certainly is and almost as certainly will continue, Mr. Stanley's threats and ravings are all in vain. But had there never been a question of collision with France upon the Congo, Mr. Stanley might still have hesitated to return to the navigable portion of the river without a strong force to protect him, for a *vendetta* awaits him there on the part of a tribe who form the boatmen of the river, on which they with their families continually live, and who remember against him a slaughter of their people made at a certain islet when he arrived among them in 1877, and, grown weary of treating with the natives, had resolved to make his way by force. The Oubandjis remember this event bitterly, and have made up their minds to take, on the first opportunity, the ven-

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## REALLY DESPERATE BARGAINS,

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ROBERT KILGOUR,  
NICHOLAS MOLONEY.

Great King street,  
Dunedin, 27th November, 1882.

gence they were then robbed of by the swift descent of the river made by their assailant. When, therefore, Mr. Stanley returns to the Congo, whatever may be his relations with France, it will be very necessary for him to be well guarded against the natives who threaten him, and with reference to this it is, perhaps, that he turns his mind to the engagement of forces in Zanzibar. France is undoubtedly under a cloud at present, but the atmosphere in which she lives must, we fancy, become a good deal darker before it will be possible for her to be checked, even in Africa, by an adventurer at the head of a band of savage mercenaries.—The idea, indeed, is a little absurd.

### MR. J. L. JOYNES AND THE HEAD MASTER OF ETON.

The following letter has been published:—

Eton College, December 7.

DEAR DR. HORNEY.—On my publication of a book consisting of a series of letters, to the first of which you had offered no objection when it appeared in the *Times*, you called on me to suppress the book on pain of dismissal from my mastership. I had but a short time to consider what was to me a very important matter, and I wrote at once to my publisher and withdrew it, thinking it my duty to remain a master to obey even an arbitrary exercise of your authority. But although I deferred to your orders, I cannot admit that your censorship is just, or that assistant masters ought to be debarred from holding and expressing opinions at variance with those of the Government and the majority. You informed me at the same time that as a penalty for the want of judgment which I had displayed by my holiday tour and by writing several letters to the public papers on topics of the day, you must refuse your consent to my ever taking a boarding house, thus ruining my prospects by cutting me off from the most lucrative part of my profession. The incidents of my tour were not of my own seeking, while as to the letters to the papers I can only say that, however ill-judged they have seemed to you, it would have been fair to give me a word of warning at the time of their publication. You read my letter to the *Daily Times*, and knew of my contribution to the *Times* (which you now tell me greatly shocked all right minded people), but I was left in entire ignorance of your disapprobation; indeed during the seven years of my mastership I have never received from you a word of praise or blame, advice or assistance. Your unexpected severity in my case may be contrasted with the fact that you have never yet refused to allow either a classical or a mathematical master to try his success with a boarding-house. You complain of my views as being extreme, but, whatever my own opinions may be, I have never tried to influence the politics of my pupils. But in this matter I can but submit to your sentence. It remains to me, however, to protest against it by the only means in my power, namely, by my resignation of the position of master at Eton—in which position I may say that I have tried to do my duty to the school, although I have been unfortunate enough to incur your displeasure in matters with which it is totally unconnected.—Yours truly,

J. L. JOYNES, JUN.

### WOLSELEY'S LUCK.

"GARNET JOSEPH BARON WOLSELEY of Egypt, a General in her Majesty's Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Knight of the Legion of Honor of the Medjidie, of the Osmanie, etc., etc." Such will be his grandiloquent description in the next editions of Bourke and Debrett. With so conspicuous an example of military success, few people can call the army an unprofitable profession. Sir Garnet has opened to some purpose the world's oyster with his sword. He has gained fame and fortune in an unusually short time. Of his predecessors only Marlborough and Wellington have won prizes at an earlier age; and if, in both their cases courtly and social influences hastened advancement, it must be admitted that they did something of themselves to deserve it. But Wolseley has distanced all later competitors in the race for military renown.

Charles Napier was an old man before he won the battle of Meance. Havelock was well stricken in years before he had his first command in the field. Sir Garnet at about 40 was a substantive Major General, and he had received the thanks of Parliament for Ashantee, with a grant of £25,000. Now he is on the high road to Field Marshal; he has won a peerage and a further grant—this time of £50,000—when still under fifty years of age. He owes nothing to favour or affection, still less to the happy accident of a well-lined purse; and quickly as he gained regimental promotion, it was never by purchase. He has been more often actively employed, and has seen more war service than any soldier of his day. Although his regimental experience was short, and he has never been a major or commanding officer, he has filled nearly every staff appointment, from Assistant Engineer to Adjutant General of the forces; while he has also been privileged to command at least three expeditions—that to Egypt, being in strength and importance, nearly equal to that sent to the Crimea in 1854.—*London World*.

Suicide is becoming alarmingly frequent in the Prussian army, especially among the higher ranks. Not to mention other recent cases, a young cadet of 16 shot himself the other day in the military college at Lichterfelde; and at a numerously-attended ball on Sun day evening, at the house of a staff officer in Spandau, a lieutenant suddenly drew a pistol and blew out his brains. A Prussian officer who lately went to Paris on a matrimonial errand has put an end to himself in the same way. Deaths from duelling in Germany have also been frequent of late.

### SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

(From the Melbourne *Advocate*.)

THERE has been another shocking revelation in connection with State school, whose teacher was lately found drowned. Serious charges of immorality had been preferred against him, and he refused to attend an investigation into them. But the result of the inquiry left no doubt upon the minds of a detective, of Mr. Bolam, the inspector, or of the gentlemen who had conducted it, but that the suspended teacher had gravely abused the confidence that had been reposed in him, and had in several cases debauched those whose virtue he should have protected. The *Age* gives a history of the case, but it is one that we cannot transfer to our columns, though, for an object that may be readily understood, we refer to matters about which we are usually silent. But if we cannot give particulars, we may at least say that the disclosures represent a condition of things so bad that we have never met with a parallel to it even in the very worst accounts of immorality in connection with the secular schools of New York. The worst feature in the case is that the villainy remained unexposed for a long time, and that the innocent children of honest and virtuous parents were day after day in the charge of people who had successfully plotted and were plotting against the chastity of their pupils. We should be sorry to raise the veil which conceals from the public the anguish and shame which are to families the bitter consequences of the unbridled lust which too late was discovered. Through a consideration for the victims we even refrain from mentioning place or names, but without a betrayal of trust we could not omit all reference to the case, repulsive though it is. It may be that not even the shocking exposures in this case will excite fear and solicitude in the hearts of Catholic parents who are still sending their children to State schools. It may be that not till the poisoned arrow has pierced their own hearts, and till they are weeping over that death in life which has been brought into other households, will they heed the warning of the Church and do their duty; but we have, nevertheless, to acquit ourselves of the solemn obligations imposed upon us by the late shocking revelations. Their loathsome character is so calculated to strike terror into the heart of the Catholic mother, we could almost wish that we were relieved from the obligation of dealing reservedly with the case; but, as we may not take that liberty, we can only say that the particulars realise the very worst that was predicted of the secular schools in this Colony. We never doubted but that they would be productive of the evils of which similar schools elsewhere are prolific, and our worst fears are now, unhappily, realised.

### WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS.

In his speech at Chicago, Herr Most, the European socialist leader, said that the entire world was conducted on false doctrines, and in detriment to the interests of the great mass of the people. Therefore, demolition must be general. Everything now in governmental existence must be destroyed. All institutions must be obliterated from the face of the earth and new ones established, to be controlled by the people themselves in the sole interest of the people. The people were now ready for the iconoclastic work, and were anxious to tear down the evidences of their oppression. And when they did begin the good work there must be no lukewarmness, no hesitation, or backwardness or faltering. They must kill. They must kill everyone now ruling over the people in this country as well as in Europe.

It was a question simply of who was to get killed, and the people must provide against the contingency. In considering the means of carrying on the coming revolution the necessity of money should not be overlooked. That would be easy to get. There was plenty of it, and it was very accessible. The banks were loaded with wealth, and every bank in Europe and America should be gutted.

"Take everything you can get; all you can lay your hands on, and even if private persons suffer, let that not deter you, it makes no difference." Money must be had, he said, and they should take it wherever they found it.

When they were killing and any of their number showed the white feather or gave signs of weakening or regret, they must also remove such. There must be no forgiveness, nothing but cold, implacable, inexorable and certain death. "You will want guns," he said, "cannot and all the munitions of war. You must manufacture them, or seize them where you can, and if you have not sufficient, turn your attention to chemicals. Use bombs and explosives. Use petroleum and dynamite. They are first-class agents."

A German traveller, Herr Sester, has discovered in the vicinity of the Euphrates, at the place where the river makes a way for itself at Mount Taurus, monuments of colossal proportions and altogether unknown until now. On a mountain about 6,500 feet high, which is situated between Madatich, Sarisat, and Diarbekir, are found remains of buildings which attain the height of sixty feet, and which are covered with inscriptions that have remained almost intact, but yet indecipherable. These monuments appear anterior to the Assyrian period. In the immediate vicinity of these monuments, there have been found the ruins of the royal sepulchre of the Comagnees, which leads to the supposition that these remains form part of a gigantic pantheon.—*Pilot*.

A constant source of unhappiness to Louis Blanc, the French statesman and agitator, who died the other day, was his dwarfish size. The wife of an English church dignitary almost drove him into a state of suicidal frenzy by asking him when he was detained in her country house during a storm, whether he would mind sleeping in a child's bed. Another day at Brighton, he was rendered supremely wretched because he was taken at the Pavilion for Gen. Tom Thumb. An old lady said to him: "You darling? I must really kiss you." He took his short stature from the Corsican side of the house.

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## THE FORTUNES OF MAURICE O'DONNELL.

(By CONAL NOIR in the Dublin Freeman.)

## CHAPTER X.

"I thought it was only I who had been affected by the Donegal hills," said Frank relapsing into better humour. That initial is Nolan's—Captain Nolan."

"What! Nolan of the—"

"Yes, the same. Don't you see the writing is different from the Colonel's?"

"So it is," said Maurice. "I shouldn't have known it. Let see what he says."

"Yes, his opinion is worth something," said Harold in hearty affirmation. "Read it Harold."

"I can hardly read it," said Maurice, "it is so cramped. But I'll try, This is it, I think—"

"We are going to smash up Sebastopol, Frank. A tough nut to crack, as I understand. We shall find the flower of the Russian army there. Put on your war paint and come at once. There are honours to be had for the winning. For me, I intend to gain a major-generalship at the least. Sebastopol is the great naval depot of the Russian Empire, and we mean to leave it not fit to shelter a cockle boat."

"That is sufficient explanation," said Harold. "That will not be a difficult feat with our navy."

"Nolan thinks otherwise," says Maurice thoughtfully.

"He does," said Frank very seriously, "and you may depend he knows what he says. Don't you think so, Maurice?"

"I think so," said Maurice, "He is a very able officer."

"There is no doubt about that," said Harold, bending again over the map; "but if the object is merely to destroy a seaport, I can't see what the army will have to do. It is the work of the Navy I should fancy."

"So I should think so too," said Maurice, "but Nolan knows what he says."

"No one knows better in the service," said Frank with warm assent.

"He is mistaken here," said Harold.

"Possibly; but not likely. I rely immensely on his word."

"Who is Mr. Nolan?" asked Grace, attracted to the name by the universal assent given to his skill and bravery.

"He is a cavalry officer of ours," said Maurice.

"A countryman, I take it," said Grace, "At least I should think so from the name."

"You are quite right in assuming so, Miss O'Donnell," said Harold. "He is an Irishman, and one of the bravest and most skillful officers that ever held command in any army."

"Is he a Donegal man, Maurice?" asked Grace, for the moment believing that attributes like these must of necessity be possessed alone by those begotten and born of the fair northern highlands.

"He is not, then Grace," said Maurice, laughing pleasantly at the innocent and enthusiastic belief conveyed in her question. "He comes from the distant land of Carlow—hard by that flowing Barrow of which we have heard so much in our ancient Irish history. But wherever he comes from there is the real grit of a gallant soldier in him."

"He bears a fine name, at any rate," said Harold.

"And deserves it," said Frank.

"Has he seen much service, then?" said Grace, much interested by this account of the unknown officer."

"I don't know, Grace. He has not been long with us. But universal consent sets him down as a splendid fellow and a fine officer."

"He exchanged from the Austrian service, Miss O'Donnell," said Frank, "and he was by repute the finest swordsman and best horseman in the Austrian service, where all are good swordsmen and horsemen."

"Is he young?" asked Grace.

"There is no use making inquiries in that direction, Grace," said Maurice laughing. "That officer worships another god than Cupid."

Grace blushed a little, offended over the unintended rudeness of the answer, which Maurice noticing said more seriously.

"He is, Grace, still quite a young man, though he bears such a gallant name. But I think, gentlemen, we had better see to the packing of our traps. If we are to start in the morning and get an hour or two to sleep, meantime there is not a moment to lose."

"I am afraid I cannot assist you much," said Frank, pointing to his still bandaged arm.

"We shall do your portion of the work," said Maurice; and as soon as a hurried cup of tea was partaken of, the work of preparation and packing commenced.

Packing up to leave is at all times—particularly when the time previous has been happily spent—a work full of sadness.

It was so, here. To Grace, as she assisted, it was a time full of sorrow and sorrowful anticipations. The time had been spent so pleasantly; their companionship was so enjoyable; it was long before since her brother had been at Craighome; and she expected it to be prolonged for so much more extended a time that a feeling of loneliness and ill-forebodings filled her heart. Even the hurry of the work and the necessity of having her mind fixed on it could not suppress the ready tears that sprang to her eyes.

To Harold it came with a feeling of despair. The burst of exultation that filled his heart when the news of the call to active service reached him was supplanted by a pang as he thought that Craighome and its beautiful mistress should never probably meet his gaze again. Even if he knew she liked him; if his memory were dear to her; if amid the contending hosts her thoughts followed him with more than usual interest, his heart would have leaped with joy and wild delight.

But to go away like any other casual visitor and be forgotten; to think that the blue eyes and beautiful face should only remember him and nothing more—if, mayhap, even so much—sent a pain of loneliness and almost of desolation through his heart.

It was late when they had finished their work and when they retired into the drawing-room to take a glass of wine after the fatiguing work and previous to retiring to rest.

The moon, which had risen late, was beginning to dispel the darkness of the night and to pour its silver light over the health-clad hills and spreading uplands that lay before them.

"What a lovely night," said Maurice, as they stood at the window, "and what a sky of stars. Look."

"It is beautiful, magnificent," said Harold. "One could spend one's life in such scenes of loveliness as this. I feel sorry in parting from such quiet peacefulness. It was a very pleasant time."

"So I felt it too," said Grace. "I shall be very lonely to-morrow night when you all go. And very sad."

"I think my presentiment came true, after all, Miss O'Donnell," said Harold, as he looked up at the blue sky studded with countless stars, across the face of which the silver moon was making its peaceful way; and he thought of the last sunset he had seen, and the last in the same place he was to see.

"I am sorry for it," said Grace; and the tones in which she said it were so sincere and so warm that Harold felt as if they sent a new and encouraging sense through his heart.

"But if I am doomed never to see the sun set on the hills of Donegal again," said he with an attempt at cheerfulness, "there is still one happiness left."

"What is that?"

"I may yet see the sun rise thereon. What do you say if we are in the saddle betimes in the morning, and have a ride over the hills."

"Certainly," said Grace. "I shall see that the horses are ready."

"It will be the last time, remember."

"Oh! I trust not," said Grace. "You will come back again with Maurice when the war is over."

"It would be a wise man that could promise that, Miss O'Donnell," said Harold gaily—with a gaiety which he was far from feeling. "War allows nothing for promises, for gentle ties or remembrances. It shears them all rudely away."

"I wish there were no wars," said Grace. "I wonder do those who begin these wars ever think of the woful hearts they are creating over the nation, and the network of cruel sorrow they are weaving."

"Probably not, Grace," said Maurice, turning away from the window; "but as we shall not get much more rest until we reach Portsmouth, I vote for bed. Frank has had some hours rest already."

This proposal was agreed to, and the little party separated.

"Don't forget the sunrise, Miss O'Donnell," said Harold quietly as they separated.

"I shall have you called in time and the horses saddled," said Grace. "Good rest and pleasant dreams."

Maurice had laid his head on the pillow and was about falling to sleep, with thoughts of the Inniskillings at Portsmouth in his head, and the sound of the reveille in his dreaming ears, when a gentle tap came to the door and Grace quietly entered.

"I came, Maurice, to sit with you and talk a little before you go away. We shall have no other opportunity of being together. I feel dreadfully cast down at your going away."

"I am glad you came in, Grace, my pet," said Maurice affectionately. "It's so pleasant to have an hour's quiet talk together. It is like the old times, isn't it, Grace?"

"A pity they ever went away, Maurice," said Grace, as her tears flowed a-fresh; "and a pity you ever went away, too. What a pleasant life we could have had together at Craighome."

"I don't know, Grace. Men are not suited, I believe, for this dreaming quiet life. At any rate the past is passed and there is no use fretting over it. But I certainly never thought Craighome so beautiful as this time."

"You will come back as soon as the war is over—will you not, Maurice?" said Grace plaintively, putting her hand on his forehead much as she used to do when they were children.

"If I live, Grace."

"If you live! Maurice," said Grace, with a slight shriek. The words brought to her mind very strongly what she had forgotten to think of—the inevitable danger of war.

"Why, Grace, you goose," said Maurice pleasantly, "you don't think that war—particularly war with a great country like Russia—can be carried on with snowballs. Don't you see that it will be a struggle for European supremacy that must be carried on, no matter at what loss of life or treasure, until one or the other are beaten to their knees."

"I only know, Maurice," said Grace, "that it is a pity your life should be endangered in their quarrels. What have you—you the last of the O'Donnells—to do with their wars?"

"The force of circumstances alone Grace."

"If it were for Ireland?" said Grace.

"I wish to—the Lord God on high it were," said Maurice, in a burst of vehement enthusiasm, as he lifted himself on his elbow. "I wish it were. I wish the day were come when our swords were flashing in the light of Irish sun for Irish freedom."

"And until that time comes, Maurice," said Grace quietly, "would it not be better for you to take care of yourself and not risk your life?"

"How, Grace?"

"By—by resigning your commission," said Grace hesitatingly. "God forgive you, Grace, for putting such a thought in my head. It would be but a poor way for anyone to qualify himself to serve Ireland in the hour of her need by showing cowardice when other need was to the fore. No, no, Grace, I shall take my chance with Harold and Frank and the others. You would not have me show less courage than they, would you?"

"But they are warring for their country, Maurice, you are not."

(To be continued.)

The Jesuits driven from France have established themselves in considerable numbers in Turkey.

1883—1883.

**SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO.'S**  
Second Great New Year Sale of

**SURPLUS SUMMER DRAPERY**  
is now being held.

**SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO.'S**  
Stock is one of the most complete and best-assorted in the Colony;

**ALL** directly imported, and consisting solely of sound and serviceable goods.

**SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO.**  
are now offering the Every-day Articles of their Valuable Stock

**AT** less than Wholesale Warehouse-men's Prices, and Fancy and Season's Goods at nominal Prices.

**ONE** visit will establish these statements as Facts.

**SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO.**  
notify that on account of such large reductions made in prices, their

**TERMS** are NET CASH when purchased, or to present family accounts end of this month.

**SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO.'S**  
Clearing Sale.

1883—1883.

## DENTISTRY.

**H. ROBINSON**  
SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.  
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—  
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of **GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.**

**DUNEDIN ELECTROPLATING**  
AND GILDING WORKS.

Every Description of  
WORN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE RE-PLATED  
EQUAL TO NEW.

Charges Moderate.

**GEORGE LE LIEVRE,**  
146.—George Street, Dunedin.—146.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**H. LETHABY** has REMOVED from 112 George street, to 19 Royal Arcade. All persons having left Work at 112 George street, will please call for the same 19 Royal Arcade. Umbrellas Re-covered with the best Durable Silk, from 7s 6d; Umbrellas Re-covered with Silk Russel, 6s; with Zanella, Alpaca, and Italian Cloth, 4s 6d; Sateen, 3s 6d. H. Lethaby, Practical Umbrella maker, 19 Royal Arcade.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**HUGH GOURLEY**  
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLagan streets, Dunedin.  
Funerals attended in Town or Coun with promptness and economy

**JAMES COUSTON**  
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER  
&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET.

**WOOD, SCOTT & CO.,**

MERCHANT TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,  
25 Princes Street,

Have much pleasure in calling attention to their Stock—viz. :—

**TWEEDS**—All the latest patterns in Colonial and Imported Tweeds.

**HATS**—The Rabbit Fur Felt in Hard and Soft cannot be excelled for durability and finish.

**SHIRTS**—White Dress, Oxford, Regatta, Ori-mean, in all the latest styles; various prices.

**GLOVES**—Single and Double button, in Drabs, Slates, and Dark Colours; new and fashionable.

**HOSIERY**—Gents' Socks, Under Shirts, and Pants, in various styles, colours, and qualities.

Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

## ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.

**M' SWIGAN BROS.,**

(Opposite Barrett's Family Hotel),

172, HIGH STREET,

Corner of Lichfield street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

All kinds of Sewn, Pegged, and Rivetted Boots Made on the Premises.

No reasonable offer refused.

Lowest prices charged.

Best Materials used.

Note the Address :

**M' SWIGAN BROTHERS,**

Ulster Boot Depot,

172, HIGH STREET,

Corner of Lichfield street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

**WALTERS & CO.,**

47, VICTORIA ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Moderate Charges. The Trade supplied with every requisite at the lowest current rate.—**W. W. STEVENS,** Manager.

**WANTED KNOWN.**

**G. LAWRENCE,**  
Jobbing Builder, keeps First-class Carpenters and Joiners on the premises. Every description of Jobbing in town or country. Stove, Range, and Copper Setter, &c., &c. Opposite Caledonian Hotel, King-street.

**THE COMMERCIAL PRO-**

PERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY

[LIMITED],

MORAY PLACE,

Lends Money on Land (freehold and leasehold), and House Properties; also on approved Bills, Shares, Script, and other eligible securities, and allows interest on deposits for fixed periods and at call.

**D. E. BLAKE,**

Manager.

**M. CONNELLAN,**

GENERAL GROCER,  
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANT,  
MAIN STREET, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in Town and Suburbs.

All orders executed with despatch.  
All goods at Town prices.

**KITCHEN RANGES** all Sizes SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burning New Zealand Coal, both portable and for building in, fitted with either high or low pressure boilers.

REGISTERED GRATES, and a choice assortment of Verandah and Balcony work and other builders' requisites always in stock.

**H. E. SHACKLOCK,**

General Iron and Brass Foundry, Crawford street, Dunedin.

**KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO.**

VULCAN FOUNDRY,  
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Quartz Crushing and every description of Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking, Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and Dredging Machinery made and repaired.

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved make.

**J. AND W. STEWART,**

COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

(Nearly opposite Bacon's Stables),

Have for Sale—

Single and Double Buggies, Waggonettes, Pony Phaetons, Station and Express Waggon.

Also Made to Order—

Every description of Hose Reels, Hook and Ladder Carriages, Fire Brigade Plant, &c., &c.

All of their own make. Workmanship and Materials guaranteed.

**A. H. BLAKE,**

GROCER, BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER,

RICHMOND,

Corner of North and East Belt, Christchurch

Bread of Purest Quality and Groceries of all kinds delivered at Lowest Prices.

"Manufacturer of Genuine Digestive Bread."

Wedding, Pound, Sponge, Luncheon, Madeira, and Prince of Wales Cakes on Sale or Made to Order

**FRANK A. COXHEAD,**

PHOTO ARTIST,

PRINCES STREET (OCTAGON),

DUNEDIN



## HEARTRENDING SCENES.

THE Rev. F. W. Gallagher, P.E., Carrick, Glencolumbkille, Co. Donegal, writing to the daily papers, tells the following heartrending story:—

Sheer want and the cry of my dying poor force me with great pain and reluctance to bring before your many readers a second time their wretched, starving condition. Absolute famine and deep distress are increasing daily, and are being intensified by the great severity of the weather. I am hourly surrounded by crowds of poor sufferers begging with heartrending appeals the price of a few pounds of Indian meal to save life. By the charity of some few individuals (for which I heartily thank them, and earnestly hope that God may reward them a thousandfold) I have been enabled to prolong their lives up to the present. All resources are now exhausted, and it is heartrending to have to listen to their piteous cry when one cannot assist them. Take for example a few instances of yesterday's applicants. One family of six children, and the father, mother, and grandmother, had been subsisting (or rather languishing) for three days previously on the entire store of four pounds of Indian meal. Another applicant was a poor woman, who in frost and snow travelled ten miles. She left her husband and three children behind without food, nor had they any for two days before, and she was apprehensive that she would find some of them dead on her return. A third instance was the case of a family where the mother had been confined to bed after childbirth, her only food in this critical and delicate state being the extract of Indian meal, obtained by pouring hot water upon it, and known amongst the poor as Indianmeal tea. I could supply instances of similar distress by the score. I may mention that the relieving officer for the district, a most respectable man, made the application for relief for the last mentioned family. He was also present when the others above referred to made application, and on my observing that it was a crying shame and an unpardonable cruelty to allow these poor people to perish, he replied that his written instructions were to give relief in the poorhouse only, and he believed this was all the guardians could do. I have been given to understand by their respected chairman that though anxious to give relief to those in great distress they had no power to do so, that the Poor-law Act forbade outdoor relief to occupiers of more than a rood of land, and that unless their powers were enlarged by the Local Government Board no relief could be expected from them but the odious poorhouse, though they know full well that the poor of Glencolumbkille would rather die than enter it. The memory of the great mortality of 1846, which ensued from overcrowding in the workhouse, is still fresh in their minds. Again, their going to the poorhouse means the breaking up of their little houses for ever, the abandoning of their little farms and homesteads, the separation of husband from wife, and children from both. For these reasons they view the poorhouse with unconquerable loathing, and will die bit by bit before they will enter it. The Irish executive alone, it would appear, have the power to give assistance, nor can they shirk the responsibility of the lives of those about to perish. Up to the present they have viewed the situation with heartless apathy, and I am left alone single-handed to cope with this gigantic famine. Since the beginning of last October I have been distributing alms to the extent of £30 sterling per week; these alms were given as a rule in lieu of work done on their own farms, etc. I have hitherto succeeded in warding off death, but now all available resources are exhausted, and unless immediate and abundant relief be sent me I shall not be able to do so any longer, whilst the lives of over twenty-five hundred individuals, who are without food or the means of procuring it, are in imminent danger. The situation, then, may be rendered somewhat thus—immediate relief or immediate deaths.

## THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

It is hard for a young mother, who has not yet overcome the impulsive tendencies of her youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her own little ones. She is constantly surrounded by successful imitators, who copy her morals and manners. As the mother is so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children is blessed with an intelligent mother, who is delicate and refined in her manners, and does not, consider it necessary to be one woman in a drawing-room, and an entirely different person in every-day life, but who is a true mother, and always a tender, charming woman, you will invariably see her habits of speech and perfect manners repeated in her children. Great, rough men, and noisy, busy boys, will always tone down their voices, and step lightly, and try to be more mannerly, when she stops to give them a kind word or a pleasant smile, for a true mother will never fail to say or do all the pleasant things she can that will cheer those whose lives are shaded with care and toil. The mother of to-day rules the world of to-morrow.—*Exchange.*

I was particularly desirous to meet Michael Davitt. It was only after his second liberation that I had the pleasure of doing so. About a dozen of us were one day consulting about a certain matter. The door was opened. An armless sleeve was the first thing I saw through the opening door. I knew it was Davitt. He is a man of light, middle build—probably of 11 stone weight. To one who knew of his world-wide fame he was striking in being no way striking. Did you not know it was Davitt, you would say that it was some ordinary individual. He sat at a heap of paper, and his left hand flew along across the paper, quicker you would think than any man's right hand could. He wears black whiskers and moustache. His head is beginning to be a little bald. His face is sallow and fleshless. His teeth show white and full when he is speaking. He's as active as a cat, and seems always in good temper. But walking along he has the appearance of a man continually thinking.—"Ego," in *Dundalk Democrat.*

## IRISH SOLDIERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE following letter has appeared in the *Irish Times*:—

SIR,—In reference to Mr. M'Coan's remarks in Parliament concerning the proportion of Irishmen in the army the following statistics for 1881 are accurate, and will doubtless prove interesting to many of your readers. They are taken from the official returns, and are exclusive of those serving in India:—

Description of Troops.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
Cavalry of the Line ... ..	12,978	2,058	1,011
Household Cavalry ... ..	995	93	204
Royal Horse Artillery ... ..	4,684	690	355
Royal Artillery ... ..	21,061	5,627	2,026
Royal Engineers ... ..	4,450	637	573
Foot Guards ... ..	5,047	363	703
Infantry of the Line... ..	77,599	3,037	9,916
Army Service Corps ... ..	2,598	264	136
Army Hospital Corps ... ..	1,034	401	133
Totals ... ..	130,446	13,170	15,057

From these figures you will perceive that out of a total of 158,673, Irishmen number 13,170, or slightly more than one-twelfth of the force, thus representing little more than 8 per cent., instead of 22 per cent., as stated by Mr. M'Coan.

It should further be added that the proportion of last year's recruits born in England was higher than that of the previous year by 21 per 1000, whilst of those born in Scotland the proportion was, on the contrary, 15 per 1000, and of those born in Ireland 8 per 1000 less. Thus the natives of England and Wales represent 702 per 1000 of the year's recruits; Ireland, 202 per 1000; and Scotland 82 per 1000. These are figures which can readily be verified by reference to the Army Official Returns for 1881.—Yours, &c.,

ENGLISH STATIST.

## DO FATHERS CARE?

(From *Harper's Magazine.*)

THE old-fashioned stories which the unhappy boys of the last generation read have been succeeded by the manly and fascinating criminal novel. In the old story books it was assumed that truthfulness, honesty and obedience to parents were virtues, and that the Christian religion was not wholly devoid of merit. If these views were not directly taught in the juvenile literature of our fathers, at all events they were never directly or indirectly attacked. Boys could learn nothing from their story books except preposterous platitudes—nothing that was of any practical use, or that tended to develop in them manly and brilliant traits. No such complaint can be made of the dime and half-dime novels of the criminal school which are now read by all our boys, either openly or secretly. In these delightful stories new forms of profanity and slang are taught in the most effective way. The pleasures of burglary and highway robbery, the manliness of gambling and fighting, and the heroism of successful lying, are set forth in what is regarded by youthful readers as glowing eloquence; while the great truths that all parents are tyrants, that all religious young people are hypocrites, and that disobedience to fathers and teachers is obedience to the noble instincts of juvenile nature, are sedulously taught. Such stories as these develop all that is manly and lawless in our boys, and teach them lessons that cannot fail to be of immense service to them in whatever criminal career they may adopt. There are a few old-fashioned people who denounce the new juvenile literature in unsparing terms, but that nearly all fathers approve of it is self-evident. They know that their boys are reading novels illustrative of the excellence of crime, but they make no effort to suppress that sort of literature, as they certainly would do did they disapprove of it. Nothing would be simpler than to drive these novels out of existence. All that would be necessary to do would be to "Boycott" the newsdealers who keep them for sale. The truth evidently is that fathers do not care what their boys read, or that they have no fault to find with "Jack Harkaway" and the "Boy Burglars." It cannot be that respectable gentlemen, who dislike crime, profanity and vulgarity willfully refuse to know what their boys are reading, or weakly hope that by some happy chance their reading will do no harm.

Within two years twenty-five British officers have entered the wine trade.

Mr. Crawford, a wealthy Londoner, offers to erect at his own cost a statue of Burns, the poet, on the Victoria Embankment. The statues already in position there are those of Mill, Brunel, and Outram.

Mr. Lilyvick, in "Nicholas Nickleby," considered that French was not a cheerful language, and if recent stories published concerning the streets of the French capital be true, Paris is not a cheerful city to be abroad in after dark. This is what a late report says of it:—"The strange and horrible scenes enacted nightly in some of the ordinarily frequented quarters of Paris would make one imagine that the most civilised people of the universe had suddenly become more savage and lawless than the Ku Klux Klan of America. It is not an uncommon thing for a foot passenger returning home from the theatre to be stayed in his promenade by a human form flung from an upper window and falling lifeless at his feet. Nor is it rare to be accosted by a group of brigands who pinion their victim behind while the accomplice rifles his pockets. Even in the aristocratic streets it is dangerous to remain out late at night, and the police are becoming less and less able to compete with the dangerous organisation of thieves, who usurp the pavement."—*Pilot.*

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**  
Have pleasure in intimating to Florists that they can be supplied with **NEW SEEDS** of Best Stocks and Strains, they having imported an extensive assortment from a first-class house. N. & B. have no old stock, and have every confidence in recommending this new importation.

Seeing that purchasers can be found for **FOUL SEEDS** because low priced, Nimmo and Blair would draw attention to the fact that this is a very false economy, and that having added to their grass-seed cleaning plant they are prepared to clean parcels for Agriculturists at a very moderate rate. Something like 10d per bushel will clean and carry grass seed for say 100 miles to and from Dunedin.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR** are Agents for—

Mitchell's Broadcast Seed Sowing Machines. It is an acknowledged fact that these machines soon recoup the cost, through the wonderful saving of seed.

General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.

Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines.

Sonntag's Brookville Nursery. Forsyth's best Manilla Rope.

Nicholson's Reapers.

**FOR SALE.**—Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Cornsacks, Eye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire, Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL**  
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the

**LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.**

It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping, and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining-room to seat 60 persons, and

**GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,**

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

**THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS**

Are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six parlours, including two large, well-furnished Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bathroom, and thirty-three comfortable bedrooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last sixteen years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are Largely Increased, the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

**WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,**

Only of the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

**TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.**

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

## SPRING FASHIONS.

86 PACKAGES OF FASHIONABLE GOODS JUST OPIENED.

**HERBERT, HAYNES and Co.,**

Are showing an Unrivalled Assortment of

NEW PRINTS,

SATEENS,

GALATEAS

PORTLAND COSTUME CLOTHS

CREIL CLOTH, POMPADOUR AND PLAIN,

THE NEW GOLD STRIPED SATEENS

THE NEW GOLD CHECKED & FIGURED SATEENS,

POMPADOUR FRENCH CAMBRIC

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care from the best patterns made, and forwarded by the the R.M.S. Malwa.

An early inspection invited.

**HERBERT HAYNES & CO**

## NOTICE.—

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.**

**GREAT SALE** of

**GENERAL DRAPERY, CLOTHING, and**

**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS**

**IS now Going On.**

**BARGAINS** in all Departments.

**PRINTS, Prints, Prints, must be sold, 2½d per yard.**

**SATEENS, Sateens, Spot Sateens, 4d per yard; worth 1s.**

**JACKETS and Mantles, at very low prices.**

**DRESS Materials, 3¾d, 4¾d, 5½d, 6½d, and up,**

**REDUCED** to one-half their usual prices.

**BASKETS** of Ribbon, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

**MEN'S and Boy's Clothing, at very low prices.**

**MILLINERY** at half-price.

**MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,** George Street, Dunedin.

## KAITANGATA COAL.

**THE KAITANGATA COAL**

Is now mined from the Deepest of the Company's Workings,

And is consequently of

**MUCH SUPERIOR QUALITY**

To anything previously delivered.

It is the **BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL** in the Market, and is recommended to every Household and Gas Consumer as the

**MOST PLEASANT, CHEAPEST, AND CLEANEST COAL**

That can be used.

Its public favour keeps daily increasing.

All are respectfully requested to order the **KAITANGATA COAL**

And insist upon no other being supplied.

Sold by all Coal Merchants.

**VICTORIAN HOTEL**  
COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. BURKE

PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Persons from the country visiting Christchurch will find it to their interest to enquire for the above Hotel. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**J. LEWIS** desires to inform the public he still continues the **UNDERTAKING BUSINESS** as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL**

HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed and the new

**DINING-ROOM NOW OPEN:**

**LUNCHEON** daily, from 1 to 2.30.

**D. C. O'MEAGHER,**  
Proprietress.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND THE  
TIMES.

THE following letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared in the *Times* of Dec. 9th in reply to an article in that paper dealing with the speech delivered in the City Hall by Mr. Dawson.

SIR,—There are a few words in your able article referring to my late address in the Corporation of Dublin which fully explains the situation not only in this capital but in this country. These words are “Our Irish correspondence of this morning presents a significant illustration of the anomalies and curiosities of Irish public life.”

There are anomalies, and they are indeed curious. Before I refer to those directly bearing on the subject under discussion may I say at the outset how can you expect a normal and natural state of things in a country where anomalies and curiosities admittedly prevail? I grant at once that it would be most extraordinary for a civic functionary in London to make any comment on the charge of a judge of the land. For two reasons—Firstly, because in his own sphere he, the London or other English civic functionary, would have had his active magisterial share in the conduct of the administration under which the state of things commented upon arose; secondly, any English civic functionary knows this—that the whole hierarchy of the administration of justice depends upon the Government, the Government upon the Parliament, Parliament upon the will of the English people, and hence the executive from the constable up to the Lord Chancellor depends in a constitutional manner upon the will of the English people. Their assent stands behind the officer of law. In fact they can say with the Duke of Vienna:—

“We have with special soul  
Elected him our absence to supply;  
Lent him our terror, dressed him with our love.”

Such is not the case in Ireland. The will of the Irish people does not, nor cannot effect the appointment of the administrators of the law, from the humblest policeman to the highest dignitary. The will of England does this for Ireland. True, you may say Ireland should join in that consent as does Yorkshire or Middlesex. A power higher than yours has decided otherwise. Here is the first and great anomaly. But where is its curiosity? Herein.

This unconstitutional state of things is upheld for centuries by the very nation which has been the preacher, and the very Minister who has been the apostle, of constitutional government for every country which did not enjoy that blessing. The letter of Mr. Swire Smith, one of the Commissioners of technical education from Antwerp, last week, reminds me of this, when he speaks of the prosperity of a country which, he says, Englishmen are apt to speak lightly, “because on the map it seems somewhat insignificant, and has only comparatively a small population.” We know that its prosperity dates from 1830. We know that Belgium became separated from Holland. We know that England helped that separation. We know still more that Belgium teems with prosperity, and that Holland is not worse off. Would that we could know that two other nations availed themselves of this lesson, and that peaceably and without total separation they had followed its example.

The next anomaly bearing on my course of action is, that I find the presiding judge, who admitted that ordinary crime was limited, and who knows the origin of those which I with him deplore, should find for that peculiar, isolated class of crime no remedy but punishment, whereas a few years ago the same learned person saw and advocated as a cure for such evils home government for Ireland. This change is anomalous and curious, for not in England nor in any other country could such extraordinary and rapid changes of public policy be found.

One word as to the state of Dublin. I never said it was a flourishing one. Such prosperity as it generally had I helped to increase by organising an exhibition which caused an expenditure, in dull times, of nearly £100,000 in a few months. I doubt whether the classes who are said to fly from Dublin ever did so much. The empty houses in the city streets are more than compensated for in the miles of new terraces built within the last ten or fifteen years in the suburbs. The solution for filling these empty houses in the city is to restore—as Mr. Justice O'Brien, when candidate for Ennis, recommended—our Irish Parliament; then some hundreds of lords and commons would return to live in Dublin, and bring some millions of money in their train. Removing these terrible crimes, of the source of which there is no mystery—arising, as they do, not out of love of plunder, jealousy, or passion, but being, in fact, as we say in sanitary matters, “preventible diseases,” if we only take the caution—other crimes are very few. I have the words of the judge on Monday, that there is very little crime among 300,000 people in the city. Now, what did the same learned judge say yesterday of the county of Dublin? “I am exceedingly pleased to state that the county which you (the grand jury) represent enjoys at present a singular, and in this country, I may say, absolute, exemption from crime.” Well, sir, when it is remembered that this very county embraces populous suburban districts like Dalston, where a policeman was lately shot, and that there is no crime, and in the city proper only those of the peculiar character I referred to, am I, as Lord Mayor, to allow you and, through the *Times*, Europe, and the world, to think that the half-million of people in this city and county carry their lives in their hands, and that there is no remedy except enforced imprisonment after sunset or a general panic-stricken flight from the capital of our country?

You do not say, but your remarks imply, the question, Why select the council chamber for my platform? Well, if I selected the bench in Green-street it would have been denounced as sensational. But I did not choose it. As you have done me the honour to devote your influential columns to the discussion of my conduct, I am sure you will accord me the privilege to make in them this reply.—I remain, sir, your ever obedient servant,

CHARLES Dawson, M. P., Lord Mayor.

Mansion House, Dublin, Dec. 6.

TWO PRIESTS DROWNED.

(Sydney *Freeman's Journal*, January 20.)

LAST Friday evening word came to Sydney that two young priests, Father Michael M'Grath and Father Patrick Clarke, had been drowned while bathing at Kiama, and the severity of the shock which an announcement so dreadful and so pitiful naturally caused was equalled by the mournful and universal grief that followed. The particulars of the tragedy are given below. It appears that the good priests now dead, who were then staying at Kiama, went to bathe at Kendall's beach. The time chosen for bathing was most unfortunate for the rev. gentlemen as the sea was then very treacherous, and the clergymen not knowing the dangers by which they were surrounded unconsciously imperilled their safety by trusting themselves to the mercy of the waves, with the sorrowfully fatal result that at last they were overpowered by the strong unmerciful sea, and all helpless and exhausted, they gave up their struggles to regain shore, and the waters closed over them. A sad story indeed. Two faithful and zealous priests—lovable and beloved, pure-minded and noble-souled men, who had come from their own dear land to this new one of ours to do God's work—rising in the morning in all the vigour of youth and health, going out amidst brightness and sunshine, and carried back dead in the evening to the chapel in which they had offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

It was arranged on the ill-fated morning that Father P. Ryan, who had come on to Kiama with the Archbishop from Albion Park, should go with Fathers M'Grath and Clarke to bathe. For some reason Father Ryan only accompanied his friends to the beach. When he saw his brother priests struggling in the water, he was powerless to assist, but he at once gave the alarm and afterwards assisted in recovering the bodies. His Grace the Archbishop, who was on a visit to Kiama, and Father Riordan were also present at the painful scene. The bodies were carried to the church, and the coffins were decked with lovely flowers. On Saturday morning Father P. Ryan celebrated seven o'clock Mass, and at half-past eight o'clock his Grace the Archbishop officiated. The funeral procession started for the Gerringong cemetery at half-past one, a large number of residents of Shoalhaven attending. The Archbishop performed the last sad ceremony at the grave, assisted by Fathers Riordan and Ryan, and his Grace spoke with much feeling of the deceased gentlemen.

Father Michael M'Grath was born in that historic spot in Limerick, Ballyneaty, and he was educated at St. Patrick's College, Thurles. During his college career he showed himself to be a bright and solid scholar, and on the 31st December, 1873, he was ordained for the Archdiocese of Cashel. Leave was, however, granted to the young priest and some companions to proceed to the Diocese of Maitland for five years to assist his Lordship Bishop Murray. Father M'Grath arrived in this colony shortly after his ordination, and went to the Bathurst diocese for some time, and afterwards to Maitland. He was for three years stationed at Scone, and two years at the Quirindi, Liverpool Plains, mission. Leaving Maitland, Father M'Grath came to the Archdiocese of Sydney, and the Archbishop appointed him to the Sacred Heart Church. Some two years since the reverend gentleman was appointed to the Shoalhaven mission, and he was pastor of that district at the time of his death. Father M'Grath was thirty-five years of age, and he has, we believe, several relatives in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. He was a singularly courteous and amiable gentleman, and his gentleness of manner and kindness of heart won him friends wherever he went. Father Patrick Clarke was born at Longford, Ireland, and he had only attained the age of twenty-six years when his untimely death occurred. The rev. gentleman was first educated at St. Mel's College, Longford, and was intended as a priest for his own diocese. At All Hallows', where he was ordained on the 24th June, 1881, he spent six years, and in September, 1881, he arrived here by the s.s. Sorata. For twelve months he worked in the Sacred Heart district, assisting the Very Rev. Dean Leonard, and in September, 1882, he was appointed as one of the staff of St. Mary's Cathedral. Father Clarke remained about a month at the Cathedral, and after a month's service at St. Francis', Haymarket, he was appointed to assist Father M'Grath at Shoalhaven. When his Grace the Archbishop commenced his tour last week, Father Clarke was appointed to temporarily take Father Riordan's place at Kiama, it having been arranged that Father Riordan should accompany his Grace to the various parts of the archdiocese. The deceased gentlemen had only been at Kiama a few days when he lost his life. Father Clarke was a thoroughly good, pious priest, and remarkable for his solid virtues, and for the faithful discharge of his duties; a man of gentle and retiring nature, modest and humble in the extreme, and with a heart as good as gold. A brother of the deceased gentleman resides at Cootamundra.

The Bishop of Ayacucho, Peru, while attempting recently to quell a riot at Huanta was shot by the rioters.

The island of Sardinia is in a very alarming condition. Many bands of brigands roam about the country and fall on the villages, plundering and killing everybody. The condition of the island is much aggravated by the fact that Sardinia is a sort of Italian Siberia for public functionaries, who therefore are not of the best brand, and do not always act as honestly and energetically as would be required. There is a letter of a Deputy to the Minister of the Interior stating the miserable condition of the island, and that gangs of men of from thirty to fifty terrorize the whole country.

M. Stanislaus Martin states that as the result of an experiment on three different criminals sentenced to death who accepted the scientific trial in preference to hanging, No. 1 nourished exclusively on tea, lived three years and then died. He had become almost a skeleton, and was in a transparent condition. No. 2, on coffee, died in two years, burned as if an interior fire had calcined him. No. 3 lived on chocolate for eight months, and died in a very advanced state of rotteness, and, as it were, devoured by worms.

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## MICHAEL DAVITT ON IRISH CRIME.

In the speech recently delivered by him at Staley bridge, Mr. Davitt spoke as follows:—

In Ireland at present there is a total absence of almost every other class of crime except agrarian crime, and this fact must be borne testimony to on all sides. We find the subject of Irish crime narrowed down to one peculiar kind. What then is the origin of this peculiar class of Irish crime? How is it perpetuated? How can it be effectually stamped out of Ireland? To find replies to these questions I must do what is seldom attempted on either side of the Irish land question, namely go back on the history of agrarian crime in Ireland and find a point from which we can commence a logical inquiry. I know many people believe, or force themselves into such belief, that agrarian outrages commenced with the Land League, and that the founder of that terrible organisation should be hanged for the crimes which have been committed since that movement commenced. I, of course, demur to that, and I will endeavour to show such people that agrarian crime in Ireland is more than a century old, and that to agrarian crime and to nothing else is due the death of the Land League. About the year 1760 was formed the first agrarian secret society, known in the history of Irish landlordism as "The Whiteboys." Their origin was as follows—The landlords of Tipperary under promise of a reduction of rent were allowed to enclose large tracts of commonage in that county, upon which the farmers from the time of the old clan system of tenure had had the right of pasturage for their cattle. The landlords refusing to grant the stipulation after seizing upon the commonage land, the farmers banded themselves together for the purpose of demolishing the fences which enclosed the pasturage ground, and from wearing a white sheet or similar covering of disguise, they became known as the "Whiteboys." Outrages of a frightful character began to be perpetrated, and the Agrarian Secret Society extended its ramifications over other parts of Ireland under various other names. As in every other instance of an agrarian outbreak in Ireland the origin of the Whiteboys, and the motive for the crimes perpetrated by them, are clearly and unquestionably traced by history and independent testimony to acts of glaring confiscation by Irish landlordism. Arthur Young, in his celebrated tour in Ireland sixteen years after the appearance of the Whiteboys, writes of the treatment of the people at that time:—

"To discover what the liberty of a people is, we must live amongst them, and not look for it in the statutes of the realm. The language of written law may be of liberty, but the situation of the poor may speak no language but that of slavery. There is too much of this contradiction in Ireland. A long series of oppression, aided by many ill-judged laws, has brought the landlords into a habit of exercising a very lofty superiority, and their vassals into that of most unlimited submission. The oppressive conduct of the little country gentlemen, or, rather, vermin of the kingdom, altogether bears still heavily on the poor people, and subjects them to situations more mortifying than we ever beheld in England."

Writing of the origin, the crimes, and the cure for "Whiteboyism," this enlightened Englishman spoke words more than a hundred years ago which apply as strongly and as pertinently to the Ireland of this hour as those which he applies to the Ireland of the penal laws:—

"The Whiteboys being labouring men, met with all those oppressions I have described, and would probably have continued in full submission had not very severe treatment blown up the flame of resistance. The atrocious acts they were guilty of made them the objects of general indignation. Laws were passed for their punishment which seemed calculated for the meridian of Barbary. It is manifest that the gentlemen of Ireland never thought of a radical cure from overlooking the real cause of the disease, which in fact lay in themselves, and not in the wretches they doomed to the gallows."

Can it not be said to-day, in the language of Arthur Young, that "the real cause of these abominable crimes is overlooked because a radical cure is not thought of." The Maamtrasna massacre can only be read by prejudiced minds in the light of agitation, and as an outcome of the teachings of the Land League. Yet stubborn facts assert themselves in this instance on the side of truth, and declare—first, that no branch of the Land League was ever formed or a public meeting held in that part of Connemara; second, that all the parties concerned in the murder of the Joyce family, I believe, with the exception of the informers, were not only unable to read, but to speak English, and were, consequently, unable to study either Land League literature or peruse the newspapers in which Land League speeches were reported; third, the only man connected with the Lough Mask murders to whom a suspicion of Land Leaguism was attached is the man Mathias Kerrigan, upon whose evidence two men have been convicted—Kerrigan whom the Government prosecutors declare was innocent of complicity in the killing of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs (applause). Having come thus far in the treatment of this very difficult and unpopular point, I have now to make reference incidentally to a statement made in Dublin last week by a poor office-seeking miserable Castle hack named Teeling. He was employed as counsel to defend those wretches who have been tried for the Lough Mask murders, and in order to propitiate himself with Dublin Castle and to win some favourable comments from the editor of the *London Times* and such men in England he launched into an attack upon the Land League, and declared that it was responsible for most of the crimes committed in Dublin during the last two years. He referred to the fact that Mathias Kerrigan had received clothes and money from Miss Anna Parnell and the Ladies' Land League while he was a suspect in Galway Jail. I deny that Mathias Kerrigan was ever a Land Leaguer. I don't know what his opinions are. I don't know whether he ever attended a meeting, but this I know, he is an informer and that he turned Queen's evidence, and that he never received any countenance as such from the Land League (cheers). I only regret that there is not a law in this country, and in every civilised country, that would

provide that the wretch who wormed himself into the confidence of his fellow-men in order to hand them over to the law, should suffer the penalty of those who placed confidence in him (cheers). But while Mr. Teeling would insinuate that the informer Kerrigan was a Land Leaguer, the Crown Prosecutor, the Castle and the English Government declared that Mathias Kerrigan had nothing to do with the murder; therefore the Land League is cleared up, even out of the mouth of the Crown Prosecutor acting for the English Government in Dublin. But it is true that Mathias Kerrigan received some clothes and some money in charity from Miss Anna Parnell and her colleagues while he was a suspect in Galway Jail. But I want to ask this question—How could these ladies, working in Dublin for a charitable object, sit in judgment upon every man that was arrested under Mr. Forster's regime in Ireland? (Cheers). Could they know whether he was guilty of murder or not? Unquestionably they could not. He was arrested as a suspect under a Coercion Act passed in consequence of the Land League Agitation, and the ladies were compelled to give assistance to every man who was put in prison in Ireland by Mr. Forster without being brought to trial before a judge or jury (cheers). When he was in Galway, or any other prison, why didn't the Government charge the murder against him, and from that instant the ladies of the Land League and the men of the Land League would have had nothing to do with such a man (cheers). But as a prisoner under the Coercion Act I hold that the ladies had no alternative but to treat him as they treated the 900 other innocent men who were put up by Mr. Forster in Ireland (applause). Well, having disposed of this clumsy calumny hurled at the Land League by an office-seeking lawyer in Dublin, I have to refer to a similar calumny which I believe is to be uttered against the same devoted body of Irish ladies to-morrow in connection with the trial that is now proceeding in Dublin. I learned on leaving Dublin yesterday that a letter was found upon the man who is now being tried for the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, and that in that letter mention was made by the lady writer of Mr. Parnell. I believe the application from this individual was for relief, and that the lady who answered his letter stated that his application, like all such applications, now amounting to thousands, I believe, every week, should be laid before Mr. Parnell, and because this letter is found upon this prisoner the Castle organs in Dublin and the enemies of the Land League endeavour to establish a connection between the Land League, Mr. Parnell, and the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs (cries of "Shame"). Well, I need not, I think, defend the character of the Ladies' Land League or of Mr. Parnell here (cheers). Mr. Davitt, having referred to the crime that existed anterior to the Land League and when there was no agrarian agitation, and also shown that during the recent movement the country was comparatively free from outrages, continued—There is a war and a hatred between landlord and tenant as fierce as though it were carried on by force of arms. There is a suspicion, too, between landlord and tenant which is not known between any class of people in this country, and there is a hatred, too, which I believe under the present and past system has been pursued in Ireland which can never be—I assert can never be—healed or eradicated until the radical cure advocated by Arthur Young 100 years ago for the same disease is applied, and the social rinderpest of Ireland, the origin of agrarian murder and outrage, the fell inspirer of Maamtrasna—Irish landlordism—is stamped out by just, humane, and courageous legislation (loud cheers). I would therefore say to the English people, remember these facts, all of which are testimony on our side. Irish landlordism is a crime in itself, inasmuch as it is a system of robbery. It has bred, and is at this moment still breeding, discontent, poverty, and misery in Ireland, and these are agencies in the production of crime. Its gifts to Ireland have been work-houses, prisons, and the emigrant ships. But English legislation must share with Irish landlordism the responsibility of the last three years' agrarian crime (hear, hear). If you want to kill agrarian crime in Ireland do not perpetuate, but abolish, its cause—landlordism. If you want to win the Irish people over to law and order, make the law of the people of Ireland as you have made the law of Canada, and when you do this, and show that order shall rest upon the constitutional rule of Ireland and the good of its people, instead of resting as now upon brute force and the political ascendancy of Dublin Castle, you will solve the problem of Irish discontent, and give to us the peace we demand, and to yourselves the reward which a contented and prosperous Ireland would represent to you (cheers). Our duty as Irishmen, despite calumny, crime, temporary disaster, prejudice, or insensate opposition, is to press on in a just and a noble cause that will, with God's blessing, effect the successful redemption of our old fatherland (loud cheers).

The growth of the opium and morphine habit is, according to several druggists, about as rapid and as full of evil portent as the more familiar sort of intemperance. One North-County apothecary says that in his section it has increased fully 25 per cent. within four or five years. He mentions one man who buys for a woman under his charge about 30dols. worth every two weeks of liquor, morphine, laudanum and chloral, all of which she takes. The number who are indulging in hypodermic injections in some of the Berkshire towns is startlingly on the increase, and many of the victims are among the younger men. One young man in Pittsfield has been warned not to attempt to discontinue the practice, as it would hasten his death. A young woman in Southern Berkshire, highly educated, accomplished in all respects and possessed of quite a fortune in her own right, has become so addicted to the use of morphine hypodermically that she often has to use it even in the night. Opium-smoking, some physicians and druggists say, is also beginning to be practiced, and in one case the sufferer is a young man who became so interested in the narrative of a man who had spent some time in China that he tried the experiment himself and has become confirmed in the habit. One of the old physicians of Berkshire says that he finds the influence of opiates of one kind and another showing itself in a great many cases in his practice.—*Springfield (Mass) Republican*.

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## THE OAMARU CONVENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—The Dominican nuns of Dunedin, ever actively devoted to the promotion of Christian education, are making immediate preparations for opening a branch of their Order in Oamaru. On the 7th May, the Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Moran, laid the foundation-stone of convent school buildings. The ceremony and the whole proceedings were most satisfactory and successful. The Bishop, always active and generous in the cause of education, gave his name for £100, and other kind and good friends seconded his efforts in the work he so much loves, in a way that excited the admiration of all. And it is confidently hoped that many more well-wishers will come forward with generous contributions for the works now being carried on.

One of the greatest works of charity is the promotion of Christian education. It is in these days for every Catholic an open profession of faith; for the generous and good of every class and creed it is a profession of real benevolence and admiration for those who, like the Catholics, are nobly striving to obey the dictates of conscience under many difficulties, and are persevering in their efforts to make the youth, and consequently the people, of this bountiful and beautiful land of ours, an educated, pure-minded, patriotic, and God-loving nation.

Any contribution set to Archdeacon Coleman, Oamaru, the Dominican nuns, or the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Dunedin, will be gratefully acknowledged in the TABLET.—I am, yours truly,

WM. COLEMAN

## W H I T T A K E R B R O S .

CATHOLIC REPOSITORY,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Just received, Twenty Two cases, of Books and Religious Goods from London and Paris, comprising:

Catholic Controversy, A reply to Dr. Littledale's, Plain Reasons, 3s 6d.  
Darras's General History of the Catholic Church, 4 vols., 63s.  
European Civilisation, Protestantism and Catholicity Compared, 15s.  
History of Civilisation, by F. Guizot, 2 vols., 16s 6d.  
Religion in Society, by Abbé Martinet, 7s 6d.  
Balmes, Criterion, How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth, 7s 6d.  
The Clifton Tracts, 4 vols., 12s 6d.  
Allies, The See of St. Peter, 5s 6d.  
Social Aspects of Catholic and Protestantism, 7s 6d.  
De Concilio, The Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, 7s 6d.  
The Grammar of Assent, Cardinal Newman, 8s 6d.  
Father Burke's Lectures, 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s.  
Father Burke's Refutation of Froude, 1s 3d, 2s 6d, and 5s.  
The Hermit of the Rock, 2s.  
Luby's, Life of Daniel O'Connell, 6s 6d.  
Life of Thomas Francis Meagher, by Captain Lyons, 2s 6d.  
The Irish Brigade and its Campaigns, 2s 6d.  
Moore's Irish Melodias, with Piano Accompaniment, 2s and 9s 6d.  
Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish, 2s 6d.  
Self-Instruction in Irish, with easy lessons for beginners, 1s 3d.  
Irish Grammar Rules, in Prose and Verse, by Rev. John Nolan, 9d.  
The Book of Irish Readings, 1s 3d.  
Life of John Murphy, Priest and Patriot, by a Priest, 1s 3d.  
New Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, 1s 3d, and 2s 6d.  
Notes of the Wandering Jew on the Jesuits, by John Fairplay, 1s 3d.  
Rev. D. W. Cahill's, Lectures, Sermons, and Letter gilt edge, 15s.  
Prayer Books from 6d to 40s each, and upwards of Two Thousand volumes suitable for Prizes Presents or Libraries.

Our Showroom of Religious Goods is now complet with Pictures, Holy Water Fonts, Rosaries, Medallions, etc., etc.  
Best Wax Candles, for Churches or Private Residences, 4s 6d per lb.

Crucifixes in great variety, from 3d to £7 15s each.  
Statutes from 3d to £20 each, a beautiful selection.  
A splendid Statue of St. Patrick for 21s.

GREAT CARE TAKEN IN PACKING.

## TO WEST COAST SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. W. Cunningham, our Country Convoasser and Collector, is now visiting the West Coast. We would ask subscribers in the various districts to render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the TABLET. Mr. Cunningham will visit the Nelson and Marlborough districts in a few weeks.

SPRING SEASON, 1882.

**N I C H O L A S S M I T H**  
Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of

**NEW SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foulies, Costume Cloth French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics, etc., etc. Novelties in Fancy Goods. Novelties in Millinery. Novelties in every Department. Also,

**SPRING CLOTHING,**

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; special line of Mens' Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests (all wool), 21s 6d, worth 27s 6d. Newest Patterns in Regatta and Oxford Shirts. Soft and Hard Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes. New Shapes in Linen Collars, Scarves, Bows, Studs, and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, etc., etc. The Cheapest House in Town.

**N I C H O L A S S M I T H,**  
The Cash Draper,  
33 George Street, near the Octagon.

**Q U E E N S T O W N C O N V E N T F U N D .**

AMOUNT PAID.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	0
Right Rev. P. Moran	30	0	0	M. Sullivan	1	1	0
F. McBride	20	0	0	C. F. Derchley	1	1	0
Mrs. J. McBride	20	0	0	J. Stock & Co.	1	1	0
Mrs. J. Eichardt	15	0	0	F. Hyndman	1	1	0
Donald A. Cameron	15	0	0	R. Huddleston	1	1	0
M. Dwyer	10	0	0	Mrs Meicklejohn	1	1	0
R. McBride	10	0	0	Ab Quee	1	1	0
P. Butts	10	0	0	G. Schmidt	1	1	0
Jas. McNeil	10	0	0	J. Forsyth	1	1	0
Owen Macken	10	0	0	A. Graham	1	1	0
B. Halenstein	10	0	0	R. Cuthbertson	1	1	0
E. Monson	5	5	0	J. Chigweeden	1	1	0
D. McBride	6	0	0	Buchanan & Co.	1	1	0
Paisley & Co.	5	5	0	J. O'Connor	1	1	0
Jno. O'Kane	5	5	0	M. Phillipini	1	1	0
M. J. Malaghan	5	5	0	W. Seeles	1	0	0
P. Butel	5	0	0	R. Owens	1	0	0
Rev. F. O'Neill	5	0	0	T. G. Bettes	1	0	0
J. Buteament	5	0	0	P. B. Boulton	1	0	0
F. Boyes	5	0	0	W. Babbit	1	0	0
Felix Gorman	5	0	0	G. Mullis	1	0	0
Philip Kelly	5	0	0	D. O'Phee	1	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0	J. Gibbon	1	0	0
M. Hughes	5	0	0	H. B. Smith	1	0	0
Jas. O'Kane	5	0	0	A. Kelly	1	0	0
J. McChesney	5	0	0	H. Byrne	1	0	0
P. O'Neil	5	0	0	D. Keith	1	0	0
J. McEntyre	5	0	0	J. M. Adams	1	0	0
P. Kerin	5	0	0	F. Cosgrave	1	0	0
Jno. McBride	4	2	0	E. Power	1	0	0
Hugh McBride	3	2	0	D. Scully	1	0	0
Dr. Douglas	3	3	0	B. Ferry	2	0	0
F. H. Daniel	3	3	0	D. Ferry	1	0	0
E. Scolan	2	2	0	Jas. McMaller	1	0	0
Jas. McBride	2	2	0	Andrew Breen	1	0	0
Jas. McHenry	2	2	0	W. Breen	1	0	0
Louis De Bus	2	2	0	N. Sweetman	1	0	0
M.H.R.	2	2	0	— Hickson	1	0	0
Wesley Turton	2	2	0	Mrs. O'Meara	1	0	0
J. Callanan	2	2	0	W. Green	1	0	0
Major Keddell	2	2	0	Jno. McCarron	1	0	0
H. Quinn	2	2	0	J. Bodkin	1	0	0
J. Aspinall	2	2	0	J. Hanley	1	0	0
D. Layden	2	2	0	A. H. Douglas	1	0	0
E. Martiney	2	0	0	T. Lynch	1	0	0
M. Hastings	2	0	0	W. Polson	1	0	0
Romans and Hiller	1	1	0	Jas. Hogan	1	0	0
J. V. D. Wade	1	1	0	T. Connell	1	0	0
James McNeill	1	1	0	P. Sloane	1	0	0
A friend	1	1	0	R. Smith	1	1	0

**C A T H E D R A L F U N D .**

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscription towards the Cathedral Fund:—

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6	7	6	Per Mrs. Bell	0	17	6
„ Mr. W. J. Hall	1	16	6	„ Mr. J. Brennan	1	2	0
„ Mr. N. Smith	3	10	0	„ Mr. Edwd. Carroll	1	2	0
„ Mr. Lennon	1	15	0	„ Mr. Conway	1	4	0
„ Misses Smith and Harris	1	12	0	„ Miss Faulkner	1	10	6

P. MORAN.

**N O T I C E .**

A LETTER from America is lying at our office for MRS. MARGARET DINAN, widow of the late Mr. Timothy Dinan, and sister of Mr. Edward Meagher



Of your charity pray for the souls of His Eminence **CARDINAL MCCABE**, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Most Reverend **Dr. O'CONNOR**, Bishop of Ballarat, whose deaths have occurred during the week in Ireland. *R.I.P.*

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1883.

**AN INFAMOUS GIFT.**



*IMEO Danaos et dona ferentes.* Our quotation is not very fresh, but its staleness is due to the truth it contains, and we do not know how to express that truth any better. Our quotation, moreover, may with propriety be made their own of by all those Catholic parents to whom our paternal Government presents as a boon its system of godless schools, assuring them that such an inestimable benefit is worthy of all their confidence, and may be looked upon by them as a rose absolutely without a thorn.

No attempt shall be made there to destroy their children's faith, but their masters and teachers shall all treat of it with due respect, and all their companions shall be full of moderation and good will, so that they shall all grow up together in mutual forbearance and toleration for the especial beliefs of one another. It will poison the minds of the children, in fact, to separate them, but, if mixed, brotherly-love and all that is pretty must obtain among them.

Let us, however, see how it is that our friends, the Greeks, temper their gifts, and so manipulate them as to make all the brotherly-love incline in their own direction. We have, then, before us while we write a certain interesting volume, bestowed as a reward for proficiency in reading on a Catholic boy who was unfortunately obliged to attend a godless school in a country district, and, verily, the book is a jewel. But let us give in illustration a selection from its sentences, they will, we have no doubt, be found extremely interesting, and edify many of our readers in a high degree. Our book is named, "Great Men of European History," and is the production of one **DAVID PRYDE, M.A., L.L.D.**, for whom it was published in 1879 by **WILLIAM P. NIMMO**, of London and Edinburgh—but in this case we should say especially of Edinburgh.

At page 55, then, we come upon the "Evils of the Middle Ages," when, we are told, "the Church was devoted to the things of the world." "A boy of twelve was placed on the papal throne, under the title of John XII. A child of five was made Archbishop of Rheims. Some of the monks were still virtuous and studious, but the most of them were worthless drones. All that they did was to eat up the produce of the country; all that they learned was to chant a few hymns, and mumble a Latin prayer or two by rote. They received the most distorted doctrines, and deformed them still more in handling them. Their ignorance was a rank soil on which a whole wilderness of heresies sprung up." As for the people, "When they hungered for the word of life, they were fed with corrupt doctrines. When they were tortured by a guilty conscience, they were commanded to pay money or undergo penances. The light of heaven was shut out from their view by a cloud of observances, and they were left a prey to dark superstitions." Here, then, is a pretty lesson in history given to instruct and amuse a Catholic boy in his holiday hours, and a charming picture to store up in his mind of what are known to Catholics as the "ages of faith."

At page 69, again, we find the Great Pope St. GREGORY VII, described as possessing an "ambition worthy of LUCIFER," and after a sensational chapter, that does credit to the invention of its writer, on the treatment of the Emperor Henry IV, and the Pope's "heartless cruelty," we are told "His pride continued to the last."

The "Reformation," however, begun at page 113, forms the *pièce de résistance*. We really decline to quote the atrocious stuff which we find here, and it must suffice for us to give its substance, which is the attribution of all detestable practices to the clergy, and the description of feats of buffoonery performed by them that are shocking to read of, but which must be amusing and impressive to a boy not otherwise well instructed. Exaggeration itself is exaggerated here in short, and the result is revolting.

Many other passages there are besides those we have quoted or alluded to, and no language can be found too strong to condemn them. Where the Catholic Church is concerned, in fact, the author appears to be little less than a demoniac. And yet his production is placed in the hands of a Catholic boy as his reward, signed by the Chairman of the School Committee and countersigned with the name of the headmaster of the School.—And it is sent into a Catholic home to poison the minds of the children concerning their religion and give them an exaggerated edition of every infamous falsehood almost that has ever been repeated against it.

And, again, are schools in which such an outrage can be committed the schools which are to promote good-feeling and toleration among the different creeds? Will Catholic children, when they have been instructed as to the insult that has been offered to them, feel any the more friendly to those who have been guilty of it? Or will Protestant children, among whom also such literature is circulated, become imbued with toleration towards Catholics? We say, no; we say, such schools are the hot-beds of animosity and of religious hatred, and the possibility—in many instances the probability—that they will be availed of by bigots to spread such a class of publications among the children, is of itself alone sufficient to condemn them.

Meantime, Catholics whose children have at any time received prizes at the Government schools, if they have not already done so, had better look through them, and see what it is they may contain. They may be, as the book we allude to is, an incentive to Protestant children to scoff at and defest their Catholic companions, and a handbook of infamy against their Church to Catholic children, inciting them to be ashamed of her and shun her teaching, and deny it.

ON last Thursday, February 8, the Rev. Mother Prioress of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, started for Queenstown, with three professed choir Sisters and two lay Sisters, to establish a convent of the Dominican Order at the Lakes. The Bishop of the diocese accompanied the party *via* Gore and the Waimea Plains to Kingston, where they embarked on the Mountaineer. The steamer reached the Queenstown wharf at 10.15 p.m. As soon as the nuns appeared on deck, the local Band commenced playing lively airs, which were continued until the religious had received the congratulations of the leading Catholics of the town, and passed along the quay and across the bridge to the carriage which awaited them. Files of citizens lined their path, and the children accompanied them with lanterns. The reception accorded to the nuns was one that will not be easily forgotten by them, and it reflects great credit on the Catholics of Queenstown, as well as on their respected and zealous pastors, the Rev. Fathers Mackay and O'Neill. The blessing of the convent took place on Sunday. A full report of the ceremony will be given in our next issue.

ONCE more the cry of distress is going up from Ireland, and once more the voice of the people is heard calling out that they are starving. Must we beg again for them; must the whole civilised world be asked again to come to their aid? The task is a humiliating one for the Irishman upon whom it falls, but he would be less than a man were he to allow his own sense of shame to prevent him from begging, if by his begging he can bring about any measure of relief. The details that have already reached us are harrowing, and we look forward with a heart-sickening fear to find as the months go by the repetition of the tale we have heard so often, and which we can realize all the more because we have seen with our own eyes such things as are described to us again and again. We have received already the details of humble homes in which there was no food; of the poor mother travelling for miles to seek a morsel for her family, and with the dread in her heart that she must find some one of them dead of hunger by the time she would get home again; of the father begging in vain for work on the plea that it was a sad thing for a

man to see his "child look in his face and cry with hunger"; and all this seems to us very familiar for we had heard it all before. Famine in Ireland has, alas! become "familiar in our mouths as household words." Starvation, and pestilence, and death are familiar to us, because we belong to a country where ever since we can remember they had made their home, and where they had their home long years before our time, or the time of our fathers. But shall we grow hardened at last, and refuse to hear the cry of distress because we ourselves are out of its reach; shall we cease to care about it, and leave the starving people to perish unaided by us? God forbid! Were such the effect of prosperity upon us it would be better that we had remained at home ourselves to suffer even among the most distressed; were such our temper we should be unworthy to be reckoned as men, and should have lost all claim to the name of Christian. But such is not our disposition—on the contrary, each recurring period of distress in Ireland finds Irishmen still more prepared than before, if possible, to do all that is required of them—themselves to contribute largely, according to their means, and what is more difficult even to act the beggar's part on behalf of those who are in need. And it has been hitherto so we have now doubt it will now be,—but will such a state of things ever have an end, and when, and how?

MR. PATRICK EGAN has resigned the treasurership of the Irish National Land League, and that office is now filled by Mr. Alfred Webb, the respected member of a Quaker family of high standing in Dublin.

GENEVA has driven out the Salvationists who made a hard fight to save the community in question, which, notwithstanding the law-giving of their great patriarch, Calvin, seem very effectually to have fallen from grace. So much of the spirit of the patriarch still lingers among them, nevertheless, that they are extremely intolerant. Had Calvin been still to the fore, however, the Salvationists would hardly have escaped so cheaply.

AT a meeting addressed in Adelaide by Mr. Redmond on the 12th inst., it was announced that a meeting of delegates from all parts of the colonies would be held in Melbourne in about two months, for the purpose of establishing there a centre with branch leagues.

A REPORT has been received that his Eminence Cardinal McCabe is dangerously ill.

THE *Lake County Press* is accountable for the statement that a pack of fierce dogs range the the country in the neighbourhood of Ven's Pass, Greenstone, rendering the road unsafe for people without fire-arms.

AMONG the cases of accidents reported for the week have been that of a man named James Reid, who fell from the window of the Terminus Hotel, Dunedin, where he was boots, and received fatal injuries; that of a young man named Charles Low, drowned while bathing at the Ocean Beach on Sunday; that of a lad named William Mahan, drowned while bathing at Otaio; that of Mr. Hill Hamilton, drowned in attempting to cross, on horseback, the stream near Riverton; those of a man named White and a woman, calling herself O'Neal, burned to death in a fire at Auckland; that of a lad named Fulton, drowned in the Waikato River; and that of a man killed at Ngapara by the wheel of a dray, under which he was thrown by a horse whose blinkers he was taking off, and which passed over his head.

It is somewhat amusing to find the Melbourne *Argus* offering its services as a Mentor to Irishmen in connection with Mr. Redmond's visit to Australia. The *Argus* warns Irishmen not to contribute funds to the Irish cause, and protests against the transference of Old World feuds to the colonies. We fancy, nevertheless, that Irishmen will know how to treat the warning of this newspaper, and others of its class, as to how they are to conduct themselves towards their fellow-countrymen in Ireland; it is hardly towards an enemy of all their race they will turn for advice, and were they to do so, they would in due time reap their reward. As to the transference of Old Country feuds to the colonies, it is condemned with an especially bad grace by a newspaper that has always shared very fully in the Old Country bigotries, and that, for example, strongly encourages an anti-clerical opposition, the counterpart of that which prevails in Europe. The *Argus*, nevertheless, is not alone in requiring from Irishmen a surrender of opinions that it is very far from itself putting into practice. But all such newspapers would do well first to win the confidence of Irishmen before they undertake to advise, and this they have most notably failed to do. Indeed, they have notably done the exact contrary.

WE notice that our contemporary the *Southland Times* has appealed in a feeling article to his readers on behalf of the sufferers from distress in Ireland.

THE reports from Europe have brought us the sad intelligence of the deaths of His Eminence Cardinal McCabe, and the Most Reverend Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Ballarat. Both of them distinguished prelates and ecclesiastics noted for their devotion to religion, and now, unfortunately, to be remembered as having but for a comparatively brief period filled the episcopal office. His Eminence Cardinal



McCabe, before his elevation to the Archbishop's rank, had been known in Dublin by a long career of laborious work done in the cause of religion, and he was especially dear to the poor of his flock, to whom his devotion was extreme. He was besides a ripe scholar, and a man of a high order of talents. The humility, however, for which he was distinguished, and the absence of all inclination towards ostentation that marked his character, had made his name comparatively obscure so far as the world in general was concerned, and his accession to the archiepiscopal see came upon many people as a surprise. The dignity and ability, nevertheless, with which he performed the duties of his high and holy calling were soon apparent to all, and won for him general admiration and respect. The Most Reverend Dr. O'Connor, who was born at Dublin in 1827, was also distinguished for his scholarship, and early in his collegiate career had taken a high place among the students at Maynooth. At the time he was chosen by the Holy See to be the first Bishop of Ballarat, he was parish priest of the large and important parish of Rathfarham, where his memory will long be held in love and reverence as that of a truly devoted pastor, but while he was yet a young priest, Dr. O'Connor had given promise of what his career would be by the self-sacrificing nature of his ministry during a serious epidemic of fever. As Bishop of Ballarat he had soon won the confidence and affection of his people, by whom, we doubt not, the sad intelligence of his death has been received with unfeigned sorrow. *R.I.P.*

THE trial of the men accused of the Phoenix Park assassinations is proceeding, the chief witness being the man Kavanagh, who asserts that he was the driver of the car on the occasion, for which job he says he received £3. It is reported further that the intention of the murderers was to kill Mr. Burke only, but that his companion, Lord Cavendish, attempting to defend him, was in consequence also himself attacked. Two of the men in custody, Brady and Kelly, are said to be the actual assassins. The excitement caused by the trial is intense, and the police force has been considerably strengthened.

THE Rev. Father Cassidy arrived at Port Chalmers, en route for Wellington, by the s.s. Arawata on Tuesday. The rev. gentleman visited Dunedin, where he was entertained by the rev. clergy, proceeding north on Wednesday.

WE are requested to acknowledge, on the part of the Dominican nuns, a donation from Captain Clare of £1 towards their Invercargill Convent building fund.

FOLK in Gisborne condemn the pardon of Te Kooti, and promise to shoot him like a dog if ever he shows his nose among them—pardoned or not.

AN obscure point in the evidence given by Kavanagh concerning the Phoenix Park murders, seems to be that he is not able to identify the men whom he drove to and from the scene of murder. Supposing him to speak the truth in asserting that he was the driver on the occasion, it would be naturally expected that he could at once point out those of the prisoners who were on the car—but this, it would appear, he has not been able to do.

MR. PARNELL, instead of evicting his tenants, as reported here, has reduced his rents, and has petitioned for the sale of his property so as to allow of his tenants' availing themselves of the purchasing clauses of the Land Act.—So much for reports concerning the Land League.

The princes of Europe have all been invited to attend the coronation of Czar Alexander III., at Moscow. As the Socialists, nevertheless, openly profess their intention of being present there also, notes of apology on the part of the crowned-heads may be expected to be the rule.

THE reports of the harvest received from all parts of Otago are favourable. A scarcity of labour is complained of.

IN our last week's issue, Mrs. Millar's contribution to Invercargill convent should have been £1 1s.

THE Otago Harbour Board elections have resulted in causing considerable dissatisfaction in Dunedin. The substitution of Mr. Barnes for Mr. A. H. Ross is considered a serious mistake, and the re-election of Mr. Fish is looked upon as an event of a sinister aspect and not calculated to promote much that is desirable.

AN accident resulting in considerable damage to some waggons and the injury of part of the line, occurred on Saturday at the Omotumotu bridge to a train from Brunner to Greymouth. No hurt, however, to life or limb is reported.

OWING to an expressed determination on the part of certain of the candidates to restrict the privileges of publicans, the election of members to the Licensing Committees, on Tuesday next, is looked forward to in Dunedin with some interest.

TE KOOTI has been pardoned on his assurance, given to Mr. Bryce at Maungaorongo, that he will not offend against the law in future, unless he is molested by Europeans, in which case, assisted by Rewi, he will fight. Otherwise, he will continue the peaceable life led by him for the last ten years.

## CATHOLIC COLONISATION.

(To the editor of the *Catholic Review*.)

I AM glad you are continuing the subject of colonisation, for it is the most valuable practical idea that can be inculcated, and there cannot be too much honour given to the distinguished gentleman who organised Catholic colonisation.

Anything that has the effect of making the people see the lasting advantage of getting out of the squalid, unhealthy towns into the pure, healthy life of the country anywhere that they can be their own landlord by owning a home near a church and school.

The nationalists who have cried out against immigration are those who have seen with anguish the suffering, demoralisation and loss of faith of the people in the great towns. We must show them that these things need not be, and that any industrious young man can make himself the owner of a farm.

If he possesses ten dollars more than the price of the railroad ticket it is safe for him to go West.

Wages are high in a country where a man can take up his quarter section as soon as he has earned the means to build a cabin upon it, which does not cost much, as the neighbours help at the raising.

Better than the 160 acres that the Government gives in fee simple to the actual settler are the selected lands of the Colonization Society, with the advantage of Catholic neighbours, church and school. For those who possess youth, health and industry the West is the sure way to rapid prosperity, if they have the courage to face the wilderness.

More attractive to many are the long settled Middle and Eastern States, where there are still innumerable farms at moderate prices.

The agricultural literature of the country is full of proofs that small farms well tilled are very profitable near the large cities. A single acre of cucumbers has produced 1,200 dols. after the early crops of radishes, lettuce and peas had been taken off the same soil.

This certainly is a far more interesting and agreeable life than handling dry goods.

It is a far better influence upon men, women and children than the scenes of the pavement and a few close stuffy rooms in a great city. The old saying is, "God made the country and man made the city." Let us judge the work by the architect and give preference to the best.

E. M. J. M.

## CRIME, HOME AND FOREIGN.

THE New York correspondent of the *Gazette* writes as follows upon the subject of crime as committed in and out of Ireland:—

"It makes all the difference in the world where and how a crime is committed. If you happen to murder a man in Ireland you are an atrocious monster; if you do your killing in the United States, well you are an unfortunate fellow, rather to be pitied than blamed, and mostly insane. A murder or two in Ireland are instantly blazoned all over the world, and recounted in every newspaper the day after the occurrence, and all because they are agrarian. This created an idea that Ireland is about the most murderous spot on earth, which is simply nonsense. Allowing for the difference of population, there is three times as much violent crime committed at least in New York City alone as in all Ireland, which really and truly is one of the most peaceful countries in the world, and nowhere on earth is life and property more safe. Thus the week in which the killing of policeman Cox in Dublin sent a thrill of horror through the civilised world, there were at least four murders in this city alone, and there was no thrill and no horror to speak of, and no cabling, and no fuss. The evening papers are so full of domestic crime, culled from the interior of the country as to be sometimes perfectly sickening. We are certainly the last people who ought to be severe on Irish or other foreign crime when we have so much of our own at home. There are 15 or 16 murderers living the lives of gentlemen in the city prison here, while Mr. Frank James, assassin and bandit, is the honoured guest of the truly remarkable State of Missouri, and a far bigger man than any honest artisan or farmer within the bounds of that commonwealth. Let us spare some of our virtuous indignation against foreign crime and criminals and look at home."

The ex-King of Spain, Amadeo Duke of Aosta, has recently joined the pious Congregation of *La Misericordia*, of Florence. The object of this benevolent Association is to assist the sick, wounded, or dying, to bear them to the hospital, and to attend the funerals of the dead. In former ages when plague or other dangerous diseases assailed the people, immense services were rendered by the brotherhood of *La Misericordia*. The brotherhood is held in high honour. Several kings belong to it in the capacity of *Capo di guardia*, or honorary chief guard ambassadors, and illustrious visitors to Florence seek admission to this Association, which, among its temporal privileges grants a title of nobility to its chiefs. As was to be expected, the Press of Italy, which is largely Jewish and infidel, treated the devotion of Amadeo with considerable ridicule.—*Pilot*.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday, Nov. 28, contains a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant that in future the eleventh section of the Coercion Act (the Curfew Clause) shall be in force in Dublin. This section enacts that in any proclaimed district if a person is out of his place of abode at any time after one hour later than sunset and before sunrise under circumstances giving rise to a reasonable suspicion of a criminal intent he may be arrested by any constable and brought forthwith before the nearest available justice of the peace, who, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case may either discharge the arrested person or commit him to prison, or by taking reasonable bail in two sureties of fifty pounds each ensure his being brought before a court of summary jurisdiction. This court has power to sentence the accused to any term of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

# General News.

Paris, November 24.—Thieves broke into the Cathedral of St. Denis to-day and stole thirty-two articles, including six chalices, two monstrances and seven royal crowns. Their total intrinsic value is 100,000 francs.

The Protestant Bishop of Meath, groaning in spirit over the defecation of the times, has denounced the present agitation in Ireland as Communism. He took the liberty of "warning the Church of Rome" of the consequences of its complicity in the Irish movement, and predicted that sooner or later there will be a new political and social element in Ireland corresponding in some degree to the anti-clerical party in Continental politics. It would be worth learning what single aim or scope the newly-threatened anti-clerical or anti-Catholic party should propose to itself which has not already been employed by the English Government in its dealings with Ireland. Even the rabid anti-clerical circles of the Continent have a long path of persecution before them ere they can reach to a level with England. —*Pilot*.

Florence, December 5.—In spite of all the efforts made by skillful and very eloquent missionaries to spread Protestantism in Italy, the last statistics show a decrease of 20,000 in the followers of Protestant creeds. The figures for the last ten years were supplied by the ministers of all the different sects, and all together were only 50,000. The same sects twenty years ago were represented by 70,000.

It shows how well the English and Irish landlords have fortified themselves by accumulated rents, that after seven years' severe depression scarcely any landholders have figured in the Bankruptcy Court, nor, even in Ireland, has there been a bank smash. The number of unfortunate farmers, though, who have gone to ruin in that time would be hard to count. —*Pilot*.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt, Arabi's friend, is a well-looking man of 43. His wife is Byron's granddaughter. She is an original character. Mr. Blunt is a Sussex squire and a Catholic.

Lady G. Douglas and her baker husband are doing a good work by selling sound bread at fair weight in a very poor district of London.

Paris, December 30.—The *Monde* publishes a telegram from Rome announcing that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have been resumed on bases which afford a prospect of a complete settlement of the differences between them.

The time when every rood of Irish land maintained its man is of the very distant past. To-day, according to the official returns just published, if Ireland were divided into individual portions there would be more than three acres apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. —*Pilot*.

"What do we give up," asks Bishop Ireland, "in abandoning liquor? The pleasure of a momentary excitement. What do we gain by the sacrifice? We dry the tears of wretchedness, we feed the hungry, we raise up our race, we save souls, we honour our religion."

As I write, the news comes to us of a sacrilegious robbery committed in the Cathedral of St. Denis. One evening, while the guardians were at dinner, some burglars made their way into the building, broke open four doors leading to the sacristy, where the treasure is kept, and carried off the entire collection of sacred golden vessels, many of them enriched with precious stones of great value, the relics of the True Cross, the genuine crowns of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette and a variety of chalices and other ornaments, gifts of the successive sovereigns of France, the list of which fills one entire printed column. It is too early to venture on conjectures as to the possible author of this crime; but it will occur to many as strange that the treasure-room should have been left entirely unguarded for two hours, that the dog of the beadle, who was close by, should, "by an unprecedented circumstance," have been locked up in a distant out-house; and, moreover, it will be remembered that two months ago M. Flourens, animated by the secularizing spirit which distinguishes the present government, dismissed the three religious who resided as guardians of the Cathedral, and appointed seculars in their place. The money value of the robbery is considerable, but this is absolutely nothing compared with the historical value of the treasure stolen. Some months ago an old woman of the name of Cailhava, persuaded the ministers that she had a magic wand by the aid of which she could discover a vast quantity of gold which was concealed in the foundations of the royal old basilica, and M. J. Ferry actually gave her an official authorization to go and root up the soil under the tombs of the Kings of France in search of a treasure which it has been abundantly proved does not, and could not, exist there. It is surmised that the workmen whom this silly old witch employed in the excavations may not be strangers to the sacrilegious robbery. —*Catholic Review*.

Regarding detective Cox's murder, it is stated that counsel for the defence at the trial of the prisoners will raise a question whether, as a matter of fact, the bullet that killed the detective was not fired by one of his own comrades. The defence will probably be that in trying to shoot Dowling, when struggling with Cox, one of the detectives shot his comrade; and the position of the fatal wound bears out this theory.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has allowed a 20 per cent. abatement of rent to his Wiltshire tenants.

Irish Dominicanesses have the education of the daughters of the *elite* of Portugal. —*Evening Standard*.

Mr. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, of England, says the great comet just departing will return in a few months, and again in a shorter period, until at last it will fall into the sun,—say next year sometime. Professor Frisby, also an eminent astronomer, of the Naval observatory at Washington, has calculated that this comet will return in 793 years. Between the predictions there is room for a third opinion. —*Pilot*.

# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 14th of February as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The number forward for to-day's market—184 head—was rather in excess of requirements, and in consequence last week's values were not maintained. The greater portion were light and medium quality; only a few pens were in prime condition. Competition was fairly active, but the trade evidently seemed to have fixed their limits, over which there was no desire to purchase. Bulls fetched from £6 5s to £10, and cows £5 5s to £8 5s. We quote beef at 20s to 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Twenty-five were yarded and sold at equal to last week's prices.

Fat Sheep.—1704 were penned; of these one-third were merinos, and the balance crossbreds, nearly all of medium but useful quality, and a few pens prime, which went up to 15s, the range being 8s to 13s 3d, and for merinos 6s to 10s 9d, showing an advance on last week's rates of fully 1s each. We quote mutton 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—539 were penned, being all taken up by the trade at similar prices to last week's—5s to 10s.

Fat Pigs.—Sixty-one penned, and sold at from 11s to 48s.

Store Cattle.—Quiet grown cattle are saleable but difficult to obtain. We have no important transactions to report.

Store Sheep.—An active demand exists for young sheep—crossbreds and merinos of both sexes,—while [full-mouthed and culls are somewhat neglected. We have disposed of a large number during the week, and have several sales pending.

Sheepskins.—On Monday last we offered an average catalogue when every lot was actively competed for by the usual representatives of the trade, and sold at for station and dry crossbreds, 2s 8d to 5s; merinos, 1s 6d to 4s 2d; lambskins, 1s to 1s 7d; pelts, 4d to 1s 4d.

Rabbitskins.—We did not offer any this week, but will catalogue several bales next Monday.

Hides.—We disposed of several lots which came to hand during the week, at late rates. There is no alteration in value.

Tallow.—On Monday last we sold 21 casks medium rendered at from 29s to 30s 6d, and rough fat at 20s.

Grain.—Wheat: Samples of new are offering, and although not so full as we would like, the condition is good. Millers, however, do not seem to be over anxious to purchase yet a while, so that it is almost impossible to say how the market will open; there is an impression that from 3s 9d to 4s will be about the mark. Fowls' wheat and inferior is moving off slowly at from 2s 6d to 3s 4d. Oats: When a buyer turns up from 2s 3d to 2s 5d is got for bright feed, but that is a rare occurrence. We may say that there is no demand whatever, and quite impossible to make sales, more especially if they are the least discoloured or out of condition. Barley: No transactions.

Ryegrass Seed.—Still without demand.

## PRODUCE MARKET—FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 2s to 2s 4d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 9d to 4s per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s 6d; barley, malting, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feeding, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hay, new, £4 per ton; chaff, mixed, £4 10s; hay chaff, £5; straw, £2 10s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s; potatoes, (new) 4s to 5s; oatmeal, £14; flour, £10 to £10 10s; butter, medium to prime, 10d to 1s 1d per lb.; salt, 9d per lb.; eggs, 1s 2d per dozen; bacon, sides, 8d per lb.; rolls, 7½d; hams, 9½d; pork, 4½d; old cheese 8d to 9d, new 6d.

MESSRS. MEBBER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½-lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s per lb.; ordinary butter, 10d per lb.; eggs, 1s 1d per dozen; roll bacon, 7½d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 9d per lb.; cheese 5d per lb.

The South British Insurance Company may be dealt with advantageously by persons desirous of insuring their property. The lowest current rates are offered.

Messrs. Oakden and Howell, St. Andrew street, Dunedin, are ready to undertake piano-tuning, and all repairs of every kind of musical instrument. They have also a stock of superior instruments on sale.

Messrs. Whitaker Bros., Lambton Quay, Wellington, have received a large stock of books and religious goods from London and Paris. Among the books we notice several giving instruction in the Irish language, which it is now being attempted to perpetuate and revive by study. The firm also advertise a supply of wax candles for the altar, at moderate rates.

Madagascar is somewhat larger than France. A belt of almost virgin forest runs around the island. The population is about 4,000,000, and the soil will easily support 30,000,000. India rubber is a principal export. The mineral wealth is enormous. The *London Economist* says: "Though Englishmen may regret keenly the conquest of Madagascar by France, it is not their duty or their business to prevent it in the only possible way—by insisting, at any risk, that the conquest shall not be attempted. Let the French get a bit of the tropical world if they can."

The vicar of the village in Sussex where the late Mr. Anthony Trollope used to live publishes in the *Guardian* some interesting "in memoriam" items of the deceased. He says that Mr. Trollope had two remarkable escapes from death—one from being drowned when skating, when he was rescued by a lad who afterwards was known as Dean Milman, of St. Paul's, London; and once again in the hunting field, when he was saved by the fidelity and sagacity of a favourite horse,

## THE PENINSULA ELECTION.

OUR N.Z. *Herald* here crowds loudly over the defeat of Bishop Moran at the Peninsula election. This was only natural. I do not fancy his Lordship will break his heart or lose his appetite over his defeat—more especially considering what manner of men defeated him. I presume his object was chiefly to make the pretended "liberals" and friends of political honesty and justice in the Peninsula show their sincerity and hoist their real colours. So far, I presume, he has succeeded. Had he gained his election it would have been something very like a miracle. To tell you the truth, I think his Lordship entertains too high an idea of "the free and independent."

A candidate who expects to gain their favour must woo them after a different fashion from that which he adopted. He must flatter, and as the Scotch would say, he must "boo and scrap to them." It will not do to tell them off-hand he will not canvass them, or insinuate that he will not treat them at the public or pay any of their expenses, and that if they choose to vote for him they will do it, if not, they will vote for somebody else. This implies the existence of a degree of Spartan virtue and high principles among the "free and independent" in these degenerate times, which cannot well be looked for even in the "modern Athens" of New Zealand. Had Dr. Moran been a Scotchman, a Presbyterian from Glasgow, and an ex-member of the directors of the Glasgow bank—honest and truth-loving men, all of them, and full of Presbyterian zeal to overflowing—he might possibly have carried his election with triumphant shouts from the electors—or such portion of them as hailed from the "land of cakes" and brose and butter. Had he even been an Irishman and a "bad Catholic" he might have had a better chance. Our *Herald* seems scandalized at Dr. Moran so often scolding "bad Catholics," and trying to shame them into being good ones. He intimated lately that if Dr. Moran were to come up here and try his fortune in politics he would find that even good Catholics, like Mr. John Sheehan and Mr. Tole and others he could name, would say, "The back of my hand to your Lordship, we want none of your religious or denominational system, but the godless system, pure and unadulterated." But the subject is too serious for joking. The visible and growing evil fruits of the godless school system are melancholy and painful to witness.

Considering that the present New Zealand educational system emanated from an utter Protestant or non-religious Government, that it is the natural fruit of what is called the Reformation, and that this Reformation was based on shameless injustice, robbery and dissimulation, practised with a view to destroy not only Catholic schools, but the Catholic Church, and to dethrone the Pope himself, I really cannot see that at present there is much, if any, hope of Catholics getting justice for their schools. Nor can I see that there is much necessity for a Government subsidy to Catholic schools if Catholics themselves were only true to their religion and to each other, and just to their children. The Catholic schools already established in the South, at all events, show that Catholics can do without any Government subsidy. No doubt our claim is just, and Protestants of just and religious minds admit its justice. But the Protestant multitude, especially the Presbyterian and Puritan multitude, their ministers, and the Press, are not amenable to any feelings of justice, honour, or even shame, in their treatment of Roman Catholics on this question, any more than Knox and "the congregation of the Lord" in Scotland three hundred years ago could comprehend the meaning of the words justice, honour, toleration and humanity, when legislating for Roman Catholics. The Catholic schools and Church will, however, outlive this generation; and when Mr. Larnach and all his kind have gone to render an account of their injustice before a just tribunal above, Catholics may then expect fair treatment from the next generation. In the meantime let the TABLET keep pegging away—"Fiat justitia." Let justice prevail. No surrender. The proposal of Mr. Larnach to introduce the Bible into Government schools, is only a crafty and crooked Scotch way of introducing Protestantism into them, and the Kirk views of course.

Mr. J. Sheehan no doubt acts, or persuades himself that he acts, conscientiously when he sets himself to oppose the Church on this momentous question. De Quincy wrote an essay to prove that Judas Iscariot was a very good, though mistaken, friend to Christ, and no traitor in the common acceptance of that odious word. That he wanted to benefit Christ in what he did, when he betrayed him to his enemies. Only he went the wrong way about it, and that when he saw his error he was very sorry for what he had done, in so much that in his sorrow he committed suicide. Now possibly Mr. J. Sheehan is no traitor to the Church, in the vulgar offensive sense of the term traitor, but wants to benefit her in what he has done by supporting the present godless system of education. I, for my part, will not judge him. Judgment belongs to God. Yet when I see a man professing to be a faithful son of the Church, openly and persistently defying the authority of the highest ecclesiastical power, and co-operating with the avowed and bitter enemies of the Church in a matter so vital to her safety as the education of Catholic and Christian youth, I must say I am somewhat perplexed. That man, I conclude, must rather be devoured with self-esteem, and have an overweening confidence in his own judgment, or his honesty is at fault, and he is in reality not what in words he professes to be—a Roman Catholic. The evil one has got hold of him, and is too many for him—is driving him in the wrong direction. If I understand Catholic principles, the Church requires all her children to observe "unity in essentials," while in debateable matters or open questions they may follow their own private views, but in everything they must observe charity. Now Catholics, faithful Catholics, consistent honest Catholics, cannot regard this education question to be an "open question." The highest ecclesiastical authority has pronounced upon it. Those who set his authority at defiance on such a question cannot be honest and consistent Catholics, if Catholics at all. Mr. Tole, I think, is more to be pitied than censured. He does not show the perverse

conceit of Mr. Sheehan. He voted against his convictions to please his constituents, and he honestly says so.

When we see such Irish Catholics among us as Sheehan, Tole, and Donnelly, we can understand why there has hitherto been so little unity, and so much discord, among the Catholics of Ireland. Division among a community is sure to lead to mischief—as unity among them is certain to lead to their good. By helping to divide Catholics among themselves, and to seduce the more worldly among them from their allegiance to the Church, these New Zealand Catholics referred to are doing an amount of mischief which cannot easily be estimated. They are public enemies in fact, as well as enemies to their Church. It would be far more to their credit, and far less injurious to the Church, if they would go out of the Church and take up with some Protestant or Free-thinking sect, among whom they might declaim to their hearts' content against that system of education which the Church has declared essential to her safety and the well-being of her children.

Auckland, 24th January.

NORTH BRITON.

## IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

It is, we understand, the intention of the Greymouth branch of the Irish National Land League, in conjunction with the members of the various branches in the surrounding districts of Kumara and the Grey Valley, to celebrate the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, by a grand social entertainment to be held in Greymouth on St. Patrick's Eve, 16th March next,—the entire proceeds to be remitted to the treasurer of the newly constituted Irish National League in Dublin. When we consider the vast amount of suffering in Ireland relieved partly or entirely by the generous contributions of the patriotic Irishmen of the West Coast, and when we also consider their self-sacrificing endeavours to still further relieve our suffering countrymen at home, who are the victims of cruel oppression on the part of the governing and landlord class, we feel certain that all who can will make it convenient to attend on the above occasion and make the entertainment a genuine success.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Patrick Egan:—

Paris, 23rd November, 1882.

MY DEAR SIRS,—Your much valued letter of 5th October has come duly to hand with the enclosed draft, value £40—of which £17 6s. comes from Maori Gully branch, and the balance £22 14s. from your own branch at Greymouth. On behalf of our friends at home I have to convey to you my warmest thanks, both for your generous contributions and for your welcome words of encouragement and hope. You will be glad to learn that the Irish National League, founded at the National Conference held in Dublin on 17th ultimo, is making most satisfactory progress, and everything promises that in a short time it will be as powerful as the Irish National Land League which it replaces.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., sails for Melbourne in the Indus which leaves London on 6th proximo, and I hope he may be able to visit your district before his return. He goes as a delegate from the new movement.

As you will have seen by report of conference, I have asked my friends to release me from the duties of the treasurership, and I am in hopes that I will be able to get back to my business in Dublin before Christmas. You can address further letters or remittances to my friend Mr. Alfred Webb, of Middle Abbey street, Dublin, a noble-hearted Quaker, who has consented to become one of the treasurers of the new League.

I do not know if the lying English Press correspondents are still sending out their stories of dissension in our ranks, but if so I am glad to be able to give you the assurance that they are utterly unfounded.

Again warmly thanking yourselves and the patriotic officers of Maori Gully Branch.

I remain, yours very faithfully,

PATRICK EGAN.

THOS. P. O'DONNELL, Esq., President.

TOBIAS GLENNON, Esq., Treasurer.

JAMES CHEAGH, Esq., Hon. Sec.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE, GREYMOUTH.

The condition of the labouring classes and the small farmers in the Northern, Western, and Southern districts of the country is becoming more desperate as the winter wears on. The distress which prevails in many of the unions was never more severe than it is at present. Even the *Times* admits that the outlook is a gloomy one. The Government, however, persist in their refusal to undertake relief works; all they will consent to do is to schedule some electoral divisions under the Arrears Act, and to strongly recommend the people to emigrate. A touching scene occurred in Tipperary last week when a large body of labourers waited on the local board of guardians seeking either work or outdoor relief. One man wanted to know if they were to starve in a Christian country, and another exclaimed pitifully that it was a cruel thing to see one's child look up in his father's face and cry with the hunger. A similar scene was witnessed in Loughrea on Saturday when the guardians met. In this town the board finds itself altogether unable to cope with the distress. The guardians in the unions of Middleton, Ballyvaughan, Strokestown, Boyle, Dromore West, and Kilrush have all declared in the most emphatic manner that many people are starving in their several districts, and they call on the Government to commence public works to give employment to those who need it. We are sorry to say all these appeals have been made in vain.—*Nation*, 16th December.

**GUNPOWDER.**  
**MACKLEY & LEIJON,**  
 Awarded Gold Medal for Blasting and Sporting Gunpowder, International Exhibition, Christchurch.  
**TO POWDER CONSUMERS.**  
 As predicted, the Owahe Mills **BLASTING POWDER** is fast superseding the imported article.  
**SPORTSMEN,**  
 Try our Towerproof Sporting **GUNPOWDER**, any size grain. It gives universal satisfaction. Our Powder may be obtained from any dealer, or from **MACKLEY & LEIJON,** Farley's Buildings, Princes St., Dunedin. Our Patrons will please note the regular days for Powder being carried by rail are—For stations North of Dunedin, every Tuesday; South of Dunedin, every Friday.

**SAFETY, BRILLIANGY, CONOMY.**  
**HUNDREDS** of Families now using "**NOONDAY**" OIL testify to its superiority over other Oils in use. It uses less oil in proportion to the light given, without odour. It gives a much more brilliant light and more steady than gas, and at less expense. The high test and safety of this Oil should cause consumers to insist on having no other. Consumers should take great care to see that they obtain the genuine **NOONDAY**, and that each tin is stamped "**NOONDAY**," and that the sealing of the nozzle is intact. **NOONDAY** is packed in strong tins to avoid leakage.

**BATES, SISE, & CO.,**  
 Bond Street, Dunedin.  
**WILLIAM REID,**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, & C.**  
 PRINCES STREET CUTTING  
 (Joining Queen's Theatre), **DUNEDIN.**

Catalogue and Price List on Application.  
 I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden, Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.  
 My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting.  
 Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

[A CARD.]  
**E. J. BRYANT,**  
 LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,  
 SHARE AND MONEY BROKER,  
 No. 8 Exchange Court, opposite National Bank, Princes Street.  
 Properties for **SALE** in City and Suburbs. Shares Bought and Sold. Money to Lend at Lowest Current Rates.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
**C. W. HAWKINS,** Hairdresser,  
 In thanking the public for past favours, begs to intimate that he has opened those premises, 106 George street (opposite the Steeple View Hotel), and will be pleased to have a visit from old Friends.  
**C. W. HAWKINS,** Hairdresser.

ESTABLISHED IN **DUNEDIN. 1861.**  
**MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**  
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 Father Matthew, by Maguire, 9d  
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**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS**  
 In Great Variety,

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**ENAMELLED PHOTOS. A SPECIALTY.**  
 Children and nervous subjects taken by our new Lightning Process—the most troublesome child hasn't time even to wink.

**OLD AND FADED PHOTOS.**  
 Copied by a process that makes them superior to the originals.

N.B.—A. P. Co. especially wish to inform the Dunedin vanity-loving public that they will not be kept waiting weeks for their portraits, but will have them finished promptly. Note the address—Nearly opposite Morris's.

**CALEDONIAN HOTEL**  
 HASTINGS & DICKENS STREETS,  
 NAPIER.

The above Hotel is centrally situated in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the railway station; has first-class Accommodation for Travellers; lofty and well-ventilated Bedrooms; numerous Private Sitting Rooms; and Suites of Private Apartments for Families; Baths; Private Sitting, Reading, and Dining Rooms.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of the Best Brands.  
**R. BARRONS,**  
 Proprietor.

V.  R.  
**THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE OF NEW ZEALAND.**

**ATTENTION** is directed to the provisions of the Acts establishing this Office, and to the advantages placed thereby within the reach of every colonist. Subject to such provisions, the State offers to every person:—

1. About to make his or her Will or Codicil.
2. Intending to provide for wife and children or others by Deed of Settlement.
3. Settling Property by way of Marriage Settlement.
4. Desiring to Renounce the Trusts of a Will, having been appointed Executor or Trustee under the same.
5. Having acted as Trustee, Executor, or Administrator, wishing to be relieved of the burthen of Trusteeship or Administration.


The option of Using the State Machinery, and gives an Absolute Guarantee against Loss of Funds by fraud, speculation, or dishonesty. Every information may be obtained from  
**ALEX. BATHGATE, Esq.,**  
 Agent at Dunedin;

Or from  
**R. C. HAMERTON,**  
 Public Trustee.  
 Wellington, 12th May, 1882.

**QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,**  
 Princes street, South,  
**DUNEDIN.**  
**A. GAISFORD ... PROPRIETOR.**

The Proprietor wishes to notify his friends and the public generally he has taken the above Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travelling Public generally. This Hotel is entirely new, having been lately rebuilt, and will be found to be a most comfortable hotel, being in the centre of the city, and adjacent to the railway.  
 Best Brands of Liquor kept.

Private Sitting and Dining Rooms, Baths, &c.  
 Terms Moderate

**BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT**  
  
**CHADWICK'S**  
 SUPER SIX CORD  
 COTTON  
 It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.  
 Sole Wholesale Agents,  
**SARGOOD SON & EWEN,**  
 Dunedin,  
 Christchurch,  
 Auckland,  
 Invercargill.

**TO FOUNDRY PROPRIETORS, BLACKSMITHS, AND OTHERS.**

**WE** beg respectfully to inform you that we are now in a position to supply the favourite **Smithy Coal** from the A. A. Company's Mine, Newcastle, N.S.W.  
 The Coal from the above Mine is renowned for its Cleanliness, being free from all impurities.

Owing to a Strike of the Miners, for the last seven months, this Coal has been unobtainable. A settlement having been made between the Proprietors and Miners, we have made arrangements for a Constant Supply of this Coal. It will be sent out perfectly free from dirt, so that carriage will be paid only on Pure Smithy Coal.

We have also made arrangements with the Union Company for Supplies of the Grey-mouth and Brunner Nuts, specially screened for Smiths' purposes.

All Orders for the Country will be put into strong bags and well sewn, for which Sixpence Each will be charged and credit given when the bags are returned. All Coals will be delivered at the Railway, and Carriage Pre-paid when necessary.

All Coals will be charged at Lowest Possible Rates.

We respectfully ask a Trial, knowing the Coals will give satisfaction.

**MARTIN AND WATSON,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.  
**OFFICES: CORNER OF OCTAGON AND STUART STREET.**  
**DEPOT: CASTLE STREET.**

**W. STOCKS,**  
**MONUMENTAL MASON**  
**CHRISTCHURCH,**  
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Ornaments. Works of all kinds executed, Grave Railings in stone, Iron and timber



Monuments from 2 to \$120, and a large stock of and other materials to select from.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.  
**MONUMENTAL WORKS.**  
**MDRAS STREET, SOUTH**

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, February 8.

THE programme for Monday evening, January 29, consisted of the farcical trial, "Geegan v. O'Connor," in which the plaintiff, as is usual in such cases, claimed heavy compensation for damages sustained to body and business in consequence of an assault committed on him by defendant.

The president took the role of the presiding justice on the occasion, acting the pompous, vain, overbearing village magnate to perfection. He interrupted the witnesses in order to remind them to tell the truth; read his private letters whilst the most important evidence was being given; became deeply absorbed in the handicaps for some race meeting, whilst the counsel was making a speech for the defence; and always consulted with the policeman concerning the character of a witness, no matter what his social position was.

Mr. Perceval, counsel for prosecution, congratulated his worship on his elevation to the magistracy, and dwelt at much length on his many qualifications for that dignified position: his well-known integrity; legal acumen; in a word, no virtue was wanting. This he did in that fawning, grovelling manner, which most of us have seen acted in every day life by the servile, pettifogging village attorney, when addressing the local Dogberry.

Counsel then opened the case for plaintiff by saying, "that never in the whole course of his professional career did he approach a case with more diffidence, &c." Described plaintiff as a man who would make a name in the world of science equal to an Edison. He then called Mr. Geegan, the plaintiff, who deposed, after being warned by the Court orally "to tell the truth, the whole truth, or anything but the truth,"—which latter proviso seems to be an advice more suitable to the morals of a vast majority of persons than the one usually employed on such occasions—that he was a galvanist by profession, and had invented a machine which had the property of raising the dead to life; that he had commenced operations on the corpse of a man who was a rival, in the way of trade, to the defendant; that the defendant having heard of this, and fearing that his rival might start an opposition business after his resuscitation, determined to ruin the plaintiff, which he did by knocking to pieces his machine and battery, and then *battering* the proprietor into an unconscious state. Plaintiff further stated that since that time he has forgotten the construction of his life-renewing apparatus, and also that a young lady, whom he had restored to life, and who had accepted him, had sent him a note breaking off the engagement. This note, which created a vast amount of amusement, showed that the writer held not only the plaintiff, but also Litchley Murray in the greatest contempt. The plaintiff substantiated his statement by appearing in court with a bandaged head and a *black eye*, and also read several testimonials, *a la* Holloway, Cocker and Co., from grateful patients.

Mr. M'Swigan made an excellent Miss Fairlove, the young lady who was engaged to the plaintiff. He took off the feminine weakness by fainting when coming into court, and then displayed that contempt for feminine modesty, which is becoming too general among our colonial girls, by her effrontery as a witness.

Mr. Nolan, as Dr. Drugs, was thoroughly at home. He described himself as a member of the medical profession, by virtue of diplomas *purchased* in the United States, as well as one which he got in Japan, and which was written in hieroglyphics, that had a family resemblance to those mystic emblems over a Chinaman's store. He described the injuries that the plaintiff had received in the *simple and easily understood* style, peculiar to the medical profession, which could not fail to attract the attention of anyone reading the evidence at a coroner's inquest. The simplest organ was given a professional name, that caused the doctor's evidence to be handled tenderly by the counsel for both sides, and helped to raise the *status* of the witness in the eyes of every one in court, from the magistrate down.

Mr. O'Sullivan was court orderly, and succeeded in imitating the member of the "force," by shouting "silence" at intervals of a few minutes, and thereby creating the very opposite of what he was supposed to preserve. Mr. Hall and Mr. Hoban took some minor characters pretty fairly.

The "case" was productive of a good deal of fun, and was enjoyed by the members. In consequence of the success attending this, it has been determined to bring forward another at some future time, to which the public will be admitted.

Some candidates were nominated for admission to the Society, and some others balloted for, who were proposed at previous meetings.

The Literary Society held its usual weekly meeting on Monday evening, February 5. The secretary read a letter from the Rev. Father O'Donnell, late spiritual director, in reply to a resolution passed by the Society some time since regretting his removal from amongst them. He thanked the members very much for their kind wishes for his welfare, whilst on his part he would remember with pleasure his connection with the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, at the same time believing his removal, instead of being a loss, would be a gain in the appointment of his successor. Some members proposed at the previous meeting were balloted for and admitted, and some others nominated for next meeting. The president drew the attention of the Society to the irregular attendance of some of the members, and commented on the reprehensible conduct of night-clubbers who promise contributions towards the evening's entertainment and afterwards do not keep their appointment, nor send an apology, thereby preventing the council from making arrangements for some other item to fill up the programme. An animated discussion took place on a resolution proposed by Mr. Oakes, to the effect that the council take steps for applying to the parish priest for the use of St. Patrick's Hall on nights devoted to music and lectures, and also that members be allowed to invite their friends. After several amendments being negatived the resolution was finally adopted by a large majority. In consequence of the lateness of the hour the programme, which was to consist of papers and readings, had to be post-

poned. During the debate on resolution concerning the asking of the hall, several members deplored the fact that the Society had not a meeting place of its own. A member thought that the Catholics might build a hall where they would be able to hold all their entertainments; he would treat with a company for the choice of either of two sites, and afterwards take shares in such an undertaking to the money value of the land. The matter then dropped, and the meeting closed in due form.

## AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 1, 1883.

## CHURCH MATTERS.

THE Rev. Father Luck, O.S.B., has gone to Gisborne to hold a mission in that place.—The Waitera district has now a spiritual adviser and administrator in the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, who recently arrived here from the south and has been placed in charge of that district.—A sum amounting to £37 13s. was handed over by the Ladies' Committee to the Sisters of Mercy at Coromandel for the use of the convent.—For some few years back it has been contemplated to erect a church at Helensville, and as a site for the same was promised by a member of the community residing in that place, the funds for the erection of the building alone has been an obstacle. However, matters have so eventuated as to make the gift by promise so made a reality. The Rev. Father O'Hara and the parishioners on this account have resolved to hold a meeting for the purpose of carrying matters to a definite issue. The gift promised was abandoned, and Messrs. James Hand, Sydney Smith, Martin Walsh, and Daniel O'Sullivan were chosen to select a suitable position and piece of ground for the new church. Mr. James Hand handed in a list of subscriptions which summed up to £28 7s., and it was also found that Mrs. Stanaway had collected some £3. The people of this enterprising and steadily-rising place will not have long to wait before they have a house of worship of their own.—At St. Benedict's Church, Newton, on Sunday, 21st ult., a large number of girls and boys received their first communion. The usual breakfast was provided by the members of the Christian Doctrine Society, and gave every satisfaction to those concerned. The Very Reverend Father Downey, O.S.B., presided. The children heard Mass at 11 o'clock.—His Lordship, who left a few days back for Pukekoke in order to pay a pastoral visit and celebrate Mass there, has now returned.—The Very Rev. Father Walter Macdonald, who had been ill for some days after his return from the Puhoi, has recovered and is about again.—It having been given out at the Cathedral from the altar, on Sunday last, that a meeting of the parishioners would be held at 3.30 for the purpose of considering the best means of paying off the debt upon the church recently built at Newton at the instigation of the Benedictine Order, a great number in response attended. His Lordship presided. The Very Rev. Father Walter Macdonald and the Rev. Father Vaggioli, O.S.B., were also present. Mr. Peter Dignan was elected secretary. The meeting decided that the head of each family residing within the district subscribe the sum of £1 during the year, and other adults such sum as they can afford and wish to donate; also that a committee be appointed to draw up a list of persons belonging to the Church and living within the district, in order to facilitate the collection of subscriptions; and that the names of those present be taken and the manner in which it is their wish to subscribe be recorded. The following committee was elected to carry out the foregoing proposals:—The Very Rev. Father Walter Macdonald, Hon. P. Dignan, M.L.C., Dr. Lee, Messrs. G. Leahy, W. Eyre, W. G. Connolly, E. Mahoney, John Darby, Peter Dignan, Thomas Kelly, W. F. Clifton, Edward Darby, M. O'Regan, W. O'Meara, Jeremiah Carrigan, Jas. O'Brien, Patrick Gleeson, James Flynn, and Michael Sheehan. When the lists had gone amongst those present, it was found that £100 odd had been subscribed in the room. Dr. Lee was elected Treasurer. A vote of thanks to His Lordship the Bishop concluded the meeting.—A meeting for a like purpose as the foregoing was held in the parish of Ponsoby after 10 o'clock service. His Lordship presided. In proportion to the size of the district a fair number were present. The Bishop in a few words explained the cause of the meeting being held and the reasons why the debt on the church should be at once paid off. The following resolution was moved—"That for the purpose of contributing towards the debt on St. Benedict's Church in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the head of each Catholic family residing in this district contribute the annual sum of not less than £1, and other Catholic adults such sums as they may during the like period be able to afford." Mr. Edmund Mahoney seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously. It was found that £70 was subscribed in the room and £20 promised after the lists had gone through the meeting. A hearty vote of thanks to his Lordship the Bishop as chairman brought the meeting to a close. From this it will be seen that Bishop Luck is not a man of mean energy, but one of untiring and praiseworthy zeal. He announces his intention of having the debt on St. Benedict's Church wiped off before he can take any steps in the great work of education, and what is more "he practices that which he preaches."—On Tuesday, 23rd inst., three postulants (Misses Agnes Prendergast, Mary O'Toole, and Anne Kelly), received the black veil. The ceremony was as usual and in every degree satisfactorily carried out. His Lordship preached, taking for his text "You have not chosen me but I have chosen you," and in his own able style explained the ceremony—its nature, and the change of life effected, as well as the many good results to be gained by the entrance of such an institution as the convent. He dwelt at length on the four subjects of poverty, obedience, charity, and self-denial. The vestments being blessed, the newly accepted sisters entered the sanctuary, the choir meanwhile singing the *Qua est ista*. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed and concluded the ceremony. The names taken are Sisters

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Mary Columba, Mary Gertrude, and Mary Zita. The choral portion of the ceremony was skillfully rendered by an efficient choir under the leadership of Miss Katie Flood. The Lady Superior had made every arrangement for the reception of the friends of the novices in the community room, and, all having retired thither, congratulations ensued.

DAILY.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., ON IRELAND.

THE Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation, at Ashton-under-Lyne. Referring to Ireland, he said the past conveyed two lessons—one to Ireland, the other to England. The lesson for the Irish people to learn, he said, was that there was no party in England which sympathised with outrage, and that the Government would not suffer all laws to be disregarded because particular laws required amendment. The lesson for England he told as follows:—

But the second lesson is a lesson for the English people and for English statesmen, and it is that we should not turn a deaf ear to Irish wrongs and Irish grievances (hear, hear), until we are forced to listen to them by the pressure of calamity or popular agitation. If five years ago, in 1877, when Mr. Butt introduced his Land Bill, the then Government and Parliament, in a time of profound peace, could have been brought to consider the problem before them and to endeavour to achieve its settlement, they might in all probability have come to an arrangement which would have been perfectly satisfactory, and which would have been based on a compromise which at this moment everybody would think to be extremely moderate. If that had been done we should have heard little of the Land League and of all that followed upon it. Unfortunately, Irish legislation always comes too late, and thus loses the grace which it would have if it were freely tendered. (hear, hear). Now once more we may have an opportunity. The Land Act, that great measure, that monument to Mr. Gladstone's patience and ability, although possibly it may in some particulars be still imperfect, has, at all events, met substantially the grievance of the Irish tenant farmers, and everywhere the country is settling down. Agrarian crime, at all events, has almost disappeared under the influence of this measure, coupled, as it has been, with a firm administration of the laws; and, according to all precedent, we may expect a breathing space, and for a considerable time at least we may look for peace and quiet. If we take advantage of this—if the British Parliament could be persuaded to seek out what are still the wrongs and grievances of the Irish people (cheers), and to endeavour to remedy them, not with a grudging hand, but in a broad and generous spirit, not waiting for clamorous agitation—then I believe that this expected truce will develop into a lasting treaty of peace and amity (cheers). But do not let us deceive ourselves. Do not let us suppose that our work is yet complete. As long as Ireland is without any institutions of local government worthy of name, as long as nothing is done to cultivate the sense of responsibility in the people, as long as Irishmen in their own country are deprived of rights and privileges which are conceded to Englishmen and Scotchmen—even to Irishmen in this country—as long as the large proportion of the population are shut out from any part in the management of their own affairs, while the education of the people is stunted, their prejudices ignored, so long the seeds of discontent and disloyalty will remain only to burst forth into luxuriant growth at the first favourable season (cheers). I confess I dread the impatience of English politicians. They say, "Oh, we have had enough of Ireland; the Irish are never satisfied." They forget how much reason (cheers) Irishmen still have for discontent, how many errors there are to be repaired, how many crimes to be atoned for, before we are entitled to rest from our labours, or to abandon in despair the hope of welding into a loyal and contented nation the whole people of the United Kingdom (cheers). I do not myself believe that due attention to this question—still the greatest of the problems with which we have to deal—need interfere with necessary and urgent English legislation. Parliament has time enough for its work if all its members have the will to set about it (hear, hear).

### THE DEADLY DIME NOVEL.

(From the *Norristown Herald*).

YESTERDAY noon a terrible accident occurred at Shamokin, in which a fourteen year old son of U. F. John, a well-known attorney at law, of that place, lost his life. The lad, Howard by name, procured his father's pistol, and with George S. John, his cousin, and John Baldy, both about his own age, was about to start west to engage in the extermination of the Indians, of whom they had read so much in the pernicious yellow covered literature unscrupulous dealers still sell. While they were playing on Mr. John's porch, prior to starting, the pistol, which was in Howard's pocket, was discharged in some unknown manner. The boy fell mortally wounded. His terror-stricken companions were unable to call for help for some minutes. The injured lad, however, was beyond relief. He was carried into the house and physicians summoned. The wound was probed, but it was impossible to find the ball, which had entered the right temple. Death ensued within three hours after the accident occurred, the youthful victim never returning to consciousness. How the pistol was discharged is not known, but may be discovered by Coroner Wright, who has summoned a jury and is holding an inquest. The deceased was an unusually bright and intelligent youth, and his sudden death has thrown a pall over the entire community, where his father is considered one of the leading citizens.

There are deep complaints of poverty and distress in Hungary, and loud outcries against the Jews, who are averred to have grown rich on the necessities of the poor.

### MR. PARNELL ON EMIGRATION.

MR. PARNELL, speaking at Cork on December 17, referred as follows to the proposed emigration:—

Another strange fallacy on which the Government seem to rely in dealing with those questions is the proposition for emigration inserted in the Arrears Act. They seem to think, such is their ignorance—such is the ignorance of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan of every practical proposal connected with the Irish questions with which they have to deal that they think they can take those pauper families, on a moment's notice, and transport them bodily to New York at £5 a head. Lord Derby thinks, indeed, that it would pay England very well to invest several millions in the business. All I can say is that if relief of distress could have been coped with by emigrating from Ireland we ought never to have emigration again. Mr. Forster (hisses), who has had the advantage of being in this country (hisses)—well I am not sure that we should hiss the poor old gentleman; I am not at all so sure that Lord Spencer is at all so good an exchange for him. We must always remember that Lord Spencer was sent over to help Mr. Forster before the change in the Government was determined on. Mr. Forster says he does not rely too much on emigration, and that if he remained in office he intended to recommend the Government to have spent public money liberally in works of public improvements in Ireland. Certainly so far as we have seen or heard his public utterances he did not intend to recommend any such expenditure. Perhaps we were too hard on Mr. Forster, and it might have been better if we had tolerated him for a while longer. Mr. Tuke, who is interesting himself in this question of emigration, has a way of proceeding which is very satisfactory as far as it goes. He emigrates a certain number of families to America, and makes provision for these families on landing. He finds that they have friends in America who will take care of them for the first year, or he obtains employment for them, and puts them in a position in which they will be able to get a start. But such a plan, from the very nature of the case, must be limited to the extent of the ground which it covers. It would be utterly impossible that fifty or a hundred thousand families whom it would be necessary to lift from the congested districts in the West of Ireland in order to relieve that congestion and to relieve periodical famines, could be located in America or any other country, on the system proposed by Mr. Tuke, by an expenditure of £5 per head. It would take more than that, and I will always oppose to the best of my ability any attempt on the part of the Government, or anybody else, to land these unfortunate creatures in a helpless and penniless condition on the shores of the Eastern States of America (cheers). If England desires to emigrate our people, let them have houses furnished there to cover their heads the first winter after their arrival, and let them be furnished with the means of raising a crop in the first year of their residence, and then we will talk to the Government. But we have always advocated another means of relieving these congested districts, I may claim some pride to myself for having been, perhaps, the first to point out to the world that in Ireland there is plenty of land for the purpose of settling these families (cheers). According to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* there are three million acres of land in Ireland in the occupation of large graziers which urgently require to be broken up in order to prevent them lapsing into a state of nature (cheers). These lands were peopled before the famine, and there is no reason why they should not be peopled again (cheers). It would entail but a small expenditure to compensate the graziers for whatever rights they may have in these lands, but in any case I say they have no right to hold them. They could be purchased from the landlords at a comparatively small price. It would enable the tenants to be migrated to them, and to live upon them in comfort by the only means in which it could be easily done under the circumstances (cheers). If the Government really desire to meet this difficulty, the question of the congestion of the poor districts in the West of Ireland, they can only properly meet it in this way. They can meet it in this way by a much smaller expenditure than that which would be entailed under a system of emigration. They can with advantage to the Irish people, and with advantage to the country, increase the production of food, and they can give employment to many thousands of our people who are now starving for want of employment, and if they persist in their ideas of workhouse emigration, and refuse to consider the views which we have placed before them with regard to emigration from time to time, they will show that their desire is not the happiness and prosperity of the Irish people, but the extermination of that people (cheers).

It is strange how the achievements of those old monks whom a shallow age has stigmatized as ignorant and lazy will keep cropping up in the most unexpected places. Not only is no history of painting complete which fails to take account of the work of cowled masters of the brush; no record of the rise and progress of literature free from fault which does not chronicle how much we owe to the old-time tome left us by cloistered clerk; but a subject apparently so far removed from monastic studies as chrysallography is found to have been made so peculiarly their own that in a lecture delivered on the 4th of December, Mr. Ruskin declared it would be impossible to do it justice without saying something about the Cistercian architecture. Stones, he declared, had always been interesting to him only as expressing the minds of their builders; and the main part of the lecture was occupied with a delightful sketch of the principles and methods of the Benedictine works, with their gospel and labour, and their agriculture and letters. Then followed an equally charming description of the Monastery of Cluny, which was contrasted in Mr. Ruskin's manner, with a picture of our modern rural economy—with a parson looking on at the restoration of his church, while the squire was busy with plans for agricultural machinery which would send people off to America. The lecture was rich, too, in those personal digressions, which are Mr. Ruskin's favorite vehicles for his best pieces of humour.





# The Farm.

WINTER DAIRYING.—No change in husbandry calculated to grapple with agricultural depression and make farming pay has recommended itself more to those whose business it has been to investigate the subject most thoroughly, than that of extending the dairy department of the farm, and producing increased quantities of milk and butter. In olden times the milk-pail stood almost next to the plough itself as a necessary farm article of regular use; but the progressive era, commencing very nearly with the reign of Queen Victoria, caused dairy farming very much to decline, while stock-breeding, grazing, arable culture, and almost every other kind of husbandry advanced. There were various reasons for this, chiefly arising from a general want of knowledge at that time how to improve grass lands. For a lengthy period the desire to convert all poor pastures to arable very generally prevailed. Then, when labour became scarce and dear in rural districts, and dairymaids seemed as difficult to be secured as in the United States or any of the colonies, those who had previously followed butter-making as one out of several resources found it convenient and less worrying to substitute for it cattle-grazing, or sheep husbandry. Thus it happens that, until within the past decade, dairy farming in England got almost restricted to those extensive districts of permanent pasture where cheese-making prevails. The increased demand for milk has been the principal lever in reviving dairy husbandry in England somewhat during the past eight or ten years. Farmers have no objection to keep cows purely for the production of milk, if they can get rid of it readily and at satisfactory prices as milk; consequently it has been a great temptation to those residing not too far distant from railway stations or near large towns to keep dairy cows, and take advantage of the urgent and increasing demand for fresh milk which even now seems to grow more and more, very possibly because the millions have altered their taste in preferring sweet milk to sour beer. It would be idle to affirm just yet that dairy farming has taken a new start in the butter-making, at least on an extensive scale, although the mechanical genius of the age has provided, in Laval's cream separator, and various other improved contrivances for rendering butter-making easier and less costly, every inducement. But the demand for fresh butter in England is met chiefly by the farmers of the Continent in Normandy, Brittany, Holland, and Scandinavia. They have the wit to employ cream separators and every other improved form of churn and butter-worker in order to secure the very good prices current on our markets, for a commodity which might be produced very remuneratively here at home if our farmers would but take up with the business in the proper way. To do this, the very key of the position appears to be adoption of the cream separator, because, in the first place, the butter thereby might be made perfectly sweet, and sent to market without the slightest dash of salt; and in the next, all those tedious labours arising out of milk-setting would be dispensed with, which, in the scarcity of dairymaids, caused so many farmers to abandon butter-making not so many years since. To make dairy farming most remunerative, old lines must be abandoned in still another direction. Cows ought to be made calve in the autumn, instead of in the spring, so that they would yield a full supply of milk all through the winter. This should be the case irrespective of whether the dairy were intended to meet the object of direct milk supply or butter-making. In either case, the commodities supplied by the farmer realise by far their best prices in the winter season. No doubt, if everybody took up with winter dairying the market would be likely to alter in this respect; but, as there is no probability of the change advocated taking the world by storm, for a few years to come at all events, those capable of acting on the dictates of a sound judgment combined with reason and common sense ought not to hesitate in the course to be pursued. With the farming community there is a great difficulty in the feeding question, which, properly met, should not be one at all. The dairy farmer has but to grow some increased breadths of mangold wurzel, and chop up his straw, to be employed as food instead of litter; and very little hay indeed would be required to feed a large herd of dairy cows yielding milk throughout the winter. The mangolds should be pulped and the straw reduced to chaff, that the two substances may be intermixed daily. But this intermixing should take place a day in advance of the employment of the amalgamated substance, which is considered to be improved very much by being allowed to ferment several hours before use. The addition of a little salt at the time of mixing would also be likely to cause an improvement in the food. Of course no cows in full profit ought to be dieted on mangold pulp and straw chaff alone; that should form the basis or bulk of the daily feeding. But it would be found economical to add from 3lb. to 5lb. of decorticated cotton cake per cow per day, with a trifle of bean meal, or malt besides. The farmer might prefer to use the meal of barley, maize, beans, or peas as the artificial food, instead of cotton cake. In all cases, however, a little malt, to the extent of about 1lb a day for each animal, would provide a valuable addition. Nor does it at all follow that hay should be absolutely abandoned because found so very costly when made the sole food of cows in winter. The cattle feeder should study variety in the management of dairy cows, just as much as that in grazing beasts; consequently, if a mode of feeding were adopted, I should strongly advise that the racks of the cows should be filled with hay when the farmer or his herdsman leaves them for the night. The success of the silo system will probably cause ensilage to be produced henceforth to some extent in England. This substance will, of course, be likely to prove a much better winter food for milch cows than either hay or the mingled root pulp and chaff previously alluded to. There is also gorse or furze, which recommends itself as worthy of cultivation to meet the special object of providing a green, succulent, welcome dish to the cows, either in the depth of winter or in the spring. Those cows which calved early in autumn might be fed

partly on cabbages up to well-nigh Christmas, and on some farms it might be found desirable to assist the feeding in the early winter by the means of Thousand-Headed Kale. The inquirer may be assured, however, that autumn is the best of all periods for the calving to take place at, as other reasons combine to make it so apart from any of those before mentioned. If cows can be kept in full profit or up to the maximum of yielding in winter, when grass time arrives they would already have nearly fulfilled the season's ordinary returns; but the fresh stimulus of the spring grass would no doubt have its effect in causing the animals to sustain their milk yield, and thus fill many more pails than they would have done if the calving had taken place in the spring; and, after seven or eight months precarious feeding on hay and grass, not always abundant or good, short commons in autumn made them go off their milk rapidly. Nor has the dairyman often to wait until autumn for this untoward result, there being droughts in the midst of summer frequently, to occasion a similar loss; and, indeed, nothing can be more uncertain than a dairy farmer's business when he has to depend chiefly for his milk returns on the quality and quantity of the grass produced by his pastures. By autumn calving the season of full profit is lengthened out very considerably, in addition to which the major part of the animals might be made to get dry in the months of August and September, when the face of nature is usually scorched and bare. While at that season they would find, as a rule, insufficient succulent herbage to sustain an abundant milk yield if in full profit; it would still be sufficient to enable them to pick up a livelihood and hold their own as regards condition, if very nearly or quite dry. The bane of dairy farming, when conducted on the old lines, always has been the time-honoured custom of exclusive dependence on grass and hay, which are not only extremely precarious in their yields but also in quality. This is why as much as three acres of even good pasture and has usually been allowed for the keep of a dairy cow, winter and summer exclusive of a run in the straw for perhaps six weeks, and not unfrequently longer. In poor grass districts five acres per cow have frequently been allotted to the herd; consequently it requires little argument to prove that the old way of doing things, although so generally followed, is radically defective. Even without bringing the cows to calve before winter, it would pay well to adopt both artificial feeding and the employment of roots and green forage from arable land to some extent, both that a larger number of animals might be kept on the same area of space, and that the frequent failings of milk-yield, now so commonly experienced under the exigencies of seasons, might be avoided. The farmer might always fall back on cotton cake as a sheet anchor when pastures either got defective in produce or yield immature herbage, which, according to rural verbiage, "has little heart in it." They could also do the same thing in spring, instead of feeding solely on hay; or, better still, give to each cow after calving from 20lb. to 40lb. of roots per day. These would alone prove valuable improvements on the old mode of keeping dairy cows; but to obtain the maximum supply from their udders throughout the year, and have it of richest quality, calving should take place in October and November, and artificial food to some extent be habitually resorted to throughout the winter. Old-fashioned farmers might be deterred through apprehended large expenditure; but the cake bill would be partly met in the ability to make use of straw extensively as a substitute for hay; and, when the balance-sheet had to be made up, it would be discovered that, owing to the magnificent yield of milk and cream, and the ability through incorporating arable dairying so largely to sustain a big herd on a small acreage, the expenditure, although great, would prove entirely out of proportion to the magnitude of the returns. There are a large number of medium-sized and small farms in vale districts at present partly arable and partly pasture, on which this husbandry ought to be made a leading feature. The occupiers of such have been accustomed to run from pillar to post in the stock-feeding, generally resorting to sheep grazing very much; but, having nearly always to buy in their stores at high rates, the business seldom pays much. Those who attempt to breed their own grazing sheep sometimes fare worse, owing to the liability of their flocks being swept off by liver-rot. However valuable sheep may be, they are not perfectly well adapted to meet the exigencies of wet seasons in English vale districts. On the contrary, dairying taken up on the lines advocated above would not only prove remunerative, but afford something absolutely reliable and stable in results. Nor need the vale farmer with a mixed arable and pasture farm rely on it solely, as closely dovetailing into the system would be his ability to rear the calves from his dairy herd, with the object of feeding them, so that the returns of his business might be largely increased by the sale of two-year-old beef. Autumn calving and winter-dairying would prove far more convenient for carrying out this modern system of early beef production than spring calving.—"Agricola" in the *Field*.

We understand that the success of the Irish Colony in Greeley County, Nebraska, has encouraged Mr. Lane of Cork, Ireland, to form a syndicate of capitalists, with the view of establishing a similar Irish colony in that State.—*Pilot*.

After seventy hours' unceasing labour on the part of several large gangs of workmen, the passenger train among the Welsh Mountains, between Bala and Festiniog, has been dug out of the great snow-drift. The disinterment was a work of great difficulty. Five miles of snow, which in some parts had attained a height of 18 feet, were cut through from the Bala side of the train, and a passage of four miles was effected through a similar thickness from the Festiniog end. The rescued passengers and railway officials are recovering favourably from the effects of their thirty hours' imprisonment and exposure. A number of cottages in the deep Welsh valleys and ravines have been completely snowed up, the inmates having been imprisoned for three days. Some of the families are suffering greatly from fatigue and cold. An old man, named Jones, at Llanuchllyn, has perished in the snow, and other lives are despaired of.

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Now on View,  
AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

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Invite inspection of their extensive shipment of goods suitable for the approaching season. Each department is replete with the Latest Specialties. The following goods are particularly well chosen from the best markets:—

PARISIAN MILLINERY  
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B. E. and CO., in inviting inspection of these goods, beg to state that many of the above lines are in execution of contracts specially placed with the manufacturers, and therefore exclusively confined to their establishment.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

WHITE HART HOTEL,  
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

The above Hotel is within five minutes' walk of the Railway station, has first-class accommodation for travellers, lofty and well-ventilated bedrooms, and numerous private sitting rooms and suites of apartments for families. It commands a beautiful view of the sea and Cape Wanbrow. Water and gas laid on throughout the house.

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A new and magnificent Table has just arrived. A SPLENDID HAND-BALL COURT IS NOW COMPLETED.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the finest quality THOS. HANNON, Proprietor.

TELEGRAPH Line of Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

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Good Paddock Accommodation.

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PRODUCE MERCHANT

PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes

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WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.  
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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THOMAS POWER

having rebuilt the Old Club Livery Stables, Maclaggan street, offers thorough accommodation for Livery Horses; also Ladies' and Gents' Saddle Horses, Single and Double Buggies, Carriages and Waggonettes for Hire.

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This magnificent hotel is now open to the public, the proprietor having spared no expense in making it the finest appointed house in New Zealand.

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All Wines, Spirits, etc., guaranteed to be of first-class quality.

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Good Accommodation for Travellers and Country Visitors.—Charges Moderate. Hot and Cold Baths.

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Meals at all Hours.  
WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the Best Brands.

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NEW SEEDS! CHEAP SEEDS!

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TO SQUATTERS, FARMERS, STORE  
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All seeds being purchased on favourable terms in the Home Market, enables me to sell at cheap rates.

All seeds tested by germinating in the new heated plant-case in a few hours. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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PRIZE LAWN GRASS,  
Highly recommended.

Italian and Perennial Rye-grass  
White, Red, and Alsylke Clovers  
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Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain remedy for ulcerated legs, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, piles. It also entirely removes the foul smell arising from cancer.

Sold in pots, 13d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each; and his  
PILULÆ ANTI-SCROPHULÆ OR ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Proved by more than sixty years' experience to be one of the best medicines for purifying the blood and assisting Nature in her operations. They form a mild and superior family aperient, which may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

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Prepared only by BEACH & BARNICOTT  
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RAITRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.  
J. DALY PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Daly begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.  
Suite of Rooms for Private Families.  
Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present Proprietor, and can now offer First-class Accommodation.

Stabling for 40 Horses, and experienced Groom always in attendance.  
Prize Medal Billiard Table.

Persons called in time for early trains.

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Country orders punctually attended to;

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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SPECIALITY FOR DRAPERS & BINDERS,  
Manilla Harvesting Twine } For Reaping  
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The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.  
THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.  
(Late of Southern Hotel, Princes Street, Dunedin.)

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JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Bated  
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N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practica  
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**THE Proprietor** (late of Spanish Restaurant and Caledonian Hotel) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and is prepared to receive Guests and Boarders.  
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