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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

THE Pope has issued a letter to the Cardinals De Luca, Pitra, and Hergenroether, and of which a translation, taken from the London *Tablet*, will be found in another column. The letter, which is of

importance, deals with history, pointing out the misuse that is made of it to harm religion, the Catholic Church, and the Holy See, more especially with regard to Italy. But the full understanding shown by the Pope of the manner in which the enemies of the Catholic religion abuse history to such an end is truly marvellous. When we consider the care of all the world that is upon the Holy Father, the enormous burden that his mind is forced to bear, and the greatness of many subjects with which he is constantly engaged, the minuteness of the knowledge of this one particular matter which he manifests is little short of overwhelming. It seems as if the whole world lay disclosed before his eyes, and that not only on the house-tops and the open places his watch was directed, but that the most hidden nooks and crannies could not escape his penetration. From the time when the Centuriators of Magdeburg discovered that the falsification of the records of the ages was the surest way to blind mankind as to the part the Church had played, down to the present day, when every ignorant man who aspires to be a writer repeats the falsified tales he has heard, and builds upon them his own crude theories and worthless opinions, nothing is hidden from Pope Leo's piercing eye, and, in his strong, terse style, he exposes the evil thoroughly. Not only the more pretentious furniture of library shelves has come under his notice, but the columns of the daily Press and the school books put into the hands of the little children.—And what is the Pope's remedy for the evil? Deep research and the fearless exposure of the truth. He lifts his voice and tells the world that, whatever interested or ignorant men may have proclaimed, and may still be proclaiming to the contrary, nothing is owed to the influence of the Holy See but what is good—even the temporal power, he affirms, has been the source of safety to Europe, and especially rescued Italy from barbarism and made it glorious in its civilisation—in its learning and art. He, moreover, charges the Cardinals to whom his letter is addressed, to see that the study of history is renewed and its truths made known, always without fear, and he places at their disposal for this end the resources of the Vatican Library. Here, then, is an utterance not less important, and not less certain to produce a renewal of study, and its pursuance in a particular channel, than that which some time ago turned the attention of students to the philosophy of St. Thomas, and we may rely upon it that the effect upon religion will before very long be marked. The fearless publication of truth flowing from the fountain of truth, and bearing the impress of authority that commands attention in spite of all apathy or ill will, must produce upon the world of irreligion an influence that will effectually check its advance.—Indeed, already, the fact that the cry of ignorance, and of wishing to promote ignorance, and living by ignorance only, cried out against the Church by the world, of irreligion has been met by learned Pope Leo with the loud injunction upon all who are in obedience to him, and whose function it is, to study and proclaim fearlessly the truths that study has revealed to them. This fact, alone, we say, is sufficient to put to scorn all the inventions of the dishonest scholar, and all the vapourings of the sciolist.—Verily, the reign of Pope Leo XIII. bids fair to prove a second and a better Renaissance—that of religion as promoted by learning.

AN ENGLISH VISITOR IN IRELAND.

THE writer of "Stray Thoughts about Ireland," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, gives us some very interesting facts as well as his thoughts, —which are themselves worth something more than the traditional penny. He tells us, for example, of how he was the man—an Englishman visiting Ireland for the first time—to bring to a certain village named Esnawhelna, in Cork, the tidings that the Land Bill had passed.—"The Land Bill

had just escaped shipwreck in the House of Lords on the occasion of my visit, and I happened to be the bearer of the good news to these poor people. Their interests were keenly excited. 'Has it passed?' said the man to me. 'It has passed,' I replied. 'It has passed! it has passed!' he shouted to other labourers, working in adjoining holdings of land reclaimed from bog or swamp by their own toil; and the cry was repeated from mouth to mouth, to all within ear; shot, without so much as a hint of what it was of which the news fast spread that it had passed." This village of Esnawhelna the writer had found exceedingly wretched, and the tale of the people's poverty, and the manner in which they were oppressed had been so repeated to him as to obtain his complete belief. Nevertheless, he saw marks that testified to the spirit of decency which, in spite of all their misery, was still a characteristic of these people. "After leaving the village," he says, "the condition of which, to English ideas, was more degrading and degraded than words can describe, I met, coming from the school, situate on the high road about a mile off, a troop of little girls and boys, dancing over the stones, or jumping from rock to rock, by the only rough track which led to their homes—for no two-wheeled horse vehicle had ever entered the village. Of course, again, the children were bare-legged and bare-footed and scantily clothed. But they were bright, healthy, joyous, cheery-looking little beings, a picture of neat patching and tattered cleanliness. How such comely and tidily-dressed children—and the country school-houses are full of them—could possibly be sent forth of a morning from the very hovels of smoke, dirt, poverty, and wretchedness which we had just visited, was a puzzle that could not be unravelled." The writer sees the hope of Ireland in these children—and omitting to mention that such an education as is now being given them has been also wrung from a grudging Government—he speaks as follows: "Why these young lives—which grow old all too soon in Ireland—should be sacrificed in the future to the insatiable greed of the landlord, or to the even less excusable indifference of the State, was a harder problem to solve. I confess to thinking that it will not be solved. The hopes of Ireland are rightly centred in the youth which is now being sedulously educated by England. When the rosy-cheeked children of Esnawhelna become adult men and women, and parents in their turn, I believe they will not allow themselves and their children to be sacrificed after the fashion of their tyrannical forefathers."

VARIOUS FEELINGS.

OUR writer goes on to describe the experiences of an Englishman who visits Ireland for the first time. He recognises that he is a traveller in a foreign land, and unless he makes up his mind to lay aside English ideas, habits of thought, and prepossessions, he will fail to see Ireland as she really is. "He will succeed only in seeing the people as they are described but too often by compatriots who have deserted her, or by co-religionists whose faith in the race has failed. He will only witness their weaknesses, faults, and vices, depicted by the same ungenerous and impolitic lines in which they are hideously caricatured, in spite of all explanations to the contrary—in the pages of *Punch*." He must, again, be prepared to find an intense hatred of England. "Against England's misrule for ages, to which continental countries are far more keenly alive than our own; against her abnormal cruelty and legalised tyranny in the past, which are written in letters and pages of blood; against her self-satisfied indifference, if not positive antagonism, as the majority of the nation conceives, at the present time towards Ireland—the quick temper of the hot Celt instinctively rebels." None of this hatred, nevertheless, will be shown towards the individual Englishman, "No nation could treat its temporary guests with greater kindness, or with more thoughtful consideration, than the Sister Island. In this respect the Celt, so far as I can form an opinion of the characteristics of European nationalities, is comparable only to the Italian peasant. Both Ireland and Italy, in regard to the courtesy, and intelligence, and tenderness of heart, of their people, are nations of born gentlemen, and not unnaturally so, if certain of Mr. Darwin's theories are in any degree true. For both are the descendants of those who were far advanced in religion, civilisation, science, and arts, when our British ancestors were akin to painted savages."

The writer then goes on to give examples of what it is that Irishmen hate, and his list includes almost all the well-known grievances of the nation. "The Irishman," he says in conclusion, "cannot forget the past: he will not forgive it. I am not sure that, as a Catholic and a patriot, he ought to do either. God was insulted by the one: the Irish nation by the other. We are not bound by claims of personal charity to forget, or to forgive, the insults and wrongs which are done not to ourselves. It would be wanting in reverence to Another, and mean-spirited to our forefathers, to accept in payment of a national and religious debt any amount short of the uttermost farthing." The writer, however, sees some prospect of the dawn of a day in which a better state of mind may arise.—"England, at the last," he says, "it may be allowed, is honestly striving to pay her dues to Ireland. When she has thoroughly completed the twofold reparation, the respective countries may become united in the bonds of sisterly affection by something less impotent than an Act of Parliament." And of the feelings to which English people who turn their thoughts to Irish matters are moved, he gives the following details:—"I have known undemonstrative, matter-of-fact English persons, with by no means the gift of tears, visibly moved over Father Burke's touching and faithful account of Irish wrongs at English hands—not to speak of the pathetic and powerful description of recent Irish history in the pages of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's more widely known and most attractive work on 'New Ireland'—and strong prayers go upwards, that England might, even at the eleventh hour, become both willing and able to act rightly, and to do justly towards her step-sister Ireland."—And to these prayers we will say, Amen—as well, in all sincerity, for the sake of England herself, as for that of Ireland.

PRIEST AND PEOPLE. THE writer in question has also a word or two to say concerning the bond that unites the Irish priests to their people:—"As a rule it is needless to say the Irish clergy are sprung from the body of

the people. Without exception . . . they are conscious of the feelings, wishes, prejudices, fears and hopes of their people."—And for our own part we will add that in this confidence is the best pledge for the peace and happiness of the Irish people wherever they are placed—whether at home or in foreign lands.—It has been already remarked that in those dioceses where the greatest crimes in the present Irish struggle were committed the bishops were, more or less, out if sympathy with the popular movement—and it may be very fairly questioned in certain cases where Irish Catholics abroad have got themselves into trouble as to whether the priests of the various parishes in which such disturbances took place were possessed of the full confidence of their flock. We have, on the other hand, knowledge of one instance that occurred several years ago in this very Colony of New Zealand. It was at a time before the TABLET was established here, and during the Fenian excitement, and a wild project had been formed by a body of Irishmen, then in the Colony, which they believed would produce a wholesome effect at home. It would, on the contrary, most undoubtedly have ended in failure and disgrace for themselves, but they were prepared at all risks to carry it through. Fortunately, however, the priest of the district possessed the full confidence of his people, and was known by them to sympathise not only with their religious feelings, but with their patriotism, and the plan was made known to him as the parties concerned relied on his sympathy and prudence. He opposed their project with energy, and it was given up, but had there not been one among them to obtain their confidence and guide them, they would have undoubtedly become involved in a most unhappy situation. The benefits, then, to follow from the perfect sympathy that exists almost without exception between the Irish people and their priests are very great. We believe that the evils which result in those few instances where that sympathy does not exist are also great. Distrust of the priest is unnatural to the Irish Catholic and, where he unfortunately sees a reason for it, it provokes as well as perplexes him. The writer continues. "They (the clergy) are—and never were they more thoroughly than now—at one with the people and share their inmost aspirations. Consequently, they are influential with, and trusted by the people, perhaps to a greater extent than ever, and certainly not dreamt of by Protestant clergymen. This is true, in spite of certain symptoms and some evidence to the contrary; for the same political end, the real and permanent good of the people is sometimes advocated by different and even by opposite political means, by different bishops and priests."

OUR contemporary the *Morning Herald* admits THE "MORNING HERALD" ON HOME RULE. Our contemporary has been brought to this frame of mind by Mr. J. E. Redmond's lecture, and a very good frame of mind it is.—Our contemporary, nevertheless, is timorous, and fears that Home Rule would involve many difficulties and some evils.—We do not know, however, that there is anything very deep, or wholly insurmountable in the

objections that he brings forward. And we are not without hope that some arguments may reach him at length, from some quarter or another, that will serve to re-assure him, and put to fight all his alarm. But let us take an example of our contemporary's line of argument, so that our readers may judge for themselves as to strength of the adverse pleas advanced by him. Here is one, then, which we believe they will appreciate fully:—"Ireland is so close to England and Scotland," pleads our contemporary, "that anything done there would directly affect the adjoining countries." The upsetting of landlordism in Ireland would mean its upsetting in England and Scotland." Why, here is flattery for the thoughtful Englishman, and for the prudent Scot! Of so "slight elements" are they, so wanting in ballast it would seem, that the bare sight of a measure's obtaining in Ireland must upset all their calculations and experiences. If landlordism is a good thing in England and Scotland, is it not an insult to the people of those countries to declare that the sight of an evil thing's being overthrown in Ireland would make them determined to get rid of their own good thing?—Such a supposition, in fact, reduces the English people and the Scotch people each to be a people of simpletons. But if landlordism be also an evil thing in England and Scotland, is it not time that the example of Ireland, if nothing else, should lead to its downfall?—From this argument our contemporary's adverse reasons may be very fairly judged.

MR. STOUT'S "POINT." "MR. STOUT," says our contemporary the *Morning Herald*, "makes a point in regard to the opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh shown by the Irish members, inasmuch as such opposition amounts to the denial of liberty to others which the Irish desire for themselves. But, after all, this is a side issue, and ought not to affect the fair consideration of Irish claims any more than the bitter denunciations of the English rule to which we have referred. We cannot expect absolute consistency from a hot-headed people, especially when religious considerations come into play." But the Irish members had no desire in opposing Mr. Bradlaugh to deny liberty to any section of the people. They opposed Mr. Bradlaugh on personal grounds, as no doubt did also Mr. John Morley, himself a professed atheist, who opposed him as well. They opposed him again to defeat the Government, a step which was necessary to the attainment of their own particular ends, but, so far as the Affirmation Bill in itself was concerned, the Irish members, as we believe, did not oppose it, and, as our opinion is, ought not to have opposed it, on any fixed principle.—We would give to every man perfect liberty, but not to Mr. Bradlaugh license to flout the Imperial Parliament, and to brag to the whole world of his complete want of principle and conscience. We would admit the professed atheist to Parliament in such a manner as his conscience might approve.—Nay, although we also may claim to belong to that "hot-headed people" of religious considerations, we hold that it is an immoral thing to expose even an atheist to the temptation of lying in the face of God and man by taking an oath in which he does not believe, and that it is, moreover, a degradation of the oath to place it in such a mouth.—But as for Mr. Stout—wherever there is any question, or any possibility of a question, of anything touching the Catholic religion, he seems to lose his head—to get a bee in his bonnet as his fellow-countrymen say. We might, perhaps, but always without offence, compare him to those cattle that we see occasionally racing in the fields, in an attempt to free themselves from some teasing insect—and generally racing most wildly when the sun is hottest. The ecclesiastical bee seems to set Mr. Stout running amuck in some such manner, and let us hope he also frees himself, for the time, from his tormentors by the gallop. Still, it must be dreadfully fatiguing to him. The Church, in fact, bothers him terribly, and will continue to bother him, and will bother him at the hour of his death, unless, meantime, like a sensible man, as in many respects he is, he "gives her best," as the saying is, and leaves her to pursue her course uncrossed.—He will leave her, in fact, at the last, where he found her at the beginning, and not a pebble from all her walls will be ever dislodge. But, whatever may have been the point raised by Mr. Stout as to Mr. Bradlaugh, he gave his very hearty support to Mr. Redmond, and very manfully held up his hand in favour of the resolution passed at the end of the first meeting—which all Irishmen who have the cause of their country at heart must feel grateful to him.

BISHOP MORAN'S address at Gordon has given our A FACT OR TWO FOR THE "MATAURA ENSIGN." contemporary the *Mataura Ensign* material for a leader. Our contemporary in turn gives the Bishop all the credit he can for steadfastness and zeal, but is unable to wish him success in the object he pursues, that is the attainment of justice for his people in the matter of education.—Our contemporary, moreover, thinks that the arguments in favour of Catholic education advanced by the Bishop are always the same, and he very reasonably pronounces the opinion that men who pursue one object cannot be expected to be supplied with fresh arguments often, or even occa-

sionally, when they speak upon it. He tells us, also, in illustration of his meaning, a merry little anecdote of a certain reporter who wanted to go a-courting instead of to attend a meeting of Father Mathew's, and who, in consequence, wrote his report the night before the speech reported was delivered, being, nevertheless, complimented by the good priest on the exactness of his work, and we dare say the story is likely enough. But does our editor think it quite as reasonable and quite as creditable to the gentlemen of the Press,—the able editors, and correspondents, and writers of notes and all the rest, that, numerous and varied as they are, at least where this matter of education is concerned—they also have only the same arguments to repeat, so that, in whatever style their writing may appear, it would be quite possible for any of us to tell beforehand what the substance of their remarks on the secular side must be? And the substance of their remarks, we may add, is very air-like, and hardly a substance at all.—The substance of their repetition is that, since Protestants have given up the religious teaching of their children to suit us, we Catholics should give up the religious teaching of our children to suit them. A statement, we say, that involves a complete *non sequitur*, and in which we see no meaning whatever. They threaten that we shall be obliged to yield in the long run, but we know that we shall never yield, and that the longer we support our own schools the longer we are likely to continue to do so, for, as the old proverb says, "habit is second nature." They tell us that secularism, being completely neutral, cannot mean hostility to religion, but they might as well tell us that to confine a man in a place where there was no food and leave him at perfect liberty within the confines would not be to make an attempt upon his life. They tell us the State is not bound to give religious teaching, but they do not perceive that it is bound not to prevent religious teaching's being given. They tell us the State cannot undertake to teach our religion particularly, but we answer that we do not ask the State to do so, and that we would not allow it to teach our religion, for such is not its province.—and this, with a few modifications, and circumstantial variations, is pretty nearly all their line of argument. But in this line of argument there is no substance, we may say, or next to none,—that we may not be uncivil,—no meaning. However, in this article we allude to, there is exception taken to one statement especially, and our editor seems a little puzzled over it. We may, therefore, and if for nothing else out of kindness for a fellow-labourer in the Press—albeit in a different branch of it—do what in us lies to lighten his bewilderment. "But when the young people," he says referring to the children's address to the Bishop, "proceeded to speak of the schools as places 'in which the tone of thought and expression is bitterly hostile to our religion,' we fancy that they wondered in themselves what part of their school experience was being referred to." Well, the writer of this note happened the other day to be going from the middle of the town to Bishop Moran's house, when the boys of a certain State school were out for recreation, and as he was about to enter the Bishop's gate three or four of these boys approached him, whom he perceived to be evidently talking about the Bishop or his house, and when they came near enough, though not very near, he heard one of them make a very scandalous and insulting remark about a matter held sacred by Catholics, at which the others laughed.—When, therefore, a boy of the upper classes, educated in a middle-class school, and who from his size and appearance should belong to a higher class in school, can call out aloud in the streets remarks insulting to Catholics—and to a Catholic especially as respectable as most people even in Dunedin would probably admit Bishop Moran to be—what may we not conclude concerning the anti-Catholic atmosphere of the lower charity schools where the children of the common people are educated? We have doubly a right to ask this, when we know that Bishop Moran has publicly complained that it was impossible for him or his priests to pass a State school in Dunedin without being insulted,—and when, moreover, although His Lordship's complaint has been reported in the Press, not one comment has been made in even one paper concerning the conduct referred to, not one schoolmaster has offered to defend his school against the charge, or to apologise; but the matter has been accepted as a matter of course, as not in the least creditable to the schools, or the Protestant inhabitants of the city, and as quite, in fact, what might be reasonably expected, and ought to be.—We should think, however, that the *Mataura Ensign* would at least allow that the "tone of thought and expression" in schools so represented was indeed, as the children he refers to say, bitterly hostile to the Catholic religion, and even shamefully so. Our editor, we may add, concludes his article by saying that he could write more of the same stuff he has filled his leading column with, but that he refrains in order that a certain "Cyclop" may also have his say.—But what, may we ask, may be expected from a man with only one eye, and even that not in its right place, when our editor, with both his eyes we conclude, has only been able to discern the same old stock arguments,—entirely devoid of sense?

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER ECUYER, S. M.

(Sydney *Express*, October 13)

AGAIN it is our painful duty to have to chronicle the death of another much-respected and pious missionary, and one who, during the short time he had been in our midst, secured for himself the love and esteem, not only of his brother clergy, but of all those with whom he was associated. We refer to the Rev. Father Ecuier, S.M., whose death took place at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last at Villa Maria. Father Ecuier was born in the diocese of Belley, France, in the year 1819, and was therefore at the time of his death 64 years of age. Immediately after his religious profession he was sent by his superiors to St. Ann's, Spitalfield, London, where he laboured with remarkable zeal and energy for upwards of 17 years. It may here be mentioned that St. Ann's was also the scene of the late lamented Father Heuze's labours, and here it was that for over 12 months both the deceased clergymen worked and toiled together as earnest, faithful, and zealous priests in propagating the Holy Faith and in ministering to the wants of those over whom they were placed. The Rev. Father Ecuier was one of the first of the French missionaries who were sent to New Zealand, and for several years we find him working in the interest of his flock at Christchurch, from which mission he was transferred to Greymouth, the scene of his final labours in New Zealand. Here the good father's health began to fail him, and being recommended by his medical advisers to make a trip to Sydney, he arrived here about two years ago completely broken down in health from his continuous labours. The change of air however, soon restored him to health, but instead of giving himself up to complete rest after his tiresome labours, we find him working with his wonted vigour in the various districts of the Archdiocese. He replaced the Rev. Father Garavel at Pymont during that gentleman's trip to New Zealand to recruit his health, and also the Rev. Father Riordan at Kiama, when the latter accompanied the late Archbishop on his visitation tour in the southern districts. Latterly he had been residing at Villa Maria, and was in the enjoyment of excellent health. On the Thursday previous to his death, however he fell suddenly ill and lingered in perfect consciousness up to the hour of his dissolution. His demise will no doubt be keenly felt by the people of Christchurch and Greymouth, to whom he was greatly attached, as it will be deeply regretted by those who, during his stay in Sydney, had cultivated an acquaintance with him. His funeral obsequies took place at Villa Maria at 10 o'clock on Monday morning last, when a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Muraire, S.M., the Rev. Fathers Tresallet, S.M., and Piquet, S.M., acting as deacon and subdeacon respectively. There were also present at the ceremony the Very Rev. Father Vaughan, C.S.S.R., the Very Rev. Father Navarre, Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Melanesia, the Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel, S.M., and the Rev. Fathers Coué, S.M., Chataigner, S.M., (parish priest of St. Michael's) Guisty, S.M., Hillereau, S.M., and Lannuzel. At the conclusion of the Mass the Absolution was pronounced by the very Rev. the officiating clergyman, and shortly afterwards the funeral cortege started for the cemetery at Ryde, where the remains of the deceased were interred in the presence of a large number of his brother priests, several Marist Brothers, and a number of the pupils from St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill.—*Requiescat in pace.*

Although the largest of three courts was used for the hearing of the charges against Gouldstone at Stratford for murdering his five children, scores of people were unable to gain admission so large was the crowd of the spectators. Gouldstone walked with the police from Stratford railway station, and was met by crowds who booed at him until he was got into court. At the close of the magisterial proceedings, he was removed by a side entrance and driven off in a cab. The mob outside becoming acquainted with this manoeuvre took a short cut towards the station, and overtaking the cab booed and groaned at the prisoner. Extra police guarded him until the train left. The inquest on the bodies of the five children who were killed by their father at Walthamstow was resumed on Monday. Dr. Lyle, attendant on Mrs. Gouldstone, complained of the conduct of one of the jurymen who had indiscreetly visited the woman and told her it was useless for her to attempt to screen her husband, as the jury had made up their minds, and her husband would be hanged. Before this visit Mrs. Gouldstone was progressing favourably, but since then she had been in a much worse state. Mr. Henry Gould, surgeon, described the injuries inflicted on the twins, and stated that in both cases the skull was fractured. At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against William Gouldstone. The murdered children were interred later on in one grave in Walthamstow Cemetery. Hundreds of persons were present, and numerous floral offerings were laid on the grave.

Mr. John Morley made his first speech of any length on the Egyptian vote yesterday, and there was great curiosity to hear a man so eminent in other walks of life. It is not often that the *littérateur* is a successful Parliamentarian. Mr. Morley must be reckoned among the exceptions to the rule. His speech was evidently prepared with care, but his sentences had not the pretentiousness or too-smooth smoothness which spoil so many prepared efforts. They were terse, pointed, and in the language of popular life. Mr. Morley has an excellent voice—clear, deep, expressive of passion, well controlled. He has a keen face—in some of his lineaments like that of the late Mr. J. S. Mill; and like the great philosopher, of whom he was an ardent pupil, Mr. Morley bears in his face, air, whole manner, the marks of intense conviction and of high purposes. He was listened to with sympathy and respect by all sections of the House; and from the Irish members he met the ardent reception which they felt due not merely to his great powers, but to his long, steady, and courageous advocacy of their cause.—"SCRUTATOR," in *Dublin Freeman*.

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1st Prize.—“Two Hunters,” by Harrington, 1848; size, 64 x 53 (valued at 100 guineas). [The former owner of this valuable oil painting, the largest of its kind in the Australian Colonies, remarks in a communication to Mr. Smith: “With reference to your inquiry relative to the picture of the ‘Two Hunters,’ by Harrington, in 1848, I have to state that its history, as far as I learned it from that gentleman, from whom, in 1855, I bought it, is as follows: ‘That the hunters were bred by the late Duke of Cleveland, who had the painting executed; that the Duke afterwards sold the horses for £1200, and gave the painting with them to the purchaser.’—J. HYDE HARRIS, 16/5/83.”]

2nd Prize.—“The Charge of the Household Cavalry at the Battle of Kassassin”; 50 x 36; water colour (valued at 50 guineas).

3rd Prize.—“The Great Day of His Wrath”; coloured; steel engraving; by Mottram, Esq., after Martin's superb painting (valued at £15 15s.); size 44 x 32.

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GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents' interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

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are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin.

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WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Fort Chalmers to the Company's order.

In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with full particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking delivery.

Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be sent by return post on application.

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

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ARRIVAL OF MR. W. REDMOND, M.P.

(From the *Otago Daily Times*.)

A LARGE number of people assembled at the railway-station on Saturday evening to meet Messrs. J. E. and W. Redmond and Walshe, who were expected to arrive by the Northern express. On the arrival of the train, Messrs. J. B. Callan, J. Carroll, F. Meenan, J. J. Connor, and other members of the Reception Committee, met Messrs. W. Redmond and Walshe—Mr. J. E. Redmond having left the train at Timaru—and conducted them to the carriages provided by the Committee. While the party were proceeding along the platform, the visitors were warmly cheered, and only one or two non-sympathisers made a counter-demonstration. Shortly after the arrival of the party at the City Hotel, they assembled in one of the sitting-rooms for the purpose of hearing the following address, which was read by Mr. J. B. Callan:—

"To W. Redmond, Esq., M.P.

"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, have been deputed to bid you welcome to Dunedin. In doing so, we may be permitted to say that most of us have lived for many years in these new and splendid Colonies, and we have learned to know and appreciate to their fullest extent the blessings which flow from their free constitutions. But the prosperity which here is within the reach of every man who chooses to work for it, has not deadened our sympathy for the distress and misery of Irishmen in the Old Country. They are our countrymen. Many of us count amongst them relatives and friends. Their interests and welfare, therefore, are on many grounds dear to us. We know that something has been done in the past few years to improve their condition; but we know also that what has been accomplished in the past has been gained entirely by great and persistent agitation. That great public reforms spring only from such agitation the stubborn facts of history too plainly show. The men who fought for Catholic Emancipation, for repeal of the corn laws, for the first Reform Bill, were maligned and abused as agitators and revolutionists by the same section of the Press which to-day—though it does not now dare to deny that the men who originated these measures were great public benefactors—loses no opportunity of holding up yourself, sir, and your colleagues of the Land League, to public odium as firebrands and disturbers of the peace. This we think eminently unjust, because the policy you advocate, namely, that Ireland should be allowed to legislate for herself in domestic matters—that is to say, that she should have the same privileges, for example, as New Zealand has, and the further improvement of the land laws—so far from containing in it elements calculated to provoke discord or angry feeling, should commend itself to every fair and unprejudiced mind.

"We at all events think that such a policy is a just and right one, and demands from us our active support. Misguided men, it is true, have committed great crime—crime for which the Land League is not responsible, but which has nevertheless raised up opposition more baneful to the objects of the League than the mighty interests previously arrayed against it. We deeply deplore this crime; but we fail to see that because of it agitation is to cease so long as abuses which will be remedied only by agitation, call out for redress.

"It is in this spirit, sir, we hold out to you the hand of welcome—to you who, with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and the other leaders of the Land League, have, with the true courage of reformers, hesitated not to encounter contumely and obloquy in the self-imposed task of lifting the millions of our countrymen in Ireland from the hopeless misery to which bad legislation had consigned them.—We are, etc.,

"J. B. CALLAN
"F. MEENAN
"J. CARROLL
"J. P. ARMSTRONG
"J. J. CONNOR, Secretary."

Mr. Redmond replied as follows:—Gentlemen, for the address which you have just presented to me, and for the expressions of confidence in us which it contains, I am deeply grateful. You must be very well aware of the fact that since I, my brother, and our colleague, Mr. Walshe, arrived in Australia and New Zealand we have received a very great amount of unfair—I may say extremely unscrupulous—opposition. Certain sections of the Press, and certain sections of the peoples of those countries, have treated us with the utmost unfairness, and have wilfully—I must repeat the word—wilfully in very many instances, misinterpreted our motives in coming here and the objects of our mission. Now I do not think that we could have gone on with our mission in Australia and New Zealand had not we from time to time received from our countrymen expressions of confidence such as are contained in your address to-night. A great deal of misapprehension exists with regard to our mission in this country. It may be well for me to say at the outset that our objects are strictly constitutional and strictly loyal; and I may say that no person, no matter of what nationality or creed he may be, that may do my brother or myself the honour of coming to listen to us will hear from our lips one single word to wound the feelings of any class, sect, or section of people whom this city may contain.—(Hear, hear.) We are only engaged in a constitutional agitation, open and in the light of day—an agitation which courts publicity, and which has nothing at all to conceal; an agitation which has for its object the obtainment for Ireland of certain rights which were enjoyed by the people of every free country, and particularly in a full degree by the people of these Colonies. We ask nothing for Ireland more than the people of these free Colonies enjoy; and nothing less, I can assure you will satisfy the men who are carrying on this agitation in Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) It is unnecessary for me to speak at any length upon this occasion, as you must perceive that I am extremely weary from over-travel and over-exertion consequent upon my recent tour through the western portion of this island. I can only say, in conclusion, that we are deeply grateful to you for this address, and that my brother and I hope that people of all classes and of all sections of public opinion will come to listen to our lectures. I can promise in advance that they shall simply hear us state the reasonable demands of the Irish people, and hear us relate the reasonable

and fair means we propose to use in order to obtain those demands. In some places we have not been so well received as in Dunedin. Certainly, I am very much gratified indeed with the reception you have given me. I recognise very fully that in receiving me in the kind and patriotic manner in which you have, you wish to convey not only a token of personal esteem to my brother and myself, but you also wish unmistakably to show that you are determined to uphold your allegiance to Ireland, the land of your forefathers; and that you are determined to support in every way in your power the loyal and constitutional agitation of which Mr. Parnell is the honoured chief and leader. Once more allow me to thank you sincerely.—(Applause).

ST. COLUMBKILLE'S CONVENT, HOKITIKA.

WHILE attending to the laborious task of his mission, Mr. Redmond has endeavoured to make his visit doubly beneficial in encouraging the various Catholic institutions on the West Coast. On Thursday, the 4th inst., accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Walshe and Martin and some influential laymen he visited St. Columbkille's Convent School. The room was tastefully decorated, with fern and floral designs, conspicuous among them being a beautifully worked "*Cead Mille Fuirthe*," and harp with shamrock wreaths. On entering the visitors were greeted by the familiar and patriotic melody "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," rendered in a manner reflecting the highest credit on instructor and pupils. One of the young ladies then stepped forward and read the following:—

"To W. K. Redmond, Esq., M.P.

(*Cead Mille Fuirthe*).

Honoured Sir,—Allow us to offer you the warmest expressions of our gratitude for the great honour you have done us in visiting our school to-day.

"As the children of Irish parents we love the dear old land from which you come, and in our childlike way we sincerely sympathise in its sorrows, and rejoice in its triumphs.

"Little can we do to show our love for dear, beautiful Ireland, except, perhaps, to offer our earnest prayers for the successful issue of the great struggle in which her noble sons are now engaged, and this we shall cordially do.

"Again thanking you for your kindness in visiting us, and reassuring you of our best prayers and deep love for dear, faithful, suffering Ireland.

"We remain, honoured Sir,

"Most respectfully and sincerely,

"THE PUPILS OF ST. COLUMBKILLE'S CONVENT SCHOOL,

"HOKITIKA, NEW ZEALAND.

"Oct. 4, 1883."

Mr. Redmond, in reply, thanked them for the very cordial reception and touching address they had tendered to him. It had been his good fortune to visit nearly all the Convent Schools throughout his Australian journey, but his reception that day by the good Sisters and children of Hokitika-school had produced a deeper impression upon him than he had yet experienced. He trusted they would cherish throughout life the affection which they that day exhibited for the land whence they derived the priceless treasure of faith. In his childhood his parents constantly impressed upon him that he was Catholic and Irish, and if they would remember these two facts they contained more than any language he could express. He was glad to see that Catholic education was making such progress in this distant land, and when he returned to Ireland, it was his intention to publish a narrative of his Australian tour, in which his visit to St. Columbkille's Convent School would occupy a prominent place.

At the request of Rev. Father Walshe three hearty clappings were given for Mr. Redmond, after which the usual pleadings for a half-holiday having been made and acceded to, the party withdrew, cheered by the inspiring song "The Shamrock."

Sunday, August 12, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rowe street, Wexford, the Most Rev. Dr. Warren performed the interesting ceremony of blessing the magnificent peal of eight bells, which had been supplied by Messrs. Murphy, of Dublin, at the cost of the late venerated and revered parish priest of Wexford, Very Rev. James Roche. After the ceremony of blessing the bells and the ringing of them for the first time, amid the great joy of priests and people, High Mass *Coram Pontifice*, was commenced; and the ceremonies were all carried out in the most solemn and impressive manner.

We know not whether Mr. Clifford Lloyd himself or the half dozen R.M.'s and the different grades of police officers who the other day at the Shelbourne presented Mr. Lloyd with a jug and a salver, which he left behind him, as well as the ordinary policemen who gave him a diamond ring, which he carried away with him, look the more foolish now that Mr. Lloyd is not going away after all. He has the plate and the ring, but is not going to be Egyptian Home Secretary. They have his good-bye testimonial as to their good qualities, but they are to have their chief back again with them. He is worth two gone yet. It wasn't for the Home Secretaryship to the Khedive he was wanted at all, and for whatever post he would be taken (about which we are left in Egyptian darkness), it seems he valued that of a Superintendent Magistrate in Ireland as more desirable. So he is coming back again. On the surmise that there may have been persons officially connected with Mr. Lloyd who did not add their contribution of gold or gush to speeding the parting guest, would it not be convenient and becoming if Mr. Lloyd, in accordance with that sound Constabulary rule which prohibits testimonials, was transferred to another district for the remainder of his tenure of office? He can there "unpack his plate" and save it, by the exercises of restricted hospitality, from becoming "tarnished" without the imputation of motives of gratitude or otherwise.—*Dublin Freeman*.

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gentlemen favouring us with their orders may
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latest novelties in West of England, Scotch,
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and Worsted Coatings, Meltons, Serges, Doe-
skins, etc.—our aim being to provide our cus-
tomers with a thoroughly reliable article and
a choice of the latest types of fashion.

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Millinery at Less than Cost. Come
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BABIES' Silk Bonnets and Hats,
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CHILDREN'S Dresses, 2s 6d;
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lowest possible prices.—Mrs. KEATES, Kent
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The above firm have taken the highest
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They have been awarded TEN FIRST-CLASS
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Exhibition, held in June, 1882.

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after careful examination, appended the fol-
lowing remarks:—

"The ALES examined by us are a very
creditable exhibit, well made and wholesome.
"Marshall and Copeland's XXXX PALE
BITTER ALE is one that deserves high com-
mendation, and would attract attention in
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stood out in a remarkable way, and exhibits
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We recommend a Certificate of Gold Medal.

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"W. HOCKLEY,
"C. ROBERTSON,
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Carriages constructed from the latest and
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Orders from the country will receive
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factures at Dunedin Show, 1880, and Three
First Prizes at Taieri Show, 1880.

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G. AND T. YOUNG,

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80, Princes street, Dunedin,

Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and
Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold
and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver
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clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc.,
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are in a position to supply the very best
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Note the address:—

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**MESSRS. ANDREW HAMIL-
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entered into Partnership, under the style of
"Hamilton and Chapman," Sharebrokers,
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Mr. CHAPMAN will visit the West Coast
and other mining centres periodically, with
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Office: Exchange Court,
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PRISCILLA'S JEWELS.

(BY ROSA MULHOLLAND, in the *Irish Monthly*.)

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

Twelve o'clock struck, and the old lady left her room and went down to her son's study. He was there lying in his chair and gazing into the fire.

"Why, Kenneth, do you mean to stay here all night? I feared you had fallen asleep on the sofa."

"Had I been sleepy, I should have gone to bed. I only fell into a fit of thinking. Why are you not in bed yourself, mother?"

"Because I am anxious for you, my son. You are troubled about something, Kenneth?"

"A little annoyed about this jewel business, dear. It seems to me absurd to suppose the jewels were not lost in the sea; but if others think differently, something must be done. I wish this storm were over, so that steps of some kind might be taken in the matter."

"When the storm is over Priscilla will want to go away,—and we would like her to stay here with us, Kenneth. You and I are fond of her."

"Ay, mother, but she will not stay with us; and, perhaps, the sooner she goes the better. She will marry, and go with her husband."

"Her husband?"

"Don't you see that Dalrymple is wooing her?—and as a man of property he has the first right."

"Don't speak so bitterly, my boy, my poor boy," said Mrs. Craig, as she read in her son's darkened eyes and constricted mouth all the pain and passion he was trying to hide from her. "I do not believe Priscilla cares for money. She speaks to me so cheerfully of going out 'to earn her bread.'"

Kenneth gave a short laugh that might as well have been a groan. "She earn her bread—who would let her earn her bread? A creature so beautiful and dainty as she is!"

"Girls as prettily as she is, and as delicate, have done it, in spite of all likelihoods. And mind, I tell you, she will do it sooner than marry one man while liking another better. I know more of women than you do, and Priscilla is of the finest fibre of womankind. Woo her yourself, my son, and Mr. Dalrymple will disappear."

"No," said Kenneth; "he shall do his best, and have every opportunity. She shall be the wife of a man who can give her all the luxuries her delicacy requires. If she can be persuaded into liking him, he shall have her. I will never interfere, to chain her to the stormy rocks of Orra."

"But if she should like you best?"

"That is a fancy of yours, mother. I accidentally witnessed a scene this evening which leads me to believe you are mistaken. However, time will tell us many things. Go to bed now, dear little, old mother!"

When the mother had gone, the son leaned forward on the table, and buried his face in his arms. He loved Priscilla with all the freshness and ardour of a boy and all the strength of a man. His youth had been clouded by care; by a reverse of fortune he had been early cut off from all the gaieties and pleasantnesses of life, and had been obliged to fight the world in poverty and obscurity, comforted only by the presence of his mother, who had been his friend and fellow sufferer through bitter years. Young as he still was, he had endured the flatness and isolation of his days in Orra with patience, seeing that the island was a haven, from which later he might emerge for a fresh, and, perhaps, a successful, encounter with the difficulties which lay in the way of his upward progress in life. Of women he had known few, except his mother; from her he had gained a high standard of what women ought to be; and he was inherently of a somewhat romantic and chivalrous nature. Whether he was ever to have a wife, or what his wife was to be like, he had scarcely thought of till he saw Priscilla sitting in the shelter of his fireside.

He had since then dreamed a short dream of keeping this dove in his ark for ever, and thus so enriching his life with love that he could accept worldly failure with equanimity, or stretch out his hands with more eager courage than before to receive whatever prizes of fortune it might be possible to his future to win. But to-day he had seen the dark face of the man he himself had introduced into daily intercourse with Priscilla rise between him and the happiness he was coveting; and to-night, as he hid his face in grief, in the solitude of his study, and heard the unwearied tempest beating around the walls, it seemed to him as if all life were but a succession of shipwrecks, mercilessly robbing the heart of man, and casting it again and again upon rocks and quicksands of disappointment and pain.

"Why," he thought, "why did the sea wash her to my threshold, only that another struggle might be flung in with my lot, that a sorrow hitherto untasted should arise on my very hearthstone, to cast a yet deeper shadow upon my life?"

CHAPTER IV.

From this day forth Priscilla's happiness became more and more overclouded. Mr. Dalrymple paid her open attentions, which embarrassed her; and, as he became so evidently her suitor, Dr. Kenneth Craig grew more distant, though never less kind in his bearing towards her. As the storm still raged, and it was impossible to go out of doors, Priscilla's position was sometimes almost intolerable. She was shut up in a house with three other people, all of whom had assumed an attitude towards her which made her life painful to her, and there was no chance of getting out of doors. Sitting on the edge of her bed in that slant-roofed, thick-walled room of hers, she tried to escape the society of Dalrymple, and the watchful eyes of Mrs. Craig, who took heed of all her changes of colour, her words, her smiles, her distress. Here, also, she tried to think out the problem of her own life, and to lay plans for the future, which was to dawn with the cessation of the storm.

Mrs. Craig, she thought, must have friends outside in the great world, and would probably be good enough to recommend her to some one as a companion. Her foolish fancy that Dr. Craig loved

her had faded quite away since she had seen how content he was to leave her to the company of Mr. Dalrymple. And this being so, she was now as eager for the storm to cease as she had hitherto been glad of its continuance.

In the solitude of this queer little room she also thought and thought again of the length of the ulster hanging on the wall, and of the letter "G" on the side of the pocketbook. Hating what she called her own ingratitude to one who had benefited her, and would be glad to benefit her more, she drew a sort of inexplicable comfort from that vague impression of something being wrong which always came upon her whenever her eyes rested on either of these articles belonging to Mr. Dalrymple. That she was right in keeping her impressions with regard to them secret she was not at all sure; and yet she was withheld from sharing her feelings of distrust with any other person by a dread of unjustly suggesting evil of one who so evidently and persistently took thought for her own welfare.

After long reflection on all these matters, she would come slowly down the stairs and take her seat by Mrs. Craig and the household work-basket, within which she was sure of finding occupation for her eyes and fingers. Often she would find Mr. Dalrymple reading aloud to Mrs. Craig, while Kenneth sat in self-imposed exile in his study. Priscilla's heightened colour, as she took her seat and replied to words addressed to her by Dalrymple, did not escape the vigilant old lady, who sighed as she thought of her son, and blamed the girl, saying to herself that, in spite of her apparent simplicity Miss Emerson was attracted by the man who could boast of his wealth. It did not occur to her that Priscilla coloured because Mr. Dalrymple was especially disagreeable to her, and made her feel unhappy and ill at ease. But Priscilla, with truer instinct, saw straight into the elder woman's mind and suffered in silence from her judgment.

One day Priscilla, Mrs. Craig, and Mr. Dalrymple were sitting at a table near the fire in the drawing-room, the ladies working, as usual, the gentleman reading aloud. Mr. Dalrymple read sentimental poetry with effect, and Mrs. Craig noticed how he emphasised certain passages, with glances at the girl, whose face was bent over her sewing. Priscilla felt his thoughts and the thoughts of her hostess pressing upon her, making her cheeks burn and her will rebel, and unable to bear it any longer, she threw herself back in her seat and shaded her face with her hand. The reading came to an end, and Mr. Dalrymple rose and walked across the floor to the window. Priscilla glanced after him idly, her heart swelling with vexation, when suddenly the idea often in her mind, came across her thoughts, and something said to her: "How very short he is to wear that ulster!"

Mrs. Craig's eyes were upon her, noting her disturbance, and it was almost without reflection that she said at last, merely to say something and break the unpleasant silence: "Mr. Dalrymple, I am wondering how did you ever wear that lengthy ulster?"

Dalrymple started, and his dark face became darker and paler than usual, but he passed his hand over his smooth hair and smiled. "Is it very long? Does it look long? Perhaps the wetting may have stretched it."

"Wetting shrinks things," said Priscilla, shortly.

"Ah, so it does. And you think my ulster looks too long for me?"

"If you saw it banging from a peg on the wall of my room, you would think so too," said Priscilla.

"Well, to tell you the truth," said Dalrymple, after a pause, during which Mrs. Craig was regarding Priscilla with surprise, "I should not wonder if it was not my ulster at all. There was a tall man beside me, and we threw our ulsters to one side a few moments before we put mine—what I thought was mine—upon you. It might have been his."

"Then in that case, nothing belonging to you could possibly have got into the pocket?" said Priscilla.

Dalrymple looked at her with a strange look, and then said smiling, with an indulgent air: "Miss Emerson is pleased to be mysterious to-day."

"Oh, no," said Priscilla, "I was only thinking"; and then she began to consult earnestly with Mrs. Craig upon some questions as to the work she was engaged on.

After a short time, during which he stood wrapt in reflect on the window, Mr. Dalrymple left the drawing-room. Immediately afterward Priscilla had occasion to run up to her bedroom for some trifle, and went lightly along the lobby to her own door. The door was ajar, and she pushed it open a little farther. It happened to make no noise and neither did she; though it was with great difficulty she repressed an exclamation as she beheld Mr. Dalrymple in her room.

He was standing, with a frown on his face, before the long ulster which hung from a peg on the wall, and his hand was in a pocket of the garment. So intent was he upon what he was doing that he never turned his head; and after one amazed glance into the chamber, Priscilla retreated as quietly as she had come. Returning down stairs, she reflected, with satisfaction, that the pocketbook bearing the name "G. Dalrymple" lay safely at the bottom of one of her drawers, and that the key of the drawer was in her keeping. She sat down in her place by Mrs. Craig, and went on with her work, but her fingers were trembling, and her heart was flying so that she could scarcely breathe. What urgent desire had that man to know if there was anything in the pocket of that ulster? What necessity so pressing that he would transgress all propriety in his eagerness to satisfy his mind? The sight of him standing in her chamber with his hand in the pocket of that thing on the wall, which had become so odious to her, had suddenly increased her distrust and dislike of the man to something that felt like a mingling of terror and hatred. Mrs. Craig saw her agitation, and, unable to control her curiosity any longer, said: "My dear, I suppose it is all settled between you and Mr. Dalrymple?"

Priscilla looked up and smiled. Here was the opening she had longed for. "Oh, yes," she said brightly; "quite settled."

The old lady changed countenance. She had not expected to hear that things had gone at quite so quick a pace. "Indeed," she said, a little stiffly; "allow me to congratulate you,—when are you to be married?"

(To be continued.)

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RUSSIA AND IRELAND.

THE following scathing rebuke to England has lately appeared in a Russian Journal:—

Generous England, whose newspaper Press and whose public meetings raise such a clamour every time a slave is sold on the coast of Africa or a Jew usurer is flayed alive in Russia, herself holds down, battered and bloody, under the relentless knee the most amiable, the most courageous, and the most virtuous people in Europe. We are not going to recount here the history of Ireland. The whole world—even Russia—knows the story of that heroic little nation tried by fire and sword, ravaged and ruined by repeated laws corrupt and ferocious without parallel in the history of the world, persecuted for centuries, and even in our own days devastated by periodical famines, the result of a peculiar social organization. The orators at British meetings have not dared to allude specifically to the Government of His Majesty the Czar. The English journalists have, however, ventured to do so. We in turn lay the evils of Ireland at the door of the British Government, and arguments to justify our accusations do not fail us. It is the English Government which from the very beginning of the existing constitution has started red with blood the odious persecutions of the Reformation, which has always organised and prepared for the future the oppression and the misery of the Irish nation. It is the English Government which passed into law the spoliation of Catholic heirs for the benefit of the first apostate found in the family. The English Government it is which, finding even those laws not sufficiently decisive, devised and effected in rapid succession vast territorial confiscations, despoiling the owners of the soil, now for the benefit of an Anglo-Saxon, again for the enrichment of the Corporation of London, a third time for the reward of a renegade. This is the Government which has established in Ireland a social system, the famines, and the internecine war of landlord and tenant under which are evidence of its unfairness and the horrifying results. It is the English Government that, seeing how all those confiscations and penal laws failed to make it accepted by the people of Ireland, organised that robbery (brigandage) called the Act of Union, which was passed, half by force and half by bribery, and delivered up all the liberties of Ireland to the mercy of a Parliament. The Irish were empowered to send thither a handful of representatives designed to be the powerless witnesses of all the legislative enterprises directed against their country. Finally, it is the English Government which, forced by a formidable agitation and by the voice of Europe to give Ireland some rights and some justice, to-day governs that country only by fifty thousand soldiers, twelve thousand police, and we know not how many parks of artillery. And let us note here that the people thus treated are the Irish people, that Christian people whose character, wit, and religious fidelity all Europe is acquainted with and admires. Poor Irish! Why are you not Jews? "We know not," concludes this remarkable telling comment, "whether the proposal attributed to General Ignatieff in an interview with the English ambassador is authentic, but we endorse it from our hearts. "Will England," said the General, "take the Jews and give us the Irish?" We will give any time she wishes, ten Jews for one Irishman."

FAIR COMMENT.

WE (*Nation*) have been favoured by "the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" with several extracts from native Indian newspapers, "which" we are told, "serve to show the feelings roused in India by the Ilbert Bill"; and we are expected to be horrified at the perusal of the documents. We have read them carefully, and we must candidly tell the members of "the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Associations" that the result, as far as we are concerned, is neither horror nor surprise. The Ilbert Bill is a measure for giving native Indian judges outside "the presidency cities" the same jurisdiction over Europeans accused of crime that is at present given to European judges of the same rank. It is, in fact, a measure for removing a distinction between native and European judges in India which amounts to a gross insult to the former. The Anglo-Indian official classes, as might be expected, at once rose in arms against the proposal. They could not endure the thought of going even one step towards giving the Indian people any control in any public matter in their own country. The result appears to have been an anti-British outburst in return from the educated section of the native community. It is this outburst to which the Anglo-Indians call our attention, but in which, we repeat, we at least find nothing at all surprising. Our readers, however, will judge for themselves.

The Bengalee newspaper called the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* had lately an article on "The Typical Englishman" in which that model specimen of humanity is made to describe himself in the following terms:—

"Call me a liar, a swindler, a self-interested person, or one devoid of conscience—I can put up with all that, but I won't stand being called a 'coward.'"

"I am known all over the world as a 'man of valour,' and in proof thereof I oppress the weak."

"I gain glory by my exploits in the hunting field; I kill women, children, and defenceless 'coolies.' Human beings are superior to tigers and bears. Therefore I establish my claim to be considered a 'hero' by shooting at human beings."

"Don't call me a coward."

"If you wish me to prove my courage, you must just disarm all the natives, and swear to me that on 'trial by jury' I shall be let off."

"Don't call me a coward."

"When I go forth to battle I take good care to range black soldiers in front. From a safe distance I issue my orders. The battle is won. I have destroyed my enemy."

"Don't call me a coward."

"I will now give you another proof that I am a man of courage. No matter where I engage in war, I saddle the cost on the shoulders of the weak. I have made India pay for the war in Egypt."

"Don't you call me a coward."

"As these Bengalees are making such a noise about Ilbert's Bill, I shall show my magnanimity of character by worrying such of them as are subordinate to Sahibs."

"I cause a breach between husband and wife, and take credit to myself for having brought ruin on a family."

"These cowardly natives will drag me into court and give me a lesson if I break the law. I am a valiant man. Does it become me to submit to a trial? I have no wish to fight an armed man."

"Don't you call me a coward."

"I destroy my enemies when I am a *koss off*; with bolted doors I issue my laws. I make a catspaw of others."

The comment of the Anglo-Indians on this extract is that it is a foul vilification, and that if the Government is so forgetful of its duty to its own countrymen and itself as to accord the assent of silence to any writings of this kind, it will only have itself to blame for any evil consequences that may ensue. But we confess that to us it seems that there is a basis of truth in the Bengalee picture of "the typical Englishman," and that, consequently, to suppress such writings would be to suppress the truth. Of course, it is easy to understand why neither the English in India nor the English in England should like such pictures, and should even fear the consequence of the mass of the Indian people becoming acquainted with them; but that does not destroy their essential truth, nor would it justify a civilised government in preventing their dissemination.

The other extracts from native newspapers forwarded to us by the outraged Anglo-Indians bear a family likeness to the one quoted, and, therefore, equally fail to elicit our indignation or to make us regret their publication. In truth, although it may astonish the Anglo-Indian Defence Association to hear it, we are glad that the natives of India are beginning to assert themselves and show that they are not the abject slaves they have hitherto been generally esteemed to be. They have been too long enduring in silence the iron oppression of the British satraps who rule them, and we may add that they will require to say a good many disagreeable things of those satraps before they will have passed the bounds of fair comment.

THE NATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL BOOKS.

ON Friday, August 17, in Committee of Supply the House of Commons was asked to vote the sum of £726,239 for public education in Ireland. From the report of the debate which appears in the *Times* we, (*Nation*), take the following:—

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said he wished to make a few remarks upon the character of the books used in the National Schools of Ireland. One thing, at least, Irishmen had a right to demand, and that was that their children in the Irish schools should not be asked to read things insulting to their nationality (hear, hear). In the 'Fourth book of lessons,' for instance, he found this passage "The people of Ireland are a clever, lively people, formerly very much given to drink and very ignorant (a laugh); now it is believed that they are one of the soberest nations in Europe, and it will be their own fault if they are not one of the best educated." The hon. member then read another passage with regard to Dublin, which was to the effect that the city had some beautiful manufactures of poplin, velvet and glass, that there were once many more manufactures there, but that the workmen refused to work for the wages their employers were willing to give them, and the masters, being unable to afford more, took their machinery elsewhere. Having read other extracts which in the hon. gentleman's opinion reflected unfavourably upon Ireland as compared with Wales and Belgium, he observed that not a single word of poetry was to be found in the National school books—not a word from Moore, nor from Clarence Mangan (hear), nor the Young Ireland poets. On the other hand, this was a specimen of the poetry put into the hands of Irish children:—

"The beasts that roam over the plain

My form with indifference see,

They are so unacquainted with man

That their tameness is shocking to me."

(A laugh.) How could the Government of England in Ireland be regarded as anything but hostile and anti-Irish when they compelled Irish children to read books which teemed with insults to their nationality, and sometimes to their religion. The Chief Secretary had contributed many literary pages which he believed would live, and he would ask the right hon. gentleman were the books to which he had referred such as should be imposed on the rising generation in Ireland (hear).

Mr. Trevelyan said that he should be sorry to express an opinion on the books from which the hon. member had quoted until he had studied them. When the hon. gentleman spoke of Moore and Mangan he could not suppress a cheer. With Moore he had long been acquainted, but it was only within the last year that he had got an extraordinary strong feeling for Mangan. Mangan was a poet for mature man, and he did not know that a child of 12 could appreciate the singular flavour and charm of Mangan's poetry. And Moore was not exactly the sort of poet to put into the hands of early youth. The sort of reading to which the hon. gentleman had treated the committee did very well up to the age of 10 years. He had read with very great interest some of the books of the Christian Brothers, and if the hon. member brought before him some of those books and asked why they were not used in the higher classes, he should find it very hard to answer, because it seemed to him that they possessed very great literary merit, and he was unable to see that they could do any possible harm. If the hon. member for Monaghan would mention any book which he thought it desirable to introduce into the National schools he would be happy to consider the matter.

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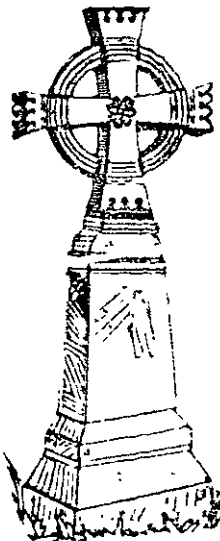
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MONUMENTAL WORKS,
MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE amount subscribed at Wellington on behalf of the Irish National League was £300.

Mr. J. E. Redmond did not arrive in time to deliver his lecture in Christchurch last evening, but his brother, Mr. W. Redmond, took his place, and addressed a large audience in the Theatre Royal.

The *Figaro* states the French sailors have butchered hundreds of the residents of Hue, refusing quarter to all, and the wounded were bayoneted.

General M'Ivor, of the Servian Army, who for some time past has been actively engaged in organising a quasi-military expedition to New Guinea, states that the subscriptions towards defraying the cost of it amount to £20,600, and that applications from 500 persons who are willing to join have been received.

The shipment of frozen meat by the Catalonia, from Lyttelton, has been found to be in good condition, and a portion of it placed on the market realised 6d per lb. The London meat market is at present glutted, and lower prices for all descriptions are ruling.

Latest accounts from Anatolia, Asia Minor, the scene of the recent earthquake, show that the catastrophe was one of extreme severity. Several villages were completely wrecked by the repeated shocks, and it is reported on good authority that 1000 persons were killed, and that fully 20,000 are homeless and in great distress.

The outbreak among the peasantry in the western provinces has been completely quelled, and a number of Republican agitators have been arrested by the troops who were despatched to the scene of the rising.

A distressing accident took place yesterday morning on the farm of Mr. W. C. Moore, Waikiwi, about three miles from Invercargill. It appears that a widow named Shall, whose husband died two years ago, resided in a small hut, about three chains from Mr. Moor's with two girls aged five and three years. About 9 a.m. the mother went out to milk the cows, leaving the children in the house alone. She was not long absent, and on entering the house found the eldest child in the centre of the floor fearfully burnt. Her clothing was completely destroyed, and the child was quite dead. It is unknown how it happened, as the younger child cannot give any account further than her unfortunate sister cried, "Ma." No cries were heard at Mr. Moore's.

SATURDAY.

The Christchurch branch of the Irish National League waited upon Messrs. Redmond and Walshe yesterday, and presented them with an address of welcome and sympathy.

Advices from Mr. Vesey Stewart and other sources by the last mail fully confirm the news of the Tauranga-Rotorua railway being successfully negotiated for in London. Negotiations are now on foot with the same parties in London for the further extension of the railway line to Opotiki as well as to Rotorua, and with every prospect of the amount required being forthcoming if the requisite concessions are granted by the Government.

The French Radicals are much incensed at the proposals to compensate Mr. Shaw for the treatment he received at the hands of the French authorities in Tamatave.

Three men have been arrested at Halifax with dynamite in their possession. Supposed infernal machines, containing clockwork, were also found upon them. The prisoners are suspected of being Fenians.

The net proceeds of the Wellington Convent bazaar were £260. The chess tournament with living pieces proved a loss.

Vague rumours are current that the Austrian Government are mediating with a view to bringing about more friendly relations between the Pope and Italy.

Mr. J. E. Redmond lectured last evening at the Theatre Royal, Christchurch. He was well received, but the audience was not so large as last night.

Baron Hübner arrived in Christchurch last night, and was received by the Mayor. He leaves for Wellington to-day.

Official estimates from the province of Anatolia, Asia Minor, give the number of lives lost as 200. The distress among the inhabitants is very great.

By this San Francisco mail further letters re the supposed diamonds are to hand from Mr. Kelsey. After reiterating that Alexander Bros., Klein, and others had declared the stones genuine, and the Government Geologist (Mr. Pringle) declared them very deceptive, but undoubtedly doubly-terminated crystals of quartz and fragments of the same, he continues:—"Mr. Klein was astonished at the result, and maintained that he had never seen stones so nearly resembling diamonds. I also informed you last mail he had maintained that the stones were genuine, that he needed no test to satisfy himself, and that the quality was superior to the Kimberley stones, and nearly resembled Brazilian ones. Under these circumstances there is nothing further to be done."—A later letter dated August 25 is as follows:—"I have the honour to report since writing you Mr. Cunningham, of the Grain Agency Company, acting on behalf of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce, has cabled endorsing the opinions I expressed in my letter and cables, and which were the result of the experiments of Mr. Pringle, the Government geologist. Mr. Wigram, one of the Grain Agency Company's directors on this side, and member of the well-known firm of Money Wigram and Co., wrote me as enclosed. I accordingly submitted him the sample stones, and although he agreed that the doubly-terminated stones were merely crystals, he felt convinced that the rose-coloured stones were genuine, and intimated his intention of obtaining shares in the concern, despite the Government geologist. I have left the stones in Mr. Wigram's charge, meantime. He is a member of the Royal Geological Society, and intends bringing the

stones under the notice of that body. Mr. Wigram is doubtless a judge of diamonds of considerable ability, and I await with some concern his final report. He fears that the stones that have been tested are those that he condemns, and that the others showing cleavage have not had a fair test. I will write you further on the subject when I receive his reply."—The following is Mr. Wigram's letter referred to:—"I was yesterday looking at some of the New Zealand diamonds (?) recently sent over. If these have been ascertained to be valueless, would you mind letting me have a few? I fancy myself to be enough of a mineralogist to be interested in such matters."

MONDAY.

Subscriptions to the Parnell Fund are still being received, and the total sum now in hand is estimated at £35,000. The amount subscribed will be presented to Mr. Parnell in December next.

Mr. J. E. Redmond arrived at Timaru from Christchurch on Saturday, and was welcomed by a number of Irishmen. In the evening he delivered an address in the Theatre Royal on the "National Land League," and was well received.

The *Wakatip Mail* of Friday gives the following:—"An earthquake shock was felt here at about 10 minutes to 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, another at about a quarter to 9 on Tuesday morning, and a third one at about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock last night. These phenomena have been unusually frequent of late."

A serious explosion has occurred in a coal-mine near Barnsley, in Yorkshire. According to the latest report 20 miners have been killed, and a number injured.

The Rangiriri Hotel, Auckland, better known in the coaching days as the Shirley, was burnt down at 1 o'clock this morning. The owner is in town, and the man in charge was so much the worse for liquor that he could not carry a bucket of water to help to extinguish the flames. Messrs. Gerald and Pulforth, the adjacent storekeepers, worked hard, and, with the help of others, saved nearly every article of furniture. Some cottages also were saved. The insurances are believed to be £350 on the hotel building in the South British.

Drinkwell, who was injured on the Oxford railway about a week ago, died this morning at the Hospital, from the effects of his injuries.

Telegrams to hand from Gibraltar report that four sharp shocks of earthquake have been experienced there. No damage was done to the British fortifications or to the town.

John Durham, a well-known boatman of Lyttelton, was found strangled in his house this morning. James Angus has been arrested on suspicion of murdering him. Deceased was an elderly man, whose wife and family left Lyttelton for Sydney about four months ago. He had been bachelorising with Angus, it is said, in Saul's Gully, off London street. He was of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that intemperance has occasioned the suspected murder.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* says:—"A company is being formed for the purpose of testing the reef lately discovered by Mr. George B. Douglas at Blackstone Hill. A trial crushing will at once be taken out and sent to the Rough Ridge mill. When the result is known we expect to see shares at a premium; at present they are being rapidly taken up. It is probable, if matters turn out all right in this case, a rush to the reefs will eventuate, and the country get a fair trial. Having repeatedly urged the public to take these steps, we are pleased to find our suggestion taking root, and hope the efforts about to be made will bear good fruit."

Latest intelligence from Madagascar states that the parleying which has been proceeding between Admiral Galiba and the representatives of the native queen are now at a standstill, the latter evincing no desire to come to terms on the basis proposed by the French Admiral. A general exodus from Tamatave has taken place, as it is feared that the bombardment of the town may be renewed by the French.

The amount raised by Messrs. Redmond in Christchurch and neighbourhood is said to be £200, but some country returns are not yet in. It is stated that the use of the Oddfellows' Hall for their lectures was refused, though the lessors were assured that nothing objectionable would be said or done, and guaranteed that any damage would be paid for.

Mr. Redmond addressed a large meeting at Ashburton on Friday night, Father Coffey presiding. A resolution was carried approving of the principles of the Irish National Land League, and pledging to assist the movement as much as possible. The following amendment found a large number of supporters:—"That, although we agree with the principle of Home Rule as expounded by Mr. Redmond we cannot overlook the fact that the members of the Irish National Land League and Home Rule party in the English Parliament joined in the persecution and expulsion of the junior member for Northampton on account of his religious views. This meeting are therefore, of opinion that the leaders of the Land League and Home Rule party, in refusing to others what they demand for themselves, are deserving of the reprobation of all who advocate liberty and justice." Mr. John Lambie, an influential landowner in the district, proposed this amendment.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* says, in connection with the Goldfields statistics for 1882:—"On comparing the average earnings of the miners, we find that, while in 1870 they earned £2 10s per week, in 1882 the average was only £1 4s (or a decrease in 12 years of £1 6s). Although there has been this considerable reduction in the earnings, there has been no reduction in the gold duty since 1870 when 6d an ounce was taken off. We might here point out that in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania the duty was abolished years ago, and New Zealand remains the only Colony which keeps this exceptional tax upon an industrial class of the community. The gold duty is something like one-fortieth of the value of the gold raised."

A boat accident, resulting in the death of three young men, and accompanied by unusually harrowing details, occurred in the inner harbour, Napier, on Saturday evening. Six young men named James Stewart, Alexander Stewart, Arthur Dixon, William Meck, William Delanaye, and George Reardon,

WANTED KNOWN.—City Boot Palace, 75, George street, enjoys the reputation, under the new management, of

HAVING the largest and best-assorted Stock of first-class Goods, cheaper than any house in town.

DIRECT ex Fenstanton and Hurunui, 14 trunks of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; latest Home styles—very cheap.

ALSO, Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, in kid and morocco leather; splendid variety—special value.

WANTED KNOWN.—Before buying elsewhere, inspect Goods and test prices at CITY BOOT PALACE, 75 George street.

BARNINGHAM AND CO., Ornamental Iron Founders and Range Makers,

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From Great King Street to their New Premises, VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET (opposite Knox Church).

PUBLIC NOTICE.

C. W. HAWKINS, Hairdresser, In thanking the public for past favours, begs to intimate that he has opened those premises, in George street (opposite Knox Church, within a few doors of Frederick street), and will be pleased to have a visit from old Friends.

C. W. HAWKINS, Hairdresser.

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Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention.

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SPEY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

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The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none in Southland. Nothing but the best Liquers sold on the premises.

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Orders promptly attended to.

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OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall),

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station:
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

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HAVING BOUGHT the American Novelty Depôt, 101 George Street, belonging to

A. J. KANE, at a big discount for Cash, intend clearing the whole Stock at Below Landed Cost Prices, for Cash Only.

NOVELTY DEPOT. Sale now on,

AND WILL CONTINUE until the whole Stock is cleared.

WILKINSON & KEDDIE,
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HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.,

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FURTHER PARTICULARS SHORTLY.

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SAN FRANCISCO MAIL, Saturday, November 3rd, Illustrated New Zealand News. The only illustrated paper in the Colony for Home readers.

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BATHING BY MOONLIGHT. A luxury only to be found in the Hot Lakes and in the Illustrated New Zealand News, November number.

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GENUINE SEEDS ONLY.

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THE MISSES HUME are prepared to RECEIVE PUPILS for instruction in Singing and Fixing the Voice. Full particulars at Begg's Music-Warehouse, on Wednesdays and Fridays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

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E. O'CONNOR.

borrowed a sailing-boat, which had not a very good reputation, having previously capsized, to go for sail. About 4 o'clock, when quarter of a mile from land, a squall struck the boat and capsized her. James Stewart and Dixon swam ashore to seek assistance, the other four occupants getting safely on the keel of the overturned boat. Stewart and Dixon landed safely, and within a quarter of hour's walk from Pororaiti station: but unfortunately, they did not know the country, and started to skirt the shore. After nearly four hours' very rough travelling they reached Taradale, and a mounted constable came on to town and gave the alarm, when five boats set out to attempt a rescue. But by this time it was nearly 10 o'clock at night. For nearly five hours the search was kept up, the wind and tide having drifted the boat a long from the scene of the accident. At last they found her, right side up, but with three occupants only, and, sad to say, of these Meek and Delanaye were dead from exhaustion and exposure, while Stewart was unconscious. Reardon, the fourth occupant, was not to be seen.

TUESDAY.

The financial result of Mr. J. E. Redmond's lecture at Timaru on Saturday night is stated to have been over £100.

A boy six years of age, son of Mr. David Cruikshank, of Mata-kara, has been drowned.

Jas. Angus was charged at the Lyttelton Police Court yesterday morning with the wilful murder of John Durham, but was remanded till Wednesday, as the police were not sufficiently prepared with the prosecution. The inquest on the body will be held at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Communication by cable between Port Darwin and Benjocwangie is interrupted.

The Makara quartz brought to the Thames for crushing has yielded at the Herald battery 45oz. of amalgam from 10 tons of stone. One lot of 58 bags produced 43½oz., the other 11½oz. When retorted to-day the result was 16oz. 10dwt. The gold is of richer colour than ordinary Thames gold.

WEDNESDAY.

The Wanganui *Chronicle* writes as follows:—Mr. Rochefort, who in such a matter is perfectly disinterested, with little predisposition towards any creed, speaks very highly of the Catholic mission work amongst the Upper Wanganui Maoris. The party of Kemp's men whom Mr. Rochefort took with him on the survey were all Roman Catholics, and he was astonished at the knowledge they apparently possessed of the services of their Church, and of its prayers and hymns. He is of opinion that the work now being carried on by Fathers Soulas and Moreau, and by the good Sisters who are established up the river, is directly and materially for good, and, apart from questions of creed or dogma, has a real civilising influence. As to this, the wonderful decrease in drinking customs, and the spread of total abstinence amongst the Upper Wanganui Natives, speak for themselves. Some idea of the work undertaken by the priests up the river, and of the attention given to it by the Maoris, may be inferred from the fact that five religious services are held every Sunday, and three every week day.

Henry Brand, a lad, has been accidentally shot at Waiuku by a settler named Anthony May. The boy is in a precarious state.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Hugh McElhone, of Auckland, has gone South to forward the interests of the Irish Land League. Mr. Michael Landers has been appointed delegate for Auckland and the Thames at the Melbourne conference.

The *Tuapeka Times* says:—The quartz reefs discovered in the Old Man Range are situated on the north-western slope of Obelisk Creek, and are supposed to extend downwards from about two-thirds of the elevation of the range for a distance of nearly half-a-mile. The locality of the present rush is stated to be about three miles from the main road, and easily accessible to wheeled traffic. Hitherto the mode of working the quartz reefs has been by sluicing, and it is supposed that one-half of the gold contained in the quartz is lost by this means. One party made as much as 30s. a day out of the tailings from another claim, and a quantity of gold was also supposed to be lost in the second instance. Another party obtained 3oz. 18dwt. out of half a ton of quartz crushed at the Conroy Company's battery after the quartz had been passed through the cradle. A number of prospects washed from the reef have averaged from 6 to 12 grains.—In a report made by Dr. Hector on a specimen of copper pyrites and another of scheelite taken from Waipori district, and sent by Mr. J. C. Brown for analysis, the specimen of copper pyrites is reported to contain 13.61, being said to be a good return as compared with many of these pyrites worked for copper in Cornwall. Regarding the other specimen, scheelite (tingstate of lime), nearly pure, Dr. Hector says: "This mineral has been long known to occur in the Otago district, but this is, I think, the first time it has been found near Waipori. It has not at present any marketable value."

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices.—Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 3d per bushel; fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 4s to 5s; milling, 3s to 3s 6d; feeding, 2s to 3s; hay, oat, £4 10s per ton; rye-grass hay, £4; chaff, £3 10s to £4; straw, £2 5s to £2 10s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s; potatoes, £2 to £2 5s; oatmeal, £10 10s; flour, £10 to £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 8d to 11d per lb., salt, easier, 8d per lb.; eggs, 9d per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 4½d; cheese, dull of sale, 4d to 6d.

As a result of Mr. Davitt's protest against the brutality and inhumanity of the workhouse authorities at Loughbrea, the Government has ordered an investigation of the causes which brought about the death of the pauper Burke, whose body was discovered by Mr. Davitt on the roadside. The inquiry is to be a searching one, and its scope is intended to cover all abuses that can be unearthed, with a view to speedily correcting them.

Correspondence.

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

"DALLY" CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I cannot help from time to time being both amused and disgusted with the contents of the letters of your Auckland correspondent, "Dally." But I wish particularly to contradict, through your columns, the gross misstatement which he made in a late letter touching what has been called here the "cemetery eviction case." I have refrained from referring to the question sooner for the reason that the matter being before the Court it was unfair to do so, a reason which I think might have had equal weight with "Dally." As, however, the Bill has been ignored, a fate for which I and many others were quite prepared, I now beg to inform your readers that "Dally's" statements were exaggerated and untrue, that they were generally looked upon here as having been inspired by a certain so-called Auckland Roman Catholic who was the actual instigator of the proceedings, and that they were almost a repetition of the many false statements which appeared here in the most bigoted of the secular journals. The real truth, as appeared by the evidence at the preliminary inquiry, is that a wretched mad but bad stocd in the Catholic cemetery for some 34 years; that this hut was to be occupied by the sexton for the time being; that the late sexton died some years since, the hut having then, for a long period been quite unfit for human habitation; that notice was given by the Cemetery Committee requiring the widow of the sexton to quit; that for a long time very disgraceful scenes had been enacted in the hut, to the great scandal of the neighbourhood and desecration of the burial-ground; that the widow lately left the hut, having first put her son-in-law, a man of low character and a non-Catholic, into possession; and, finally, that the Cemetery Committee, seeing an evident determination to hold possession in defiance of their notices, and feeling the disgrace attaching to the Church property, instructed three labourers to demolish the hut. It was proved that the work was very carefully done, that every opportunity had been given to the occupants to remove their effects (which, by the bye, were proved to be worth about £1, although the owners had valued them at £18), and that eventually the hut was demolished, but nothing within it was broken. And for so doing, the Committee have really earned the thanks of the community in general and of the residents in the neighbourhood of the Cemetery in particular, our friend "Dally" to the contrary notwithstanding. You will excuse me troubling you at such length on this matter, but in justice to those whose names were so freely and wrongfully used by your correspondent, I think it is but fair that this correction should be made. As I have already hinted, "Dally's" communications are generally unreliable, but as long as they are harmless their incorrectness may be overlooked.—Yours, etc.,

Auckland, Oct. 9.

VERITAS.

The Conservatives of the Queen's County are nerving themselves up for the next election struggle. Meetings with closed doors have been held in different places in the county for the purpose of forming committees in order that a complete overhauling of the voters' list may be made. This should act as an incentive to the popular party to take steps for holding their present "grip" on the Parliament representation of the county.

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing of Carey's last moments in England, says:—Carey's last moments appear to have been of a peculiarly horrible nature. He seemed to have had suspicions from the moment he left Kilmainham that he was being tracked. He frequently expressed his suspicions to the police who had charge of him. At any rate, after his Irish guard left him he was terribly nervous, and almost hourly complained of the treatment he received. He at length had the hardihood to indite his insolent epistle to the Prime Minister, but this was his last exploit in that line. His conveyance to the docks and his passage were managed entirely by the English officials. The steamer being an extra one, there were few applicants for tickets, and Carey said this was a good job. He said just before entering the steamer that he should have no fear of being recognised anywhere were it not for "his voice." He was informed that he had only an ordinary Irish accent, that it was not so marked as the Scotch accent, and that he could not be recognised by it. He was satisfied, or appeared to be. At the dock he was taken for an Irish engineer who was going out from one of the dockyards, and to keep up this delusion he was accorded some privileges. On board the same ship was a blunt Yankee, who was loud, noisy, and jocular. No message whatever was received after the ship left the docks until the news of Carey's death arrived. The story that the Government had heard of Carey's safe arrival in his colonial destination was an invention. Indeed, I am in a position to say that the Government troubled very little after the man was clear off their hands, and the very mention in the telegram of the name of Carey's vessel was a terrible shock to them.

Paris, Aug. 16.—At a banquet held here, at which 1,200 persons were present, speeches were made in favour of Prince Victor, son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, as chief of the Bonapartists.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.

We have great pleasure in informing our friends and the general public that our tender in the estate of Carter and Peploe, 60 and 62 George street, has been accepted by the Trustees in the above Estate.

The premises are now open, and the entire Stock has been re-marked at about half original market value.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,
195 and 197 George Street 60, and 62
George Street,
DUNEDIN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

MARSHALL'S THRESHING-MACHINES.

THE Undersigned are now Booking Orders for Season 1883, and as the demand exceeds that of any previous year, it is desirable, in order to prevent disappointment as to time of delivery that parties requiring Machinery should lodge their orders without delay. The latest improved "Colonial" Thresher has given all parties who had it last season the greatest satisfaction.

THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND MORTGAGE AND AGENCY CO., (Limited), Dunedin.

Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co. (Limited).

WANTED—A Catholic Head Teacher (Female) for St. Mary's Ladies' College, Ahaura. Must hold First-class Certificates—one who has Matriculated preferred. Teacher will be required to live in the College and take full charge of the Boarders. Salary, £100 per annum with Board, Lodging, etc. Increase according to results guaranteed. Applications, with Certificates and Testimonials, should be sent to the Rev. Father Rolland, Ahaura, before he 1st November next.

THROUGH THE POST.—IN TWELVE LESSONS.

SHORTHAND WRITING is now recognised as an almost indispensable branch of education. The study is one of the best mental disciplines; it strengthens the memory, improves the reasoning faculty, and matures the judgment.

To those attending Literary Associations, and those connected with the Press, who are much in the habit of writing, and also to the self-learner, the ability to take verbatim reports of lectures, addresses, &c., and to make extracts from valuable books, is of inestimable advantage. Taught through the Post, and at Residence, for 30s.—W. J. WILLIAMSON, YORK PLACE (opposite Smith St.), DUNEDIN. Postal Address: Box 143, P.O., Dunedin.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE DAIRY FARM on the Peninsula, situated 10 miles from Dunedin, on the main road. For particulars apply to J. NYHON, on Premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned have this day entered into Partnership as Barristers and Solicitors, under the style of "Callan and Gallaway."
Dated at Dunedin the 1st day of October, 1883.

J. B. CALLAN,
J. M'RAE GALLAWAY.

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Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence; by post
TWELVE SHILLINGS.

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SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN EDITION
Four Years of IRISH HISTORY,—1846-1849; by the Hon. Sir
CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.

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Pure Wax Candles for Church purposes always in Stock.
IMPORTER OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BOOKS,
Catholic Schools and Societies Liberally dealt with.

E. O'CONNOR

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IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE,

PRINCES STREET,

Opposite Bank of New Zealand,

Have just landed their season's stock of Sheep Shearing requisites, comprising:—

Burgon and Ball's Sheep Shears
Ward and Payne's Sheep Shears
Turkey Stones, Raddle, Lamp Black, etc., etc.

NINTH OF NOVEMBER.

GRAND GATHERING OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THEIR FRIENDS.

It has been decided to hold the above in the beautiful district of PURAKANUI, on the property of Mr. Foot, who has kindly given permission.

Childrens' Return Tickets will be 6d.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of yourselves I have much pleasure in intimating that I will be a CANDIDATE for the MAYORALTY of the City for the coming year. Respectfully requesting your support.

I am,

Yours obediently,

D. M. SPEDDING.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg respectfully to announce that I shall be a CANDIDATE for the office of MAYOR during the ensuing year. I trust that my services during the period I have filled the position of Councillor have met with your approbation, and that I shall have the honour to receive your support.

I am, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM PARKER STREET.

Dunedin, September 28, 1883.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the urgent request of a large number of the Ratepayers, I have consented to contest the Election for the Office of MAYOR for the ensuing year. Trusting to receive the favour of your support,

I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN GUTHRIE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS FOR SENDING HOME.
 JAMES DUNNE, 141 George Street.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS.
 SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL PRIZES
 JAMES DUNNE,
 141 George Street.

ORDERS NOW BEING RECEIVED FOR THE "HISTORY OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE."
 Recommended by Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P.
 One Shilling. By Post 1s 3d.
 JAMES DUNNE, 141 George Street,
 DUNEDIN.

ENCOURAGE IRISH ART!
 SHIN FANE! SHIN FANE!

The handsome collection of IRISH-MADE GOODS which were exhibited at the late International Fair, Melbourne, consisting of 500 PRIZES, varying in value from £4 4s. to 2s. 6d. each, will be disposed of by a
GRAND ART UNION!

To be Drawn for in
ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
 MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1883.

The proceeds will be devoted to relieving
THE DISTRESS NOW EXISTING IN IRELAND.
 Committee of Management:—Thomas Fogarty, President; Joseph Winter, Hon. Treasurer; M. McDonald and L. Doyle, Hon. Secs.

- The following Special Prizes will be added to the Art-Union:—
1. A Handsome Framed Life-size Oil Painting of St. Bridget, valued at £15 15s., the gift of J. E. Redmond, Esq., M.P.
 2. A Handsome Framed Life-size Oil Painting of St. Patrick, valued at £15 15s., the gift of W. Redmond, Esq.
 3. Two Beautifully-framed Oleographs of Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt, the gift of Mr. J. W. Walshe.
 4. A Handsome Gold Hunting Watch, the gift of a friend, valued at £15 15s.

TICKETS ONE SHILLING.
 Anyone wishing to assist the cause can have books of tickets by applying to the **TABLET** office.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Convent School Children	...	£	s.	d.
Rev. N. Fitzgerald	...	5	0	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. P. Lynch	9	4	0	Per Mr. W. Hall	1	11	6
" Mr. Drumm	2	7	0	" Miss. Bouney	3	2	0
" Mr. Hamilton	0	8	0	" Mrs. Potter	1	3	6

✱ P. MORAN.

BIRTH.

DUNNE.—On the 22nd inst., at Serpentine Avenue, Dunedin the wife of Robert A. Dunne of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

WALSH-DAY.—On the 3rd of October, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Port Chalmers, by the Rev. Father Newport, Christopher, third son of Edward Walsh, of Dublin, to Catherine, eldest daughter of James Day, of Port Chalmers.

DEATH.

PRIEST.—On the 16th of October, at Bank street, Timaru, Mary Deborah, the beloved daughter of George and Honora Priest, aged three years and eleven months.



OF your charity pray for the soul of the Rev. Father EUYER, S.M., who died at Villa Maria, near Sydney, on Sunday morning, October 7, at the age of 61.—
 R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

GREATER SHAM THAN EVER.



OR a long time we have been told that New Zealand possesses a system of secular education. Acting on the belief that law-makers intended what they enacted, and taking them at their word, we for a considerable time continued to designate it as a godless system—that is, a system which ignored God and religion. Latterly, however, we perceived that there were reasons for modifying our position on the question, and coming to the conclusion that whatever the system may be on paper, it is in reality a system which in its administration under the sanction of the Minister of Education is capable of being made subservient to the teaching of religion and of hurling insults on the tenets and practices of the Catholic Church.

In the High School, Dunedin, business is daily commenced by prayer in the Protestant form, said by a Protestant. In Milton, school is opened daily by prayer and the reading of the Bible; and what is done in these two places is done in many others. Yet, according to law, in all schools supported by public funds only secular subjects should be introduced during school hours. These are some of the reasons why we have lately felt ourselves compelled to call this system a sham; and a sham and hypocrisy, striking and shameless it is. Why do not our legislators, like brave men, even though bigots, say at once that their intention is to humbug Catholics, trifle with them, and insult them by pretending to defer to their views whilst in reality their primary object is to teach Protestantism at their expense and injure the faith of as many Catholic children as possible? If they did this, even though we opposed them, we could respect their candour. But as matters are—

One of our contemporaries lately found fault with an expression in an address presented to Bishop Moran by the children of Gore, and seemed astonished that such an expression should have been used. In reference to this the following letter has been sent to us by a gentleman of the district. He says: "I wish to state that the words 'bitterly hostile to our religion,' in the children's address, had reference to facts which occurred in a public school of this district. A teacher, on a certain occasion, speaking on 'sound and the whispering gallery,' gradually introduced the *confessional*. His aim, if it was his particular one, was accomplished. There was, of course, a round of laughter, a general turning of young Protestant faces towards Catholic ones. I mention the above as it may be of use to you in making comments on the leader of the *Ensign*."

So it appears that in a *soi-disant* secular school such an entirely secular subject as "sound and the whispering gallery" afforded a fitting opportunity to a *soi-disant* secular teacher to pander to the prejudices and low views of Protestants at the expense of Catholic children who were compelled to stand silently by whilst a low, vulgar-minded teacher sneered at a Divine Institution and insulted them and their religion. We had not thought that such a proceeding was at all likely, but we now perceive that this so-called secular system is becoming a greater sham than ever. It is now plain that the old tithe system of the old bitter days in Ireland has been, by law, established substantially in this country. As in the olden days, Catholics were compelled to pay for the teaching of Protestantism and the maintenance of Protestant worship,

so now in New Zealand, Catholics are compelled to pay for the maintenance of an anti-Catholic system and for Protestant prayers and teaching, as also for the support of teachers who vilify and insult the religion of their Catholic pupils even in school hours.

HERE, according to the correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* is how Mr. J. E. Redmond was received in Auckland:—"Mr. J. E. Redmond has at last brought the Home Rule question home to the doors of the Auckland citizens, and made them familiar with Irish agitation in one of its phases. His reception by his countrymen on arrival by steamer from Sydney was not over enthusiastic and impressive. The principal figures in the deputation were three publicans—though what connection there can be between Home Rule and beer it would be difficult to imagine. As for the propertied class of Irishmen, or those possessed of social status and influence, they were principally conspicuous by their absence. An address was presented to Mr. Redmond in a public-house upstairs parlour purporting to come from Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen residing in Auckland, but I do not think that the apostle of Home Rule was particularly impressed with it. Affairs at the Thames were not propitious for a visit, so it was cut out of the programme. The meeting in Auckland at the Theatre Royal was, however, largely attended. There was some difficulty in getting a chairman, a Protestant being desired, if possible; but none being forthcoming, a son of the Church—a good-natured and worthy blacksmith—at last accepted the situation, of whom Mr. Redmond said: 'Probably his only qualification for the office was that he was an honest Irishman.' Mr. J. A. Tole, M.H.R. for Eden, who was chairman at the Hon. Mr. Bromby's lectures in Auckland, did not even put in an appearance on the platform, but was content with a back seat in the dress-circle. The lecture at the Theatre Royal was well delivered, the lecturer being possessed of considerable oratorical ability, and was well received; but a considerable portion of the audience, while willing to cheer the orator—a cheap procedure—were not willing to bleed for their country, for when the subscription-list came round fully one half of the audience left the theatre, having pressing business down the street. Mr. Redmond referred with some bitterness and contempt to the fact that in the colonies the upper class of Irishmen held aloof from the movement, and that he was compelled to rely on the rank and file—the masses of his countrymen. Some £300 has been raised to support the agitation in Ireland, and a branch of the Land League formed here, so that the seeds of political dissension and race feuds are fairly implanted in the community—to bring forth bitter fruit in years to come. Notwithstanding that some of the Catholic clergy are privately enthusiastic admirers of the Home Rule party, they loyally obeyed the injunction of Bishop Luck, and studiously kept apart from the proceedings in connection with the Redmond mission."—But is not the contempt for the working-men shown by such correspondents somewhat astonishing, considering that the working-men are the strength of the Colony? We are not as yet in a position to contradict the statements of this writer, as owing to the shortness of Mr. Redmond's stay in Dunedin we had not time to inquire about his visit to Auckland, and so far we have received no details of it. But for the credit of the "swell" class of Irishmen, if there is such a thing, and others, we hope to be able to contradict them in an early issue.

At a meeting held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Messrs. Redmond and Walshe, at the City Hotel, Dunedin, a local branch of the Irish National League was formed as follows:—Messrs. N. Moloney, J. P. Armstrong, J. Carroll, J. Daly, J. J. Connor, N. Smith, P. Keligher, C. O'Driscoll, with Mr. J. B. Callan as president, and Messrs. F. Meenan and J. F. Perrin as honorary treasurer and secretary respectively. Mr. J. J. Connor was appointed a delegate to represent the branch at the Melbourne Convention on November 7.

THE Messrs. Redmond and Walshe have come and gone, and their visit to Dunedin has been thoroughly successful. The meetings held in the Queen's Theatre were numerously attended, and not only were the Irish settlers delighted with the eloquence displayed there, but even the enemies of the cause themselves, of whom several attended were obliged to acknowledge the charm of Mr. J. E. Redmond's speech. A speaker of such power had seldom, if ever, been heard before in Dunedin. He kept his audience entranced from the beginning to the end, and, at times, a pin might have been heard to drop, so intense was the silence of the crowd. That Mr. Redmond pleaded his cause well, and that he had a good cause to plead may be seen from our report of his lecture—but to convey a notion of his power as a speaker is impossible in any newspaper. To be fully appreciated he must be heard. His brother, Mr. W. Redmond, also won golden opinions from his hearers, and made it evident that he possessed an abundant store of talent, to be used through many years, we hope, for the good of Ireland—first, in gaining her national independence, and then in helping to guide it. During their stay in Dunedin the gentlemen were visited and entertained, so far as

their time admitted of it, by several of the residents, and the Most Rev. Dr. Moran called on and accompanied them in a drive or two around the neighbourhood of the town. They also paid a visit to the Rev. Fathers O'Malley and McInroe, S.J., at St. Aloysius College, and to the Dominican Convent, inspecting the nuns' schools as well as those of the Christian Brothers. We may add that everyone who came in contact with Mr. J. E. Redmond especially, a gentleman who had taken so prominent a part in the Parliamentary struggle, has expressed their admiration at his complete want of assumption or conceit of any kind, and the perfect simplicity of his manners and bearing.—We make this remark with especial allusion to a vulgar paragraph in the letter of a certain correspondent, published here a little time ago, and which pretended to describe Mr. Redmond's manners and appearance.

THE Rev. Fathers Sauzeau and Lewis, S.M., spent a day or two this week in Dunedin on their way to Wellington. The Rev. Father Sauzeau is returning from a visit to America and Europe, where, as we have seen from the French and American papers, he has, on several occasions, spoken highly of New Zealand. The Rev. Father Lewis comes to the Colony for the first time.

HIS EXCELLENCY BARON HUBNER, in passing through Dunedin on Thursday, 18th inst, called on the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, and was shown by His Lordship over the new Cathedral buildings, and the Dominican Convent and Christian Brothers' Schools. His Excellency expressed himself very much pleased with what he had seen, and added a few words in commendation of the Irish people—whose exile he recognised as a providential provision for the spread of the Catholic faith throughout the new world.

ALTHOUGH, as we have said, a wrapped attention was the general characteristic of the audiences at the Redmond lectures, a slight departure from this rule did once or twice take place on the second evening. For example, an elderly gentleman was seen to rise from his place in one of the wings of the circle, and hasten out at the door. Immediately a merry sound of whistling was heard, and a shuffling of feet, and it was perceived that this elderly party was dancing in the lobby to his own music. No explanation was offered concerning the matter, and we are left to conjecture that the individual may have been a superannuated and exiled landlord, stirred to hilarity by Mr. Redmond's description of the feats that some members of his class had performed. But if it were so, unfortunately his honor's mirth was not consistent with the comfort of the audience, and it was found necessary at once to insist on his resuming a quiet attitude or leaving the building—which alternative he preferred.—A demonstration made by a certain member of the House of Representatives had little that was merry about it, and was only checked in time to prevent the people of a country constituency from hearing that their representative had been ignominiously turned out. These are the only instances of misconduct we have heard of in connection with the meetings.

AT the conclusion of Mr. J. E. Redmond's second lecture, Mr. Callan congratulated the Press of Dunedin on the manner in which they had treated the delegates. So far at least as their reports had gone, we very cordially agree with what Mr. Callan said. But, further, we may say that the editor of the *Morning Herald* has otherwise dealt very fairly with Mr. Redmond and the cause he advocates, and if the editor seems not fully convinced by Mr. Redmond's arguments that is not unnatural.—We can well fancy that it is difficult, or even impossible for an Englishman to believe, not at the first but even at the one hundredth hearing, the tale of what Ireland has suffered, and is suffering. To those of us who know the English character in private life—especially who have had an opportunity of seeing Englishmen in their own country and learning how just, and generous, and warm-hearted they are in truth—nothing short of the stern knowledge of facts could make it credible that Englishmen had played the part they certainly have played in Ireland, and what then can we expect from Englishmen themselves who have had no opportunity of being, against their will and almost to the distrust of their senses, convinced of the truth? It seems, indeed, incredible that such men as, for example, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Trevelyan should carry out a cruel and despicable policy, but let us remember that men who had done so before their time had been as honourable as they, and have left records not only testifying to their knowledge of the base part they were engaged in, but of the loathing with which they acted. There was Lord Cornwallis, for instance, who testified to the horror he felt of the task he had undertaken, and to his disgust at the people who were the tools of his Government—people whom he flattered while he longed to kick them instead. But our contemporary desires to hear the landlords' side of the story. Well, we count ourselves fortunate in being to some degree able to lay it before him. We ourselves lately received a letter from a representative of the landlord class—the descendant of a line of landlords, and the close relation now of several of them—and in the letter the people were described as "Canaanites," who deserved no consideration, but resistance to the uttermost! There, then, is, in part at least, the landlords' side of the story. Our contemporary

the *Daily Times* has also been fair and full in his reporting columns, but there his fair-play ceases. However, we need not waste many words on the *Daily Times*. He is the representative of the class that would play in New Zealand the part that landlordism has played in Ireland; and, therefore, abuse of the Irish cause is all that lies open to him. We have spoken of Lord Cornwallis, and of how he longed to kick the miserable tools by which the dirty work of his Government was carried on. Let us hope, for the credit of humanity, that there may be a member or two of the class that directs the *Daily Times*, who, were the interests of their class not paramount with them, would gladly kick their editor.

We found it asked a few weeks ago, here in Dunedin, of what religion were the people of New Ross—especially the supposed poisoner or poisoners of forty men. We are now prepared to answer the question. The majority of the people of New Ross are Catholics, then, but Mr. F. A. Leigh, J.P. of Rosegarland is a member of the Church of England.—And Mr. F. A. Leigh was accountable for the poisoning referred to. It took place by the distribution of beef among the men employed on Mr. Leigh's harvest—the meat having been cut from a beast that had been killed on its showing symptoms of disease. Forty people were immediately taken ill, some of them most dangerously so, and two of them had died at the latest date to which we have news.—The *Nation*, September 8. But as to why Mr. F. A. Leigh thought carrion good enough food for his harvestmen we shall leave that gentleman himself to explain.—Nevertheless, although we possess some slight knowledge of his reputation, we do not believe he had any intention of injuring the people so fed by him.—And now will those editors who have published a calumny on the people of New Ross in connection with this poisoning case explain how the matter really stands?

THE Juvenile concert at the Queen's Theatre, Dunedin, last night was a great success. The house was crowded, and the programme charmingly rendered. At the conclusion Bishop Moran returned thanks to all who had given their assistance; to the young performers; Mr. Leech, their conductor; Mr. G. W. Elliot, who had kindly given the use of the Theatre, and the audience who had patronised the entertainment. His Lordship added that Dunedin was to be congratulated on the proficiency shown by its youth in the fine arts. We are obliged, owing to want of space, to hold over our detailed critique until next week.

IN consequence of pressure on our space and time we are obliged to hold over to next week the subscription lists to the church at Gordon; reports of the Catholic Literary Societies at Christchurch and Invercargill; Ahaura subscriptions to Irish National League, and various other matters. Our readers will the more readily excuse us when they hear that a chief cause of our failure to publish the matter forwarded to us has been circumstances attendant on the visit of the Messrs. Redmond to Dunedin.

MR. J. E. Redmond left Dunedin yesterday morning for Invercargill, where he lectured last evening. Early as the hour was several gentlemen had assembled at the terminus to bid him God speed, among whom we noticed the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman, the Rev. Father Lynch, Messrs J. P. Armstrong, F. Meenan, J. Daly, C. O'Driscoll, J. J. Connor, Ames, and J. F. Ferrin. Mr. Redmond we may truly say has taken with him the lasting regard and admiration of all those who came in contact with him, and attachment to his person will in future add a warmth to their zeal in the cause he advocates. A better man could not possibly have been found for the mission confided to him, and even Ireland may feel proud of her envoy. Messrs W. Redmond, and J. W. Walshe, left in the afternoon by the s.s. Ringarooma for the Bluff, where Mr. J. E. Redmond joins them en route for Melbourne to-day. The good wishes and respect of the Irishmen of Dunedin, and we believe we may vouch for those of the men worthy to be called Irishmen in all New Zealand, accompany these gentlemen in their voyage as they thoroughly deserve.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. prints), best quality, 8d to 9d per lb.; ordinary butter, 6d to 7d per lb.; eggs, 8d; roll bacon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 6d per lb.; cheese, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

The City Boot Palace in George street have just received a first-class selection of new boots and shoes, which they are disposing of at a very small profit.

The *Illustrated New Zealand News* for this month is just out, and contains some excellent views of this and other colonies.

Hally and Co. have opened new premises as hosiery and haberdashers at 95 George street. Patrons can depend on obtaining articles at lowest possible prices.

Rome, August 16.—It is asserted that the Vatican has determined to ask France for explanations in regard to the divergence between the terms contained in President Grévy's recent letter to the Pope and the instructions given to the French Ambassador at the Papal Court.

THE MESSRS. REDMOND IN DUNEDIN.

"THE IRISH LAND QUESTION."

(Dunedin *Morning Herald*, October 25.)

THERE was a large and enthusiastic audience at the Queen's Theatre last evening, when Mr. J. E. Redmond delivered a lecture on the "Irish Land Question." Councillor J. Carroll presided. In introducing the lecturer the CHAIRMAN remarked that the subject of the address was a most important one, as the land question was agitating the public mind in every civilised country at the present time; and in the Colonies it was our duty to prevent anything tending to monopoly of the land taking place and causing such disastrous results as in Ireland.

MR. REDMOND (who was heartily received) said that land reform constituted the second portion of the programme of the Irish National League. Happily, owing to the action of the united manhood of Ireland during the last three or four years, this question had been pushed on very far indeed along the road to an ultimate settlement, consequently it would not be necessary for him to go far back into the origin of the land question in Ireland, or to harrow the feelings of the audience by a recital of all the miseries and heart-burnings which in the far past resulted from the system. It would be sufficient to explain as clearly as he could what they were asking for to-day in regard to this question. In order to do that he would have to briefly explain what the League had succeeded in effecting during the last two or three years. Having shared in the struggle he was qualified to speak authoritatively. The land question in Ireland might be said to date from the first invasions of the English. From that period the land had been confiscated several times, and in Cromwell's time the land of Ireland was parcelled out amongst his successful soldiers. It was an absolute fact that a very large proportion of the present holders in Ireland owed their titles to their estates to ancestors who earned them simply as military marauders. The land system thus created was so vicious in principle and so brutal in practice that we looked in vain for its parallel in the history of the civilised world. As time went on things did not improve. If tenants were anywhere rash enough to reclaim or improve their lands they were forthwith obliged to pay over the full value of those improvements, in the shape of rack-rents, to their landlords. The latter, hated and hated by the people, began to live in large numbers abroad simply sending to Ireland to collect to the last farthing their exorbitant rack-rents. Poverty, misery, famine, discontent, crime, unsuccessful rebellion, followed in dismal sequence generation after generation. Then the process of the consolidation of estates began to creep in, and had gone on so steadily ever since that to-day we had the astounding fact that 740 men owned one-half of Ireland, and little over 10,000 men owned the whole of it. Every Act of the English Parliament was conceived in the interest of the landlord and against the tenant until 1870, when a Land Act was passed professing, at any rate, to protect the improvements of the tenants. But it left the old power of eviction and arbitrarily raising rents in the hands of the landlords, and proved a useless and hollow mockery. From that day to the establishment of the Land League, a period of ten years, no less than 81 Land Bills were introduced into the House of Commons to amend the Irish land system, and although everyone of them was supported by a clear majority of Irish members, they were all defeated by overwhelming majorities composed of Englishmen and Scotchmen. The most extreme of these measures was less revolutionary than the Land Act which, in 1881, they forced Mr. Gladstone's Government to carry, and they were all conceived in a spirit of conciliation towards landlordism. The fact was that at any time for 50 years before the establishment of the Land League the people would have been willing to make terms with landlordism. All they wanted was permission to live—permission to remain so long as they paid a fair rent in undisputed possession of their poor homes, dearer far to them than their palaces to the rich. Their *summa bonum* was fixity of tenure and sufficient food, and for generation after generation they begged for justice and held out the hand of reconciliation. But no, the absolute power of landlordism would not be yielded, and the hand of friendship held out by the people was rudely repulsed. It was repulsed once too often. Weary of begging and petitioning, with their intelligence awakening to the power which after all rested in themselves, a new spirit sprang to life amongst the people, and not one moment too soon they took from the standard of their enemies the watchword "No surrender"—(applause). Henceforth they would demand their full right, and their right was the land. Fixity of tenure meant fixity of landlordism, and they would have none of it. Landlordism was stained with the blood of the people, and with one voice the cry went up to heaven that landlordism should go—"The Land for the People." The men who first raised that cry were few in number. At their head were Mr. Parnell and Mr. Michael Davitt (applause). They soon found that their words had awakened a responsive echo throughout the land; that, in fact, they had at their back the manhood of Ireland. They speedily assembled the leading men together, and the Land League was formed. From the very commencement the principles of the League were plain and unmistakable. The people—the tillers of the soil—should become the owners of it, but the titles of landlords to their estates were not to be inquired into; and with a sense of justice—nay, even of generosity—which the impartial historian of the future would record with feelings of wonder and admiration, the very people who had been plundered and oppressed and degraded and done to death by landlordism only proposed to resume possession of the land upon payment of its full honest market value to the landlords. They called upon the State to advance the money to enable this transaction to be carried out, as had been done in Prussia and other European countries, but meanwhile they called upon the people to combine and resist for the future the imposition of rack-rents. The scheme was denounced as revolutionary and communis-

tic, but we had lived to see it since adopted and recommended by a Committee of the House of Lords. In the winter of 1879 one of the now regularly recurrent famines fell upon Ireland, and Mr. Parnell sped across the Atlantic to beg bread for the people, and before he went he advised them to keep a firm grip of their holdings, to feed and educate their children before paying their rent, that where their rents were excessive they should demand reductions, and that all the power of England was not sufficient to carry out a policy of universal eviction, and that the only thing necessary to ensure success was union. His words rang throughout the land. It was the preaching of a new gospel—a gospel of life and hope—and the people hearkened to it and combined as never in their long and chequered history had they combined before (applause). Before three months the landlords had practically yielded, and substantial reductions of rent were everywhere the order of the day. The Government, between two fires, hesitated, and the Government that hesitated was lost. They yielded to the landlords on the one side, and they introduced a galling but useless Coercion Act; they yielded to the Land League on the other hand, and they introduced a weak and halting Land Act. In both of these policies they failed. There was no sane politician at Home who did not acknowledge to-day the disastrous failure of Forster's Coercion Act, and before sitting down he hoped to prove the failure of Gladstone's Land Act. This Land Act was regarded by the Land League as a stage on the road upon which they were travelling. It contained principles for which generations of Irishmen had contended in vain. But it was based upon wrong lines, and it was unmistakably an attempt to bolster up a rotten system. First it afforded protection to some at any rate of the tenant farmers, and consequently the Land League did not reject it; on the other hand the League would have been false to its principles if it had accepted the Land Act as an ultimate settlement of the question. It determined to test this Act by test cases taken from the different localities in Ireland. No one knew how the newly-constituted Land Courts would construe the provisions of the Act, but everybody knew that if four or five thousand tenant farmers applied to these Courts, a hopeless block would be the result. If the Act were a valuable one, the most that could be hoped was that when a few cases in a district had been tested, the landlords would then agree with their tenants upon the same basis out of Court, and thus save time and endless legal expenses. In a moment of blind folly, the Government listened to the counsels of Mr. Forster, and a reign of terror commenced. The Land League was suppressed, first by the arrest of its leaders and then by the arrest of its clerks, and men of moderate political views, good social standing, and stainless characters, were seized upon suspicion, and untried and unaccused, were cast into the common prisons of the country. Martial law in all its horror was proclaimed throughout the land, and absolute power over the lives and properties of the people was vested in the hands of six military magistrates, all of them men like Mr. Clifford Loyd, who had gained their experience of government in Ireland by riding roughshod over the Coolies of British India (bisses). Public meeting was declared to be illegal, and the national Press of the country was gagged and suppressed. The land was flooded with spies and informers, and day by day people were maddened by the accounts they read of the cruelties practised by the constabulary and other agents of the Government. In October, 1881, there commenced a winter of unutterable horror. Innocent blood was spilled in Ireland, and the friends and enemies of Ireland alike stood aghast at the daily record of outrage and crime. This was a painful subject for an Irishman to speak upon, but it was his duty to vindicate his country from the responsibility of such crime. One of the parrot cries against the Land League movement was, forsooth, that it was the origin and source of agrarian crime and outrage. It was not created by the League. It was as old as the land system. It was at its height during the time of famine. In the winter of 1879, however, for the first time in the whole history of Ireland, there was a famine of terrible severity absolutely unaccompanied by any increase of crime whatever—a winter when generous Australians and New Zealanders contributed freely to keep life in the famished bodies of the Irish people. Why was this? In the winter of 1879 the Land League had just sprung into existence, and set about collecting money for the starving people and stemming the tide of eviction. From the establishment of the League up to the time of its suppression there were only five agrarian murders in all Ireland, and only eight murders of all kinds in Ireland. Where was the country in the whole civilised world which in three years could present such a light record of capital offences? When the League was suppressed, its restraining influence was destroyed. Evictions, which before had been effectually checked, rapidly multiplied all over the country, and the very ladies who, like angels of mercy, came to the side of the evicted families were seized as malefactors and flung untried into prison. He read an extract from a pastoral letter of the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, giving an account of an eviction of which he had been an eye-witness. He expressed his belief that the outrages committed in the winter of 1881 by a maddened people were, in many cases, not one whit greater in their enormity in the sight of a just God than were some of the outrages committed in the desecrated names of law and order and justice by the agents of the Government. He also related the incidents connected with the murder by soldiers of Ellen McDonough during an eviction. He deplored and detested Irish crime, he went on to say, but that crime was due to English mis-government. England had sown the wind and had reaped the whirlwind, and upon her head rested the primary responsibility of much of the innocent blood that had been shed in Ireland. With the release of the leaders of the people however, agrarian crime and outrage steadily diminished. Mr. Gladstone's Land Act had two main objects in view—first, to bring redress within reach of every tenant who could prove that he was suffering injustice, and secondly, to conciliate the good will of the Irish people, and spread peace and prosperity throughout the land. In neither of these had it been successful. It had now been in operation two years, and of the 600,000 farmers about 80,000 had applied to the Land Courts for redress, and only 40,000 cases have been decided by the Courts of first instances, 60 per cent. of which had been appealed against, and were still

awaiting judgment in the final Court of appeal. These decisions resulted in reductions amounting to £70,000. To bring about this miserable result it had cost the tenant farmers £100,000 in legal expenses, the landlords another £100,000, and the country £150,000 for the working of the Courts. The Land League, without expense to the people, obtained a reduction in rent amounting to something like £3,000,000. Mr. Gladstone subsequently introduced the Arrears Act one of the provisions of which he had copied word for word from a Bill he (Mr. Redmond) had previously introduced in the House of Commons. A committee of the House of Lords had now adopted the principle advocated by the League for purchasing the land on a system of peasant proprietary, the Government to advance the purchase money for sixty-three years at 3½ per cent., repayable by instalments. This committee was composed entirely of Irish landlords, and indeed the system would be found advantageous not only to the tenant, who would become the proprietor of the land after a limited number of years, but also to the landlords, who would thus be afforded a means of escape from the heavy mortgages on their lands. He dealt with objections to the scheme. In conclusion, he said, they proposed not emigration, but migration; they proposed to take the people from the over-populated districts, and to employ them on the works of reclamation of waste land, and then to settle them down as owners of the soil which they had won back from the mountain and the moor. It seemed to him that any man who had read aright the history of Ireland since the great famine could not advocate immigration as the great panacea for Irish ills. Within the last thirty years 3,000,000 of Irish people had emigrated from Ireland; 75 per cent. of these had been under 35 years of age. What did that mean? It meant that the young and the strong—who should be the wealth producers of the nation went, and the old and decrepit, those who were the least able to provide for themselves or to increase the general prosperity, remained behind. As emigration had gone on, so had increased the general poverty and the misery of the people; as emigration had increased so had increased the number of cultivated acres which statistics would show them had annually gone back to the mountain and moor. To his fellow-countrymen his last words were of hope and encouragement. He was convinced as he was of his own existence that Ireland's long political night was well-nigh over. However her plains and valleys still lay shrouded in darkness; but the watcher on the tower saw a break in the far east and a ruddy glow on the mountain top, and he knew that the God of Day had arisen, and that anon he would flood every nook and corner of the land with his broad light, and that darkness and the things of darkness should disappear. When that moment came, that moment for which their forefathers so long and vainly waited and prayed and struggled, there would go up to heaven a cry from an emancipated people that would be echoed o'er the ocean and wafted by the four winds to the corners of the world—that would be chorused in America, and re-echoed here under the Southern Cross—and the sea-divided Gael, wherever they might be, would hear that cry, and would rejoice for they would know that the God of Justice who had decreed that those who sowed in tears should reap in joy had at last rewarded the tears and sufferings of a faithful people, and that Ireland—their Ireland—was free—(loud and long continued cheers.)

Mr. Perrin moved—"That this meeting approves of the views on the Irish land question as propounded by Mr. Redmond, and is of opinion that they should be carried into effect."

Mr. J. B. CALLAN seconded the motion. M.R. REDMOND, he said, was one of the representatives of the Land League, and therefore spoke with authority, and everyone here could now read that the objects he advocated were objects which commended themselves to every just mind. Mr. Callan paid a compliment to the Press in Dunedin for the reports of Mr. Redmond's lectures, stating that in many other colonial cities the newspapers had carefully abstained from reporting him. Some thanks were due to the Dunedin Press, which had refused to follow such a little spiteful policy.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. REDMOND, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Carroll for presiding, said that he felt very much obliged to the people of Dunedin, especially his own fellow-countrymen, for the reception they had met with here. They had no reason to complain of the conduct of any portion of the public, and he might say they had reason to be thankful for the enthusiasm displayed by their countrymen. He drew the attention of the audience to the fact that copies of a pamphlet on "The Irish Land League and the Land Question" could be procured in the room.

Mr. W. E. REDMOND seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, stated that of all the public compliments paid him in Dunedin he prized most highly that just accorded.

The landlords of the Queen's County have apparently been influenced by Mr. Monroe's advice that they should be a combative party like Mr. Parnell and his friends. The landed magnates of the County have therefore been putting themselves "in evidence" within the past few days. On Thursday week Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory, and thirteen J.P.'s met in Maryborough in answer to a circular calling on the Queen's County landlords "to assemble in their strength and show the Liberal Government that they were determined to protest in their strongest manner against the infringement of their rights." The individuals, however, who had been appealed to, failed to "assemble in their strength," Lord Castletown and the thirteen J.P.'s being all who attended. The scion of the House of Ossory, who took the chair, expressed his deep regret that many of their friends had turned absentees. As nothing could be done in such a small meeting, it was resolved to adjourn and come together on "a future day." Not disheartened by this failure another meeting was held in Maryborough on Monday for the purpose of reconstituting the Conservative Association of the County. Resolutions were passed in favour of serving objections to all who were not entitled to be on the register, and appointing a general committee for political purposes.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 15, 1883.

THE Anglican Synod has been for some days in session, and although details of the ways and means by which that most wonderful institution, the Anglican Church, is managed in this part of the world, are not particularly interesting to Catholics, there are, nevertheless, a few points which have cropped up in the present solemn deliberations on which I should like to say a few words. A great part of the Synod's time has been occupied in discussing a motion of the Rev. Mr. Lingard "that a committee should be appointed to take into consideration the best means to be adopted by the Synod towards carrying on more efficiently the work of the Church in the diocese, and the pecuniary position that will be necessary for this object." This proposition, apparently so harmless and simple, was yet of a revolutionary character, as Mr. Lingard explained that his wish was to absolutely sell Church property to the value of £100,000, for the purpose of paying off their English loan, releasing the parishes of the burden of debt under which they were groaning, of completing the Cathedral, and of building churches and schools. In his opinion the "Church" is in a very critical state, and he trembles for her future if something is not immediately done. More churches and more men are, it seems, wanted to "endeavour to draw into the Church the masses of the people," although Archdeacon Harris says that since the opening of the Cathedral the churches are comparatively empty, and the people are leaving them. The Cathedral, however, is not considered to be too well attended, and apparently has not been successful in carrying out its intended work of "revivifying the Church," for in addition to its being by no means self-supporting, a good many of the synodsmen objected to it as "premature," "absolutely destructive to the work in the diocese," and altogether a "nuisance." In the course of his remarks Mr. Lingard mentioned that the Church property was worth a quarter of a million, and that the Dean, at last synod, had said that it was not desirable that this should be known to the general public. Later on, however, a synodsmen, who is likewise one of the ablest financiers in our city, and may therefore be supposed to know what he is talking about, said that after examining the documents laid on the table, and those kept in the Church Steward's Office, he estimated the Church property at £384,702, exclusive of the value of the churches, parsonages, and schools—say £90,000. (The Cathedral has not apparently been included). In years gone by, in the Old Country, when the question of the failure of the Church of England to reach the hearts, and secure the attachment of "the masses of her people," was discussed, the everlasting excuse was that she was kept in a state of bondage and comparative inefficiency by the fact of her "establishment," but give her "dis-establishment," and, consequently, freedom to proclaim the truths she had hitherto been unable, in her muzzled condition, to make known, and we should see wonders past all expression. Well, here we have the exact Utopia so eagerly longed for—freedom from State control, a fair field, and, in addition to these, a purse but little inferior to that of Fortunatus, and what do we see as the result of the labours of a body of men whom it is only fair to credit with a real anxiety to do what they think right according to their respective lights? Your readers will supply their own comments; the human origin of the "Church" of England, whether there, here, or elsewhere, is but too plainly stamped on all its thoughts, words, and deeds. As to the Church property, much talk has, of course, ensued, and the *Lyttelton Times* is not alone in foreboding "confiscation" as looming in the dim future, say ten years hence, and this journal is pleased to approve of Mr. Lingard's proposals as containing "the essence of caution, and business foresight." It also recommends the friends of the Church to "flee from the wrath to come," and to "proceed to disencumber themselves of some, at least, of their dangerous wealth."—The annual debate on religious education, in the form of establishing "Church schools," which regularly comes on, occasions a great amount of talk, and leaves not the smallest tangible result, also afforded an opportunity to show how the exertions of Catholics in the way of education are appreciated by those in many ways very hostile to our holy religion. Archdeacon Harper thought that "the Roman Catholics, by their persistent efforts, were bound to succeed eventually in gaining their demand for a dual system, and the Church of England would gladly avail herself of the same system." Mr. Graham mentioned that "the Catholics at Timaru had, at an expense of £3,000, built excellent brick schools, and that the difficulty of teachers had been met there by ladies teaching the boys even up to the age of 14." Archdeacon Dudley "had often wondered how it was that the Church of Rome could get ladies to devote themselves by vows (which he, of course, disapproved), while the ladies of the Church of England could not be induced to devote themselves to train up the little ones of Christ. He was quite certain that education without religion must lead to Freethought." Here I may mention that Caeson Stanford said that from facts that had come to his knowledge, there were institutions in Christchurch which were fostering infidelity, and Mr. Graham said "he knew for a fact that Freethought was gaining a position in Canterbury College, in the State schools and in the Supreme Court." Mr. Weston "could not but admire the Roman Catholics for the sacrifices they made. Other denominations would not make such sacrifices." The Dean said that "the Roman Catholics, by their persistence, would gain what they desired—a subsidy for their schools. Why should not the Church imitate their example?" The Hon. Mr. Acland said that "the Roman Catholics were prepared to devote time and money to their separate schools. They admitted children free, though they expected one shilling a week if the children were not too poor. Mr. Swanson had stated that one of the Roman Catholic schools in Auckland was the best in the Colony. The Roman Catholics would, he (Mr. Acland) believed, get what they were insisting upon. (No.) They had a very just claim; this was undeniable. They taught 1000 children, and thus saved the

State the expense of teaching them—this showed the justice of their claim. The Church of England did not do this, and had not, therefore, the same claim. The Roman Catholics did not intend to give up their claim, and if the Church were wise in her generation she would imitate their example. When asked by the Parliamentary Committee, a Roman Catholic witness had said that he believed the State schools tended to infidelity. The Catholic theory was that religion must pervade the whole system of education." On the whole the present Synod seems less lively and amusing than usual, but one thing does occur to me as worth mentioning, and that is the astounding and inexplicable, to a Catholic mind, manner in which Anglicans treat their Bishop, and what use he really is to most of them would be hard to say. For instance the "Primate," good worthy man, took occasion to say in his opening address, that he would recommend that the parish of Lyttelton should be divided, and a new parochial district formed. He also ventured to hint that although some members of the Church might be dissatisfied, and even unseemly strife and ill-will might follow, still it might be permissible for the Bishop to take on himself the responsibility of instituting an official inquiry, when, from his own observation, or from information received from others, he may consider some division essential to the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants. Finally he plucked up courage to ask the Synod to appoint a select committee to consider and report on his proposal; and let no one make fun of the words I have used, for the Bishop's courage was really admirable, considering that he had previously received a severe snubbing from the Lyttelton Vestry, which "deprecated unasked-for outside interference with any parish," and the letter in which these respectful words occurred was carefully read by the Lyttelton synodman to the Synod. A fierce opposition was the result of Dr. Harper's well-meaning attempt to do something for the spiritual welfare of that amiable and docile portion of his flock, until, wonderful to say, it occurred to two gentlemen present that "it would be ungracious to refuse so reasonable a request from his Lordship," and that "great want of courtesy to his Lordship had been shown by the opponents of the motion;" and ultimately "His Lordship" was actually allowed his select committee. To a Catholic it would seem that "His Lordship's" position must often be miserable, as, for instance, when he has to listen to the most opposite and heterogeneous "views" of men of all shades of opinion, who, nevertheless, belong to the all-embracing Church of England. I take one example: There was a great lament over the want of earnestness in "the Church," and a motion, scarcely complimentary to the piety, if creditable to the humility of the clergy of Canterbury, was passed, asking that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be requested to send out a clergyman with the special mission of "stirring up" Anglicans here, both clerical and laymen. Amongst other propositions, was one that a second church should be built in each parish, to be worked on the Methodist system, and to be used for "conversions." Now, those who know Dr. Harper will also know that a proposal of this nature would be unspeakably distasteful to him, and yet he let it pass without comment. After delivering his address, he is almost silent, he listens, and gives a casting vote when required. If anything particularly heterodox shocks him, he is probably consoled by the reflection that the beautiful comprehensiveness of his "Mother Church" sanctions these opinions equally with his own, and altogether long habit has, no doubt, made him tolerably callous. I remember some time ago making use of the term "dummy bishop"; I should have forgotten doing so had I not been sharply censured by some excellent friends, who, in my hearing, although they were quite ignorant of the culprit's identity, warmly censured the application of so "shameful" a term to a man like Bishop Harper. Nevertheless, I think I was amply justified, so much so that I now repeat the expression, since it cannot be other than the exact truth with regard to any bishop or shepherd who, instead of leading his flock, suffers his flock to lead him.

His Excellency the Governor is to be present at the Races and the Agricultural Show early next month, and has been invited to open the Industrial Exhibition in December. Mr. Cunningham, now in London, has selected some handsome cups, now on their way out, to be offered as prizes at the Show.

At the last meeting of the Industrial Exhibition Committee, a really splendid light, brilliant, clear, and steady, was exhibited by Mr. Crompton, made from petroleum from Gisborne. The quantity of space applied for at the Exhibition now amounts to 12,640 square feet.

The Hospital Board having intended to apply the Government grant to the erection of new buildings at the hospital, in preference to spending it on the drainage, which has been reported as a most necessary work, are disgusted at finding that Government has given the money for drainage purposes only. New buildings are no doubt urgently required, and a deputation of the Board are about to wait on the Colonial Secretary, drawing his attention to that necessity.

The most inclement and drenching weather of Saturday put an end to the various events which were to have taken place that day, such as the opening of the boating season, for which great preparations had been made, and the first of the Cup matches, between the Midland and Lancaster Park Cricket Clubs. Judging from the appearance of a good many fruit trees yesterday morning, which were covered with withered black leaves, a very sharp frost appears to have succeeded the deluge. The wind was so fierce, I scarcely remember its like, and its effects were to be seen in damaged houses, roofs, verandahs, fallen trees, etc.

I have received the following communication from Halswell, and have much pleasure in giving it a place in my letter.—A very pleasant gathering took place last Wednesday at Mr. Joseph Kennedy's, Halswell, the occasion being a picnic given by the parents of the children attending St. Agnes' School to the teacher, Miss Noonan, who is about to resign charge of the school. Over one hundred people were present during the day. A number of games, races, etc. were indulged in by the children, each of whom received a prize, and a plentiful supply of good things—lollies, cakes, etc. Altogether a very enjoyable day was spent. During the afternoon the following address was read and presented to Miss Noonan by Miss Burrows (one of her pupils), accompanied by a very handsome fern picture,

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.

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

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

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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 the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

TABLE D'HOTE A 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.

HERBERT, HAYNES and Co.,

Are showing the largest Retail stock of **DRAPERY, CLOTHING,** and **CARPETS** in the Colony at the most **REASONABLE PRICE.**

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

The best assortment of Prints, Sateens, Attaleas, Galateas, Guighams, &c.

The greatest variety of Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, and Fancy Goods.

The best stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

Coatings and Tweeds in all makes.

Hats, Scarfs, and Ties in endless variety.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

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FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!—
Brunner Coal is the cheapest and most lasting Coal in the market.

BRUNNER COAL gives out a greater heat upon less consumption than any other coal.

BRUNNER COAL is equal to Scotch coal and lower in price; is cheaper than Newcastle, and lasts longer.

BRUNNER COAL should be tried by all, for if once used is always used.

BRUNNER COAL is supplied by Messrs. Tomlinson, Swan, M'Fie, and Coal Merchants generally.

If you cannot get genuine Brunner Coal order direct from the office.

BRUNNER COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE is opposite Railway Station.

JAMES MACFIE
HAS FOR SALE

Newcastle Coal	Firewood of all kinds
Scotch ditto	Charcoal
Kaitangata ditto	Fencing Posts and
Shag Point ditto	Shell Gravel.
Green Island ditto	Lime.

JAMES MACFIE,

GREAT KING STREET (Opposite Bacon's Stables).

RABBITSKINS.



THE NEW ZEALAND RABBITSKIN EXCHANGE.
JETTY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
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E. R. BRADSHAW, Exporter and Importer, Proprietor.

Rabbitskins Bought in any quantities.

Indents Executed in the British and Continental Markets promptly and cheaply.

WINTER COMFORTS.

KAITANGATA COAL.

This favourite Household Coal continues to improve as the workings deepen, and the quality at present is superior to anything previously delivered.

The Small Coal, which is delivered under lignite prices, is specially suited for Stoves and Ranges.

Sold by all Coal Merchants.

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON, 1883.

NICHOLAS SMITH
Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of **NEW SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foulas, 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, Brace etc., etc. The Cheapest House in Town.

NICHOLAS SMITH,

The Cash Draper,

33 George Street, near the Octagon.

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 complete and the new

DINING - ROOM NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30

D. C. O'MEAGHER,
Proprietress.

and a splendid pair of lustrous:—"To Miss Noonan: Dear Miss Noonan,—We, the children attending St. Agnes' School, wish to return you our sincere thanks for the care and attention shown by you during the time you have been among us. We are very sorry you are leaving, but we sincerely trust you will be happy in your new sphere of life. Although we can never hope to repay you for all your kindnesses, we beg of you to accept these little presents as a small token of our gratitude, esteem and love. Wishing you every blessing and happiness in your new home, we are ever your grateful and loving pupils of St. Agnes' School, Halswell, 3rd October, 1888."

Intelligence has been received here of the recent death of the Rev. Father Ecuycr, S.M., at Vila Maria, the house of the Marist Fathers at Sydney. Many Catholics resident in Christchurch and its vicinity will hear with regret of this sad event, as the Rev. Father was formerly in charge of this parish and was ever known as a most zealous and active priest. The Marist Fathers will feel his loss all the more acutely coming as it does so closely on that of the Rev. Father Heuze.—R.I.P.

It is announced that Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., will deliver a lecture in the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., on the aims and objects of the Irish National League."

MR. W. REDMOND'S VISIT TO THE WEST COAST.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Oct. 5, 1888.

THE Irishmen of Hokitika, hearing that Messrs. W. H. K. Redmond and J. W. Walshe were about to visit the West Coast of New Zealand, immediately resolved that it should be through no fault of theirs if the Irish National League delegates failed to visit Hokitika. A patriotic few gathered, formed a branch of the Irish National League, and unanimously elected Mr. P. L. Lynch secretary, and Mr. C. Horgan Treasurer; and how success attended the Hokitika Branch will be shortly shown in your subscription column (Irish National League subscriptions, Hokitika Branch). The committee, having heard Messrs. W. H. K. Redmond and J. W. Walshe had Hokitika in their programme, requested Mr. Horgan to apply to the Hokitika Borough Council for the use of the Town Hall, and how the application was received the following extract will suffice. On Sept. 20th, 1888, the Town Clerk announced the receiving of a letter from Mr. C. Horgan, a well-known Hokitika tradesman and ratepayer, applying for the use of the Town Hall on behalf of the Redmond and Walshe Committee. The Mayor, Mr. Fowler, said he had declined to act as chairman of the Redmond meetings as against the peace and goodwill of the people. He entertained a high opinion of the population from which Mr. Redmond derived his ancestry, but he failed to see how the Council could let the hall to Mr. Redmond to lecture. The question was a delicate one. But as Mayor of the town he had to hold a decided opinion. Individually he had no objection to Mr. Redmond, but in a small place like this he could not agree to let this hall to Mr. Redmond. However, if a majority of the Council wished to let the hall, he would have no objection to agree. Mr. Cross, an hotelkeeper, said if Mr. Redmond came to preach sedition in Hokitika, he should not be allowed to have the Town Hall. He referred to the case of Mr. Bromby, who was not allowed to speak in the Town Hall, Melbourne, by the Mayor of the town. The people here were quiet; they wanted no strife; he objected to anyone throwing the torch of sedition among us. Mr. King (a German) said if Mr. Redmond came here to preach sedition, there would be a disturbance. He objected to letting the hall. Mr. Williams (chemist) concurred. We were of all nationalities and lived in harmony. Mr. Tait (photographer) said the gentlemen who applied for the hall for the Messrs. Redmond were no doubt acting genuinely. But let them fight their Old Country grievances out at home. We did not want them imported here. Mr. Peake (hotelkeeper) did not know anything about Mr. Redmond and his lectures. The question was what was the subject of Mr. Redmond's lecture? Unless the lectures were of such a nature as to cause bad feeling, let Mr. Redmond have the hall. It was a peculiar thing to refuse the Town Hall to a very large number of ratepayers. Mr. Benjamin (an upholsterer and Jew) coincided with the Mayor's remarks. He, for one, would oppose letting the hall, as a representative of the public. The Mayor said he had finally decided on the matter so far as he was concerned. After the expression of opinion from the Council he would not let the hall. Mr. Peake moved that the hall be let to Mr. Redmond at the usual rate. There was no second. Out of the following Council-men, Jew and Gentile, of Hokitika, only one member had a spirit of toleration:—Mayor Fowler, Messrs. King, Turner, Peake, Benjamin, Tait, Williams, Cross and Eisfelder. The lessees of the Theatre, Messrs. Pollock and Bevan, refused the Theatre to the reception committee. Mr. James Clarke, the popular well-known livery stable-keeper, and contractor, determined the committee should not take a back street for Redmond's reception and address, and, through his exertions, the Corinthian Hall was secured for a lengthened period. Mr. Redmond, after a successful demonstration at Kumara, left for Hokitika in the Rev. Father Walsh's buggy, accompanied by the Rev. Father Ahern (who journeyed 50 miles to help the Rev. Father Walsh in making the Kumara meeting still more successful), Messrs. Hannan and Foley, delegates from Kumara; Corby Bros., of Rimu; and J. J. Crofts, of Ross, who journeyed from Ross to meet W. H. K. Redmond at Kumara. At the Waimea vehicles journeyed to meet him, also Goldsborough, Stafford, and Hokitika Irishmen engaged vehicles of every description to meet the talented young gentlemen. Men who could not get buggies, etc., engaged all the available saddle horses and a splendid procession of Irishmen of fine physique now met. At the Ararua Mr. Redmond was met by the Hokitika reception committee, and taken into Mr. J. Clarke's buggy. The contingent, numbering many vehicles and horsemen, proceeded to Hokitika, where they arrived about four

o'clock, and Mr. Redmond received quite an ovation from large numbers of all denominations, who assembled in crowds to meet him. He landed at the Occidental Hotel, where an illuminated address of welcome was read by Mr. P. L. Lynch, hon. sec., from the balcony of the hotel, as follows:—

"To W. H. K. REDMOND, ESQ., M.P.

"Honoured Sir,—We, the Irishmen of Hokitika and Rimu, tender you our warmest reception, and the expression of the honour accorded to us by your visit. Separated, as we are, thousands of miles from our native land, our hearts beat in unison with our countrymen at home in their heroic struggle to obtain the right of being allowed to live on the soil they cultivate. We admire the courage, constancy, and prudence of the noble band who take pride in the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, and we recognise in you, their accredited envoy, the same indomitable pluck, energy, and all the other sterling qualities by which they are distinguished in the Imperial Senate and the public platform. You, sir, have met with opposition in your journeying through these colonies from the traditional haters of our race, who would deprive you of your rights and privileges as a British subject, and deny you the hospitality and courtesy due to your exalted character and high social position as a member of the Imperial Legislature, and as the esteemed representative of the Irish nation. But the measure of your success is in exact ratio to the amount of opposition you receive. Once more accept our *Cead míle fáilte* on behalf of the Irishmen of these districts.

"Signed by C. Horgan, P. L. Lynch, T. O'Neill, M. White, J. Cavanagh, G. Dee, J. Fitzerald, W. Kenny, A. Daly, T. Daly, J. Clarke, E. Horgan, D. Lynch, J. McGoldrick, J. Dowling, E. O'Connor, D. Bourke, and W. Pigott."

The illumination and engraving of the address were entrusted to the Rev. Mother of St. Columbkille, Hokitika, and like everything entrusted to her care was a credit to the Convent. Mr. Lynch handed the address to Mr. Redmond amidst tremendous cheers.

Mr. Redmond stepped forward and said:—Mr. Lynch and fellow-countrymen,—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the grand reception you have given me this afternoon. I know that this oration accorded me is not from any exceptional regard towards myself, but is more in consequence of my being a representative of your kith and kin, the Irish nation. I am proud to say that in no country that I have travelled have I been received with a greater warmth of true Irish feeling than in the city of Hokitika, in comparison to the population, and I can only account for that fact by the action of the authorities of this city in endeavouring to deny me the rights of a British subject, irrespective of my being a member of the British Parliament, I do not intend to make a speech on this occasion. All I want you to do is to come and hear me to-night, and I will promise you that not one word shall be uttered by me in any sense offensive to persons of other nationalities, or that I would not utter in the British House of Commons. I thank you most heartily.

On Wednesday evening, October 3, at 8 p.m., a crowded audience assembled in the Corinthian Hall, Revell street, Hokitika, Mr. James Clarke being unanimously voted to the chair.

The chairman in introducing Mr. Redmond spoke in high terms of the action taken by him in advocating the Irish cause and visiting Hokitika. He (Mr. Clarke) regretted to think that the use of the Town Hall had been denied Mr. Redmond on this occasion. The reason for such a step he was at a loss to understand (tremendous applause).—(Mr. J. Clarke is very popular.)

Mr. Redmond, who was received with enthusiastic cheering upon rising, commenced by thanking those present, one and all, for the cordial and hearty reception he had again received at their hands. Such a welcome was an emphatic protest against the refusal of his application for the use of the Town Hall. What object was to be gained by the refusal? If the object was to prevent him speaking, they had failed most miserably. He had had the use of the largest halls in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, and other large commercial cities, and he was surprised that the city fathers of Hokitika should be so narrow-minded as to prevent him from addressing his fellow-countrypeople on the Irish National Land League (applause). He then asked them to dispense with every feeling of bigotry or prejudice which they might have, so that their opponents and enemies might see it was their desire to carry on this agitation for the restoration of Ireland's right in a spirit of toleration, friendliness, and fair play all round (cheers). This mission he described as twofold. First, they desired to obtain the sympathy of the people for the cause of old Ireland; and, secondly, they desired to obtain money for the support of the Irish National League. They had first wanted money for the relief of those affected by the famine, and now they wished for money to continue the agitation for the Irish National League, which had not been able to wring the reform it desired from the English Parliament. It was met with opposition, but that only stimulated them all the more, and they would not return to Ireland until they had fulfilled their work in Australia and New Zealand. The Land League was established for the purpose of abolishing the land tenure of Ireland as it exists to-day, which is worse than slavery in many cases. Even those who were least acquainted with Ireland, and Irish affairs, were aware there have been discontent, poverty, and starvation in Ireland. They were told the country lacked prosperity because the people were not industrious, because the lands lacked fertility, and because the country was over-populated. He had heard these arguments advanced by opponents of their cause in Australia, but God in heaven knew how much the Irish tenantry had toiled, and upon how little they had lived. How was it that in every country in all parts of the world an Irishman could hold his own, and occupy positions of honor and independence and prominence, except in one little island, which God had appointed to be the home of the Irish race (loud cheers)? Secondly, did the country lack fertility? They knew that even in the bitterest periods of Ireland's woes, in that dire period of distress, when deaths became so frequent that coroners ceased to hold inquests, and newspapers ceased to

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record the deaths, there was exported from Ireland sufficient grain produce to have maintained in happiness and luxury three times the population the country held. The third and most ridiculous reason of all was that Ireland was over-populated. So far from its being over-populated, it was like a land deserted. In the County of Kildare, one of the richest in Ireland—(he spoke authoritatively of it, because six of the happiest years of his life had been spent in Clongowes' College there)—take that country alone, miles and miles of land could be traversed without meeting a single person, but here and there were to be seen ruins of habitations, the only remaining evidence of the blighting influence which had been shown by landlordism. None of these three reasons, therefore, could ever hold good for the admittedly unprosperous state of Ireland to-day. A fertile land, inhabited by a sober and industrious people, its produce sufficient for at least 10,000,000, and it was poverty-stricken and discontented. Landlordism was responsible for the bloodshed and rebellion of Ireland which had blighted her fair history, and Ireland's money was spent everywhere save in Ireland. Landlordism lives by the armies of the British Crown. He quoted from Mr. Froude, the historian, Dr. Woodward, a Protestant Bishop, and others whose impartiality nobody could doubt. At the best of times the farmer could scarcely live and pay rent; and when two or three bad seasons followed, his position was truly pitiable. On one side the agent and emergency men, and on the other wife, and children crying for bread. But, thank heaven, they were beginning to recognise their duties, and first see to the welfare of their families (cheers). In many cases they braved eviction, and before the Land League the stoutest-hearted dreaded eviction. Last year landlords had thrown out upon the roadside, like dead dogs, 5200 families, or 36,000 souls, with a ditch for a bed-side, and the canopy of heaven for a cover. Last year, prior to his arrest, he received a message from Miss Parnell and the Ladies' Land League (loud cheers), a message to proceed to the scene of a contemplated eviction at Carlow, and bring money with which, in conjunction with the parish priest, to properly provide for the sufferers—this was a time when a thousand leading workers of the Land League were in prison—he could not refuse. He met the Rev. J. Delany, who drove him to the eviction. He remembered the day as if it was but yesterday. It was a cold, bitter day, the hills covered with snow, and icicles hung dripping from the trees. On the roadside were three cottages where no free-born Australian would house his horses or his dogs. From these the families were to be evicted, not because they would not pay the rent, but because they became members of the Land League. Fifty of the Irish constabulary were on guard, and admittance demanded. The people within held a sullen silence. In an instant bayonets and axes shivered the doors; every article of furniture, even to the beds, was thrown upon the snow-clad road. From the houses went old men and women, children clinging to their parents, wondering at the scene, and in ignorance of their fate. He remembered one poor old woman throwing up her arms as she came out, and exclaiming, "My God I have lived here sixty years, and now there is no roof to cover my grey hairs" (sensation). As he stood and watched that scene he registered a vow that whatever little energy he had would be devoted as long as he lived to destroy that system which made it legal to throw women and children out upon a snow-clad road (loud cheers). People said those people should emigrate. They emigrate! Among them there was not enough to emigrate one to the nearest village for one night's shelter, or food for one chill. But he thanked God there was in his pocket money for them from the Irish National League wherever he might find relief and protection for those people, until the landlords chose to be better for the future, and not to throw helpless women on a snow-clad road in the middle of winter (loud cheers). He then described the Irish Land League, its objects, its works, and its hopes. By their support, moral and material, the movement was constitutional and its demands were based on the holiest and firmest principles of justice. The Land League was an organisation of all kinds of Irishmen, Protestant, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist, rich and poor, great and small, all united and meant to conquer, heal past differences, and carry the social and political reforms they desire. He and his brother appealed to all classes for support and help in the name of Ireland (loud cheers). Ireland called for assistance in that struggle—constitutional and moral—for the right of governing and making the laws for the land in which its people lived (cheers). He earnestly besought every one to give a help and they would be rewarded by their consciousness of a great and good work towards their faith and fatherland. He ended with a splendid peroration, stating that opposition only made him the more determined to boldly face the work before him, and, in the words of the poet,

"Let sages frown,
Let cynics sneer,
Let heartless cowards doubt and fear,
Let traitors barter and betray,
And hollow friends go creep away;
Through sun, through shade,
Through good, through ill,
We'll keep the green flag flying still."

—(Loud and prolonged applause and three times three.)

The next evening he lectured on "Forster's Coercion Act," when he was greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. James Clarke occupied the chair again, and was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. D. Lynch proposed a vote of thanks which Mr. C. Horgan seconded.

Mr. Redmond briefly replied, and finished by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. J. Clarke, the chairman. So unanimously was it taken up that everybody seconded it amidst tremendous applause. The collections and subscriptions in Hokitika were larger than on any other part of the West Coast, no doubt owing, in part, to the bigotry displayed before Mr. W. H. K. Redmond was heard.

At one o'clock on Friday, October 5, he left for Ross escorted by double buggies, single buggies, gigs, etc. Such a procession never entered Ross in such numbers was the unanimous opinion of old Rossites. Ross account in my next.

OPENING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, GORDON.

(The *Mâtaura Ensign*, October 19)

SUNDAY last was a red letter day in the annals of Roman Catholicity in these parts, witnessing as it did the opening of the neat little church at Gordon, just completed by Mr. T. Latham, the well-known contractor. The building occupies a good site. The exterior is plain and somewhat sombre looking; inside, however, the church is decidedly comfortable looking, and the altar and its surroundings are of an exceedingly chaste and attractive design. When full the building would probably seat some 250 people, and nearly this number assembled on Sunday last, wintry as the weather was. A worse day in the whole year could scarcely have been selected, a biting south-west wind raging and heavy showers of rain falling at brief intervals. That there should have been such an attendance must have been gratifying to the resident priest, especially when it is considered that a charge of half-a-guinea was made for admission to the sacred edifice. Shortly after 11 o'clock the dedication and blessing proceeded, pontifical high Mass being held. The celebrant was Bishop Moran, and the deacon and sub-deacon were Fathers Burke and Fitzgerald respectively. Throughout the ceremonial was most impressive, this being in no small measure due to the efforts of a well-trained though small choir who had practised Mozart's 12th Mass assiduously for the occasion. Mr. Brett presided at the organ, and Mrs. Brett rendered specially valuable assistance during the services, giving the parts allotted to her with a gracefulness and precision begotten only of a trained voice and great practice. The ceremony over a collection was taken up, and we understand the gross proceeds of this, added to the tickets, will slightly exceed £100, an amount that would have been nearly doubled had the day been sufficiently fine to enable those living at a distance to be present at the ceremony. Still, it will reduce the debt on the church to £170. In the course of an address on the occasion.

Bishop Moran said that day was for all of them a memorable one, marking as it did an epoch in Catholicity in these parts. This holy and important dedication would have its yearly anniversary, and no other festival would take precedence of this one. But from another point of view special interest attached to this dedication: this second Sunday in October was the anniversary of the dedication of the churches of Ireland, the land from which most of those present had come. The associations connected with that day brought forth indescribable feelings. Not only did they bring to mind the land of their birth, but an epitome of the history of their country and Church. He had told them the dedication of that church would be a memorable event in after years, but only so that church, not to other churches. If so, then why were they celebrating that day the dedication of all the churches in Ireland? The answer would disclose an important and touching history. St. Patrick, the singularly gifted apostle of Ireland, was sent there by the Pope after many long years of preparation for this important mission. When 16 years of age he was brought into the country in captivity, and until 22 years old he remained a captive, being delivered in a wonderful way. Providence had designed him for a great mission, and after his escape from Ireland to France he was soon in preparation for his work. It was not until he was 60 years of age, however, that he was sent to Ireland. He offered the gospel to the people of Ireland, and he confirmed his right to make that offer by stupendous miracles. He arrived at the great age of 120 years before he slept in the Lord and received his reward in the Kingdom of Heaven. During these 60 years he preached the gospel throughout Ireland, everywhere confirming his mission not only by the austerity of his life but by the sanctity of his work, the purity of his teaching, and by the most stupendous miracles, amongst them the raising of not less than nine people from death to life. On one occasion he restored to life a man who had been dead 27 years, and this man lived for fifteen years afterwards. Almighty God gave St. Patrick power to work these miracles in order to confirm his mission. By these means he converted the entire nation, and when they considered the life he led and the miracles he performed it was not surprising that the people he converted became both zealous and devoted. Religion was cultivated. Schools were established throughout the land, at which numerous students were wholly maintained by the people. Great monasteries were also established throughout the country. Spread this picture over a period of 300 years and an entire nation, and some idea could be formed of the state of Ireland during the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries. Peace for the Christian, peace for his religion, reigned. In the whole history of the Church of God they could find no parallel picture. The people attained to an eminent degree of sanctity, and spreading into other lands brought to these nations also the light of the gospel. A wonderful picture that of the zeal of the Irish Church! But this state of religious prosperity was destined not to last for ever. After these three centuries, there followed three centuries of deep conflict, great humiliation, and terrible losses. The Danes invaded the country and spread desolation throughout the land, exhibiting a special enmity towards the priests of God and the churches, monasteries, and schools, every one of which before their final defeat by Brian Boróimhe they had succeeded in demolishing. Then there was a dark period in the history of the church. When the Danes were at last driven from the land, when the great culminating victory was won, the homes of religion were desolate, but religion had not died. Faith still existed, and the fight of the Irish people had been more for their altars than for their homes and lands. But their state after such a conflict could not be a desirable one. Yet the nation was still Christian, and Christian to the core. They repaired their losses, and though they could not celebrate the anniversary of the dedication of their churches, because their churches no longer existed, there was one great festival instituted to embody the dedications of all. That was the festival they were celebrating that day in this remote land. They the descendants of those men of whom he had been speaking, were dedicating that day a new church to the same God—a church in which the same faith would be preached, the

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The proprietor desires to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he is prepared to receive Boarders and Visitors. His long connection with the above house is sufficient guarantee that they will find a comfortable home at most reasonable terms. Plunge and Shower Baths.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND
BEERS.
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST
SCENERY IN THE WORLD.**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.

Luggage at reduced rates.

CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors.C. A. ULRICH, Agent,
Cobb and Co.' Booking office Christchurch**ALEXANDER SLIGO**STATIONER, BOOKSELLER,
BOOKBINDER, PAPER RULER, Etc.,
Account Books made to order (on the premises) to any pattern. Music repaired and bound; Law Binding. General Book-binding. Near Royal George Hotel.
42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**MANDEVILLE HOTEL,**
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JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

J. FLEMING
WHOLESALE AND RETAILPRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes
&c. &c.**WANTED KNOWN**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.**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.

Weekly Horse Sales held by Maclean and Co. in the Yard.

THOMAS POWER,
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R.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., in one of his admirable Essays on "Life, Literature, and Manners," thus writes of

D R E S S :—

"A gentleman's taste in dress is, upon principle, the avoidance of all things extravagant. It consists in a quiet simplicity of exquisite neatness; but as the neatness must be a neatness in fashion, Employ the best Tailor: Pay Him Ready Money, and, on the whole, you will find him the CHEAPEST."

Shortly after writing the above he was made a "Peer of the Realm."

D A V I D R. H A Y
TAILOR,

(By Special Appointment) to

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh
K.t., K.P.ATHENÆUM BUILDINGS,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of VALUABLE
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Easy Terms.

Apply at MALONEY'S HOTEL,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.**RAILWAY HOTEL,**
INVERCARGILL.

PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above well-known establishment, where he trusts, by careful attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a continuance of the support so liberally accorded his predecessor.

Passengers by early trains can rely upon being called in time.

Meals at all Hours.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the
Best Brands.**LOFT AND CO.,**

Having purchased from the Trustee, in the estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christchurch, 169 trunks of imported Boots and Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less than manufacturers prices. Those Goods are now opened and we invite inspection.

LADIES Kid E.S. Hessians, with
Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.**LADIES** Calf Kid E.S., with Patent
Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid value.**LADIES** Superior Goat Levant with
Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.**LADIES** extra high-legged plain
Kid Balmorais, 8s 6d; never before sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line.**LADIES** extra good E.S. Blocked
fronts, plain, 8s 6d; a marvel of cheapness.**LADIES** Kid E.S. with Mock
Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d, usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.**CHILDREN'S** E.S. and, Lace, 150
different styles to choose from; all mothers should inspect them.**GIRLS** in Laced Buttons and E.S.;
splendid assortment.**MEN'S** French Calf Sewn Shoes,
English made; a really good Boot, only 10s 6d.**LADIES** Lastings with Military
Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.**THE** above are only a few of the lines,
This is a rare opportunity and all should pay

LOFT AND CO.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Corner of

THAMES & WEAR STREETS, OAMARU,
JAS. MARKHAM ... Proprietor

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.

There is a **SPLENDID BILLIARD SALOON** on the premises, fitted with two of Alcock's Best Tables and appurtenances.

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

Visitors patronising this hotel may rely upon being made comfortable.

JAS. MARKHAM,
Proprietor.**WANTED KNOWN—Just received**

Twelve Crates of Earthenware ex Indian Empire; the old style. A general assortment of everyday Goods. Buy as little as you want, and what you want, and have it delivered at reasonable prices.

ALFRED PALMER,
Importer of Earthenware, Staffordshire House,
9 George Street (opposite town clock).
[Established 18 years.]**JOHN URIE,**

GLASGOW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

119, GEORGE STREET,

Has Tea at 2s 6d, cannot be excelled.

Just received,

Rare and Choice Consignment of

Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porters, etc.

CUSTOMERS may confidently**RELY** on being always served

With Fresh and First-class

Goods, at lowest possible prices.

Orders promptly executed.

Delivered Free in

City, suburb, or country.

JOHN URIE

(Late of A. and J. McFarlane),

FAMILY GROCER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

The Glasgow Grocery Warehouse,
119, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**P. FEE, TOBACCONIST**

AND

FANCY GOODS DEALER,

170 HIGH STREET,

(Next door to M'Swigan Bros., Bootmakers,)

OPPOSITE BOROUGH HOTEL,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Tobaccos and Pipes of the Best Brands.

THOMAS HALL,

PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONER,

190 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

Has opened a Branch Shop, next Master's

Hat Depot, Princes Street.

Refreshments can be had at all times—

Hot Tea, Coffee, &c.

THOMAS HALL,

PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONERS,

190 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

Branch Shop, next Masters, Princes street.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
ESTABLISHED 33 YEARS.**NEW SEEDS.**—Clover Seeds, Lawn
Grasses, just landed.**CALIFORNIAN** and European Tree
Seeds, received per last San Francisco
mail.**FLOWER SEEDS**, new and choice,
including numerous novelties not
hitherto introduced in Dunedin. Vegetable
Seeds of all Kinds.**GEORGE MATTHEWS**, Whole-
sale and Retail Seedsman, Dunedin.

same adorable sacrifice be offered up. After having called these things to mind, was it not natural that they should give thanks to Almighty God for the wonderful faith of those children of the men who heard St. Patrick preach? That faith had continued the same in prosperity and adversity in all lands. Other people and nations had lost their faith, but the Irish people had retained this great gift, the first, most necessary, and most important of all. St. Paul told them that without it it was impossible to please God, and that he that believeth not shall be condemned. By faith only could they hope to see the face of God; by faith only could they hope to pursue moral lives. Without faith they had nothing meritorious, and could attain to nothing great or good, but so long as they preserved that gift they could possess great things. They had great reason to be grateful to Almighty God for this gift, which should be so cultivated that all would attain the end destined for them. Now, after waiting long; after many trials, they had succeeded in erecting that beautiful church. It was admirably finished and a credit to all connected with it—a monument of faith, piety and generosity. He prayed Almighty God to take these things into consideration and bless them abundantly. But they must not forget that the erection of that church strengthened and increased obligations previously existing; it gave them graces and blessings which must be cultivated. They must be zealous in the discharge of all their religious duties. If, having the opportunity, they became lukewarm or indifferent the very sacrifices they had made to erect that building would be sources of condemnation. It was hardly to be expected, considering their position and their other needs, that the church would have been opened free from debt, but only a small sum remained on the building, which would not unduly press them, and which he felt sure would be quickly wiped away. If it were possible he would most earnestly desire that after that day no debt existed on the building, because it was now given to God and the gift should be complete. He urged that a complete gift to God should be made even at a little sacrifice. Everything we possessed had been given to us by this great and good God, and why therefore should we be niggardly and avaricious, why should we fear to be generous to God, who had assured them that for the little they gave, a hundredfold in this life would be returned and everlasting happiness in the next?

Before the proceedings terminated,

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, of Reaby, came forward and presented to the Bishop the following address, which was beautifully illuminated:—

“Address of the Catholics of Gore to His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran.

“May it please your Lordship,—We come to offer you our respectful welcome and to show our gladness at seeing your Lordship amongst us—a gladness increased by reason of your being here to open our church, the first Catholic church in this neighbourhood. Allow us to offer you our thanks for the marked consideration you have given this recently rising portion of your diocese, by raising it to the condition of an independent mission, by appointing a resident priest here, by watching with care the progress of our little community and the erection of our church, and by coming to open it to-day with your own hands.

“Allow us to express, before you, our esteem of your labors for your people, and most particularly of your labors in the matter of education. In common with all Catholics, animated by the Catholic spirit, we desire to see our children trained under a really Christian educational system; no other can we approve of; no other can we conscientiously adopt. We are not at all satisfied with that presently established for us by Government; it is in our case a grievance, an injustice. We recognise in your Lordship an able exponent of our claims—an able defender of our rights. We highly appreciate all your efforts for the Catholic educational cause in the past. We are happy in having an opportunity of publicly showing that high appreciation at the present time, and giving you our applause. We pray you to continue the same efforts with vigor unabated in the future.

“Kindly accept this expression of our deep admiration of your energy and zeal in advancing Catholicity in this distant portion of the One Fold. We congratulate you on the success that has attended that energy and zeal. The many missions established by you and the many Catholic schools now in hopeful working condition in this diocese, are the testimony of that success.

“Declaring to your Lordship our filial obedience, and promising you our best co-operation in all your wise and zealous proposals,

“We remain your Lordship's most devoted and obedient children in Christ.

“THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE OF GORE.”

Master J. Mulvey also read an address from the children of the district to the following effect:—

“Address of the children of Gore to the Most Rev. Dr. Moran.”

“May it please your Lordship,—We the children of the Gore district present ourselves at your Lordship's feet to bid you welcome and to tell you how happy we feel in seeing amongst us one of whom we have heard so much. We hear that, almost daily, you spend a portion of your time amongst children instructing them; that week after week you advocate the cause of Catholic education in the Press; that you are always ready to undertake any journey, fatigue or labor to promote this cause; that no consideration will prevent you from smiting, with a heavy hand, the man who sets himself up to oppose or damage the cause—in a word, that though you have so many weighty duties to attend to you seem to make this the one only business of your life. Much as you have done for the older members of your flock in establishing new missions and opening new churches, you have done more for the younger members in providing them with so many Catholic schools of the best kind, those conducted by persons who laying aside all other cares devote themselves exclusively and from a motive of pure fraternal charity to the Christian education of children.

“By reason of our small numbers, we are presently compelled to attend those schools in which no religious instruction

is given: in which nothing is done to instil into our minds respect for God and His religion—nothing to kindle in us a love for his Church—nothing to tell us of its glorious history and traditions; but in which, on the contrary we move in an un-Catholic atmosphere; in which the tone of thought and expression is bitterly hostile to our religion; in which, in fact, everything even to the prizebooks put into our Catholic hands as a reward for our industry, breathes enmity to the Catholic Church. Deprived of the advantages of Catholic schools, and compelled to have recourse to the hostile State schools, how justly may not we envy the lot of children more fortunately situated, and how fervently should we not long for the time when a Catholic school shall be opened here?

“Mindful then of your Lordship's unceasing anxiety and labors to promote the true interests of the children of your flock, we approach you to express to you our feelings of gratitude and to offer you our little word of welcome on the occasion of your first visit to Gore.

“Asking your Lordship's blessing, we remain your Lordship's obedient and affectionate children.”

Bishop Moran replied at considerable length. These addresses, he said, were beautiful compositions, and they contained statements peculiarly consoling to him at the present time. It could not but be to him a source of great satisfaction at hearing them express the pleasure they experienced at seeing him there that day to open their beautiful church, and he was sure few things would have given him greater pleasure, so that the feeling was reciprocal. In the course of his discourse that morning he had found it appropriate to make some references to the sacrifices and zeal of their forefathers in establishing Christian education, and he had done this without any anticipations of the sentiments contained in these beautiful addresses, which he had not had an opportunity of reading before. Perhaps it was just as well that it should be so, because it had left them entirely free to give expression to their sentiments, and his reply was equally spontaneous. They were deserving of all praise for erecting such a church—pastor and people alike. It was a credit to them all. It would, he trusted, stand for many years as a monument to the liveliness of their faith, to their practical piety and open-handedness. The expression of their sentiments with reference to the question of education was especially gratifying. He was not prepared to accept all the eulogies they had been kind enough to lavish on his poor exertions—exertions which he must make to remain true to his position in the Church. It was his business to preach the gospel, and instruct the old and the young, and to ward off all dangers which assailed their faith and the purity of the morals of his people. If he was bound to preach the gospel and catechise the children, he was equally bound to provide them with sound education in which there was no danger to the purity of their faith and the soundness of their morals. The duties were inseparable. To do all this was a primary duty, in the discharge of which nothing would excuse him—no dangers, no fear of labour. If he were to make no effort to provide Catholic schools, he would fail in the discharge of his duty and be an unworthy and injurious servant. But even the providing of Catholic schools would not discharge all his duties in this respect. There had been established in the country a system of education which contained intrinsic dangers to the faith and morals of his people, and it was his duty to teach in season and out of season, with a loud voice that all might hear it, that there were perils inseparable from their system of purely secular education. So that what he had done was not the outcome of excessive zeal or warmth of feeling: he was simply discharging a duty from which nothing would exempt him. For these reasons it struck him that he did not deserve the eulogies of the Gore people and others for his exertions in the cause of Christian education. Were it in their power to accept the secular system of education in force in the country they would gladly do so, but a strict sense of duty compelled them to make incessant efforts to provide an education for their children free from the defects of the present system. Could they accept it, they would be spared a lot of labor, unpopularity, and money. If they undertook all the labor they did, if they placed themselves in a position of antagonism to their fellow-citizens, and if they opened their purses widely, it was surely apparent that it was done from an absolute sense of duty and nothing else. They were not engaged in battling with the present system from year's end to year's end for the fun of the thing or out of a feeling of opposition. Nothing but a strict sense of obligations would lead men to such a course. The teaching of the Church in all ages told them they were bound to provide a strictly Catholic teaching and training for their children, and if they failed to carry out these injunctions, to strive to obtain for their children such an education as he had mentioned, they would in point of fact cease to be Christians. He was not bound to say whether those who ruled at this time were Christians, but the system of education they had forced on the people was un-Christian and anti-Christian, and in its principle it was utterly and absolutely Godless. It failed to train men to believe that they were the creatures of a Supreme Being, the children of Jesus Christ, and that they were bound to know and serve God from their earliest infancy. To fight for a different system to that existing was an obligation on themselves and their children, and so long as he held the position he now held he would warn them of their dangers and fight for a better state of things. Did he not he would cease to be a Christian, and not only be unworthy of the position of a Catholic Bishop, but unworthy of the status of a rational man. He passed no judgment on others. He was speaking on a principle, and it was not necessary that he should say more than he had that day given utterance to. It pleased him to find they were so well instructed, and he firmly believed that at a fitting time they would do all they could to establish a Catholic school in Gore. He trusted the sentiments contained in these two addresses would be their sentiments for ever, and that they would transmit them through their children to their children's children.

In the evening the Bishop again preached to a good congregation on the particular devotion of the present month—the Rosary. The discourse had special reference to prayer, and was attentively listened to throughout.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines
 „ 1881 ... 561,036 „
 Increase ... 42,256



Three out of every four Machines sold in the world are Singer's.

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES!!

And at CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

TO BE OBTAINED AT

PER { 2s. 6d. } WEEK.

50 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Beware of German and other Imitations!

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

MELBOURNE CUP. RACE INVESTIGATION COMPANY'S DISCUSSION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, (to be run on November 6, 1883), CLOSES NOVEMBER 2, 1883. 12,000 MEMBERS AT 10s.

150 PERFORMERS		CASH AWARDS.	
First ...	£1,600	6 at £50 ...	£300
Second ...	800	10 at 30 ...	300
Third ...	400	15 at 15 ...	225
Starters ...	350	20 at 10 ...	200
Others ...	900	90 at 5 ...	450

NOMINATION PRIZES.		
WINNER.	SECOND.	THIRD.
1st Prize £100	1st Prize 75	1st Prize 50
2nd Prize 70	2nd Prize 50	2nd Prize 30
3rd Prize 50	3rd Prize 30	3rd Prize 20

Each Ticket has Nine (9) Chances.
 300 PRIZES To a holder of 2 shares the odds are 20 to 1 300 PRIZES

Each member for every share names a horse, which will be written across the duplicates kept by the Company. Those numbers having the Winner written on them will be put together; the first three drawn will receive the prizes as above. The same will be repeated with those having the Second written on them; and again also those with the Third—forming 3 distinct drawings, which will of course be drawn after the winners are declared.

In the event, in either of the 3 cases, of only Two Members naming the placed horses, the three prizes will be divided between them; if only One, in either of the 3 cases, he will receive all 3 prizes due to whichever he named—1st, 2nd, or 3rd.

A subscriber, say holding 3 shares, can name the one horse three times, or three different horses—one to each share.

N.B.—Two GUINEAS (independent of the sweep) will be given to the member first naming the winner.

Apply by letter (with stamps for replies), addressed—**SINBAD**, Care of Mr. Bodley, Box 342, Post Office, Dunedin. Registered letters or telegrams not received.

THOMAS J. TREACY, Plain and Fancy CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURER, Cumberland street, Near St. Andrew street.

Hat, Bonnet, and Muff Boxes. Chemists, Jewellers, and Drapers' Stock Boxes, Wedding Cake Boxes. Importer of Fancy Paper and Paper Lace.

GLACIER HOTEL, BEALEY, Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

JAMES O'MALLEY ... PROPRIETOR, (Late of Ahaura). Desires to intimate to Tourists and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by attention business to obtain a large share of support.

GRANT AND CO., 120 PRINCES STREET, House, Land, Estate, Hotel, and General Commission Agents, Money Brokers, Valuators, Shareholders, Grain and all kinds of Produce bought and sold on Commission. Servants Registry Office. Agricultural Seed Exchange.

Important to Farmers.—Having made arrangements for collecting samples of the best Seed, farmers wishing to change will be enabled to do so at reasonable cost. Farmers having samples for sale suitable for seed are requested to forward same to us. **GRANT AND CO.**, 120 PRINCES STREET

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

BARNINGHAM & CO. Manufacturers of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS, For Balconies, Verandahs, and Pallisading Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds, Register Grates, &c., &c., GREAT KING STREET NORTH, (Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

152 HIGH STREET, Next Proctor, Optician.

A. H. BLAKE, Family Baker Pastrycook and Confectioner, begs to intimate that he has Removed as above. Digestive Bread a speciality; Parties Supplied or Catered. Note the Address.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL, (Next Caledonian Grounds), ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD, DUNEDIN.

Captain Blaney, having retired from his seafaring life, desires to inform his numerous friends on the West Coast and throughout the Colony, that he has become proprietor of the above Hotel. and will be pleased to see them during their visits to Dunedin. The house is situated next the Caledonian Grounds, commanding an excellent view of Dunedin Bay and its surrounding scenery, and within a few minutes walk of the City and the Ocean Beach. Every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP, ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.) Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859. With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders. Offices of Otago Branch: HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station, With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province: FIRE INSURANCES Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates. SUB-AGENCIES.

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| Port Chalmers ... | William Elder |
| Green Island ... | William Gray |
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| St. Bathans ... | Wm. McConnochie |
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| Matamua ... | James Pollock |
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| Taparui ... | Alex. McDuff |
| Arrowtown ... | Wm. Jenkins |

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions. **GEORGE W. ELLIOT**, Agent for Otago.

LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY FATHER LEO XIII,
BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

To the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, ANTONINE DE LUCA, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, JOHN BAPTIST PIRRA, Librarian of the Holy Roman Church, JOSEPH HERGENROTHER, Prefect of the Vatican Archives.

BELOVED SONS, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING.—Much consideration as to what artifices those most rely upon who strive to cast suspicion and odium on the Church and on the Roman Pontificate, has revealed to Us that their attacks are directed with great power and craft against the History of the Christian Church, and above all against that portion of it which treats of the attitude and acts of the Roman Pontiffs in Italian affairs. Several Italian Bishops, struck by the same fact, have declared that their concern at the mischief already effected, is fully equalled by their apprehension of that to come. In truth, it is as dangerous as it is unjust to sacrifice historical truth from hatred to the Roman Pontificate, with the evident object of making the events of the past, distorted by falsehood, serve the cause of the Italian Revolution. Our duty, then, being not only to vindicate the other rights of the Church, but to defend against unjust attacks the dignity and honour of the Apostolic See; and Our desire being that truth should prevail, and that Italians should know what has been for them in the past, and will be in the future, the most abundant source of good, We have resolved, dear sons, to make known to you Our thoughts upon this grave subject, and to entrust to you the fulfilment of Our wishes.

The authentic records of history when considered with a mind calm and freed from prejudices, are in themselves a magnificent and simultaneous apology for the Church and the Pontificate. In them may be seen the true nature and the true greatness of Christian institutions. In her arduous conflicts and her splendid victories are revealed the divine power and strength of the Church; and by the clear testimony of facts are revealed and shine forth the great benefits which the Supreme Pontiffs have conferred on all nations, but above all on her in whose bosom Divine Providence has set the Apostolic See. Those, therefore, who are always assailing the Pontificate in every conceivable manner, could not afford to spare the testimony of history which witnesses to such great acts. In fact, they have set themselves to violate the integrity of history with such perverse art, that those arms which are most fit to defend the Church have been turned against her.

This plan of attack is that first adopted three centuries ago by the Centuriators of Madgeburg. As those leaders of heresy were unable to throw down the ramparts of Catholic doctrine, they adopted the new stratagem of engaging the Church in historical controversy. Their example was followed by nearly every heretical school; and, sadder still to state, it has been imitated by some, who by religion belonged to the Catholic Church, by race to Italy. With the object we have mentioned, the history of former times has been ransacked for the smallest details; every nook and corner of their archives has been searched; idle tales have been brought to the light of day; and impostures a hundred times refuted have a hundred times been repeated. While the essential constituents of historical facts have been mutilated or skilfully thrust into the shade, they have chosen to pass by in silence, deeds memorable and worthy of renown, at the same time devoting themselves with renewed energy to point out and exaggerate every little want of prudence and failure to do right, although the avoidance of all faults, even the least, is beyond the capacity of human nature. They have even allowed themselves to pry with perverted sagacity into the uncertain secrets of domestic life, with the aim of seizing and bringing into prominence all that seemed calculated to gratify the scandal-loving palate of the multitude. Of the greatest Pontiffs, even those of the most eminent virtue have been accused and branded as ambitious, proud, despotic; those whose glorious actions are above the reach of detraction, are blamed for their intentions; and thousands of times the senseless cry has been repeated that the Church was injurious to mental progress, to national civilisation. But the civil principality of the Roman Pontiffs, formed providentially to preserve intact their independence and dignity, most legitimate in its origin and memorable for its innumerable benefits, has been in particular a target for the keenest shafts of malevolence and calumny.

The same tactics are pursued to-day; it can certainly be now said with greater truth than ever that the art of the historian is a conspiracy against truth. The old accusations are again circulated; falsehood is seen to insinuate itself once more through heavy tomes and slender volumes, through the flying pages of the daily Press, and through the studied attractions of the stage. The number is too great of those who would wish the memories of old days to help the cause of outrage—Sicily affords a recent instance of this, when availing themselves of the commemoration of a sanguinary act, they cast on the memory of Our predecessors much abuse which they inscribed on abiding monuments in coarse and violent language. The same thing was seen soon after, when public honours were rendered to the man of Brescia, as though his seditious spirit and his enmity to the Holy See, had recommended him to the respect of posterity. There again they strove to excite the hatred of the people and to brandish the torch of calumny in the faces of the greatest Pontiffs. And where facts most honourable to the Church, whose brilliance completely dissipated the darkness of calumny, could not but be mentioned, by minimising and dissimulation but little of the credit of them has been allowed to the Pontiffs.

But what is of greater gravity, is that such a method of treating history has invaded even the schools. Often, indeed, children have put into their hands for their instruction manuals thickly sown with falsehoods, and, when they become accustomed to these, especially if the perversity or heedlessness of the teacher countenance it, the young students are easily disgusted with venerable antiquity and imbued with a shameless scorn of things and men most holy. On leaving the elementary classes, they are frequently exposed to an even greater danger, for in the higher studies from the narrative of facts they rise to the examination of causes; and from these causes they endeavour

to deduce laws issuing in rash theories, often in flat contradiction of divine revelation, and with no other motive than that of glossing over or concealing the salutary influence which Christian institutions have had on the course of human destinies and the progress of events. Such is the conduct of most of them, who devote but little examination to their inconsequence, the absurdities they perpetrate, or the darkness with which they flood the so-called philosophy of history. In short, details apart, the general plan of historical instruction tends to cast suspicion on the Church, odium on the Roman Pontiffs and to persuade the mass of the people that the Pontifical rule is an obstacle to the welfare and greatness of Italy.

Now, nothing more untrue could well be said; so much so that it is wonderful that such accusations, rebutted so forcibly by such striking testimony, should still appear to some as worthy of belief. As a matter of fact, history consigns to the eternal remembrance of posterity the immense obligations of Europe to the Roman Pontificate, and those of Italy in particular, which has naturally received, above all others, the greatest number of benefits and favours from the Holy See. In the first place, account should be taken of the fact that the Italians have preserved intact, and without schism, their religious unity; an inestimable boon, which affords to the nations who possess it the surest guarantee of domestic and social prosperity. And again, to mention a special instance, no one is ignorant of how, amid the disintegration and crumbling away of the glory of the Roman Empire, the Popes opposed the most stubborn resistance to the encroachments of the barbarians, and that it was more than once due to their constancy and wisdom, that hostile wrath had been subdued, Italian soil saved from bloodshed and fire, and Rome rescued from destruction. Amid the disasters of those times, their signal charity, combined with concurrent circumstances, gave birth to their temporal sovereignty, which has had the glory to be ever inseparable from the common weal. Indeed, if even the Holy See has been able to promote the interests of law and civilisation, if it has been capable of exerting its powerful influence in the civil order and embracing completely all social needs, the share in this must be recognised of the temporal power, which has contributed to these great works the necessary freedom and resources. More than this—if our predecessors have been constrained by the consciousness of their duty to defend their rights against the grasping ambition of their invaders, that very course of action of theirs has more than once preserved Italy from foreign rule. This truth has been witnessed in contemporaneous times when the Holy See stood out firmly against the victorious arms of a mighty emperor, and obtained from the allied power a restitution of its sovereign rights. The people of Italy have profited no less by the energetic resistance of the Popes to the unjust pretensions of princes: nor by the heroism with which, uniting all the forces of Europe in a common bond, they withstood the terrible impetus of the invading Turks. The two great battles which shattered the enemies of Italy and Christendom—the one in the plains of Lombardy, the other in the waters of Lepanto—were planned and fought under the auspices of the Apostolic See. The expeditions to the Holy Land, due to the impulse of the Popes, also gave birth to the glory and naval power of Italy. Similarly the Italian Republics owe to the Pontiff their laws, their life, their existence. To the credit of the Holy See is due the greater part of Italy's reputation in the sciences and fine arts. The classics would undoubtedly have perished had not the Popes and clergy rescued from the wreck the remains of the works of antiquity. In Rome itself, what has been done speaks yet more forcibly; ancient monuments preserved at great expense, new works undertaken and adorned with the creations of the greatest artists, museums and libraries founded, schools opened for the education of youth, great universities munificently endowed; all these have raised Rome to so high and honourable a position that all have recognised in her the mother of liberal arts.

Such is the light thrown on the subject by these and many other considerations, that it is clear that to say that the Pontificate itself, or the civil principality of the Pontificate, is inimical to Italy, is voluntary to falsify plain and evident facts. It is a criminal design knowingly to deceive and to convert history into a dangerous poison, and still more is it worthy of condemnation in Catholics and Italians, who ought beyond all others to be impelled by gratitude, reverence for their religion, and love of their country, not only to regard for truth, but also to its defence. And since many Protestants of acute intelligence and impartial judgment have been compelled by the force of truth to give up their preconceived opinions, and to acknowledge without hesitation that the Roman Pontificate renders immense service to civilisation and public order, it is intolerable that many of Our own people should take the opposite side. These in historical studies, prefer for the most part external aid, and follow and most approve those foreign writers who make the most hostile attacks upon Catholic institutions, contemptuously neglecting Our own highest authorities, who in writing history have refused to separate love of country from reverence and love of the Apostolic See.

It is hard, however, to conceive how much harm may be done by the study of a history which is devoted to party ends, and to the gratification of cupidity of various kinds. For it becomes, not the guide of life, nor the light of truth, as the ancients have rightly declared that it ought to be, but the accomplice of vices, and the agent of corruption, especially for the young, whose minds it will fill with unsound opinions, and whose hearts it will turn away from virtue and modesty. For history has great attractions for the precocious and ardent intellect of youth; the picture offered to it of ancient times, and the images of men whom the narrative invests with renewed life, are eagerly welcomed by young men, and retained for ever deeply graven in their memories. When therefore the poison has once been imbibed in tender years, a remedy is scarcely to be found. For it is an illusive hope that with the growth of years they will know better and unlearn what they learnt in the beginning, because few give themselves to a thorough and careful study of history and in later years they will find in daily life more perhaps to confirm than to correct their errors.

(To be continued.)

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DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.

THE MESSRS. REDMOND IN DUNEDIN.

THE arrival of Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Walshe in Dunedin took place on Saturday evening. The reception given to them will be found reported in another column. Mr. J. E. Redmond had been detained in Timaru, where with a true Irish spirit his fellow-countrymen had insisted on his leaving the train for the purpose of addressing them, so that it was impossible for him to reach Dunedin before the arrival of the Christchurch express, at 7.35 p.m. on Monday. The meeting at the Queen's Theatre had to be postponed until half-past eight. The train was fortunately well up to time, and Mr. Redmond, who had been accompanied from Oamaru by the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman, was able to keep his appointment punctually. The theatre was filled with people, who gave an enthusiastic reception to the delegates on their appearance upon the platform, and testified their approval through the course of the addresses by loud and hearty applause.

Mr. J. B. CALLAN filled the chair, and the following gentlemen took their places on the stage:—The Ven. Archdeacon Coleman, the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J. [the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Lynch being present as ardent supporters of the delegates and their cause in another portion of the house], the Rev. Brothers Bodkin, Egan, and Dowdall Messrs. J. Carroll, F. and M. Meenan, N. Smith, J. P. Armstrong, Morkane, Keligher, N. Moloney, J. F. Perrin, J. M. Malagan, and several others.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that as he had undertaken to introduce Mr. Redmond to the audience, and as he had no wish to trespass upon their time or patience (though he would no doubt be expected to say a few words with reference to the discussions of various kinds that his advent there had excited), he would merely state the reason why, when he was asked to preside there that night, he had willingly and without hesitation acceded to the request of the promoters of the meeting (applause). He did so because, having read the addresses of the distinguished member for New Ross delivered in this Colony and the other Colonies of Australia, he felt persuaded that the policy they advocated was a just one, and that it had been advocated in a fair, reasonable and temperate manner. Indeed, it was difficult to conceive how anything in those addresses could, as he had been urged, set class against class, and he thought he had a right to say, since remarks of that kind reflected, to a certain extent, upon the gentlemen who had taken a prominent part in receiving Mr. Redmond here and had been active in promoting that meeting, that he (the chairman) would be the last man to receive any man, or body of men, who had such an object in view. He would boldly state that the tendency of such newspaper comments as he referred to was to bring about the very state of things they professed such a horror at seeing introduced (cheers). What Mr. Redmond asked for was a fair hearing; he desired the fullest publicity for what he said; and he courted unsparring criticism for his utterances (hear, hear.) If report belied not the lecturer he believed they had a great intellectual treat in store for them, for in introducing Mr. Redmond he was not introducing a vulgar and illiterate adventurer and stirrer-up of sedition, but a gentleman of high culture and refined breeding engaged in a constitutional struggle (loud cheers.) He begged leave to introduce the lecturer.

MR. REDMOND, who on rising, was received with immense cheering and prolonged applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen; the subject upon which I am about to speak forms the first portion of the programme of the Irish National League. It is a subject which ought to prove of general interest, because it has its attractions, not only for those who, like myself, hope soon to see Ireland transformed into a self-governed nation (loud cheers), but also for those who, without sympathising with what they understand as Home Rule, are yet anxious that the present condition of Irish poverty, and misery, and discontent should be changed, and are willing to consider calmly, in the light of history and philosophy, any scheme towards that end that may be proposed by responsible politicians. This question of Irish self-government is the one above all others which holds out most inducements to an Irish speaker to rely upon appeals to the passions and imagination of an Irish audience. To-night I promise to make no such appeal, but to rely alone on the stern logic of reason, and precedent and argument—to look on impartially at both sides of the question, to weigh the argument both for and against, and to see whether, after all, the idea of self-government has not a basis in logic and common sense. What do we mean by Home Rule? Well, sir, by Home Rule we mean the restoration to Ireland of Representative Government, and by that we mean government in accordance with the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of those governed, or in other words, government by ministers constitutionally responsible to those they govern (hear). By Home Rule for Ireland we mean that Ireland, in all her internal affairs, shall be governed by an Irish Parliament consisting of the Sovereign and the Lords and Commons of Ireland, while at the same time all Imperial matters, and the general interests of the Empire, shall continue to be governed by the Imperial Parliament as at present constituted (hear, hear, and applause.) The idea at the bottom of the proposal is the desirability of finding a middle course between separation on the one hand and over-centralisation on the other. We believe it is undesirable that two countries so closely connected geographically and socially be entirely severed. No, it is no dismemberment of the Empire we seek—an Empire which we Irish-

men, let it be remembered, have had our share in building up (loud applause). On the other hand it is equally undesirable that the people of one country should persist in ruling that of another country, in whose feelings and affections, opinions and prejudices, they have no sympathy, and whose wants, interests, and aspirations, they professedly cannot understand. Such a system of Government tends to destroy all national life and every vestige of public spirit. We propose a middle course. We say to England: Retain every guarantee for the integrity of the Empire, but give up a task you have proved yourself unequal to, and incompetent satisfactorily to fulfil (hear, hear). Let both nations agree to defend that Empire, the common heritage of us all, aye, even against all the world up in arms against us (loud cheers and applause). But let England give up once and for all the absurd and impossible task of ruling the internal affairs of Ireland. Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is what we mean by Home Rule. But I can fancy some of our opponents saying this is only a cursory definition of a general principle.—What of the details? I might fairly answer by saying that as soon as some agreement has been come to on the general principle, the details could then fairly be left for the united wisdom of the English, Scotch and Irish members of the Imperial Parliament. It is confusing, indeed, sir, it is irregular, to discuss details until the principles are established, though I am willing to admit that it is not unreasonable that our opponents should wish for some suggestions or information regarding the means by which we propose federation should be attained. Mr. Isaac Butt has left on record his suggestions as to this. Sir, Mr. Butt says, "First, as to the Crown; it is not proposed to affect its prerogatives at all; the only change would be that, in exclusively Irish matters, it would be guided by the advice of an Irish Parliament and an Irish Ministry. In all other affairs it would continue, as at present, to be guided by the advice of the Imperial Legislature. The Imperial Parliament would have the same power over all Imperial affairs just as if no Irish Parliament existed. Its jurisdiction would include every international transaction, all relations with foreign States, all questions of peace and war, the Government of the Colonies, the army, navy, and all that relates to the defence and stability of the Empire; control of the Imperial Customs and general trade regulations; control of expenditure and supplies for all Imperial purposes; power to levy general taxation for such purposes; charge of the public debt and the Imperial Civil List, and Sovereign Power within the limits of its attributions over individual citizens of both countries. But it should be settled beforehand in what proportion Ireland should contribute to such expenditure; with what share of the public debt she is fairly chargeable; what part of the Imperial civil list she should pay; and taxation should be adjusted, not only as to amount, but as to mode, in such a manner that its burden would be equitably distributed throughout every part of the United Kingdom. Of course Ireland would continue to be represented in the Imperial Parliament on Imperial questions, but on these only. For all Imperial purposes the two countries would continue to be a United Kingdom, and to constitute in the face of these nations one Imperial State. As to the Irish Parliament, it would have supreme control over the internal affairs of Ireland, just as if an Imperial Parliament existed. Its jurisdiction would include every exclusively Irish interest—education, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, public works, railways, courts of justice, magistracy, public post-office, corporation, grand juries, and every other detail of Irish business and Irish national life. . . . It would be composed of the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons of Ireland. The sovereignty of both kingdoms would continue and would be declared to be indissolubly united. . . . In respect of all exclusively Irish interests one Irish Parliament, so constituted, would rank, act, and rule as the parliament of an independent nation." Sir, lest anybody should accuse me of quoting the opinions of Mr. Butt and not the opinions of Mr. Parnell, who is supposed (and erroneously so) to hold more extreme views than Mr. Butt, I will read from the account of an interview which recently took place in Paris between Mr. Parnell and a French journalist. Asked as to the remedy for Irish distress, Mr. Parnell said:—"There is but one remedy: Home Rule—Autonomy. We wish to enjoy the rights belonging to us as other subjects of the United Kingdom. We are tired of the position of Pariah. In my soul and conscience I believe we shall win, and within a reasonable time. We want a Parliament of our own—a Government of our own, with a natural result—liberty. You will better understand me when I say that we should be assimilated to a state of things that exists in Canada or the Isle of Man," and he might have added New Zealand (hear, hear, and applause). We would not cease to be subjects of the United Kingdom. Her Queen would be our Queen. She would be the link that would attach Ireland to Great Britain. We would consent even to be governed by a Viceroy, provided there were no exceptional laws, and that the Viceroy had no more rights, no more arbitrary powers over us, than Queen Victoria has over her English or Scotch subjects (cheers). Political peace will never be obtained until the day when we are treated, if not as a nation, at least as a free Colony" (loud applause). That is what we mean by Home Rule both in principle and in detail. This proposal is neither vague nor unintelligible; it is clear, precise, and abundant in detail (hear, hear). It is not a proposal for separation, for one of its essential conditions is the preservation of union. It is a proposal for a Federal Union. Separation is one thing, Federal Union is another; and if I am to discuss this with my opponents, they

must recognise this distinction. Our proposal is not communistic, neither is it revolutionary. It aims at destroying over-centralisation, but it does not violate one single principle of the Constitution (applause). Let me consider whether I am justified in saying that the scheme is reasonable in theory. In order to do this, I will ask myself three questions: First, Is it reasonable, judged by the test of common-sense? Secondly, Is it reasonable, judged by the test of political philosophy? And thirdly, Is it reasonable as having the sanction of successful working elsewhere at other times, and, indeed, in the British Empire of to-day (cheers)? Sir, what are the facts of the present political situation? Here we have two countries, as I have already said, closely connected geographically and socially, with many common ties, yet distinct in historic tradition, in religion, in national instinct; speaking the same language, belonging to the same empire, and to some extent composed of an administration of the same races, yet presenting characteristics as distinct as any two nations in the universe. Historically, Ireland is the elder. She can boast of having been a civilised nation when England was but a barbarous province of the Roman Empire (laughter and cheers). But, sir, long, long years ago England reversed the balance. She has been great, and prosperous, and free, while Ireland has been poor, and miserable, and subject. Age after age, in the midst of unparalleled sufferings, the Irish people struggled on for the preservation of their nationality and their freedom (loud applause). For over seven hundred years Ireland had a Parliament of her own. True, it was more or less subject, but still it was a distinct Parliament. In 1782 Henry Grattan, backed by the Irish Volunteers, declared that "No Power on earth had a right to legislate for Ireland, save only the Sovereign, the Lords and Commons of Ireland" (cheers), and laid down the doctrine—"We know our duty to our Sovereign, and we are loyal; we know our duty to ourselves, and are determined to be free" (enthusiastic applause). In that happy day England yielded, and for the short space of eighteen glorious years Ireland advanced in prosperity with enormous strides, and made considerable progress in the arts of peace. But history tells us that a conspiracy was entered into to destroy the liberty she then enjoyed. The scheme by which Pitt and Castlereagh effected their purpose has been condemned and branded as infamous by English writers of all shades of political thought. Carried into effect by bribery and corruption, by violence and murder, it is not strange that it should ever since have caused so much strife and proved so fruitful a source of misery and heart-burning (hear, hear). Sir, one of the leaders of the present agitation in Ireland has laid down the doctrine that what is morally wrong can never be politically right (applause). Judged by that test the Union was the highest political crime and blunder of the century. From that time to to-day Ireland has been ruled by Englishmen and Scotchmen. Sir, it needs no words of mine to prove the failure of the system—a system which has necessitated fifty-two Coercion Acts in the space of eighty-three years, every one of which deprived the people of some advantages of the constitution; which has caused half-a-dozen famines, some four unsuccessful rebellions, and which now necessitates a standing army larger than any England had in the Crimea to fight Russia (loud applause). One of the acutest thinkers of the present day, Mr. Lecky, has said:—"Pitt's scheme centralised, but did not unite; or rather, by uniting the legislatures it divided the nations." It is true Ireland sends representatives to Parliament, but they are persistently outvoted by English and Scotch members on Irish matters. It is literally true that Ireland to-day, in every matter of detail affecting her social and political life and existence, is ruled by Englishmen and Scotchmen. History tells us that at first she was ruled brutally; but I am one of those who are glad and proud to admit that there is to-day a large and rapidly increasing number of Englishmen willing to do justice to Ireland (loud applause), but neither have they time to attend to her wants or the knowledge necessary to understand them (cheers). The Imperial Parliament is overburdened with work, every day the pressure is getting greater, and all thoughtful politicians acknowledge that reform is necessary. The effect of the Union on Ireland was disastrous. She became pauperised and depopulated: men of wealth and genius quitted her shores, drawn to the centre of government; and her people, despairing and disaffected, were left a prey to desperate and designing men. One thing only has lived through it all—and that is Ireland's imperishable faith in the ultimate triumph of her nationality (loud applause). Sir, these are the facts of the present political situation which, for everybody's sake, we entreat Englishmen to face. Surely their common-sense must approve of some such scheme as would be likely to relieve the Imperial Parliament of the burden of a task it has neither the time nor the ability to accomplish, and that alone can be done by relegating Irish matters to those who alone can be expected to understand them. I think I am justified in saying that I have now shown that the only comprehensible scheme of Home Rule we can propound is sound and reasonable, judged by the test of common-sense; but as a politician I am free to confess that common-sense standing alone counts for very little in the political world (laughter). I now come to the second question, Does Home Rule appear reasonable, judged by the test of political philosophy? The Federal system we propose is no new-fangled plan; it is as old as the earliest civilised times in history. From the earliest times nations have been bound together for common interests, yet so distinct in character, religion, and race that they could not be welded into one nation. To suit this state of thing Federalism was invented. Let Mr. Freeman, then, explain what Federalism means, and its treating of this matter in his "History of Federalism," the distinguished historian makes no allusion either to England or Ireland. "The Federal system," he says, "requires a sufficient degree of community in origin, or feeling, or interest, to allow the members to work together up to a certain point. It requires that there should not be that perfect degree of community, or rather identity, which allows the members to be fused together for all purposes. When there is no community at all, Federalism is inappropriate—the cities or states had better remain wholly independent. When community rises to identity, Federalism is equally inappropriate—the cities or states had better both sink into the counties of

a kingdom. But in the intermediate set of circumstances Federalism is the true solvent. It gives as much union as the members need, and not more than they need." I contend that the intermediate set of circumstances Mr. Freeman here alludes to subsists in our case, between England and Ireland, and therefore I am justified at once in saying that our proposal for self-government is reasonable in theory, judged not only by the test of common-sense, but also by that of political philosophy (applause). Then comes the question, Is it reasonable, as having the sanction of success in other nations, and even in the British Empire? The superabundance of evidence on this subject is my chief difficulty. Were I to deal with it fully I should have to relate some of the most glorious chapters in history. Let me quote one or two instances from the past and present. And to begin at the beginning, in ancient times the most remarkable instance of a successful Federal government is presented to us by the history of the famous Achaean League. In the heyday of Greece every city was a state, but the fall of Athens necessitated combination for a common defence against Macedonia. But each state still retained supreme power and control over its own local affairs, and we have it on the testimony of Mr. Freeman that that system of Federation arrested Hellenic decay for ages. In Mediæval times there is the case of the United Provinces of the Netherlands—an instance of a number of communities so bound together by common interests, yet so distinct as to prevent their being welded into one nation: they were all united under one Sovereign, with one army, but each retained the control over its own affairs. Thus did they prosper and hold their country against Spain, when Spain was the mistress of the world (applause). Switzerland to-day presents another and notable instance of Federalism begun long ages ago, and continuing to the present moment, though the differences between the various cantons which prevented their being welded into one nation were not half so marked as the characteristics distinguishing England and Ireland at the present day. Each Canton is self-governed, while the General Government watches over the honour and prosperity of them all (cheers). The most remarkable instance, however, is that presented by the great Republic of America (loud cheers). It is no part of my duty to explain or defend the American Constitution. It has its defects, no doubt; but then I have never heard of a constitution that was perfect. But the defects in the American constitution appear to flow from divergencies from the principle of Federalism. Be that as it may, the fact still remained that Federalism in America has built up a great, free and united nation (applause). Each State has a Parliament of its own, with supreme control over local affairs, while Congress watches over the national welfare. De Tocqueville says:—"Every American citizen defends the Union, because in defending the Union he knows he is defending the increased prosperity and freedom of his own State." Sir, in 1814 Norway and Sweden adopted the Federal system, and later still—within the recollections of the youngest of us—Austria yielded to Hungary, after a long, bitter and useless struggle, the same demands we now ask of England for Ireland. But those instances that most directly appeal to an audience such as I have the honour of addressing are those taken from the history of the British Empire itself. In each of these Australian Colonies the people possess the full measure of Home Rule, and I have repeatedly asked, and I now ask again, for some intelligible reason why you should refuse to concede to us Irishmen that which you acknowledge to have been the source of your own prosperity and the cause of your loyalty (loud cheers). What England has granted to Australia she has also granted to Canada. I hold in my hand a list of no less than twenty-five portions of the Empire to which England during the last fifty years has conceded Home Rule, from Canada and Australia down to the little Isle of Man. Aye, that little Isle of Man, only some seventy-five miles in circumference, is in possession of the full measure of Home Rule which is now denied to five and a-half millions of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland (laughter and applause). I may be told that in none of these instances are the circumstances precisely the same as in Ireland, but then I know of no two instances in history that are precisely the same. Still, I think any impartial man will admit they are sufficiently similar to show the demand for Home Rule to be reasonable, judged by the test of the experience of other countries in other times, and of the British Empire at the present moment (applause). Having established my first proposition, as to the reasonableness of the demand, I will now proceed to show that it is a proposal likely to prove advantageous when put into practice. As a first proof, I may point to the instances already quoted of its successful working elsewhere, and it is for my opponents to produce some intelligible reason in support of their contention, that what has produced prosperity and loyalty in Australia and Canada is likely to have a contrary effect in Ireland (cheers). As with a man, so with a nation, no one can transact so well its business as itself. Unless a community be mad, it must understand its business better than anyone else (hear, hear). Deprive a man of the right of managing his own affairs, treat him as a fool or a child, and what happens? If he submits, you turn him into a slave—you kill in him all genius, all talent, all enterprise, all energy, all interest in life. And so with a nation. Treat a nation in the same way, and with no sense of responsibility left to them you may make the people reckless. You ruin self-reliance, you kill energy, and enterprise, and industry. No nation so treated has ever prospered, and yet that is the position which you insist on keeping Ireland in to-day. It cannot be said that we are unfitted for self-government. It is acknowledged that when Ireland was self-governed—sir, their own historians, every man of them who ever wrote upon the subject, admits it—she advanced in prosperity, and in the arts of peace, as she never did before, and as she never has done since (cheers). During those glorious 13 years I have spoken of already—the records of those 18 years show it—Ireland presented to the gaze of the world and to the admiration of posterity a galaxy of great men, whose names will live as long as the English tongue (loud applause). From that day to this these turbulent, disloyal and unruly Irishmen, who are said to be not fit to govern themselves, have gone forth from Ireland into the world to

provide the ablest governors and statesmen for the colonies (renewed applause). There are two things absolutely essential to the transaction of business by a legislature—the first, that the members of the Legislature should have time; and the second, that they should have the necessary knowledge of the people they are supposed to govern. Now, sir, if there is a subject upon which all men are agreed, it is this: that Parliament has not sufficient time to transact half the business it has to do. Let alone all colonial and foreign matters, the Imperial Parliament, it is notorious, has sufficient Irish matters to occupy its attention for many sessions to come. And the same remark applies equally to English and Scotch affairs, when Parliament is engaged in dealing with Irish matters, and all subjects of English and Scotch interest are shelved. The question of the day *par excellence* for Irish, English and Scotch is how to lighten the labours of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone himself has acknowledged this, and he has admitted that they can be lightened by Decentralisation of Government, as he calls it, or Home Rule, as we of the National League prefer to call it (cheers). But deficient as is the Imperial Parliament in time, it is more so in the knowledge of Ireland requisite for proper Irish legislation. The ordinary English and Scotch member knows little or nothing of Ireland. He was never there, never studied the question, has no interests in the country such as arise from the ties of birth, property, or affection. Is it to be wondered at, then, that mistakes—most serious sometimes, often most ludicrous—creep into their legislation for Ireland? The Government officials in Ireland are equally ignorant. The Viceroy is an Englishman, the Chief Secretary, I believe, is a Scotchman, the Under-Secretary an Englishman, and so on. Indeed, every officer of the Executive is an Englishman or a Scotchman. Now, sir, under these circumstances, can it be wondered at if Irish wants and aspirations are misunderstood? These gentlemen may be very estimable gentlemen for aught I know—they may have the most angelic qualities, they may possess the wisdom of so many Justinians; but still they are devoid of the knowledge which is most essential to the successful governing of a country, and which is only to be gained by living among the people (loud applause). In every constitutionally governed country in the world there is one essential condition which must be fulfilled by any Minister of the Crown before he can take office, and that is that he represent the will of the majority of the people he is going to rule, and that he enjoy their confidence. In Ireland there is also an essential condition that must be fulfilled before any man can hold office under the Crown, and that is that before accepting office he must hold opinions notoriously opposed to four-fifths of the people he has to govern. Can any reasonable and impartial man doubt, if Irish discontent has proven to be inseparable from the present system of government; can he doubt as to the enormous practical benefit to be got from Home Rule, which would give men enjoying the confidence and representing the opinions of the majority the reins of Government? (cheers and applause). Were I to mention all the interests to be benefited I should have to enumerate every possible interest and industry—the commercial interest, agricultural, manufacturing and railway interests, the fisheries; an education that has been stunted, a trade and industry dead, a national life suppressed. I could quote extracts upon this matter from the writings of many of the leading men who have dealt with such subjects. A man whose name is well known to you, Sir George Grey (applause), has said:—“Give to Ireland a State Legislature and a State Executive in Dublin; secure thereby the residence of its ablest men in the country; open a fair field as ministers, legislators, orators, to its best and wisest men; afford from the same source, as would necessarily and certainly be done, occupation to Irish architects, sculptors, painters; and secure a resident aristocracy of worth, talent, and wisdom; and you will at the same time restore the wealth, trade, and commerce of Dublin and Ireland. Dumb Ireland will then speak again. Half-inanimate Ireland will again awaken to national life and breathe the breath of hope and freedom. Whilst by again accustoming the Irish people to the management of their own affairs, and to the administrative duties of the highest order, a willing people will be educated in that political knowledge which will enable them to put an end to the ills which afflict them, ‘the cause and cure of which none can understand so well as themselves.’” So much, then, for the practical advantages likely to ensue for Ireland. But what practical advantages to England and the Empire? I may be asked. What advantage to England? Would it be no advantage to England to give the Imperial Parliament time to attend to English matters? Would it be no advantage to the Empire to have Ireland changed from a weak spot in the armour of the Empire into a nation contented because prosperous, and loyal because contented? Henry Grattan warned Pitt that by the Union he was destroying one of the pillars of the Empire. I don't know whether the loyalty of Ireland may be considered as one of the pillars of the Empire, but I do know this—that if the Union has not destroyed Irish loyalty, it certainly has weakened it. Would it be of no advantage to England to change Ireland from a disaffected people into an ally as loyal in time of danger as she has proved herself to be brave on many a hard fought field? (Continued applause.) Mr. Lecky speaking on this subject said it appeared to him that to bring about a system by which Ireland should be governed by the Irish people should be the aim of every Englishman. And, sir, not only abstract political thinkers and writers like Lecky, and statesmen in far lands like Sir George Grey; but recently two members of the English Government have used very significant words indeed. The member for Leeds, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Prime Minister's own son, addressed these words to his constituents:—“The form of government in Ireland was as bad as it could be. In his opinion it was one of the worst forms of government to be found in Europe. Centralisation was the curse of the country. The form of government should before long be radically changed, and the people allowed to manage their own affairs (applause). No Government could claim to exist on Constitutional principles which did not rest on the will and support of the people.” And Mr. Chamberlain, also a member of the present Government, speaking at a meeting at Ashton in England, used these words:—“Do not let us deceive ourselves. Do not let us suppose that our work is yet complete. As long as Ireland is with-

out any institutions of local government worthy of the name—as long as nothing is done to cultivate the sense of responsibility among the people—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.” Now, sir, I trust that this meeting will think I have also established my second proposition—namely, that Home Rule was likely to prove advantageous to England and to the Empire as well as to Ireland. Before I conclude let me briefly notice what I may call, for want of a better word, two of the most vulgar objections of the little critics of Home Rule. These objections I meet with on all sides, and if I come across them so often in the Press of these Australasian Colonies I may probably attribute it to the fact that they require no very deep knowledge or any very great research (laughter). These critics say, “Oh, Home Rule as you describe it is very reasonable and just; but it cannot be conceded, because, if the Irish got Home Rule one day they would vote for separation the day after.” Let us treat this objection seriously—or as seriously as we can. Would Ireland not separate to-day if she could? They eagerly answer, yes. What, then, prevents her? England's power, her army and navy, I am told. But England's power, her army and her navy would be just as powerful the day after Home Rule was granted as the day before, and the Imperial Government would be just as powerful then to cope with any attempt at separation as she is now (hear, hear). But the great bulk of the Irish people do not ask for separation, and I will venture to affirm that if we obtain the measure of Home Rule I have sketched out to-night, before five years are passed the most extreme separatist in the land will be satisfied to remain a loyal citizen of a self-governed and independent part of the Empire. (Applause.) Then these critics make a second objection—a very common objection—which may be summed up in the one word, Scotland. Scotland! Scotland, say these objectors, is contented and prosperous with the Union [A Voice: “No Dublin Castle in that country!”] but is that a proof that the principle of self-government is wrong? Is it not rather the exception that proves the rule—that no nation can prosper and be content that is not the mistress of her own destinies? Scotland is contented and prosperous not because of the Union, but in spite of it. Scotland is absolutely entitled in principle to Home Rule (cheers and applause), and I feel confident that if the majority of the people demanded it for Scotland as we now demand it for Ireland it would very soon be conceded (loud applause). But, say these objectors, Scotland does not ask for Home Rule. And why? Because Scotland to-day is practically ruled by Scotchmen. Never have I seen in my experience a Bill affecting Scotland which was supported by a majority of the Scotch members, but was as invariably accepted by Parliament, with just as little hesitation as an Irish Bill, supported by a majority of the Irish members, is always rejected (applause). Then, again, all the official positions in Scotland were occupied by Scotchmen, and, as my friend in the gallery immediately saw, Scotland is not weighed down by Castle rule, a system of bureaucracy of the rottenest description, such as exists in Ireland to-day. But, in addition to all this, there are not wanting signs that, owing to pressure of business in the Imperial Parliament, the day is not very distant when Scotland will demand and obtain that Home Rule which we demand. In a few words let me recapitulate what I have striven to explain to-night. I have shown what Home Rule means clearly and unmistakably, and supported my exposition by statements of Mr. Butt and Mr. Parnell, the latter one of the leaders of the present agitation in Ireland. Next, I have shown that Home Rule is reasonable, judged by the tests of common-sense, political philosophy, and history; and then, that it will be advantageous to England, to Ireland, and to the Empire; and finally, I have encountered, and, I hope, demolished, two of the most popular objections to the scheme. I have but little more to say. I am afraid a number of people present—at any rate a number of people in this town—will be seriously disappointed with the character of the speech I have delivered. (“No,” and cheers). I am led to believe that a very decided opinion has been formed about me in Dunedin, before very much was actually known about me (laughter). I am led to believe that it has been supposed by some persons that I was coming here on a mission of discord and disunion, and I believe that, unconsciously, those gentlemen of the Press have paid a very great and very undeserved compliment to my abilities. They seem to have imagined that, even had I the diabolical intentions attributed to me, I—a young and comparatively unknown politician—have the power to do all this mischief, and to ruin the future of this great and free land (laughter and applause). I am sorry I can make no pretensions to such ability, and I must say that I certainly have no such evil intentions. I believe it has been said that I was coming here to divide colonists of different nationalities, to sow discontent, and throw down the torch of discord and hatred between colonists of different creeds; and I think it was elsewhere I read a statement made by an intelligent and enterprising journalist that my malign influence was likely to penetrate the domestic circle (loud laughter), to divide firm ties, aye, even to sow discord between husband and wife (renewed laughter). It is one of the misfortunes of the life of public men that they cannot always fulfil the anticipations formed of them by friends and enemies. For the sake of these gentlemen who will be disappointed and are likely to look foolish to-morrow morning, I am sorry I have not the power of pleasing them; but I have been trained in a school of moderate political thought (loud cheers); I am the representative of a political party which is a moderate political party (renewed applause), and under these circumstances I feel sorry at being obliged to disappoint the gentlemen who thought I was going to commit mischief (applause). I hope that what I have said to-night will do something to dispel the absurd and childish ideas which people in certain quarters seem to have entertained of us and our cause. And, remember, I speak here—and I challenge contradiction—as I have spoken elsewhere and everywhere, in Australia and New Zealand as in the House of Commons and on the hillsides in Ireland (cheers and applause). I trust that what I have said to-night will

do something to make intelligent people here think over a question that is not local, but Imperial, and which as such concerns you. It is a question which must sooner or later come up for settlement, and on that settlement depends the future welfare, not only of Ireland, but of England and the Empire. For without Home Rule, in my heart's soul, I see no hope for the future pacification and permanent prosperity of my country (loud applause). Sir, let me now conclude as I have concluded elsewhere on another occasion. The great interpreter of human nature and human passions makes Macbeth ask the physician :—

“Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased ;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow ;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of the perilous grief
That weighs upon the heart ?”

And, sir, the physician makes answer, and says :—

“Therein the patient
Must minister to herself.”

(Loud applause.) So we say of Ireland to-day. Ireland's malady has baffled all the most skilful political physicians of England. Ireland's hope is in herself. She herself “must minister to herself.” She must bind up her own wounds and cure her own diseases. The vital force which has lived through seven centuries of oppression still animates our race. The simple faith, the kindly nature, the indomitable courage which made Ireland the centre of civilisation in the far-off ages of the past are not yet extinct. Give them free scope—give them the bracing influence of a free life under a free Constitution, and before a generation has passed away the long and dreary ages of bitterness and strife and hatred will be forgotten, and Ireland—the Ireland of our hopes and tears and prayers will have entered upon a new era of liberty, prosperity and peace. (Enthusiastic applause and loud and continued cheering.)

MR. JOHN CARROLL then rose to propose a resolution. He said : I have been accorded the honour and privilege of proposing the resolution entrusted to me, as follows:—“That this meeting is of opinion that it is only just and equitable that Home Rule, as defined and propounded by Mr. Redmond, should be granted to Ireland, and pledges itself to support the policy of the League as advocated by him.” I accept this duty as a very great honour, it having my sympathy, and being one of the objects most dear to us all. To persons like myself, who have been brought up in Ireland, and also to the great majority of the Irish people, it is not necessary to say one word in commendation of this resolution ; but unfortunately there are a large number of people in the colonies, as well as in England and Scotland, who try to make themselves and others believe that the object of this agitation is the complete separation of Ireland from England. Of those people I say they are either knowingly or ignorantly misrepresenting the objects of this agitation ; and humble as I am I would not be on this platform to-night if I thought this agitation meant attempting any such thing. Our desires are, and should be, to encourage the patriotic feelings that exist in the colonies, and to see similar sentiments perpetuated amongst the people at Home. Now, Mr. Redmond has explained in a most eloquent and lucid manner what Home Rule means, and you see plainly what you are asked to subscribe to. There is no ambiguity about it, there is nothing concealed in this agitation—and after all, what are you asked to agree to? You are requested to agree to a resolution having for its object the giving to the brave, generous Irish people—England's strong right arm—the same liberty to manage their own local affairs as the meanest person that lands on our shores is entitled to. I feel certain that the efforts put forth by these brave men—I mean Mr. Parnell, Messrs. Redmond, and their colleagues—backed up as they are by the almost unanimous support of their fellow-countrymen all over the world—will soon be crowned with that success which they and the cause they are so nobly advocating deserve. (Applause.)

MR. F. MEENAN seconded the resolution. He felt much pleasure in doing so, and he hoped there would not be one dissentient voice in that meeting. He had seen Home Rule exemplified in this country—Ireland asked for no more than that, and he thought it hard people should oppose the granting to her of a system which had been so productive of good results in these colonies.

The CHAIRMAN having called for any amendment, and none being brought forward, put the resolution to the meeting in the usual manner, and declared it to have been carried unanimously, the statement provoking loud and prolonged cheering.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the meeting Mr. W. Redmond, who was received with loud applause. He said :—“I arise this evening, not so much for the purpose of making a speech as to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the gentleman who has so efficiently and patriotically filled the chair on this occasion (applause). It would ill become me to take up your time in dwelling upon the good qualities of Mr. Callan. You know him better than I do, for he lives in your midst. But I wish to say that my brother and I tender to him, in our capacity as representatives of the Irish National League and Mr. Parnell, our most sincere thanks, in the name of Ireland, for his conduct in coming forward in the manner he has done to help us this evening (cheers). I do not intend to dwell at any length on the subject my brother has dealt with to-night, or go over the same ground as he has traversed, further than to say that Ireland at the present time is not representatively governed, and that the Irish people are determined to agitate, and never to cease agitating, until she is so governed (loud applause). I believe it is a very reasonable definition of representative government that Ireland be governed by the voice and will of the majority of the people. I trust that will be accepted as a fair definition. But Ireland is not representatively governed. We have demanded reforms, and though asked for by the voice of the nation these reforms have not been granted. In these countries when a majority of the people entertain the same wish, they elect their representatives and the legislation is carried. In the case of Ireland, all that is necessary is that a majority of

English and Scotch members be convinced that such reform is necessary. No law can be passed unless Englishmen and Scotchmen were convinced of its necessity. I do not deny their goodwill, but they have no interest in the matter, and though there be in the House of Commons at Westminster a number of English and Scotch members who readily admit the necessity of reform, the majority of them, however, vote against all reform owing to their ignorance, which arises from the fact that they have no interest in Ireland, and that they have never been there (applause). There are six hundred and odd members in the House of Commons, and of this number one hundred barely—one hundred and three—are Irishmen. Were these one hundred and three members to demand unanimously some reform, it would not be granted unless Englishmen and Scotchmen were agreed ; and thus it is that every law that has been passed for Ireland since the cursed Union has been an English law, carried out by an Executive not responsible to Ireland, by England and the British Crown (cheers). Now, what we ask for is only the management of our own affairs. People say we aim at the dismemberment of the British Empire. No such thing ! I believe Irish agitators would not even know how to bring about the dismemberment of the British Empire if they tried (laughter). We have no desire, at any rate, to interfere with it. Let purely Irish affairs be managed by an Irish Parliament in Dublin, with the same powers that your own Parliament in Wellington has over the affairs of New Zealand, New Zealand and New South Wales are two countries as akin as one could wish to find, but the two could not stand together for a fortnight in the face of an order of things under which New Zealand laws would be passed by a Sydney Parliament in which New Zealand had only a representation of one-fifth. No, you would not stand it a week. How much more reason have we not then to complain ? We mean nothing disloyal to the British Empire, but we are determined to have self-government. We are willing to live on terms of friendship with England and the world, but not below the level of other peoples in the world (cheers). Every other country in the world has self-government, though many of them are much less deserving of the same than the Irish (applause). And I will tell you how it is to be brought about. We are tired of begging and praying and appealing for justice, and we are not going to pray on bended knees for justice any more (loud applause). We are not in a position to fight for justice to Ireland. How, then, are we going to get it ? By agitation. At the next general election we are going to strain every nerve to send to the British Parliament eighty or ninety young men—men far more intelligent and able and intellectual than myself—pledged to follow Mr. Parnell through thick and thin (cheers). Some people say obstruction in the House is unreasonable. It may not be altogether in accordance with the British Constitution, but it is in accordance with the desire of the Irish people (laughter), for whom I entertain infinitely greater respect than for the mighty British Constitution (loud applause). *Apragos* of the subscription lists that will be opened at the close of this meeting, it may be asked what the money is for. We appeal for your money, we beg for it. But we are not begging for ourselves. Before I would do that I would rather die or work the nails off my fingers. But I do not think it a shame to beg for my country (loud applause). I have begged for her all over the world, and I am here to-night again to beg for her (cheers). We want money for two purposes. In the first place we want the money for the coffers of the League, in order that the leaders may be able to grant relief where relief is really required (cheers) ; and, secondly, we wish for money to keep up a Constitutional agitation in Ireland, to win fresh victories, such as my predecessor in the seat for Wexford, Mr. Healy, has lately won for Monaghan (loud applause). Such, sir, are the two reasons for which we ask your money, but principally in order that we may keep up agitation. We are determined that no man, woman, or child shall be hungry so long as there is a shilling in the coffers of the League. But shall we give up agitation which has done so much, and without which we can do nothing ? It is required not alone for Ireland, but for mankind generally. There is at the present time discontent in Ireland, but without agitation you will have worse. Even such persons as would gladly hear of accidents happening to myself and my brother admit that. They cannot deny the discontent, or that it must find vent—and history tells us that in Ireland it will find vent. The public platform, free speech, the national newspaper—you may destroy every semblance of outward discontent, but how will you save the people from falling into the hands of such designing men, and becoming the prey of such ruffians as the men who have been lately exposed and (happily) executed in Dublin ? Agitation is the only safeguard, and we are determined to carry on that agitation through weal or woe. For this purpose it is that we ask your money, and we make no doubt but that you will respond liberally to our appeal. Some of us have already suffered personal inconvenience in proclaiming the cause. Some of us have been in prison ; some of us are likely to be imprisoned again (immense laughter). I merely mention these things to show you we are terribly in earnest. We will not—to use an Americanism—be cowed by threats or by imprisonment. The Government of England has two alternatives : either it will have to grant us our reasonable demands for Home Rule, or have to be satisfied with witnessing Ireland ever the scene of agitation. I for one believe we will attain Home Rule, and it is the duty of every patriotic Irishman to hasten on the day when it shall be granted, of every man who wishes to maintain the integrity and peace of the Empire to second the efforts of Irishmen. Sooner or later it must be conceded. I for one shall put forth every energy, strain every nerve, use every power to carry on agitation—uncompromising agitation—until the right of self-government for our country be granted (loud cheers and applause).

MR. WALSH seconded the motion for a vote of thanks to the chairman. All he would say would be to ask them to fall into line to give them a helping hand.

After three hearty cheers had been given for Mr. Callan, this gentleman pointed out that the lecture they had heard that night fully justified him in his opening remarks, and proved that Mr. Redmond was a gentleman well worthy of their support. The meeting then terminated.