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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT is the use of misrepresentation like the following? The special correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes, under date Wellington, November 23, as follows, and his paragraph has been copied by the *Irish Times* of January 9:—"After considerable delay and alteration of dates, the Irish 'envoys,' Mr. Dillon, Mr. Deasy, and Sir T. Esmonde duly made their appearance in Wellington on the 15th of November. They landed at Auckland some ten days before, and made their way down country for the most part overland, of course haranguing as they went. The devotees of their cause appeared in force, and made the most of the occasion, but the great majority of the people treated their visit with supreme indifference, and the general feeling was in condemnation of an effort to convert the colony into a battle-ground of English politics. It was this latter view that was mainly adopted by the Press, though the Irish party has its organs, and does not keep them unemployed. I learnt, for instance, from one Wellington paper that the delegates were met at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd which cheered them heartily; but, as an impartial witness of the scene, I can testify to the presence of some fifty or sixty people only, not all of the most desirable class, who certainly made as much noise as could be expected of them. It is a curious fact that the eternal gales at Wellington have a disastrous effect on the human voice, and that no such thing as a hearty cheer can be raised in the town. In the evening the 'envoys' held their meeting, to which the prices of admission were so high as effectually to exclude all but the sympathetic, and the proceedings were, of course, most harmonious. So far as I can gather, the reception of Mr. Dillon and his colleagues in Wellington is typical of that which has greeted them in every town that they have visited in New Zealand so far, excepting that perhaps there has been in some cases more overt opposition to them than was displayed here." This "impartial witness" states that an Irish party, belonging to an undesirable class and with newspapers of its own, alone showed any interest in the mission of the delegates to this colony. But is it not a patent fact only to be denied by unscrupulous people writing for readers at a distance that men of all classes and shades of opinion, embracing some of our most prominent citizens and statesmen, gave their strong support to the delegates? Is it not also a patent fact, only to be contradicted by people who are completely careless as to their word, that the Press of the colony, by no means to be confounded with the organs of an Irish party, with hardly an exception, admitted at least that the delegates' mission was important, and deserving of fair and attentive consideration, while the large majority of the newspapers were the warm advocates of their object? As for the opposition given it was contemptible in Auckland and ridiculous in Wellington, and elsewhere it was not heard of, even by this correspondent himself apparently, who has so much of the remains of honesty about him as to throw doubt on his own statement in this respect. Has this special correspondent at Wellington, of the *Manchester Courier* any particular reason for misleading the readers of his newspaper, or is he foolish enough to believe that a danger is made less by being concealed? The only possible use that can be made of his misrepresentation is to deceive the Unionists as to the disposition of the colony, and, therefore, to help to place them in a false position. We can however, readily believe that a correspondent who is certainly stupid is foolish as well.

It seems almost superfluous to refer again to the A LAST WORD OR reception everywhere given in New Zealand to the Irish delegates. It was enthusiastic and sincere everywhere, and no district fell behind another in this respect. Everywhere the utmost was done that could be done. From Auckland to Wellington, and from Wellington to Hokitika, Christchurch, and Dunedin, there was but one spirit shown. It was that of a thorough sympathy with the mission and a determination to promote its object. The results speak incontrovertibly for the

success obtained. It is hardly exact, moreover, to speak of an Irish party in connection with the matter. In many instances Irishmen were less prominent in the receptions and on the platforms than men of other nationalities, and in all instances they had the sympathy and support of many such men. While, as for the newspapers, we confess that many of the articles published by our contemporaries were quite as favourable as anything we could ourselves produce. It is true the Irishmen of the colony did their duty manfully in the matter. The reception given to the delegates in Auckland, and in which they bore their part well, was a presage of what took place everywhere else. In the South we were not more, nor were we less, enthusiastic than they were in the North; and East and West a like disposition was as ardently manifested. There were well proved by the visit to the colony of the Irish delegates, the unvarying fidelity of the Irish immigrant to his far-off home, and his union in this regard with his brother in exile. From a Catholic point of view, again, the mission was most consoling, showing us, as it did, the union of priests and people without a single exception. All this is palpable, and hardly needs to be recalled.

THE AFRICAN THE French Under-Secretary of State for the colonies, to the effect that France should seek to extend her influence in Africa, and to reap the full

fruits of her enterprise there, seems to have been adopted. Such, at least, is the conclusion suggested by the news that the French have taken it upon them to prevent one of those frightful slaughters of his subjects of which the King of Dahomey has been constantly accused. Even the King of Dahomey, nevertheless, has found a defender, and we have seen it stated that his cruelty was grossly exaggerated, if not altogether invented, by Europeans interested in the ultimate fate of his territory. The country over which he rules we may add, is one favoured in the highest degree by nature, and almost incredibly productive of fruits and vegetables. Experience probably is wanting to show whether, like other places on or near the West Coast of the continent, it would prove the grave of white men. But we are pretty safe in concluding that its climate would not prove very healthy to them. In this respect, however, the nations that aspire to colonize Africa must make up their minds to run some risks, and the occupation of Dahomey may not be found more dangerous than that of many other places. The French, in any case, seem to be entering on the course already pursued by them in Tunis, where we know straits were imagined and massacres invented to forward the interests of their secret design of annexation. We are told, for example, that French troops in Dahomey are in danger, and that a larger force is spoken of as about to proceed to their rescue. We may be almost certain, therefore, that a protectorate, at least, is contemplated, and that the days of the King's independence, let all that has been related of his cruelty be true or false, are numbered. England, meantime, has been suspected of an intention to steal a march on France in the matter of African annexation. One of the negotiations entrusted to Sir John Lintorn Simmons at Rome, for example, is said to have been that of obtaining for the Bishop of Malta jurisdiction over all future sees established in Africa, a project actively opposed by Cardinal Lavignerie, and whose end was decidedly that of utilising the Catholic and even the French missions to forward English interests. But, we may remark in passing Cardinal Lavignerie's interference proves, at least, that his Eminence has confidence in the fair dealing of the Republic with Catholic affairs outside the boundaries of France. France and England, therefore, have virtually come into contact with respect to African annexation. The object, however, with which the Under-Secretary for the Colonies advised the Government of the Republic to take into consideration the uses to be made of the territory already acquired was that of fostering the commercial interests of the country—especially by a system of mutual protection; and it is with such a view, we may conclude, that France has determined on the annexation of Dahomey. How far the promotion of such interests in such a manner will clash with those of other nations, and more especially with those of England, remains for us to see. But commercial rivalry, as we have said before, has often been productive of evil.

MYSTERIOUS paragraphs continue to reach us through the cable, which seem to suggest that an attempt is being made in the House of Commons to perfect what the Parnell Commission failed in doing. We gather that the evidence of P. J. Sheridan, which the Commission failed to obtain, is being given in some way or another before the House. The Parnell-Commission, nevertheless, in all conscience lasted long enough, and the situation will certainly be severely trying if we are to have it prolonged *ad infinitum* in Parliament. We are told, for instance, of a cypher message by which it has been revealed that Sheridan offered to disclose the whole history of the Land League, and to produce documents implicating himself. Mr. Parnell, and almost everyone else, as well as to prove the genuineness of the forged letters. It hardly appears, however, that the production of any such cypher was necessary for the purpose. Sheridan, in fact, had himself already made the revelation referred to, without resorting to cypher, in the plainest possible handwriting, and sworn before a notary public at Monte Vista, Colorado, as far back as May 28, 1889. In this document Sheridan gives a detailed account of his transactions with one Kirby, an agent of the *Times*, sent over to purchase his evidence on behalf of the paper, and for the complete "pulverisation" of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, with whom also he had subsequently communicated, both by mail and cable—and very possibly in cypher. We do not, of course, answer for the strict honesty of the proceeding—Poor Pat Molloy, for instance, tried something of the same kind in Dublin, but with disastrous results. He also was anxious to examine into the manner in which the *Times* carried on its business, and even obtained in advance a small sum of money in payment for the evidence he could not give. But he managed to place himself within the reach of the law, and consequently incurred a severe sentence—although one perhaps lightened by the contemplation of the ridicule brought upon the case for the prosecution. P. J. Sheridan, on the contrary, had the broad Atlantic between him and the law, and was wise enough to keep it so, notwithstanding the expectation that even at the eleventh hour he would put in an appearance in court and gain the large reward promised him by Kirby. Sheridan, moreover, acknowledged that, besides his desire to watch the methods of the *Times*, he thought of doing a profitable stroke of business by selling his ranch to Kirby at a fancy price, on the pretence that it would be necessary for him to leave the country, and provide for his safety, because of the vengeance he must incur by turning informer. Kirby, however, seems to have been too sharp for this, and to have waited to pay for Sheridan's services when they were rendered. We have no intention of seeking to defend the morality of Sheridan's action. He probably thought the *Times* deserved all it got, and by its gross dishonesty exposed itself to be legitimately taken in. Sheridan concludes his document with this statement, also confirmed by oath. "I have no information to give that would be useful to the *Times* or injurious to Mr. Parnell or his friends." The important point, however, is that all the details which we now receive by cable, as brought out through the interpretation of a cypher message, had, with much more, been stated on oath by Sheridan last May, said details being those of a plot formed by said Sheridan to trick the *Times*, and if possible, to do a profitable stroke of business for himself—he, at the same time, being in possession of no information that could damage the case of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. This continuation of the Parnell commission in Parliament, therefore, can do nothing to rehabilitate that remarkable tribunal in the eyes of common-sense people.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S indignant declaration that, LORD SALISBURY because of their action towards the Cleveland IN A SCRAPE. Street scandals, the majority of the House of

Commons were a disreputable lot, seems likely to be borne out by the facts of the case. Mr. Labouchere has all along spoken with assurance concerning the matter, and published without restriction his determination to have a full exposure made and justice done. It now transpires that he acted in sympathy with the Prince of Wales, who communicated with him through General Knollys, a member of his Royal Highness's household, and who deserves credit for the course adopted by him from the first. As Mr. Labouchere has told us in *Truth*, his Royal Highness, as the head of society, is determined to free the country from such a taint. In justice to the Prince of Wales, of whom evil has always been far too readily reported and believed, this should be generally acknowledged. It was not, again, because the name of Prince Albert Victor was mentioned in connection with the abominations referred to, that his Royal Highness concerned himself. The calumny in question, as is known, arose from the blackguardism of Lord Arthur Somerset, who, on his escape to Constantinople, stated there that he had been sacrificed to conceal a more elevated personage—referring to the young Prince. The Prince of Wales, however, had taken his resolution before this, and already moved in the matter. But Lord Salisbury now cuts a pretty figure. He had emphatically denied that he had virtually warned Lord Arthur Somerset that his arrest was contemplated, and now the Colonel of the aristocratic miscreant's regiment comes

forward and contradicts him. Colonel Montagu says that General Probyn, immediately after an interview with Lord Salisbury, came to him and told him that a warrant was about to be issued for the arrest of Lord Arthur Somerset, an officer of his regiment, and that he forthwith, concerned for the honour of his regiment, sent for Lord Arthur, told him of what was impending, and advised him, if innocent, to stand his ground, but, if guilty, to blow out his brains. Lord Arthur Somerset, characteristically, did neither the one nor the other, but at once made his escape. A pity it is, we may add, that extradition treaties do not embrace a clause by which his surrender might be made on the demand of the English people. We do not say on that of the English Government, because the Ministry that connived at the offender's flight, and, indeed, secured it, unless forced by the people, would make no demand of the kind. The majority of the House of Commons, moreover, by burking the inquiry moved for by Mr. Labouchere, and for which it is evident there was a crying and palpable necessity, seems thoroughly to deserve the stigma cast upon them by the defeated mover of being a disreputable lot. It remains to be seen what the action of the country will be, now that the Prime Minister is proved to have condoned felony, protected a criminal of the most atrocious character, encouraged, by shielding from exposure its degraded votaries, abominable vice, and crowned all by defending himself in Parliament by a lie. If Englishmen are true to themselves and to the honour of their country, Lord Salisbury is indeed in a scrape.

Exhibition Notes.

THE great show goes as merrily on as ever, attracting crowds of visitors, and furnishing them with amusement mingled with instruction. On Thursday there was a festival of the Friendly Societies and representatives of labour inaugurated by an imposing procession through the city, and at which performances of various kinds took place. A baby show was also held during the course of the day—when, as usual on such occasions, in the opinion of the great majority of exhibitors, the most unjust judgments in all the world were pronounced. And have our readers ever calculated the amount of courage necessary to act as judge at a baby show? We know the results produced by the judgment of Paris, but had it been on the comparative merits of the babies of the goddesses he had decided there would never have been a siege of Troy. Paris would not have lived to run away with Helen. The judges on the present occasion, however, got off safe, which, as usual, when such is the case, speaks highly for the self-control of the disappointed mothers. In the evening at a concert, Mr. Joubert delivered a paper on labour. The subject was treated of very eloquently and ably, but, as it struck us, in rather an archaic manner. Labour, for example, is now replaced by machinery, and the saving of the article is considered the greatest desideratum and triumph of the age. The reaper has disappeared, and so has the mower. Even the *bonum* dairy-maid has become a being of the past. There, for example, close under Mr. Joubert's nose, and owing to his efforts no doubt, as the champion manager of exhibitions, was an extraordinary process going on of dividing the cream from the milk new and all hot from the cow, and turning it into butter by the turn of a belt or wheel. Labour, indeed! We await the impending hour when the cow herself will be spared the trouble of chewing the cud, and liberated to perform some unknown, and probably undiscovered office. But Hetty Sorrel has disappeared. Mrs. Poyser's picturesque dairy is no more. Steam or gas and a clatter of machinery replaces them. The poetry of life has faded from the hedge rows and furrows. The labourer now smells of oil, and is grimy from the smoke of the furnaces. Life grows more artificial every day.

A feature of last week also was a concert and gymnastic performance given by the Young Cecilians and boys of the Christian Brothers' schools. These acquitted themselves admirably, and won well-deserved applause from a very large audience, consisting of the general public. Simultaneous recitations were given with precision, distinctness, and well marked emphasis by the elocution class, and Masters D. Buckley, J. P. Delaney, E. O'Neill, F. Delaney, F. Heley, and A. Hall recited alone or in dialogue, each doing his part in a most praiseworthy manner. The choruses sung in well-maintained harmony were "The Minstrel Boy," "Believe me if I fall," "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," "The harp that once," "The village chorister," and "Home, sweet Home." "The evening bell," and "Let Erin remember," were charmingly sung by the Cecilian quartette, and Master N. Moloney sang with delightful sweetness, as a solo, "Scenes that are brightest." The gymnastic exercises performed under the direction of Professor Oscar David, were dumb-bell evolutions and a jumping competition, in which Masters Frank Delaney and Thomas Jones, being declared equal, each won a silver medal. The appearance and demeanour of the boys was all that could be desired. On the whole the school showed to great advantage and in its particular way gave one of the best and most fully appreciated entertainments that have taken place in the Exhibition. The real life display well bore out the exhibits shown by the Brothers in the Education Court—and these are admitted of their kind to be unsurpassable.

The music proper to the Exhibition still maintains its high character. The orchestra have lost nothing by constant practice of their cunning, and their daily concerts seem to grow in popularity. We learn that there is an intention of their making a tour in the

country before they disband. This should be welcome news to residents in the towns or districts to be visited by them. Some very good singing has also been heard during the past week or two. Miss Boscow, a young lady from Melbourne, possessed of a clear and powerful soprano voice, has become a popular favourite. Miss Schrader, who also sang on three or four occasions, made a remarkably good impression, singing, in a sweet and rich mezzo-soprano, with taste and expression. Of cultured singers, however, the chief has certainly been Miss Smith, late of Invercargill: This lady owns a remarkably sweet soprano voice of extensive range and considerable power, and which has been trained with all the care of a school that seems no longer fashionable. Well modulated, fine, and flexible, her notes bear the unmistakable impress of careful study under teachers of the highest qualifications. The lady is also in every respect a thorough musician, and, though an amateur, might at any time take a creditable place among professionals. We were particularly struck with her singing of an air—and, to her great credit, in the Italian words—from Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, an air that, in days gone by, we had heard over and over again sung by Madame Grisi. It would be stupid flattery to say that this lady's singing in any degree approached that of the magnificent prima donna in one of her greatest parts. But it certainly seemed to us an echo from the olden time. Some very fair and enjoyable baritone singing has also taken place.

It seems almost like painting the lily to refer again, after all that has been published in our columns respecting them, to the exhibits of the Catholic schools. Since we gave our last report, however, a fine addition has been made in a piece of raised work done by Miss Maggie McLeod, a pupil of the Dominican Convent High school at Invercargill. The design is a bird surrounded by a wreath of flowers. The work has been exquisitely done, and nothing can exceed its richness and beauty. Mention has also been accidentally omitted by us of the work sent by the pupils of St. Joseph's convent, Surry Hills, Auckland, and which is very creditable both to teachers and pupils. Among their principal exhibits we noticed a cushion in poonah painting and some rich silk embroidery on plush, by Miss Nellie O'Neill, also a cushion in raised Berlin wool, by Miss Alberta Smith. In conclusion, and in reference to remarks which we have heard made by visitors to the courts as to the time taken in working the fine tapestry picture of Mary Queen of Scots, done by one of the Dominican nuns of the Dunedin Convent, we may add that we have ascertained the time so occupied as having been seven months, during which time the nun was frequently otherwise engaged. The time in question seems, however, very short when the size of the picture is considered. It almost completely fills the back of one of the bays, and contains a crowd of large-sized figures—the Queen, with a lady of her Court, a knight in armour, each on horseback, a page, a group of courtiers, a troop of Highlanders, banners, trees, a landscape, all elaborately worked. There seems, in short, no end to the details. Time, skill, and patience were all expended on them; but the result must have rewarded the diligent and clever worker. Her *chef d'œuvre* has been very much admired.

Roman Notes.

AMONG Catholic colleges recently founded not the least interesting is that by which new ground is broken in a schismatic country. We allude to that established at Athens by the efforts of Mgr. Marsengo Archbishop of the diocese.

Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, who was the delegate sent by the Holy Father to represent his Holiness at the opening of the Catholic University in Washington, and concerning whose visit, on his return voyage, to Ireland, so great an uproar was made that he felt himself obliged, lest the false rumours spread by anti-Irish tongues should assume any appearance of truth, to confine his stay to a day or two, spent privately in the company of his personal friends, has recently had a special audience of the Holy Father. His Holiness is said to have been much pleased at the account given him by the Archbishop of the condition and prospects of the Catholic Church in the United States. Mgr. Satolli is believed to be one of two cardinals created a few weeks ago by the Pope, but as yet reserved by his Holiness *in petto*.

A good deal of surprise has been occasioned by the attendance of Sir John Lintorn Simmons, the English Envoy to the Vatican, at an entertainment given by Lord Dufferin, Ambassador to King Humbert. The envoy is looked upon as having made a grave diplomatic mistake. His Excellency, however, can plead the support given him by English ecclesiastical dignitaries who were also seen in the saloons of the Ambassador to the Quirinal.

Interest in the erection in Rome of the Irish National Church of St. Patrick is still well maintained. Prior Glynn is now busy with plans sent in for selection by him. The finest of these is in the Florentine style, a characteristic of which is a profusion of marble in the construction, arranged so as to produce very rich and beautiful effects. In the facade niches are provided for, to hold statues of Irish saints, St. Patrick standing in the centre above the principal door. No choice of a plan, however, has been as yet made.

The allocution delivered by the Pope in the recent consistory has excited the indignation and alarm of the anti-Catholic party, and been loudly complained of by their organs in the Press. The Pope, nevertheless, spoke only as the occasion demanded, claiming once more the right of the Papacy to the Temporal power and denouncing several nefarious acts of outrage lately committed against the Holy See by the usurping Government. His Holiness, for example, referred with well deserved severity to the Penal Law to come into

force at the beginning of the year—and by which the clergy would be forbidden to speak a word in defence of the Church. He also alluded to the confiscation of the *Opere Pie*, or charitable funds bestowed or bequeathed by Catholics of all nations, for the relief of the poor, in aid of the suffering souls, and for various other religious purposes. The Pope especially complained that the administration of these funds, with gross injustice taken out of the hands of the clergy by an iniquitous law, would be intrusted to whomsoever the authorities might please, even to women, with the exception of the rightful administrators, the parish priests. His Holiness had further to complain of an insult offered directly to himself, and a violation of the rights of the Papacy, in the removal from his residence and deprivation of his episcopal revenues of the Bishop of the Troad.—In concluding his reference to this transaction, the Pope said:—"As it is right to be subject to the said political power in civil affairs, so in what affects the spiritual government they can obey no other than ours, and that of those who are placed over them by a legitimate title, unless they desire—which God forbid—to separate themselves from this centre of Catholic unity." The indignation, therefore, expressed by the anti-Catholic party, at the Pope's allocution is only a further offence, and perhaps an indication of what is still to come. Unless there is a determination to silence even the Holy Father himself—which, indeed, is far from impossible—it is vain to remonstrate against his complaining of the insults and injuries inflicted upon the Church, and the Holy See. It is his plain duty to do so, and Leo XIII. is not the Pope to be restrained by even the formidable threats of the enemies of religion. Their assumed indignation and inevitable alarm are not worthy of his notice.

It is of special interest to Irish people to know that the temperance movement now being promoted in Ireland has the special approval of the Holy Father. His Holiness, for example, has granted five hundred days indulgence for the daily recitation of a prayer for the repression of drunkenness, forwarded for his approval by the Bishop of Down and Connor. Those, moreover, who recite the prayer frequently may gain a plenary indulgence twice a year.

The permanent appointment of a British envoy to the Vatican is now looked upon as among the certainties of the future. It is not, however, thought likely that the mission of Sir John Lintorn Simmons will be prolonged beyond the period necessary for the settlement of the Maltese question, respecting which he has been sent to Rome. The envoy's qualifications as a diplomatist are looked upon as defective, and by no means such as to render him fit for what must prove rather a difficult position.

It will be good news for the Catholics of British India, that their grievance of the *padroado* bids fair to terminate. It is reported that a satisfactory arrangement with respect to it has been made between the Portuguese Government and the Vatican. We do not suppose, meantime, that spiritual jurisdiction proceeding from Goa would at all partake of the nature of temporal jurisdiction existing in the city itself. But this must be far from perfect if a just judgment may be formed from a quarrel among judges that has recently occurred in the city. It would be idle, again, to speculate as to the fate of the *padroado*, should Goa be annexed to the British territory, a result not at all unlikely to ensue on a war between Portugal and England. The settlement made by the Holy See, however, is certain to be wise and satisfactory.

A encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope on the principal duties of Christian citizens. Among the duties pointed out is that of refusing obedience to laws which are contrary to the teaching of the Church. The Pope also refers to the war made on the Church by infidel governments. In resisting these, says his Holiness, Catholics should be united, their apathy or disunion rendering their adversaries more bold. Like every utterance made by Pope Leo XIII., this encyclical is remarkably lucid and powerful.

The Empress Frederick of Germany has paid a visit to Rome, interrupted by the news of the Empress Augusta's death which obliged her Majesty to leave at once for Berlin. A curious incident of the Imperial visit was the multitude of begging letters intercepted by the police Inspector appointed to attend on her Majesty. This fact evoked the charity of King Humbert, who ordered the condition of the writers to be inquired into with a view to their relief if found deserving. The King's whole revenues, however, would fall far short of relieving the misery that prevails generally in the country. But if the distressed applying to the Empress Frederick were indeed deserving their appeal to a stranger rather than to their own monarch seems rather significant.

Notwithstanding the stupid denial of the government, Rome also has been severely visited by the influenza. The public services have in some instances been interrupted, and the sufferers in all ranks of life, and in all situations, have been legion.

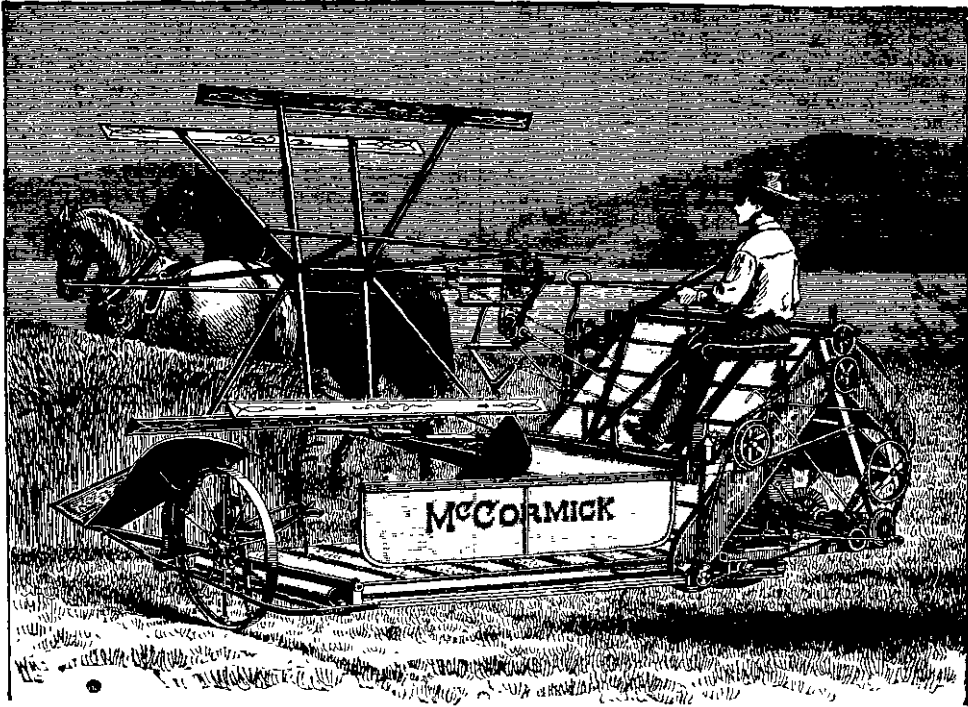
The anti-Catholic party have been greatly disgusted by the resolution of general Pasi, the first adjutant of the King, lately deceased, to die and be buried like a Christian. The General's words on being informed by his doctor that his illness must prove fatal were to the effect that he wished his end to be that of "a soldier and a Catholic." He accordingly sent at once for a priest. The sight of a Catholic funeral leaving the precincts of the Quirinal was a most displeasing one to Signor Crispi and his followers.

Among the victims of the influenza has been the King's brother, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and some short time King of Spain, who died at Turin on January 11. Amadeus was a brave soldier and a consistently good and pious man. He is known to have bitterly deplored the attitude towards the Church of the heads of his House. He made a mistake in accepting the throne of Spain, and, perhaps, a still greater one in abdicating—at the risk also of his wife's life

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who had been but a few days confined, and who caught a cold on the occasion from which she never recovered—and leaving the country to the republicans. Had he held out a little longer he might very possibly have made way for Don Carlos, a man much more after his own heart. The dying prince received the blessing of the Pope, who afterwards ordered a Mass of *Requiem* to be offered for him in the Vatican.

The Peter's Pence for last year fell short of the sum for 1888 by £6,000. The total amount was £120,000, of which Ireland contributed £6,200, and England £3,800.

A large deficit is again announced. The only resource appears to be an increase of taxation. The country, however, is already taxed almost beyond the uttermost farthing, and statesmen can only listen with alarm to such a proposal. But, as the Italian people have already borne so much, the limit of their endurance is hard to deary. They have patiently allowed themselves to be reduced to skin and bone. Perhaps they will also part with the skin without a murmur, and become complete skeletons.

American Notes.

THE *Denver News* has just published a statement, sworn to before a notary public, by P. J. Sheridan, of the attempt made by the *Times* to suborn him as a witness before the Parnell Commission. Sheridan demanded from a man named Kirby, the agent sent over to America to deal with him, the sum of £20,000 for such evidence as would oblige Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to fly the country, or would place them in the felon's dock. This demand Kirby agreed to and it was first arranged that Sheridan should be examined before a sub-commission in the States. Subsequently however, Sheridan, on being informed by Kirby that the Clan-na-Gael had determined on his (Sheridan's) assassination, consented to go to London, and appeared most anxious on the point. So fully did he succeed in deceiving the *Times*, that Sir Henry James' concluding speech was protracted under the belief that he would yet arrive in time for examination. Sheridan states that his object was to obtain from Kirby all the information he could get as to the methods by which the *Times* worked up its case—and also that he might sell his property at a high price to Kirby. He adds that all the time, he had nothing to reveal that could be useful to the *Times* or injurious to Mr. Parnell.

In many places throughout the United States a very significant ceremony has been recently performed. It was that of raising over the Catholic schools the flag of the Republic. The occasion was made, on the part of the patrons of the various schools, one for a firm and fervent expression of loyalty to the country and of a determination to educate the children confided to their care in such sentiments. In some instances a double interest is attached to the event from the presentation of the flag to the particular school by men who had served in the army and bravely proved their title to rank as American patriots. Such cases formed a forcible declaration of Catholic loyalty.

Miss Corcoran, a young Irish-American, who, under the nom de plume of "Nellie Bly," is attached to the staff of the *New York World*, has recently accomplished, in the marvelously short space of seventy-two days and six hours, a journey, on which she was sent by her paper, around the world. The route followed was Eastward through England, France, and the Suez canal to Hong Kong and Japan, thence crossing the Pacific to San Francisco. The journey is a remarkable one from several points of view—not the least remarkable being the energy and courage of the lady by whom it has been made.

Miss Katharine Drexel, a young lady of large fortune, and who for some time was a star in the firmament of fashion, but who recently entered the religious life with the end of devoting herself to the foundation and promotion of an Order for the education of Negroes and Indians, is fitting herself for her future duties by service as a Sister of Mercy in the Mercy Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. Some of the most distressing and difficult cases in the institution have been confided to her care.

The public schools, from a moral point of view, have received a heavy condemnation from Mr. Benjamin Reece, a secularist himself, nevertheless, who contributes an article on the subject to the January number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Mr. Reece shows that among the coloured population advancement in crime has kept pace with advancement in education, until the idea has been spread abroad that to educate a negro is to make a rascal of him. Something of the same kind would also appear to obtain with respect to the general population, in which, with an increase of thirty per cent, criminals have increased by eighty-two per cent., and insane persons by 145 per cent. Nor is the increase to be laid to the charge of foreign immigration. It is chiefly found among the native born. To come, however, more to particulars, official statistics show that for the year 1886 the common schools furnished eighty-three per cent., and the colleges and academies over four per cent., of the inmates of the New York State prisons of Auburn and Sing Sing. On the whole Mr. Reece's article affords incontrovertible proof of the moral deficiency of the secular system.

English capitalists, who have within the last few years made enormous investments in the country, are now suspected of a design to obtain possession of some of the principal newspapers. This intention, which would imply a design of influencing public affairs, is regarded with especial disfavour by patriotic Americans.

There are various ways in the United States, as there are in all countries, by which money changes hands. The States, however, if they do not monopolise it, at least, seem to conduct one particular system of change on a uniquely gigantic scale. The *Boston Herald*, for example, calculates the defalcations for the past twelve months, taken altogether, as amounting to 8,562,753 dols.; a sum, it adds, "which would be sufficient to meet the allowances of Queen Victoria and the English Royal family, and the Royal pensions for two years."

Dissatisfaction and uncertainty as to the results of the Cronin murder case have been aggravated by the release of Kunze, who was convicted of complicity in the murder and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. By this release the executive practically acknowledged that there was a miscarriage of justice. Doubt, therefore, is rationally increased as to the guilt of the other men convicted.

Some interest has been excited by the invitation given by Cardinal Lavigerie to America to aid in furnishing one thousand thoroughly disinterested and devoted men, who alone, his Eminence says, are needed to put an end to the slave trade, for which interior Africa is ravaged, and which is carried on by Arabs trading through Zanzibar. The Cardinal expresses a particular desire for the assistance of negroes who have themselves been emancipated.

A Sister of Mercy who had spent many years among the Mormons, has recently published an article on her experiences there. The picture she gives of Mormonism is particularly uninviting. She describes nothing sensational, but, on the contrary, speaks only of what is dull and dispiriting. The system she considers unworthy of severe treatment and as destined to fall to pieces of its own accord. Among the more curious facts mentioned by her is the conversion to the Catholic faith of several members of the late Brigham Young's family. She also tells us that the cottage which had been originally occupied by that prophet is now the property of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who have numerous attended schools in Utah.

Religious feeling is running rather high in Canada, where the passing of the Jesuits Compensation Bill is still a bone of contention. The general elections of the Dominion are expected to be held this year, and the probabilities are that a warm contest will take place. A proposal, meantime, made to exclude the teaching of the French language from the schools in Ontario will produce due effects in the elections to take place for that province, French-Canadians being much angered by the matter. On the whole, a rather lively time is looked for.

FATHER DAMIEN'S SLANDERERS AGAIN.

THERE are certain natures whose instinct it is to belittle or belie the heroism of which themselves are incapable. The worst recent instance in point is the persistent slanders of the memory of Father Damien, instigated in the first instance by a Protestant minister and a Protestant physician of Honolulu, and diligently propagated since by the Protestant Ministerial Association of Riverside, Cal., and a few Protestant newspapers. In justice to the Protestant community who have been, as a whole, most generous in their tributes to the martyr's memory, the *Pilot* hastens to add that these ministers and newspapers are in no sense representative. Respectable Protestants repudiate them as heartily as they do the self-constituted championship of Protestantism by Mrs. Shephard, Justin D. Fulton, and others of the same stripe.

We are amazed, however, that a great newspaper like the *Boston Herald* should editorially identify itself with Father Damien's calumniators by declaring that the published charges "are more than substantiated by private letters from parties in the Hawaiian Islands to persons in this country."

Why don't these cowardly defamers of the dead give their names?

Vice Consul Hastings, a Protestant, during many years' residence in Honolulu, heard nothing but good of Father Damien. The protestant, Edward Clifford, lived intimately with him for weeks, and testified before large Protestant audiences in Boston, not only to the holiness of the priest's life, but to the cleanliness and propriety of his person and surroundings. The official reports of the leper settlement show Father Damien to have been its sanitary as well as its moral reformer. The only school at Molokai was the Catholic school which he instituted.

It should be remembered, however, that when Father Damien's Divine Exemplar walked on earth, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and raising the dead to life, the Pharisees said He was possessed of the devil. The Pharisee type has not changed in nineteen centuries, and cannot be expected to be more tolerant of Father Damien than it was of Christ. The servant is not above the master. —*Pilot*.

If the Holy Father has had his sorrows during the year 1889, he has also had his joys. Never, in truth, has religious life been more active, and never have Catholics given more unequivocal proofs of their devotion to the Holy See. From conferences in Austria, Spain, Bavaria, the United States, and other countries have gone forth testimonies of the vitality of Catholics, and of their unalterable determination to vindicate the temporal as well as the spiritual rights of the Supreme Pontiff. The international relations of the Holy See, too, have been satisfactory. The difficulties which arose with France with regard to episcopal nominations have been happily removed. The negotiations with Russia have proved successful. And as to the important questions upon which our own representative, Sir John Lubbock, has been commissioned to treat with Leo XIII., an arrangement is in a fair way to being perfected. His Holiness has during 1889, not only well sustained, but elevated the prestige and influence of his august office. —*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

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9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE

"Where do you get your Boots and Shoes?"
Said Mrs. Smith, one day,
Unto her neighbour, Mrs. Jones—
Just in a friendly way.

"They last as long again as mine,
And always look so neat;
They seem to fit you like a glove—
So nice they suit your feet."

"I always buy from Mrs. Loft,"
Mrs. Jones did then reply.

"The reason that I buy from her,
I now will tell you why.

"You see, she understands her trade,
And buys for ready cash
Just nothing but the best of goods,
And never worthless trash.

"I used to buy from other shops,
But found it did not pay;
The soles too quickly did wear out,
Or else the tops gave way.

"So if you want good Boots and Shoes,
That give good honest wear,
Just go direct to Mrs. LOFT,
And you will get them there."

J. MERRILL, MANAGER.

JESUIT COLLEGE, KEW (NEAR MELBOURNE).

At recent Matriculation Examinations, the College has advanced on its success of last year. This year

19 Pupils Passed, and obtained 24 Honours,

Viz., 5 Honours in French, 4 in Latin, 1 in Greek, 2 in Geometry and Trigonometry, 1 in Algebra, 2 in History, and 9 in English.

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DR. DOELLINGER.

(Liverpool *Catholic Times*.)

DR. DOELLINGER has passed away in his ninety-first year amidst the glowing eulogies of the Protestant Press of England and Germany. For sixty years of his life, whilst he remained a faithful member of the Catholic Church, true to his vocation as a priest and a Catholic teacher, he was ignored by these sapient guides of public opinion. The productions of a man's pen before he reaches his sixtieth year are usually accounted his best and most effective, and Dr. Doellinger before attaining that age had been a prolific publicist. He had given to the world his books on the doctrine of the Eucharist during the first three centuries, and the origins of Christianity and the religion of Mahomet, his "History of the Church," his "Christianity and the Church," and his "Fables with regard to the Popes." To the Protestant journalists, however, his writings were an unknown quantity, and his name figured not in their pages. But in the year 1860 he began to show signs of a disposition reverse under the discipline of Catholic tenets. In the spring of 1881 he delivered at Munich two lectures on the temporal power of the Popes which, at a period when the enemies of the Holy See were deep in plots against it, were at least inopportune and rash. Then it was that the Protestant Press began to discover his genius. As yet they looked upon his attitude with some doubt and misgiving, but they hailed with joy the symptoms of rebellion against the Holy See. Dr. Doellinger remained silent for six months, devoting himself to the composition of a work intended as a vindication of his opinions.

The book appeared at Munich with the title of "The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power," and was translated into English by the late Mr. William Bernard McCabe. It proved somewhat disappointing to the Protestant seers. Dr. Doellinger intimated that his Munich utterances had been misreported and misrepresented, and the view which he intended to convey he expressed in language which, though unacceptable to the majority of his co-religionists, was still entirely consistent with soundness of Catholic doctrine. "Let no one lose faith in the Church," said he, "if the temporal principality of the Papacy should disappear, whether it be for a season or for ever. It is not essence but accident; not end, but means. It began late; it was formerly something quite different from what it is now. It now justly appears to us to be indispensable; and so long as the existing order lasts in Europe, it must, at all cost, be maintained; or, if it is violently interrupted, it must be restored. But it is possible to suppose a condition of Europe in which it would be superfluous, and then it would be only a clogging burden." In this work Dr. Doellinger showed that he not only believed in the doctrines of the Church, but that he had lost none of his skill as a Catholic controversialist. Indeed nothing could be more felicitous or more truthful than his description of the functions of the supreme Church authority, standing in "its high, inaccessible, and tranquil position, and in the possession of the richest experience, gained through centuries of ecclesiastical government," "the teacher and moulder of the nations," his astute discrimination between the several sections of the Church of England, and his account of the doctrines of that Church as "a collection of heterogeneous theological propositions tied by the Act of Uniformity; propositions which in a logical mind cannot exist by the side of one another, and whose effect on the English churchman is that he finds himself involved in continual contradictions and disingenuousness, and can only escape the painful consciousness of it by sophistical reasoning." Yet here and there, even in this work, Protestants who were watching Dr. Doellinger discerned signs that his allegiance to the Holy See was not heartfelt; and they were not wrong in their conjectures. He fell more and more under the suspicion of his co-religionists, and in 1868 he assumed a position little short of open revolt. He was opposed to the formal recognition of Papal infallibility by the Church. This opposition, no doubt, was based on an honest, conscientious conviction, but, though desirous of taking an impartial and charitable view of his character, we cannot justify the methods by which he sought to maintain his opinion.

Misrepresentation and intrigue are not arguments, and they are unworthy of a theologian. Now, Dr. Doellinger has been credited with indulging in both. In the first place, he was said to be at least the supervisor of the notorious work entitled "Janus," which appeared in Germany in 1868, and which was translated into English under the title of "The Pope and the Council." His Eminence Cardinal Manning, in his "History of the Vatican Council," describes this production as "an elaborate attempt of many hands to destroy by profuse misquotations from history the authority of the Pope and to create animosity against the future Council." Dr. Doellinger, it is also affirmed, was the inspirer of a diplomatic anti-Council League which found a ready agent in Prince Chlodwig Hohenlohe, Foreign Minister of Bavaria, and which audaciously endeavoured first to prevent the assembling of the Council, and next to control it and obstruct its freedom. A diplomatic note from Prince Hohenlohe, circulated in foreign Courts, asserted that if "the pretension to infallibility once became a dogma, it would have a wider scope than the purely spiritual sphere, and would become evidently a political question, for it would raise the power of the Sovereign Pontiff even in temporal matters above the princes and people of Christendom." A still bolder despatch was addressed to the Cabinet of Paris, urging the withdrawal of the French troops during the Council, to insure the freedom of its deliberations—in other words, as Cardinal Manning says, "to anticipate the 20th of September, 1870, and the seizure of Rome." The writings published under the name of "Janus," were ably refuted by Dr. Hergenrother in his scholarly work, "Anti-Janus," and the machinations of the Bavarian Court were powerless as against the Vatican Council, but to both the writers and their diplomatic agents must be attributed a share of responsibility for the Prussian Kulturkampf. It is true it has been stated that Dr. Doellinger disapproved of this persecution, but it cannot be doubted that one of the ideas which gave rise to it was that of rearing the "Old Catholic" Church—if Church it can be called—into a State institution, and substituting it for the existing Catholic creed—an

idea which Prince Bismarck, as a prudent man, abandoned when he found that it was impossible to wipe out the ancient faith or to vitalise the new one. The hour came when Doellinger's attachment to the Church was formally put to the test. The Archbishop of Munich sought from him the acceptance of the dogma of infallibility which was now an article of faith. Governed by intellectual pride, he refused to accede to the Archbishop's request, and the sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him. The history of his life since that date is a melancholy record. Cut off from the Catholic Church, he can scarcely be said to have ever believed in the success of the sect with the foundation of which his name, and that of "Bishop" Runkles, are most intimately associated. It seemed, indeed, in 1874, when he presided over the Congress of Old Catholics, Protestants, and others, held at Bonn, as if he believed "Old Catholicism" would succeed in bringing about the realisation of the project of a united Christendom, but as in subsequent years he saw the forecasts of that day vanish into thin air he gradually withdrew from active participation in the affairs of the "Old Catholic" body. It is stated that from the time of his excommunication by the Archbishop of Munich he abstained from discharging any ecclesiastical function, but unfortunately he wandered still further from Catholic truth, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Trent and the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist. In his last moments he received the ministrations of an "Old Catholic" clergyman, and he was interred with "Old Catholic" rites. It is painful to reflect on the blight which overtook the career of this great man. Despite the glorification of the Protestant press, that career has been, as was de Lammenais's, an unmistakable failure. De Lammenais's colleagues, Montalembert and Father Lacordaire, accomplished a fruitful mission after he had fallen away. They possessed that in which he was wanting—the virtue of humility. Had Dr. Doellinger been able to say with them and with another and greater man, "Rome has spoken, discussion is at an end," he, too, would have been a mighty living force in scientific and social movements destined to impress and mould the Christian world because fostered by the vivifying influence of the Catholic Church.

JOHNNY RYAN.

We find the following in the special correspondence of the *New York World* :—

London, December 17.—Less than a month ago little Johnny Ryan was singing songs in the streets of Dublin trying to pick up pennies enough to give him food and shelter. Some American tourists from New Orleans who were stopping at the Shelborne hotel amused themselves with teaching Johnny some "darker" songs. He had a sweet and plaintive voice and a very retentive memory. After the tourists had gone Johnny went to the pier at Kingstown, where the Americans travelling between Ireland and England have to wait for the Channel boats, and sung these songs to them. As a result he picked up more pennies in one week than he would have earned in Dublin in a month. One day a lady gave him a book of miscellaneous American songs, and he managed to learn them all. Sometimes passengers gave him books which they had no other use for, thinking, perhaps, that he might be able to sell them for a trifle. Whether or not Johnny managed to sell the books, he certainly read enough of them to learn what a great country America is for boys and to feel a desire to go there. He was only twelve years old, but he was an orphan trying to live somehow in a city where the American traveller sees more bitter poverty than in any other city in Great Britain excepting, perhaps, Glasgow.

Johnny saved enough from the coppers which travellers at Kingstown gave him, to pay his railway fare to Queenstown, where he was permitted by the steamship companies to go aboard their tenders and sing songs to homeward-bound Americans. Here his prosperity and his ambition to board one of the "great liners" positively took possession of him. At last Johnny's time came. Two weeks ago, while he was watching the American mail put on board the White Star line tender for the steamer Teutonic, he sung to a group of American tourists who were purchasing little plants of shamrock and some blackthorn sticks to take home to their friends. The lad's sweet voice pleased the Americans so much that one of them said to him :—

"How would you like to go to America, my boy?"

"Oh! so much," said Johnny eagerly; "do take me. I'll sing for you all the way over."

The question which the passenger had put to the boy in joke became at once a serious proposition. In less than ten minutes the group of Americans had found out all about little Johnny's lonesome lot in this world, and he was actually on board the tender departing from the land of his birth, perhaps never to return. Before purchasing his ticket the Americans gave the agent of the White Star Line in Queenstown a guarantee that no trouble should arise about getting him ashore at Castle Garden. One of the gentlemen promised to take the lad as one of his own children, and to see that he got a fair start in life in the land of the free.

The Empress Augusta of Germany who died lately was throughout the dark days of the Bismarckian persecution a staunch friend of the German Catholics, and she had always many personal friends among them. This was probably the origin of the reports which appeared from time to time of her conversion and reception into the Church.

L'Abbé Lagrange, the new Bishop of Chartres, France, has long been known to the world of letters. When quite a young priest, his able pen drew upon him the attention of Mgr. Dupanloup, and in 1883 he was made Vicar-General of the Diocese of Orleans. He soon became the fellow-worker and intimate friend of the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, who bequeathed him his private papers and correspondence. The public is acquainted with the Abbe's admirable "Life of Mgr. Dupanloup," a work that has already been translated into several languages.

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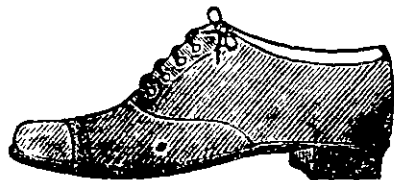
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Irish News.

Antrim.—A magnificent steel screw steamer was recently launched from the yard of Workman, Clarke, and Co., Belfast. She was constructed on an order from the City Line, which trades between Liverpool, London, and Calcutta. She was christened the City of Vienna by Miss McCausland.

Captain D. McMillan, of the s.s. Antrim, was recently presented with a valuable binocular glass in recognition of his services in saving the crew of a sinking ship. The crew were Germans, and the glass bears an inscription in that language, of which the following is the translation:—We, William, by the grace of God, German Emperor, and King of Prussia, grant the Master of the British steamer Antrim, Captain McMillan, for services rendered the crew of the disabled German ship Theodor Burger, this recognition." The Mayor presented the glass, and Captain McMillan suitably returned thanks.

A representative and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of Ballymena and surrounding districts was recently held in the Protestant Hall, Ballymena, John K. Curry, solicitor, presiding. The object of the meeting was to discuss the land question. The following resolution, on the motion of Robert Achison, Broughshane, was passed unanimously:—That dual ownership in land is adverse to the best interests of the country; in the past it has been the cause of outrage, and crime, and disloyalty, and disaffection to the Government; that the prosperity of the people and the peace of the country necessitates the universal establishment of farming proprietary throughout Ireland, and we call on the Government to pass a compulsory sale Bill on equitable terms, so that the occupier shall be the owner of the land.

Armagh.—A meeting of ratepayers, farmers, and others interested in the Bann drainage question was held recently in the large room of the Institute at Portadown. The meeting was convened to express opposition to the proposed Government scheme for the drainage of the Bann, and to express an opinion upon an alternative plan, as set forth in the resolutions, which were adopted. The gathering was representative.

A great meeting was held in the Catholic Reading-room in this city for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Tenants' Defence League in the county. The following members of Parliament were present:—Messrs. Pinkerton, Leamy, M. Kenny, Biggar, Biane, and Reynolds. Mr. Pinkerton presided. A letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Primate of all Ireland, acknowledging a card of invitation to the convention and a copy of the constitution of the Irish Tenants' Defence Association. He stated that he had carefully read over the articles of the constitution, and could find nothing which appeared to him to him to exceed the bounds of fair and legitimate defence. In the face of a powerful combination of landlords, having wealth, influence, and all the resources of the Executive power thrown into their side of the balance, he believed some such line of defence was necessary, if numbers of tenants were to be saved from utter ruin.

Carlow.—A dog belonging to a farmer named Agar, who resides at Ballymoon, near Bagnalstown, showed symptoms of madness recently, and before being destroyed had bitten on the hand and leg one of Mr. Agar's children. A servant man was also attacked, but escaped being cut. Mr. Crostwait, the local Guardian, said the people of the locality were very much interested in the case of the child, and were willing to subscribe towards the expense of sending the boy to Paris for treatment by M. Pasteur, but they were anxious to know if the Guardians could contribute towards the expenses out of the rates of the Union. The Guardians have written the Local Government about the matter.

Clare.—Mr. Owen's patriots, the policemen, are carrying things with a high hand in Carlow and Sixmilebridge. The people cannot proceed about their ordinary avocations without having a brace of "patriots" in attendance upon them.

Father Quinn presided at the recent meeting of Tuila League. Mr. McInerney, who was only recently released from Limerick Gaol, where he was confined for six months, was present. The evictions of Patrick Rogers and Miss Sullivan, of Tuila, were condemned. Arrangements were made for re-organising the branch. A sum of £70 was subscribed for the Tenants' Defence Fund.

Head-Constable Kennedy, of Kilrush, had a great array of summonses for cruelty to animals in the local court the other day. The police feel for their brother swines much, but have no such fine feelings about the pitching out on the roadside of Christians from their old homes at the instance of felonious landlordism. Neither do they fret much about the murders of men who die from the cruel prison treatment of Balfour. What about John Mandeville's and William O'Brien's treatment? They were treated more like swine than men.

Cork.—Portion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, which was stationed at Fermoy, when leaving there cheered vigorously for Home Rule.

Head-Constable O'Donnell summoned Mr. Hanner, the Secretary of the National League, Mallow, for a breach of the licensing laws. There was no breach actually proved, yet Hanner was fined one pound.

Middleton cattle and horse fair was well supplied with stock of all kinds. Being the Christmas fair, Cork buyers and exporters attended in great numbers. Exceedingly low figures were obtained for pigs; there was no competition. Waterford and Limerick buyers did not attend.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, accompanied by Cannon Keller and Messrs. Lane and Healy, M.P.'s, recently interviewed the tenants and emergency men on the Ponsonby estate. The system of police espionage gave him great annoyance and he remonstrated with them several times.

The Mayor of Cork paid his usual visit to the people whom Mr. Balfour facetiously considers "criminals." When his Worship arrived Father O'Dwyer was after celebrating Mass, but was prevented through the inclemency of the weather from taking his daily exercise. James Maye, Edmund Kent, and Callaghan McCarthy are out of hospital and back again in their cells, a decided improvement having taken place in their health. John Cahill, B. Crowley, Jno. Egan, Daniel Connor, David Kent, Denis Healy, William James O'Brien, Maurice Doyle, Patrick O'Brien, and Doherty, and the two men, Donovan and Cahill, who are undergoing four months imprisonment in default of giving bail for the "crime" of having blown a horn at Conna, were also seen. The Mayor paid a visit to the female prison and saw two political prisoners there, Mrs. Riordan, Ballyvourney, and Mrs. Mahoney, Rosscarbery. Both women are bearing their imprisonment bravely and are in excellent health.

Derry.—Preparations are being made to evict a number of tenants on the Drapers' estate. Accordingly a large quantity of straw has been put into the Town Hall to serve as a resting-place for the police force which is to protect the Sheriff and his men. From the preparations being made it is considered that there will be a force of over 100 police in attendance. There is intense excitement in the town and all over the districts concerned.

Donegal.—When the memorial erected to the memory of the late Inspector Martin was about being removed from the yard into the church, some people resisted the introduction in a very forcible manner, all because there was a cross upon it. Such blind bigotry was never known.

Dublin.—The usual meeting of the council for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held recently at No. 6, Molesworth street; Count Plunkett in the chair. There were also present: Hamilton Bell, Esq., and Messrs. J. Halligan, T. Ward, Dr. Fagan, and R. J. O'Duffy, and J. J. McSweeney, secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications were received from the following: Miss N. Bowman, Newton House, near London; Rev. Edmund Barry, P.P., Rathcormac. Mr. Duffy gave notice that he would move the election of Count Plunkett to the vice-chair, in room of the late Right Rev. Dr. Power, of Waterford.

The first meeting of the Irish Industrial League was held at 27 South Frederick street, H. Kibahan in the chair. Rev. Canon Bagot, one of the honorary secretaries, read several letters highly approving of the project. Amongst them was one from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, in which his Eminence writes:—"The object of the Irish Industrial League is altogether such as I desire to see supported by the strongest names of all political parties. This would exclude even the suspicion of any political bias, and would command the confidence of the people of Ireland. To secure this is the first necessary step." Letters were also read approving of the association from the Mayor of Belfast, Baroness Burdett Coutts, Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Sir Eardly Wilmot. R. Denis, Palace Chambers, Westminster; Very Rev. Canon Hegarty, Glanmire, Cork; and Rev. Canon Bagott, Kildare, were appointed honorary secretaries.

Galway.—John Burke, near Gort, was recently evicted by Mr. Langan, Hill of Down, Meath.

The Convention of delegates in connection with the National Defence Association recently took place in Galway. The place of meeting was the Temperance Hall, Lombard street, which was kindly given for the meeting by Father Dooley, to whom too much praise cannot be awarded for his zeal in getting up the meeting, and for the admirable manner in which the arrangements under his control were carried out. The delegates accompanied the Right Hon. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., and the other members present from the Railway Hotel to the Temperance Hall. The Members of Parliament were: Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. A. T. Dickson, Colonel Nolan, Mr. David Sheehy, Mr. P. J. Fol y, Mr. John Pinkerton, and Mr. P. J. Power. There was a great attendance of the clergy, and representatives from leagues, branches, and public bodies in the county. Rev. Father Dooley said it gave him sincere pleasure to propose that Mr. T. A. Dickson, M.P., take the chair, and that Rev. Father McCarthy, Mr. Sweeney (Loughrea), and Mr. Lynam be elected secretaries to the meeting. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who was at the meeting, spoke and received a most enthusiastic reception.

Kerry.—Patrick Moran and J. Moloney were summoned at Llistowel Sessions for being disorderly on November 23. On being investigated the charge was found to exist solely because the men cheered for Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. The policemen around Llistowel must have very small scope for promotion when they seize upon such an opportunity to blow off. They being compelled to resort to such for to gain any notice is the best character the people could produce that they are quite an orderly people, and give the police no chance for promotion.

Kildare.—Naas has been proclaimed under the Coercion Act, but the people of Naas are not much awed by this fact just now.

Emergency man Allen, now so well and unfavourably known as the Luggacurran Emergency man, was again fined £2 10s, for carrying arms without a license. He has been fined several times. Who is paying the fines?

The Land Commissioners sat in Naas recently, and instead of reducing rents allowed them to stand as they were. In one case the landlord's valuer swore the farm was valued for £4 less than what the tenant was paying, yet they did not reduce the rent. This is fixing fair rent with a vengeance.

Kilkenny.—For twenty years Father McDonald, Kilkenny, was pastor of the important parish of St. Canice's and during this long term he was ever the good priest and wise counselor to whom all in time of difficulty and trial repaired for solace and relief. The many beautiful and useful improvements made in the noble pile over which he had charge attest his love and reverence for sacred things and a desire to see and hear God worshipped in a temple richly adorned and befitting, some part at least, His dignity. Father

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McDonald held the office of Dean of the Diocese of Ossory. He was born in November 1819, and first studied in a private school in the city of Waterford and finally in Maynooth. His death took place on December 8, at the age of 70 years. The greatest sorrow was visible everywhere in the city when the sad intelligence became known. Business houses were closed and the blinds of private dwellings were down as indications of the general mourning. The funeral was the greatest ever witnessed; all classes and creeds were represented. A solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated in St. Canice's.

Leitrim.—At the recent meeting of this branch the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"Resolved—That we sincerely sympathise with our esteemed and revered P.P., Rev. Thomas Lynch, on the occasion of his illness, and fondly hope he may soon be restored to his pristine health and vigour." "That we fully approve of the resolutions adopted at the County Leitrim Convention, and pledge ourselves to do what in us lies to urge the people of this important parish to work in harmony with the other districts of Ireland in aiding the Tenants' Defence Association."

Limerick.—Sixmilebridge fair has been re-established, and the first fair was held recently. The attendance was large and a good business done all round.

Longford.—The matters in dispute between Robert Tait, manager of the Limerick Army Clothing Factory, and Board of Directors have, through the intervention of William Abraham, M.P., and other gentlemen, been amicably and satisfactorily arranged. The avoidance of legal proceedings and the delay, expense, and manifold inconveniences likely to follow, show that good sense and feeling prevailed on both sides, and that a factory which leaves thousands of pounds annually in Limerick by providing constant employment for five hundred or six hundred girls will be continued in full operation.

The convention held in the New Hall, Longford, to establish the Tenants' Defence Association was very representative in character; delegates from the different branches of the league and public bodies in the country being in attendance. Four M.P.'s attended, T. M. Healy, Dr. Fitzgerald, Denis Kilbride, and James Tuite. The three released Longford "criminals," Messrs. Flood, Wilson and Fenlon, were greeted with hearty cheering by the people. Mr. Healy and his brother M.P.'s made a special call of sympathy on Mrs. J. P. Farrell, whose husband is so manfully bearing his punishment in Sligo Gaol. Mr. Kilbride presided over the meeting, at which the men of Longford threw in their lot with the people of Tipperary to counteract exterminating landlords' tactics.

Monaghan.—Intelligence received from Carrickmacross gives further accounts of the latest development of the boycotting of the railway owing to the action of the stationmaster in taking an "evicted" house. The fair in Carrickmacross was recently held, and not a single head of cattle bought in the fair was sent by train. A long array of carts, extending fully a mile, started in processional order for Dundalk, all laden with pigs bought in the fair, and all the other cattle were walked to that port for shipment. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the people, who are now more determined than ever to adhere to their attitude of passive resistance. The arrangements for reaching Dundalk and other towns are complete without railway communication. The town is crowded with police and detectives, who are sying after every one. There is no intimidation, except on the part of the police, who seem anxious to bully and coerce and frighten the people into resuming business with the line. On a recent occasion 60 carts were engaged to convey the oats bought in the market to Dundalk. The police went round each and every one of the men in charge and took down their names and addresses with great solemnity. Their right to act in this fashion is naturally questioned, as men ought to be able to earn a day's wages without a policeman covertly threatening them with prosecution. Matters, however, have gone so far that no power that the Government can bring to bear will induce the people to deal with the line until the house is vacated.

Roscommon.—A most enthusiastic open air meeting of the tenants of the townlands of Mullen and Raheela was held at Raheela. About fifty of the tenants were present. The object of the meeting was to defend the reputation of our venerable chairman of the meeting held on the 25th inst. Luke Sharkey was proposed and elected chairman and Michael Toolan was appointed to act as secretary. It was resolved—That we, the tenants of the above townlands, redouble our energy in upholding the resolutions passed at the tenant-farmers' meeting held on the 25th; that we redouble our determination not to interfere between James Beirne of Mullen and the landlord as far as the rent question is now concerned, and that we look at the report in the *Herald* regarding our venerable chairman as a lying, scurrilous, mean, low fabrication in ranking Mr Sharkey as of Star-Chamber fame.

Sligo.—A convention to inaugurate the Tenants' Defence Association in the County Sligo, was held in the Assembly Room of the Town Hall. Delegates from the different branches of the National League throughout the County attended, and the local Boards of Guardians were also represented. The Mayor (John Connolly) was present and took part in the proceedings. Messrs. P. J. Power, Edmund Leamy, P. McDonald, M. McCartan, and D. Sheehy, M.P.'s, arrived by the limited mail, and were met at the station by the Emmet and Gaelic bands, and a crowd of people who escorted them to the Town Hall. Admission to the meeting was by ticket, and at the time the speaking commenced a large assemblage thronged the capacious building. On motion of Father B. McLaughlin, seconded by John Connolly, Mayor, P. J. Power took the chair; and on the motion of Father McGauran, Patrick A. McHugh and John O'Dowd were appointed secretaries to the meeting. Letters were read from Bishop Gillooly, who enclosed a cheque for £10, with his best wishes for the success of the movement; and Bishop Lyster, who enclosed a cheque for £5, and stated that he thoroughly approved of the programme of the association and sympathised with its object.

Tipperary.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre recently visited the scene of the great struggle now being waged between Smith-Barry and the men of gallant Tipperary. He was received by Canon Cahill and the leading Nationalists of the town, and was presented with an address of welcome, to which Mr. Lefevre publicly replied. The police were as busy as bees in a sugar barrel.

Tyrone.—A public meeting, convened for the purpose of advocating a compulsory sale of land Bill, was held recently at Stewartstown. It was one of a series intended to be held throughout the County of Tyrone on the same subject. The meeting, which was held in the Market House, was convened in the ordinary way, and was well attended by the farmers of the district and the people of the town, all creeds and politics being represented. Resolutions were passed demanding the Government to pass a bill of compulsory sale of land.

Waterford.—A meeting of the members of the Dungarven Literary Society was held recently, at which the Very Rev. P. Casey attended, for the purpose of forming classes in connection with the society. Mr. E. Koehan presided. The details of the project were discussed, after which a resolution was proposed establishing a class for the teaching of Irish, and a good many members gave in their names as pupils. With regard to the other classes it was proposed to wait on the teachers of the locality and ascertain their terms for teaching two nights in the week. The meeting rendered their thanks to the Very Rev. P. Carey, for attending and taking so great an interest in the working of the society.

H. G. Fisher, of the *Munster Express*, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing League reports. Four other summonses are still against him. C. Redmond, junr., has been also treated to a further term of two months, making a total of seven months' imprisonment for the same offence.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOLLAND occupied the chair on the "Original Paper night," held on the 4th March.

Mr. Perceval was, unfortunately, unable to attend. As this is only the second time he has been absent, his apology was freely accepted.

The items submitted consisted of:—"Criminal and other statistics," "Recollections of a Phrenologist," and "A Trip to Dunedin." Mr. Milner's contribution on the subject of "Mummies" was not quite original, nor was it a "paper," but a brief lecture.

Mr. Hines' account of Dunedin was his first effort for the Society in the way of a paper. However, it was a very nice one. He saw many things faulty in the Exhibition City, and he enumerated them. The Fire Brigade accommodation seemed to specially touch his risible faculty. Certainly Mr. Hines told the story of his experience in a very taking style.

Mr. Kennedy's "Criminal and other statistics" was a most able exposition of the fallacious idea that Ireland is low and criminal. He said—or read that many go entirely by first impressions. If we trust, then, to this way, all the Old World's people are surely criminal. According to the cablegrams, crime and its perpetration, seem the only things worth living for. Crime was mostly defined by the writer, by which it could be seen that one might be a vile wretch and yet remain a respectable (?) and even popular citizen. Statistics were quoted to show the relative amount of criminals in the United Kingdom, as a whole, and many individual comparisons were made. Taken any way, they clearly showed Ireland to be more law-abiding and virtuous than England, Scotland, or Wales. Mr. Kennedy's paper concluded with an eloquent reference to the ministry of the Catholic Priesthood.

A critic said that the "Phrenologist's recollections" showed his ability to write down, very minutely too, what he had seen. It was brief and local.

Mr. Milner must have taken an interest in his task to be enabled to expound so clearly the various methods of embalming the dead. He showed that in pre-historic times, one went to an embalmer, instead of hieing to the local undertaker, to dispose of his dead friend's body. The process of embalming was described as most elaborate and effectual to an extraordinary degree. There was a cheap process and a spurious way. Mr. Milner described the "Cemetery system," wherein these much embalmed bodies were laid. Even the rather gruesome nature of the subject did not prevent several bursts of merriment to escape from his audience.

The usual critique was not indulged in, as three of the writers left the room, thus leaving criticism without its point.

On the 18th March the Society's "Lecture Night" will be held. On these occasions the President and members are pleased to welcome visitors.

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

Speaking of the forthcoming marriage of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, and Miss Mabel Towneley, of Towneley, which is to unite two of the oldest English Catholic families, *Vanity Fair* says: "Neither the Cliffords nor the Towneleys have ever changed their faith, and the latter boast that Mass was said regularly at Towneley Hall, near Burnley, even in the darkest days of the Penal Laws. Lord Clifford owns some 7000 acres of land centring around his fine old seat, Ugbrooke Park, South Devon; and Miss Towneley inherits a large property in Lancashire and Cumberland."

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we may be out of, as we had all our new stock destroyed.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

SIXTY-FOUR Cardinals have died during the pontificate of Leo XIII. The English Catholic pilgrimage to the Holy Land will take place in the spring.

It is announced that Mr. W. B. Vance Packman, late editor of the *Church Review*, the most respectable of the two chief Ritualistic organs, and an organising secretary to the English Church Union, has been received into the Catholic Church, and has received Confirmation at the hands of Cardinal Manning. Another noteworthy recent conversion is that of the matron of St. Thomas' Hospital, she being the third prominent member of the London Hospital Nursing Sisterhood who has taken that step within the last year.

There are two flourishing congregations of Italian Catholics in the archdiocese of St. Paul—one in St. Paul and one in Minneapolis.

As compared with last year's totals there is an increase in the number of priests in the United States of 345; of churches, 67; of parochial schools, 410; of pupils attending those schools, 57,644.

The 8th of February has been fixed as the date for the great Italian pilgrimage to the Vatican to assemble at Rome. Every city in Italy will be represented by a numerous deputation.

Cardinal Richard, in a letter which has been read from the Paris pulpits, calls upon the faithful to help him in erecting a monument in the Church of the Sacre Cœur, on Montmartre, to the memory of his predecessor, Cardinal Guibert. As Cardinal Richard says, among the many claims of the late Archbishop of Paris to the gratitude of future ages one of the strongest is the erection of the Church of the National Vow, with its inscription, "To the Sacred Heart of Jesus from devoted and penitent France."

It seems that the stronger the war now being waged against religion in France, the more the Christian Brothers multiply. At a recent meeting, the president of which was the Archbishop of Paris, the Duc de Broglie showed that in 1884 the novitiate of the Christian Brothers contained but 360 *Petit Novices*, as they are called, whereas the present year the number is 2,705. Last year the collection made in favour of the institution of the *Petit Novices* amounted to 380,000 francs. This year they have gone up to 350,000.

The *Germania*, the Catholic organ of Germany, and the *Courier*, the Catholic organ of Belgium, say that the Catholic world should take instant notice of the new Kulturkampf in Italy, which seizes upon funds contributed for charity by such vast numbers of non-Italians.

Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, has ordered a Triduum throughout his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in order to ward off the scourge of "la grippe," or influenza. His Grace requests the people to stop cursing, drunkenness, and other sins, for by sin hath death entered into this world.

The *Moniteur* of Rome announces that Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, the Pope's Secretary of State, and General Simmons, the English special envoy, have reached an agreement upon one of the points in dispute in regard to the Church administration in Malta.

The Italian Parliament has passed the law which places the property of all charitable confraternities in Italy under the administration of Government officials and the local authorities. Under this law the Government will take possession of the property of 8,487 confraternities, having a capital value of 111,951,000 lire, or 22,290,000 dollars.

Salvini's youngest daughter (the child of his brief second marriage) is being educated at the Santissima Annunziata school in Florence. Last year her father coached her and her schoolmates for the prize-day performances, and every one wondered at the children's gifts for elocution. Salvini's married daughter has a passion for the stage, but her father will not allow her to adopt the profession.

A paragraph to the effect that the Jesuits were about to be withdrawn from Brazil has been going the rounds of the Press. A Catholic paper, having addressed inquiries on the subject to Father Anderledy, the General of the Order, has received from him the following reply: "The news demands a peremptory denial. I have never thought of recalling our Fathers from Brazil. It is for God to indicate the moment of recall, if it is to come, and it is in His Divine Providence that we place our confidence."

Father Mulhane, of St. Vincent de Paul's church, Mt. Vernon, O., announced that there was not a mixed marriage in his parish in the year 1889.

The Pope recently performed the ceremony of blessing the relics of Padre Pirotti. He walked firmly and without assistance, and appeared to be quite strong.

It is pleasing news to all who foster a tender devotion to the Sacred Heart to learn that His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., has given expression to his eagerness for the canonisation of the Blessed Margaret Mary.

The Jesuits have established a mission station for the Kaffirs near King Williamstown, South Africa. They have 250 native converts attached to the mission, for whom Father Koenig, S.J., intends building a church.

The press is agitated over the announcement that a London lady has taken up the labours of Father Damien and will go to Kalawao to work among the lepers. The Prince of Wales referred to her in a recent speech, but mentioned no name. She is Amy Fowler, daughter of an English clergyman, and a convert to the Catholic faith.

The only school for the leper children of Molokai is a Catholic school taught by Franciscan Nuns. They are instructed in reading, writing, etc., sewing for the girls, and religious instruction for all. After praising words for the devoted teachers, Carman M. Austin, a correspondent of the *Toronto Mail*, goes on to say: "These children are under the care of Dr. Goto, an experienced Japanese, who has succeeded in curing several cases of leprosy when the patient was under his care from the earliest development of the disease. The sufferings of Father Damien were greatly alleviated in his last days by the use of gurgun oil, which is believed by the physicians in India to be a certain cure of leprosy when used in the earliest stages of the malady."

It is made from a fir tree in the Adaman Islands, and if all that is claimed for it be true, it will indeed be a Heaven-sent blessing to the Hawaiian people, who are rapidly being exterminated by leprosy."

Dr. Dollinger, the head of the "Old Catholic" movement in Southern Germany, and one of the famous opponents of the doctrine of Papal infallibility, died in Munich on January 10. He was taken with influenza about ten days previously. Johann Joseph Ignaz Dollinger was born in Bamberg, Bavaria, February 28, 1790, and received priestly orders in 1822, when he became attached to the diocese of Bamberg. His treatise on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist" came out in 1826, and in that year he was nominated to lecture on church history before the University of Munich. The substance of these discourses was printed in one volume that appeared in 1828 and in another more elaborate ten years later. In 1845 he began to give attention to politics and went into the Bavarian Parliament as a representative of the University of Munich. Four years after this, in the Diet of Frankfurt, he voted for the total separation of Church and State, and in 1861 he delivered a series of lectures advocating the abandonment of its temporal power by the Holy See. Up to this time he had printed "Origins of Christianity," "The Reformation: its interior Developments and Effects," "The Religion of Mohammed," "A Sketch of Luther," "Paganism and Judaism," and "Christianity in the Church," and these were followed by "Papal Legends of the Middle Ages," (1863), and "A History of the Religious Sects of the Middle Ages" (1870). Dr. Dollinger obtained wide fame by his opposition to the decree of the Vatican Council, declaring the infallibility of the Pope when addressing the Church *ex cathedra* on questions of faith and morals. As he declined to submit to the decrees of the Vatican Council, he was on April 17, 1872, formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. On July 28, 1871, he was elected Rector of the University of Munich, receiving 54 out of 63 votes cast. He took a leading part in the Old Catholic Congress of Munich (1871) and Cologne (1872). In the former he showed himself opposed to the measures adopted by the majority for effecting a permanent ecclesiastical organisation of the "Old Catholics" into a distinct sect. He presided over the Old Catholic Congress, at Bonn in 1874. He was appointed President of the Royal Academy of Science in Bavaria.

DIRGE FOR A SOLDIER.

[IN MEMORY OF GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY.]

CLOSE his eyes; his work is done!
What to him is friend or foe-man,
Rise of moon or set of sun,
Hand of man, or kiss of woman?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

As man may, he fought his fight.
Proved his truth by his endeavour;
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep, forever and forever.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

Fold him in his country's stars,
Roll the drum and fire the volley!
What to him are all our wars,
What but death, bemocking folly?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him.
Mortal love weeps idly by:
God alone has power to aid him.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

GEORGE H. BOKER.

Three publishers are bidding for the privilege of bringing out LeCaron's reminiscences. The book of the spy and informer is nearly completed and will be a sensational work.

Col. John Atkinson, of Detroit, who recently visited Ireland, says: "Michael Davitt is one of the most beloved of the Irish leaders. I heard a story which will illustrate the way in which his countrymen regard him. He was passing from one of the Isles of Arran upon a very stormy day in an open boat. He watched the man at the helm, who continued smoking when every one else, including Mr. Davitt, had begun to be very fearful of ever making the land. The man at the helm, evidently reading his thought, said: 'Mr. Davitt, there is no sea around Ireland that would drown you.'"

Here is an extract from a letter, written by Lord Grey to the Princess Lieven in 1831, which is really so eminently applicable to the present period that I (*Truth*) commend it to the careful attention of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and other more exalted votaries of despotism:—"As to the Duke's opinion as to what is passing, it is that of a man who does not understand the character of the times, and who thinks that public opinion may be subdued by power. If this attempt is made, and a violent struggle takes place in consequence of it, I will not answer for the consequences; but if the Reform is carried satisfactorily, I will answer for the peace of the country, and not only for its peace, but for its power and prosperity."

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If you want a Genuine French Calf Cookham, sewn,

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Each Boot bears the word

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10	Calif H-gg Lace	10	French Calf Balmoral	22	8
14	Calif El-sic side	14	Ask for Girls' French	33	15
29	2sk for Ladies' Goat	29	Calif Balmoral	33	15
	Levant Lace Shoe		Ask for Girls' French	33	15
			Calif Elastic side		

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FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON.—**ROTORUA**, s.s., on Monday, March 17. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf. Cargo till noon.

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FOR TONGA, and SAMOA.—**WAINUI**, s.s., from Auckland on Thursday, March 13. Freight and passengers booked through. Full particulars on application.

FOR TAHITI.—**RICHMOND**, s.s., about Saturday, March 29.

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T E M U K A.

March 10, 1890.

On Sunday, March 9, the Rev. Father Fauvel celebrated the holy sacrifice of Mass at St. Mary's, Pleasant Point. Recently improvements have been effected in this pretty church. A very spacious gallery has been erected, at a considerable cost, and I may safely say the like is not to be seen in South Canterbury. The balusters are of unique designs, and on the whole it is a great acquisition to the church. One thing which impressed me greatly was the sweet singing of the children, the pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Kerrytown. Though some are very young, yet all are marvellously good, and even in their pronunciation of Latin, I understand that the Sisters in charge at the school had adopted what may be termed a novel method in training the children which now constitute the choir. They were divided into two divisions, senior and junior, and each had a different day for singing. The juniors had to pass an examination before gaining admission into the choir, with the result that in the pronunciation of Latin and correctness in singing they almost excelled the senior class. Kerrytown is an astonishingly musical community.

Recently the Rev. Father Fauvel announced that he had received intimation that our donation of £74 6s 6d to the Propagation of the Faith had arrived safely at Home. I have reason for believing that the amount subscribed by New Zealand next year will be in excess of this year. It only requires thorough explanation to be most liberally supported by all. The reason why Temuka is so prominent in this work is because Father Fauvel has not contented himself with merely announcing the matter, but exhaustively treated the subject in explanation.

The pastoral letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch, was read on the 23rd ult., in St. Joseph's church, and was listened to with profound silence. Some were moved to tears at the touching "farewell" of our beloved Bishop, who has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact, and many a prayer will ascend to heaven for him in order that he may return soon and in good health. Your touching reference to his Lordship has elicited many complimentary remarks.

The Rev. Father Fauvel was at Christchurch for several days last week owing to Dr. Grimes' departure for Europe.

This being the month dedicated to the Patron Saint of the parish, special marks of respect are being paid to St. Joseph. The altar, over which stands a large statue (in a niche in the vestry wall) of St. Joseph is beautifully decorated, with artificial flowers and gold worked lace, and the whole presents an impressive appearance.

On the 19th March the annual treat in connection with the Convent Schools of the parish will be held at Temuka. The children for some time past have been looking forward to this day, and it is sincerely hoped that parents will come forward in assisting the good Sisters in making the day a memorable one for the children. These are the days which will be looked back to by the children with a longing memory as time creeps along, and it is only right that parents should aid in making them as enjoyable as possible. If every one gives a mite, the treat will be rendered a great success. The Sisters, in justice, deserve assistance, and I have no doubt that with pleasure your many readers will learn that the people of this parish will not be more backward in this than they have been in any other good work.

No doubt your readers have heard of the dramas which have recently been played at the doors of the Timaru hospital. I have heard it stated that a competent judge has said that there is every reason for believing that had the girl Wayne been admitted into the hospital when first taken there she might have been alive to-day. If Mr. Egan had followed Dr. Hogg's advice and returned to Temuka with his wife (who was suffering from puerperal septicæmia), in all probability death would have been the result. Dr. Hogg is certainly not to be commended for the manner in which he acted. Mr. Egan had a letter from Mr. R. A. Barker (a member of the Hospital Board) and Dr. Blunden respectively. Mr. Barker said he would be responsible, and asked that Mrs. Egan be admitted. Yet the little doctor, vested in his brief authority, demanded, in an unbecoming manner, of Mr. Egan, how dare he bring his wife there. ("How dare you bring such a case here?") Not out of my memory's reach an incident occurred which I might mention. A lady went into Timaru from Temuka by train with the object in view of gaining admission into the hospital. She arrived at the desired place, but only to be sent to look up a "J.P." for the purpose of obtaining an order of admission from him. What did the J.P. know as to whether she should have been admitted or not? Was not the doctor the best judge? A beautiful farce! How nicely it reflects on the much boasted English civilisation to send a poor woman within an ace of her death looking about the town for the purpose of obtaining the signature of—who? The Governor? No! a J.P.! This surely eclipses humanity of the "dark ages of superstition and monkish ignorance." Some time ago a large amount of money was expended on the hospital for accommodation; but for whose accommodation? For accommodating the more serious diseases? On dit, for the comforts of the staff! The charges, too, are in accord with everything else in connection with this hospital. Only 35s per week! Why have Government taxed our tea? Mr. Barker's notice of motion, which, if carried, will place the hospital in a position to receive such cases as puerperal septicæmia, has met with general approval here.

A most distressing accident occurred in Temuka on Wednesday evening last. After the public school was over some of the girls went to the Temuka River for a bath. The place chosen by the girls was about a hundred yards above the Temuka Traffic Bridge, where there are several very deep holes. After they had taken off their clothing, it appears that a girl named Milly Ackroyd, about 13 years of age, was standing on a clay bank overhanging one of these holes, when she slipped in. She cried out for help, which was responded to by another girl named Edgar, but this girl, too, began to sink, and a third one, named Franks, went to her aid, and succeeded in rescuing her. She was, however, too late to save the girl Ackroyd, whose

body was only recovered after being in the water for three hours, though several experienced divers made a diligent search for it. A boat was procured, and after a good deal of dragging the body was hooked shortly after eight o'clock, in the presence of about 150 persons. At the inquest a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE AND THE LEPERS OF MOLOKAI.

(Liverpool Catholic Times.)

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE, a member of the Third Order of St. Dominic, took her departure from the Mersey for New York on Saturday in the Cunard steamer Bothnia, with the intention of proceeding to the leper settlement at Kalawao, under the auspices of the Hawaiian Government, who have paid her passage out, and attached to her position an annual salary, which at first she did not wish to take, but was persuaded to accept as it gives her a certain official status. She expresses her intention of devoting the money to the benefit of the hospital and the patients. Sister Rose Gertrude (in the world Miss Amy C. Fowler) is the daughter of the Rev. F. Fowler, a well-known Anglican clergyman, chaplain to the Infirmary at Bath, where she was born 27 years ago, and where she received her education. She had it in her mind for many years—long before Father Damien's illness and death drew special attention to the Molokai lepers—to devote her attention to this particular branch of sick-nursing. Eight years ago, when she became a Catholic, she wished to go, but was too young then. She studied medicine for several years in Paris, not to take a medical degree, but to become an efficient sick-nurse, and holds several certificates. She has also been at the Pasteur Institute, where she says she learned much that she hopes will be of great use to her. She is quite ready to die when her work, to which she looks forward with intense interest, is done. Some Hawaiian friends, and another friend who lives in Paris, put her in communication with the Government at Honolulu, who accepted her at once and unconditionally. She has seen lepers in the Paris hospitals, not in a very advanced stage of the disease, but enough to give her an idea of what she shall have to face. Cardinal Manning, when he gave her his blessing before she left London, said:—"My child, you have had a very special call; a great task has been given you to do; and I would not, could not, prevent you from following the Voice which calls you." From the hour when she will step ashore on the leper island in the South Seas, she will become Sister Superior of the leper's hospital at Kalawao. A few days ago, the Prince of Wales, in his speech at the banquet at the Hotel Metropole, London, publicly announced that this young lady was going out to nurse the lepers among whom Father Damien had worked and suffered and died a martyr's death. She is described as a young, fresh, beautiful girl, with large eyes of deepest blue, and a fair, rosy complexion. In every movement of her little figure activity and energy are expressed. Father Damien's hospital contains from thirty to sixty men and women, and she will reside in a small cottage erected in close proximity to the institution. By her express desire, the least possible publicity was given to her departure. Having bade farewell to her parents at home (Combe Down, some miles from Bath), she travelled alone to Liverpool. The Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Camberwell, the Secretary of the Father Damien Fund, travelled to Liverpool to bid her farewell. He writes:—"I have been requested by Sister Rose Gertrude, who sailed on Saturday for Molokai, to express her humble and deep gratitude for the many proofs of kindness received in answer to the appeal on her behalf. The money given amounted to £120, and five cases of various articles have been despatched to the leper island. A society will shortly be formed for the regular supply of extra comforts which may be required, embracing also other leper communities conspicuous for similar sadness and similar heroism. Sister Rose begged me, as a last favour, to ask that her secular name might not be mentioned, and expressed her intense regret that she had fallen an unwilling victim to a most distasteful publicity. I need only say that her heroism is not more remarkable than her humility. God grant that her example may do much to shame us men out of our selfishness by the sight of what a woman can do when she truly loves. She left this country absolutely alone, and without a sixpence of her own."

A dog was lately roasted to death by an electric wire on one of the Boston streets.

The Premier Ironmongery Company, Princes street, Dunedin, advertise a large and first-class stock of all requisites embraced by their particular line of business. Especial mention may be made of the lamps supplied by the firm at prices to meet all needs. Their sporting guns, also, are of excellent quality and reasonable prices. A large and choice stock of electro-plated ware is kept on hand as well, and will be found extremely cheap by those who inspect it.

The new year's letter of the Emperor to Prince Bismarck has aroused considerable discussion over what is called the aggrandisement of the Executive in Germany. The fact which strikes the critics is that since the accession of William II, the Emperor figures more and more as the main-spring of the Government, and the Ministers fall more and more into the background, while the legislative bodies, and even the minor sovereigns sink into comparative insignificance. This is a departure from the method of William I., who appeared during his life-time rather as the instrument or supporter of his Ministers than as the spontaneous controller of all that was done, although the light that has since been thrown upon many important transactions shows that the monarch was often really the prime mover where he was least suspected of independent action. His grandson, for the present, seems most anxious to settle all burning questions himself. This, it is contended, has created a revolutionary feeling among many Germans, who think he is putting the clock back a whole century. The German official belief, on the other hand, seems to be that absolutism is the ideal of the future.

CENTRAL HOTEL

PALMERSTON NORTH.

MAURICE CRONIN, late of Wellington, has just taken over the well-known Central Hotel, where he intends conducting business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

ALL SAINTS' CONVENT, GREYMOUTH.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION comprises an ENGLISH EDUCATION in all its branches, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry the Use of the Globes, Latin and French, Music, Singing, Drawing Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, and EVERY OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENT useful to the COMPLETE EDUCATION of a Young Lady.

Pupils desiring it will be prepared for the Civil Service or Matriculation Examination by giving due notice at the beginning of the scholastic year.

For Terms apply to the Convent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1890.

GARRISON HALL,
March 17th.

DUNEDIN IRISH RIFLES'

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT

PROGRAMME;

PART I.

1. Fantasia, "Reminiscences of Balfe" (*Godfrey*) Garrison Band (Conductor, Mr. Wishart).
2. Song "The Fisherman and his Child," Miss Hodge.
3. Song "The Minstrel Boy," Mr. J. Blenkinsopp.
4. Song "Kate O'Shane," Miss Wooldridge.
5. Song "The Dear Little Shamrock," Mr. C. Umbers.
6. Quartette "Though the Last Glimpse of Erin" (the Coolin) (Pupils of the Dominican Convent.)
7. Song ... Selected ... Miss Morrison.
8. Song "The Heart Bow'd Down" (*Balfe*) Mr. W. F. Young.
9. Song "O Erin, my Country" (*C. Jeffreys*) Miss Julia Knight.
10. Song "Father O'Flynn," Mr. W. Densem.

PART II.

1. Flute Solo Selected ... Mr. T. Deehan.
2. Song "Come Back to Erin," Mr. C. Umbers.
3. Song "The Chorister," Miss Hodge.
4. Song "Believe Me If I'll," Mr. J. Blenkinsopp.
5. Song "The Meeting of the Waters," Miss Julia Knight.
6. Song "The Sleeping Camp" (*St. Quentin*) Mr. W. Densem.
7. Song "The Bells of Shandon," Miss Wooldridge.
8. Song "The Wearing of the Green," Mr. W. F. Young.
9. Song ... Selected ... Miss Morrison.

Accompanist, Mr. Albert Vallis.

ADMISSION—Front Seats, 3s; Gallery, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.

WHY REMAIN DEAF.

Deafness, Head Noises, Discharges, etc., no matter of how long standing, completely and permanently cured by the new and entirely successful Electro-Medication Treatment. Ear-drums no longer necessary. Advice and Pamphlet Free from Professor Harvey, 145 Collins Street East, Melbourne. Magnificent Testimonials. N.B.—Professor Harvey's Electric Head Battery is the only one patented throughout the World.

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Subscriptions received by post only are acknowledged in this list.

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Mr D L, Otautau, paid to January 15, 1890	...	0	12 6
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" J O'L, Otakia, paid to February 8, 1890	...	1	5 0
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" P McC, Marawhenua, paid to February 28, 1890	...	0	12 6
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" A O'C, Naseby, paid to March 7, 1890	...	1	5 0
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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"WAIMATE."—Nobody connected in any way with the TABLET had anything whatever to do with any letter written or information privately given to the Melbourne *Advocate* concerning the visit of the Irish delegates to New Zealand. All the reports on the subject issued from this office were those published in our newspaper, and in these full justice was done to the zeal shown in the receptions accorded to the delegates everywhere throughout the Colony. We never had the slightest desire to claim prominence in the matter for Dunedin, and neither privately nor publicly have we done so.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890.

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.

SECULARISM AGAIN CONDEMNED.



FROM two different quarters of the Globe—differing from each other on many points, but with sinister agreement between them on one—testimony reaches us that goes far to confirm statements frequently made in these columns, remonstrances made and warnings given by us. From America on one hand and France on the other we receive confirmation of the truth that the bare cultivation of the intellect is not sufficient to control the human being, to curb his passions and make him a useful, instead of a dangerous and harmful, member of society.

Secular education both in France and America, in fact, is producing fruits that undeniably stamp it with its true character, and prove its complete failure to ameliorate the condition of the country where it prevails. Neither of the sources, moreover, from which we derive proofs of this is liable to a suspicion of being under clerical or religious influence of any kind. Both are independent of any such associations, and one at least often gives evidence of being positively opposed to them. The sources of which we speak are the French *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the American "Popular Science Monthly," in each of which an unsuspected writer, in one case a Mr Benjamin Reece, himself a Secularist, struck by the evidence before his eyes, speaks very honestly concerning it.

Mr Reece is dismayed at what has come under his notice. He finds the increase of education going everywhere hand in hand with the increase of crime. He exclaims:—"Can it be possible that with greater educational facilities there is to be increased crime, and that every enlargement in the seating capacity of our schools is to be followed by a larger corresponding demand for insane accommodations, and additional felons' cells? Perish the thought! Yet if the instruction of our common schools subdues the tendency to crime, why is it that the ratio of prisoners (National Prison Congress, 1886), being one in 3,442 inhabitants in 1850, rose to one in every 1,647 in 1860, one in 1,021 in 1870, and one in 837 in 1880; while, upon the authority of the Rev. S. W. Dicke, the amount of liquor consumed per capita was three times as great in 1883 as in 1840." But, to the confusion of the total abstinence advocates, Mr Reece also offers proof that the system upon which they insist as the complete and only source of every good thing has not the efficacy they claim for it. He says that 20 per cent of the increase in the New York State prisons of Auburn and Sing Sing in 1886 were total abstainers. Mr Reece, however, shows us conclusively that an effectual system of secular education is at least quite inefficacious in checking, if it does not positively promote, the progress of crime and immorality.

Still stronger and more outspoken, if possible, is the testimony borne by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The writer speaks of the reports of the inspectors of schools for the departments of Charente, Haute-Vienne, and Somme, and for the city of Paris. All these gentlemen complain of the want of moral instruction. Those of them concerned with the Parisian schools especially deplore the disregard for duty and respect shown by the children, and which they candidly attribute to the want of religious teaching. Such is the rudeness of these children, they add, that it is almost impossible to persuade employers to take them as apprentices for fear of the annoyance to be caused by them. The writer adds that the Vice-Rector of the University of Paris gives similar evidence—while a Judge of the Tribunal of the Seine, not only does so, but directly attributes the large increase of crime among young people to the laicisation of the schools.

It would seem, then, that nature itself is calling out against the war waged with religion. Human nature undoubtedly is doing so, all its evil qualities getting the better of it and letting loose the animal upon the world.

But what is to be the end of it all? No nation can live in which corruption becomes general and gains the upper hand. That is the lesson of all others that history conclusively teaches. Even heathen nations came thus by their fall, and nations that as Christian have occupied a far higher place must necessarily sink to proportional depths.

What we have said, meantime, so frequently concerning Secularism, not only reasoning from the nature of mankind but from facts of sure significance, as it has been supported by contemporary testimony and events, is now once more confirmed by the most recent inquiry into the state of affairs at present existing.

There has been no variation in the proof that godless education is a huge and unmixed evil. It has been all along proportional to the secular progress of the day, and thus it continues to be. Those, moreover, who anywhere look for a change in the future will find themselves deplorably mistaken.

THE members of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, destined for Gore, arrived on Monday from Melbourne at the Bluff—where they were received by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. The Sisters—consisting of four choir nuns and two lay sisters—proceeded, *via* Invercargill, to their destination—whither also the Bishop accompanied them—their arrival in Gore being a most joyful and promising event in the history of the mission. The Catholics of the district—as well as their zealous pastor, the Rev. Father Newport—are deserving of hearty congratulations for the pious energy which has had so happy a result. For our own part, we offer the good Sisters a fervent welcome to the colony, with our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity in their new sphere of labour.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON arrived in Dunedin from Queenstown on Tuesday evening. His Grace left the following forenoon by the express for Christchurch.

THE Emperor William as an arbitrator seems to proceed somewhat after the style of the traditional Tartar. His Majesty declares that he is quite willing to help any one who applies to him for aid as

the distressed labourers of the empire have recently done. He, however, adds that he will crush anyone who does not accept such help as it suits him to give. Germany, in fact, in the hands of the Emperor William—having at his command so tremendous an army, and having evidently all the will to use it for his own particular ends, is, to all intents and purposes, a country controlled by an extreme despot. The triumph of Socialism in the recent elections, under the circumstances, may be looked upon as a very serious matter. It is evident that the Emperor will also be prepared to crush any triumphant party whose success may interfere with his views. Prince Bismarck we are, meantime, told, throws the blame of the triumph in question on unofficial advisers of the Emperor. But the usual way of excusing an erring ruler is to throw the blame on those who surround him. The rational conclusion is, therefore, that the Emperor has acted independently, both of those who, like Prince Bismarck, are in office, and those who are not. All Germany, in short, as well as the labourers of the Empire appears to have caught a Tartar. Let us hope all Europe may not, in process of time, have a similar experience.

THE Rev. Father Donnelly, (says the North Otago *Times* of March 8) who for the past two years or so has acted as curate for the parish of Oamaru, has been promoted by Bishop Moran to be parish priest of Nenthorn and Palmerston, Macraes also forming part of the parish. During his residence here Father Donnelly proved himself to be an earnest and zealous worker amongst his own people while his kindly disposition and the liberality of his views won him the consideration of all classes and sections of the community. He left here for his new charge on Thursday, and on the morning of that day a number of the prominent members of the Catholic congregation waited upon him at the presbytery for the purpose of congratulating him on his promotion. . . . Later in the day, at the railway station, a large number of people assembled to wish Father Donnelly every success in his new parish, and to bid him an affectionate goodbye.

AS a result of the recent examination of the Catholic schools of the Wellington diocese by the Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., (says the *Westport News*) a scholarship value 40 guineas per annum, and tenable for two years at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, has been awarded to Master James Moloney, of St. Canice's School, Westport. This result reflects great credit on the lad himself as well as on his able and accomplished teacher, Mr. Regan.

"MR. MICHAEL P. GRACE, the youngest brother of ex-Mayor Grace," says the *New York Freeman's Journal*, "has accomplished a Herculean labour in reorganising the finances of Peru and rescuing that unhappy country from chronic bankruptcy. He has secured a settlement from Chili, and has got the Peruvian Government to transfer the railroad and other properties involved to the bondholders, on a lease of 66 years. These capitalists will doubtless recoup themselves in that period, at the end of which the property will revert to the Government in a splendid condition, while employment meanwhile will be given to thousands of Peruvians. Mr. Grace's chief idea was the rescue of Peru, and, against the advice of his friends he sank 250,000 dol., of his own money, hopelessly it was thought, before the end was reached." Mr. Grace, we may add, is also a brother of the Hon. Dr. Grace of Wellington, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the House of Commons, has criticised the Parnell Commission—defending the Irish leaders in a speech which deserved for him a great ovation in the House, and which, therefore, we may believe to have been brilliant and successful in the extreme. The amendment proposed by him was rejected by a majority of 71—but this was a foregone conclusion, and inevitable. The reduction of the Tory majority, however, is very significant—that the Unionists are divided on the subject, we may conclude from the fact that Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. W. S. Caine, the Conservative whip, abstained from voting. It is further announced that the hon. members in question will support an amendment proposed by Mr. Jennings, member for Stockport, condemning the Commission for accusing members of the House of complicity in murder, and which amendment is now under debate. Lord Salisbury meantime appears personally in this matter also, as well as in that of the West End scandals, in anything rather than a dignified light. He has descended to the paltry accusation that Mr. Dillon visited Australia to escape from examination before the Commission. He is also exposed by Mr. Sexton as having written a letter to Pigott after the forgeries had been discovered. Mr. Sexton rightly concludes, therefore, that the connection of the Government with the *Times* is fully proved. A violent and bitter speech in reply from Mr. Balfour, only serves to confirm this conclusion. On the whole the fortunes of the Irish party seem anything rather than on the decline.

THE visit to Italy of Count Von Walderssee, chief of the German military staff, and who perhaps was one of the unofficial advisers referred to by Prince Bismarck, is somewhat suspicious just at this

junction. The Count is known to stand high in the confidence of the Emperor, rivalling Prince Bismarck, to whom on many points he is opposed. In all probability the visit has some reference to the intention announced on the part of the Italian Government of completing the conquest of Abyssinia—always as the French interfere with the King of Dahomey in the interests of the country. A special mission from Berlin to Signor Crispien while France and Italy are engaged in a partial partition of Africa may have some significance. As to French denials of designs on Dahomey, they may go for what they are worth.

His Scotch action against the *Times*, for which, on some technical point rather doubtfully decided, application was refused, has cost Mr. Parnell £500. Fortunately the damages paid by the newspaper to settle the English action will much more than cover the amount.

AMONG the visitors to the Exhibition during the week, has been the Rev. Father O'Hallahan of Kumara, who was the guest, for two or three days, of the clergy of the Dunedin mission. The Rev. gentleman left, on his return journey, by the Christchurch express, on Wednesday morning.

THE victory of a Home Ruler in the bye-election for St. Pancras is very important, particularly in the present crisis, as not only proving the change for the better that has taken place in London, but also as showing the effect produced there both by the sitting of the Parnell commission and their report to Parliament. A defeat at Stamford does nothing towards counterbalancing this victory. On the contrary, it also betokens a success, the Conservative returned having only a majority of 282 in an electorate where, at the last election, another Conservative was returned unopposed. The tide, then, still flows in favour of Home Rule.

ON Wednesday last (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, January 24), the Rev. John Golden sailed from Liverpool for New York on board the Celtic, en route for New Zealand via San Francisco. Father Golden has spent four years and a half on the mission in the diocese of Southwark, having been for the greater part of that time connected with St. George's Cathedral. He has taken an active part in the working of the League of the Cross. He is about to take up missionary work in New Zealand, where he formerly spent twelve years.

WE would again remind our readers of the concert to be given on the evening of St. Patrick's day, in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin.—The services, as we have already announced, of several professional and well-qualified amateur singers, have been secured; a most attractive programme has been prepared, and everything has been done to provide for the pleasure of an audience. It only remains for the people of Dunedin and its vicinity to do the rest and show themselves responsive to the occasion. St. Patrick's day certainly deserves some special commemoration, and those who, like the Irish Rifles, recognise this and exert themselves to do honour to the festival deserve support.

The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has contributed a sum of 10,000 lire (£400) to the fund for the erection of churches in the new quarters of Rome.

A special advantage connected with the Al Boot Shop, George street, Dunedin, is that orders given by post receive careful attention and are in every instance satisfactorily executed. Price lists will be forwarded on application.

Did the fact ever strike you, that all the republics in the world with the exception of our own, are predominantly Catholic? It seems that Protestantism is not favourable to a republican form of government, because even with us the Catholic colony of Maryland was the first to proclaim religious tolerance and liberty, and our Constitution was fashioned after it. Paganism knew nothing of liberty in the modern sense; the republics of Greece and Rome were such by similarity of name only, nor were their officials elected by the people. The Constitution which Christ gave His Church became the model for all Christian nations.

The new dynamo to be used in "executing" criminals in New York State was tested lately in the Auburn Prison. An ancient horse, with at least one leg in the grave, was promptly dispatched to regions unknown by a current of 1,000 volts, and with a similar current a calf was as expeditiously reduced to dead meat. It now only remains to be seen how the dynamo will work on a hardened criminal.

The plaintive note which runs through the Allocation of his Holiness Leo XIII, must fill the heart of every Catholic with sadness. His Holiness has had much to suffer during the past year at the hands of the ungrateful rulers of Italy and their supporters. The Bruno celebration, Crispien's glorification at Palermo of the goddess of reason, the expulsion of Mgr. Pellegrini from his see, the passing of the Penal Law, and the secularising of the charitable institutions have been, as it were, so many steps tending to separate Italy more and more from the spiritual authority which has preserved its greatness. Italy is progressing in the ways of Jacobinism. Priests and bishops are treated pretty much as pariahs, and the aim of the Italian Government seems to be nothing more nor less than to de-Christianise the country.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

THE IRISH IN MONTANA.

(Special Correspondence of the *Pilot*.)

Helena, M.T., Jan. 7.

I HAVE just crossed the Rocky Mountains while canopied in the snows of mid-winter. He only who has been whirled through ravines and canyons, and across huge precipices 5000 feet above the sea level, can relish the strange delight which such experience breeds. I have seen the storm-tossed ocean rage and foam, and stood upon the deck of the tempest-shattered ship, while around me brave men wept and women prayed for mercy. I have seen the foamy billows lit up by the lurid flames that heralded the falling thunderbolt, and gazed upon the rent and torn clouds that obscured or swept madly by the pale, full lamp of night. These things I have seen and felt, but neither mine nor the pen of any other of the sons of man hath yet been able to depict them as they are. No more can description be given of those wild, weird, I had almost said sublime, regions that rise midway from the earth and beautify the realms of everlasting snow.

The rocks, the precipices, the glaciers, and snowdrifts, the mountain pine, the gurgling torrent below, and the azure sky above, you can indeed gaze on, but to paint them, never. Here is revealed the littleness of man and his greatness too, for his genius has bridged those mighty barriers and built thereon a highway connecting the East with the golden sunny land that slopes towards the waters of the vast Pacific. This Rocky Mountain chain divides Montana into two unequal parts. Western Montana is drained by a tributary of the Columbia, while in Eastern Montana rise the Missouri and its manifold tributaries. Montana itself is an empire in extent, being larger than Italy by 20,000 square miles. It is a rolling mountain country, with an average elevation of more than 2,500 feet. Its elevation and its northern latitude render it unsuited to general agriculture, and though there are twelve or fifteen millions of good agricultural land, I should not like to direct Irish immigrants seeking homesteads to the lands of Montana. In the valleys of the Yellowstone and Missouri the soil is, indeed, rich, but crops are as uncertain as rain, and terrific storms may blast the fairest blossoms. One year of plenty may be followed by seven of failure, and while prolific lands in Washington and Oregon are open for the home-seeker Montana Government lands are not likely to boom. With a stock-raising it is different; for there are 100,000 square miles of good cattle-ranches in Montana. What Montana lacks in agriculture she possesses, however, in mineral wealth. To-day she is the foremost mining country in the world. In '87 her mines yielded 25,000,000 dolars in gold, silver, lead and copper; in '88 the yield was 40,000,000 dolars, and in '89 more than 50,000,000 dolars. This enormous wealth is enriching Montana folks at an abnormally rapid rate, and it is a common thing to meet millionaires who but a few years ago were cattle-drivers, loggers or draymen. Most of these mining barons are Irish or of Irish descent. The Irish not only dig the mines, but they were the prospectors and the discoverers of them, and the engineers that develop and operate them.

Well might an Irishman feel more at home here at Helena, by the distant waters of the Missouri, than in the alien-ridden metropolis of his country. The Governor of the State is Irish, the Representative in Congress is Irish, and the bankers and capitalists are proud of their extraction from the same old race. Wherever mines and factories are being operated or great engineering projects being built there you will find the strong arm and the brain of the Celt. The city of Helena is a wonder in itself. It is beautifully located on the northern slope of a spur of the Rocky Mountains, and its buildings are giant-like in proportions. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the buildings would seem to suit Broadway or Dearborn Street more than a far Western town.

And there on the slopes that overlook the green city of the Rocky Mountains are superb mansions, which the plundered wealth of the Norman barons of the Middle Ages could not build or buy. In those mansions dwell the Daleys, the Powers and the Cruises, the lords of broad acres and of untold wealth. They or their sires wept bitter tears when forced by tyrant power to leave the lonely cabin close by the ivied ruins of sacred Ireland, and here they are to-day the owners of the richest State on the habitable globe. And this is no exaggeration. Both political parties bear testimony to the worth and power of the Irish element.

Lord Ripon, addressing a meeting at Bury on January 13, begged workmen not to permit the Coercion law to take root in Ireland lest it should be applied to England. They must defend Liberal principles, or they would soon feel the heat of battle at the citadel.

Among the pleasant things Max O'Rell said in his Boston lecture on Sunday night was to the effect that there are no Jews in Scotland; that Jews would starve there, so canny and thrifty, and, withal so honest are the Scotch people. He said of all peoples the French live the longest and enjoy life most, their motto seeming to be: "Live as long as you can; you may never have another chance."

A gratifying addition has just been made to the number of Irish tenants who own the soil they cultivate. The Earl of Egmont has sold the whole of his estate in Kilkenny and Tipperary for £250,000. The farmers are fortunate enough to get the land at the rate of fifteen years' purchase. This is the largest single transaction under the Ashbourne Act.

I (Truth) am glad to see some sign of improvement in the *Times*. It now adds to the contents with which it heads its leading articles the number of the page where each item will be found. I should fancy that this is due to Mr. Arthur Walter—a practical man of business—having replaced the late Mr. Macdonald. Had this change been made sooner, I greatly doubt whether the "Forgery Letters" would ever have appeared in the *Times*. That pernicious folly has already, I understand, cost the *Times* above £200,000. Its expenditure on witnesses during the Parnell Commission was as reckless and absurd as was the publication of the letters.

Commercial.

MESSRS. DONALD REID AND CO. report for the week ending March 13:—

As usual, we held an auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday last. There was a full attendance of buyers, and bidding for prime lines, both of oats and wheat, was considerably brisker, but for inferior and medium samples there was little competition. In potatoes, too, there is some change. Derwents, which before were difficult to place, have now quite superseded kidneys in the market, the latter being difficult to quit, even at a considerable reduction on last week's quotations.

Wheat.—At our auction sale we sold the first of the new season's, grown by Mr. D. Marshall, of Bantaskin, North Taieri, at the satisfactory figure of 3s 2d, a price which we hardly expect will be obtainable when the season is more advanced. Prime samples are in short supply, and all arriving meet with ready sale at quotations. Inferior and medium samples of old wheat are in little demand, and prices for those qualities are slightly weaker. We quote:—extra prime, 3s to 3s 2d; prime, 2s 7d to 2s 11d; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s to 2s 3d.

Oats.—There is a good inquiry for all qualities, and any arriving are readily placed at quotations. During the week we sold a large quantity of new oats from samples at satisfactory prices. We quote: milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d (sacks extra); feed 1s 2d to 1s 4d.

Potatoes.—At time of reporting a large supply of Northern derwents have arrived which have quite taken the market, and kidneys are difficult to quit. We quote: Derwents, £3 to £4; kidneys, £2 to £3.

Chaff.—There is barely sufficient arriving to meet requirements, and prices are firm. Prime, £2 7s 6d to £2 15s; medium, £2 to £2 5s.

Ryegrass.—There is a good demand. Privately during the week we have sold some large lines at up to 4s (f.o.b.).

MESSRS. DONALD STRONACH AND SON report as follows for the week ending Wednesday, March 5:—

For to-day's sale at Burnside average entries of all classes of stock came to hand, fat cattle being penned in about the same numbers as last week, sheep about a thousand in excess, pigs and lambs also showing an increase.

Fat Cattle.—279 head yarded, representing all grades of quality, some being very interior and others equally prime. Prime bullocks sold at from £7 to £8 15s; average weights, £5 to £6 10s; light, £4 5s to £5; half-fat steers, of which there were some offered in the fat cattle pens, £3 10s to £4; prime cows and heifers, £5 to £6 5s.

Fat Sheep.—3360 yarded. The heaviest and best crossbred wethers brought 11s 3d to 12s; a few extra prime sheep to 12s 3d; average weight wethers, 10s to 11s; lines in forward condition, but requiring a little more finishing out to fit them for the Butcher, 9s to 9s 6d; best ewes, 9s to 10s; a few extra heavy to 13s 9d; average weights, 8s to 8s 6d; light and inferior, 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—931 penned, the quality of which ranged from inferior to prime. For really good trade lines 6s 6d to 7s 6d per head are about current rates, and although these figures were exceeded in some instances, there were a lot of good lambs sold at the finish of the sale considerably below the quotations referred to. The day's quotations may be given as 6s 6d to 7s 6d for good average lots, extra prime from 9s to 9s 6d, and in one case to 9s 9d; medium, 5s 6d to 6s; inferior, 4s 9d to 5s 3d.

Pigs.—188 penned, the bulk of which were baconers, with a few porkers and weaners. Heavy-weight bacon pigs brought 40s to 48s; medium weights, 34s to 38s; porkers, 25s to 30s; weaners, 8s to 12s; slips, 15s to 22s.

Store Cattle.—Occasionally small lots change hands, but sales can only be effected at very tempting prices.

Store Sheep.—Those who are holding lines of good wethers are still asking 9s 6d to 10s per head for the same, but with good fat sheep selling in the yards at from 11s to 12s, even those who have feed and require sheep hesitate about meeting owners on such terms as are quoted. We have placed a line of 4000 culls on account of Mount Pisa Station at a satisfactory figure. Our sales of rams are, 100 on account of Messrs. Robert Campbell and Sons, Limited, and 115 from Mr. G. L. Lise's pure American merino flock at satisfactory prices.

Rabbitskins.—These meet with a fair competition at prices ranging from 6½d to 7½d for the best lots; inferior to medium, 4d to 5½d; suckers, 1½d to 3d per lb.

Hides.—We quote well flayed heavy ox 2½d to 3d per lb; medium to heavy, 2½d to 2½d per lb; inferior, 1½d to 1½d per lb; calveskins, 9d to 2s 6d each.

Tallow.—We quote: Prime rendered mutton tallow, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior and mixed, 12s to 14s; best unrendered caul fat, 11s to 12s; inferior to medium, 8s to 10s per cwt.

Grain.—During the past week some few parcels of Northern grain have been offered in Dunedin, and as the stocks of old wheat have been pretty well picked over for prime samples, several lots of new have already found buyers. There is also a considerable inquiry for shipment, especially in Fusan. We quote:—Prime Northern turcan at 2s 10d to 2s 11d per bushel, ex store (with very little offering), or 2s 11d to 3s f.o.b.—Southern lines about 1d per bushel less; choice samples of velvet and red straw, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; inferior 2s 4d to 2s 5d; chick wheat, 2s to 2s 3d.—A good few samples of Northern wheats offered here have not been of the usual prime quality, the dry weather having prevented the grain from filling as well as might be wished.

Oats.—At the auctions during the week one or two small parcels of this season's crop have changed hands at from 1s 5d to 1s 6d per bushel for prime samples. Ordinary feed lots have also met with rather more inquiry; in fact, prices all round are quite 1d per bushel

better than last week. We quote:—Prime bright milling oats, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; extra choice, to 1s 6½; good sound feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; inferior to medium, to 1s 3½ per bushel (sacks extra, ex store).

Barley has yet but a slight inquiry, and it is evident that maltsters have still sufficient stock on hand to carry them forward for a little time longer. Prime samples in limited quantities can be placed at 3s to 3s 2½; medium commanding little or no attention, even at such prices as 2s 6d and 2s 9d.

Grass Seed.—We quote medium dressed of prime quality, 4s to 4s 6d; undressed, 2s 6d to 3s and 3s 3d. In cocksfoot there is not a great deal doing as yet, quotations being nominally 3½ to 3½d per lb.

Potatoes.—Prime fresh lots may be quoted at £3 5s to £3 15s; medium to good, 60s to 70s per ton.

Chaff.—We quote prime oaten sheaf (screened) 50s to 55s; medium, 40s to 45s; inferior, 25s to 35s per ton.

Flax.—London cable news of the 1st March states that New Zealand hemp is in poor demand—fair quality, £25; medium, £22 per ton. Locally some few sales are being made up to £18 and £19 for the best; unscutched and indifferently scutched, £12 to £15.

Wednesday, March 12.

At this week's skin sales prices were well maintained, and all lots found ready buyers. Our catalogue showed the following range: Country skins, 4s 2½, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 10d; hoggets to 3s 10d; butchers pelts to 3s 4d; lambs to 3s.

Wool.—The final sales of the season were held on Thursday, 6th inst. Market being generally weaker the prices realised show a slight drop on late rates. Odd lots coming forward now will be sold at the weekly skin sales.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices:—Oats, 1s 3d to 1s 5d, bags extra. Wheat: Milling, 2s 6d to 3s 1, sacks included; fowls', 2s to 2s 4d, sacks included. Chaff: New, £2 10s; prime, old, £3—off qualities unsaleable. Hay: Oaten, old, £3 10s; new, £3; ryegrass, new, £3 10s. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Kidneys, £3 to £3 10, sacks included. Flour: Roller, £8 10s; sacks, £9 5s, fifties. Oatmeal, £9 in 25lb. Butter, fresh, 9d to 1s; good salt, in kegs, 6d (good demand). Eggs, 1.

Two thousand, four hundred and ninety-five telegraph poles have been cut down in New York City, and fourteen and a half millions feet of wire have been destroyed by order of the Mayor.

The Czar has sent Leo XIII. an autograph letter congratulating his Holiness on the final agreement for the nomination of the Russian and Polish Bishops.

The moderate Liberal papers of Italy have begun an agitation against the new law on the *Opere Pie*, which confiscates for secular purposes the property of confraternities and religious foundations.

The Marquis of Conyngham has reduced by 20 per cent. the rents on his property in the County of Donegal without being asked to do so. Mr. Bustard, another land owner in Donegal, has reduced his rents to a figure below that fixed by Griffiths.

The influenza has accomplished what no other disease ever did—the closing of hospitals. Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, has closed its doors to all new patients, and Howard Hospital, of the same city, has given out the following notice: "The hospital is closed until Monday on account of the officers all being sick with the 'grip.'"

The fall of snow on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad is unprecedented. At summit there are 16 feet on the level and 12 feet at Emigrant Gap. With their huge rotary ploughs they have been generally successful in keeping the road open for travel this winter.

At the Canadian Parliament, it is understood the session will be a lively one. A resolution will be introduced to abolish French as an official language in the Canadian North-west. The Orangemen will seek to secure incorporation, but will have to count on the opposition of all the Catholic members of Parliament.

It is stated that the late Dowager Empress Augusta left 7,000,000 marks. Her jewels and ornaments are bequeathed to personal friends as keepsakes. One very valuable jewel is left to the Empress Victoria. The Pope, in answer to the Emperor's telegram, expressed his sympathy with the royal family and his respect for the deceased.

There are about 200,000 Germans settled in the Southern Provinces of Brazil, and the German Government is showing a suspicious zeal in offering to protect their interests against any possible infringements by the new Brazilian administration. Germany appears to look upon those emigrants from the Fatherland as a quasi-German colony over whose territory she possesses some colonial rights. Happily for Brazil, the Monroe Doctrine is unambiguous on that question, at least. An invasion of South American territory by Germany on any such pretext would be regarded by this country with no more favour than a similar attempt to "protect" the rights of the German colony in Milwaukee or Cincinnati.

"In France and England everyone who lives on his income, which is not uncommon, is called a gentleman—in Chicago he is called a loafer."—*Max O'Reil*.—There probably never lectured in America so good an epigrammatist as this brilliant Frenchman. He does us good by making us listen for the keen point of what he has to say instead of satisfying ourselves with the "eloquent manner" of saying it. We have too much of the eloquent manner and too little of the fine edge in our public lectures. When he knows Americans better he will stop calling them Anglo-Saxons.—*Pilot*.

Labourers know how Tories are made. Hear him, in the *Forum* for January: "Every squire, every clergyman of the Established Church, every pot-house keeper, every tradesman who owns a villa, every being to whom Heaven has given the soul of a flunkey, is a Tory agent." That Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the last-named class, in the opinion of Labourers, is evident, for he says that the Tories dislike and distrust the Brummagem renegade, but "they keep him tied to them by satisfying his social cravings, and inviting him and his family to their London entertainments and to their country houses, where the poor man is as much 'out of it' as a Texas cowboy would be in a club of New York dudes."

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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Once more in coming before the Readers of this paper, D. DAWSON begs to announce that he has now acquired Facilities of IMPORTING FROM THE MANUFACTURER DIRECT.

I am importing a Special English London-Made 3-Plate KEY-LESS LEVER made on the same lines as "Benson's, of London," with several Improvements, and is INVALUABLE for Railway Men or any others who require Exact Time. Being Keyless, the Cases are Dust-Proof, and, being so, the Oil does not dry up so rapidly, and it therefore goes longer than ordinary watches. I would request everyone to COME AND EXAMINE this Watch, when I can point out all the Improvements.

I have on hand, also,

A LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES

By other Good Makers, such as Rottheram, Ehrhardt, etc. Also

A SPLENDID STOCK OF JEWELLERY,

Both Gold, Silver and Jet.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

All Repairs are executed under my own supervision, and Customers can rely on having their work well done. All kinds of Watches and Jewellery Repaired in an Expeditious and Workman-like Manner.

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UPWARDS OF £500 IN PRIZES.

Carriage and pair (or value) ...	£150	0	0
Two allotments of land in Brisbane ...	100	0	0
One do do 33 by 152 ...	50	0	0
One similar adjoining allotment ...	50	0	0
Fine toned organ ...	30	0	0
Two oil paintings (value £30 each) ...	60	0	0

Also 59 other valuable prizes

The drawing will take place in the Sydney Town Hall, on April 17, 1890.

For tickets apply to the secretaries or the Very Rev. A. O'Neill, St. Bridgid's Retreat, Marrickville, Sydney, N.S.W.

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Advances free of Commission now being made on next year's clip of Wool. Advance on growing crops, also Grain, Grass Seeds etc., in store.

Auction Sales held as follows :—Every Tuesday, weekly Grain sale at 11 o'clock. Every Tuesday, weekly sale Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, Rabbitskins. Wednesday, Fat and Store Stock at Burnside, which is arranged for sale and drafted under the supervision of our Manager. Country and Clearing Sales arranged to suit clients.

FLAX Sales made to suit arrivals.

We have on sale at lowest current rates—Corn Sacks, Seaming Twine, Binding Twine (three qualities), Wool Packs, Fencing Wire. Standards made to any gauge.

During the present Grain Season we will be prepared to make special terms for storage of Grain, and Auction Sales will be held every Tuesday, oftener if necessary.

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APPROVAL OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

The following letter re ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK FOR THE YOUNG has been received by Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin :

Rome, 17th August, 1889.

My Dear Lord,—I have just returned from the Vatican, where I had the happiness to present His Holiness the beautiful manual sent to me [St. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK], which he graciously accepted.

I explained to him its import and contents—prayers, hymns, and devout canticles; adding that there was one also for the Pope. He gave most graciously his Apostolic blessing to the religious community that compiled it, to the editors and publishers, and to all who will devoutly use it.—My dear Lord, yours always affectionately,

† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc.

And approved by all the Bishops of the Colonies.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
May be made with Schools and Catholic Stationers for the Sale of

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

At the Request of many Friends, a Special Edition, containing the Improved and Authorised CATECHISM, will be issued at the same time, comprising 270 pages.

PRICE.—Prayer Book, 1s.; by Post, 1s. 2d. Prayer Book and Catechism, 1s. 2d.; by Post, 1s. 5d.

To be had from all Catholic Booksellers and Schools.
WHOLESALE from Tablet Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

STAMPS MAY BE SENT.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

DAY after day the enthusiastic resolutions passed by almost every representative body in the country prove how hotly the heart of the Irish party resents the last foul blow struck at their beloved leader, and how keenly they realise the great truth that his enemies are their enemies, and that the unparalleled persecution with which he is assailed is persecution earned by services to his country beyond price and beyond compare in all her history. These resolutions are the answer, if answer were needed, to the suggestion that the Irish people glory less in Mr. Parnell and in his leadership, that their gratitude is colder for his illustrious life of service to their cause, or that they hold him less securely in their heart of hearts because the calumniators of their race have sought to make him the victim of a fresh assassin stab.

"The people were quiet. They were dispersed with batons, and after that stones were thrown at the police." This *morceau* is worth preserving. It is from the evidence of Head-constable Power in the prosecution of a number of respectable inhabitants of Bantry last Friday for "unlawful assembly" on the occasion of the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs. It is a complete compendium of the Balfour method of government. Your object is to get up a riot, to create "crime" where no crime exists, so as to provide occupation and a reason for existence for your elaborate machinery of Coercion, your police, your Removables, your gaolers. How do you proceed? You sally forth with your police into the street, or towards a graveyard where the people are saying a rosary for the repose of the dead, or playing a band to welcome some beloved leader to liberty. What follows is described in the accurate language of Head-constable Power:—

Stage I.—You find the people quiet.

Stage II.—You disperse them with batons.

Stage III.—After that stones are thrown at the police.

The trick is then done—the "crime" is committed, Head-constable Power produces his note-book, enters down a batch of names—any names he pleases—and issues summonses wholesale. The Removables and gaolers do the rest.

The speech from the chair by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin lent special importance to the recent congress of the National School-teachers. His Grace adds new light to every subject he touches. There is no reform of importance to Irishmen which has not enlisted his earnest advocacy; and his absolute mastery of the minutest and most recondite detail of such a vast variety of subjects is indeed marvellous. We cannot hope to follow his Grace at length through his admirable discussion of the numerous grievances, heavy and burdensome, under which the Irish National school-teachers labour and the simplicity of the remedies that might be applied. We will only touch briefly on his masterly analysis of the salaries of the Irish National schoolmasters. He exploded the baseless calumny on which the *Daily Express* sought to justify the injustice with which the Irish National School-teachers are treated by a pretence that the standard of education is higher in England than in Ireland. His Grace proved conclusively that the standard was far lower in England, but that, on the other hand, the average salary of the English teacher was at least fifty per cent. in advance of the Irish.

Here, surely, is an object lesson of the advantages of Home Rule, which ingenuity cannot evade nor audacity deny. The National School-teachers have year after year applied to the Imperial Parliament for redress of the grievances under which they labour. Chief Secretary after Chief Secretary has confessed the justice of their claims, but there the matter ended. For many weary, waiting years they have endured in full the agony which the poet so eloquently inscribed from his own experience—

"What hell it is in suing long to bide,

To lose good days that might be better spent,

To waste long nights in pensive discontent—

To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow,

To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow"

No wonder, in despair of justice from the Imperial Parliament or the Irish Executive, they have turned North and South alike to the Irish representatives for redress.

"Law and order," as they are preached in Ireland, got another very nasty back fall from Judge Waters on Friday, January 3. A policeman named Constable Driscoll vindicaed law and order in what Pether the Packer would call "his usual manner" in Waterford on the 23rd November last, the anniversary of the execution of the Manchester Martyrs. Two young lads, named respectively Patrick Browne and James Walsh, members of the Wolfe Tone Band, sued Constable James Driscoll for having broken into the bandroom where they were practising and assaulted them. Mr. Thornton, the solicitor for the accused, made a somewhat curious defence; but one, we are bound to confess, in complete accordance with the spirit and practical administration of the Coercion Act. Mr. Thornton, we read, "held that as the city was proclaimed on the night in question the police were perfectly justified in entering this bandroom and acting as they had done." The late Chief Justice, now Lord Morris, once declared that "even if a man was coming home drunk from a fair that did not constitute such an equity against him, d'ye observe, that anyone that met him on his way home would be legally entitled to beat him." But Mr. Thornton reverses that decision. He holds that a Coercion Act proclamation constitutes such an equity against the inhabitants of a city that the police are thereby entitled to break into their premises and baton them at their own sweet will.

We have already commented admiringly on the steady, effective and absolutely crimeless boycotting of the Great Northern Railway at Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. The correspondence directed to the "Forger" and published in the *Freeman* by Mr. Thomas Phean, J.P., chief victim of landlord intolerance in the district, induces us to renew that comment. The "Forger" was ill-advised as usual, from

its own point of view, when it brought this matter prominently forward in England. The more it is investigated the more creditable it appears to the Nationalists, and the more disgraceful to the rack-renter and his party. We have seldom read a more powerful or convincing letter than Mr. Phean's. The copy of the correspondence between the landlord, Mr. Shirley, and himself, which he also forwards to the "Forger" for publication, gives the finishing touch to such a picture of cruelty and greed and wanton vindictiveness, as can scarcely be matched even in the portrait gallery of Irish rack-renters. Mr. Phean's letter is an answer to a lengthy communication, inspired plainly by the landlord or his agent, but nominally emanating from the "Forger's" correspondent, on the circumstances of the boycotting of the Northern Railway Company by the people of Carrickmacross.

One of the emergency men pet lambs of Olanricarde named Nilan has been pretty lively of late at Loughrea. Without any provocation, except what drink supplied, he attempted to shoot down two Nationalists with a revolver, for which he did not even go through the formality of procuring a license. He further distinguished himself by assaulting and, as she alleges, attempting to murder his wife, who sought refuge from his violence in the workhouse. He is to be brought before the Removables on a charge of attempted murder forthwith, but we much fear the trial will be a farce. The authorities cannot afford to dispense with the services of such a well-deserving pillar of the law on the estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Mr. Balfour is taking his revenge, and taking it characteristically, for that wonderful demonstration of love, the welcome back to liberty which the Irish people accorded to his enemy, William O'Brien, on his release from prison. Probably in the whole course of his miserable regime there has been nothing meaner, more cowardly, or more unutterably petty and spiteful, than the prosecutions he is now instituting all over Ireland against the people who took part in those rejoicings. What took place on that occasion will long be remembered. William O'Brien was welcomed from gaol like a conqueror. Every town and hamlet in the land was illuminated that night.—Lights gleamed from every window. Tar-barrels and bonfires blazed at the cross-roads and on the mountain sides. It was an extraordinary and spontaneous outpouring of a people's devotion and admiration. No doubt it was all very gallant to Mr. Balfour, who seems to look upon Mr. William O'Brien as his arch-enemy. But for that very reason one would think he should be the more careful to conceal his feelings, and to bear the triumph of his enemy with an assumption, at least, of dignified equanimity. That, it appears, would be thinking too highly of Mr. Balfour. Those who held the very poorest opinion of him could hardly have believed him capable of what he is now doing—punishing, by every means his petty ingenuity can devise, the people who ventured to rejoice at William O'Brien's release.

How to constitute this into a punishable offence might seem difficult to the uninitiated—for one of the remarkable features of this demonstration was the absolute good order that prevailed everywhere from end to end of Ireland. But a job of that kind is no difficulty when you have a Coercion Act. Mr. Balfour makes it an offence to light a bonfire or a tar-barrel at all. (We wonder how many prosecutions would be instituted if the tar-barrels were lit in honour of Mr. Balfour!) He makes it an offence to cheer William O'Brien's name or to groan his own. By this means he can send to gaol as many as he pleases. By this means sons of respectable merchants and farmers, whom the police admit to have been "well-conducted" on the occasion (as young Lillis and his companions were admitted to have been by Sergeant Carew when brought before Removable Keogh at Kilrush), old women who helped to keep the bonfires alight, and troops of the people of the humbler ranks are consigned to plank beds and skully and punished in even cruller ways (as we shall presently show) simply because on the night of William O'Brien's release they testified that Mr. Balfour's "criminal" instead of being degraded by his treatment, was dearer to their love, and higher in their estimation than ever. Since Mr. Balfour has thus made it a crime to welcome William O'Brien from gaol, we invite him to be consistent, and to show some courage, if he has any of that quality, at the same time. Let him strike at higher game than the poor bandmen and bonfire-lighters. Why does he not prosecute the first and chief offender of all upon that occasion—the Bishop of Galway, who sent his carriage to the very gaol gate to bear the "criminal" in triumph through the streets of Galway to his palace?

Mr. Stephen Ronan out-Heroded Herod by the insolent blackguardism of his cross-examination of Father Kennedy, of Meelin, at Cork. Mr. Ronan's appointment as prosecutor to the Winter Assizes was wrung by persistent entreaties from Pether the Packer before his promotion as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Mr. Ronan is just like Pether as a mouse is like a rat, and is nervously anxious to walk on the same dirty road to promotion, though we should fancy the post of a Removable Magistrate is the limit of his wildest hopes. His touting, fawning, and corruption have earned him an alliterative nickname amongst his fellows of the Bar more appropriate than polite. A most interesting narrative of his escapades was lately in private circulation under the suggestive title of "Rooney the Rotten; or, the tail of a Castle mouse." This miserable little creature pelted his saie insolence at Father Kennedy from the cover of his place at the Bar, because he had the audacity to appear as a witness for certain prisoners whom the prosecution had marked out for conviction, and, above all, because he conclusively cleared the National League of all participation in the offences.

Mr. Ronan, it goes without saying, is a professing Catholic. No man but a Castle Catholic would or could be so insolent to a Catholic priest. He made most offensive insinuations against Father Kennedy, on the ground that he had been in prison. But Father Kennedy was not the man to submit to such insolence without retort. He turned sternly on on his insolent interlocutor, and succeeded in extorting from him something as near an apology as the nature of the creature would allow. Father Kennedy having firmly denied that he had been guilty of any moral offence, Mr. Ronan knuckled under and confessed. "It was a charge not involving any ordinary crime. It was Meelin defying the British Government—holding meetings of the League. I don't mean the slightest suggestion against you, Father

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

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Kennedy, of any fraud or crime, or anything of the kind. The charge was only a technical defiance of the law." This, we fear, is an unlucky confession for Mr. Ronan. It gives the lie direct to the oft-repeated statement of his master, the brave Mr. Balfour, that Coercion victims are "ordinary criminals" convicted of "ordinary crimes," and it completely disqualifies Mr. Ronan from the noble object of his ambition to sit as a Removable Magistrate, with a salary, small, indeed, but certain.

We regret to say that not *all* the outrages reported from Woodford are as bogus as the infernal machine. Some little while ago there was a paragraph in the *Daily Express* in which was reported, with ill-concealed triumph, the malicious burning of a certain quantity of the hay of Messrs. Patrick Keary and John Roche of Woodford. The incident, as might be expected, produced unrestrained and universal indignation in the neighbourhood. That it is the work of the emergency brigade, or of some secret and treacherous sympathiser with the emergency brigade and the Most Noble exterminator is, of course, beyond question. Messrs. Roche and Keary have rendered invaluable services to the cause of the tenants—no men in Ireland greater. Mr. Roche has been sent to prison under the Coercion Acts more times than we should care to count, and has been brought to the very threshold of death's door by the treatment he received. Such men are the very salt of the rural population of Ireland. These two are the mainstay of the people's combination on the Clancricarde estate, and consequently the objects of the malice of the people's enemies, public or secret. The police, as might be expected, who swarm in the district to "guard" the Emergency men, can find no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage. But we may hope the cowardly culprits will be discovered without their valuable assistance.

The *Daily Express* contains an interesting announcement that "Mr. Dudgeon, who had so successfully planted the Coolgreany and the Massareene estates with derelict tenants is about to repeat the operation on the Curras estate." On this estate, it will be remembered, the settlement between landlord and tenant was suddenly broken off after it had been actually agreed to. The break through occurred, curiously enough, on the occasion of a visit to the estate by Mr. Goschen, whose son is brother-in-law of the landlord. Mr. Dudgeon is now about to plant it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's coin will be forthcoming, we take it, in any required quantity for manuring purposes. But we humbly suggest to Mr. Dudgeon that the task is beneath his genius and reputation. Tipperary, the property of the head centre of the syndicate, has the first claim on his attention. His noble soul, like Alexander's, pants for new worlds to conquer. He has already so "successfully planted two estates," now is his time to plant a town. To change the metaphor from military to theatrical: the derelict land plantation farce on the Massareene estate and the Coolgreany estate is about played out since Mr. Gray gave the public a peep behind the scenes. The public are dead sick of the stage properties, white grass and rotten sheep, and of the stock company of insolvent Emergency men, paupers, and convicts masquerading in the castles of insolvent farmers. But if he will transfer himself and his stock company to Tipperary and proceed to plant them there, we think we can promise him a very lively entertainment while it lasts.

However one may differ from the party who are known as the "loyal minority" in this country—especially in Dublin—it is impossible to withhold from them a fear of sympathy over the figure they cut through their representatives in the Dublin Corporation. Unionist orators have made assembly halls shake, like the marbles of Fronto, with declamations of their culture, their genius, their enlightenment, and their wealth. Wealth the party have, and have had, heaven knows for how many decades and centuries. But of the culture and enlightenment the less said in the halls of Dublin Corporation the better. The scene enacted there on Monday, January 6, when a reckless enemy of the Queen's English named Dobson proposed a resolution inviting the Queen to come to Dublin to open the new museum buildings, was the richest natural farce that ever was improvised. Dogberry could not write himself down an ass by any means with as genial a grace as did Mr. Dobson; and when the Jubilee Knight, Sir Henry Cochrane, got on his legs, and tackled his octogenarian rival in royal honours, Sir George Owens, and Mr. Robert Sexton threw his loyal scissors into the scale, the performance became absolutely irresistible. Laughter had to hold both his sides while these privileged loyalists disputed about the number of times each of them had been privileged to write his honoured name in the Queen's private album; but the palm must be given to the genial Dobson. Had Charles Dickens lived to see that eminent upholsterer narrate his negotiations with his brother loyalists in the Corporation over the motion, he would certainly have added a new character to his long list of amiable worthies. Probably when Mr. Toole reads the report in the Dublin papers he will fasten upon the humour of the thing, and at once get a play written to suit the performance. It was a cruel piece of irony on the part of the Nationalists to ask the late Lord Mayor to turn the proposal of the "loyalists" into ridicule. They might have been allowed to play havoc with the Queen's English, and show the noble fraternity of Jubilee knight-hood in their own peculiar way without any opposition save from their own side. But all's well that ends well. The country ought to be grateful for the little impromptu exhibition of the fibre of the superior genus which has the privilege of the Queen's private album.

An amusing anecdote, which, says the London correspondent of the *Western Mail*, I have every reason for believing to be true, comes to me concerning Mr. Justice Matthew, of the Queen's Bench Division. A professional seller of painted sparrows came up to Sir James Matthew one day in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and, showing him one of his birds, asked the learned judge's opinion as to what species it might belong. Sir James stopped, carefully examined the gaudy little creature, and then replied that he had not seen a bird exactly like this one before, but, judging from the old proverb that "birds of a feather flock together," he should say that it was a gaul-bird. The vendor waited for no further particulars, but instantly shuffled away.

THE IRISH DELEGATES IN HONOLULU.

(Honolulu Daily Bulletin, February 13.)

A RECEPTION was given by Irish residents and a few others to Hon. John Dillon and Sir Thomas Esmonde, Members of Parliament, at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday evening. The building and grounds were illuminated with electric lights and coloured lanterns. His Majesty sent the Royal Hawaiian Band to give a complimentary concert, and it played the following programme under the direction of Prof. Berger: Overture, "Kalakaua and Kapiolani"; ballad, "The Minstrel Boy"; song, "Last Glimpse of Erin"; waltz, "Kate Kearney"; fantasia, "Irish Melodies"; selection, "Pinafore"; fantasia, "The Irish Patrol"; "Aloha Oe! Aloha Oe! God Save the Queen," "Hawaii Pono."

Many people sat on the verandah during the concert. Sir Thomas and Mr. Dillon expressed their delight with the band's performance. They were called into the parlour for a few minutes, when a number of citizens were presented to them.

Shortly after nine o'clock the company marched into the main dining room, where Mr. P. M. Lucas, the steward, had a splendid collation in readiness. The table was heaped with fine cookery and choice fruits, while gorgeous bouquets adorned it from end to end.

Mr. Dillon and Sir Thomas were seated at the head of the table. Hon. C. J. McCarthy, master of ceremonies, occupied the chair to the right of the guests, and Mr. E. A. McInerney, secretary of committee, sat on their left. His Excellency S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, was on the chairman's right, and the remainder of the company sitting down were Messrs. Robt. More, George Lucas, H. McIntosh, John F. Bowler, John Lucas, W. A. Kinney, W. M. Cunningham, Hugh McGorriston, M. N. Kennedy, Pat Hughes, J. W. Gibbs, Thos. McTighe, Geo. Campbell, D. Logan, W. H. Nolan, Wm. H. McInerney, W. O'Hallaron, J. F. Morgan, J. J. Sullivan, John Buckley, Jas. Powers, John McLean, and Prof. Berger. When the material feast had slackened somewhat, Mr. McCarthy rose and read the following address:

"Hon. John Dillon,—Honoured Sir: Hearing that you were to pass through our mid-ocean city on your voyage across the Pacific, returning to your own beloved land, we thought it proper, although strangers to you personally, to tender you a quiet reception, with the best hospitality we could command, in recognition of your fame as a man, a patriot and a statesman, which has gone into all the English-speaking world. We are all, or nearly all, of Celtic origin or ancestry, some of us being your fellow-subjects of the British Empire, and while not addressing you as partisans, we are sympathizers with the distress and troubles of your countrymen, on whose behalf you are sacrificing your time and talent, and performing a journey round the world, to lay before your kindred everywhere the cause of which you are a leading champion. We do not presume to express any opinions upon current British politics, but, as observers far from the scene, we take the present opportunity of conveying to you our high sense of appreciation of the devotion, perseverance and sagacity with which your distinguished leader, the Honourable Charles Stewart Parnell, and his associates, adhered to the Irish cause until that tribune of the English people, the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, with a powerful section of his Liberal following, has been constrained to recognise the justice of your pleadings, and to battle shoulder to shoulder with you, on constitutional grounds, for the concession to Ireland of equality, in the rights of self-government, with the other component parts of the United Kingdom and the British Empire. Hoping that a brighter prospect will soon burst upon your Emerald Isle, and that you may live to see the devoutly wished consummation, and enjoy all the lustre accruing to you for your share in that achievement, as residents of this "Paradise of the Pacific," we beg to subscribe ourselves your friends, E. A. McInerney, John McLain, Lawrence H. Dee, T. Honan, Thos. McTighe, C. J. McCarthy, Daniel Logan, M. N. Kennedy, J. J. Sullivan, Jas. F. Morgan, J. Lucas, P. Dalton, and others.

Mr. Dillon was loudly cheered on rising to reply. He begged to return them his very warmest thanks for their kind hospitality, and for the all too flattering terms of their address. When in the colonies he resolved not to pass by these islands, but to avail himself of the opportunity of seeing their wonders and their beauties. But it never occurred to him in visiting these islands that he should meet with so many friends and sympathisers and countrymen, although it had been truthfully said that no corner of the earth can be penetrated where an Irishman cannot be found. Not only friends of his own race and nation but gentlemen who had no Irish blood yet who believed in the Irish cause and its righteousness had welcomed them. Wherever he had travelled, all over the earth, sympathy and good wishes for that cause were not confined to people of the Irish race but extended to people of all other nationalities. But while these things were the greatest encouragement to him he must confess that he did not wonder at all those of whatever race they might be, when they came to understand, as many now could understand, the true position of Ireland, showing deep sympathy for that country. When the Irish question was stripped of all extraneous circumstances, what was it? Nothing but an attempt in the face of great difficulties to emancipate a people from the results of a long period of oppressive laws and tyranny. Ireland is a country of small farms. The people have to look for support to the cultivation of the land, and to the cultivation of the land alone. In other days the people were discouraged from prosecuting other industries. It was owing to this fact that for ages this people had been a byword among the nations of the earth for their poverty. Why should the nation be condemned to continual poverty, degradation, and distress? Not through any fault of their own, but through the system of law which compels them to make their living through that one industry. It would be ridiculous for him to attempt to review their whole position. Even England had admitted the justice of their cause, and it was conceded that Ireland had the worst system of land laws on the face of the earth. You find the people discouraged from following varied industries, driven back on the land—in these facts the Irish

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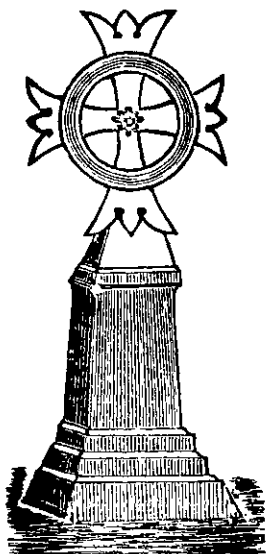
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J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

and strangers found the explanation of their continual poverty, distress and disturbance. He found in Australia that the object before the minds of all intelligent statesmen was to get people settled on secure tenure of land. It was the same great consideration in the United States. He believed on personal observation that much of the sterling prosperity and strength of America was based on the great number of farmers settled on the land. But what do we find in Ireland? That not content with condemning the entire population to a condition practically of serfdom, until every man who tills the land was a slave, the landlords proceeded to drive the people from their country. Not content with compelling people to live under restrictive laws, they took advantage of a crisis in the prices of necessities, and, contrary to the land policy of Australia and the United States, they took possession of the land to turn it into sheep pastures and cattle runs, so that they could put more coin in their pockets. The abominable doctrine was put forward that the prosperity of the country was to be ruthlessly sacrificed to the interests of a few. It was not enough that for generation after generation their land was taxed at increasing rent. They talk of robbing the landlords of Ireland, but he spoke of what most round the table would know, when he said that three-fourths—aye, four-fifths—of the value of the land was the result of the toil of the people who brought the land from its virgin sterility to its present fertility. Not only was power given the landlords to exact ruinous rack-rents, but the tenure of the lands was kept insecure. In the year 1866 sixty thousand tenants were evicted. The landlords said we can make more money by raising sheep on the land. They swept away something like a million and a half of the people because they were in the way of bullocks and sheep. No more outrageous crime had ever been perpetrated against any people, and there was never any check to this wrong until the present movement was started. Their party had been assailed by calumny such as no other public men have ever endured. They had been accused of crimes that never entered into their minds, and they could challenge their accusers to produce any declarations of theirs to the contrary. They were accused of a desire to separate Ireland from the Empire, of treasonable intentions, of sowing dissensions, of inculcating murder—in proof of which were cited murders and outrages occurring in Ireland these last ten years. To listen to these men one would think Ireland was a paradise where no injustice was done to anybody, and where there was no crime until Mr. Parnell and his party arose. Was there no crime or resistance to English rule before Parnell? Was it not a fact that at no period between 1800 and 1880 was there a moment when four-fifths of the people of Ireland would not have taken arms to regain their lost self-government. The sentiment was so strong that nothing but a tremendous force of soldiers and parks of artillery could have kept the country against the people for an hour. The population decreased under the influence of the land laws from eight millions to half that number, while that of other countries increased, although the Irish are a prolific people. When they cross the sea to Australia or to that country whose flag is so dear to them in Ireland—the United States—do the Irish perish away? No; but on the contrary they increase more rapidly and prosper in employments requiring the ability of brain as well as power of muscle. Even in competition with Americans, the most clever people in the world, they succeed. The Irish were not disposed to submit to their condition peaceably, but to resist by arms was hopeless. They took desperate means that never succeeded, but who could wonder that men in despair could do so? As Scripture says, oppression will drive even a wise man mad. Long before Parnell was heard from, the Ribbonmen and other organisations were active and blood marked the years as it has not done any year of the present agitation. The Irish Parliamentary party came on the scene under circumstances not paralleled in the experience of any public men. They had a people who from long experience believed that ordinary means of redress were closed to them. Many of them sacrificed their homes to send men to Westminster to beg for relief. They saw these very men sell them for the gold of England which was poured out without stint. The party had two courses open to them. One was to do nothing but let the extermination of their race go on unchecked. The other was to make one last effort to save the remnant of their people. Their party had to win the confidence of Ireland for an attempt to secure help from Parliament. After ten years of this struggle the position of affairs was that the people were not any longer at the absolute mercy of the landlords, and the time was past when thousands of people could be sent to prison for no crime. Now the people are firmer seated on the land of Ireland, but a little more is required to be done. While so much had been done, yet a far greater work had been achieved, whose majesty could not be understood outside of Ireland. It was in the speaker's day hard to get the people to take any interest in the polls. After these ten years they had succeeded in winning the people's faith to their constitutional methods, they had secured the adhesion of the people to their cause without recourse to arms or violence. They had attached to their views the great body of their countrymen in the United States and Australia, gaining for Ireland's four and a half millions the support of the eight and a half million Irish of America and the million of Australia. They had led Irishmen to hope in the efficacy of reaching the hearts of their English brethren, until now an Englishman is welcomed on an Irish platform and an Irishman on an English platform. They had in ten years largely removed a feeling of hatred between the two peoples which had existed for eight centuries. Mr. Dillon here apologised for the time he was taking, but was urged by calls from round the table to proceed. He said they had succeeded in winning the sympathies of the great bulk of the English, Scotch, and Welsh people. One of their greatest obstructions was the campaign of falsehoods supported by wealthy enemies, so that the contest had become, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, a fight "between the masses and the classes." Mr. Dillon told how this campaign had been waged against him in his tour of the colonies, the daily papers before every meeting containing espateches, many of them false, designed to prejudice the people against the cause. One agent had received £5000 and his expenses to follow them up. But against all that he might say he had travelled through England and found that the working classes who opposed

their greatest enemies, the privileged classes—the common people who gained the repeal of the corn laws—were warmly in their favour. They would give Mr. Parnell or himself as good a reception as Mr. Gladstone. He referred to the case of Tipperary as an appalling instance of Irish wrongs, where the people were forced to abandon the town every stone of which they built, but the amount of trouble the people now endured was nothing to what their ancestors had to undergo, and that without any hope of relief. The struggle was now drawing near a glorious termination. It was a struggle in which all was fair and honourable, to which those who engaged in it would look back with pride. If anything was wanted to encourage the Irish people in their distress, it was in the bond of sympathy that he had found girdling the earth. Wherever the English flag floats there are people whose hearts beat in sympathy with the cause of Ireland. Mr. Dillon sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. E. A. McInerney in a graceful speech proposed the health of "His Majesty the King." He read a letter from the Chamberlain, Colonel G. W. Macfarlane, expressing by command his Majesty's regret at not being able to join in the reception to the guests of the evening. The proposer related the King's repeated acts of friendly consideration towards the visitors since their arrival, the latest being the sending of the band to play on this occasion. The toast was enthusiastically honoured by the company.

His Excellency S. M. Damon was called up to speak for his Majesty's Ministers. He said if there was any country that exceeded this in hospitality it was Ireland, and he gave an interesting account of his experience in the Emerald Isle in proof.

"Our Guests," was the next toast.

Sir Thomas Esmonde in rising to respond said he felt some diffidence, for no words of his could convey to them his feelings for the hospitality towards Mr. Dillon and himself. They were finishing a tour that included Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and were going to the United States, and in every country visited they were proud to be able to say that they had found friends and sympathisers. They did not expect to find so many friends here but their pleasure was none the less keen because it was unexpected. He wished to express their thanks and those of their colleagues for the kindness of the King in sending his band to play for them that night. They had listened to many bands but he doubted if they had met many better ones. Mr. Berger asked him not to be too critical about the performance, but after hearing it he thought it was above criticism. But above all they were indebted to them for the sympathy with their cause, for, struggling as they were in behalf of a poor people, it was a source of strength for them to find, wherever they went, that men who take the trouble to look into the matter are their sympathisers. They represented a movement of Irish nationality. They would have a Legislature in Ireland as you have here to settle Irish affairs. When listening to the music to-night—that is, the Irish tunes—it carried him back to the days when they had a Legislature for Ireland. The right of Ireland to a Parliament was perhaps more ancient than the Parliament of England itself. They should keep it up perhaps to the day of judgment—they should never give it up till they had a Parliament of their own. They were told they were very extravagant in their demands. But how would people like if some Power would come and tell you to give up your Parliament, that they would attend to that business for you? Was there a man present who would not sacrifice the last drop of his blood before submitting to it? They felt the same as the Hawaiian people. It had been said that if Irishmen were not so extremely weak—having so large a share of original sin—they might be allowed to govern themselves. Yet he doubted, if Hawaiian affairs were carried on by another country, as those of Ireland were by England, if our prosperity would have advanced as it has. If this banquet had been held in Ireland they should have in addition to Mr. Logan—who was making a better speech for him than he was making himself (laughter)—they should have another recording angel, and he would be a black angel—a Government reporter to take down all their speeches, and they should be liable to be sent to hard labour for six months. If this country had government like theirs it would be very much worse off. As all students of Irish history knew, this struggle had gone on for some time, but they were looking forward to a time when they could retire to the bosom of their families and give up agitation, when they should have a Parliament of their own to conduct their own affairs. English artisans were coming over to their fellow-countrymen when they got an opportunity at the polls. They were waiting for the next general election. Within three or four years it would be decided whether they should be able to give up this agitation. And I hope, sir Thomas said in conclusion, if any of these Irish people come to you they will address you, not as members of the English Parliament, but as members of the Irish Parliament, bound to the people of England, not by buckshot and sniders, but by the bonds of brotherly love. We can safely say that the Paradise of the Pacific fully deserves its name (applause).

"The Press was responded to by Mr. D. Logan, and "The Ladies" by Mr. W. A. Kiney. Mr. G. Lucas made a reply to "Success of the Irish Cause," and Mr. McCarthy made a few remarks in answer to a call. "Young Ireland in Honolulu" was responded to by Mr. J. F. Morgan, and after singing "Auld Lang Syne" with joined hands the company bade good-night to Sir Thomas and Mr. Dillon.

The Church has by the death of Father Perry, S.J., lost a member who could ill be spared. In an age when pride in scientific ability seems to land so many in the darkness of infidelity, it was peculiarly edifying to see in the very front rank of astronomers a man who could be called *homo antiqua virtute ac fide*. Father Perry was an honor to the Society of Jesus and to the Church. He leaves behind a distinguished reputation based on solid and enduring work, and the memory of a character singularly lovable. By his popular and instructive lectures, which were delivered with so much modesty, he made many friends, but as is the case with persons of sterling qualities, his warmest friends were those who knew him best and who were brought into closest contact with him.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

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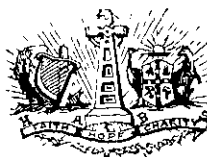
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MARGERY'S DOWRY.

(From *The Month*.)

[THE following extracts from the private journal of Sir Roland de Mortisland, a Royalist of the Restoration, disclose a somewhat remarkable occurrence, and also give a slight sketch of provincial life in the year 1665, when the plague raged in England. This journal, with other interesting documents, was discovered in a disused cellar, once a muniment-room, under the White Chantry at Mortisland Chace, when the church was undergoing restoration a few years ago. The entries tell their own story, a somewhat strange one, tempting one to exclaim with Hamlet:

There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.]

"Heigh ho! how drearily the time passeth having nothing wherewith to occupy oneself." Thus I, Roland de Mortisland, exclaim, standing at my window gazing across a lawn in great need of the mower's scythe, a pleasure of untidy flower knots, and a spacious expanse of park, beyond which lyeth a belt of forest. A fair prospect but rather monotonous, wanting humanity. Not a soul is in sight save old Peter the forester, with musket on shoulder and a dead stoat in his hand, and that black speck among the distant elms may be the black gown of my mother, who is probably returning from some of her charitable offices in the hamlet. A good woman truly is my mother, but I have been so long a wanderer that methinks her ideas are limited and narrow. There, now a rainy mist obscures the prospect, and I return to the fire of crackling logs in the open hearth. I am ever chilly in these old, half-closed mansions, such as my house of Mortisland Chace. I must really devise unto myself some occupation, or grow melancholy, and thus put my bodily frame in fine trim to contract this awful plague, which hath driven the King's Majesty, the Court, and poor me, Roland de Mortisland, from town in this year of grace and terror, 1665. Ah, I have an idea. Each day I will write down whatsoever amuseth or annoyeth me; 'tis said that Mr Samuel Pepys, the Clerk of the Acts, a man who hath great voice in naval matters, amuseth himself in like fashion. 'Tis also whispered that if his entries are ever brought before the public much merriment will ensue.

Here are quills, ink-born, and sand-bowl close at hand, only the matter itself stayeth—forsooth I have nothing to indite; naetheless it may hap that Mr Pepys had not much more. Our lives are made up of such small matters, and we are all so apt to magnify the things that concern our own estate and person into weighty matters at times. At Court we have exercised ourselves mightily over a new dance or a foolish wager, and have made of it a weighty business, though it was all but trifling and not worth a passing thought.

Looking through my casement (with its leaden bars and diamond panes of green glass) now that the rain hath ceased, I see that the turf of the park hath acquired a brighter verdure, and the sky a brighter azure; I feel how poor and small that Court life was. The gayest snery of the Court dames had not the freshness of those clusters of white lilies, and the raindrops on the grass outshine their purest gems. Verily man and his affairs are but pigmy when we realise the immensity and greatness of nature and of its directing Hand.

Those old forest oaks in the background could tell of many changes if they had other tongues than rustling leaves and swaying branches; for my old house hath played a good part in all these troublous times since the Stuarts came in after old Queen Bess's death. Even before the evil one—before England "rendered unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's," my house had suffered and endured much. My ancestors have been truly devout Catholics, and more than one hath witnessed for the faith with their lives, their liberty, or their goods, before those scurvy Roundheads usurped my demesne and drove my father to the block as a rebel and a traitor, after they had martyred their anointed King. Now to work to start my journal, where I will set down in shortest words, and no care of phrases whatever may hap. God wot! In these days of plague and ever imminent death phrasing amounteth to nought. My first entry deals shortly with the past; in future nothing but daily events must have place.

July 20, 1665.—I, Roland de Mortisland, tenth baronet indite these lines. If other eyes than mine own ever behold them, for my justification I would say they were written to divert my mind, employ my hand, and prevent my thoughts from dwelling on that awful visitation, the plague, which by God's grace and favour hath not yet reached the hamlet of Mortisland or the Chace.

I am the last male descendant of my race. My family had held firm to the old faith down to the time of the first Stuart, kept to it despite of fine, persecution, and grinding penal enactments. Worn and harassed out, my great grandsire, one of the gayest and most dissolute of the courtiers surrounding the Scottish James, left his morals and his faith behind him at the Chace, and became a friend of the notorious Buckingham and Prince Charles. The best that I can say of my own father was that he was an ardent Royalist who mortgaged his demesne, melted down his silver vessels, and sold his family heirlooms to benefit the hapless Charles Stuart, in whose cause he fought and eventually died. My mother and my young sister, Margery, still live, though they have suffered sorely, having been driven from their home during Oliver's iron rule, to reside in a mean hut at the edge of the forest. Now I arrive at mine own affairs. I am thirty years of age, in appearance greatly resembling the King's Majesty, tall of stature, swarthy of hue, fairly good-tempered, and generous withal, and have the King's own love of pleasure and hatred of sombre faces and weighty business. I have been the King's companion during his exile, have shared his joys and his privations, and have been with him through all the jubilation consequent upon the bloodless Revolution which hath restored him to his throne and his people. God be thanked for all his meriees!

Mine own affairs had been as the King's, in sorry plight. One of those impious regicides, a Sergeant Sound-the-loud-timbre! Hug-

gins, had usurped my father's demesne and dwelt in the Chace, he had mutilated and defaced the fair statuary and works of art which my ancestors had collected with care and much expenditure; he had destroyed and defaced many of the fine paintings in the long corridor leading from the west wing; he had turned the chapel into a harness room, and carried out the marble altar for a horse-block; he had ejected our old retainers, and put in charge sundry crop-headed psalmsinging hypocrites of his own. Now Fortune's wheel hath turned, and my star is uppermost at last. At the glorious restoration that wicked regicide fled to foreign parts to save his own leathern skin and crop-head, and left my house full of goodly spoils of warfare and plunder, all of which the King hath freely bestowed on me with mine ancient title. That all chanced five years ago, naetheless, this is the first visit I have paid to my ancestral home. I caused my mother and Margery to return and abide in the west wing. The front of the mansion I reserve for my use when it is needed. The rents of my farms, glebes, and mills have been duly transmitted to me in town, and I have lived gaily at court, the King being loth for me to depart from his presence. Moreover, the court life hath pleased me mightily, I grant, but it behoveth me now to marry and settle down on mine estate, yet his Majesty jesteth alway when I say this, and quetheth the Scriptural proverb, "A young man married is a young man marred," and biddeth me enjoy youth whilst it lasteth.

And truly I would not take a court dame for my wife; no, not one of them; they are of the town, too fond of amusement and wild pranks which I would not admire in a wife. Only one hath ever taken my fancy, a young gentlewoman in the suite of the Duchess of York; she pleaseth me mightily. She is a saucy, bright-eyed witch of barely twenty, who will hold no converse with the courtiers that surround her like bees around a sweet-scented floweret, 'tis even said that she hath spoken brusque words to his Majesty when he complimented her beauty too openly. Methinks she hath never repulsed me with so much haughtiness, nay, ever she hath been gracious in her speech. I mind when the King bestowed upon me my title and domain with all rights and privileges appertaining, and used in the bestowal the obsolete legal words of the old charters, that saucy witch met me as I passed from the Presence Chamber, asking merrily:

"Sir Roland, tell me what meaneth flotsam and jetsam."

"Fair mistress," I answered, "I claim all that may be found on my lands, cast up by the waters that flow through them, or that the sea may throw upon the beach which girts one part of my lands."

"If we come hither for a few days' jaunt and are found trespassing, Sir Roland, what will you do?"

"Claim you as flotsam and jetsam, pert Mistress Joyce" (she is named Joyce Beaton, of those Beaton's who were friends of the Scottish Marie Stuart). Since the Duchess of York hath openly joined the Catholicue party and attends the Queen's chapel at Savoy, she comes less frequently to Court, and it is long since I had speech with pretty Joyce Beaton.

Now the plague hath driven us all from London; some sad sights I saw before leaving the plague-stricken spot. At six houses out of ten there were red crosses on door or lintel showing that they were infected, and death-carts were going to and fro all the night, when all healthy people were bidden to keep within their doors. In some cases coffins were placed in the fields because there were none to bury them. Ah, God help all sufferers, and avert this awful pest from my parish and my people!

July 22.—Yesterday I wrote nothing, being busy in visiting my farms and becoming acquainted with my tenants, all Royalists again, but methought more strait-laced than towns-people—the taint of Oliver still lingereth in these outlying villages.

To-day to church, where every man is bound to appear once a month under penalty. A mean dwelling with whitewashed walls, a wooden table and high box pews. The preacher, one Master Jonas Bolger, spoke with much heat against the Queen's Jesuits, of whom he knoweth less than nothing, being crass ignorant and of no culture. I had bare patience to listen to his ranting. I will never listen to Master Bolger again, but will endure the forfeit as doth my mother and Margery, who are Catholicue. I have oft attended the Queen's chapel, though not a Catholicue, and heard fine sermons by educated men, and their music was truly worthy of attention.

July 23.—To-day went through many documents regarding my estate with the aid of my steward, John Colvin, an aged man well versed in all that pertaineth to the Chace. Took Margery for a ride; she hath not the graceful carriage of Court ladies, but is a fair honest girl who setteth great store on her graceless brother. I must find a suitable match for her speedily. Would that I could find such a maiden for my own wife, particularly if she hath a good dowry and Joyce Beaton's bright eyes.

July 30.—Still at the documents in the muniment-room, and have cause for satisfaction, all being in due order, thanks to John Colvin, whose devotion to our family led him to dissemble, and to outwardly act the Puritan. By so doing he was kept in office by that usurper Sound-the-loud-timbre! Huggins, and our family archives preserved from ruin. Colvin saith he hath oft been exercised in mind ever since he took charge of the muniments because there are no parchments pertaining to a large outlying farm of rich lands—the Chantry Farm. He knoweth nought of the matter save that we have the revenues. My father wished to sell the lands, which are beyond our boundary, but no one would recklessly buy them without legal title and deeds. Colvin thinketh a reckless steward hath unwittingly destroyed them. There is an old house in the forest called the Chantry ruins, a mere forester's hut, but no Chantry hath been there to my mind or memory. The pest hath appeared in the next parish; a public fast hath been ordained. No service to be held in the church lest contagion be spread. People are flocking widely into the forests. God preserve me and my household!

August 3.—No entry for some days. Colvin still dinneth at me ancient those missing charters of the Chantry Farm. If those lands were sold—they are the only lands unentailed—the money would furnish a goodly dowry for our Margery, my neighbour Lord Fen

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gryffs being right anxious to buy because they divide his estate. Making scrutiny of the paintings in the corridor to ascertain if there be any of sterling value beyond mere family portraits. Truly said it is to see the havoc worked upon the pictures by that barbarian Sound-the-loud-timbral Huggins. A portrait of the martyred Charles by Vaedek bath its eyes demolished by a pike thrust. All pictures of the Virgin Mother are torn, defaced, whitewashed, or be-daubed with a coating of lime which hath burnt away the paint. Margery, John, and I have been right busy with soap, sponges, &c., cleansing those that are least defaced. When cleansing one portrait Margery made us right merry by her quaint story of its being the portrait of the family ghost, Dame Ursula, who is said to haunt the old ruin in the forest. This Ursula was a nun who had been driven from her convent in Harry the Eighth's day. John Colvin saith the story goes that she then took residence in the old house in the forest, and her coat of arms there remains, the family crest, a serpent coiled, on a field of azure, with a bend, or to which Ursula added a dove volant. She had with her a company of ladies who spent their time in prayer and good works. He saith she died a century ago come next All Hallow's Day. There is an aged man in Pengryffe whose father had seen her, and she was considered a very saint on earth. Verily 'tis a grand thing in these days to claim kinship with a saint only a century ago deceased! The portrait showeth a saintly face, calm eyes, hair hidden under a modest coif, a small ruff around the neck, and a gown of some sad lavender tint; I took much note of all, Margery's legend having aroused my curiosity.

August 4.—Spoke to my mother of the family ghost, this century dead Dame Ursula. My mother, singularly reticent, saith she liketh not foolish jecting; she hath never seen the family ghost, but peasants have been oft alarmed in the forests.

Perhaps it was dwelling on that old legend, or that I had taken an extra cup of canary and was excited thereby, for when I returned to my library I glanced around its fair proportions and into its dusky corners as though I feared to see the shade of Ursula, my sainted ancestress. All, however, was silence, save the ticking of the tall clock by the mantel, and the scurry of a furtive mouse from the cupboard. I took up a folio of old Will Shakespeare which had been printed some time after his decease, and which had even now become a somewhat rare book which I was proud to possess. I soon became absorbed in the dramas constructed with so great skill and knowledge of poor human nature, and methought 'twere great pity the King did not have these performed by his company of players, instead of the lewd and foolish comedies ordinarily presented. Verily to me it is a marvel that Sound-the-loud-timbral Huggins had not destroyed the folio; perchance he cared nought for books and had not pestered his crop-head in learning how to read. It matters not since I have my folio. Our poet of the Restoration, Master Dryden, hath a pretty wit and excelleth in plays, as doth Heywood and Kelligrew; and one Master Butler hath writ a smart poem on Hudibras, but coarse withal, yet none of these hath the magic pea of Shakespears. 'Tis said that Oliver's late secretary, John Milton, now totally blind, is busy upon a godly epique poem. He hath fared well to escape with his life from the just anger of the King, having been so much mixed up with Oliver and his nefarious plotting. He liveth now in a mean lodging; he hath not been lucky with his wives, and is an arrant Turk to his daughters, whom he ruleth with an iron rod as Oliver ruled his people. To my window now, where I see the moon shining down on park and pleasaund, on clumps of white lilies and lines of box edgings, and making the cedars and oaks of the avenue look like double rows of grim sentinels.

Some words used by Master Bolger in his tedious sermon recur to me, "Oh, that I had wings like the dove to flee away and be at rest," such a longing for rest and peace assailed me looking out there upon the fair scene. Then rudely breaking in upon my reverie a large night-bird flew past me—whether driven by some foe or attracted by my dying-out rush-lights—and entered the library. "Gad Zooks!" I cried in surprise with a start, though I am not a blasphemer generally; but I saw not the bird coming until the tips of its pinions grazed my pointed beard. Then said I: "Since thou comest uninvited thou shalt be my captive for a time," and closed the casement. I took out another rushlight, Margery having replenished my candle-box, and discovered my captive on the topmost shelf, perched on the helmet of a long deceased de Mortisland who lost his life fighting the Saracen in the Crusades. That four-century-old coat of mail and helmet were the sole relics of valiant Sieur Bigot de Mortisland, whose bones had gone to dust in the distant East, and whose rusty armour was disposed in quaint fashion on my walls, where methought they made a fair adornment. My captive was perched on the topmost peak of the helmet, and I was astounded to find that it was a mere wild dove or wood-quest from the forest. By its noiseless flight I had thought it an owl, or some night-bird of lax plumage, enabling it to fly softly and take its prey by stealth. Methought the wings of dove, wood-quest or pigeon, gave a flapping or whizzing sound by reason of the stiffness of the wing quills. Be that as it may, there is the creature naethless. I will ask Margery if it be one of her pets.

August 6.—Strange things have occurred. First that dove had gone out of the library, although all doors and windows were close shut. When I spoke of the bird and asked Margery if it were hers, the girl grew quite pale, looked at her mother, and gasped: "A pigeon, a dove, Roland?" and crossed herself hastily.

My mother looked somewhat annoyed. "What ails the girl," she ejaculated. "Truly her shadow will drive her into convulsions some day. Why not a dove, then, Maige? Surely there are doves and to spare in the forest around the Chace? What more likely than that a fox hath disturbed the cote?"

"But Dame Ursula's doves!" gasped Margery. "Oh, mother dear, grant that no evil influence touch our Roland."

"Nay, foolish child," my mother made answer, "if no worse evil than the visit of a gentle dove disturb thy brother, all will be well with him. Margery, I will not have thee in the buttry so much, listening to the foolish prattle of John Colvin and the serving-maids."

"Cheer up, sweet Madge," said I, "I will make short work of the wood-quest if it visits me again, and we will have a pigeon pasty for supper."

"Nay, but do not harm the creature, my son," said my mother hastily.

"Oh, for our Lady's sake, do not touch it," cried Margery, aghast, whereat I laughed right merrily; these country-nurtured ladies have ever many superstitions.

After dinner came to me George Drew, Lord Pengryffe's steward, anent the purchase of those Chantry lands. No stir can be made in the matter until the title-deeds turn up. Resolve to make a more thorough search of the muniments shortly. My mother, Madge, and I made merry over the matter as we walked in the park, and spoke of the long price we would exact; as the money is certainly to furnish sweet Margery's marriage dowry. I spoke of the courtiers from whom I would select a suitable bridegroom, whereupon Madge blushed furiously and ran off in much modesty. My mother stepping aside into a by-path, I pursued my walk alone, even to the park boundary, where, through a narrow opening of the forest, ran the public high-road. Half-hidden by foliage, I rested on a boill of felled oak, the day being warm. Presently came footsteps on the road, and I heard voices, those of John Colvin and Drew, they were speaking of the Chantry lands. "I know not why my lord is so set on buying those lands," said Drew, "they have ever been accursed to their owners."

"But thy tenants thrive gaily and pay their rents," said Colvin, laughing, "the bad luck affects not the crops."

"Ode's truth, that's so," said Drew, "but thy Mortislands have never prospered withal. Sir Thomas's horse put his foot in a concealed hole and lamed her rider for life half a century ago, and 'tis said there was a whisper of ill-luck even then. The bonnie Maudlin, Sir Dacre's only daughter, got drowned in the Chantry-mere pond, and Reginald, his son and heir, was killed when he met his man in a fair duel in the horse meadows."

"But, man, that might have happened elsewhere," said John.

"True, but it did not," Drew replied. "Then the last lord, Sir Roland's father, had the ill hap to be taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians when hiding in the old ruins. And it was through the Chantry farm gates Sergeant Sound-the-timbral Huggins took possession of the Chace."

"Yea, George, because there was no other method of approach; thou art a fair hand at making out thy case."

"The lands are accursed to the Mortislands. I maintain," said Drew, stoutly, "though I know not for why."

"Hath old Gaffer Adam at Pengryffe any knowledge of these lands and their sometime owner, Dame Ursula the nun, or of the starting of the curse, George?"

"He saith naught but 'that ill-got-on goods thrive not.'"

They passed out of hearing, and not wishing to dower my bonny sister with a curse, I forthwith resolve to go straightway to see Gaffer Adam at Pengryffe, and bend my steps thitherwards.

The old man could tell me little. It was said that nun Ursula had left her lands far away from her own brother, who then held the Chace, and who spent all his time at Queen Bess's Court, spending more than his rents, and who was a worthless and untrustworthy spendthrift. When the nun died her ladies were dispersed, and the old house went to ruin and decay. Dame Ursula's brother drew the rents, and the truth of the matter was never known to mortal man. But from that time strange things were seen in the forest near to the ruined house. He himself in boyhood had been alarmed by seeing a dark man in a long foreign cloak enter the ruins in a ghostly fashion, but folks told him mayhap it was but a fugitive Mass-priest taking refuge from Queen Bess's pursuing bloodhounds.

Leaving the old man, after giving him a drink-penny, I returned homewards by the high-road as being less gloomy and secluded than the forest paths. When near the park gates a carriage passed me, driven at great speed from the direction of Pengryffe. In it sat a lady in an attitude of dejection, her sulken hood drawn well over her features. One of the leading horses chanced to get a round pebble firmly fixed in his hoof, and the rider dismounted to remedy the mishap, and I came abreast animated with curiosity to see a strange face, it was so long since I had seen one. Picture my astonishment, as, with an exclamation of surprise and joy, I recognised Bonny Mistress Joyce Beaton, of whom I have spoken, and her old maid. Pretty Joyce's saucy black eyes were all dimmed with tears, and she could only sob in answer to my eager questioning. Verily I had well forgotten what a lovely little witch she was, but it grieved me much to see her thus troubled. Her woman ventured to enlighten me as to the cause of her grief.

"The deadly plague," said she, "having come to the retreat where the Duchess and her suite were staying, the Duchess hastily decided to flee to a small hunting-lodge of her father, the Lord Chancellor's, with all speed, taking only necessary women to the small lodging, and dismissing most of her suite. Mistress Joyce's only kinswoman lived in Scotland, and Mistress Joyce could not travel thus far without trusty escort, which could not be found in such hot haste. The Duchess had been sorely exercised on the matter, then she bethought her of Lady Pengryffe, who had been in her suite before marriage. Then the Duchess wrote a note to Lady Pengryffe with her own gracious hand, imploring her protection and hospitality for Mistress Joyce until the return of the Court, or trusty escort be obtained, and we hied hither at once."

"Maud Pengryffe was my dearest friend in girlhood, and also at Court," sobbed Joyce, "and hath frequently besought me to visit her house; now she refuseth to receive the Duchess's letter, and driveth me from her doors. I know not where to go for the Duchess hath already departed."

"Why will she not receive thee, sweet mistress?" I ask in dismay.

"She feareth the plague so greatly, and saith the letter may hold contagion, coming from an infected area. She hath locked herself into an upper chamber, and held converse with us from the topmost window."

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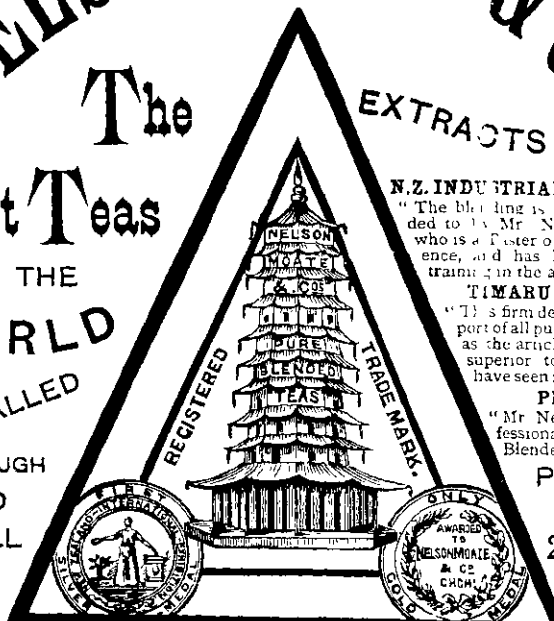
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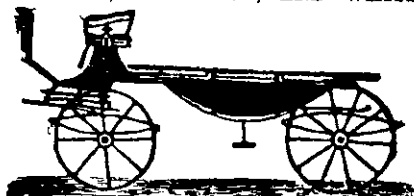
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"She is in a panic of mortal terror," said the maid, "ever since the pest appeared in her own village. God wot, we are all in in like case."

"Sir Roland, I beseech you advise me what to do in this strait," said Joyce, earnestly, clasping her hands in agitation.

(To be Continued.)

HOW THE TIMES TRIED TO BRIBE P. J. SHERIDAN.

THE Denver (Col.) *News* publishes a five-column interview with Thomas Brennan, who was the first secretary of the Land League in Ireland, giving particulars of the attempt made by agents of the London *Times* to induce P. J. Sheridan to give false evidence against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Sheridan's story is as follows:—

On October 15, 1888, says Mr. Sheridan, a man came to my ranch in Rio Grande County, Colorado, and introduced himself as an agent of the London *Times*. He said he had been sent over by Joseph Soames, the attorney for the *Times*, to see if I would come to London and testify on behalf of that newspaper before the Parnell Commission, and that he was prepared to offer me any amount of money for my services, and guarantee me absolute protection while in England. This man gave his name as J. F. Kirby, and after some further conversation I was requested by him to name my price. "Will the *Times* give me 100,000 dols. to do this thing?" I asked. Kirby replied: "Yes, provided your evidence is satisfactory. You will be given the amount one hour after your examination closes." "What will you consider satisfactory evidence?" I inquired. "The *Times* people want evidence to the effect that Parnell was a party to the Phoenix Park murders, if not the instigator of them, and your evidence to that effect will be satisfactory to my friends, and secure to you the fortune you name and the fullest protection of the Government." "Is the Government aiding the *Times* in defraying the expenses of the Commission?" I inquired. "Not as a Government, but as individuals, I presume they are," he replied. "What guarantee will I have that your people will pay this money in the event of my evidence proving satisfactory?" I asked. "Before you leave this country," he answered, "Joseph Soames will cable a draft to any bank that we may agree upon in New York or Chicago in favour of your wife, or whoever else you may name, the same to be paid over as soon as your examination closes, provided it is deemed satisfactory." "Well, I guess I don't care for a voyage now," I said. "Could I not give my evidence in this country before a sub-commission?" "Yes, but you cannot hope for the protection here you would get in London," he replied. We then debated at some length the question of giving evidence before a sub-commission in this country, and I ultimately led him to believe that I would give my evidence before a sub-commission, and as such evidence would make it impossible for me to live in my present home, a provision was to be made for my wife and family by an advance of 10,000 dols. to my wife by mortgage on property in Colorado, before the sub-commission sat. I then suggested the advisability of my being posted on what was the evidence of importance to be given by the other witnesses in order that mine should be corroborated, or, at least, non-contradictory. In reply, he said that a series of questions and answers required by them would be prepared by Soames as soon as he (Kirby) got back to London, after which he was to return here and perfect his arrangements with me. Kirby, at the close of the interview, returned to London, promising to be back early in December of that year. Before going, we arranged that in any correspondence we had I should address him as "J. Donaldson," and he as "M. S. Smart." We had some correspondence by cable and the mails, and in April, 1889, Kirby returned to my ranch near Monte Vista, and in our interview he said he knew I was sentenced for assassination. I then told Kirby if it was true my assassination had been ordered by the Clan-na-Gael, that it would be impossible to give evidence before the sub-commission, as arranged in our last interview; that at present I had two men armed with Winchester rifles to protect me, and as I would not think of living in this country, I would go to London on condition that the *Times* would buy my ranch and other Colorado property. £10,000 to be paid over to my wife before I started for London, £10,000 to be paid after I had given my evidence, and that I be guaranteed protection by the English Government. After some hesitation he consented to my terms, and said he could speak for both the *Times* and the Government accepting them. About the nature of my evidence, he asked if it would not be likely to create a sensation, and did I not think that after my first day in the witness stand Parnell would be likely to fly the country, to which I replied that Parnell and his friends would either fly the country or walk into the dock after I had given evidence. I told him I was desperate, and was anxious to get even with the men who had ordered my assassination, and, therefore, wanted to go to London at once. He said he would immediately cable the *Times* the result of our interview, and request that money be immediately forwarded.

Mr. Sheridan then tells us how the terms of the bargain were agreed upon, and how he kept Kirby waiting for him until so late a date as the last ten days of Sir Henry James' speech, which was prolonged in the hope that Kirby would be able to keep his promise and deliver Sheridan at the last moment as a witness for the *Times*. Sheridan's account, as given to Brennan, concluded as follows:—

"In conclusion, I have to say that I deliberately entered into negotiation with Kirby, with a *Times* representative, for the purpose of getting such information as I could from him as to the methods which the *Times* employed in getting up its case, for the purpose of fooling Kirby and his employers, and for the purpose of selling my ranch at a good figure when I found he was willing to buy it. I have no information to give that would be useful to the *Times* or injurious to Mr. Parnell or his friends. Dated Monte Vista, Col., this 28th day of May, 1889, P. J. Sheridan. Subscribed and sworn to before me the 28th day of May, 1889, Edward E. Everson, Notary Public."

TEN MONTHS' SUFFERING IN A HOSPITAL.

THERE is an old saying that physicians are a class of men who pour drugs, of which they know little, into bodies of which they know less. This is both true and untrue at the same time. There are good and poor lawyers, and good and poor doctors. The trouble with these medical gentlemen as a profession is that they are clan-nish, and apt to be conceited. They don't like to be beaten at their own trade by outsiders who have never studied medicine. They therefore pay, by their frequent failures, the penalty of refusing instruction unless the teacher bears their own "Hall Mark."

An eminent physician—Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris—states the fact accurately when he says: "The medical profession are so bound up in their self-confidence and conceit that they allow the diamond truths of science to be picked up by persons entirely outside their ranks." We give a most interesting incident, which illustrates this important truth.

The steamship "Concordia," of the Donaldson Line, sailed from Glasgow for Baltimore in 1887, having on board as a fireman a man named Richard Wade, of Glasgow. He had been a fireman for fourteen years on various ships sailing to America, China, and India. He had borne the hard and exhausting labour, and had been healthy and strong. On the trip we now name he began for the first time to feel weak and ill. His appetite failed, and he suffered from drowsiness, heartburn, a bad taste in the mouth, and costiveness and irregularity of the bowels. Sometimes when at work he had attacks of giddiness, but supposed it to be caused by the heat of the fire-room, quite often he was sick and felt like vomiting, and had some pain in the head. Later during the passage he grew worse, and when the ship reached Halifax he was placed in the Victoria General Hospital, and the ship sailed away without him. The house surgeon gave him some powders to stop the vomiting, and the next day the visiting physicians gave him a mixture to take every four hours. Within two days Wade was so much worse that the doctors stopped both the powder and the mixture. A month passed, the poor fireman getting worse and worse.

Then came another doctor, who was to be visiting physician for the next five months. He gave other medicines, but not much relief. During all that time Wade suffered great torture; he digested nothing, throwing up all he ate. There was terrible pain in the bowels, burning heat in the throat, heartburn, and racking headache. The patient was now taking a mixture every four hours, powders one after each meal to digest the food, operating pills one every night, and temperature pills two each night to stop the cold sweats. If drugs could cure him at all, Richard had an idea that he took enough to do it. But on the other hand, pleurisy set in, and the doctors took ninety ounces of matter from his right side, and then told him he was sure to die. Five months more rolled by, and there was another change of visiting physicians. The new one gave Wade a mixture which he said made him tremble like a leaf on a tree.

At this crisis Wade's Scotch blood asserted itself. He refused to stand any more dosing, and told the doctors that if he must die he could die as well without them as with them. By this time a cup of milk would turn sour on his stomach, and lie there for days. Our friend from Glasgow was like a wreck on a shoal, fast going to pieces. We will let him tell the rest of his experience in the words in which he communicated it to the press.

He says:—"When I was in this state a lady whom I had never seen came to the hospital and talked with me. She proved to be an angel of mercy, for without her I should not now be alive. She told me of a medicine called 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup,' and brought me a bottle next day. I started with it, without consulting the doctors, and in only a few days' time, I was out of bed calling for ham and eggs for breakfast. From that time, keeping on with Mother Seigel's great remedy, I got well fast, and was soon able to leave the hospital and come home to Glasgow. I now feel as if I was in another world, and have no illness of any kind."

The above facts are calmly and impartially stated, and the reader may draw his own conclusion. We deem it best to use no names, although Mr. Wade gave them in his original deposition. His address is No. 244, Stobcross Street, Glasgow, where letters will reach him.

EDITOR.

His Holiness Pope Leo has named the See of Siunia in Armenia as that from which Most Rev. Archbishop Grace, of St. Paul, takes his title. It is a very ancient See, the province having been converted to Christianity by St. Bartholomew the Apostle. The history of the diocese of Siunia shows it to have been eminently remarkable for its saintly and scholarly bishops. Archbishop Grace succeeds Ludovico Pavi, who, a few months ago, was made the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem.

A London special to the N. Y. *Herald* says:—"It seems to be taken for granted in this country that the Portuguese difficulty is at end, but there are many reasons for regarding this view with doubt. The Portuguese are angry and they intend to press their demands for arbitration. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* comes forward, opportunely for them, to enforce this demand. 'The English are bound,' says this authority, 'to submit the case to arbitration.' If this attitude be seriously persisted in by Russia, we are only at the beginning of complications arising out of the African dispute.—Arbitration means that England will be ruled to be in the wrong, and not only that, but she will probably come out of court with fewer rights in Africa than she had when she went into it. There is never any other result of arbitration where England is concerned. Russia well knows this, and may press arbitration upon her for that very reason. The issue of the affair all depends on one thing:—Are the great Powers, or some of them, looking around for an excuse to break the present truce in Europe? If they are, the quarrel between England and Portugal will afford them the desired opportunity, and nothing that England can now do will prevent it."

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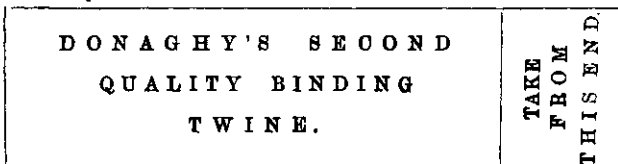
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