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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

THE worm, it seems, will turn at last, and, in fact, and, unless, in the particular case to which we allude, proof can be adduced to show that false motives have been attributed, a very serious charge will remain uncontradicted. The case is that of Mr John Spence, late Commissioner of Crown Lands for Southland, who has been dismissed from his situation and who, in replying to a farewell address presented to him by certain citizens of Invercargill, has made a very strong impeachment of the Government in general and of the Hon. John McKenzie, Minister of Lands, in particular. We must, no doubt, make some allowance for the exasperation of a man dismissed suddenly from a position which he had long occupied, and in which he at least believed himself to have done his duty faithfully and well. "After 25 years faithful service," said Mr Spence, "it is somewhat hard that the Minister's action should compel me, at an advanced period of life, to leave a large family and seek my living in the wilds of a new and far distant country."—Most of us will be disposed to agree that nothing but the clearest necessity and the certainty of acting for the public good could justify anything of the kind. If, therefore, Mr Spence feels aggrieved it is not difficult for us to understand his feelings. We do not know that we can accept as quite genuine the protestations he makes of forgiveness. We fear that, notwithstanding his resigned recognition that Mr McKenzie, as he says, was but an instrument in the hands of a Divine Providence, he still felt a certain degree of satisfaction in the thought that, as he expressed it "Nemesis will sooner or later overtake the men who have shown such a wanton disregard of the principles of justice and of the ordinary decencies of life."—But making every allowance that can be made, a specific accusation still remains to the effect that the Minister was actuated in the dismissals and removals made by him, not by the necessity of the case or by the need of advancing the public good, but by the desire to serve a private friend of his own. And if we are to judge from the details given by the Invercargill correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, the gentleman in question, who has been appointed ranger, is a very unfit person to hold any office on the fulfilment of whose duties public interests depend. The correspondent, in short, gives us the details of a case in which this gentleman, a year or two ago, attempted to take possession of some sections of land which were owned by two orphan boys—Of course it is possible that he was himself deceived and had acted in good faith—but, if so, his good name requires that the facts be made known. It is also very necessary for the reputation of the Minister of Lands that the charge so openly brought against him by Mr. Spence should be disproved. As to the ideas expressed by Mr. Spence with regard to the government of a country generally, we fancy that few of us will be inclined to differ from him. Undoubtedly, it is most unwise, as he says, to admit as the members of a Ministry men who have no political training and no qualifications as statesmen. Mr. Spence speaks very strongly of Mr. McKenzie's action relative to these dismissals. That of Mr. Roys, for instance, he stigmatises as "an act of pure, unadulterated madness and brutality," and, again, he says, a certain telegram sent by the Minister "shows all the cruelty of the Eastern despot." Charges like these it would be rash to second, particularly coming, as they do, from the mouth of an angry man, without very accurate and certain information, which, indeed, we do not possess. The dealing of the Ministry, however, with the civil servants seems to have been generally arbitrary, and, in many cases, anything rather than judicious. It is certainly a defective statesmanship that acts in such a manner as to risk making the civil servants distrustful, careless of the manner in which their duties are performed, and bent only on making the best of the opportunity to

serve their own interests during an uncertain tenure of office. If the worm, then, by turning, or even showing something of the sharpness of the "serpent's tooth," brings about different states of things and puts an end to what certainly seems a premature and insufficiently considered course of proceeding, no good must be the result.

CONTRADICTIONS.

A GOLD deal of confusion seems to exist as to what the standing of our democracy is ultimately to be. On the one hand we find proposals made for elevating the populace in the scale of gentility and turning them into what must prove anything rather than a people suited to agricultural or the more humble industrial pursuits: On the other, we find schemes proposed which promise very well for a population of less exalted pretensions, but which bid fair to fix those who follow them among lowly surroundings for life.—On the one hand, in fact, we have proposals for a universal extension of secondary education—so that every child brought up in the colony may have within its easy reach the means of entering a learned profession. On the other we have the plan for village settlements—such, for example, as is now about to be offered to those who desire to avail themselves of it at Catlin's river. This plan, we say, is very well suited for people whose ambition is limited and who are content to settle down for life in the position of the small farmer, eking out a meagre livelihood in the character of a hired labourer. The conditions, as we learn from the statement made in Dunedin the other day by Mr March, the superintendent of the system, are such as quite preclude all thoughts of a rise in the world—though, as we have said, they offer sufficient inducements to men who are content that the reward of their industry should be merely such as will suffice to give them a lasting place among the more prosperous labouring population. We do not know, however, that the village settler will be quite secure of never finding himself among the unemployed. A good deal will depend on the size of his holding, which in no case can exceed 50 acres, and the work that men of larger means can give him in the neighbourhood. Unemployed, nevertheless, in one sense the village settler can never be, for it will take him all his time, whether he works for himself or for a richer neighbour, to make a living. Nor can he hope for any stroke of luck. He can never acquire the freehold of his land, and, however much his labour may improve it, he cannot hope to sell it to advantage. He will not indeed be permitted to transfer it even as a leasehold unless he obtains the consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. As to any value arising from accidental causes,—the generally improved condition of the district, for example, the growth of some larger centres in its vicinity, or the development of industries in the locality, or anything else—that, of course, will belong to the unearned increment, and the settler can claim no share in it. It is no doubt with a view to something of this kind that the lease granted is not to be made perpetual but will first be given for a term of 30 years, and afterwards for terms of 21 years, so that, should justice to the public demand it, the rent may be raised. The settler accepts the position of small farmer and labourer combined, and to that he and his successor in his holding are bound. The acceptance of the position, however, is praiseworthy, showing, as it does, the qualities of humility and contentment, which we certainly must all of us admire. Under the circumstances, nevertheless, perhaps a little more aid might be given the settler to enable him to enter upon the occupation of his leasehold, than the advance offered of £10 to assist him in erecting a house. The village settler, in short, must be a man possessed of some little capital. Whether most men will prefer to risk their money in methods less sure, perhaps, but seeming to offer greater possibilities the event must determine; but, if it gives us such a proof, we shall recognise the more daring spirit—without which, in fact, the colonist as a rule would be but a feeble pioneer of civilisation. What, meantime, we would inquire is how this scheme of village settlement and the creation of an inferior class of settlers accords, for example, with the scheme of secondary education. Will it also enter into the praiseworthy humility of the village settler to be taxed without complaining for the higher education of the children of men occupying a better position than that to which he himself or his children can

ever aspire. The pretence, of course, is that the village settlers' own children would also have their share in the advantages, but it needs little consideration to perceive that this is merely a pretence. The perpetuation of an inferior class of settlers, in a word, is glaringly inconsistent with a proposal for a general state of advanced gentility.

THE Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, otherwise known as Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, a granddaughter of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, has abjured the Lutheranism in which she was educated and embraced the tenets of the Russo-Greek Church. The event has made a tremendous fuss and all sorts of reasons are assigned for the illustrious lady's change. That a German Princess, nevertheless, should change her religion to become a member of the Russian Imperial family is nothing so very wonderful or strange. Such, in fact, has been the rule among the Lutheran Princesses of the Fatherland—who have been fortunate enough to make the high alliance in question. What, nevertheless, in the present instance may seem strange is that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, whose granddaughter the Princess Elizabeth is, has signified her Royal approval of the matter. Are we, therefore, to conclude that Her Majesty considers the Russo-Greek communion preferable to that of the Lutherans? The question is an important one, for the Queen, in her character of head of the Church of England, should be something of an authority. Has her Majesty, in fact, slighted the sect of the great German Reformer and acknowledged the superiority of the schism descending from more ancient days? But the Bishops of the Church of England a year or two ago, on the occasion of the celebration in Russia of an anniversary of the Greek Church, sent to its hierarchy an address of sympathy and congratulation—an address, which, we may add, was civilly received, but to which the expected and promised answer has not yet been returned—and, in fact, it was predicted at the time the address was forwarded that it would never be answered. Its civil reception, which was by no means an acknowledgement of the truth of the statements it contained, was a foregone conclusion. To tell the truth, however, with regard to her Majesty the Queen, we do not really suppose that she meant in any way to signify her preference for the Russo-Greek Church. In all probability she esteems the Lutheran Church quite as highly if not more so. Indeed, the fact that when her Majesty is in Scotland, she attends the services of the Presbyterian Kirk, would seem conclusive as to this. An explanation is probably to be found in the comparative indifference to religious observances of the sovereigns of the Reformation. Luther and his colleagues, as we know, allowed them the utmost latitude in this respect, only requiring that they should show a due abhorrence of all that belonged to the Catholic Church. An argument, therefore, in favour of the Catholicity of the Church of England is hardly to be derived from her Majesty's approval. *Truth* tells us the accusation brought against the members of the Imperial family of teasing and worrying the Grand Duchess into joining the Greek Church is unfounded. He, for his part, gives also an explanation. "The Grand Duchess," he says, "is a clever woman, and she wishes to take a leading place at the Russian Court, and in Russian life generally, and she knows that the only way to achieve this object is to change her religion." The Princess, in fact, as we have already said, has only done what many other ladies of her rank, and under like circumstances, had already done. *Truth* puts it rather plainly, but such, on the whole, have been their motives. The testimony such habitual action bears to the nature of the Lutheran religion is manifest—as, indeed, one of the Cæars has himself remarked.

DEPLORABLE FIGURES. THERE appears to be some slight discrepancy as to the results of the census. Some of our contemporaries, who are inclined to take a more gloomy view of affairs, and more markedly to call attention to the misdoings of previous Governments, declare that within the last five years the colony has lost fifty thousand of its inhabitants. Others of them, more cheerful in their disposition, or less desirous of finding fault with past administrations, reduce the amount of the loss by a very considerable figure, and even, in some instances, place it as low as ten thousand. The fact, however, remains that the colony, notwithstanding a very respectable birth-rate, has lost a portion of its inhabitants, variously calculated as between fifty and ten thousand, and, even taking the lowest calculation as most nearly approaching the truth, this fact is a serious one. To explain the matter on any grounds connected with the nature of things is quite impossible. It is hardly necessary for us again to sing the praises of New Zealand. Our unrivalled climate, our fertile soil, our infinite resources are matters of notoriety in every part of the world. Mismanagement and mismanagement alone is the cause of the misfortune. It is, however, vain to blame what is now past and, as we may reasonably hope, finally done with. The days of the monopolist who is accountable for all the mischief we may believe are approaching their close. He may die hard, indeed, and possibly a tough struggle still lies before him—but at least so far as he is concerned the determination of the people has been formed, and it is not likely

that it will give way. What, meantime, we have to fear is least the monopolist may be replaced by a system likely to prove hardly less mischievous than he. Ill-digested and wild theories, for example, adopted by men who possibly act in good faith, but who have not the guidance of experience to direct them, may play as mischievous a part among us as the monopolist during his ancient solitary reign has played. We are not independent of the immigrant, and many years must elapse before we become so. It is not now our intention to enter upon any discussion as to the merits or demerits of Socialism. In it, for all that at present concerns our purpose, may lie the future welfare of mankind. Socialism, however, although it commands a large body of supporters in the cities and numbers among its adherents men of undoubted abilities, has as yet made little headway among the rural populations. But our need is not to swell the already over-abounding populations of our towns—too many in number, notwithstanding the general loss that has occurred. Witness, for example, the story told the other day at Wellington by unfortunate tradesmen who had tried to earn their bread at the work provided for the unemployed—but, owing to the softness of their hands, had vainly subjected themselves to the bullying of the over-seers. We want a class of immigrants accustomed to country work, and who alone are qualified to turn our wilderness into a garden. Is legislation distinguished by a Socialist strain likely to prove attractive to such a class of men? Immigrants from the European towns, it may bring us—men desirous of studying the practical working of the theories adopted by them—or ready to hail a Utopia wherever they are put into practice. But we do not want such men. The handicrafts in which they would seek occupation are already over-supplied—and as to their character of propagators of advanced views, we are also in all probability fully supplied without their presence. At least it would be difficult to imagine that in this respect we could be much better off than we actually are. The immigrants we want, in fact, if they come here at all, must come burdened to some degree with what may be old-fashioned prejudices and, as we are to a great extent dependent on their coming, it may be to our advantage to humour them. The disposition, on the contrary, seems to be to enter upon a line of policy that will deter them. The census, then, whether the falling off shown be fully fifty thousand or only ten, tells us a lamentable tale. It protests against the effects of monopoly. What are the probabilities that at the end of the next five years there will be a different tale to tell? We confess they seem to us a little dubious.

DANGER IN ABSTINENCE THE habit of ether drinking (says the *Pilot*), is said to have reached alarming proportions in the North of Ireland, especially in the Counties of Tyrone, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Armagh and Monaghan. According to a correspondent of the *London Times*, not, by the way, the most trustworthy authority on Irish matters in general—the consumption of ether in those counties amounts to 17,000 gallons yearly. He says that at Draperstown 6,200 out of a total population of 9,800 are ether drinkers; at Cookstown, 7,300 out of 13,500; at Maghera, 6,200 out of 13,900; at Money-more, 5,100 out of 12,400. The ether-drunkard can get stupidly intoxicated for ten cents, and can recover and repeat the experience half a dozen times a day. The effect is speedy, and the recovery equally so; but the ultimate results are most disastrous, insanity being the final stage. The vice has not taken a foothold in the other parts of Ireland, and it is to be hoped that it will not. If the figures above given are even approximately correct, ether drinking is much more dangerous and wide-reaching than ordinary intemperance. Its growth, strange enough, is ascribed to the prevalence of abstinence from liquor and the consequent craving for a substitute stimulant.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIES AT MILTON.

ON Tuesday forenoon Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at Milton. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran celebrated Mass and preached, Fathers Lynch and O'Donnell being deacon and sub-deacon, Very Rev. Father O'Leary assistant priest, Fathers Newport and O'Neill masters of ceremonies. Though the weather was unpropitious, the attendance was large. The music sung at the Mass was rendered by an admirable choir, and was of a high order.

His Lordship, addressing the congregation, said that as they all knew they had met to lay the foundation stone of the new church building, and he would call upon them, as he was bound to do for the good of the Church, to bestow their offerings towards the expenses of the building. But as the day was damp he would say to them be what he would otherwise have said at the laying of the foundation stone. He thought he could congratulate them upon this day—as on this day the Milton congregation made a step and a very great one, in advance. For many years the little building in which they now were sufficed for their purpose. It was for a long time past crowded when services were held, but still, all things considered, the building had been sufficient. This, however, was not the case any longer. Twenty years or more had elapsed since this church had been erected, and, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the

district had not increased very much, this congregation had increased considerably. Now the time had come when it was necessary for them to endeavour to provide a larger building and more accommodation. They were not yet in a position to erect a structure devoted entirely for the purpose of a church, because there was something to be provided by them which was just as necessary as a church, and, perhaps, under existing circumstances, more necessary. The urgent requirements of Christian education for their children demanded of them great exertions in order that they might discharge their duties to the young in providing for them a Christian education. The building, the foundation stone of which he was to bless that day, was to be utilised for a twofold purpose; and therefore they would call it a school-chapel. If in time the number of the congregation increased, and Providence blessed them with a little more means, they would consider the erection of a building for a church entirely: and he had no doubt whatever that before many years such a church would be erected. In the meantime they were doing the best they could under the circumstances—providing both a church and a school for a few years. He had said that the necessity for the means of having a Christian education for their children was almost more urgent for them than the building of a church, and if he consulted his own sentiments he would say it was more necessary than the erection of a church; because, if their children were not brought up as Christians, in a few years there would be no need for church building. Now, their faith taught them that the most important thing to them was their religion; because on that depended their lot in all eternity, and for the sake of religion everything else must come secondary. They were under strong obligations to their children. As the Apostle said: "He who neglects his own, especially those of his own household, has lost the faith and become worse than an infidel." There was a system of education provided of which they did not take advantage, because that system ignores God and places itself in direct opposition to Christ. There could be no religion without Christ, for there was no other name under Heaven whereby man could be saved; and the system of education which ignored Christ was one which they could not accept. No doubt this non-acceptance on their part of the system of instruction provided in the Colony placed them at a very great disadvantage, but their salvation and that of their children was their great paramount consideration; for the sake of their children's salvation they should make these sacrifices. With them it was not a matter of taste or choice, but one of necessity and conscience; for if they failed to provide religious education for their children, they would be the cause of the loss of the souls of their children as well as the loss of their own souls. He had asserted again and again for many years that the Colony's system of education was a godless one, and he would repeat that assertion—it was godless. Those who were the advocates of it had from time to time said that it was not, and gave as their reason that God's name is mentioned here and there, quite incidentally, in the school books. Now, such a reason as that was unworthy of any intelligent being. The mention of God here and there in the books connected with any system of instruction did not make that system religious any more than the mention of a pagan god in any school reading book made that system a pagan system. The Government system of instruction set itself in direct opposition to Christ. If they made an examination of the Government school books, they would find from first to last no mention of the name of Christ. In the books recommended by the boards for the use of the pupils Christ's name was utterly ignored. So far as that system of education was concerned the children brought up under it were not taught the existence of Christ, even as an historical fact. The general community of the Colony is professedly religious and Christian; but how it could tolerate a system of education which sets itself up in opposition to Christ he could not understand. The people of this Colony had allowed themselves to be led by those who were influenced by the secret societies of Europe—those who insulted the name of Christ and His Divine Majesty every hour. The one object of those societies was the destruction of Christianity. For many years they had been trying to destroy the Christian religion, and they endeavoured to get godless schools in order to ultimately destroy Christianity. Those societies knew that if they succeeded in rearing up the rising generations in pagan principles there would ultimately be no Christian religion in the world. But, thank God, they (the Catholics of Milton) were not apostates, they had still the Faith, for which they were under obligations to Almighty God, for faith was God's gift. As their Redeemer said: "No man can come to Me unless My Father draw him." Faith was the gift that came from heaven—the greatest of all gifts, the foundation of everything in religion; therefore they should be grateful to Him, and guard the gift as the most precious of all treasures. Out of gratitude to Him for that gift they must abstain from everything that would endanger themselves or their children, and must provide a Christian education for their children. And they did endeavour to do this, though no other portion of the community did. They were in earnest, deeply and sincerely, about it. Any man who did not believe in the sincerity of the Catholic body and their conscientiousness in this matter must be blind; for he had only to look about to see what the Catholics were doing in providing religious

education throughout the Colony. Supporters of the godless system asserted that Catholics were the enemies of education. But who were the enemies of education, and who its friends? What stronger proof of their sincerity and earnestness could there be than the sacrifices they were making for education? Who were the people anxious to make sacrifices to promote real education—the real development of the mind, the real training of the heart? The Catholics, of course, who else? Who put their hands in their pockets, not for the purpose of making money, merely fitting their children for "billets," as they call them; but for the purpose of giving their children a real mind-training, and, what was of more importance, a real heart training? The Catholic portion of the community, and no one else. Many people were very glad to have the cost of education (instruction it should be called) of their children fall upon the community at large, and many men who availed themselves of the contributions of their unmarried neighbours in order to get instruction for their children should be ashamed of it. In this matter of education Catholics were trying to do their best for their children; and there were a few—a very few—enlightened men not belonging to their body who contributed. The man who could bring himself to say that Catholics are the enemies of education was a man without sense without reason; and if he had intellect, he was without conscience and was a reckless man, because that statement was utterly opposed to facts. "What will it avail a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The Bishop then congratulated his people upon the generosity and determination with which they had hitherto laboured to support Catholic schools for their children, and exhorted them to continue this great and glorious work to the end. Whilst they would not cease to provide Catholic schools, they would not cease to demand, as their right, a fair share of the money spent by Government upon the instruction of children, and those who persisted in refusing them this were robbers and plunderers. They were taking under false pretences, the money of Catholics and, because they were stronger and more numerous they denied justice to Catholics: but in the end they would have justice, because truth is great and justice must prevail. In conclusion, he exhorted them—though, he said, exhortation was not necessary from him—to persevere in doing what they had done in the past in the matter of having a Christian education for their children.

After the Mass a procession was formed and marched to the site of the new church, where the foundations were blessed and the stone laid according to the prescription of the Roman ritual. Psalms and litanies and the hymn "Veni Creator" were beautifully sung by the choir of priests. Subsequently, the bishop, as prescribed in the Roman ritual, sat on a chair on the platform, with crozier and mitre, and exhorted the people to come forward and place their contributions on the foundation stone. Those who were present did so, contributing the handsome sum of £170, which, supplemented by the proceeds of the children's concert in the evening, made the sum realised for the day beyond £200.

At St. George's Hall, in the evening, the pupils of the local Dominican Convent Schools gave a musical and dramatic entertainment. The attendance was large, the spacious hall being packed in every part. Knowing that the children had had only a limited time to prepare for the concert, the audience was evidently at the outset not disposed to be critical; but the efforts of the juveniles were creditable throughout, and were frequently heartily applauded. The opening chorus was "Oft in the stilly night," by about sixty of the pupils; then followed the kindergarten drill, in which a number of exercises calculated to a healthy development of the body were gone through. The little ones used miniature dumb-bells in good style, taking the time for the various movements from the piano accompaniments. This item was something novel to the onlookers, and at its conclusion there were demands for a reappearance of the juveniles. Pianoforte solos were contributed by Misses Maud Baldwin, Scanlan, and Annie Lynch; a pianoforte duet by Misses Baldwin and Taylor; and choruses by the convent pupils and boys of St. Joseph's School. The song "The Blind Girl to her Harp" (to harp accompaniment by Miss Lynch) was nicely given by Miss Robertson. Being encored, the performers essayed a duet (harp and piano), but it came to an abrupt termination, one or two of the harp strings snapping. The principal item on the programme proved to be the fairy drama "Cinderella," by pupils of the Milton Convent High School. Several of those taking characters in the piece did exceedingly well, speaking their parts clearly and distinctly, and, what is more, not mechanically. It was also noticeable that with each and all there was none of the awkwardness generally seen connected with first appearances of amateurs. The comedietta "D'ye Know Me?" by boys of St. Joseph's School, also went smoothly. Bishop Moran on his own behalf, as well as for Father O'Neill and the school children, expressed hearty thanks to the audience for their large attendance and for the reception the entertainment had met with throughout. He mentioned that, as would have been noticed, many of the children were suffering from colds, and were hoarse; but he was gratified to know, by the liberal applause bestowed, that the entertainment was appreciated. A pleasant gathering was then brought to a close by boys of St. Joseph's School singing the chorus "Good Night."

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We are showing better goods in Jackets, Mantles, Mantillas, Capes, Russian Mantles, Rain Cloaks, Dining Gowns, etc.

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While retaining our Reputation for High-class goods, it is our special study to meet the requirements of all classes of the community. We keep nothing we cannot recommend, and by purchasing a lower class of goods you do not obtain the

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AN OLD ROMAN CITY.

WALTER BESANT describes in a London journal his visit to the recently discovered remains of a Roman city at Silchester, in Kent, England. The Antiquaries' Society is excavating the place in sections, which after being studied and sketched are covered again for preservation.

"You might look across the flat land to right and to left," says Mr Besant, "and never dream that a foot or two below the surface lie the foundations and floors and tessellated pavements of a great city, of which not a tradition or memory survives."

The town was built in square blocks which can be traced where the corn is standing. The most interesting part of the place is the Forum, the official centre of the town. Here are the great Basilica, a hall two hundred and eighty feet long, chambers for legal and public business, and the shops where the business of the city was carried on.

A perfect ground plan of a villa has been laid bare. The tenant of this house, which was probably of one storey only, had a cloister built around three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side remaining open; it enclosed a small garden: a large garden lay outside.

Behind the cloister were large rooms, those for winter being warmed by hot-air pipes connected with great underground stoves which can be seen. Behind these chambers was another cloister, and at the back were kitchen and pantry and larder.

The large area occupied by this villa seems to indicate that the population could never have been very great; but this may have been an exceptionally large house. A great stone wall stretches around the town, enclosing an area of one hundred acres.

BOOK NOTICE.

Life of John Boyle O'Reilly. By James Jeffrey Roche. Together with his complete poems and speeches, edited by Mrs John Boyle O'Reilly. Introduction by his Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

MR JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE, in his preface to this work pleads the excuse of "scant leisure" for the performance of the task he has accomplished. No excuse, however, is necessary. His task has been well and faithfully performed, and no one can justly return him for it anything but that which we all owe him—our heart-felt thanks. But what shall we say of John Boyle O'Reilly or of his life? A glance at the portrait that forms the frontispiece of the book is sufficient to make us acquainted with the man, had we not known him intimately. Intellect, strength, and manliness, candour and honesty and love—all are written there so that he who runs may read. And, indeed, though we had never personally met him and knew him only at a distance, John Boyle O'Reilly seemed to us a most familiar friend. Was not his soul in all his utterances,—sincere, sterling, and kind, so that to read what he had written was to know the man? and to know him was necessarily to love him. "Who," asks Cardinal Gibbons in his preface, "can recall an outburst of grief so universal and so genuine as that evoked by his all too early and sudden death"? And we can answer that for ourselves, remote though we were, the sad message came upon us with something of the bitter sense of personal loss. But most interesting even to the ordinary reader should be this book in which the story is told, simply and lovingly, of a life that formed a romance far more touching than many that have earned for their authors world-wide fame. Mr William O'Brien has given us the comic side of the Fenian movement. Mr Roche, through the incidents he narrates, shows us its tragic side. And we wish we could place this life in the hands of everyone who makes light of Irish suffering, or who represents, and possibly believes in all sincerity, the Irish rebel to be the most wicked and contemptible among the human race. It was no light cause that made John Boyle O'Reilly faithless to his undertakings as a British soldier—no light influence that turned towards violent measures a man of such infinite tenderness, of such sublime forgiveness, such deep religious feeling, and of such all-embracing love and kindness of heart. In himself, in his whole disposition, in his whole career, John Boyle O'Reilly vindicated the cause of Ireland, and proved its justice, nay, its sanctity. This book, then, is one that may be read and studied by the friends of Ireland to strengthen and confirm them in their faith and resolution, by the enemies of Ireland that they may become undeceived and converted to the truth, by all alike that they may learn how beautiful a thing human nature is, when it is revealed in the person of one who is clear and powerful of intellect, kind and loving of heart, firm and patient in suffering, and humble, considerate, and unspoiled in prosperity and success. The book, besides, is full of instruction and interesting information concerning important movements and stirring times, both in the old world and the new. But of the poetry which it also contains—what Cardinal Gibbons says of the poet will be sufficient to make known to our readers its necessary character. "Few men," writes his Eminence, "have felt so powerfully the *divinus afflatus* of Poesy; few natures have been so fitted

to give it worthy response. As strong as it was delicate and tender, as sympathetic and tearful as it was bold, his soul was a harp of truest tone, which felt the touch of the ideal everywhere, and spontaneously breathed responsive music, joyous or mournful, vehement or soft. Such a nature needed an environment of romance, and romantic indeed was his career throughout. In boyhood his imagination feasts on the weird songs and legends of the Celt; in youth his heart agonises over that saddest and strangest romance of all history—the wrongs and woes of his mother-land, that Niobe of nations; in manhood, because he dared to wish her free, he finds himself a doomed felon, an exiled convict in what he himself calls 'the nether world'; then bursting his prison bars, a hunted fugitive, reaching the haven of this land of liberty penniless and unknown but rising by the sheer force of his genius and his worth, till the best and the noblest in the country vie in doing honour to his name. With surroundings and a career like these, a man of his make could not but be a poet, and a poet he became of truest mould; wooed to the summits of Parnassus by his love of the beautiful, his fiery spirit was calmed on its stilly heights, and grew into that poise and restfulness and self-control without which poetry would lack dignity and grace. No writer understood better than he that the face and form of Poetry to be beautiful must be tranquil, that violent movements rob her of her charm—that even in the tempest of her love or wrath her mien must breathe the comeliness and harmony of the Divine."—To these eloquent words of the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore it would be presumptuous of us to add. What we have said, therefore although we have not done full justice to our theme, must suffice to bring under the notice of our readers the work we allude to.—It well deserves a place at least on every Irish book-shelf.

CHAMBER CONCERT.

THE last of the series of Chamber concerts given by Signor Squarise and Herr Barmeyer in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, took place on Wednesday evening the 20th inst. The hall was filled and proofs of the appreciation of the concerts were given in the early arrival of the greater part of the audience, all evidently anxious to secure good seats. The programme began with a trio from Beethoven, "opera 36," for piano, violin, and cello, which was played by Signor Squarise, Herr Barmeyer and Mr. Moss, and whose performance was quite on a par with those of a similar kind which had preceded it, and it is not necessary to give it any higher praise. "Ho Jolly Jenkin," the Friar's song from Sullivan's new opera of "Ivanhoe" followed, and was sung by Mr. H. B. Smith. It was the first time that any of the music of the opera had been heard publicly in Dunedin, and the success it met with was complete. It is a fine dashing, sonorous, song, but what perhaps may be taken as an advantage is, that the air, though melodious and sufficiently marked, is not so catching as to render it especially liable to become hackneyed. The song suited Mr. Smith's voice to perfection, but to do it complete justice and give it in the spirit of the venerable character for whom it has been composed, something more of a rollicking tone, it seemed to us must be thrown into it. The song, nevertheless, was very well treated by Mr. Smith, and he thoroughly deserved the encore that his singing entailed. Herr Barmeyer's piano solo, Beethoven's Sonata in C, major, "L'Aurore," followed, and was magnificently interpreted by the player. In response to an encore he gave, with equal power, Liszt's transcription of Schubert's "Erl-König." Miss Rose Blaney then sang Garcia's "Salve Maria," of which we may truly say it was an exquisite composition exquisitely performed. The accompaniment was played by Signor Squarise and Herr Barmeyer on violin and piano, and we do not flatter Miss Blaney in saying that her singing was worthy to be so accompanied. Her voice has matured into a rich, pure, and mellow soprano, and cultivation has given her an admirable command of it. The feeling with which she sang, too, combined with her expression and finish, was very charming. The applause excited by the fair singer may be described as a triumph. It is hardly just, however, to insist on an *encore* in performances of this kind. To repeat the music is impossible, and nothing by which it can be replaced is suitable. No English ballad, however beautiful as such, could bear the contrast with the delicious strains of the great Spanish master, or seem anything but cold and thin while their echoes were still resonant. But, notwithstanding, the ballad given in response was very sweetly sung. Signor Squarise's violin solo was Alard's arrangement of "La Figlia del Regimento," in which, as usual, the performer made evident his masterly gifts and qualifications. Mr. H. B. Smith afterwards sang with pleasing effect Cowen's appropriate setting of those not very exciting lines of Mrs. Hemans, "The Better Land." A septet from Beethoven, well played, served as an effective and suitable close for a series of concerts which it has been a rare privilege to attend, and which must have lasting results in the musical future of Dunedin.—In this the performers were Signor Squarise, violin; Mr. Parker, viola; Mr. Moss, cello; Mr. Robertshaw, bass; Mr. Corrigan, clarinet; Mr. Fielden, horn; Mr. Harland, bassoon. A "plebiscite" was subsequently taken for a supplementary concert at an early date,

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 generally for their patronage in the past, and
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 United States.

in which the instrumental performance will consist of compositions selected in the manner alluded to. A School concert will be given on May 29th.

ST. JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

(From the *Pilgrim of our Lady of Martyrs*.)

ON March 17th the Church made a commemoration of a soul cast in the heroic mould, St. Joseph of Arimathea. The meagre details we have of his life are found in the Gospels. They are edifying indeed and full of instruction and of encouragement, especially when we contrast what he was and what he did, with the account the Evangelists give us of the other disciples of Our Lord.

We all remember the brave words of St. Thomas, when Our Lord signified his intention of returning into Judea, to raise Lazarus to life. He knew, and so did the other Apostles know, that Jesus was exposing Himself to serious danger by this step; but he found it in his heart to say:—"Let us also go that we may die with Him" (St. John, xi. 16). At the Last Supper, too, St. Peter said, and meant what he said:—"Yea, though I should die with Thee, I will not deny Thee. And in like manner said all the disciples" (St. Matthew, xxvi. 35). All this time Joseph of Arimathea "was a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews" (St. John, xix. 38).

And now mark what followed. When the hour in which the powers of Darkness were given full sway, when Jesus was seized in the Garden, *then*, says the Gospel, "the disciples all leaving Him fled" (St. Matthew, xxvi. 56). The disciples who had been openly such fled, while Joseph of Arimathea who had been afraid before, went in boldly to Pilate on Good Friday evening and begged the body of Jesus. So true are the words of the *Imitation*:—"We often know not what we can do, but temptation discovers what we are."

Joseph of Arimathea was, according to the Gospel, a noble decurion, a counsellor, a man of position and influence. He was more than this, for mere worldly wealth and position are very far from being valid titles to God's favour. And so the evangelist adds:—"He was a good and just man and he also looked for the Kingdom of God" (St. Luke xviii. 50, 51).

The first decided step he took as a disciple was when in the Council assembled by Caiaphas he opposed the measures the High Priest proposed to take against Our Lord. He did not consent to their counsels and doings. This action drew on him the suspicions and the anger of his own caste. Then the heroic act of veneration and respect for the Crucified Lord, which has made him known wherever the Gospel has been preached, brought him still more into disfavour with the faction in power. We can well believe, then, the story Ann Catherine Emmerich tells in her revelations, that Joseph was seized on the evening of the Crucifixion and hurried away to prison, and that the intention of his captors was to put him out of the way. But an angel opened his prison, as he did later for St. Peter, and he came forth to receive from his Risen Master a foretaste of the great reward awaiting him in Heaven "For everyone that shall confess Me before men," said Our Lord, "I will also confess him before my Father Who is in Heaven" (St. Matthew, x. 32).

After this, nothing is known with any certainty. There are, however, several legends about him. One of these makes him first the Apostle of England and founder of Glastonbury Abbey on an island or peninsula of the river Brue, in the heart of Somersetshire. Having been set adrift on a vessel without oars or sails, with Lazarus and his sisters Mary Magdalen and Martha, he was miraculously guided, according to this legend, to Marseilles in France, and finally reached England.

The story of the Glastonbury thorn, which flowered only once a year on Christmas Day is well known, and how pilgrims used to flock to the abbey to see the miracle. We have an account of one of these pilgrimages which took place as late as 1763. The parent tree was cut down during the Civil Wars toward the end of the preceding century by a Puritan soldier, who boasted that he had thus, at a single blow, brought to an end the age of miracles.

The story of the parent tree runs thus:—When St. Joseph and his companions reached Wearyall Hill on the lands which a native prince had given him, he drove his staff into the ground and all knelt down to pray. This was on a Christmas Day. When they rose from their knees, lo! the staff had taken root and had put forth branches and leaves and was even then blossoming into bud and flower. And so every Christmas Day ever after it bloomed in the same way.

When Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus were preparing the sacred body of Our Lord for burial, they very carefully preserved, says another legend, the water tinged with blood with which they had washed it. This water was carefully treasured by the Church of Jerusalem until the year 1248, when a solemn embassy was sent by the Patriarch of Jerusalem to deposit to him for safe keeping, as Jerusalem was soon to fall once again into the power of the Turk. This story is related by Matthew of Paris. The Bolandists notice it but give very little credit to it.

Here is one of the stories of St. Joseph of Arimathea by the Bolandists. Once it happened that a very important paper was found missing from the archives of a certain Dominican convent in Spain, and a very heavy calamity threatened the poor nuns unless this paper were recovered, each of the good Sisters had recourse to her favourite patron, and one, Sister Maria Vasquez de Mello, invoked the aid of Joseph of Arimathea. Hardly was her prayer ended when a nobleman rode up to the monastery gate, and jumping from his horse, asked for Sister Maria. No one had ever seen the cavalier before, and great was the curiosity of the inmates of the monastery to know who he was, and what errand had brought him. When the good Sister appeared, the gentleman handed her a paper and remounting his horse, rode off. The paper was the missing document.

THE GRASSES ARE GREEN IN DEAR ERIN TO-DAY.

The grasses are green in dear Erin to-day,
And the grain is being tinted with gold;
The hedgerows still wear the rich dresses of May,
And the flowers yield sweets as of old.
The lark has soared joyously up to the blue,
With rare musical gems in his breast,
Where, hovering over the spot whence he flew,
His soul pours them down to his nest.

Ah, the flowers may bloom, and the grasses may wave,
And the lark sing his God-given lay,
But my sad thoughts are fixed on a newly-made grave
In old Erin, dear Erin to-day.

The hawthorn blossoms in Erin to-day
Are wooed by each wandering air;
For never did zephyr yet pass on its way
Till it bathed in the sweet fragrance there.
The rivulet sings on its way to the sea,
And its glances when kissed by the sun
Are as bright as the smiles of childhood, yet free
From the sorrows that come one by one.

Ah, the flowers may bloom, and the grasses may wave,
And the rivulet sing on its way,
But my thoughts are filled full of that newly-made grave,
And my heart lies beside it to-day.

The landscape is beautiful in Erin to-day—
The hills and the vales and the streams,
The woodlands—all, all in such pleasing array,
As is seen nowhere else save in dreams.
No wonder the exiled one sighs, as he thinks
Of those meads and those dells where he roved,
But they're naught when compared to the precious heart-links
Which he broke when he left those he loved.

Ah, the flowers may bloom, and the grasses may wave,
And the landscape be beautiful for aye,
But my hands are outstretched to that newly-made grave,
And my heart lies within it to-day.

—W. W. M'C, in *Boston Pilot*.

A dispatch from Washington brings this information: "The Catholic University in this city is to be the centre of a great educational body composed of many of the religious orders of the Catholic Church. The Paulist Fathers of New York have a house of studies on the university grounds. Their students attend the university. Now the Dominicans have bought property near the university, on which they are going to erect a house of studies. The Marist Fathers and the Lazarist Fathers are making arrangements to follow the example of the Paulists and Dominicans.

W. S. Caine writes from India of his visit to the Maharajah of Baroda:—"We were taken to the old palace, in the heart of the city, to see the treasure room. Two huge cheetahs, carefully muzzled, used for hunting tigers, were on the palace steps. The regalia of Baroda is valued at £3,000,000. We were first shown the jewels worn by the Maharajah on state occasions. "These consist of a gorgeous collar of 500 diamonds, some of them as big as walnuts arranged in five rows, surrounded by a top and bottom row of emeralds of the same size. The pendant is a famous diamond called the "Star of Deccan," an aigrette to match is worn in the turban, then followed strings of pearls of perfect roundness, graduated from the size of a pea to that of a large marble, wondrous rings, necklaces clusters of sapphires and rubies as big as grapes. The greatest marvel of all is a carpet, about 10 by 6 feet, made entirely of strings of pure and coloured pearls with central and corner circles of diamonds. This carpet took years to make, and cost £300,000. This was one of Khande Rao's mad freaks, and was intended to be sent to Mecca to please a Mahomedan lady who had fascinated him; but such a thing being done by an Hindoo prince was too serious, and it never left Baroda. We were also taken to see two guns, weighing 280 pounds each, of solid gold, with two companions of silver, the ammunition waggons, bullock harness and ramrods all being silver."—*Trader*.



INDICATIONS point to a severe Winter, and our readers would do well to prepare for it by visiting the Monster Cash Sale at the CITY BOOT PALACE, George Street. Our advice is buy now; don't wait.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

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WESTPORT.

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Irish News.

Antrim.—The National Leaguers of Moneyglass district have unanimously agreed to sever their connection with Mr. Parnell's Branch of the League and to support by every legitimate means the new National Federation.

Father O'Kane, C.C., St. Patrick's, Belfast, after reading the Bishop's letter in reference to the Parnell leadership questions at one of the Masses on a recent Sunday, exhorted the congregation to obey the wise counsel of the Bishop. "Every good Catholic man and woman," said Father O'Kane, "must obey the pastor's voice in this matter, and should hold with the revered and learned hierarchy of Ireland that 'whoever else is fit to be leader of the Irish people Parnell is not.'"

A branch of the National Federation established to take place of the defunct Parnell National League has been established in Belfast. Father O'Connor presided at recent meeting, at which the following resolution was passed:—That we declare our unmistakable and unalterable determination, as the representatives of the Nationalists of Belfast, to stand by Justin McCarthy, Mr. Sexton, and the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party; and that we repudiate, once and for all, allegiance to Mr. Parnell, whose success can only mean the ruin and destruction of our hopes and aspirations. Mr. Harrison, a Parnellite M.P., had to retire, not being a member of the organisation. He protested vigorously against expulsion, but had to go.

Cavan.—In a recent letter to the *Irish Catholic*, the parish priest of Kingscourt protested against the presumption of some persons who put themselves forward at Navan meeting as representing his parish. He wrote as follows:—March 2, 1891.—Dear Sir—In the name of truth and justice to my parish and people, I have to protest, through your columns, against a body hailing from Kingscourt, and plainly parading before the outside public as representative of feeling here in the matter of Parnell chairmanship or leadership at the Navan meeting. Whoever dishd that list and sent it forth to the *Freeman* is guilty of mockery of the public and of lasting insult to a parish more and more convinced of the wisdom that in free and overwhelming numbers passed a solemn verdict against Parnell leadership on December 21, 1890.

Clare.—The high altar of the Catholic church in Kilrush has been removed from the site on which it stood for 60 years, to make room for a grand memorial marble altar to the late Very Rev. Doctor Dinan.

J. Ryan was recently evicted from his farm at Sallybank on the property of Rev. H. Robert Boyley. The eviction was carried out by Messrs. Barry and Flynn, clerks in the employment of James Nash and Son, George street, Limerick. In their haste to evict they entered the residence of the National teacher, adjoining the farm, and in the most insulting manner wanted to evict the occupants, one of them in his blind fury rushing upstairs and entering a lady's bedroom, shouting to his companion to bring on the hammer to batter down the door.

Cork.—The tenants on the Leader estate at Curass have, after nearly five years' practice of the Plan of Campaign, given in and settled with their landlord without the intervention of third parties. The terms are that two years' rent is to be paid, and that arrangements shall be made for the tenants to buy their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act.

Derry.—At a meeting of the Davitt branch of the National League at Waterside, Father Gribbon in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Crawford and seconded by Mr. Creggan—Resolved:—"That we, the members of the Davitt branch of the Irish National League, hereby dissolve our connection with 43 O'Connell street, and enrol ourselves in the Irish National Federation, as led by Mr. McCarthy and the majority of the Irish party." Father McKeefrey spoke to the resolution at great length in an eloquent speech, after which it was unanimously adopted.

Donegal.—The Guardians of Letterkenny Union at recent meeting passed a resolution calling upon Parliament to empower the rate collectors of Unions to set farms upon which rates are due.

A meeting of the Donoghmore (Killygordon) Branch, I.N.L., was held last week in their rooms. Rev. James Morris, President, occupied the chair. After T. Harrington's circular was read, and some remarks were made by a few of the members, F. McLoughlin proposed and P. Conoghon seconded:—That this branch of the I.N.L. be now dissolved, and that its members dissociate themselves from all future connection with the Central Executive, now under the control of Parnell, Harrington and Co. Next John Kelly proposed and B. Green seconded:—That all the members now present of the committee of the late branch of the I.N.L. be appointed members of the local branch of the National Committee. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Down.—The Sub-Commissioners sat last week in Downpatrick Court-house and heard a great number of cases. In the case of Anderson, tenant; Rice, landlord, the point was raised by Mr. Hume,

counsel for the landlord, that as only a portion of the holding was before the Court a fair rent could not be fixed. It was then adjourned on the application of Mr. McCartan, who appeared for the tenant, to the present sitting on the condition that the landlord should raise no objection to the holding, but that he should consent to have a fair rent fixed in respect of the holdings of the tenants, Anderson and McCauley. This was agreed to.

Great preparations are being made throughout County Down for the monster demonstration to be held at Hilltown. The Nationalists of Down are solid in their support of the Irish Parliamentary party. The meeting place is one of the most central towns in the County, and, strange to say, it was in Hilltown that Mr. Parnell addressed the only meeting at which he ever spoke in County Down. Large contingents are expected to cross the mountains from Killeel, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor, and it is believed that the whole barony of Iveagh will turn out. Contingents are also expected from Downpatrick, Strangford, Dunsford, Killeel, Ardglass, Killough, Bright, and other districts. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., with Mr. Pinkerton and Michael McCartan, the popular member for South Down, will be there. Father Kearns will preside.

Dublin.—One of the finest specimens of illuminated hand-work ever seen is the Presentation Album from the women of Ireland to Mrs. William O'Brien. It is one of Mrs. O'Brien's many wedding gifts, contains the names of the Ladies' Committee, headed by the ex-Lady Mayoress (Mrs. E. J. Kennedy), and those of the subscribers to the presentation. The cover is a splendid work of art. It is in Irish poplin of St. Patrick's blue, with deep silver corners of Celtic interlacing and Irish emblems and monogram in centre. The lining is rich-watered white poplin. This magnificent piece of work is enclosed in a case of dark green morocco leather, lined with crimson silk and velvet. It is the production of Mary Fitzpatrick of 82 Drumcondra Road, Dublin. It is a perfect gem of the art in which Miss Fitzpatrick is most brilliantly proficient.

Kerry.—At the March Tralee Cattle fair there was a large supply of stock of every description, but the attendance of buyers was below the average. Milch cows and calves were in brisk demand; for the other descriptions of stock the buying was considerably duller than usual.

Caherciveen fair, which was held recently, was attended by a fair number of buyers, and the prices and demands were better than at the preceding fairs. Springers and milch cows realised from £5 10s to £10 each; two-year-old heifers and bullocks from £5 to £6 10s, and yearlings from £3 10s to £5 10s.

The Lispolo Nationalists in meeting assembled, Father Scollard presiding, pledged themselves to support the Irish Parliamentary party under the leadership of Justin McCarthy. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the National Committee:—Thaddeus O'Connor, James Casey, Lawrence O'Sullivan, Gregory Ashe, Matthew Ashe, James Hickson, Hugh Crean, Patrick Begley, Thomas Griffin, Thos. Brosnan, John Brosnan, Michael Hannan, Daniel O'Sullivan, and twenty-one others.

At the last meeting of the Tralee Town Commissioners it was stated the park, known as The Green, was up for sale, and the Commissioners unanimously decided on negotiating for its purchase as a place of recreation for the townspeople. It is now understood that Dr. Clement's Finnerly of Killarney has all but completed the purchase, and for a sum almost double that which the Commissioners would be inclined to offer for it, having bought the head rental of the Denny estates in the town of Tralee and The Green for a sum of £40,000.

Kildare.—The Athy Branch of the League have decided to aid Mr. Breen in putting in his crop before he goes to gaol after the appeal before Doctor Darley is heard. A protest against the iniquitous Coercion law of so practical a nature as this must bear good fruit.

Tipperary.—Justices O'Brien and Johnston last week opened the commission in Nenagh. The former, in addressing the Grand Jury, said he was glad to say that the North Riding of Tipperary had become distinguished in a remarkable and highly satisfactory manner for its tranquility and the peaceable way in which the people seemed to live. Yet they are compelled to swallow great doses of the Coercion Act and be continually shadowed by policemen.

Mary Quane, the daughter of David Quane, publican and auctioneer, of William O'Brien street, Tipperary, was charged by Acting Sergeant King with groaning at the police on the occasion of some evictions over twelve months ago. The Removables bound her to the peace, or, in default, a month's imprisonment. Miss Quane refused to give bail, and was brought to the Limerick Female Prison. She was driven through the principal streets of this city in an outside car like a common criminal.

Leltrim.—The recent Ballinamore fair was, from a seller's point of view, the worst ever held in the town.

A very successful meeting was held at Manorhamilton in support of the Irish Parliamentary party. Amongst those present were—Rev. P. McLoughlin, John Dolan, Chairman Manorhamilton Board of Guardians, John McGuinness, Lawrence Munday, etc., etc. One

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h further comment is unnecessary, except to caution those who have to take it, that good results much depend on the quality of the Oil and palatability of the Emulsion. In Marshall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion you have a guarantee of purity and freshness, as it is made only in such quantities to meet the demand. Sold by all Chemists.—Price, 2s and 3s 6d per bottle.

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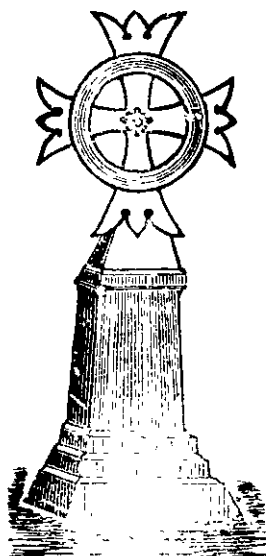
D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter in attendance.

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P R Y O R A N D S O N
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hundred members gave in their names to form a new branch of the Federation in support of the patriotic party led by Mr. McCarthy.

John O'Donnell, J.P., Larkfield House, Manorhamilton, has been appointed High Sheriff for Leitrim for the present year. Mr. O'Donnell, is, we believe, the only Catholic who has filled the high position for well nigh a century. A Catholic may not become a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or a Lord Chancellor of England, but it is all the more interesting to remember that a lineal descendant of Bed Hugh O'Donnell, of glorious memory, has broken the gloomy record of Catholic disability in County Leitrim.

Limerick—Patrick E. Bourke, High Sheriff of Limerick, has written to the press denying that he has been a supporter of Mr. Parnell since the issue of his manifesto.

At a recent meeting of the Limerick Young Ireland Society a discussion took place on the question of a free library for Limerick. It was agreed to call on the corporation to take active steps to carry out their former resolution agreeing to the project. The rate for the purpose has already been collected.

Longford.—At a recent meeting of the local branch of the Ballinamuck National League, Frances Farrell presiding, the members resolved to join the National Federation.

The inspector appointed under the Seed Potato Act reported to the Granard Guardians that the people were refusing to take the bad seeds supplied by Hogg and Robertson. He could not examine all, but he thought them excellent. Mr Walker said out of fifty bags examined there was not one but was mixed with bad potatoes.

Protection is as much required for town tenants as for landholders in the country. The following case will illustrate:—E. Cleary of Ballymahon five years ago took an empty house in that town, got a license, and established a business therein. Recently the plot on which his house was built was to be sold, but as the lease had a few years to run Mr. Cleary before investing in the plot waited on the landlord's agent, and asked a guarantee that if he purchased it the rent would not be raised. The agent refused. What was his surprise, however, to see the place sold to the bailiff of the state at twice what he intended paying for it. The secret was soon explained. Mr Cleary would not get the guarantee which the bailiff did, and now if this man is bad enough he can turn Mr. Cleary out of his home, the place where he has created a business, and without redress.

Meath.—Justice Fitzgibbon presided in the Crown Court lately and, in addressing the Grand Jury, said that the condition of the County proved that their duties would be light. There were some cases of malicious injury to property to come before them, but none of them presented any feature of gravity. These cases arose from private quarrels, and there was no evidence of any combination existing in the County.

Monaghan.—At a meeting of the Monaghan Town Commissioners held lately, O. McNally in the chair, Patrick Rafferty gave a notice of a motion that two weeks from then he would move to rescind the resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell which was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Board held last November.

The County Assizes were held recently in Monaghan. The calendar was an exceedingly slender one, and the cases were of a commonplace character. The Judge in addressing the Grand Jury said there were only six cases, and he was happy to say that only a very small number had been specially reported by the constabulary. There was one matter which did not give him satisfaction, and that was the negligence displayed by the grand jurors in the matter of attendance.

The members of the Castleblaney National League met recently, Very Rev. Canon Hoey in the chair. Great interest was attached to the proceeding, as this branch recently passed a resolution in favour of Parnell and had it telegraphed to London. Since the failure of the Bologne Conference, the branch has taken a different view of the case, and at last meeting passed the following:—"That we, the members of the Castleblaney League, do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by the majority of the Parliamentary party in unity with the bishops and priests of Ireland." P. Hughes, late Secretary, handed in a circular from the National Committee which was read, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that Mr. McArdle be appointed a delegate from the parish to attend the Dublin Conference.

Waterford.—The sworn inquiry relative to the Blackwater fisheries was continued at Lismore. Richard Foley of Messrs Foley, the leasees of the Lismore weir fishery, was examined at length, and stated that there was no decrease in the fish. Other witnesses from the upper waters stated there was a marked falling off, and thought the reason of this was the changes which had been made in the Lismore weir.

Recent accounts from the continent convey the intelligence that Richard Power, M.P. for Waterford City is now fully restored in health. His stay on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean brought back his old timed vigour.

Wexford.—At recent meeting of the Blackwater National League branch, the attendance was much larger than usual. M. Power presided. The following resolution was passed:—"That we cannot accept the leadership of Mr. Parnell because, in the words of William O'Brien's late manifesto, "It would endanger the friendship

of England under circumstances of recklessness and injustice, and destroy that auspicious union of two peoples which has been built up with so much labour during the last five years."

The death of Mrs. Catherine Kavanagh, mother of the Very Rev. E. Cavanagh, O.M.I., and Rev. P. F. Cavanagh, O.S.F., Galway (the learned historian of 1798), severs another link in Wexford's historic past. D ceased had attained the venerable age of 83 years, retained her intellectual faculties up to the last moment. Lawrence Kavanagh, husband of deceased, predeceased his wife by many years. He was one of the principal merchants of Wexford and carried on business in the Main street and on the Quay. His father was Jeremiah Kavanagh, whose house was burnt down by the yeomen on their march to Oulart Hill in 1798. Her remains were interred in the Franciscan Monastery of Wexford.

THE MANIPUR REBELLION.

(From the *Madras Mail*.)

Few of our readers will be able to estimate the grief and concern with which this wild fiasco will be heard of by planters and residents in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. The latest advices show that there has not been much loss of life or liberty, but enough has happened to set the whole district in commotion and to give cause for widespread uneasiness, if not alarm. In scores of solitary bungalows tenanted only by individual planters or, in some cases, by families, the peaceful operations of tea making will be seriously impeded by the widespread excitement which must undoubtedly prevail. Although it turns out that most of the British troops have made good their retreat, the fact remains that they have been set at defiance. There has been a rebellion of no despicable kind, and the effects cannot be purely local. For such outbreaks, like epidemics, spread nobody knows how, and along the line of the Barak river, the highroad of the tea industry in those parts, scraps of news and exaggerated stories will have found their way into the bazaar, and among the cooly lines, until the country for miles around will have been in a ferment. Good news travels more slowly than bad, and we may be certain that the first evil tidings went the round quickly and are still in circulation. And this is the more certain to be the case because in ordinary times the relations existing between the planters and merchants of the district and Manipuris have been, latterly especially, not only friendly but of a most cordial character. It is no uncommon thing for a team of platters and officers to challenge a Manipur team to a game at polo to be played in the station at Silchar, or thereabouts, and as often as not the hillmen run away with the game from the best team that the planters can put together within a circuit of fifty miles. Indeed, it is generally admitted that polo is indige nous in the Manipuri valley, and certainly for all purposes of the game, there are no ponies like those from Manipur, sturdy, gupple and sure-footed as they are, and no smarter riders anywhere than those Aryo-Mongolian hillmen of the same country. Now, however, for the moment at all events, these neighbourly amenities are suspended, the *entente* is broken, and in the place of the usual friendly rivalry on the polo field, treachery and crime have provoked the stern reprisals of war.

Relations between the Manipur State and the Supreme Government have for some time been anything but satisfactory. It may be scarcely dignified, and scarcely wise for the Imperial Government to consent to send an annual subsidy to a petty little province like Manipur, for though there is apparently a good reason for this, it is in all probability a mere bolstering up of official rascality. The headmen in all such cases divide the plunder. And there will be many who will argue that there is an element of inconsistency if not of unfairness in subjecting an entire nation like Burma, while an adjoining State infinitesimally small is left to chafe and irritate in semi-independence, like a mote in the Burmese eye. There are other considerations also which may be said to make it highly important that Manipur should now be brought into line with advancing civilisation. It is on the highway from India to Burma in the North-West Frontier. A road was constructed by the British in 1836 during the first Burmese war, which has since been kept in repair. That road will probably form the basis of operations for future development of road and rail with a view to bringing Northern Burma into touch with this country. There is no insurmountable difficulty in the way of bringing Tammu, for instance, within thirty-six hours' distance of Calcutta. Under existing arrangements the journey from Calcutta to Sylhet *via* Goalunda takes three days and from Sylhet to Tammu the journey is at present highly precarious if not impracticable. Under all present circumstances, therefore, it will seem to many impolitic to leave a dependent and subordinate Native State like Manipur to be a constant source of irritation and trouble between two such important parts of the Empire as Burma and Assam, and, undoubtedly it will be unwise unless we can make sure of the loyalty of the chief and make sure that he will not be deposed as the last ruler was. It is important from a geographical as well as from an ethnological point of view that the question should be settled, par-

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NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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

ticularly as the frontiers of Manipur State run down to within ten miles of Silchar, a thriving little port on the Barak river and a cantonment also on the West, and bring the Manipuris themselves into touch with scores of planters, and within striking distance of very valuable property. The principle of allowing *imperium in imperio* that holds in India, rests on the basis that the Native States are loyal to the Crown and that Native Chiefs serve as mediums between the Government and the people. Whenever this ceases to be the case the independence of the States ceases to be of value, and even becomes a menace, to the British *raj*.

It is tolerably clear that the Government means to make short work of the task it has on hand, and to deal with the question with something like finality. No fewer than six regiments are on the line of march, and the blow that is to be struck is unlikely to be long deferred. A Mountain Battery from Bengal, and some Mountain guns from the Burmese side go to strengthen the force; and as this is numerically equal to the entire Military garrison of the State and immeasurably superior in point of equipment, there need not, let us have, be any very serious massacre before submission is secured. It is not likely that any such arrangement as we have hinted at will receive anything like general acquiescence immediately. There are no more independent and haughty people anywhere than the Manipuris themselves. They are as hardy a race as the Ghoorkas and as manly as Sikhs or Rajpoots or the Mussulmans of the Deccan. But the matter is one that will have to be considered unless their loyalty is placed beyond doubt. A competent frontier force could easily be located in the country, and when once the people had learned to appraise at their right value the blessings of protection for life and property, and the advantages of educational and legal institutions, all initial difficulties would vanish, and they would doubtless enter thriftily enough into commercial relations with the two great parts of the Empire of which their own State forms both the connecting link and the highway. In regard to the policy of the Government, therefore, we say at once that it is on the whole the wisest thing to end the present anarchical and unsettled state of affairs, by the establishment of some more reliable system of Government. If native Government is to be continued, it must be controlled so that there may be no further outbreaks; if this cannot be done other arrangements must be made.

Commercial.

MESSESS. DONALD STRONACH AND SONS report as follows for week ending May 20:—

Fat Cattle.—209 head came forward to the Burnside market today. Of these only about 50 head were heavy bullocks the remainder ranged from medium down to inferior. Competition was very slack, and prices cannot be quoted any higher than last week. Best bullocks sold at £7 10s to £9; medium, £5 5s to £6 15s; inferior, £3 2s 6d to £4 10s; cows and heifers, £3 to £6 15s; light heifers, £4 10s.

Fat Sheep.—To-day's entry was a small one, only 1794 being penned, of which only a small proportion were wethers. The bulk of the wethers forward were of good quality several pens being extra prime. The ewes to hand ranged from prime to inferior. Bidding all through the sale was brisk, and for prime quality wethers and maiden ewes prices were 1s better than last week, but medium and sorts showed no improvement. Best crossbred wethers sold at 15s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 12s to 14s 9d; best crossbred ewes, 15s to 16s; medium, 12s 3d to 14s 6d; inferior, 9s to 11s 3d.

Fat Lambs.—Only 130 penned, which sold under brisk competition at 10s to 12s.

Pigs.—174 were penned to-day which were fairly well competed for at about last week's rate.

Sheepskins continue in good demand; but while all offered are readily disposed of purchasers this week exercised more caution in bidding for both dry and green skins, and seemed unwilling to exceed prices obtaining lately, notwithstanding the fact that the latter are weekly getting more valuable as the week advances. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 9s to 3s 11s; do do merino, 1s 10d to 3s 10d; full-woolled crossbreds, 5s 1d to 7s 1d; do do merino, 4s 3d to 5s 10d; dry pelts, 3s to 1s 8d; butchers' green crossbreds, well-woolled and of fine fibre, best, 4s 7d, 4s 6d, 4s 5d, 4s 2d, 4s 1d 4s, 3s 10d, 3s 8d; good to medium, 3s 7d, 3s 5d, 3s 3d, 3s 1d, 2s 11d; green lambskins, best, 4s 6d, 4s 4d, 4s 2d, 4s, 3s 10d, 3s 8d, 3s 6d, 3s 3d; medium, 3s, 2s 10d, 2s 8d, 2s 6d each.

Rabbitskins.—A brisk demand is experienced for these, and the market hardening, with prices advancing in proportion to the improvement in the quality of the skins. The quantity coming to hand now is on the increase, and are spiritedly competed for. On Monday all offered were disposed of under the hammer at very satisfactory prices. Late autumns fetched from 1s 1d to 1s 3d; early autumns, 9d to 12d; summer skins, 6d to 9d; suckers and half-grown, 1d to 5d per lb.

Hides.—There is no improvement to report in the tone of the market. Quotations for inferior and slippy, 1d to 1½d; light, 1½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; up to 60lb, 2½d to 3d; 65lb and up to 80lb, in good condition, 3d to 1d per lb more.

Tallow.—Late telegrams to hand report the Home market slightly firmer, with prices a shade higher. No difficulty is experienced of disposing of consignments immediately on arrival at the following quotations—viz: For best rendered mutton, 18s 6d to 20s; medium

to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior to mixed, 12s to 15s; rough fat—best, 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: Telegrams to hand this week report the English wheat market changing a little for the better. Nearly all the buyers decline to further operate in the meantime except at a substantial reduction on late quotations. Prime milling, northern velvet, and Tuscan, 4s 7d to 4s 6d; southern, best, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; inferior to medium, 3s 6d to 4s; broken, 2s 6d to 3s 3d, ex store, terms.—Oats: These are now coming to hand pretty freely, and no difficulty experienced in placing well-saved, stout, bright sorts, whether feed or milling, immediately they come to hand at about equal to late rates, while weather-stained and badly saved parcels—a good many of which are now making their appearance—are less easily disposed of, except at a considerable reduction. We quote best stout bright milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 6¾d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 6¼d; best short feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; inferior to medium, 1s 2d to 1s 4½d, ex store, sacks extra.—Barley has a downward tendency. Nearly all the maltsters are supplied for the time being, and are not disposed to operate except at a reduction, and not then unless the sample is extra prime. We quote prime malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; feed and milling, 2s to 2s 3d, ex store, terms.

Grass Seeds.—Best dressed perennial ryegrass, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; farmers' best dressed, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 3s 6d, ex store. Cockstoot: Best, 5d to 5½d; medium, 4d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—The market exceedingly flat—the supply far in excess of the demand. Best Derwents, 40s to 42s 6d; others, 30s to 37s 6d per ton—sacks given in.

Chaff.—The fine weather experienced during the past week has brought a full supply on to the market, which has had the effect of reducing prices to about the old level—say 45s for best, 37s 6d to 42s 6d for medium, and 30s to 35s per ton for inferior.

Dairy Produce.—No change in values. Best salt butter, 7d to 7½d; medium difficult to move; cheese, factory made, medium size, 4½d to 4½d; loaf, 4½d to 5d per lb.

Flax.—In sympathy with the Home market, the local is quiet, and the business passing limited. We quote—inferior, £12 10s to £14; medium, £14 10s to £16 10s; good to superior, £17 to £18; extra fine a shade more.

MESSESS. DONALD REID AND CO., report for the week ending May 12, as follows:

Sheepskins.—For all descriptions there was animated competition. Hides.—Quotations remain unaltered.

Tallow.—For all grades there is a strong demand.

Wheat.—Business in this cereal continues moderately brisk.

Oats.—An extensive business continues to be done in all descriptions and qualities.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

Messrs WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO., report as follows:—Owing to Saturday being a race day, we held our usual weekly sale to-day (Tuesday), and notwithstanding it being an off day, a very fair demand was experienced for all classes of horses. The selection that was offered was of only a very indifferent kind, and had there been more useful draught horses forward more sales would have been affected. There was only a moderate attendance, but most of those who were present were buyers. In all we offered about 45 horses, of which 39 changed hands. We quote—First-class draughts, £17 to £22; medium draughts, £10 to £14; good hacks and harness horses, £12 to £16; medium hacks and harness horses, £7 to £9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, £2 10s to £5.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 4d to 1s 6½d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 4s to 4s 6d; fowls', 3s 6d, easier —sacks included. Chaff: Market full—£2 to £2 7s 6d; hay, oats, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes, kidneys, £2 0s to £2 5s; derwents, £2 to £2 10s. Flour: roller, £12 to £12 15s; stone, £11 5s to £11 15s, firm. Fresh butter, 9d to 11d; salt, nominal, for prime, 7d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Oatmeal, £9 0s.

The special agent for the Alaska division of the census was so favourably impressed by what he saw at the Catholic missions that he makes a special mention of them in his report to the Department. He writes: "The success achieved by these toilers in the wilderness in the way of educating and civilising native children is wonderful."

One of the most interesting questions relating to our planet, says Professor G. P. Serviss, is that of its interior constitution. Observations made in deep mines and borings indicate that the temperature increases as we go downward at the average rate of 1 deg. Fahr. for every 25 feet of descent, so that, if this rate of increase continued, the temperature at the depth of a mile would be more than 100 deg. higher than at the surface, and, at the depth of forty miles, would be so high that everything including the metals, would be in a fluid condition. This view of the condition of the earth's interior has been adopted by many, who hold that the crust of the earth on which we dwell is like a shell surrounding the molten interior. But calculations, based upon the tidal effects that the attraction of the sun and moon would have upon a globe with a liquid interior have led Sir William Thomson and others to assert that such a condition is impossible, and that the interior of the earth must be solid and exceedingly rigid to its very centre. To the objections that the phenomena of volcanoes contradict the assumption of a solid interior, it is replied, that unquestionably the heat is very great deep beneath the surface, and that reservoirs of molten rock exist under volcanic districts, but that, taking the earth's interior as a whole, the pressure is so great that the tendency to liquefaction caused by the heat is overbalanced thereby. The whole question, however, is yet an open one.—*Iron*,

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Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside
Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.
Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

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DONA LD'S Patent Rabbit Poison Mixing Machines—(Hundreds in use).
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12in Centrifugal Pump, 10in Dbl Throw Pump, Combined Lift and Force Pump for hand or steam power, 10in Cylinder Horizontal Engine, 8in Cylinder Portable engine, 8-H.P. Vertical Boiler.

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BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY

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Rough Sheds should not lose this splendid
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direct steamer. Inspection respectfully in-
vited.

Ladies' Walking Shoes, in Button and Lace,
from 6s 6d per pair.

Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.

Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.

Gents' Shoes from 9-6d per pair.

English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

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what you are in business for)

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THE "PREMIER" BOOTS

The Best in New Zealand.

They are quick sellers. Good profit-makers.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD INSIST
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The above Company will despatch steamers
as under :—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. —
PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, June 1
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NELSON.—PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday,
June 1. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—ROTOMAHANA, s. s., on Wednes-
day, June 3.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—ROTOMAHANA, s. s., on
Wednesday, June 3

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTTELTON, WELL-
INGTON.—Steamer early.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND
HOBART.—TE ANAU, s. s., on Thursday,
June 4.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTELTON.
BEAUTIFUL STAR, s. s., on Monday,
June 1. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at midnight. Cargo at Wharf until 3 p.m.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—
OMAPERI, s. s., on Friday, May 29,

Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU
LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—
ROSAMOND, Friday, May 29.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAUPO,
s. s., about Friday, June 19.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND.—WAINUI, s. s., about Tuesday,
June 2.

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dation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best
descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accom-
modation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

SOCIAL AT THE CLUB HOTEL, GORE.

(Southern Standard, May 22.)

A VERY pleasant gathering took place, last evening, at the Club Hotel, Gore. As our readers are aware, Mr. and Mrs Griffin are about to leave Gore for the Nightcaps district. Prior to their departure, however, a social gathering of their friends was decided on, and it came off last evening. There were friends from all parts of the Gore and surrounding districts, and when the company sat down to supper, there must have been upwards of 100 persons present.

Mr. W. H Palmer occupied the chair, and after full justice had been done to the viands, which were of a tempting description, the Chairman proposed the usual patriotic toasts, which were duly honoured. He then, in a felicitous speech, proposed the toast of the evening—the health of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin. He was one of those who were of the opinion that Gore could not afford to lose such estimable citizens as Mr. and Mrs Griffin. During their residence in Gore, they had made many friends, and those who made the Club Hotel their place of call, found in it all the essentials of a home. Mr. and Mrs Griffin were noted for their kindness, and their care of those who patronised their hotel. During the time he (the speaker) had been in Gore, he had never heard any person say an unkind word of Mr. and Mrs Griffin—in fact, they did not leave it in the power of any one to do so. He felt sure he was expressing the wish of all present, when he wished them God-speed in their new home.

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Griffin, in reply, thanked them heartily for the way they had drunk his health, and that of his wife. During the six years he had been in Gore, he had done his best to give satisfaction to his patrons. He thanked them for their support, and especially his country friends. A change had come, however, as changes would, and while he was sorry at leaving them, he hoped to meet some of them at Nightcaps, where they would be sure of a warm welcome.

Mr. A. C. Johnston, in a eulogistic address, presented Mr. and Mrs. Griffin with a gold locket and handsome diamond ring respectively. They were the gifts of a number of lady friends.

Mr. Griffin suitably replied for his wife and himself.

Mr. J. Heherr and others having spoken in a similar strain to the Chairman, the company prepared for a dance, at which several hours were spent. Mr. Johnston was an efficient M.C.

A ROMAN MAIDEN'S STORY.

DURING some recent excavations in Rome, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the ancient gardens of Domitian, a coffin was discovered, which from its contents has proved one of the most interesting ever brought to light. It contains the remains of a young girl—Crepereia Tryphaena by name, according to the inscription—and a bas relief on the coffin represents her sleeping upon a bier with her head inclined to the left shoulder. An elder woman is represented sitting at the foot of the bier, while at the head stands a young man in an attitude of mourning.

By a fortunate incident, the coffin seems to have been filled with water from an indefinite period, which has aided greatly to the preservation of the remains. The head is still covered with long, fine hair, which has perfectly resisted decay. This resistance of hair to decay is very characteristic, and in a museum at York, England, there is a mass of human hair still coiled in a classical knot, and held in place by pins of jet from the neighbouring deposits at Whitby, all the rest of the body of the ancient Roman woman having crumbled to dust. York was an important British-Roman settlement, and this interesting relic is doubtless of approximately the same age as that of the Roman maiden described above.

It is evident from the contents of the coffin of Crepereia Tryphaena that she was betrothed, probably to the youth represented in the bas-relief. A crown of myrtle, leaves sacred to Venus, was found at her head, fastened by a silver clasp, very much oxidised, from which fact we may assume that the metal was an impure alloy. Several gold rings were also found, one set with a piece of dark coloured glass, another with an onyx engraved in relief with the word "Filetus" probably the name of her lover.

Another very interesting ring contained a piece of red jasper engraved in intaglio with two clasped hands holding in their fingers some stalks of ripened wheat. This was doubtless the engagement ring of the Roman maiden, the wheat being an allusion to the ancient rite of marriage by confarreatio. Two other rings—or bangles, as we should call them—were found in the coffin, to one of which was attached a miniature key, while the other was composed of two circles joined together into a single ring.

The brooch is ornamented with an amethyst engraved with a classical group referring to Apollo and Diana. Two fine chains depend from the brooch, to the ends of which are attached two miniature ivy leaves. Other ornaments found were an amber hair pin, two small combs, two ear-rings, a necklace, and two metallic mirrors—these last being objects of value in the ancient days.

Perhaps the most remarkable object of all was the wooden doll, which had evidently been laid in the coffin as a souvenir of the childhood of the maiden. It is about a foot in height, carved with considerable artistic skill, and, very curiously the joints are articulated, just as may be seen in certain dolls of the present day. The hair is represented as arranged in a classical knot, and the features are said to resemble those of the Empress Faustina.

Such a discovery as this renders the life of the Romans much more real to us than all the ruins or statues or records of battles they have left. The Roman history, as we read it, is a sad record of war, bloodshed and crime, but the great mass of people must have lived out their lives as at present, with little reference to the quarrels of emperors, generals and politicians; and when Crepereia Tryphaena passed away the brightness went out of the world of her Roman lover, as it has in the succeeding centuries, and doubtless will for ages to come. It seems almost a sacrilege to display the ornaments and treasures of this poor girl to public view, but those who are interested will find them in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, together with many other relics of that wonderful ancient civilisation.

A MINER'S QUEER REQUEST.

THE other day we met on Kearney street an old time Washoe acquaintance called Jem Briggs whose usually well worn miner's appearance was on this occasion replaced by a gorgeous display of velvet vest, check pants, red scarf, and ponderous watch chain, while his honest and simple face shone above these evidences of prosperity with the placid contentment of a full harvest moon.

"Hello, Jem," we said; "glad to see you looking so prosperous. Must have struck it rich recently."

"So I have," said Jem, and then as his tanned face saddened a little he continued, "but I had a mighty tough loss, though. My partner, Ned Bimber—You remember Ned—has gone up the shaft."

"Dead, eh?"

"Yes; I'll tell you how it was. You see, Ned and I had a quarrel about two years ago. Don't matter now what it was all about. Mebbe Ned was wrong and mebbe I was, but all the same neither of us would back down—couple of fools, you'll say, and so we were, and the upshot was that we parted, and agreed never to speak to each other again."

"And didn't you?"

"No, sir; more shame for us, as we had been pards, thick and thin, for fifteen years together. Well, about six months after that Ned got a good gravel claim up on the Feather, where they've been turning the river bed, and he struck it rich—cleaned up nigh on to 250,000dol. in ten months."

"And how were you getting on?"

"Oh! clean broke. Working up at Gold Hill for 3dol. a day. Well I was kinder sneakin' glad to learn of Ned's luck, for all we were out; but the next thing I heard was that he'd been killed by the bank's caving in on him. He lived just long enough to make his will. Well, the lawyers wrote as how Ned was worth just about 220,000dol., and the will gave 5,000dol. apiece to each of three distant cousins of his'n—they had all come out from the east when they heard of Ned's find—and the same amount to me, mind you, just as though we hadn't quarrelled. But Ned allers was a 'centric sort of cuss, and the will provided that none of us should get the money if we attended the funeral. He didn't want anybody at the funeral but just the undertaker. The will said he had "lived lonely, and he wanted to be buried lonely." Them's just the words, and I felt they were intended for me, sure. The disposition of the rest of the estate—about 200,000dols.—was provided for in another codicil, to be opened the day after the funeral, but we all supposed it was donated to a charitable object for Ned had't any kin 'ceptin the cousins."

"Of course you stayed away from the funeral?"

"That's just the point. Suppose I felt so miserable and down-hearted—you see Ned was the onliest partner I ever had—that I determined to go and see him sent down on his last cage anyway money or no money, and I did."

"And the cousins?"

"None of 'em went. Fact is they were so disgusted at the "divvy" that they cleared out down to 'Frisco to see about breaking the will. So I was the only mourner at the funeral. My friends all thought I was fit for the crazy house to throw away the 5,000 dols. like that—well, I just couldn't help it. It turned out, though, to the best lead I ever struck."

"How was that?"

"Why the next day when main will was opened we found it really gave the entire balance of the clear up to whichever of us four disobeyed the condition for the 5,000dols. beques's. So you see I came in for the whole lump just like a knife. And do you know, as sure as gun's iron I shall allers believe that Ned put up the whole job a roose—'cause he knowed I'd be there.—*American Paper.*

The success of the *National Press* has so far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its promoters. It circulates largely in England as well as in Ireland.

DRAWING OF WORKS OF ART

In aid of SACRED HEART N. E. VALLEY CHURCH
BUILDING FUND.

The following are the WINNING TICKETS (Letter and Number) in the Drawing of Works of Art which took place in the City Hall on Monday, 25th May :-

Winning Tickets.	Prize.	Winning Tickets.	Prize.
256 B	... 69	562 Z	... 56
727 H	... 16	895 L	... 58
951 F	... 7	936 A	... 51
86 G	... 15	903 Q	... 21
699 A	... 61	72 G	... 34
426 Y	... 45	88 X	... 30
427 N	... 37	214 A	... 72
53 J	... 18	511 J	... 65
904 C	... 52	188 Y	... 23
637 D	... 48	789 Q	... 12
265 U	... 20	524 U	... 62
706 C	... 19	961 W	... 3
319 P	... 42	418 I	... 1
594 P	... 47	981 H	... 32
840 V	... 35	62 M	... 33
815 A	... 68	182 C	... 74
847 D	... 8	705 Q	... 43
365 E	... 49	355 E	... 70
944 J	... 22	92	... 10
848 S	... 25	723 H	... 40
54 A	... 53	646 O	... 75
515 H	... 59	991 Q	... 4
694 T	... 28	456 K	... 54
645 Y	... 39	277 N	... 29
309 Y	... 2	28 H	... 27
53 D	... 26	445 G	... 46
721 C	... 36	449 R	... 60
610 Z	... 9	668 F	... 55
503 B	... 66	478 T	... 64
633 S	... 31	752 E	... 67
243 Y	... 50	587 P	... 73
20 S	... 14	142 I	... 11
700 X	... 57	924 S	... 24
628 O	... 44	476 T	... 17
488 O	... 38	578 M	... 71
801 J	... 5	304 G	... 13
750 W	... 63	806 F	... 41
101 D	... 6		

The actual Blocks sent in by Ticketholders have been used by the Committee in the Drawing of Prizes, and the Winning Ticket must correspond with the Winning Block BOTH IN LETTER AND NUMBER.

Persons who have Winning Tickets will kindly apply as soon as possible for their Prizes, and DIRECT HOW THEY ARE TO BE SENT.

The following ladies and gentlemen have very kindly sent in blocks and remittances for which grateful acknowledgment is now made:—P O'Brien, John Ryan (Winslow), L Haughey (Christchurch), E Toben, M Greelish (Temuka), M Sheehan, Rangitata (2), J Dillon (Fairlie Creek), M Riordan (Wanganui), A McConvey (Wanganui), F Murray (Woodville), M Lyons (Waimate), F Hodgson (Palmerston North), Mrs Purcell (Foxton), Mrs Grace (Wellington), Miss K Fagan, Miss D Yamm, K Henry (3), L Carr, J Hickey (Hinds), Miss J Lamb (Chatton), Mrs De Lary (Kurow), Miss McLedowney, Mr Muir, Portobello (2), Mrs Turner, W Monkman (2), Miss Wall (2), James Cole, M Traversa, Nenthorn (2), Miss M Albert, E B Cameron, Jas Johnson (Ashburton), J O'Leary (Otakia), Miss Cleghorn, D Marchison (Spring Hill), C Umbers, C O'Lumb (Catline), J Griffen (Milton), Mr Scanlon (Milton), J Cahill (Invercargill), T Hurley (Seafield), Mrs Haydon, R X M Sheppard (Ohera-meka), P McCarthy (Tomoana), Miss Dickenson (Riverton), Miss Simmonds, Miss M Williams, Miss J Long, Miss M Johnson, Miss H Wilkins, Miss McIvor (Green Island), J P Spring (4), J Power, P Fitzpatrick (St Leonards), Mr Geary (Waitaki North), Jas Byrne, Miss A Columb (Mosgiel), B Kane (Ashburton), Miss A Doyle, W O'Kane (Waitahuna), M O'Connor (Adair), Mrs Sheeran, Mrs Nelson (Sawyer's Bay), Jas Colgar (Lawrence), Miss K Gunning, William McEvoy, Miss Power, H S Fish, Esq, M H B, Miss Millea, Mr Wareham, E O'Donnell, Miss Costello, A Trinder, Miss J Goodger, Mrs Vancini, Mrs N Murphy, Mrs Kirk (Winton), Mrs O'Toole, D Mullaney (Palmerston), J Saxeby (Woodlands), Mrs Gavin (Graumere), J F Leary (Mosgiel), Miss M Simmonds, J Twomey, Mrs M Rodgers, F Mulrooney, Miss Hewson (3), Mrs O'Brien, Mrs Flynn (Mosgiel), M Tobin, Mrs P Keilly (Masefield), Constance Green (Invercargill), Mr McMullan (2), Mr Clark, J Hally, Mr Whitty, J W Brooks, Mrs McDonnell, Mrs M Hoare (Tuapeka Flat), H Curry (Heriot), M Ryan (Waitahuna), Mrs C Bynolds (Maudeville), Miss K O'Hagan (Pukerau), Miss Walsh, M Carmody, Mrs P Fagan, Mr O Moutat, W M Hayes, Mrs J Oermick, N E Kelly, Mr Riordan, H Gourly, Mrs Carroll, Miss M A Hayes (Kenangton), Miss M Scannell (N E Valley), Miss M Drumm, M McAllen, Mrs Farley,

Mrs Lawrence, Miss Nellie Roche, G Gollar, H Carr, Mr Gough, T Beidy (Balfour), Mrs Jackson, Mrs Grant Oamaru (2), J Boughan (Lawrence), D Keenan (Tuapeka Mouth), A MacDonald (Waikara), M Gannon (St Bathans), J McEneay (St Bathans), Mary Nolan, Mrs Moutat (North Taieri), J Kerin (Cardrona), Mr O'Keefe (Wallace Town), J B Walsh (Pukerau), P Fitzgerald (Orepuki) D Browne (Roslyn Bush), Dr Fitchett, D Keleher (Nightcaps), Mrs McGuinness (Clyde), F McDonald (Ida Valley), Miss F Dunne Balclutha (2), M Lawlor Riversdale (2), J Sullivan (Horsehoe Bend), C McDevitt, (Mossburn) E Iles, E D Hoben (Napier), P Joyce (Otautau), M Riordan (Brunnerton), Mary Shine (Hokianga), Mrs Donovan (Orepuki), J Armstrong (Kaneiri), M Hannon (Greytown), Wm Newman (Naseby), K J Harris (Reefton), J Craig (Brunnerton), O Shinkwin (Greytown), J Mahony (Rimua), J Farren (Invercargill), J M Christie (Reefton), M Nolan (Christchurch), Sarah Corbett (Reefton), M Leyden (Reefton), D Hoare (Kerrytown), P O'Brien (Lyttleton), M O'Kane (Greytown), J Shea (Temuka), D Collins, J Scanlon (Coalgate) M Mullen (Timaru), Mr Griffin (Greytown), C Horgan (Hokitika), P Henley New Headford (2), M Ford (Ngapara), E O'Shaughnessy (Springfield), Mrs Brebner, Annie Eager, J Shannon, M K Lawlor (Riversdale), P Staunton (Riversdale), Miss Webb (2), P Collins (Purari), Mr Duggan per Bev J McKenna (Okato), Mrs King, Miss McLedowney, D Harnett (Anderson's Bay), P Fagan, A St Omer (Queenstown), Mrs Mee, Miss Casey, J Fitzgerald, Mrs Finnerty (Bluff) M Rochford, B McKerran, W Wynke, P Fitzpatrick (Queenstown) M Falconer (Oamaru), J Fitzgerald (Temuka), Miss Humphray, K Rossbotham, Inspector Hickson, Henry Smith (Woodville), Mrs Grace, Mrs Forde, Mrs A Nelson, L Hartnett (Timaru), J Robb (Doyleston), Mr McGarry (Waikouaiti), J Fennell (Lyell), Alaster McLoskey (Wanganui), E Rossbotham, E Sinnott (Waitaki), A Palmer, T O'Driscoll (Timaru), Mrs McCabe (Blenheim), Mrs Newton (Mossburn), M Rossell (Wanganui), P Nesdale (Birmingham), Dominican Nuns (Queenstown), Mr McKisick, Mr Byrne, Mrs M Patterson, Master F Gleeson (Kaneiri), J Walsh (New Plymouth), A Walls (Cape Foulwind), Miss Twomey, Mrs Rodgers, P Cumming (Lawrence), Mrs Coffey, Mrs J Moody (Lawrence), Miss Bush, Miss Magee, Miss McDonald, W Sheehy (Gore), P O'Sullivan (Makerewa), M McBae (Hokonui), H S Green, T Lynch, A Carter, N Milligan (Longridge), Miss Aitchison (4), Mrs Cagney, Mr La Franchi (Cardrona), T Sheehy (Waitaki), J Kirby (Waitahuna), T Fahey (Kvans Flat), T Maloney (Makerewa), Mrs Meade, D Morrissey (Mapouriki), Miss Monkman (2), Miss A Forsyth, E J Quelch, Mrs Mullen (Tuapeka West), Mrs Kirby, Kuri Bush (2), Miss Black, M Francis, Mr Mendlesohn, Mrs Keenan, E Power, Mr Houndsome, Miss E O'Neill, Mr J Fenwick, Mrs Griffin, Mrs Guthrie, Miss Gawne, Mr D Scott, F W Petre (10), S Dennison Cronin, M J Cleary (Catline), Miss T Tobin, Miss J Smith, Mrs M Conveys (Portobello), Mr P Carolin, M Mul-laney (Palmerston), Miss Gunning, Mrs Horan, M Biordan (Wanganui) M Browne (Morningside), Miss E Newman, Mrs Evatt, Miss Brown (2), Miss M Bourke, Miss McDonald J Nolan (Lincoln), F Delaney, J Airey, Miss O'Neill, J J Golden, J O'Connor, A J Whittaker (Hawera), Mr Fottrell, M Hanning, W Foy (Auckland), J Cahill, J O'Leary (Blenheim), Mrs Hill (Wellington), Miss E O'Connell, J O'Brien (Timaru), Mrs Smith, Mrs Walsh, Miss McHugh, Miss Pearson, Mr O'Donnell, Miss Treston, Mr C Boelke, M J Brooks, Miss N Mul-holland, W J Rabbitt, Miss Colgan (2), T Gately (Moonlight), J J Liddy (Bakaia), Mr Mulholland, J D'aley (Laureston), M Cavanagh (Waimate), M Fitzgibbon (Loburn), J Greenslade, Mrs Deaker, Miss Pogson, Miss Albert, Miss Matheon, Mr E Fitzpatrick, Miss B McElligott (Kauararau Gorge), Mrs Nesbitt, J Keane (Mataura), N Pizey, Mr Kilgour, Mr Stronach, M O'Brien (Killinchy), Miss McDonald (2), Miss Grozan, Mrs J F Perrin, M Ryan (Waitahuna), Mrs M F Byrne, Mr Double, Miss Perrin, Miss Aitchison (2), Mrs P Thomas (Cromwell), M McCarthy (Dunrobin), Mrs Madden, (Ashburton), M Frewan (Hawea Flat), M Carmody (Waitahuna), M Kelleher (Waikerikeri Valley), C Boyle (Kaikoura), M F Monkman, Miss M E Coffey, Mrs Isabella Marks, Miss Dormer, F Kilmartin, Miss A Healey, M J Crowe, Miss L Fitzpatrick, Mrs Loudon, Miss Collins, Mrs M J Barron J Taylor (Maori Hill), C Moran, Miss Coughlan, J Forde (Wairoa), J Kirby Port Chalmers (2), Miss Elliot, Miss Macedo (4), Miss Colman, Mr Koox, M N O'Rourke, H Hegarty (St Clair), Miss Hegarty (St Clair), J J Farrell (Oamaru), J Griffen, M Hegarty, J Dunne, D Roberts (Yaldhurst), V Ferguson, Mrs Cameron (Nokomai), J Hally (St Bathans), Mrs Colgan (Alexandra), M McCarthy (Dunrobin), J O'Donnell (Mosgiel), H Mulloy (Grey-mouth), J Hayes (Hurunui), P Beilly (Timaru), M Flannagan (Gore), Miss Smith (Kelvin Grove), Mr Horgan (Hokitika), Miss Lynch, Miss Scanlon, Miss Carter, Miss Costello, K Cantwell, J Hussey, Miss McKersey, Mrs Healey, A Harris, E Noonan, Miss McTamney, Mrs Bampton, N Maloney, Mrs Duff, Miss Finnegan, J Duggan (Christ-church), Mr Lyons, P Casserly (Loburn), M Meenan, A J Johnson, J Holland, J Gillies (Nokomai), B Ryan, F Hall Mrs Haydon, Mr Power, Mr Nash, K Millea, A Morkane, J D Lynch, Abaura (2).

"I can no other answer make but thanks,
And thanks, and ever thanks; and oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay."

—Shakespeare.

P.S.—The post was cleared on Monday evening before the drawing. A few blocks and remittances were received on Tuesday and Wednesday, which will be returned to the senders.

The Catholic people of the North-east Valley are deeply grateful to those persons who have so kindly sold and purchased tickets, and thereby helped them in their effort to build a church in honour of the Sacred Heart.

MRS. DREAVER'S
 Flatue Hats, 2s 11d; Children's Blouses, 5s 6d; Seal Jackets, 16s 6d.
 Black Feathers, 10d; coloured, 1s 3d.

MRS. DREAVER has Plush Opera Mantles, lined with quilted Satin, in Cream, Pale Blue, Navy, Brown, &c., at 15s 6d, worth 45s; only a few left. Ladies should call early and secure these wonderful Bargains.

WHITE'S
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Newest Designs in

- CBETONNES, TAPESTRIES
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 CORNER ALBANY and LEITH STREETS, DUNEDIN.
 Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastrycook and Confectioner.
 All goods guaranteed of the best quality and sold at the lowest possible prices.
 WEDDING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to order.
 Gollar's Celebrated DIGESTIVE BREAD prepared from pure wheatmeal, and admitted to be the best yet produced.
 PATENT SELF-RAISING FLOUR prepared, and always on hand.
 All orders punctually attended to and delivered in town and suburbs.
 While thanking my customers and the public for their support during the last 30 years, I trust that by supplying the best articles at fair and reasonable rates to merit a continuance of their support in the future.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

J. DOUGLAS PERRETT,
 ARTIST,
 HAS NOW RESUMED TEACHING.

Classes and Private Tuition. Terms at Studio, Moray Place West

OTAGO CONSERVATORIO OF MUSIC.
 DIRECTORS.
 SIGNOR R. SQUARISE, R.C.M.T.; HERRA A. BARMYER, R.C.M.L.

Second Quarter begins	22nd April
Third " "	22nd July
Fourth " "	30th September

Special courses of Tuition: Piano, Singing, Violin and other string instruments, Harmony and Counterpoint. For private pupils quarter begins from the date of the first lesson.
 Private pupils and class students will attend classes in Harmony and Counterpoint free of charges.

WAIN'S FAMILY HOTEL,
 PRINCES STREET (Opposite G.P.O.),
 DUNEDIN.

MR. PALMER begs to intimate to Tourists, Travellers, and the General Public that from this date the whole Business of this Large and Commodious Hotel, which has a double frontage facing Princes and Manse streets, will be entirely under his immediate control, Mr. E. Wilson having retired from the Management of the Manse street portion.

By this change, and contemplated alterations, Mr. Palmer will be able to offer to Patrons Splendid Rooms (centrally situated) suitable for all kinds of Club Meetings, &c., and to Commercial Travellers.

SAMPLE ROOMS equal to any in the Colony.
 The superiority of the general management of Wain's Hotel, from the Culinary Department and Cellar to the Dormitories, is too well known to need a detailed description.

ALEXANDER PALMER, Proprietor.

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JOHNSON, JUNR., & CARPENTER
 BARBON'S BUILDINGS, RATTRAY ST.,

Notify to the public that they have opened in the most central part of Dunedin with a Well-Assorted, Good, Useful

STOCK of DRAPERY and CLOTHING,

which they guarantee is the best value that can be had for money, as we deal entirely for CASH.

Small Profits; Quick Returns.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing to Customers and the Public generally that I have taken over that Old-established Business the BEEHIVE GROCERY WAREHOUSE, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

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THIS Favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of standard quality, and is constantly used by all parties who have given it a trial.

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JNO. F. ROBERTSON, Proprietor (late U.S.S. Coy.)

Splendid Accommodation for Travellers and Boarders.
 N.B.—Wines and Spirits of the best brands not kept in Stock, but SAVED.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891.

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.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.



ENGLAND and her oldest and most powerful colony, Canada, are giving in the present an example of wisdom and justice on this question, which, we are sorry to say, the younger, smaller, and more inexperienced colonies in Australasia are not following. No system can be fairer or more just than the education system which prevails throughout all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and England is every day making progress towards even-handed justice to all denominations of her people as regards schools. In England proper denominational training schools, and, indeed, in this country there have been none other, have from the beginning been on a footing of equality. Until a few months ago, a different state of things, to be sure, prevailed in unhappy Ireland. But this is now changed; here, at last, denominational training schools have been put on a footing of equality with the central training institution in Marlborough street, Dublin. Even the most rabid enemies of Catholics, the old Tory ascendancy party, have come at length to recognise the shocking injustice and cruelty of compelling men to pay for the maintenance of a system of education under which they are placed at a disadvantage in comparison with their fellow-citizens, and under which a stress was put upon their consciences, and their religious Christian principles outraged. But whilst in these respects an amelioration is daily going on in Great Britain and Ireland, here in Australasia, and in New Zealand in particular, under a rampant democracy, the bad old Tory system of exclusiveness and tyranny in its worst form is maintained and insisted on by the major ty. This only shows that the exercise of tyranny and plunder is not confined to individuals and despots but is equally patronised and exercised by multitudes, and that between the tyranny and plundering spirit of the mob on the one hand, and of the king or aristocracy on the other, there is little to choose. And here in these countries where people never cease to boast of free institutions the tyranny and injustice of secularists in power, are as heartless, as oppressive, and odious as ever they were in the worst times of the past. Here we see a system of education established, whose primary object is to destroy every vestige of Christianity, above all to trample on everything Catholics hold dear, and which, owing to the support of the majority of the electors, does not hesitate to rob Catholics and other Christians, to wring taxes from them which are shamelessly expended for the avowed purpose of injuring them most seriously and insulting them most deeply. Is there not manliness, is there not a sense of justice in the country sufficiently strong to put an end to this reproach of our civilisation, to this damaging commentary on the candour and common sense of the country? We shall soon see. An opportunity will be given in the next session of Parliament for the reconsideration of the Education Question, which is the one most earnestly demanding revision at the present moment. There are several ways of opposing this question in Parliament, one, the manly way, is to discuss in Parliament and vote against justice to Catholics and the denominations, another would be to dodge it, and by scheming and chicanery prevent it from coming before the Legislature by a dishonest use of the forms of the House of Parliament. We shall wait and watch, and our readers may rest assured that we shall not fail to supply them with all necessary information on these heads. So that they may be enabled to form their own judgment, and at future elections prepare a warm reception for their enemies.

WE understand that a grand concert which has been for some time contemplated and in which a number of our principal musicians will take part, is to be given in Dunedin at an early date, in aid of the building fund of the Dominican Convent.

ON Sunday, the Feast of the Most Holy Trinity, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral by the Bishop at 11 a.m. The Rev. Father O'Neil acted as deacon, the Rev. Father Murphy as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., as master of ceremonies. His Lordship preached on the gospel of the day. The choir of the church under the conductorship of Signor Squarise and with Miss D. Horan at the organ sang in capital style the "Kyrie" and "Gloria" from Mozart No. 1, and the "Credo" "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei" from Gounod. At the offertory the "Genitori Genitoque," arranged as a duet for soprano and baritone, was beautifully sung by Mrs. Murphy and Mr. Knox. The effects of Signor Squarise's training are already very perceptible, and especially

in the *Messe Solennelle*, where so much depends on the proper interpretation of the composer's ideas, the appreciative spirit of the true artist is very apparent. The conductor has evidently thrown into his training the deep feeling and genuine expression that characterise his performance on the violin—his particular instrument. It was announced that on to-morrow (Thursday), the Feast of Corpus Christi, exposition of the Blessed Sacrament would take place from the termination of the 11 a.m. Mass until after Vespers at 7 p.m., when a procession would be held in the church.

THE unusual spectacle of a Tory Protestant delivering the speech of a Catholic Archbishop to a Protestant Synod (says the *Nation* of April 18) was presented last week in Dublin by Judge Warren, who thought he could not do better than read one of Archbishop Walsh's unanswerable arguments for Denominational Education to the Dublin Synod in support of a motion in favour of the principle. The resolution in its original form referred to Archbishop Walsh's proposals as representing the scope of their own; but that was too much for one venerable canon, who did not like this commendatory talk about other Christians. The resolution was ultimately adopted in an amended form, however; and the proceedings go to prove that on the question of Education Irish Protestants and Catholics are at one. They are both in favour of liberty for the religious teacher in the unmixt schools. Their united demand cannot long be resisted. Such resistance would be too insolent even for the Castle of Dublin.

ANOTHER granddaughter of her Majesty the Queen has also announced her intention to forsake Lutheranism and join the Greek Church. The lady in question is the Duchess of Sparta, daughter of the Empress Frederick of Germany. Whatever may be the attitude of the Queen in this case, the Emperor William is said to be furious.

Truth, in referring to a floral *fête* recently held in Dublin, speaks as follows:—"The show of orchids and flowers grown in the South of Ireland, especially in Limerick, was remarkable, as were the variety and beauty of the daffodils from all parts of the country. Flower farming is, no doubt, an industry which has a great future in Ireland, many parts of the country being just as well suited for growing flowers as the Scilly Isles."

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT (says the *Nation*) was proposed by the majority of the Irish Parliamentary Party as a fit and proper person to represent Ireland on the Labour Commission. At first the Tories intimated their willingness, but for some reason, not so far revealed, their feeling has changed, and they have declined to nominate him. One explanation is that he is too extreme; but it was declared at the beginning that the Commission was to be representative of all parties and sections of opinion; and the leader of the dockers, Mr. Tom Mann, is to be a representative of the English labourers. The Irish Party are determined to know the reason why. They will initiate a debate upon the matter, and, if the true reason is laid bare, we venture to prophesy that it will be found that the Tories have refused to give Mr. Davitt an opportunity of serving the cause for which he has already done so much, and thereby adding to the *prestige* of an opponent of that distinguished ally of the Tories—Mr. Parnell. The Tories have vetoed Mr. Davitt because Mr. Parnell objects.

SUCH a hotch-potch of mutually destructive principles as the Parnellite policy on the Land Question has become! (says the *Nation*) First, Mr. Parnell is in favour of Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bills; that is, of the principle that the peasants shall pay for the land and become owners of it. Next, he is in favour of Land Nationalisation, after Land Purchase; that is, the purchasing tenants, not the expropriated landlords, are to be fleeced. Next, he declares himself in favour of remitting the taxes on arable land, and all the taxes are to be confined to grazing land. Finally—this was one of his offers at the Sigo Election—250,000 small tenants in the West are to get their land free of all rent and taxes, and the rest of the country is to pay the landlords for releasing them. That is, Mr. Parnell, having accomplished the Nationalisation of the land by means of the tenants' money, will then hand over a million or more acres to a section of the people for nothing. Is there any other class to be had by the bribe of an impossible promise?

THE celebration of the Queen's Birth-day on Monday was carried on under the most favourable circumstances in and around Dunedin. Nothing could surpass the fineness of the weather—with a clear blue sky and brilliant sunshine. The chief event of the day was the sham fight in which our volunteers were engaged in either attempting to make a hostile descent on the city from an imaginary cruiser off the mouth of the Kaikorai stream—or repelling the enemy. The foe made a good fight for it, and it was only with some difficulty he was finally repulsed. But, by the way, would it not exercise us more generally in the art of war if some time or another the foe was allowed to overcome the gallant defenders and reach the city. A show might be given to the citizens to prove their mettle when the sacking of their houses was commenced. Races also took place

on the Forbury course, and private picnics and excursions helped to make up the sum of the day's amusements.

FANATICISM in China appears especially active just now. It is further reported that the Catholic mission at Nankin has been pillaged.

It looks as if the reproach frequently levelled at England of thrashing only smaller foes had told home. Something of the kind, at least, seems necessary to account for the rein given to Portugal. A fight between the Portuguese and the Chartered Company's expedition is now reported from Mashonaland, in which several fatalities occurred. There is some doubt, however, as to the party who commenced the attack.

THE following cablegram plainly proves the animus of the cable agency:—"His Holiness the Pope has instructed the Roman Catholic priests in Corfu not to assist in the persecution which is being carried on in the islands against Jews." As if any such instructions could have been necessary. The Pope, as a matter of course, exhorted the priests to spare no exertion for the protection of the Jews—and that more to show his own good will than from any necessity for such a proceeding.

MR PARNELL has been speaking in Belfast to a highly appreciative audience, to whom he explained that Lord Salisbury's Home Rule scheme was preferable to Mr Gladstone's. The following paragraph, published by the *Nation* on April 11, seems in course of being fully justified:—"The alliance with the Tories is coming to be openly avowed. In the Phoenix Park on Sunday Mr Parnell went out of his way to pay a compliment to the party that holds Mr William O'Brien and Mr John Dillon in prison, the party that slew John Mandeville and Peter Larkin, the party that leaves the blood of Shinnick, Casey, Lonergan, Kinsella, Hanlon, and Ahern unavenged. The condoners of murder of innocent Irishmen are described as having for their function the releasing of the victims of Liberal vindictiveness, as tempering with their sunshine the hail-storm of Liberal tyranny. Thus is the pact with the jailers of Mr William O'Brien shamelessly avowed by the man who bestowed such fulsome adulation on that brave Irishman while he was free. The blood of patriotic Irishmen is on the hands of the present Government. It does not prevent Mr Parnell clasping it."

THE Hon. B. J. Seddon arrived in Dunedin on Monday afternoon—and was accorded a glowing reception by our National Liberals. The Minister in reply pledged himself to do his best for their association. Are we, then, for example, to condole with our mining friends over the loss of their claims—nationalisation being in the ascendant? The secondary scholar, of course, bids fair to go hand in hand with Sir George Grey's single voter—not to speak of our Grand Old Man's ubiquitous lawyer—for whom he must prepare the way. Mr. Seddon's politeness to the ladies who met him necessarily pledges him to support the female elector.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT, who arrived in Auckland, en route for Sydney, on Tuesday evening, seems to have acted in a characteristically curious manner. Part of her time on shore, at least, she spent in the shooting gallery—where she gave proofs of expert marksmanship. It is to be feared we shall not have a visit in Dunedin from the lady, as her intention is announced to return to San Francisco via Auckland, after a short stay in the principal Australian cities—and in them alone. But if her object be, as assumed, that principally of seeing the colonies, she will leave it but imperfectly fulfilled if she misses New Zealand.

GENERAL BOOTH, we are told, has been revealed to the public as a speculator who has lost £2,000 by the bankruptcy of a stock-broker. The complete disinterestedness of the General had, however, already been called in question. *Truth*, for example, published the following paragraph on April 9th:—"A Nice paper informs its readers that 'La Marchale Booth' being ill, the General, her father, has rented for her accommodation 'the villa St. Francis, situated on the Route d'Antibes, amongst the fashionable residences facing full south, in a picturesque quarter of aristocratic Cannes.' Here it is said that La Marchale is 'attended by a suite of five persons'—Hallelujah nurses, I suppose, or something of that kind. I shall not be surprised to hear that this story is far from accurate, and I should rather hope that it is so, though, of course, every one would wish that the lady should not want for anything which would facilitate her recovery. If, however, there be any foundation for the statements, it would appear that 'the way out' of 'Darkest England' has been satisfactorily found so far as General Booth's family are concerned."

THE Russian Jews are reported to be themselves desirous of forming a colony in Palestine. We are told, meantime, that Baron

Hirsch is arranging for their settlement in South America—which seems an undertaking of a less considerate nature. The unfortunate people can hardly be fitted to enter upon the life of pioneer settlers in a new country.

ART UNION DRAWING.

ON Monday evening the drawing of the art union in aid of the building fund of the Church of the Sacred Heart, North-east Valley, came off in the City Hall, Dunedin, in presence of a crowded attendance of ticket-holders. His Worship the Mayor presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Father Lynch and Messrs H. Gourley, J. P. Armstrong, M. Cohen, Barnes, F. W. Petre, Spragg, Moss, J. B. Callan, J. J. Connor, J. F. Perrin, and several members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society. Before the drawing it was explained that the tickets to be used were the actual blocks received from ticket-holders. Owing to the smallness of the ticket blocks, the system in use in the case of bank notes, cheques, etc., was found to be the most convenient method of numbering. Thus one set of tickets had numbers only, while letters and numbers were used to distinguish others. The arrangements for the drawing were made carefully and systematically in the presence of the assembled subscribers, and Messrs Cohen, Callan, Armstrong, Spragg, and Moss acted as scrutineers. The proceedings were carried out in an extremely regular and orderly manner—an excellent orchestra, under the able conductorship of Signor Squarise, giving some fine music during appointed intervals, and the utmost good humour prevailed. The drawing of the first prize, which fell to the lot of Mr Owen Fox of Riversdale, was received with a burst of applause, and everyone present was satisfied as to the fair and impartial manner in which the proceedings were conducted.

At the conclusion, the Rev. Father Lynch returned thanks in the Bishop's name to all those who had so generously supported the undertaking, and announced that, as a result of the success obtained, the erection of a small church would soon be commenced. A list of the winning numbers will be found in another place. We may add that the tickets used in the drawing were mixed on the stage in the presence of the large audience by the gentlemen mentioned in this report. The prizes fall to the lot of persons in different and widely-separated localities. Thus the first prize is won by ticket I 418 (Riversdale), and the 20th prize (Scoullar and Chisholm's £25 suite of furniture) by ticket U 265 (Lawrence). Among the first twenty prizes which are mentioned on tickets we find as winning tickets—Y 309 (Dunedin), W 961 (Hawarden, North Canterbury), Q 991 (Dunedin), J 801 (Nine Mile Beach, Charleston), D 101 (Dunedin), F 951 (Naseby), D 847 (Dunedin), Z 610 (St. Clair), 92 (South Dunedin), I 142 (Sawyer's Bay), Q 789 (Bealy), S 20 (South Dunedin), G 86 (Otakia), H 727 (Oteramika), T 476 (Pahiatua), J 53 (Wintoo), C 706 (Dunedin). Among the other prizes we find as winning tickets.—Q 903 (Oamaru), J 944 (Hokitika), S 924 (Dunedin), S 848 (Wanganui), D 53 (Dunedin), H 28 (Waitati), T 694 (Manaia, Taranaki), N 277 (Ashburton), X 88 (Dunedin), S 633 (Wellington), M 62 (Timaru), G 72 (Queenstown), V 840 (Heriot), H 723 (Waitahuna), F 806 (Bluespur), P 319 (Southbridge), Q 705 (Doyleston), O 628 (Waihau), Y 426 (Dunedin), G 445 (Lawrence), P 594 (Dromore), D 637 (Dunedin), E 365 (South Dunedin), Y 243 (Dunedin), A 936 (Dunedin), A 54 (Dunedin), K 456 (Dunedin), F 668 (Cromwell), Z 562 (Dunedin), L 895 (Roslyn), H 515 (Waikouaiti), B 449 (Mosgiel), T 478 (Pahiatua), J 511 (Arthurstown), E 752 (Arrowtown), M 578 (Temuka), P 256 (Waihau), E 355 (Dunedin), A 214 (Dunedin), U 524 (Lawrence), P 587 (Dromore), O 646 (Southbridge), Y 188 (Dunedin), O 488 (Oamaru), C 904 (Dunedin), A 815 (Green Island), X 700 (Anderson's Bay). Thus it will be seen that the principal prizes and a large share of the other prizes fall to the lot of persons in other parts of the Colony.

Mr John Robertson's York Hotel, George street, Dunedin, offers excellent accommodation, and will be found in every respect a most convenient and comfortable house.

Mrs Dreaver advertises a superior stock of goods suited to the season. Ladies should especially see the assortment of mantles she offers at greatly reduced prices.

Messrs Brown, Ewing and Co. are now showing their winter stock. The utmost care has been employed in making a selection of goods to meet all requirements. First-class articles combined with moderate prices cannot fail to prove satisfactory to all who try them.

All who are engaged in furnishing, or in adding to or replacing their furniture, should pay a visit to the warehouses of Mr White, Christchurch. His stock comprises the newest designs in everything connected with the trade, and his prices are extremely low.

The "Premier" boots made by Messrs M. O'Brien and Co., Christchurch, are now generally known as the best in the market. Their wearing qualities are quite unrivalled.

There are thirty chaplains in the United States army, two of whom are Roman Catholics and the remainder are divided up between the Evangelical denominations. More than one half of the army are Catholics.

A GREAT PRIEST'S JUBILEE.

(Melbourne Advocate, May 16.)

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Melbourne will celebrate the silver jubilee of his priesthood in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday), and it may be confidently expected that the ceremony will be in all respects worthy of the occasion. His own people, on whose reverence and gratitude his Grace has the first and strongest claim, will surely crowd the sacred edifice. As many of the clergy as can be spared from their parochial duties will be present to mark their profound respect for the wise ruler whom God has set over them, and to whose gentle but firm sway they always render ready obedience, from a sense of duty in the first place, but also from the conviction that the exercise of his authority is paternal, and solicitous above all things for their own spiritual good and the best interests of the people entrusted to their care. To the ceremonies, imposing in themselves, the presence of several suffragan bishops will give additional solemnity and grandeur.

These will be the chief features of the celebration, and their significance will be unmistakable. They will make it manifest that his subjects of every rank and degree most loyally and affectionately unite with Dr. Carr in celebrating an event of deeply pious and joyful interest to his Grace. Reluctant as the Archbishop will be to dwell with any other feeling than that of thankfulness to God for the privilege of serving Him in the sacred ministry during a quarter of a century, it will yet be scarcely possible for his Grace to exclude from his observation that, in the opinion of a host of witnesses, his career has been a distinguished one, not alone in the service of his Master, but also in literature, science and art. For these are facts that are unknown to few of those who will crowd St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow, and also facts that will inspire their prayers and their thoughts as they join in the solemn thanksgiving peculiar to the occasion.

A few of the more important events of the great priest's career may be fitly recalled by us in anticipation of to-morrow's celebration.

He was born in County Galway in 1839, and received his early education in St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, whence he proceeded to the Royal College of Maynooth, where he was a classmate of the present Archbishop of Dublin, and with him succeeded yearly in carrying off the first prizes. After a distinguished course there Fr. Carr was ordained priest on Pentecost Sunday, 1866. The first years of his priesthood were spent in missionary labours in his native district, and from that humble sphere he was called first to a professorship in St. Jarlath's College, and afterwards in 1873 to assume the duties of Dean of Maynooth. Two years later he became professor of dogmatic theology. In 1875 his name was amongst the names submitted for the position of Coadjutor to the illustrious John Archbishop of Tuam. In 1880 Dr Carr was appointed vice-president of Maynooth, which office he held till 26th August, 1883, when he was appointed to the episcopal see of Galway. The occasion of his consecration was a notable one. Bishops and priests from every part of Ireland—many of whom had studied under Dr Carr in Maynooth—testified by their presence to the affectionate esteem in which they held him, and to the pleasure they felt at his well-merited elevation. From 1880 to 1883 his Lordship was editor of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*. He was also the author of a work on the censures of the bull *Apostolica Sedes*, and the views he took on that important subject were held in high regard. While in Maynooth his counsel on matters of importance was frequently sought by the Irish Episcopacy. When, in 1886, he was appointed to Melbourne, the bishops of Ireland felt they were losing one of the most distinguished of their Order.

Of Dr. Carr's administration of affairs since his Grace succeeded the Most Rev. Dr. Goold, of revered memory, it is unnecessary to say much, as the many good works he has accomplished are well known. It may, however, be briefly mentioned that his Grace has largely multiplied priests, parishes, convents, and schools, and has been a great light and help to Catholics on the Education question. His more remarkable services did not end there. The building of St. Patrick's had been suspended for want of funds; the venerable prelate took up the matter, and the splendid success achieved is a testimony to his own earnestness and to the devotion of his flock. The cares of the Archdiocese, of course, engaged his chief attention and most of his time. His Grace has, nevertheless, found leisure, as few ecclesiastics with such a responsibility on their shoulders could have done, to play his part as a distinguished citizen, and he has done this with a dignity, suavity, and success which won the admiration of his own people and commanded the respect of all classes of the community. The culture so remarkable in all his public utterances, and the evidence of extensive erudition and wide scientific knowledge which distinguish his platform addresses, have been acknowledged by the *literati* of the colonies, and have raised in public estimation the status of the denomination of which he is here the supreme head. In the celebration of his silver jubilee his Grace will consequently have the sympathy of all citizens of intelligence and observation,

and, joining in the widely prevailing good-will, we most gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our most earnest wish that health, happiness, and length of days may await his Grace.

THE BLACK SWANS.

Christchurch.

On Thursday, May 21st, a flag bearing a representation of a life-sized swan floated from a pinnacle of the Hibernian Hall, Barbadoes street, to the not a little consternation of the adjoining residents and passers-by. Many were the inquiries as to "what was up." "The Black Swans" were to have an "At Home" that evening, to which they invited their friends and patrons.

At 8 p.m. the guests commenced to gather, and by 8.30 there were about 100 persons, exclusive of the Swans, in the hall. Amongst them were Rev. Father Cummings, Aubrey, Servajaur, Bro. Joseph, Mesdames Courtney, Rogers, Bryant, J. P. Kelly, Messrs. Tinder, Courtney, Harrington, Haywood, Hoban, McCormick, and Messrs. J. P. Kelly, Hoban, William and Robert Haywood, Robert and Thomas Lonargan, James, William, Charles and J. R. Courtney, F. McGarva, J. Buchanan, W. Hoban, W. Rogers, D. Steinmetz, Arthur Tinder, R. P. J. Clarkson, G. O'Connor, and a host of other well-known and respected members of the Catholic body.

A certain section of the community was conspicuous for their absence though invited, but unfortunately this is no new discovery in this would-be aristocratic city of Christchurch. Some of us have very refined and extra sensitive organs which never could survive the atmosphere of "an at home" given by the Catholic fathers of this city, Oh, dear, no!

The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, speeches, step-dancing, dialogues etc., and last though not least an excellent spread most tempting, artistically displayed, and very delicious to the taste, at least I found it so. Permit me here to make a slight transgression by saying a few words as to the formation of this "Club," which is quite recent, having made its first appearance on the 9th February last, in an entertainment for the liquidation of parish debt when over twenty pounds were realized. The "club" owes its existence mainly to Mr. J. P. Kelly who is its present director, ably assisted by his "better half," and consists of young men who have left school now engaged in various avocations in the city and who are musically inclined. Its object is two fold viz., self-culture, and the giving of entertainments for charitable and school purposes. That it deserves patronage is self evident, that it will be productive of an amount of good was exemplified by the manner its "At Home" was given, and the pleasure afforded those who had the good fortune and privilege of being present. Those young men who are not extra literarily inclined or rather whose taste for music and sociality predominates can't do better than join the "Black Swans," and parents need not fear that their boys will go wrong so long as Mr. J. P. Kelly is at the helm. It was the intention of the Club to give an entertainment on the Queen's Birthday, the proceeds of which were to go towards erecting a house for the Marist Brothers, but for fear it might in any way interfere with the success of the sports in Lancaster Park on that day, for the benefit of St. Mary's Parish, the entertainment was postponed, and hence the "At Home" I have just been describing. I think the new club deserves well of the Catholic community. It is under the auspices of the Church, the president being Very Rev. Father Cummings. An effort is required to keep our young people, boys and girls who have left school under constant supervision. They should also occasionally be brought together at entertainments similar to the one given on the 21st inst., so that they may know one another, where also parents and others may spend an hour or two's enjoyment. Those too, blessed by the good things of this world should encourage by their presence, and in other ways best known to themselves, such societies, often by so doing they attract others to follow in their footsteps. I hope when the "Black Swans" announce their next entertainment the Catholic body especially will show by their presence that they appreciate the good they are doing, and I promise those who attend to be entertained better than at many entertainments given by those of a longer existence than they. I understand that the proceeds of the next entertainment goes towards the support of the Catholic school at Halwell.

The death of Mr. John Miller removes one of the best known of the printers of Scotland. Mr. Miller was originally a member of the Established Church of Scotland; he became a member of a sect known by the name of the "Hamiltonians," presided over by Mr. Vickers Bankey, who, along with some of his fellows, finally embraced the Catholic faith, Mr. Miller being received into the Church by the late Bishop Gillies. Mr. Miller was himself the author of several works.

The new Chinese Minister at Paris, M. Tshing-Tshang, is a Catholic. He was brought up at the School of Languages at Peking, which is a kind of Diplomatic College of the Celestial Empire. M. Tshing-Tshang's wife is of the same nationality and religious persuasion as her husband.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

On March 24th, according to arrangement, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin had a special private audience with the Holy Father. The Sovereign Pontiff spoke at considerable length about the condition of Ireland, and expressed his deep sympathy with our people in their present trials. The audience lasted more than an hour. His Grace was accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Magrath, of Clonliffe College. The political situation in Ireland is perfectly understood here, and Mr. Parnell's demonstrations have deceived no one, and on all sides the one opinion prevails as to the impossibility of his retention. The Archbishop in a telegram from Genazzano stigmatises as a "series of disgraceful lies" certain reports relative to the attitude of the Pope towards the Irish hierarchy relative to national affairs.

The annual meeting of the Home Rule Union was held on March 20 at the National Liberal Club. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who presided, said he thought it would be found that the modifications in the next Home Rule Bill would be extraordinarily few. What the Liberals desired was to give to the Irish people the largest possible powers. They were all agreed that the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament must continue, and that the control of the police as a force for maintaining civil order ought to be in control of the local authorities, not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland. Mr. Justin McCarthy, replying to the resolution pledging the meeting to use increased efforts to ensure that the next Home Rule Bill should be such that the Irish people and the Irish Parliamentary Party could accept as an honourable settlement, said that was all reasonable Irishmen of any responsibility desired. With regard to the appointment of judges, they only desired the same power now given to England—viz., of responsible ministers of Ireland nominating the judges to the Sovereign. He denied that there was any desire in Ireland now for separation. They were quite content with the guarantees given by English public opinion.

A decision under the Employers' Liability Act 1880, which was given in Belfast by Judge Gibson, reveals yet another method by which that well-meant but much whittled-down enactment has been made quite an innocent thing for employers of labour. Under that Act the workman if injured or in case of death his representatives can claim compensation when defect in the works or negligence of the superintendent can be established. In this case there was a defect, but the employers were not responsible because the defective "works" were beyond their control and entirely within the control of a third party viz.—Harbour Commissioners, who provided them for the use of the employers in common with other employers of labour at the Belfast Docks. Workmen cannot in such cases claim successfully under the Employers' Liability Act, and thus employers are provided with a new means of escape. There is of course Lord Campbell's Act and the common law to fall back upon as against the third parties, but how are the sufferers, the workman or his widow and children, to resort to that expensive luxury?

Most people have an idea that Lord Randolph Churchill stands about five feet in height and that he is, in fact, the small boy of the House of Commons, as Mr. Harry Furniss loves to depict him. It is almost a pity to destroy such a pet misconception. There has been nothing less than a public pronouncement as to Lord Randolph's height arising out of a bet between two Yorkshire gentlemen. A dispute rose on the matter, one fiercely maintaining the noble lord was a little fellow dwarfed behind a great moustache, the other protesting that the same individual was a man of good size. To settle the matter they wrote to Lord Randolph and received by return a letter from Mr. Drummond Wolff, his private secretary, stating that the member for Paddington stood just under five feet ten inches.

The *Women's Gazette* announces that the Superiress of the Convent of Mercy, Cnifien, Galway, has started with great enterprise and good sense a daffodil industry in her neighbourhood. Boxes of these lovely flowers will be sent by post to those who send money with their orders, at the rate of 1s each for named varieties and 6d for eighteen blooms of unnamed varieties. The profits of the sale will be handed over to the children who have cultivated them. In that kindly climate the daffodils bloom much earlier than they do in England. Nothing can be wiser in the way of industrial development than to utilise natural advantages of this kind.

In order to show the kind and earnest interest which English ladies take in the relief of Irish distress, we may quote from the same journal the grateful acknowledgment of Rev. Walter Conway, P.P., Carraroe, Galway, of the receipt of five pounds for seed potatoes from the Sunderland Branch of the Women's Liberal Association through their estimable president, Miss Alice Cameron. He returns her and the good ladies associated with her united heartfelt thanks. He adds—I may also avail myself of this opportunity of returning thanks to the following branches of the same organisation for remittances of money or clothing, or both, viz., Bradford, Bedford, Ipswich, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Ambleside. Their generosity, as

well as the generosity of other English and Scotch friends, has left us independent of Castle patronage as regards clothing, and I fear very much we shall be obliged to appeal to the same generous source for something to eat.

The following list of gifts of clothing will give some idea of the generosity of our English lady friends:—"A bale of clothing was despatched last week to Mrs. J. Cullinaue, Bantry, from the Warwick and Leamington Association. During the winter months a few members of the Tonbridge Association have held a weekly working-party, and as the result of their industry have just sent a first parcel of seventy warm flannel garments to one of the most distressed districts of Ireland. The North St. Pancras Association has sent during the last month a large bale for distribution in Connemara. The members of the Eccleehall Division Sheffield Association have been working through the winter, and have despatched bales to Father McFadden and to Father Conway. Some of the Liverpool members have met for work every month at the house of Mrs. J. P. Brunner. A large bale is now ready to despatch to the tenants of the Olphert Estate, the last having been sent to Miss Roche for the Clanricarde tenants. The Oxford Association has another bale almost ready." The most profound gratitude is due to those good ladies for the practical sympathy which they exhibit towards the suffering poor.

Lecturing to a Protestant club at Umgola, near Armagh on March 23, on the Franco-Prussian war, Herr Fischer, who went through the war as a Geneva Cross Man, whose duty it was to care for the wounded, mentioned some interesting facts concerning a Protestant sisterhood from Berlin, and the French Catholic nuns, known as the Grey Sisters. Herr Fischer, who was in the university at Berlin when the war broke out, and who left to join the Red Cross Society, mentioned that in one of the hospitals, during the progress of the war, there were a great many wounded. There was no cook and no female assistance. One day a knock was heard at the door, and presently half a dozen Protestant Sisters from Berlin entered. The Red Cross Men told them that they were in the greatest need of help from young ladies, and went on to explain to them that they would require them to sweep the rooms, cook, etc. The Sisters, however, said they had not been sent for that, that they only came to give spiritual consolation. At this the Geneva Cross Men got really angry, and said they could have plenty of spiritual consolation without them. The Protestant Sisters then went away, but shortly afterwards another knock came to the door, and some other ladies walked in. They said they were the Grey Sisters. The Geneva Cross Men told them what they wanted them to do, and the ladies replied: "Oh, that's the very thing we want to do. We have come to help in any way we can." They (the Geneva Cross Men) made them heartily welcome, and put them in the kitchen, and found them the best cooks, the best nurses, and the best ladies they had ever met. There was not a particle of pride in them. He (Herr Fischer) was heartily sorry for the Protestant cause that they were Roman Catholics.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., arrived in Ballina by the four o'clock train on Saturday, and whilst on his way to the Imperial Hotel, in company with a gentleman, was attacked by a mob. They abused and threw mud at him. They then closed in on him and knocked him down, and a ruffian who gave him a kick on the head was immediately arrested and conveyed to the barracks. The hon. gentleman, after a further scuffle, was brought to the hotel; but before he entered he made some of them bite the dust. He then went to the Rev. Dr. Conway's house, where he was most cordially received. After having an interview with his lordship, the hon. gentleman drove to Castleconnor, to the house of the Rev. J. O'Hara, P.P. A portion of the Parnellite faction in Ballina is greatly shocked at the wanton assault the mob committed on the hon. gentleman. The man who organised the attack is the same person who attacked the *National Press* reporter in Ballina on the 23rd ult. It was also intended to attack Messrs M. Davitt and T. Sexton, M.P.'s if they arrived by the half-past two train in the morning.

On Wednesday, April 1, the prisoners confined in Downpatrick prison left under a heavy escort for Mountjoy and Maryborough prisons, and it is understood that the Phoenix Park prisoners will be confined at the latter place. The men on emerging from the prison gate (reports *United Ireland*) immediately struck up "God Save Ireland," and continued singing the whole way to the station, followed by a large crowd, some of whom joined in the chorus Fitzharris, or "Skin the Goat," looked remarkably well, and kept repeating a number of verses of his own composition in regard to incidents which had occurred in the prison since his incarceration. Mullett looked pale and delicate, and rode on the car, while the others walked two and two, handcuffed. McCaffery, another Invincible, looked well. A special carriage on the Great Northern Railway arrived at Downpatrick last night, so that a change at Belfast might be obviated. The prisoners continued singing as the train moved off. Downpatrick prison is now empty, and it is understood that the 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles will be quartered there at their annual training.

Two sensational incidents have rendered the Cork Spring Assizes of 1891 memorable—the burning of the court-house and the verdict

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of acquittal in the Tipperary trials. The conflagration reduced to a gaping ruin the handsome structure designed by Messrs Pain, and completed in 1835 at a cost of £22,000. It will be some time before Cork citizens can invite the attention and admiration of visitors by pointing proudly to the octo-style portico with its Corinthian columns and the three colossal figures of Justice between Law and Mercy crowning the apex. Not only Corkmen, but Irishmen generally, will long regret that so many valuable and interesting city archives have been lost in the flames. Cork received no less than seventeen charters between the reigns of King John and George II. An ancient copy of the first—the original in Norman French having been lost—was discovered by the late Mr. Richard Sainthill, the early friend and patron of Maclise, in the Harleian Collection the British Museum, in 1828. King John at the time of the grant was Earl of Moreton and lord of Ireland. All these charters, along with many other valuable documents were burnt. After the fire, which was caused by the overheating of the flues, the Court adjourned to the Model Schools, in Anglesea-street, where the Tipperary trial ended. Immediately steps are being taken to rebuild the court-house, which was heavily insured. A writer in the *Nations Press* erroneously confounds this building with the old court-house rebuilt in 1806, and which stood on or near the site of one of the two castles which figure in the Cork Arms. This castle belonged to the Roches and was anciently called the Castle of Cork. In the reign of James I., it was made to do double duty as a prison and a court-house.

THE DIAMOND TRAVELLER.

I WAS returning to Petersburg, after an absence of some weeks. As our train stopped at Twiss, a young man got in, who, while not particularly shy-looking, had the air of a big school-boy out for a holiday. In taking his place in the compartment, he first, with great care, put in the netting a leather valise, which evidently contained something precious, as he scarcely took his eyes off it during the first hour of the journey.

You know how tediously monotonous a railway is—one quickly tires looking through the window of the coach at the straight line of road flying past in the midst of plains of a wearying sameness of aspect—and to relieve the tedium of the long, uneventful journey, the passengers naturally began to chat, and exchange opinions and confidences, prompted alike by *ennui* and curiosity; and our young man would have found it a difficult matter to escape from his share of interrogatio. His great anxiety lest any accident should happen to his valise was so apparent to all, that one of the passengers remarked on it to him in a jocular way.

He reddened a little and replied: "It is true, I do feel anxious, for I am a traveller for a large jewellery establishment, and am held responsible for a large sum, the value of some diamonds in that valise, which I am charged to deliver in Moscow."

This answer astonished me not a little, I confess. The first principles of prudence should have counselled him to conceal the nature of these valuable articles. It seemed to me that he was decidedly a novice in his business thus to disclose before so many strangers the fact of his having a fortune in his possession. I do not know why—for his explanation was plausible—but I felt a distrust of him, and set myself to watch his movements from that time. There was an affectation of too much calm in his manner, I thought.

During the chatter and pleasantry common among fellow-travellers, when people talk without considering what they say, the conversation turned upon wonderful cases of theft and diamond robberies, and, little by little, instances were cited wherein the skill and rapidity of the thefts were marvellous.

The young jeweller was advised to keep a sharp look-out for his diamonds. Was not General Somaronoff recently a victim to the cleverness of a robber who actually abstracted a bundle of roubles from the inside pocket of his coat?

"Oh," said the young man, "I am not uneasy; I am used to this sort of thing"—a statement which I did not believe. I could not help feeling he was not accustomed to the charge of gems of such great value; he had the face of a child, with a child's soft, sweet, innocent expression, unfamiliar with care or responsibility of any kind.

On reaching Kilm, we all got out to stretch our legs by a stroll on the platform, and the young jeweller, evidently not wishing to make himself remarkable, followed our example, taking his valise in hand as though unwilling to part with it for an instant.

As the passengers crowded towards the door, he was pushed violently forward by someone in the throng. At the same moment the conductor appeared, and refused to allow us to leave the carriage. The train was behind time, he said, and instead of the usual stoppage at Kilm, a halt of merely a minute's limit was made. While he spoke, the locomotive whistled for the train to proceed.

As we regained our compartment in somewhat straggling order, the young jeweller uttered a cry of fright, which, notwithstanding all effort at control, was one of agony.

"I have been robbed!" he cried.

It was true. Some bold operator, who, from an adjoining compartment had overheard our conversation, and been allured by what he thus learned, had attempted, with success, the robbery of the jewels. They were gone—the thing was done.

The young man still held in his grasp the handles of the valise, which had been adroitly cut, and in the pressure of the crowd he had not felt the loss of weight. He gazed around with an indescribable expression of terror. His despair was truly pitiable, and it was as much through sincere sympathy for the unfortunate youth as the excitement of an incident thus breaking the tiresome journey that the passengers surrounded him with extreme interest and curiosity. The theft had been accomplished with surprising skill and rapidity, and each one had something to say on subject.

"It is incredible."

"We had only time to leave our seats, and return to them again."

"It seems like magic."

One man declared that the conductor must be notified at once.

"No, no," stammered the young man.

"Why not?" queried the other; "here you are with valuable diamonds stolen from you, and you do not wish it to be known. No one left the train at Kilm, therefore it is impossible that the thief has disappeared. Your valise is still in one of the carriages, no doubt hidden beneath one of the seats."

"No, no; do nothing," implored the unhappy youth. But the other did not stop to listen, he had already started to inform the conductor, and in a moment returned with that functionary, to whom he offered a string of suggestions as to the best means of recovering the lost jewels.

The conductor hesitated to take action in the matter; but, upon reaching the next station, secured the assistance of two police officers, whom he put in charge.

"The baggage of the passengers should be searched," said the man who had constituted himself the leader in the affair, and so the officers ordered.

At once a vigorous search began as the train rolled onward. The news spread quickly from the locomotive to the baggage-waggon, and everyone yielded with good grace to the examination. The young jeweller alone betrayed any uneasiness; his face became livid, and he swayed backwards and forwards as though on the verge of fainting.

The search was unsuccessful, and the officers shook their heads in a doubtful manner.

Suddenly our obliging neighbour, who had shown decided instincts as a detective, and who entered into the work with ardour, caught sight of a passenger who, wrapped in a voluminous cloak, had seemed to sleep during the turmoil. Approaching him, he threw aside the cloak, and disclosed to view the missing valise.

"Ah," said he, with a triumphant air, "I knew well it was not far off."

The passenger thus disturbed did not, however, appear put out by the discovery.

"Leave me alone," said he; "the valise is mine."

"Yours?" cried the man; "why, the handles are missing! You are too cool, by far. What do you think of the impudence of your thief, my young sir?"—turning to the jeweller, proud of the role he had so successfully played—"you recognise your valise, do you not?"

The poor young fellow lost his head. He should have thanked the man for his zeal, taken back his property, and thus terminated the affair; but he obstinately replied:

"No; it is not mine."

The thief breathed again, the perilous moment passed. "You see!" said he, with a superb disdain.

But our amateur detective was not convinced—he would not give up the battle. "I recognise it myself," he cried; "I am not blind. For the matter of that, it is easily determined if this be the missing valise or not. We know that the one we seek contains diamonds—here will be incontestable proof. Hand me your key, sir, we shall soon arrive at the truth of this matter. I cannot comprehend your doubts on the subject."

But at this moment a terrible cry was heard. The young man rushed madly to the platform of the coach, and threw himself headlong under the wheels of the train, which crushed him into a bleeding mass.

As you will have divined, the young man who passed as a travelling jeweller was, in reality, an agent of the Nihilists, and the valise he guarded with so much care and anxiety contained, not diamonds, but models of newly-invented explosives, which were to be tested for the first time by a committee in Moscow, whither he was taking them. The wretches who had given him this abominable commission had evidently chosen a young student fresh from college.

At the next station the valise was opened, and found to contain the infernal machine, which explained the resistance offered by the unfortunate youth to the discovery. He had, no doubt, come to the conclusion that all was lost. In his stupefaction, he did not consider

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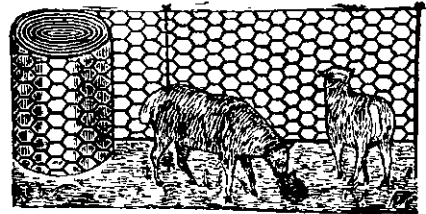
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but he could have prevented the opening of the valise by acknowledging the property; he possibly saw in a vision the finding of its contents. He feared arrest, and that it would force him to break vows implicating others, and, being unable to cope with it, he rushed to his destruction.—Exchange.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY AND MR. PARNELL,

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY lives in the sunshine at Nice (says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*). The "blue and yellow weather" of Australia has unfitted him for the low skies and persistent rains of Ireland. Were it otherwise, Dublin would be his chosen home. Perhaps he will be there when we have our Parliament in College-green! A homely sentence haunted me as I listened to him—"He talks like a book," but a book with a warm, beating heart, and a very interesting book to boot! Of the Irish courtesy and geniality of his manner I despair of giving any notion. But his words, as I see them down, are his very own. This I can vouch for. I asked Sir Charles if he had any objection to state his views on the present condition of Ireland. He said—

"There is little use in doing so. It is too late, or too early. There is a crisis in every controversy when the original cause of quarrel is altogether forgotten, and men fight for their own will, or their particular party, without much regard to the merits of the case in dispute; and I think things have reached this point at present."

"Would you rather say nothing?"—"No; as you have taken the trouble to ask my opinions, there is no reason for concealing them; but remember that I can speak for no one but myself. I am like 'the hurler on the ditch' in the Irish proverb, 'who sees more of the game than the players'—merely a looker-on, but one as deeply interested in the issue as any man of the Irish race."

"Is this popular enthusiasm about Mr. Parnell fictitious or real, Sir Charles?"—"I believe that for the most part it is quite real. For a dozen years, and down to the Leinster Hall meeting, his colleagues and the journals of the Irish party painted Mr. Parnell as a statesman who transcended O'Connell in intellect and Emmet in enthusiasm; and the impression they produced, however exaggerated and ill-founded, cannot speedily be effaced. The majority, indeed, so far from effacing it have, in my opinion, never laid before Ireland anything like an impeachment upon which a popular audience, there or anywhere else in the world, could be expected to turn from a popular leader. After the Leinster Hall meeting, it was impossible for them to insist upon his moral offences (which they had condoned); and they have presented no other motive for his removal which could not be easily distorted into the promptings of English dictation. It is this fear of English dictation which has induced men and women of high personal character and a large number of men holding representative offices to proclaim themselves of his party. In their address to the Irish people, after their final vote, the Irish party declared that they were ready, had Mr. Parnell consented to retire for a time, to keep the leadership vacant, to allow him to nominate the committee of management during his absence, and, in good time, to kill the traditional fattest calf to welcome his return. Mr. Sexton re-stated this design at the first meeting of the Irish Federation. How can any one wonder that a multitude of people concluded that if Mr. Parnell were worthy of being brought back in triumph in 1891 it was a more dignified and convenient course to retain him in power in 1890?"

"Do you think the Irish party ought to retain him?"—"Far from it. I think he himself has done what perhaps no one else could have done—he has made his return to power odious to men of honour. If after the verdict in the Divorce Court he had voluntarily retired, and shown some sense of his unhappy position, the inevitable reaction would have set in after a time, and probably no one would have objected to his return. After repentance and penance a sin may be forgiven; but from the date of the verdict down to the present day Mr. Parnell has committed a series of the most prodigious blunders. Every step was a step from bad to worse. He insisted on presiding at his own trial, and, by straining the law and practice of Parliament, prevented the question his colleagues were assembled to consider being ever put to the meeting. He talked constantly of Parliamentary practice; but he must have known that Parliamentary practice rigorously requires that a member whose conduct is under consideration shall retire during the debate. Imbecile partisans were delighted with the vigour and diplomacy he displayed in preventing a division (even scoffing Unionists applauded his robust will and skilful strategy); but how many Irish Nationalists said to themselves with heavy hearts, 'Here is a man who, when he has a personal interest at stake, cannot be trusted to act fairly or speak truly! Would he not, in a position of national responsibility, betray the confidence of the nation?'"

"The Kilkenny election," continued Sir Charles, "was blighted by the same want of fair dealing. No one could blame him for appealing to a constituency when the opportunity offered. He had already nominated a candidate. He had invited Sir John Pope Hennessy, who was a successful member of Parliament twenty

years ago, and who has since over and over again risked his position as Governor to defend native races in his colony against a conspiracy of officials as arrogant and selfish as the cabal which rules in Dublin Castle. After the verdict Sir John decided to go with the majority, and Mr. Parnell was entitled to set up a candidate against him. But would an upright gentleman straightway denounce the man whom he had a few weeks before invited to return to public life as an 'office-seeker' and a tuft-hunter? And everything he has done since has been of a piece with this. What vile taste, what blundering policy, to abuse his late colleagues! For ten years he had the absolute selection of members, and if he gave us 'gutter sparrows' and so forth, what a conclusive reason that fact supplies against trusting him with such a task again!"

"His friends of to-day must feel ugly apprehensions, I fancy, when they note the manner in which he deals with his friends of yesterday. His speeches are filled with reproaches of Mr. Gladstone for refusing the control of the police and the land question to an Irish Parliament. Men who hold the same opinion as he professes to hold on these points are scandalised at reading these reproaches from the mouth of a man who told the Edinburgh Corporation, nearly a year before the Hawarden conversation, that he contemplated a Parliament not having the control of the police—a man, too, who proposed one of the worst settlements of the land question ever heard within the walls of Parliament. The Irish Party, of which he was chairman, and the Land League, of which he was president, were pledged to a scheme for turning the tenant-farmers into proprietors; but Mr. Parnell, without (as I am assured) the slightest consultation with his colleagues, proposed to abandon the idea of making the tenants proprietors: and in lieu of this he suggested the advance of twenty-seven millions sterling as a perpetual loan to the land owners, on condition of their making a reduction of rent to be paid for at the rate of twenty years' purchase in a country where they obtained less than seventeen years' purchase from the Land Court, leaving them tenants for ever. His proposal was a scheme to benefit embarrassed landlords, and would have left the Irish difficulty just where it found it. An unfriendly critic described Mr. Balfour's proposal to borrow £33,000,000 from the Imperial Treasury in order to turn peasants proprietors, as 'robbing Peter to pay Paul'; but Mr. Parnell's proposal to borrow £27,000,000 from the same source without turning a single peasant into a proprietor, may be described as robbing Peter and not paying Paul.

"Look again, at his claiming the chairmanship] down to this day, after a decisive vote of the party that elected him. Lord Salisbury might as reasonably insist on retaining office after the House of Commons had withdrawn its confidence from him. If Mr. Parnell were Prime Minister in an Irish Parliament, would he defy the vote of the majority and insist on remaining Prime Minister for ever because a minority still adhered to him? And if not, why not?—since this is the principle he applies to the Irish party. His last achievement—handing over a private letter of the Irish Primate to be used against him in public controversy—is a complete test of character. The mode in which he treated confidential communications with Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone, and the Primate are, in my opinion, conclusive reasons against ever again trusting him in a position of power and confidence."

"Are not these *laches* the result of temporary anger and disappointment?"—"No; it is impossible to believe that a man changes his character, judgment, and capacity in a moment: Is it not more reasonable to conclude that we never knew the man until now? A myth grew up around the silent Dictator, as fabulous as the legend of Boulanger or Louis Bonaparte. If he was dumb, it was not that he was barren, we were assured, but that he was supremely prudent; if he was idle and inactive, it was because he preferred to work through agents; and he became inaccessible and invisible, not to drink the cup of Circe, but to keep his mind habitually fixed on profound strategy? Never had a man colleagues who lent themselves more cheerfully to these assumptions. They effaced themselves before him. Whatever was done by the Irish party was systematically done in the name of its chief, even when he was shirking his duties and evading all communication with colleagues. He was blessed and applauded in Ireland for work in which, as it now appears, he sometimes had as little share as in the labours of Hercules. And in England opponents vied with friends in exaggerating his reputation. The truth seems to be that Mr. Parnell was a Parliamentary leader of strong will and remarkable art, and that he was no thing else. He established a discipline that was more strict and severe than was ever seen in a Legislature before; a party of four-score-and-six voted like one man. Even in his absence the system worked like an automatic machine. He more than once adopted a new departure without consulting a single colleague; and though there was dissatisfaction there was never a syllable of open dissent. What we have seen of late enables one to judge how largely the silence and submission sprang from public motives; for the members showed themselves in Committee Room No. 15 abundantly able to vindicate their personal independence. But I fear they often gave to their chief what properly belonged to their country, and robbed the party of dignity and

NEW PROCESS TOMATO SAUCE.

AFTER DINNER.

[The following lines have been written on the Tomato as a cure for dyspepsia. The fruit has of late years been largely recommended by physicians as one of the most useful alteratives that can be taken, and especially for all forms of indigestion and the complications arising therefrom.]

Don't talk to me of colocynth or famed cerulean pill,
 Don't mention hyocyamus or aloes when I'm ill;
 The very word podophyllin is odious in mine ears;
 The thought of all the drugs I've ta'en calls up the blinding tears.
 The Demon of Dyspepsia (a sufferer writes to say)
 At sight of the tomato plant will vanish quite away.
 The Faculty will diet you till indigestion stops,
 On what have always seemed to me interminable lops;
 A dainty dish is sure to be the worst thing you can eat;
 The bismuth and the charcoal come like nightmares after meat;
 Away with all restriction now, bring mutton, beef, and veal,
 As long as ripe tomatoes come to supplement a meal.

Hepatic action, doctors say, is very hard to start,
 And if you have too much of it, that also makes you smart;
 And so the fate of many folks, especially in town,
 Is first to stir the liver up, and then to calm him down.
 Now he can trouble us no more, although we go the pace;
 A diet of tomatoes keeps the tyrant in his place.
 Away with deleterious drugs, for here's a plant been found,
 Worth all the weird concoctions that dispensers can compound;
 Get fresh tomatoes, red and ripe, and slice and eat, and then—
 You'll find that you are liver-less and not like other men.
 Come ye who dire dyspepsia's pangs impatiently endure;
 It cannot hurt, and may do good, this new tomato cure.

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Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Invercargill	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	... 6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	... 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Auckland } Each addi- { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d
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 And upwards at slight increase.
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authority in the eyes of the world. Mr. Parnell may say to his late colleagues, as Tony Lumpkin said to his mother: "Ecod! all the parish says you spoiled me, and now you must take the consequence."

I wished to know if Sir Charles thought the cry of "English dictation" had kindled the flame in Ireland. He said: "That cry, and the notion of a meagre and unsatisfactory Home Rule Bill, which Mr. Parnell's account of the Hawarden conversation has excited, account for the bulk of those who joined him on public grounds. 'English dictation' I regard as an altogether false issue. Mr. Gladstone, who was commander-in-chief of the allied forces, recognised the serious danger of being beaten at the general election, and stated immediately (as he was bound to do) the danger, and the remedy. 'Tis a puzzle to me how any man with a head on his shoulders—and not a pumpkin or a potato—fails to see that Mr. Gladstone had a plain duty, and performed it in a simple and down-right manner. But the other fear I cannot regard as futile. Rather than accept such a Bill as Mr. Parnell affirms Mr. Gladstone meditated, I would relinquish the hope of present settlement, and bequeath the cause to another generation." (Sir Charles spoke of a postponement of the national hopes with a pathetic quiver of the lips—the good patriot!)

"With a bad Home Rule Constitution," he continued, "Ireland would be bitterly discontented; and because we could not reish sawdust, we should be represented to the world as a people whom nothing could satisfy. A good and sufficient Bill, or none at all, would be my choice."

To the suggestion that Mr. Gladstone had made explanations on the points in dispute, Sir Charles replied: "He has; on the points Mr. Parnell raised. But these are by no means the points of greatest importance. We want to know whether there are to be two Chambers or one? With a single Chamber it would be impossible to protect minorities. And, on this question of minorities, nothing satisfactory has been yet said. In Switzerland the same difficulty has been successfully encountered. Lucerne, Fribourg, and Ticino are as Catholic as Cork; and Berne, Bale, and Geneva as Protestant as Belfast; but means have been found to harmonise these difficulties. What is to be done to rectify the gross fiscal injustices; and so forth? I am very loath to criticise the venerable statesman who has taken the burden of our cause on his shoulders, and who has wrought such marvellous change in English opinion; but it is surely plain enough that, if he had printed his revised Home Rule scheme, Ireland could not be kindled into a flame by successful misrepresentation of his intentions."

"If it were printed, would it not be certain to be assailed and misrepresented by his enemies?" was an obvious rejoinder. "No doubt," Sir Charles answered; "but this is a risk every great proposal has to run. If it be not published, we run the more serious risk of losing many elections for want of it."

"But Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles, has promised to propose no measure which does not satisfy the people of Ireland."—"Yes; but, in the name of common sense, how is their contentment to be ascertained unless the plan be printed and circulated? Mr. Parnell probably caricatured Mr. Gladstone's method of dealing with him; but the report leaves unpleasant apprehensions behind. Say, is the content of the Irish people to be ascertained by reading to Mr. Justin McCarthy certain propositions from a paper of which he does not get a copy? Or by sending him the intended Bill a day or two before it is laid upon the table of the House, with the option of taking or leaving it? The motives for printing the plan seem to me overwhelmingly greater than the reasons against doing this."

Sir Charles's answer to the question whether the disturbance in Ireland prevents the possibility of the people granting or sanctioning a scheme for themselves (to be submitted to their English sympathisers) was, "For the moment, yes; but this is the method every people obtaining free institutions have employed. The largest State and the smallest colony have alike framed their own Constitution in the first instance. But we are to have a new garment; and if it is to be made by a foreign tailor, without trying it on the intended wearer, don't you think there is a serious danger of a misfit? After a time, national unanimity will be practically restored in Ireland—that is to say, there will be a manifest majority, which is generally the nearest approach you can get to unanimity in any country. Then we may have recourse to this method with much more success than would have been possible any time in the last decade, for the people will be alive and on the alert. It is not improbable, I think, that the historian of the twentieth century may regard all that seems calamitous to us just now as an unrecognised blessing. If our national unanimity has been somewhat rudely disturbed, it was, in truth, a somewhat servile unanimity—an unanimity attained by a whole nation yielding up its conscience and judgement to the capricious guardianship of one man! A people are ill-prepared for exercising the fundamental rights of freemen by relinquishing them, one by one, to a master. At the meetings in Committee Room No. 15, where members maintained their individual opinions in language which, on the whole, was manly and temperate, they looked more honest, capable, and dignified, more worthy to be the representatives of a

nation, than when, with marvellous unanimity, they "cried ditto to Mr. Burke." The Kilkenny election, with all its turbulent and aggressive episodes, was a better discipline for liberty than the dumb acquiescence of Galway. But Ireland is now thoroughly awakened, and, when the first gusts of passion have passed away, the people will be readier than they have been for many a day to do their individual duty. Instead of waiting till the oracle speaks, or till the sky falls, they will regain, one may hope, the self-reliance which is the backbone of a nation, but which has almost disappeared from the national character for a dozen years."

"And what signs, Sir Charles, are there at present of this decisive majority? "I am confident Mr. Parnell will disappear sooner or later. He is fighting a purely personal battle, and, as the greatest success he could attain would only ruin the National cause for a time his name, in the end, will surely be classed with those of Castlereagh and Keogh. And a thorough defeat at the hustings would leave him a position not worth retaining. His popularity, after all, is nothing compared to the enthusiasm awakened in this great country by Boulanger. Less than three years ago he had the command of the greatest constituencies of France; and, even after his decline began, he won fifty seats at the general election. He had inexhaustible funds for political purposes—one lady contributing several millions of francs. The date when he would be President of the Republic was counted by weeks; his coronation as Emperor by months; but two or three decisive facts awakened the French people to his character and designs, and we all know where 'le brav' General' is recreating himself now!"

"THE CORPSE ON THE DISSECTING TABLE"

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY writes from Nice to the *Dublin Freeman*, March 14:—

I rarely address the newspapers on the questions affecting any personal feeling or interest of my own, but in the latest *Freeman's Journal* there is a statement which I feel bound to correct. In Mr. Parnell's speech at Navan he says—

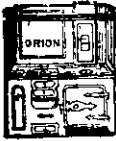
"I have to go back to the days of Frederick Lucas, who, as your representative, first planted the banner of independent opposition which I see before me, and which I have faithfully upheld, and it was after a long interval, at the beginning of which that banner had been torn from the hands of Frederick Lucas by an alliance between the Whigs of Ireland and some of those men who ought to have known better, and whom I shall not particularise—some of whom to-day attempted to perpetuate that alliance, and endeavoured to bring us back to the evil times of 1852 (meaning, doubtless, 1855, for in 1852 Ireland sent to Parliament fifty members pledged to Independent Opposition), when Ireland was left by Gavan Duffy, despairing of the future, as a corpse on the dissecting table."

It has been attributed to me more than once before that when I left Europe in 1855 I declared that Ireland was like a corpse on a dissecting table; but I never said so. What I said was essentially different. I described the condition of the country at that time, when Dr. Cullen was the embodiment of ecclesiastical authority, and Mr. William Keogh the great tribune of the people, followed wherever he went by huzzaing crowds and popular benedictions, when the party of Independent Opposition was reduced by intrigue and corruption from fifty to five, and for three years had not won a single election, when the great constituencies of Tipperary, Cork, and Galway furnished the English Minister with his most servile agents, when patriotic and energetic priests were banished to penal parishes or forbidden to exercise the ordinary rights of free men in the parishes where they resided, when the metropolis sent only a single priest to the meetings of the League, I declared that "till all this be changed there was no more hope for the Irish cause than for a corpse on the dissecting table." I added that, though I had utterly failed to change it, I "did not doubt of the final triumph of the cause, which would be to despair of God's justice," but that I was persuaded while the existing condition remained success was impossible. And so it proved. The evil conditions were not changed, and for more than twenty years Ireland lay at the nadir of misery and helplessness.

What Mr. Parnell says of independent opposition reminds me that, though he has had the good fortune to apply the principle under more favourable success than any of his predecessors, he has never understood its origin. Half a dozen years ago he stated that "Mr. Butt was the founder of Independent Opposition." But Mr. Butt, so far from being its founder, was its bitter opponent to his dying day; and when he became Parliamentary leader insisted on the members for Gavan (who had been pledged to the principle by their constituents) repudiating it as something false and wicked. A few years ago Mr. Justin McCarthy affirmed that Mr. Parnell was the first man to put the principle of independent opposition into action. But this statement was as inaccurate as the other. The principle was both formulated and put into action before either Mr. Butt or Mr. Parnell had any authority in Irish affairs. In his evidence before the Special Commission, Mr. Parnell stated that he learned the principle from the action of Lucas and Duffy, the leaders of the Tenant League

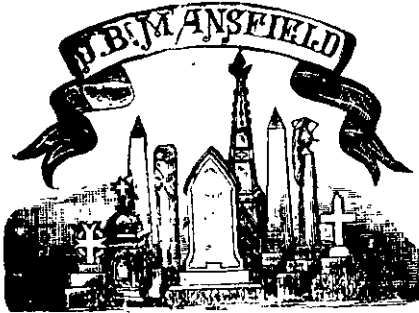
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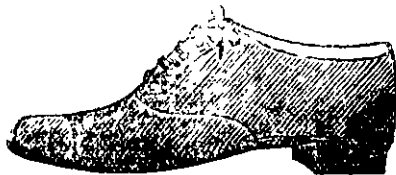
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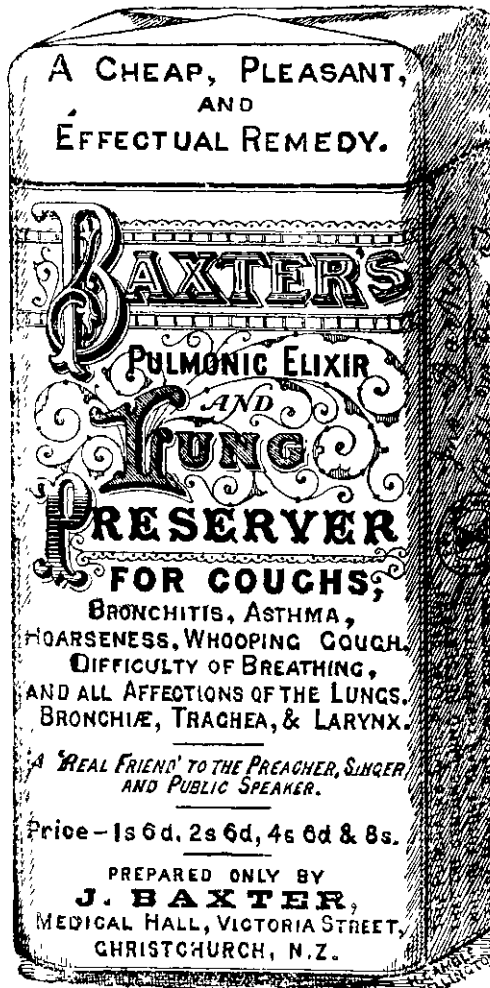
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DR. KWAIT writes:

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M. FAGAN (late of the Sussex Hotel Dunedin) has taken the Empire Hotel, Palmerston South, lately occupied by Mr. Lloyd, and intends conducting the Business as it should be.

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party, and aimed to carry it further under more favourable conditions.

Let me state how the principle was first promulgated, and a few years later put into operation. It was promulgated in 1847. The Council of the Irish Confederation directed that a report should be drawn up "on the best method of accomplishing Repeal of the Union." Smith O'Brien and I were respectively authorised to draw up such a report, and Mr. O'Brien's being finally withdrawn, mine was submitted for debate. A call of the Council was ordered, and the report was considered clause by clause during two weeks. Almost every member of the Council whose name remains in the public memory—Dillon, Meagher, M'Gee, O'Hagan, Pigot, Doheny, and the rest—adopted and supported it. Only two notable members—Mitchel and Reilly—preferred to rely on immediate insurrection; not denying that the plan might succeed, but declaring that it was too slow for the emergency. This plan was independent opposition. Many persons have pronounced that whatever has been since accomplished for Ireland was won on the lines there laid down. A week or two before the rupture of the Irish Party the publisher of the *Memoirs of Thomas Davis* sent a review of that book containing similar evidence from an unexpected quarter. *United Ireland* declared that there was a remarkable resemblance between my plan and what has been done by the Irish Party.

The principle was tried in three Parliaments three years later under the Tenant League. By a tremendous effort the rack-rented and impoverished constituencies elected upwards of fifty members pledged to support the principles of the League. A conference, including more than forty members of Parliament and about two hundred Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen, professional men, and tenant-farmers, was held in Dublin, and adopted the following resolution, prepared by the League:—

"That in the unanimous opinion of this conference it is essential to the proper management of this cause that the members of Parliament who have been returned on tenant-right principles should hold themselves perfectly independent of and in opposition to all Governments which do not make it a part of their policy, and a Cabinet question to give to the tenantry of Ireland a measure fully embodying the principles of Sharman Crawford's Bill."

The Parliamentary supporters of this resolution finally amounted to fifty, and such a solid political force would have sufficed to settle the land question five and thirty years ago, but that Mr. William Keogh, followed by a tail of Sadliers, Scullys, and O'Flahertye, broke through his pledges like cobwebs, and accepted an inferior office in the administration which he was pledged (and, indeed, sworn) to oppose. The League members, strengthened by the vigour and eloquence of Lucas and Moore, sat and acted in independent opposition, and for a time were in a majority, but session after session the influence of a Government who had bribes and promises to distribute prevailed, and there were constant desertions.

In the country a large body of the clergy still supported the League, but among the bishops there were only two or three who did not resist it with all their strength. Every deserter returned to his constituency like Richard III., "leaning on a bishop." The country was so poor after nine years of famine that in the later sessions the members of the Council had to defray out of their own scanty means the expenses of the agitation. The constituencies had dwindled away till in one county which the League contested (where there are now probably ten thousand electors), the roll had fallen to about six hundred. And it wrung the hearts of honourable men to see the painful sacrifices the people were required to make for every seat rescued from the landlords. After the treachery of Mr. Keogh was condoned by the bulk of the bishops there did not exist, and there has, I believe, never existed, a man in Ireland who could save the cause from ruin. Frederick Lucas possessed more ability than Mr. Solicitor-General Keogh, was a man of stronger will and infinitely profounder convictions, and, moreover, was one of the greatest Catholic publicists in Europe; but Frederick Lucas was mobbed and bowled down at a purely Catholic meeting in the Rotunda for his opposition to that personage.

When Independent Opposition was again tried in 1881 the essential conditions of the case had altered. The people were once more hopeful and resolute. The effects of the famine had gradually disappeared, the constituencies were considerably enlarged, and the votes were protected by the ballot. The new leaders had funds (without which so little can be done in politics), having tapped a reservoir of Irish money in America and Austria; but above all the young priests, who had been the salt of the League, were now archdeacons, deans, canons, and bishops, and one of the most memorable of them was an archbishop, and had not forgotten their early convictions. The success of the Irish Party was very remarkable, but if these factors were withdrawn, if the new party were relegated to the circumstances and conditions of 1855, instead of success there might have been only one more failure to chronicle.

In 1896 there is to be a meeting at Rheims of all French bishops to celebrate the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of France in the person of Clovis.

HE CAME HOME TO DIE.

ONE day in December, 1888, a British transport vessel arrived at Gosport. Only a brief look was needed to assure the spectator that she had made the long voyage from India. There were soldiers on board; some on leave of absence to visit home, and others so worn and wasted that it was plain to see why they were come back from the East to the dear old Island. Of these poor fellows a few were able to go on to their friends, while others were just strong enough to bear the journey to the Navy Yard Hospital.

Among the latter was one to whom we will introduce the reader. —You would have fancied him to have been about thirty years of age, yet the vigour and elasticity of youth were missing.—Disease had done the work of time, and it was but the wreck of a man that entered the Hospital doors that day. It was a matter for wonder that he lived to reach an English port.

Several months later, by accident, the writer of these lines heard that soldier's story from his own lips, and here it is substantially in his own words. "In the year 1883," he said, "I enlisted in Her Majesty's 51st Regiment and was soon ordered out to India, where I arrived on the following Christmas; and left there for Burma October 6th, 1886, where I remained eighteen months, being present at Mandalay when King Theebaw surrendered to our troops. Here my good health began to give way. At first I had a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was so dull and drowsy I could scarcely keep up. I had pain in the right side and under the shoulder blades. My spirits were depressed and everything seemed sad and melancholy. I couldn't eat, and lay in bed sleepless night after night till I was almost wild for lack of rest. My skin and eyes turned yellow, as is so common with Europeans in India; my tongue was badly coated, feet cold and clumsy, stomach sick and upset, vomiting, and constant diarrhoea. In this bad form I lay in bed for four months in 1887.

"Both the Regimental doctor and a doctor of the Indian Government, said I was suffering from dysentery. I was weak as a baby, and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment availed to stop the diarrhoea, which was fast draining the life out of me. Finally I was sent home, and arrived at Gosport in December, 1888, where I lay in the Hospital until February 1889, when I was discharged as incurable, and placed in the Army Reserve.

"I returned to Warboys, in Huntingdonshire, (my home) and tried to work. But it was impossible. I was so emaciated that old acquaintances did not at first recognise me. Then they said, 'Hodson, you needn't trouble to buy any more clothes. The only suit you'll require will be a wooden box.'

"After eating, even a little, I was obliged to hurry away from the table because of the terrible griping, gnawing pains in the stomach and bowels. My father and mother were alarmed, and I consulted a doctor at Warboys, but what he gave me had no good effect.

"At last it was Mr. Nicholl, the Chemist, of Warboys (now of Croydon) who said to me, 'Hodson, you had better try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.' On this I bought a bottle and used it, but I couldn't see it did any good. Mr. Nicholl said, 'Try it again. I have such confidence in it that I will give you the second bottle free of charge.'

"He did so, and before I had taken the half of the second bottle I began to feel relief. This was encouraging, and I procured the third bottle. Before I had finished it I was so much improved that I was asked to go back to work. But I was afraid to risk it, and said, No; wait till I have used three bottles more, for this Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is doing for me what no medicine in India or England has done yet—it is healing me from the very depths where I was almost dying.

"So, as you may suppose, I kept right along with Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup until the fifth bottle was gone. Then I presented myself to the astonished people of Warboys as robust, strong and well, as I was when I first entered the army.—I returned to my work, and my comrades looked upon me as one risen from the dead. With eyes full of wonder they asked, 'What has done this for you?' and I answered 'I owe my life and health to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am willing that everybody in England should hear me say so.' I have never lost an hour's work since, and will gladly reply to letters of enquiry.—John Hodson, Warboys, Huntingdonshire."

Mr. Hodson's real disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, caused by change of climate, food, and habits. The diarrhoea was one of its symptoms.—Nature's effort to get rid of the poisonous matters in the stomach and bowels. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured the digestive-malady, and the symptoms vanished as a necessary consequence. But our friend did not get the right and only remedy a day too soon.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The 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.]

The Greek Codex of the whole Scriptures, which is one of the most precious possessions of the Vatican, has at last been completely reproduced in prototype by Father Cozza-Luzzi. This crucial MS., which reproduces the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, is, either one of the fifty MSS. executed by Eusebius at the Emperor Constantine's orders for gifts to the principal churches, or it has an even greater antiquity. It was used by Sixtus V. for the "Sixtine" Greek edition. Its multiplication by prototype will place it in the possession of all the important libraries in the world.—*Weekly Register.*

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For the benefit of those who are at too great a distance to pay us a visit, we give the Price at which we will supply the Furniture for a Two, Three, or Four-roomed Cottage; and shall be glad to supply any information or estimate for any sized house or prices for single articles.

TWO ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BEDROOM, FOR £12.

4 strong wood Chairs	Kitchen Table
Colonial Sofa (Carpet Cushion)	Fender
2 Iron Saucepans, 1 large & 1 small	Iron Kettle
Frypan	6 Knives and Forks
6 Tea Spoons	6 Cups and Saucers
Milk Jug	Sugar-basin
6 Meat Plates	1 Meat Dish
Iron Tub	Iron Bucket
Washboard	American Broom
Scrubbing-brush	Black-lead Brush
Set Shoe-brushes	Knife-board and Polish
Teapot	Lamp
Full size Wood Bedstead	1 pair Paliasses
Wool Flock Mattress	Bolster
2 Kapock Pillows	Washstand
Toilet Set	Toilet Table
Toilet Glass	1 Cane Chair
1 piece Waxcloth, 6ft. x 6ft.	1 piece Carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

£21. THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS. £21.

4 strong wood Chairs	Full size wood Bedstead
Colonial Sofa (Carpet Cushion)	Wool Flock Mattress
2 Iron Saucepans, 1 large & 1 small	2 Kapock Pillows
Frypan	Toilet Set
6 Tea-spoons	Toilet Glass
Milk Jug	1 piece Waxcloth, 6ft. x 6ft.
6 Meat Plates	Pair Paliasses
Iron Tub	Bolster
Washboard	Washstand
Scrubbing-brush	Toilet table
Set Shoe-brushes	1 cane chair
Teapot	1 piece Carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.
Kitchen Table	4ft. Wood Bedstead
Fender	Wool flock Mattress
Iron Kettle	2 Kapock Pillows
6 Knives and Forks	Toilet Set
6 Cups and Saucers	Toilet Glass
Sugar-basin	1 cane Chair
1 Meat Dish	Pair Paliasses
Iron Bucket	Bolster
American Broom	Washstand
Black-lead Brush	Toilet Table
Knife-board and Polish	Chest of Drawers (5 drawers)
Lamp	Piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

£50. FOUR ROOMS, SITTING-ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS AND KITCHEN. £50.

Tapestry Carpet, 12ft. x 11ft. 3in.	Pair Paliasses
Suite in Haircloth or Cretonne	Bolster
Pillar and claw Table (round or oval)	Washstand
Steel Fire Irons	Toilet table
Curtain-pole	Chest of Drawer (5 drawers)
Lamp	Piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.
Hearthrug	4 strong wood Chairs
Cheffonier (3ft. 6in. wide)	Colonial Sofa (carpet cushions)
Steel-bar Fender	3 Iron Saucepans
Black and Gold or Walnut Over-mantel	Frypan
1 pair white curtains, 3½ yards long	6 Tea-spoons
Full-size wood Bedstead	Milk Jug
Wool Flock Mattress	6 Meat plates
2 Kapock Pillows	Iron Tub
Toilet Set	Washboard
Toilet Glass	Scrubbing-brush
1 piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.	Set Shoe-brushes
Pair Paliasses	Teapot
Bolster	Kitchen Table
Washstand	Fender
Toilet table	Iron kettle
1 cane chair	6 Knives and Forks
4ft. wood Bedstead	6 Cups and Saucers
Wool flock Mattress	Sugar-basin
2 Kapock pillows	1 Meat Dish
Toilet Set	Iron Bucket
Toilet Glass	American broom
1 cane chair	Black-lead brush
	Knife-board and polish
	Lamp

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A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE ON THE SITUATION.

At a meeting of the Irish National Federation held at Taghmon on Sunday, March 22, Sir Thomas Esmonde spoke as follows as reported by the Wexford *People*.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, who was most enthusiastically received, said that some time ago he was invited to attend that meeting; he promised to do so, and there he was (laughter and cheers). He was one of the majority of the Irish Party, and he followed the lead of Mr. Justin McCarthy (cheers), and he thought that after that day's meeting nobody had any reason for doubt as to which side had the support of the men of South Wexford (hear, hear). At the outset of the few remarks which he intended to offer, he asked to be allowed to say that there might be there at that meeting, as he knew very well there were throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, a section of honest, conscientious, and patriotic men, who might not be of their way of thinking, and he would ask those present to respect their opinions, as every man had a right to his opinion; and furthermore, every man had a right to give expression to his opinion. In what he was going to say he hoped that nothing he would utter would hurt or injure or disparage the conscientious convictions of honest opponents (hear, hear). Because although they might differ, they must not forget that they were all Irishmen (cheers), and when the contest was over, as it would be by-and-by, they would all be again struggling for the regeneration of their country (hear, hear), and nothing should be said or done which would make the return to our ranks of conscientious and patriotic men a matter of difficulty. While saying that he should admit that they had not met with much kindness at the hands of those who were opposed to them—or at all events from those who were supposed to represent their sentiments, and it was not very easy to keep one's temper when one is held up as enemy to Ireland's cause, and as traitors to, and renegates from the doctrines of Irish liberty. The only satisfaction they felt was that nobody believed it, not even those who made the charge. He would ask them did they believe it (cries of "no, no"). If any section of honest Irishmen believed that, then he would say there was no liberty for sacrifice or patriotism in Ireland. He said what they had done, whether their time in public life was short or long, as the case might be, ought to suffice as an answer to such a charge as that. Therefore he should decline at that great meeting to argue that charge seriously. They were charged with having become a tail of the English Liberal Party, but if they were, how long had they been so? Was it only within the last three months or was it since the last general election? because he would like to point out to them that nothing had happened within the last three months to make the relations with the Liberal Party any closer than they had been, and that was a matter which he would ask all present to ponder over and carry away in their minds (hear, hear). They were told that they were going to accept a measure of Home Rule that was not worth accepting. Before he would argue what sort of a Home Rule Bill Gladstone's would be, he would like to know what sort of a Home Rule Bill was Lord Salisbury going to give them (laughter). Had anybody seen it? (laughter). Was anybody ever likely to see it? (No). Well it seemed to him that however bad Gladstone's Bill was, it was a Home Rule Bill, and they would be very unwise indeed not to accept it. Supposing for a moment that when the next general election was fought and won if Mr. Gladstone was to give them a bill which would not be satisfactory, would that settle the Irish question? (Cries of "No, no"). That was what he wanted to know. He said it would not (hear, hear). He said it never would so long as Irishmen were Irishmen (hear, hear), and he would say, furthermore, that no Home Rule Bill would be accepted by them unless it was satisfactory to the Irish people (cheers). He would now go back to Salisbury's Home Rule Bill (laughter). They had got a sample of it since the Jubilee Act was passed, and he would ask them, as level-headed men, whether they would have the Liberal Home Rule Bill before the Tory Coercion Act—between the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Gladstone and seven years' coercion? They had been held up as ambitious men, and, as the Lord knows what besides (laughter), they had been told that each and everyone of the 53 men who served under the leadership of Mr. Justin McCarthy wanted to be leader of the Irish race himself (laughter). Ireland, and indeed the whole world, was not big enough for them, they were so ambitious (laughter). And they were told that it was because of their ambition that the cause of Ireland had come to what it was at present. For his part if he could settle his own feelings he would have no more of Irish public life. But now, when they were in such a crisis, and when the ruin or success of their cause depended on their unity, they should decline to throw over their responsibility (hear, hear) until the people coolly, calmly, and intelligently removed that responsibility from them. Then, if the people liked coercion before Home Rule, they may have it. As far as his views on the subject went, he would not like the decision, but he would not deny that his country had the right to decide. They mean, however, to stand by the responsibility which had been placed upon their shoulders, but they would lay their case before the people of Ireland,

and they would leave the future to Almighty God, and the intelligence, fairmindedness and patriotism of their people. He had addressed meetings all over the world, but he was a very bad hand at counting, but he supposed that they would all be to-morrow called traitors, Whigs, renegades—they'll hardly be called Tories, because now the Tories were in favour in several high quarters [cheers, and a Voice—Oh, it's the *Freeman* will be giving in that way.] He did not think there would be many traitors found in the county where every stone speaks of the heroic deeds of its sons (cheers), and even those hills opposite (cheers for '98), speaks of the sacrifices made by their forefathers in the cause of Irish Nationality (hear, hear). A meeting such as that testified that they (the majority of the Irish Party) were not so black as they were painted. At all events they would have to decide whether they wanted Coercion or Home Rule—whether they wanted the land question settled, the control of the police, and improving the condition of the Irish labourers and Irish artisans (hear, hear), and in general, whether they wanted to make that old land of theirs what it ought to be. They should remember that if they were to get Home Rule they could only do so through an alliance with an English Party. They were not able to fight—that could not be denied for a single moment; they had no arms in their hands; no money and no fighting men, for he believed the majority of the people were against such a course. They should win the rights of Ireland by the voices and votes of the people of England and Ireland, and to do that successfully they should do nothing that would not tend to persevere the alliance between the Irish and English people (cheers). They should do nothing that would mar the prospects now after ten years of hard fight. If they would listen to him, and he did not ask them to listen to him on their own responsibility, but for the cause they advocated (hear, hear.) If they decided to support the policy of the alliance between the two peoples of England and Ireland, he believed the day was not far distant when Irishmen would once more walk free men upon the soil of their own country (loud applause).

TO THE RESCUE.

WHEN an article is brought forward and all its patrons praise it, and allow that it possesses the properties that the manufacturer claim for it, and which possesses virtues and merits which are universally acknowledged both by press and public, such endorsement must really prove beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt the intrinsic merit of that article. The unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of CLEMENTS' TONIC to suffering mankind and the universal praise bestowed upon it by influential and well known persons in the community, conclusively proves that this article is undoubtedly genuine. CLEMENTS' TONIC has done more good in the last two years in Australia than all the other medicines put together can ever claim to have done, and there is not a city, town, village or street but what there are people resident in who are willing to testify to the wonderful efficacy of this renowned remedy. For instance, Mrs. Bowie, Ashton House, Newman street, Newton, N.S.W., writes:—Dear Sir,—Having been a sufferer for many years from Indigestion and being treated by numerous doctors without benefit, I had given up my case as nearly hopeless when I was strongly advised to take a course of CLEMENTS' TONIC. Like thousands of others I did not believe in advertised remedies, but reluctantly consented. It is unnecessary to describe the various painful and disagreeable symptoms which the dyspeptic suffer, they are only known to themselves. Before I had finished one large bottle I felt almost a new woman, the result cannot be described as anything else than marvellous. I never intend in future to be without CLEMENTS' TONIC in the house and am only too happy to recommend it at all times. Thomas Garrett, Esq., M.P., (late Minister for Lands, N.S.W.,) says:—Dear Sir,—I have used CLEMENTS' TONIC with very great advantage. It is very stimulating and a powerful aid to appetite and digestion. Sydney Cunningham, Esq., 70 Watkin-street, Newtown, N.S.W., writes as follows:—Dear Sir,—Having been a long sufferer from Neuralgia, which weakened me considerably; and using various remedies without benefit, I was induced to give CLEMENTS' TONIC a trial and am pleased to inform you that the result exceeded my utmost expectations, and after taking 5 large bottles I feel better than ever I did in my life before. My wife and other members of our family have used it with equal success, and I can strongly recommend it to others suffering in a like manner, and offer you this unsolicited testimonial to use as you think fit. John Plummer, Esq., North Willoughby, N.S.W., says:—Dear Sir,—I may state that Mrs. Plummer has frequently derived great benefit from the use of CLEMENTS' TONIC, and as a result of her experience has much pleasure in recommending it to all others. We shall be glad to send full particulars of this remedy on receipt of your address. Write to CLEMENTS' TONIC Laboratories, Newton, N.S.W., for complete list of references. CLEMENTS' TONIC can be obtained of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The cost of the Manchester Ship Canal is turning out to be much higher than was expected. The Manchester City Council have decided to advance £3,000,000 for its completion, if needed. Parliamentary sanction is necessary.

The *Deutsche Reichszeitung*, of Bonn, announces that the Rev. Fathers Aschenbrenner, Pesch, and Hammerstein are already in the field as candidates for the Reichstag. Father Hammerstein is a convert from Protestantism, and brother to Baron Hammerstein, editor of the *Gazette de la Croix*.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS



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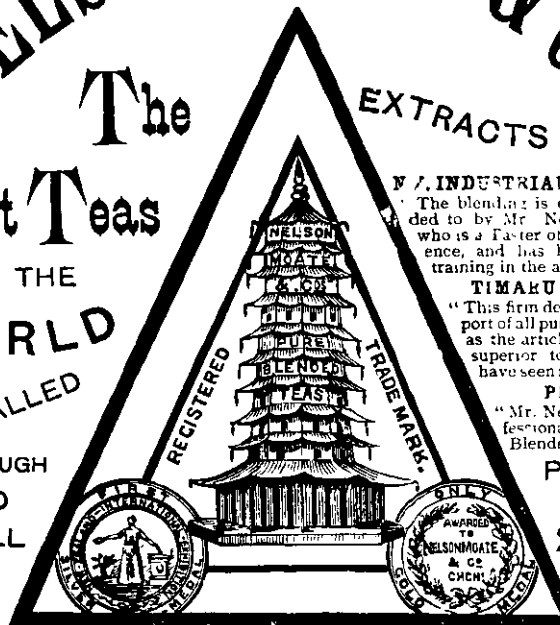
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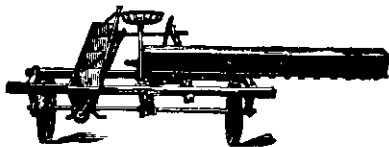
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