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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE following is the translation of a reply received from Madame de MacMahon, Duchess of Magenta, by the Auckland branch of the Irish National Federation. Our readers will remember that on the death of Marshal MacMahon, the branch had addressed a letter of condolence to his widow:—"To Mr Joseph A. Tole, President of the Irish Confederation. Sir, I have been deeply touched by the last homage, which you have just rendered, in the name of the Auckland Irish Confederation to the memory of him whom I weep. The marks of sympathy which in this day of mourning the old co-patriots of the family of the Marshal send me, are to me a very sweet and special consolation in the great grief which has crushed my life. Have the kindness then, sir, to express to the members of the confederation over which you preside my complete gratitude for it, and to kindly accept the assurance of my marked esteem.—MADAME DE MAC-MAHON. La Forêt, 10th December, 1893."

We clip the following from a contemporary:—"In Victoria recently, a Mr Ryan, in strolling over his paddocks, noticed a small cluster of trefoil which bore Cape weed blossom. The flower is the same size and colour as that produced by the Cape weed, but the stems of the specimens obtained were those of trefoil. If the character of the best grasses of our pastures is to be altered by a process of inoculation, the question assumes a serious aspect, and the Cape weed will be considered a greater 'curse' than the Californian thistle." Now it is a curious fact that a few weeks ago, the writer of this note was thrown into a state of wonderment by the discovery in his garden of a plant of Cape weed—bearing about half way up the flower stem a pansy blossom. Nothing less was thought of than a new antipodean marvel—even surpassing those that have been famous. On the submission, however, of the curiosity to one of the principal Dane linnæan florists, that gentleman admitted that it was indeed a curiosity—but no *lusus naturæ*. An insect, it appeared, had carried the pansy blossom up the stalk and tightly glued it there. Possibly a similar state of things may account for the wonder reported from Victoria.

It seems that in Italy the old superstition attached to the number 13 is carried to an excess. Elsewhere it has been confined to the sitting together at table of that number of people.

"Nombre fatal! présage épouvantable."

In Italy, however, we are told that to do anything particular on that particular day of the month is reckoned most unlucky. The case in question is the return to office of Signor Crispi, which was thus ill-timed. It would be fortunate if superstition only made the matter one of ill-omen.

The Sydney *Freeman's Journal* reports that Mr William Redmond, M.P., who, with Mrs Redmond, had been for some months on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr James Dalton, of Orange, has left New South Wales for Europe. Mr Redmond, says our contemporary, confined himself to private life during his stay in the Colony. It is to his credit that he not only refrained from making any attempt to introduce the elements of division among the friends of the Irish cause in Australia, or to increase those existing there, but even deprecated anything of the kind. He, nevertheless, declared, in an interview with a representative of the *Freeman*, that were the followers of Mr Justin McCarthy to send out a representative, the Parnellites would be obliged to do the same, so that no misrepresentation made about them should go unchallenged. This, Mr Redmond thinks, would probably result in a rowdy meeting. Mr Redmond's particular allusion was to an invitation sent to Mr Michael Davitt, which he thinks that gentleman should not accept. Mr Redmond claims that there is a strong minority of Parnellites in New South Wales, though he admits the great majority to be McCarthyites. He thinks that things have settled down so well in Australia, it would be unwise for either section to send out delegates.

We see that there is imminent danger in Westport of intellectual starvation. Owing to the condition of the finances the town council

have been obliged to reduce by one half, the subsidy granted to the local Athenæum. The chairman of the Athenæum committee consequently writes a letter that might bring a blush to the face of a barber's block—probably the least brainful thing covered by a head of hair. One of the councillors, in fact, was so moved by the sublimity of the thought and the beauty of the language, that he proposed that the writer should make up for the loss by a course of lectures. Another councillor seemed to think that, though the chairman had been as good as any four men to the institution in question, his services had not been quite of a lecturing kind. He condemned the suggestion as light and frivolous. And possibly it was so. Judging, at least, by the tone of the letter, its writer, as a lecturer, would be more likely to empty halls than to fill them. We should like to see what are the "hundred books" this "hifalutin" pundit would recommend. Meantime, we admit that it seems a pity when, on a full allowance of books, the gentleman in question shows such lean proportions, to cut him down to half rations. The council, however, remain obstinate, at least until they are blessed with an improved financial position.

The *New Zealand Herald* has a suggestive word or two to say respecting education. Our contemporary enumerates the great sums expended on education in this Colony. "Any foreigner," he says, "looking at this return would come to the conclusion that if the young New Zealanders were not well educated, it was not for want of a most elaborate and costly machinery for the purpose. It might naturally be expected that now, after the Colony has been in existence for more than half a century, a large proportion of our leading politicians would be men who had passed through our secondary schools and our universities. In all these colonies, however, the native element has not yet come strongly to the front, our politicians consisting for the most part of men who have been educated at Home. Many of them indeed are men who have not had what is called a "liberal" education anywhere, and who have come to the front by natural vigour and force of character. Such men, with all their good and useful qualities, never can be free from that narrowness of vision which such training almost necessarily implies." Into the political aspect of the matter we have no mind now to enter. We may, however, remark in passing that narrowness of vision may also, and actually does, exist in combination with a very "liberal" education, and that, too, most notably in the case of politicians. What we have to remark is the testimony borne to the waste of money in the particular line referred to. Last week we quoted the *Napier Telegraph* and the *Thames Star* in rebuke of the defects of our primary schools. Now we quote the *Auckland Herald* in condemnation of our secondary schools.

A correspondent has supplied the *Otago Daily Times* with the following paragraph taken from the *London Times* of Tuesday, July 14, 1846, and referring, as we are informed, to Mr Clifford, of Dunedin, who holds the Royal Humane Society's medal for the courageous feat narrated:—"On Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, just as the Waverley, Kew Bridge steamer, had left the Cadogan pier, Chelsea, on her upward trip, an elderly gentleman was thrown, by the violent heeling of the vessel, occasioned by the immense number of people on board, from the fore part, where he was standing, some distance into the water. Mr George Clifford of the Temple, who was on board at the time, and while the vessel was still going on, boldly leaped in after him, and though a very indifferent swimmer, succeeded in getting hold of him and keeping him above water until the tide (which was very high at the time) fortunately drifted them across the hawser by which the floating barge attached to the pier is held. To this he clung tightly, grasping his prize, till both were fortunately taken from their perilous situation by a boat that had put off from the shore to their assistance, when they were landed in safety." All who are acquainted with Mr Clifford, we may add, will admit that he still retains the kindly disposition that prompted the bold deed in question. The public of Dunedin will recognise also that the gentleman referred to acted consistently in his late efforts to prevent the drowning of the residents of a certain suburb of our city by the bursting of a reservoir. What the members of the Dunedin Corporation may say or think concerning the matter, we do not pretend to divine.

PHOENIX BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Melbourne *Advocate* points out as a matter of deep interest to Irish Nationalists how much changed towards Mr William Redmond, on his late visit to Australia, were the sentiments of his countrymen there. "For Ireland and her cause," says our contemporary, "their hearts remained as warm as ever, but were towards him as cold as ice." They would not have reproached him, our contemporary adds, had he appeared among them, unless he attempted to justify his conduct. "Mr Redmond, in acknowledgement of former services, has been spared as much offence and pain as possible, and yet the experience he has had should serve to impress the Irish people still more deeply with the truth that Parnellism, as represented by Mr John Redmond and his handful of followers, has no existence in this part of the world."

The issue by the Pope of the Encyclical on Holy Writ has particularly interested Protestants. We have heard the opinion of Father Ignatius. We now find a letter written to the *Irish Times* by the Rev Thomas Mills, Vicar of St Jude's, Dublin—who, in conclusion, expresses a belief that the document "will tend to draw both Protestants and Roman Catholics over the world into fuller and more complete accord in their religious views and convictions—into, in fact, 'the unity of the truth.'" The rev gentleman also fancies that he finds in the encyclical some traces of an intention to adopt methods of interpretation not only new, but opposed to those so far made use of. The Pope, nevertheless, as we may assume without presumption, would be quite as emphatic as he was in his audience with Mr. Chauncey Depew, with regard to his Encyclical on Labour, in declaring that no advance upon the existing doctrine of the Church had been made by him. It is well, meantime, that religious Protestants are turning with approval to consider the matter. The results, in all probability, will be, at least, their abandonment of time-honoured prejudices. Some of them, we may hope, will come to see that the Church has always been the true custodian of the Word of God.

A Melbourne paper, as we have it on the authority of our contemporary, the *Wairoa Guardian*, reports a new departure in missionary enterprise. A pious firm, we are told in effect, lately got a line of Bibles cheap, and introduced one each, by way of a Christmas box, into a number of chests of tea, which they were about to send out. "Yet will it be believed that one vessel of wrath wrote back to say that he didn't see the point in a Christmas box, when a 7½ Bible displaced two shillings worth of tea, and he returned the firm's Bible in the hope that the firm would forward his tea." "Some men," adds our contemporary, "don't know the meaning of gratitude."

In the Lenten pastoral of the Archbishop of Melbourne, his Grace repeats a charge made by him on a recent occasion that the secular system is "anomalous and ominous of future evil." The public schools, he says, are as non-Christian as if the pupils were the children of pagans. The Archbishop expresses his disappointment that an influential deputation that not long ago waited on the Minister of Education to represent to him the evils of the system, made no mention of the Catholic claims. He had hoped, he said, that they would explain the peculiar position of the Catholic body and propose that the Catholic schools should be made a department of the State system as is done in England and Canada:—"But instead of a practical proposal of this kind, calculated to benefit non-Catholic and Catholic children alike, what plan was actually proposed for the Minister's acceptance? The plan was to have some Scripture lessons, and to have morality without dogma taught in the State schools. Morality without dogma! That is, a house without a foundation—a circle without a centre. What is dogma, and what is morality? Dogma includes the existence of a God, the unity of God, the eternal law of God; and morality is the relation of man's actions to the eternal law of God. The Minister of Education was asked, therefore, to exclude from the State school curriculum the idea of God, and the idea of His eternal law, and still to provide for the teaching of morality. The problem remains still unsolved." His Grace, nevertheless, expresses a belief that "there are not wanting indications that wise and thoughtful men in various parts of the Colony are turning their serious attention to such a solution of the problem as will do justice to the claims of Catholics, and provide for the children of all denominations, without impairing the efficiency of the State system of education, a sound religious as well as a highly-prized secular education."

Mr Gladstone was 84 years old on Friday, December 29. There are, however, two members of the House of Commons who, in point of age, are senior to him—that is, Mr C. P. Villiers and Sir Isaac Holden, born respectively in 1802 and 1807. Of these the one entered Parliament in 1835, the other not until 1865. The date of Mr Gladstone's entering the House was 1832. The *Daily Chronicle* speaks thus of the scene in the Commons on the late occasion:—"Nothing is more striking than the dying down of the old personal hate of Mr Gladstone. Who can hate this charming veteran, this resplendent personality, bearing the weight of years like a snowflake, full of youth, even the faults of youth, and with a career going back in dim gradations to the years when men's dress and thoughts and habits were altogether different from what they are to-day? No wonder the Liberals and Irish, and even a Tory or two, rose when

the old man glided in, in his rapid, nervous fashion, gathering his coat-tails as he walked, his face suggesting, perhaps, something of a natural delight in his triumph, his whole demeanour alert, vivid; his colour high, his coat adorned with a huge button-hole—a heart of violets, a border of lilies." Of the estimation in which Mr Gladstone is held in Continental Europe, the following passage forming the concluding words of an article on his policy, published by the *Debats* will suffice as an example:—"But whatever the issue may be, the world has nevertheless had afforded it the example of this illustrious old man devoting all his remaining energies to a work of justice, and to the attainment of an ideal which many younger men have deemed too distant to be ever reached."

The Parliamentary record for 1893 will be memorable for the number of days on which the House sat. The number in question was 206, the nearest approach to it being made in 1838, when the number of days was 176. In the matter of divisions, however, the past year fell behind. The number in 1887, for example, was 485 for 160 days; in 1891, 416 for 141 days. In 1893 it was 404.

The report is revived that previous to the death of his brother, and while he was still of comparatively little consequence, the Duke of York had contracted a marriage, which, on his becoming heir presumptive to the throne, for reasons of State, he was obliged to break. It seems strange that, if there be no truth in the matter, an authoritative contradiction of it is not made. Surely even the Crown can hardly afford to set at defiance the feelings of people of good morals. If on the other hand, it is found necessary, in order to secure a desirable heirship for the Throne, to set at naught the laws of God, outrage the rights of the family, and legalise adultery, the sooner some form of government unassociated with such obligations is substituted for that now existing the better. It is all very well to despise a false report, but to leave one that is demoralising uncontradicted is a serious abuse of dignity.

The new development of the right of private interpretation seems rather worse than the old. We find another sample of it in a letter to the *Otago Daily Times*, from an interpreter who takes the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster to task for a proposal made by him in a recent pastoral, as reported here by cable. This new interpretation identifies Christianity with modern communism, necessarily approving its conclusions by a text. Existing Christianity it sharply rebukes as quite differently constituted. Communism, nevertheless, in a legitimate form, has always existed in the Church, and has been encouraged and blessed by her. What, for example, of the religious orders? What, moreover, of those advocates of the new and impossible system who have always been the most virulent enemies and calumniators of those communities? The new development of the right of interpretation, in fact, bids fair to be more inconsistent and more foolish than the old.

Our contemporary the *Triad*, for the current month is to hand. Our contemporary, we see, is still in the pious vein. If our contemporary's piety threatens to become somewhat mixed, we must nevertheless, admit that there might be worse things than that. He now gives us to understand that he has profited much by a "thoughtful and suggestive sermon" preached at All Saints by the Rev A. B. Fitchett. "The child," the preacher explained, "thinks his father or mother or school teacher knows everything." This statement we, for our part, find—where, at least, the colonial child is concerned—thoughtful, perhaps, as based on imagination rather than experience, and suggestive chiefly of the preacher's innocence. We are, however, to take the sermon as the particular inspiration of our contemporary's present number. He says it afforded him "food for thought and stimulus for work." In any case our contemporary's line of thought continues fresh and bright, and his work is well done. We are, in short, quite ready to echo the opinion of the *Triad* expressed by a correspondent who writes from Westport—"It is a capital little paper." The musical supplement contains Abraham's song "The anchor's weighed," and the old ballad "The Lass of Richmond Hill."


As a proof of a statement previously made by it, and which, we may remark in passing, has been variously made and proved elsewhere, to the effect that the statistics of crime attributed to Catholics are swollen by a habit existing among Protestant criminals of entering themselves as Catholic, the Melbourne *Advocate* quotes the case of a man named Knox, arrested in connection with the Williamstown tragedy. This man, who represented himself as a Catholic, our contemporary tells us, "is the son of Protestant parents and was himself reared a Protestant. He never, before his arrest, professed to be anything else." Our contemporary goes on to quote the testimony of the Government statistician with regard to Irish settlers:—"As he had said frequently before in previous volumes, he repeats in his Year Book of 1892:—"The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of so serious a nature as those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested as the number of the former committed for trial was smaller in proportion to their numbers in the population than that of any other nationality except Victorians." Our contemporary also gives Mr Hayter's testimony as to the part of Ireland in a better state of things:—"According to the

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Large Shipments of Calicoes, Sheetings, Cotton and Union Shirtings, Tickings, Towels, Towellings, Glass Cloths, Damask Table Linens (bleached and unbleached), Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Rugs, Travelling Rugs and Flannels; in a word, all kinds of Household Furnishings, of the Best Qualities and at Lowest Prices in the Colony.

We have made special arrangements for large deliveries of Colonial Blankets, and our prices will be found the lowest. Best Qualities only kept in Stock.

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Our prices for these will be found much below what is usually charged for the same goods.

Immense Shipments of the celebrated Louis Velveteen in all the newest shades, also in Black.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A splendid assortment of trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets in both Straw and Felt.

A lovely lot of little girls' and boys' Hats in Beaver, Felt, Straw, Plush, and a variety of other new Materials.

Latest novelties in Wings, Birds, Feathers, Beaver Mounts, &c. Jet and steel ornaments and trimmings in endless variety.

A choice lot of Seal-skin Hats with Beaver and Sable brims. Lovely goods.

Newest shapes in Ladies' Gem and Sailor Hats.

Ladies Aprons, Plain and Fancy, newest styles and Materials.

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A lovely lot of Walking Costumes, suitable for little boys and girls, in Plush, Frieze-cloth, Lamb-wool, and other new and rich materials.

A rich lot of Pelisses in newest materials and shades.

Baby Linon—including Robes, Gown, Bibs, Headdress, etc.

A large and varied assortment of children's Wool Hats and Hoods.

Ladies' Underclothing, Flannelette Underclothing.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

We respectfully ask Ladies' inspection of our large range of Evening Silks, in Armure, Merveilleux, Surab, Faille Francaise, Shot Surab, Beogalene, etc. In addition to above a job line in Broché, Pongee in evening shades, marked low to clear. Special purchase, a German Manufacturer's stock of plush, in Cardinal, Olive, Emerald, Peacock, Gold, Navy, Brown.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Novelties in Ribbon, Roman Striped, Ombre Velvet and Satin. New shades in Double-faced Satin, Moiree, Velvet and Satin.

Lace for Evening Wear, Beaded Trimming, Fur Trimming in Raccoon, Bear, Fox, Skunk, Opposum, Imitation Beaver, Astrachans in Cream, Black, etc.

Our Umbrella stock is unusually attractive, the handles very pretty, the material excellent, and the prices low.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

We have a choice stock including those well known makes, viz: Thomson's True Fit, Izol, Y and N, Dr Warner's "Coraline," Dr Corner's "Centarion," Crossine, Thomson's Glove Fitting, Bronn's "Dermesthetic," and other makes, sizes 18 to 39.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Novelties in Ladies' Beaver Top Gloves, Fur-lined Gloves, Dog-skin Gloves, Doeskin Driving Gloves, Children's Lined and Unlined Gloves.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Children's Knitted Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hosiery, Children's Plain and Fancy Cashmere Socks. Also a large shipment of Haberdashery at our usual low prices.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

10 Cases of Ladies' and Children's Ulsters in all the leading materials and styles.

3 Cases of Ladies' Tweed and Cashmere Waterproofs with three Capes in all colours.

2 Cases of Novelties in Ladies' Plush and Seal-skin, Jackets and Capes.

6 Cases Ladies' and Children's Jackets with the new Capes in Black, Navy and Brown.

2 Cases Ladies' Fur-edged Cloaks in Black, Navy, etc, with the new Butterfly Capes.

1 Case Ladies Tea Gowns in Maroon, Cardinal and Fancy Flannels (Latest Styles).

1 Case Novelties in Furs in the New Butterfly Capes, New Boas, Pleated Peterines in Bear, Fox, Mouflon Goat, Thibet, etc.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

New Goods for this department have just arrived in faultless condition, and at low value. Have only room to note a few lines :—50 DOZEN WHITE SHIRTS in all sizes up to 18in. For this class of goods we are particularly famed—being made of the most reliable material, and of superior make. For all other kinds of shirts in Boy's, Youth's, and Men's, we offer the best values in the Colony. FLEXIBLE HATS.—Our present shipment comprises the newest shapes, and are all of excellent value, and are offered at our usual cash prices. UNDERCLOTHING in Cotton, Merino, and Wool in large assortment, at prices to suit all. TWEEDS.—Our stock is very extensive in Home and Colonial, and no better value can be obtained. Umbrellas, Brace, Tie, Gloves, Hose, and Half-hose, and all other goods pertaining to a mercery stock as to satisfy our numerous buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In addition to our usual extensive stock in this department we have purchased for cash the following large lines of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' clothing, which we commend to our customers for quality and value :—500 Men's Colonial Tweed suits, 750 do trousers, 250 do trousers and vests, 450 Youth's do suits, 650 Boy's do, 475 do knicker suits, 950 Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Colonial Mole Trousers. Also just landed, ex Maori :—125 Men's Black Worsted Suits, 250 Men's Blue Serge Suits, 750 Boy's Sailor Suits.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

The latest novelties in Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Art Squares, all qualities and sizes, also new Plushettes and art Serges; all newest shades. Chenille Art Curtains, and Real Swiss Guipure Curtains. New Cretonnes and Art Muslin in all the newest designs. Linoleums and Floorcloths all widths and qualities. Also a very beautiful lot of fancy Plush and Plushette Embroidered Mantel-piece Borders, Hearth Rugs in endless variety. Fancy Madras Curtain Muslin, all the newest colourings.

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We have just landed 100 Trunks and 1 Cases of Boots and Shoes superior in value to anything ever offered in Dunedin, viz :—New Walking Shoes, New Evening shoes, New Shippers, New Children's Boots. High-class and medium quality Men's Boots; all at the lowest possible prices.

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All the Latest Specialities in Electro Silver-Plated Goods, Brush-ware of all kinds. Dinner Bells and Gong, Enamel and Agate Ware, Chairs and American Novelties of all descriptions.

Parties Furnishing or requiring any household requisite should inspect our Warehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

We have in stock a large variety of Iron Bedsteads and Bedding of all kinds.

Furniture, Good, Artistic, and Inexpensive; Wringers, Mangles, Travelling Boxes, Weighing Scales Filters, Lamp Shades, Cutlery, Feeders and Fire Irons, Crockery and Glassware. In fact everything that is required either for Cottage or Mansion.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT THIS DEPARTMENT.

A. & T. I N G L I S,

CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

foregoing figures, crime, in proportion to the population, has fallen off in the United Kingdom by 30 per cent. since 1880, the decrease being most marked in the case of Ireland." "The table referred to," adds the *Advocate*, "gives the comparative returns for 1880, 1885, and 1890, and these show that crime in Ireland has been, in proportion to population, much lower than it was in the other parts of the United Kingdom. Happily, for our purpose, we can quote statistics in the case of Ireland up to a much later date than that given by Mr Hayter. It appears from criminal returns for 1892 that in the total number of offences there has been a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1892 as compared with 1891, the number for which year was somewhat below that of 1890. Both absolutely and in proportion to the estimated population the more serious offences are much below the average for the ten years, 1882-91, and less numerous than in any one of these years.

Mr Benjamin Hoare, in the *Austral Light* for February, gives some appalling details of child-murder in Victoria. Thirty-two infants, he tells us, were murdered last year in Melbourne. "It is nothing less than shocking," he says, "to contemplate the fact that there are probably amongst Victoria's 1,200,000 people some 1200 secret assassins. This means that in every 1000 people we meet—of men, women, and children—one is blood guilty!"

Mr Raymond Blathwayt, in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* declares that Mr James Russell Lowell, a few weeks before his death, told him that he (Mr Lowell), considered the educational demands of the Catholics both fair and reasonable, and in accordance with justice and common sense." Mr Blathwayt recognises in the American hierarchy the leaders of progress. "The old spirit of Puritanism which has made America what it is, but which is dying down amongst the great masses of the people," he says, "is springing to renewed life and vigour in the persons of such men as the leaders of the great American Catholic Church. Those who have studied the question with an open and generous mind have but little doubt that the future welfare of the American Republic lies in the hands of the Italian Mission which has established itself and which is now flourishing so brilliantly in its midst."

must be entirely rebuilt before she again goes to sea. The escape of all on board from death was very narrow."

There is a doubt, then, as to whether science has not gone too far! It seems certainly a strange result of one of the triumphs of the age that it should bid fair to result in a reintroduction of a measure of—to put it mildly—less developed times. We allude to the discovery of dynamite, which we may rationally take as one of the crowning discoveries of advanced chemistry. A destructive explosion in a Parisian restaurant has now been closely followed by one in Greenwich Park, which, taking place accidentally, tore to pieces a miscreant bent on some infernal undertaking—as is now supposed, on working a catasrophe at Woolwich arsenal. Among the *débris* of the shattered body and its clothing were fortunately found some evidences that gave a clue to the police and enabled them to obtain important information. We may gather, indeed, that the anarchists are widely scattered abroad and plentifully supplied with their terrible weapon. Indignation, we are told, is felt in France at the carelessness shown in the matter by the authorities in England, and the passport system is spoken of as likely to be reintroduced in consequence. Such, meantime, is a result of advanced science as placed at the use of impious and unscrupulous men. The remains at Greenwich, we may add, were found blown to pieces close to the Observatory, the explosives carried having evidently gone off by accident.

The following passage from M. Chauncey Depew's account of his late audience with the Pope is particularly striking:—"Did you find the Pope an impressive figure, Mr Depew?" he was asked. "When you think," he replied, "of the fact that the Pope is the head of 250,000,000 human beings, of something like one-fortieth of the whole population of the globe: when you remember the 2000 years of history that lies back of the Church of Rome; when you see before you the essence of all this condensed or concentrated into one man, and surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance—the thousand evidences of his importance—you will find, I am sure, even the most ordinary man a very impressive figure. But I do not think the Pope an ordinary man. He impressed me, on the contrary, as a very extraordinary man, a man of the most unusual intellectuality."

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This sounds rather like an empty threat;—London, February 14. Lord Radnor, in the course of a debate, contended that it would be impossible to abolish the House of Lords except by the agency of a bloody revolution." It is, nevertheless, impossible to see the necessity for shedding blood in the business. If the voice of the country was united and determined the Lords must yield as a matter of course. There may, no doubt, be a section of the people devoted to useless old institutions, but even they would hardly go the length of taking up arms—particularly in the face of certain defeat, in their defence. What may be taken as certain is that the beginning of the end has set in, and the days of the House of Lords as a hereditary Chamber are numbered. Of the feeling excited the following cablegram is additionally significant:—"Sir W. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Portsmouth, made a virulent attack on the House of Lords, and recalled with approval the Reform Riots and the burning in Bristol and Nottingham." Rioting may possibly be repeated—but hardly revolution.

The uneasiness in England with regard to the condition of the fleet, concerning which we have lately heard a good deal, may be understood, for example, from the case of H.M.S. Resolution, which recently put in to Queenstown after meeting with imminent danger of wreck in the Bay of Biscay. The vessel was a new ship, and had shortly before left Plymouth for a cruise. Her behaviour in a storm that overtook her was such that a very little more would have turned her over altogether. The London correspondent of the *New York Sun* speaks of the matter as follows:—"The whole country, without regard to party, has seen the terrible significance of this event, and the Government has been powerless to restore confidence. Still there is a great deal of doubt whether the Resolution and her five or six sister ships, which are the chief reliance of the nation, are unseaworthy. It is a vital problem for Great Britain, for, if the universal fears are well founded, the British supremacy of the seas is gone beyond the possibility of recovery within three or four years. I have the authority of one of the officers of the Resolution for saying that the officers are unanimous in declaring that the ship

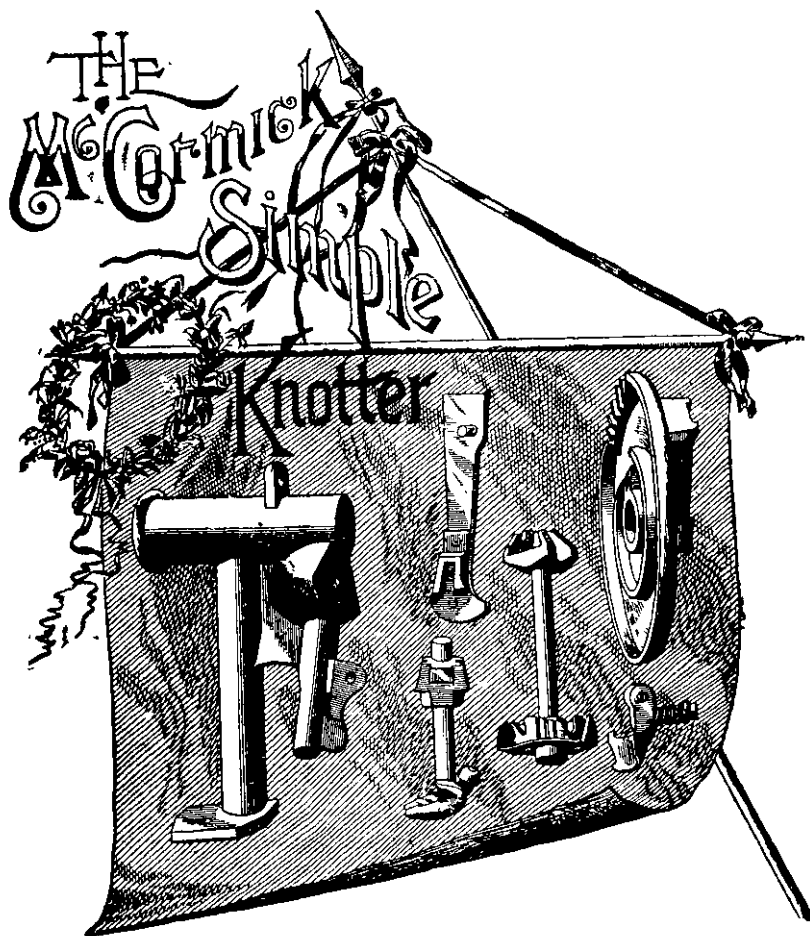
Joaquin Miller has given the tramp up and now advises his utter obliteration. Once the poet's turn of mind was otherwise. He had a sympathy for the tramp. He naturally favoured all kinds of wandering creatures—gipsies and the like. Besides, he himself had had experience as a tramp. Sitting one day to rest himself on a stone by the side of a street in Massachusetts he had been handled by a policeman. Consequently he built on his property in California a house of call for tramps—larger and better than his own house, and far removed therefrom, so that neither he nor the tramps, especially the tramps, should be inconvenienced. "Result?" In less than a year everything that could be carried had been carried off. The windows, too, were broken, and their sashes burned for fuel. A threat had been added to "cremate the old crank in his own fireplace." Then the poet built a "guest-house" close to his own residence and bought a pistol. Results? He had nearly to shoot a menacing guest. Then he left off providing lodgings and gave work. Finally he left that off and bought a big dog. His present attitude is thus described:—"Five years back I would have been furious at the idea of enforcing the State and municipal tramp laws of Massachusetts here, but with the experience stated, I hold it to be a duty to the tramp, to say nothing at all about the State, utterly to obliterate him. His clans are the school of crime. It is here that the ex-copvict finds sympathy for his misdeeds, and is prepared for another term. And some day when the State is in trouble it is not hard to predict on which side he will throw his brute strength. He will be the first to take her by the throat."

A symposium on church unity was recently held, under the patronage of the Churchmen's Club, an Episcopalian institution, at Providence, Rhode Island. The principal speaker was the Right Rev Dr Keane, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington. The Bishop delivered a powerful address on the unity and authority of the Catholic Church. The key-note of the discourse is contained in the following passage:—"First of all is the absolute and only mediocrity of the Lord Jesus Christ between man and God. It is to unite us with God. Therefore, Christ says, 'I am the vine you are the branches.' St Paul says, 'Christ is the head, and ye are the parts of

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the body. All animated by the life of the whole and receiving strength and direction from the head.' St John sums it all up in two parts. The Eternal Word, when made flesh, is full of truth and grace. We have all received this fulness and grace. That makes up the whole life human and divine, and makes us members of the body and branches of the vine." The second speaker of the evening was Dr Francis Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. He alluded to the modern progressive spirit, and emphasised the bond of union between the various Christian bodies; but he looks for the breaking down of "doctrinal barriers," and a "Great American Church." The Rev T. D. Anderson followed with a few remarks in a very kindly spirit. Bishop Keane was invited after Mr Anderson, since he was in the minority, to speak again. He did so, answering Mr Anderson and Dr Brown on the points whereon they differed from him, brightly and logically, but with the best of humour.

IRISH CLEANINGS.

THE Most Rev Dr Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, died at Monaghan on Friday, Dec. 29. Dr Donnelly, who was one of the oldest members of the Irish hierarchy, had, nevertheless, been noted for a vigorous old age. His death was the result of influenza. Among his many good works the most prominent was the erection of St Macartan's Cathedral, which was completed last year, and where the Bishop's remains have now been interred. The deceased prelate was a sterling Nationalist and the genuine spirit of patriotism existing in the County Monaghan is said to owe a good deal of its fervour to his example. The *Belfast Weekly News* recalls the following incident of Dr Donnelly's political life:—"In 1880 Sir Charles Russell, before he had fixed on Dundalk, went to Monaghan, anxious to stand for that county. He was an advanced Liberal as well as a Catholic, and in those days (when it seemed hopeless to attempt to carry a Home Ruler), Dr Donnelly received him with respect, but he told him at once that he could not support him. Said the Bishop, "You would make a capital member, but you would never get elected. You are a Catholic, and if we run you we cannot get a Presbyterian vote. If, on the other hand, we support the Presbyterian candidates, we shall at least turn out the landlords who now represent the county." So, purely because he was a Catholic, the great lawyer was put aside by the Catholic Bishop and the Whigs were returned."

During the recent contest at Accrington a correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* happened to come across an old Wexford man named Nicholas Roach who had lived in England since 1850, and had known Mr Michael Davitt when he was a boy. He gave a touching account of the accident by which Mr Davitt lost his arm. It was at the cotton mill at Baxenden where the lad worked that the accident occurred. The correspondent repeats the old man's plain but touching words:—"I was working quietly by myself one day when some one rushed down to say that the little Irish boy was killed up at the mill. I at once ran up to the factory, sorrow in my heart for the little lad who was so dear to us. Inside the mill I was shown a little heap laid amongst the cotton sacking. 'Dear, dear, is that you Michael,' said I. 'Yes,' said little Michael, in a voice faint with pain and suffering, and then I turned back the covering that was over him, and there was the poor little arm with a great piece bitten clean out of it, like as if a horse had taken a mouthful." As the old gentleman related this the remembrance of the scene visibly affected him, and his voice was perceptibly broken by emotion. Proceeding he said—"Don't cry, my darling," says I. 'All will be right. Sure is God's will; Try and bear it like a man.' 'I will,' says the poor little chap. And sure he did."

The *Cork Examiner* gives details of the life of the late Right Rev Dr Fitzpatrick, Abbot of Mount Melleray. The Abbot, who was the posthumous son of Dr Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Trim, County Meath, was educated for the priesthood in Paris, first at Saint-Sulpice—where he was one of the altar boys who served Mass in the Royal Chapel, and whence he was driven by the Revolution of 1830—afterwards at the Irish College. Returning to Ireland too young for ordination, he became Dean and Professor of Logic in Carlow College. He was ordained by Dr Nolan in the year 1836, and successively served on the missions of Athy, County Kildare, and Booterstown, County Dublin—entering the Cistercian Order—which, however, it had been his desire from his days as a student to do—in 1843. He was elected Abbot of Mount Melleray in 1848, and the flourishing condition attained to by the community in question is mainly due to him. "At the Synod of Thurles in the year 1850, which was presided over by Cardinal Cullen, the Cardinal asked whether it was the desire of the synod that the Abbot should take part in the synod, and the bishops all assented, and his name was signed to the decrees with the words *privilegio admissus*. Twenty-five years afterwards he attended the synod of Maynooth, where there were probably only four or five of the bishops present who were at Thurles; and the Abbot was the last-surviving bishop who attended the Thurles Synod. The Abbot was held in great veneration by Dr Ferran, and he often spoke of him as a second St Bernard. The Abbot yearly attended the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order held in France, and, in the year

1891, when passing through London, he (by delegation from his Eminence Cardinal Manning) gave the habit of the Order of the Nuns of the Most Holy Sepulchre to his grandniece, Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, daughter of Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In the year 1892, by special desire of his Holiness the Pope, the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order was held in Rome. The Abbot of Mount Melleray was introduced to his Holiness as the oldest Abbot in the whole Cistercian Order, and the Pope congratulated him on wearing his years so well. In his sanctified life at Mount Melleray he was a great lover of discipline, his charity was boundless, and he was specially devoted to the wants of the sick and the weak. Up to the last moment he was in full possession of his faculties, and but a few days before his death he was full of health and energy."

N A P I E R.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 13, 1894.

AT St Mary's Church last Sunday, High Mass *caram episcopo* was celebrated, the Archbishop being present. The Very Rev Father Grogan was celebrant, assisted by Rev Fathers Kerrigan, Huault, Kirk, and Dr Pestre. His Grace preached, selecting for his text, "The word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us full of grace and truth." In that text, said the Archbishop, was to be found the great dogma, the great truth which formed the centre and the keystone of Christianity. They were told that the Word, God the Word, the second person of the Trinity united himself to the flesh in the chaste womb of the Virgin Mary. There was the substance and mystery of the Incarnation, and if any man denied that, he was no longer a Christian. The second part of the text, "dwelt amongst us, full of grace and truth," contained a summary of all the work of Christ, who came into the world to teach truth. His Grace then proceeded to show in a clear and forcible manner how the Apostles were sent out to teach all nations how St Peter was appointed as their head, and now the Church was infallible.

Sunday, the 11th February, 1894, will long be remembered by the Catholics of Napier. On that day the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St Patrick's Church was performed. St Mary's church, which was erected by the late Father Forest, a priest, whose zeal and piety is two well known amongst Napier Catholics to require more than passing notice in this report, has been found, owing to the increase of population, inadequate for present requirements. Situated on the top of a very steep hill, it is also very inconvenient for aged persons and invalids. Such being the case, it was decided to make an effort to build another church, and of course it is a truism that when Catholics take it into their heads to do anything in connection with their religion, be it the erection of a church, school, or monastery, they always succeed. Hence it is that there are to be found so many beautiful buildings erected for the glory of God throughout New Zealand. Owing to the great heat the procession was not formed till 4 o'clock, when it left the Mariet Brothers' school, the following being the order:—School children, European and native children of the convent, members of the Sacred Heart Society, Children of Mary, Hibernians, members of the congregation, and lastly carriages containing the Archbishop and clergy. On arrival at the scene His Grace proceeded at once to bless the site and lay the stone. In this he was assisted by Fathers Kirk (Wanganui), who acted as chaplain to the Archbishop, Grogan and Kerrigan (Napier), Smythe (Hastings), Huault, O'Shea, and Dr Pestre (Meeanee). The ceremony of consecration being over, His Grace addressed the vast assemblage, his fine voice being distinctly heard by everyone present. His eloquence and fitting remarks made a great impression on the non-Catholic portion, of whom there was a great number. He said they had just witnessed the laying of the foundation-stone of a beautiful church, which would be a credit to the Catholics of this district and an ornament to the city. They had begun a good work that day, but they were not yet in possession of all the means to accomplish that work. That morning the congregation had contributed most handsomely to the church, but it might happen that some of the congregation who were not present at the Masses would like to contribute something. It might also happen that there were a number of friends and well-wishers of the Catholic body who take a pride in their city. Had it not been for Christianity our forefathers would have been barbarians. That was a fact undeniable. If they wished to continue this civilisation and solve many difficult problems, it behoved them to do their part in anything that helped to spread Christianity. If they looked back to past centuries it would be found that it was the Catholic Church that civilised the world, and after nineteen centuries the whole of Europe was Christianised. It was a noble thing for any man to contribute if he believed in the work of Christianity. A collection was then made, and a good sum was obtained. The amount collected at both Masses and at the scene is over £300, which will be a handsome addition to the building fund.

At 10.30 Mass on Sunday the Very Rev Father Grogan alluded to the death at Wellington of Father Carolan, and appealed to the congregation to offer up prayers for deceased. Reference was also made to the same subject at Hastings, where deceased was well known, having on several occasions assisted Father Smythe in his ecclesiastical duties.

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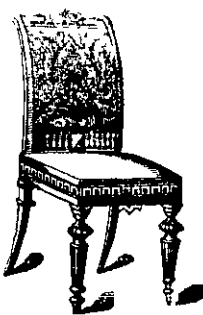
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Irish News.

(From our Exchanges.)

Antrim.—Ballymoney district was recently visited by a terrible storm, which did an enormous amount of damage. Farmers complain of considerable injury to their stacked grain and hay, and in some districts were obliged to remain up all night to prevent it being blown away. On Sunday the streets were covered with snow.

Armagh.—A farm of six Irish acres, subject to an annual rent of £12, was sold in the Browlow Arms Hotel, Lurgan, a few days ago, and realised £240. The vendor was William Orbinson, Tullyheron, near Waringstown.

Mr O'Hare, of Beesbrook, recently appointed a magistrate, for many years has taken a foremost part in the National cause. Though engaged in a very extensive business, he has been always ready to undertake more than one man's part when called upon in our country's cause. His appointment is popular with the Nationalists and with men of all shades of politics.

Clare.—The Scariff Board of Guardians have passed this resolution on the motion of Michael Brady, seconded by James O'Brien: "That we, the guardians of the poor of the Scariff Union, at a meeting held on Thursday, Nov. 16, 1893, resolve that as eight families (comprising forty persons) have been evicted in the Boherglass and Coolreagh electoral divisions in this Union, at the suit of Col. J. O'Callaghan, we earnestly implore the prompt attention of the Government of the day to the state of these unfortunate people. It is unnecessary to describe their hapless condition, and we desire to enter our solemn protest against the action of the ever-to-be notorious Colonel John in casting upon the over-burdened rate-payers of those

magnificent Celtic Cross was erected over his tomb. Nationalists without distinction were present. Several bands, including the Butter Exchange, Cork; the Midleton Brass Band, and the Youghal Brass, and Fife and Drum bands took part in the demonstration.

Derry.—In Coleraine district recently very serious losses were suffered by the farmers through a fierce wind and rain storm. One farmer near the town had nineteen stacks of his corn carried off and scattered over the country. Telegraphic communication between Coleraine, Bushmills and Ballycastle was interrupted.

Donegal.—The Mountcharles quarries have attained to fame in the New World. At the Chicago Exhibition a medal and certificate of honour were awarded to a Celtic cross composed of Mountcharles stone, sculptured by Mr W. P. O'Neill of Dublin.

Dublin.—An interesting discovery was made by the workmen carrying out building operations at the Rotunda Gardens, Dublin, lately. On uprooting a large elm tree it was found that there was a well right under it. The water was separated by a few feet of soil from the actual level of the ground; when this was removed the stone-enclosed space was disclosed. The greatest care had been taken to save the well from being filled up. Water is now being taken from it to use in connection with the building works.

What is alleged to have been an infernal machine was found at the Aldborough Barrack, Dublin. In the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on Nov. 27, before Mr Keys, Q.C., Walter Sheridan, compositor, was charged with having in his possession six detonators, supposed to be loaded fulminate. The accused was in the first instance arrested for being drunk by Sergeant Carroll, who, however, seeing a bulky parcel in his pocket, searched him, and found the detonators. Shortly before Sheridan's arrest the Sergeant heard an explosion in Tyrone Place, a short distance away from where the prisoner was

SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,
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REGISTERED **STANDARD TRADE MARK** BRANDED

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IT HAVING COME
TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR
MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE
INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

divisions the cost of maintaining and keeping from starvation his past and present victims in his insatiable thirst for extortion. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chief Secretary and all the Boards of Guardians in the County Clare, and each Member of Parliament of the county, and Messrs John Dillon and William O'Brien, M.P.'s."

Evictions on Col. O'Callaghan's Bodyke estate were resumed on Nov. 22 by Major Cullinane, sub-sheriff for County Clare, who was protected by a force of police. The first house visited was John O'Halloran's fort, but no resistance was offered, and the poor man and his family were soon put out. Patrick Wall's was next visited, but after some time a settlement was effected, and the eviction party moved on to Martin Molony's, at Clonmoghger. The agent declined to come to terms, and the evictions were carried out. McAdam, the agent, assumed a very defiant attitude. After possession had been obtained, he called for some locks, which were handed to him. One of Molony's daughters, who was standing at the door, was struck by the parcel which he pushed from her, and McAdam immediately pointed his gun at her. The girl's brother, seeing this, rushed over and turned the muzzle up, and the crowd, thinking an attack had been made by the agent, rushed into the house, and, were it not for the interference of the police, assisted by Father Breen, bad work would undoubtedly have resulted. This was the last eviction to be carried out.

Cork.—The completion of an ornamental railing round the grave of Timothy Daly at Killeagh, who was killed by the police during an attack on the barracks at Castlemartyr at the time of the Fenian rising in '67, was last week made the occasion of a Nationalist demonstration at Killeagh where Daly is buried. Some time ago a

found, and in going there, discovered a lighted fuse on the ground. The accused, when at the police station, said he had bought the detonators for purpose of his trade to make experiments. He informed the sergeant that he was taking out a patent, and when asked for what purpose replied for holding his tongue and minding his own business. At the police court he said he had bought the detonators as curiosities. He was remanded.

Galway.—Sir Maurice O'Rorke is Chairman of the Council of University College, at Auckland, New Zealand. Sir Maurice is a Galway man, and a brother of Charles Denis O'Rorke of Clonberne Park.

Edmund D. Whelan, a correspondent of the *Catholic News* of Chicago, writes as follows about Galway's fine churches: "I had heard from many friends that the Rev Father Lally was one of the most popular priests in Galway, and no doubt of the fact remained on my mind when I called on the reverend gentleman and had a very cordial reception. He took me through his new church (St Joseph's), which is really a gem. Its two rows of pillars are of polished Aberdeen granite, with beautifully sculptured Portland stone capitals, and bases of Sicilian marble. The stations are fine, and the three altars are of beautifully-sculptured white marble. The roof is of polished pine. Father Lally was his own architect, and the beautiful place of worship now open to the poor, as well as the rich, is a standing memorial of his ability and zeal. The new church is greatly in debt, and Father Lally thinks that if Galway people in America only knew of it, their generosity would help him out in clearing it off. A beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart adorns the left-hand side of the altar. It was brought from Munich at a cost of £60. Galway has another beautiful church, similar in style to Father Lally's, and

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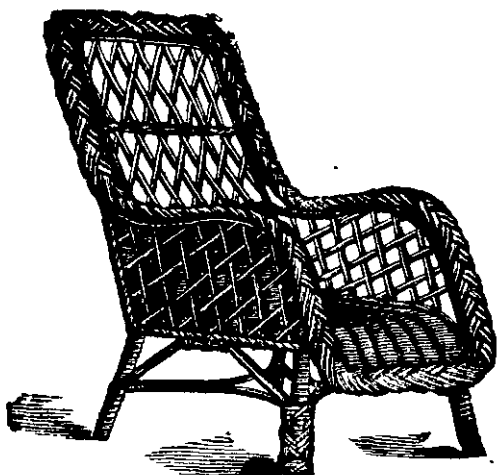
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Ladies' Elastic Sides	6s 11d
Ladies' Button Boots	7s 11d and 8s 11d	
Ladies' Balmorals	8s 11d
Baby's Strap Shoes	from 1s upwards
Boys' and Girls Boots, size 10 to 13	...	from 3s 11d
Children's Strong Boots, size 4 to 6	...	1s 11d
Mens' Sewn Balmorals	9s 11d
Mens' Oxford Shoes	6s 11d
Mens' Canvas Shoes	3s 11d
Mens' Carpet Slippers	1s 11d
Mens' B.uchers, Strong	6s 6d

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MANGELS.—Norbiton, Giant, Long Red, Yellow, Intermediate, globe, etc.

SWEDES.—Champion, El phant, Monarch, and Improved Purple Top, etc.

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WHITES.—Devon Greystone, White and Green Globes, Purple Top, Mammoth, etc.

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NEW "MODEL" SEED DRILL.—The most useful for Turnip, Mangel, and Carrot seeds. All who have used it are enthusiastic in its praise.

"IRON AGE" HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR—Adjustable to any drilled crop, easily converted to WEEDER or DOUBLE PLOUGH. Unequaled for the efficiency of its operations, and excellency of its get up.

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Sole Maker:

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quite new, in that of the Dominicans, situated in the Claddagh quarter. The fittings and the interior of the latter, too, are very symmetrical and agreeable, and it must be a God-send to the poor fishermen, if their lot in this world is not the most desirable, to have at least a beautiful place of worship to help them to prepare for a brighter home above. I know nothing more calculated to call forth admiration, or furnish a nobler theme for thought, than to see how religion is kept alive and flourishes in this Old Land in the midst of poverty. God knows there is plenty of poverty in Galway; I could see it in the faces of many a poor creature, men and women, I met in the streets. Yet, is it not astonishing to behold these beautiful temples reared up to the glory of God in the midst of material decay?"

Kildare.—The Windgap creamery was opened recently, under most favourable auspices. The farmers of the parish and surrounding districts attended. Canon Phelan, who worked zealously during the past months, was early on the scene, and received a round of applause. The object upon which the promoters had so long set their hearts, and for which they had worked so loyally and so earnestly, was accomplished. They have erected a factory which they can call their own, and which is second to none. The principle which has guided them is that the fruits of each man's toil and industry belong of right to himself.

Leitrim.—Mr John Maloney, an old and respected inhabitant, has been evicted from his house and farm at Carrickmakeegan, near Ballinsmore. Lord Harlech is the landlord, and Mr J. G. Tatlow the agent. Maloney and his two aged sisters, worn down by infirmity, were turned adrift, unable to work, and an emergency man planted in their homestead. Rev Luke Smith, P.P., has taken the matter up, with the view of trying to have a settlement effected.

Queen's County.—Lord Ashtown has become engaged to Miss Violet Cosby, his second cousin, the youngest daughter of Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Pole's Bridge, and Dunamaise House. This young Irish peer who succeeded his grandfather in 1880, when he was 12 years of age, is the eldest son of the late Hon F. S. Trench, whose mother was Col. Cosby's aunt. As yet Lord Ashtown has taken no part in public affairs, nor does he belong to any branch of the military or civil services. Col. Cosby represents one of the oldest families of the Pale, his ancestors having settled at Stradbally, in Queen Mary's reign, and held the posts of general or captain of the Kerne for several generations. The barony of Sydney of Leix was conferred upon Dudley Cosby, Minister at Hague, in 1768, but it became extinct on his death.

Tipperary.—The tenants on the estate of Toberadora and Lisbrook, near Cashel, when paying their rent recently were allowed an abatement of six shillings in the pound in all cases.

Waterford.—Mr Cornelius Redmond, of the Waterford News, who had represented the South Ward in the Waterford Corporation for 34 years and who had defeated every aspirant for the seat during that lengthened period, last week went down before an almost unknown man named John Higgins, a grocer in Patrick street. Mr Redmond is a Parnellite; Mr Higgins is of the opposite party. The former's defeat was a surprise, as the great Redmondite stronghold—Ballybricken—is in the South Ward.

Westmeath.—An eviction of a cruel and very painful nature took place at Killevally. The heartlessness of the case is accentuated by the age of the woman and her relationship to the landlord. Mrs Dalton, who has arrived at the patriarchal age of 92, is a full sister of her evictor, Mr John Carey of Killevally, and an aunt to the Rev Joseph Carey, P.P., Ardcath. The case has evoked a great deal of feeling in the neighbourhood.

Wexford.—Speaking at the County Wexford convention, the Rev P. M. Farlong said: "With regard to the evicted tenants, we should, in a more explicit form, pledge ourselves once more to their support. Speaking to an assembly of Wexford Nationalists, it is, I am sure, unnecessary to say anything in favour of a resolution pledging themselves to their support."

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give 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.]

Those interested we would like to inform that Bock and Co. Manufacturing Chemists, have opened a depot at 82 Tory street, Wellington, and appointed P. Bock their agent for New Zealand. The following are a few of their preparations, which have been tested with most satisfactory results:—Fire and Waterproof Cement, for the mending of glassware, china and metal articles, etc. This cement resists both hot water and fire. Price, 1s.—Non-mercurial Plating Fluid, to renew electro-plateware. Price, 1s 6d.—Camphylene Balls, to keep moths out of clothes. Price, 1s.—Herb Extract, an infallible cure for toothache, 1s 6d per bottle.—German cure for corns and warts.—A trial solicited.—[ADVT.]

YANKEE NOTIONS.

It was at the baggage-rooms in the Fort street depot, says the *Detroit Free Press*. The woman had lost the check for her trunk, and as is usual in such cases where no suspicion is entertained she was asked to identify her baggage.

"Oh, I can pick that trunk out of a thousand. It was a zinc-covered trunk with a strap around it, and it had a big W for White on each end. It was a trunk my sister bought in Cincinnati and paid six dollars for, and after she got crippled up with rheumatism and couldn't get out any more she sold it to me for two dollars. There it is now! I'd swear to that trunk in Africa!"

"But about the contents, ma'am. You have the key?"

"Of course I have. I had this key made in Buffalo last week. I lost the other key about a year ago, and always believed that Mrs Robinson's baby swallowed it while I was there visiting. The poor thing had cramps for three months after I left, and she wrote me the other day that she never expected it would be a healthy child again."

"Describe the contents," said the officer, as he pulled the trunk down.

"Well, let me see. We'll begin with the till first. There's my bonnet in the bonnet-box; I paid seven dollars for it in Buffalo last year, and had over two dollars worth of trimmings put on last week. I don't know as I shall want to wear it once while here, but I thought I'd better bring it along. I was never quite satisfied with that bonnet, but I suppose—"

"What else?" interrupted the man.

"There's a black fan which cost me ninety-nine cents. I got it at a sale, and everybody says it was a bargain. My sister Emily was with me the day I bought it, and she could swear to it if necessary. She advised me to get a white fan, but I prefer—"

"I don't care about the particulars, ma'am."

"Oh! you don't? Well, there's a black shawl in there which used to belong to my Aunt Eunice. She had it for ten years before she died, and then it fell to my mother. Let's see. That shawl must have been in our family for—"

"Go on, ma'am."

"Then there's my black silk dress. I paid \$1.50 a yard for it in Buffalo, but I got cheated. I hadn't worn it but twice when the silk cracked and creased all up. I went back and told the clerk of it, but he wouldn't do anything about it. Next time I buy a silk dress I propose—"

"Never mind about the dress."

"The waist was beaded."

"I don't care about that"

"Well, let's see. Oh yes! on the bottom of the trunk are four sheets I was bringing to my sister. I made and bleached 'em myself. She's got four boys, and the way they do kick the sheets out is something awful. I don't suppose I could have brought her anything she would—"

"What else?"

"There's a pair of gray pants on top the sheets—an old pair belonging to my husband. They are worn a little thin on the knees, but they will do to cut over for one of the boys. I've brought up three boys myself and I know how awful they are on pants. Sometimes it wouldn't be four weeks before—"

"You can have the trunk!" blantly replied the baggageman.

"But there's a lot more things to mention yet. There's three pairs of new—"

"Take it away!"

"And I forgot to tell you that there are—"

"If you want your trunk, here it is!"

"Well, I'll have a man take it away. I lost my check and I wanted to satisfy you that it was my trunk. If you'd give me time I'd tell you about the black coat with a fur collar, and the two pairs of suspenders for the boys, and—"

The baggagemaster walked off, and after waiting around two or three minutes with a disappointed and dejected look, she sorrowfully told the expressman to carry the trunk to his wagon.

First Yalesian—Did you break the news to poor Jack's father and mother gently?

Second Yalesian—Yes; sent 'em two telegrams, you know. First read: "Jack killed in game"; and second: "Princeton wins." —*Life*

Our Catholic contemporary, the *Germania*, states that the German Emperor, recently addressing recruits, said, "I want Christian soldiers who say their Lord's Prayer. The soldier has not to have a will of his own. You must have but one will, and that my will; one law, and that my law."

A London correspondent says a rumour has been circulated "from a Roman Catholic source" to the effect that Mr Tom Mann, having decided not to join the Church of England, contemplates becoming a priest of the Church of Rome. The source was evidently not very reliable. Mr Mann must become a Catholic before he becomes a candidate for the Catholic priesthood.

W O O L .

W O O L .

THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION

(LIMITED) Acting for

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Will conduct WOOL SALES during the Season at the

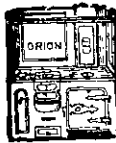
OTAGO WOOL AND GRAIN STORES, DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES (1893-94).

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REQUIRES NO SETTING.Most Economical and Durable
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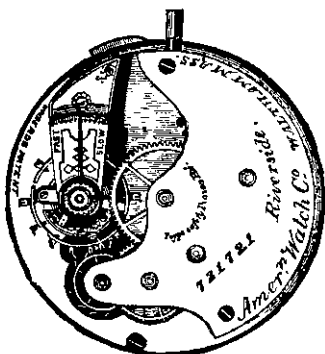
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Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in
new designs and various qualities.Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
and new.A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new
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new styles.Houses furnished on the Time Payment
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13 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.Special Shipment of English Lever and
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Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

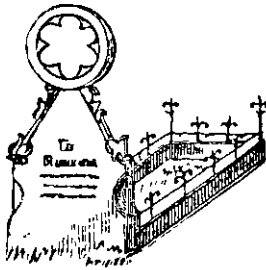
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CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests
by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal
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Inspection invited.

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EXHAUST COWL AND VENTI-
LATOR.Best and Cheapest in the Market
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HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel (Pahiatua), rent £3 week; trade
£60 week. Ingoing £1,000.Hotel (Carterton), rent £4 week; trade
£50 week. Price £850; half cash.Hotel (Masterton), rent £4 week; trade
£40 week. Price £750.Hotel (Wellington), rent £7 week; trade
average yearly £74 week; beer 20 to 30 hds
monthly. £800 cash.Hotel (Wellington), rent £4 week; trade
£40 week. Ingoing £700.Hotel (suburbs), valuation about £350;
rent £4 week. Easy terms.Hotel (Palmerston North), rent £5 week;
trade £70 week. Ingoing £1,400.

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DUNEDINSTEAM DYEING & CLEANING WORKS
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Chimney Bricks, Salt Glazed Sanitary Drain
Pipes (from 3in. to 21in. diameter, with
all the necessary junctions), Stench
Traps (of all sizes), Chimney Pots
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Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Cow
Hair, Fireclay (ground and
raw), Sand, Shingle,
etc., etc.

Agent for Butherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

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TELEPHONE: No. 432.

MESSRS THOMSON AND CO.

Gentlemen,

Please forward one case of your Soda
Water per New Zealand Express Company.
I daresay you may think it strange of me
writing for this small order, but it is for a
sick person, and the doctor expressly stipu-
lated for your brand, and will have no other
which I look upon as a great compliment to
your manufacture.

I am, yours truly,

A. J. S. HEADLAND.

Oamaru, September 11, 1893.

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FACTORY, KENSINGTON.THE undersigned having purchased
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Corner of High and Manchester Streets
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.Hot, cold, and shower baths. The best
accommodation in Christchurch on the Most
reasonable terms. Special Arrangements
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MASSEY-HARRIS OPEN-BACK BINDER

With LATEST IMPROVEMENTS for 1894.

ALSO,

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SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR!

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

CAN BE SEEN AT ALL MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCIES.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD.,

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION LIMITED, report for week ending February 21, as follows:—

Store Cattle—A moderately fair amount of business is being done in these, and the demand still sufficiently strong to absorb all available, and invariably prices are more in favour of sellers.

Store Sheep—We have no improvement to note in the tone of the market, which so far has not been exceedingly active. The volume of business passing is not extra heavy and prices ruling for the few changing hands do not show any advance.

Sheepskins—At our weekly auction on Tuesday we submitted a miscellaneous catalogue, which attracted the usual attendance of buyers, who competed with a fairly satisfactory amount of business, all the lots being disposed of. We quote—Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 10s to 3s 2d; do do merino, 1s 7d to 2s 1d; medium to full woolled crossbreds, 3s 3d to 4s 9d; best, 5s to 5s 6d; extra heavy, 5s 9d to 6s; full woolled merinos, good, 2s 3d to 3s 8d; best, 3s 9d to 4s 8d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 5d; green crossbred pelts, best, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; extra prime, 1s 11d to 2s; medium to good, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; green lambskins, best, 2s 1d to 2s 4d; medium to good, 1s 6d to 1s 11d each.

Rabbitskins—Prices ruling for these now show a very considerable drop compared with those obtaining lately. At our auction sale on Monday the attendance was somewhat better, but buyers were not disposed to advance on last week's low prices. We quote—Spring skins, 8d to 9½d; summer, 5d to 6½d; suckers and half-grown, 2½d to 3½d; low season, black, 5d per lb.

Hides—The demand for these is steady at late quotations, best well saved salted ox hides, 60 lbs and over, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 2d; inferior and light, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—A steady demand exists and all coming forward is readily placed on a par with late quotations, rough fat is also in good request. Quotations for best rendered mutton, 21s to 22s 6d; medium to good, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; inferior, 14s to 17s 6d; best fresh mutton caul fat, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt, ex store.

Wheat—The demand for this cereal is anything but satisfactory. There are at present no buyers for almost any sort, in parcels of any size the demand being confined to small lots of choice northern velvet. Meantime we quote good to best milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; choice velvet a shade more, medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.

Oats—There is no improvement in the demand for these, Australian markets off-r no inducement to shippers, and in the absence of a demand for export the market seems somewhat weaker. We quote, best feed and milling, 1s 11½d to 2s, in small lines; medium to good, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; ex store, sacks extra, net.

Barley—There is little or nothing so far being done in this cereal, and pending the arrival of the new crop there will be no business of any consequence to report. Quotations, meantime, are merely nominal, say, for best milling, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, 2s to 2s 3d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seeds—There is a moderately fair amount of business passing in ryegrass seed, chiefly farmers' dressed; but buyers now having such a large quantity to choose from are not so keen to give prices quoted last week. We quote—Best machine-dressed, 3s to 3s 3d; very choice, up to 4s 6d. Farmers' best dressed, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; extra clean, a shade more; inferior to medium and dirty, 1s 6d to 2s (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot has only a very small inquiry—Best worth about 4½d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 4d per lb (ex store, net).

Potatoes—The supply continuing in excess of the demand, prices this week again have gone still lower, best fetching 50s to 57s 6d; medium, 35s to 47s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Chaff—Owing to the supply being much heavier, prices have been more in buyers' favour. Good to best, L3 10s to L3 17s 6d; extra choice, L4 to L4 5s; medium, L2 5s to L2 15s; inferior, L1 10s to L2 per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Dairy Produce—Prime salt butter, dairy made, slow sale at 6d to 7d; medium, 4d to 5d; factory, 9d to 10d per lb. Factory cheese in moderate request only; medium size is worth 4½d to 4¾d; loaf do, 5d to 5½d; dairy made, 2d to 4d per lb.

Flax—There is no change to note in the tone of the market and prices show no improvement. Medium to good, L13 10s to L14 10s; extra well dressed a shade more; inferior, nominally, L10 10s to L12 10s per ton, ex store.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Sheepskins—Bidding for the various lines was fairly brisk, prices ruling quite as high as the previous week. Green crossbreds sold at 1s to 1s 10d; do lambs, 1s to 1s 11d; dry crossbreds, 2s to 5s 4d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 3s 8d; do pelts and boggets, 4d to 2s 11d.

Hides—We quote—Prime, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Wheat—The market still continues dull for this cereal. We quote—Prime milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; fowl wheat (scarce), 2s 7d to 2s 7½d (sacks in).

Oats—We quote—Prime, 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 10d (sacks extra).

Chaff—Small supply forward met with ready sale. **Potatoes**—Market glutted. Growers should not send any that are not in keeping condition, and thus avoid the necessity of having to force them on the market.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—

A small number of horses came forward for our sale on Saturday, and, no doubt owing to there having been a special sale held the day before the attendance was smaller than usual. The entry comprised about equal numbers of draught and light-harness horses, of which a fair number changed hands. The demand, however, for all classes was dull, and low values was the rule for those which were sold. Next Sunday, at 10 o'clock sharp, we shall hold a special sale of Shetland ponies from the estate of Mr A. A. M'Master; and on Monday, owing to Saturday being a race day, our weekly sale of horses will be held. We quote: For first-class draughts (extra-heavy), L25 to L30; for good ordinary draughts, (young), L18 to L22; for medium draughts, L12 to L16; for aged draughts, L6 to L10; for good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; for medium backs and harness horses, L7 to L9; for light and inferior backs and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Feed, 1s 9d to 1s 11d; milling, 2s, demand good. Wheat: Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fowls' wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 7d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, 30s to 45s; good to prime, £3 15s to £4 5s. Hay: oats, £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 5s. Potatoes: Kidneys, £1 15s to £2 15s. Flour: Stone, £6 10s to £7 0s; roller, £7 15s to £8 0s. Oatmeal, 25lbs, £10 10s; bulk, £10 0s. Butter, fresh, 6d, 7d to 9d; salt, 6d, poor demand. Eggs, 1s 1d per dozen (market bare).

The Duke of Devonshire, late Lord Hartington, an inveterate anti-Home Ruler, is about to sell a number of his farms on his Irish estate to the occupying tenants, under the provisions of the Land Purchase acts. The farms comprise 8,124 acres in County Cork, and 3,326 acres in County Waterford. The Duke is thoroughly alive to his own interest in this affair. He realises that the value of land in Ireland is rapidly falling, and would gladly dispose of his interest in the remainder of his estate if the tenants would buy. He has in his possession 32,550 acres of land in Cork, and 27,483 acres in the County of Waterford, the latter embracing the beautiful scenery at Lismore and along the romantic river called the Blackwater.

WM. GEO. BURNS.

PRACTICAL TAILOR, 81 Oxford Terrace, W. CHRISTCHURCH, and 10 Ward street, ADDINGTON. Livery and Military Uniforms Ladies' Habits, Jackets, Ulsters, etc., in all the Latest Styles.

By Appointment Military Tailor.

PLANTING SEASON, 1893

Great Reduction in Price, owing to Expiration of Lease.

KERR & BARNETT
Have on Sale—
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.
Contract planting done by experienced workmen. Contractors and large planters liberally dealt with. Catalogues free on application.
STANMOORE NURSERY, Christchurch.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

M. FRAER AND SONS,

CASH DRAPERY DEPOT,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Inspection invited. No one asked to buy.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS—All the Latest Novelties in Hop, Sate, Serges, Amazons, Diagonals, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Fancies, Cretonnes, etc., etc.—a grand range.
LOUIS VELVETTES,—All the Newest Shades and Best Qualities.

THE SHOW ROOM

Replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES **MILLINERY**.—The Latest Parisian Bonnets, Hats, etc., in endless variety.—Birds, Feathers, Lace, etc., etc., Fur and Fancy Boas, Corsets, Umbrellas, Trimmings, etc., etc.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Stock of Ladies' Mantles, Capes, Fur-lined Cloaks, Jackets, Macintoshes, etc., etc. The Value and Quality not Equalled in Dunedin.

DRESSMAKING—Latest Styles, Moderate Prices.

OUR HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Contains Blankets, Sheetings, Quilts, Cretonnes, Curtains, Towels, Tablings, Shirts, etc., etc. All Special Value.

AN EARLY CALL WILL REPAY YOU

Our Prices all round are the cheapest in Dunedin. Our Goods are all superlative Quality.

M. FRAER AND SONS, GEORGE STREET.

BURTON BROS.

Propose to

TERMINATE THE ARRANGEMENT

On

THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER,

Whereby they give for

THIRTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

A LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT

In

MASSIVE GOLD FRAME

And

A DOZEN CABINETS.

Intending Patrons are requested to give their Sittings without delay.

NUMBER FORTY-ONE,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

PRINCE ALFRED HOTEL
GREAT KING STREET NORTH,
DUNEDIN.

EDWARD KIRK ... Proprietor.
(Late of Zeehan, and formerly of the Botanical Gardens Hotel, N. E. Valley).

Having purchased the above well known commodious and centrally-situated hotel, and having made extensive alterations, the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to private families, boarders, and travellers.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

The very best of Wine, Ale, and Spirits kept in stock and supplied to customers. Suites of rooms for families. One of Alcock's prize billiard tables.

Terms strictly moderate.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.

Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS, Steamers under Postal Contract with the Government of France.

Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Polynesian ...	6428	Feb 25	Mar 1	Mar 3
Armand Behic	6537	Mar 27	Mar 31	April 2
Australien ...	6428	April 27	May 1	May 3

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £50.

By special arrangement an ENGLISH INTERPRETER will attend on board upon arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give passengers every assistance in disembarking, passing their luggage through the Customs, etc. He will also accompany them in the train to Paris and Calais.

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents, Dunedin.

NORDDEUTSCHER - LLOYD
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN,

Via Colombo and Suez Canal,

Taking Passengers for London,

Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line

To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Salier ...	4529	Mar 1	Mar 3	Mar 7
Hobenzufien	4364	Mar 29	Mar 31	April 4
Hohenzollern	4364	April 26	April 28	May 2

And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE

The Steamers land Passengers at Southampton.

Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For freight or passage apply to

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents, Dunedin.

WATSON'S

CITY BUTCHERY.

Sole Purveyors of KOSHER Meat.

(Killed under supervision of Rev Mr Harrison

Jewish Rabbi).

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF N. & W.
ZEALAND, L. M. & Co.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON.—
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, February 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON.—(Transshipping at Wellington)
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, February 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s. s., on Wednesday, March 7. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf.

FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU & LYTTLETON.—KAWATIRI, s. s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, & AUCKLAND—WAIRARAPA s. s., on Wednesday, March 7. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART—MANAPOURI, s. s., on Sunday, February 25. Passengers from Dunedin by 2 30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON—TARAWHEA, s. s., about Wednesday, February 28.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKABOA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—OMAPERE, s. s., on Friday, March 2. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. Cargo till 2 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s. s., about Tuesday, February 27. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till 1 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAVIUNI, s. s., about Thursday, March 1.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—OVALAU, s. s., about Wednesday, March 14.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

29 ROYAL ARCADE,
DUNEDIN.

H. H. BAILEY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER.

A splendid assortment of Eight-Day Striking American Clocks from 17s 6d. Watches and Clocks of every description. Watches cleaned, 4s 6d—guaranteed 18 months. Main-springs, 4s. Jewellery neatly and promptly repaired. Country orders promptly.

P. REILLY, TIMARU HOTEL
Stafford Street, Timaru.

The above Hotel having been partly re-built, renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor is now prepared to offer first-class Accommodation to those requiring such.

Private Suites of Rooms for Families; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Wines and Spirits of the best procurable brands.

Dunedin XXXX and special brewed local Ale always on tap.

PIANOS!

AT ALL PRICES.

W. A. MACKAY - PIANO IMPORTER

47 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Next City Hotel.

FOSTER AND GRAHAM,
TAILORS AND RENOVATORS,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Gentlemen's Own Materials Made Up.
All kinds of Cleaning, Dyeing, Repairing, etc

Punctuality strictly observed.

Note the Address.

NEW CYCLE BUSINESS Christchurch.—BECKWITH & DITFORT beg to announce that they have commenced Business as Cycle Manufacturers, &c., in premises next Mr Horsley, Tuam street, opposite Nelson, Monte's, and trust to receive a share of public support. Repairs receive best attention. Charge moderate. Victory Cycle Works.

LINES FOR LITTLE FOLK.

(By OCTAVE THANET in *McClure's Magazine*.)

THE Wilds lived in a two-roomed log cabin in the great gum woods, only two miles from a railway village, they rented their land, paying rent in the corn and cotton of their raising. They owned ten pigs and a cow, and Mr Ormond, their landlord, allowed them the use of a pair of mules. Fuel is to be had for the gathering in the forest, while fruit and vegetables grow almost of their own motion in Arkansas. But their was little enough money kept in the widow's old stocking—purse she had none—and, when the cold Christmas rains came, Lucius could not go to school for lack of a warm jacket. Claude could not go, anyhow, because he must "mind Baby Sister."

Sometimes this was no easy task; Baby Sister taking perverse and trying notions into her head, and being a stubborn child. On the very day of the plum cake there was Claude to be seen trudging along with Evangeline's red sun-bonnet flunting above his own ragged cap.

"Bliged to wear two hats," says Claude, "'cause Baby Sister will never wear hers."

He says it to Colonel Ormond. Colonel Ormond reins in his horse; he is riding home from the store, and, I daresay, that his bag slung over his saddle-born holds something to help make Christmas merry.

"Mymy! mymy!" exclaims the good-natured man, "you'll catch cold and have pneumonia, sure! Here"—he fishes a brown paper parcel out of his "saddle riders"—"I bought some nice cakes with raisins in for my youngsters. Put your hat right on like a good little girl, and there's one for you. Here's yours, Bud."

The bribe was successful. Baby Sister allowed Claude to tie her bonnet as she munched her cake; but she would not say "thank you," although Claude prompted her. "What do you say, Baby Sister!" And she wouldn't say, "I wish you well, sir," like a polite little Arkansas child, when Colonel Ormond rode away. Not she: she sat down in the cold mud, naughty, rude little Baby Sister, and devoured her plum cake.

"You isn't to set on the ground, Baby Sister," said Claude, pulling at her arms. "Maw said you mustn't! You'll be sure chillin'!"

"Yill set on the ground," remarked Baby Sister, calmly.

Baby Sister was a determined character. She was also fat. Claude knew from experience that he could not carry her half a mile. "And if I slap her she'll lay down flat and beller!" thought he. Therefore, this wise little lad tried diplomacy. "Say, Baby Sister," said he in tones of silken softness, "less we all go look at the circus!"

Baby Sister came up like a bouncing ball, and smiled like a cherub. "Me good now," lisped she.

The *Spectator* publishes the following letter from a schoolboy to his mother. We do not recommend our little folk to take it as a pattern:—

"I hope Matilda's cold is better. I am glad she is not at schule. I think I have got consumption. The boys at this place are not gentlemanly, but of course you did not know this when you sent me here. The trousers have worn out at the knees. I think the tailor must have cheated you, the buttons have come off and they are loose behind. I don't think the food is good, but I should not mind if I was stronger. The piece of meat I send you is off the beef we had on Sunday, but on other days it is more stringy. There are black beads in the kitchen, and sometimes they cook them in the dinner, which can't be wholesome when you are not strong. . . . do not mind my being so uncomfortable because I do not think I shall last long. Please send me some more money as I o 81. If you cannot spare it I can borrow it of a boy who is going to leave at the half quarter, but perhaps you wd. not like to be under an obligation to his parents as they are tradespeople. I think you deal at their shop Yr. loving but retched son."

A city boy to the country gone

Is like a fish on land,—

So many things in the fields and woods

That he dosen't understand.

Last week our Edward—a man of five—

Was out at his uncle's farm,

Where the beasts and the birds, the plants and the weeds,

Had for him a novel charm,

One day at dioner his uncle said :

"What's the matter with Daisy now—

This milk's as blue and tastes as poor

As if it was watered, I vow,"

Then up spoke Edward : I know what it is ;

For before she was milked by Frank,

She stopped in the creek, on her way to the barn,

And drank, and drank, and drank !"

—Ave Maria.

L. W. BILLY.

PASSIONIST MISSION IN DUNEDIN.

THE retreat for men, conducted in St Joseph's Cathedral by the Very Rev Father Hilary, O.P., terminated on Sunday evening. The retreat was quite as successful as that for women which had preceded it—if not more so. The church was well filled throughout—the attendance at the 6 a.m. Mass and the following instruction being hardly less full than that at the devotions and sermon in the evening. The missionary began the hearing of confessions on Wednesday morning, and thenceforward was kept busy in that sacred office. There were few, if any, who did not approach the sacraments. On Sunday morning at the 8 a.m. Mass, the body of men who received Holy Communion was a sight not soon to be forgotten. The sermons delivered by the missionary throughout the week were quite as powerful as those to which we alluded in our last issue, and each and all were also heard with wrapt attention. The morning instructions were plain and practical, and so given as likewise to make a lasting impression. On Wednesday evening the Bishop of Christchurch replaced the Very Rev Father Lynch, Rector, in conducting the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was offered every evening for the Most Rev Dr Moran. The Rev Father Murphy throughout the week acted as celebrant of the early Mass. On Tuesday evening the sermon was on temperance. It was distinguished by its moderation and sound sense. For those unable to be temperate, the missionary recommended total abstinence, and for all others rigid rules of temperance, determined on beforehand and faithfully adhered to. He accredited publicans with a power of doing a great deal in the cause by refusing to give drink to those who had had enough. There were many of them, he said, in the Australian cities who were firm in doing so. He advocated complete abstinence for young people under 21 years of age. On this evening, in addition to the men, a number of boys of the Christian Brothers' schools, members of the League of the Cross, were present—sitting room being provided for them on forms placed within the sanctuary. A special feature in the music on this occasion was the singing by Master J. Ward of "Sancta Maria."—On all the evenings hymns were sung by the men, especially that of the Passion beginning with the line, "Oh, come and mourn with me a while." On Friday evening the sermon was on the Passion—preached, the missionary explained, in accordance with the solemn obligation taken upon the preacher during his novitiate—many years ago in Worcestershire—to spread devotion to the Passion of the Saviour. The sermon was most fervent and touching, the awful scenes being described as only one to whose mind's eye they were familiar and vivid could describe them.

On Sunday at the 8 a.m. Mass the church was densely thronged, the Rev Father O'Connor, of Namurkah, Victoria, who was a visitor, in passing, to the city, celebrated Mass, and, at the communion, was assisted by the Very Rev Father Lynch, Rector. We have already spoken of the number of men who were communicants. At the 11 a.m. Mass Father Hilary preached on prayer. The music was Webbe's Mass in D, creditably performed by the choir of the Cathedral. In the evening the closing ceremonies took place, men only being admitted to the church—with the exception of the choir, where the lady singers occupied their usual places. The sermon was on perseverance. The very rev preacher also testified to the gratification it had given him to find the retreat so well attended. Hardly anywhere else in Australasia, he said, had he found the men possessed of such a faithful Irish Catholic spirit as that which characterised them in Dunedin. Their good pastors were to be thanked for it. Their good dying Bishop was to be thanked for it—he who had laboured for them and prayed for them and suffered for them. After the sermon the renewal of baptismal vows took place, the men standing up and each holding aloft a lighted candle. The scene in the church was very striking—the high altar having been adorned very beautifully for the occasion by the Dominican nuns. The missionary afterwards bestowed upon those present the Pontifical benediction, which he was commissioned by the Pope to give. Solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was afterwards given, Father Hilary acting as celebrant with Fathers Lynch and Murphy respectively as deacon and subdeacon. During the week and on this concluding evening Father Lynch had taken down the names of men desirous of becoming members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family—very many in all. The very rev missionary exhorted the members of the Confraternity to attend in their full numbers on Tuesday evening.

In the increased numbers of both confraternities, that of the Holy Family and that of our Lady of Perpetual Succour, we shall have a fitting memorial of the Very Rev Passionist's mission. In other ways, also, the blessings flowing from it will remain with us.—The aid of St Paul of the Cross has not been vainly invoked among us by one of his devoted sons.

The Rev Roaring Kane has been telling the Orangemen in Scotland that "no man is more gloriously inconsistent than the Orangeman who opposes the liberty of conscience and the civil liberty of his fellow-countrymen however that man might be divided from him by political sentiment and religious belief." It can only be said that if this be so, throughout its whole career the Orange institution has perpetually belied its principles.

YALUMBA WINES

(As originally imported by Mr A. R. PRESTON) always in stock
MR PRESTON is now on my staff, and all orders addressed to
him will receive my prompt attention.

F. C. B. BISHOP,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND.

The time is now approaching which has been fixed for holding

A B A Z A A R

In

AID OF THE ABOVE NAMED FUND.

It is therefore hoped that the friends of religion and
education will kindly give their assistance
in promotion of the good work.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE GIVEN IN AN EARLY ISSUE.

Our readers are also reminded

Of the

A R T - U N I O N,

For which books of tickets have already been issued,
and whose success is a matter of
great importance.

WANTED Immediately, a Competent Teacher for the
Roman Catholic School, Waipawa, Hawke's Bay. Must be
able to teach the children Singing and Sewing and take charge of the
Sunday School.

Apply at once, forwarding Letters of Recommendation and
stating Salary required, to the

REV FATHER KEEGAN,
Waipawa, Hawke's Bay.

MARRIAGE.

QUINN—ARNOLD.—At the Catholic Church, Lower Hutt, by the
Rev Father Lane, assisted by the Rev Father Donnelly, James Quinn,
of Christchurch, to Margaret Arnold, of Wellington.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

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.

AN UNHOLY UNION.



WE have two great classes of opponents on the
school question. There are the open and
avowed enemies of revealed religion—the
thorough-going secularists, and the advocates
of an incomplete Christianity, who will be
fully satisfied if the Bible, without any
authoritative teaching, be daily read in the
class room. These two parties, bitterly hostile
to each other, unite in the determination to continue towards
Catholics the iniquitous system which has been justly stig-
matised by Bispo MORAN as a system of tyranny, oppression,
and plunder. "Let the children be taught to reverence truth,
to cultivate honesty, and to obey the State," say the corophei
of pure secularism, who are not always paragons of the
excellence which they laud. "Let the children read the
Word of God, and the face of the earth will be changed,"
cry the Evangelists. "Catholics must come with us and
submit to the rule of our majority or suffer," say both in a
loud voice. But Catholics inculcate truth, honesty, and
obedience! "It is not after our ideas," is the reply. Catho-
lics read the Word God? "It is not done as we would wish
—apart from the authoritative teaching of the Church." So
the godless soul-destroying system goes on, and the fruits
are apparent in the widespread lack of reverence for what is
sacred, and the prevalence of opinions dangerous to the
family and to society. If the secular moralists would only
calmly reflect on what they propose, they would see the
absurdity of teaching morality without adequate sanction.
This sanction is not given by secularists. Why should a boy
tell the truth? Well, in the earlier stages of development,
the nursery threat that something terrible will happen to the
unfortunate liar may have restraining force. Precocious
youth soon disbelieves the story that long ago boys who told
lies were devoured by bears. Anyhow, such things do not
happen at the present day. Later on the bright lad is
rightly told that it is mean and degrading to lie. He feels
that and acts on the principle for some time. Gradually,
however, he finds that lying is a common practice, and learns,
especially when he goes out into the great world where men
of sterling principle are somewhat rare, that "do not be
found out in a lie" takes the place of "always tell the
truth." Again in the matter of honesty, the teaching of the
secular moralists "Do unto others as you wish others to do
to you"—an excellent motto for action—soon gives place to
another. The impressionable neophyte sees that everyone tries
at all hazards to succeed in business. To endeavour to take
advantage of others is a common practice. If he is to get on he
must act as his neighbours act. Adherence to fine principle
would be thrown away on the multitude. The motto of the
modern world is "Don't be found out." He embraces it at
first with hesitation, and later on with avidity. How will
honesty stand in the common circumstances of the hour?
When God, eternal truth and infinite justice, is not
placed before the mind of the creature, how, can mere
natural motives long have restraining power? Common
sense and sad experience teach the contrary. The fact is
that infidels are making a desperate effort to destroy Chris-
tianity and substitute devotion to the State for worship of
God. The great commandment is not "adore the Lord thy
God and obey the laws of the Holy Gospel," but "reverence
the State and obey the laws of its legislators." The divine
is eliminated and the human—the very human—substituted.
Here, again, "obey the State," quickly is changed into "obey
the laws as long as they suit." God, the Creator, must not
have a voice in human affairs! If there be a God, say secu-
larists in effect, and He made man, man must be allowed to
take care of himself; at all events He must not presume to
interfere with our laws. We will rule the world.

Now the Catholic Church insists on God as the alpha
and omega. Everything must be referred to Him and His
law is to be observed. A God of truth requires that we be
truthful, therefore we must not lie. A God of justice will
not sanction dishonesty, therefore under severe penalty we
must give everyone his due. The Supreme Ruler enforces
order, therefore we must obey the State. We must do our
duty at all times because God sees us and takes strict account
even of what cannot possibly be found out by our fellows.
Secular instruction without religion is utterly incompetent to
diminish crime and make men better. It is a one-winged
system. A bird with one wing can only run along the

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ground; it is unable to soar aloft in the heavens. A system which ignores God and bans the name of CHRIST and insists on mere human motives, is earthly and keeps the soul from tending heavenwards and attaining its true destiny. Education which does not touch the heart changes the form of crime perhaps, but it certainly does not destroy vice. "Of what use is it to a commonwealth," said Fox, the founder of the first reformatory, "that its rogues should learn how to read, write and cypher? These acquirements are only so many master-keys put into their hands to break into the sanctuary of human society." We commend these words to the secularists pure and simple who continue to keep the heel of oppression on the Catholic people.

As to the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the Colony, we are convinced that the mere reading of the Scriptures by, in many cases, an agnostic teacher will not tend to make the people Christian, or reverence the Sacred Word. To quote the words of an eminent ecclesiastic: "Merely reading the Bible without explanation or comment is not instruction. What would be said of a military school where the professors only read a chapter or two on military tactics, but gave no lessons, made no comments, required no drill? How can they expect mere reading the Bible to the young will make Christian men and women." Again we commend to the consideration of the Evangelicals who advocate the reading of the Scriptures without comment in the public schools the words of a Prussian visitor to America: "I came to your country to study its geography, its laws, its institutions, and I find 2000 religions and nobody believing in God."

If Protestants want Bible-reading, let them have it, provided we get our money back and justice for our own children. The recognition of revealed religion in the so-called national system would be something. We greatly fear that a similar state of things would prevail here as in Rome, where the people complain bitterly that in the Italian schools, where the priests may not direct the instruction, the catechism is taught compulsorily by Liberal teachers—sometimes Jews—who are avowed unbelievers, and who after school hours openly laugh at Christianity and ridicule its practices.

As we go to press the condition of the Most Rev Dr Moran remains unaltered. The Bishop repeats his expression of thanks for the kind sympathy shown towards him, and the prayers offered and inquiries made.

THE time for holding the bazaar in aid of the school building fund of the Dominican nuns, owing to circumstances, still remains uncertain. Preparations for the event, nevertheless, are going busily on. All, therefore, who are inclined to give a helping hand in the good work can find an opportunity of doing so.

THE Rev Fathers O'Doherty and O'Connor visited Dunedin last week en route from Melbourne to Auckland. Father O'Connor is parish priest of Namurkah in the diocese of Sandhurst. Father O'Doherty hails from the famous town of Derry, having come out to Australia some months ago in search of restored health. The rev gentleman had suffered from a trouble of the throat. It may be remembered that some little time since we reviewed in these columns a very able lecture delivered in Melbourne by Father O'Doherty on the condition of things in Ulster. He is a high authority on everything connected with the National movement, in which he takes a lively interest. Our like-minded friends in Auckland, no doubt, will find out the rev father's capabilities during his stay among them, and turn them to good account. We trust that for his part he may have as good an account to give of the health restoring qualities of the hot springs.

THE Sydney Freeman's Journal of the 10th inst. reports a view of Catholic matters in the diocese of Dunedin, given by the Very Rev Dr Gallagher, who had recently visited this city:—"Dr Gallagher is enthusiastic in his praise of the diocese of Dunedin. 'The good bishop may be spared yet a little longer,' he says, 'but if he is called to his reward he will leave the memory of a splendid episcopate. All over the diocese are to be found evidences of Bishop Moran's zeal, solicitude and enthusiasm. Taking into consideration the number of Catholics and the conditions under which the work of religion and education has been carried on, no diocese in Australia has a better record of progress.' The Dunedin Cathedral struck Dr Gallagher as being a model of solidity and architectural taste, and in many respects it may be described as the finest structure of its kind in the colonies. Bishop Moran's name would be for ever associated with the erection of the Cathedral, which in its noble design and imposing proportions was typical of the bishop's spiritual work in the diocese."

Our contemporary *Fair Play* is about to issue a supplement containing "speaking portraits" of all our Parliamentary representatives, including even the silent Member. The picture should be of interest, especially to political disciples of Lavater, who might delight to trace the legislator's principles in his features. Our contemporary also issues a challenge—like that attributed to John Galpin, "tis for a thousand pounds"—to any one who can prove that a recent number of the *New Zealand Times* was printed, not by a mixture of gas and electricity, as prompted by the office boy, but by electricity only. If that boy, meantime, has discovered a method of mixing electricity with anything Mr Edison might like to hear from him. However, it was, of course, very wrong of the *Times* to tell an unmixed "whopper." Better to print a paper even by hand and stick to the truth. As turned out by pure electricity, by the way, will the portraits of our legislators be much prettier? Unmixed gas, we fancy, is otherwise more in the line of some of the originals.

MR W. T. MONKMAN has been elected Captain of B. Battery, N.Z.R.A.V., vice Mr G. C. Proudfoot (resigned). The unanimity that distinguished Mr Monkman's election proves the esteem in which he is held by the corps.

THE Unionists—exclusive of the break-neck Tories—appear to be up to a thing or two. They are hanging back from the support given to the Lords. We may accredit them with knowing too well on which side their bread is buttered to commit themselves to a part in a contest with the people. They reject Lord Salisbury's leadership on any point except that of Home Rule.

A REPORT which we would fain hope may prove unfounded—but whose truth unfortunately seems too probable, is the following:—"His medical advisers report that a cataract has obliterated the sight of one of Mr Gladstone's eyes, and that a cataract is forming in the other. Mr Gladstone wished to undergo an operation, but the doctors refused to perform it."

WE have received from Auckland the first number of a paper started in the popular interests, under the title of "*The Weekly Standard*." The principles professed are "Government for the people and by the people, and the greatest good to the greatest number." A promise is made of unbiassed consideration for every shade of political, social, and religious opinion. Our new contemporary seems fair and moderate, and is creditably turned out.

THE House of Lords abide in their obstinacy, and have re-insisted in the Employer's Liability Bill the contracting out clause. Mr Gladstone has moved the final rejection of their amendments, but refuses to lead in an attack on the Lords themselves. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt are said to be supporting Messrs Acland and Asquith in advocating an aggressive movement. The more moderate members of the Cabinet agree with Mr Gladstone. The situation, however, needs to be elucidated.

THE death of Frank Byrne, who was accused of complicity in the conspiracy of the Invincibles, is reported from New York. Byrne's guilt was never proved, and always remained doubtful. His escape at the time, considering the temper of the Government, may have been a matter of prudence. The funeral took place on Monday, and—the cable informs us—was attended by 2000 representatives of secret societies. If there is not a flight of the imagination, we may add, the condition of the United States is not particularly enviable. The times, however, are favourable for exaggeration, and, no doubt, full advantage will be taken of them.

Messrs Smith and Smith, Octagon, Dunedin, may be called upon for estimates for everything connected with the trade of the painter, glazier, and paperhanger. Their work is the best of its kind, and their charges are very low.

Sufferers from corns should try Johnston's callosine. It is highly recommended.

Messrs M. Fraer and Sons, George street, Dunedin, invite inspection of their large and excellent stock of goods. Their dress-making and millinery departments will be found especially deserving of patronage. The firm's prices are notable for their cheapness.

Mr James Dealey's Railway Hotel, Thorndon Quay, Wellington, offers first-class accommodation to visitors and travellers. The situation is pleasant and convenient, the house is thoroughly well fitted up, and no pains are spared to insure the comfort of those who patronise it. Mr Dealey's well-known reputation is a certain guarantee for the good treatment of all who avail themselves of his services or seek the accommodation of his house.

Messrs Herbert Haynes and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, are showing a splendid variety of autumn and winter fashions. The goods have all the stamp of distinction that is insured alone by the taste and discrimination of a buyer in the Home markets especially qualified.

DIOCESAN SUMMARY.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

ON Sunday, the 11th inst, the foundation-stone of St Patrick's Church, Napier, was laid by his Grace the Archbishop who delivered, on the occasion, an eloquent address. His Grace was attended and assisted by the Very Rev Fathers Kirk and Peetre, D.D., and the Rev Fathers Grogan, Kerrigan, Smythe, Hault, and O'Shea.

The Rev Father Power, on the eve of his departure from Wellington for Patea last week, was presented with testimonials and addresses by the children of the Marist Brothers' and the convent schools respectively, as well as by the members of his late congregation at St Mary's. While expressing sincere regret at his departure, the address of the congregation congratulated the rev gentleman on his well-deserved promotion to the high and responsible office of parish priest.

The Rev Father O'Sullivan replaces the Rev Father Lewis as Procurator of St Patrick's College. Father Lewis has been transferred to Blenheim.

The Marlborough *News* of a recent date alludes as follows to the local change of clergy:—The Rev Father Aubrey, who has been stationed in the district for some years, received a short time ago a notice of removal, and left to-day for his new scene of labour at St Patrick's College, Wellington. The news of his departure will be received with sincere regret not only by the Catholic congregation, but by every member of the community with whom the reverend gentleman has come in contact. Personally he was kind, cheerful, gentlemanly, while in his views he was broadminded and liberal. In musical circles he will be greatly missed, for he was an able performer, an excellent critic, and showed no mean ability as a composer. In the remote parts of the district he is especially beloved, having never spared himself to administer the consolations of religion. His talents will find congenial employment in his new sphere of action. We understand that Father Aubrey will be replaced by an old friend in the person of Father Lewis. The latter gentleman is very popular here, and the loss of the former will be somewhat assuaged by the new acquisition.

Three members of the Order of St Vincent de Paul arrived in Wellington from Sydney on Monday, the 5th inst. The Fathers will give missions throughout the archdiocese.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

The Rev Isaac Moore, S.J., lectured on Socialism at Auckland, on the evening of the 12th inst. Mr. E. Mahoney presided. Among the clergy present was the Right Rev Monsignor McDonald of Panmure, who on entering was greeted by the audience with hearty applause. A vote of thanks to the rev lecturer was carried by acclamation.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Bishop of Christchurch, who arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst, conducted the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin in St Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning his Lordship celebrated Mass in the bed-room of the Most Rev Dr Moran, to whom also he administered holy communion. In the forenoon the Bishop left this city by the Christchurch express.

It is announced that the Rev Father McGrath has resigned the pastorate of the Cromwell district.

The Very Rev Father Hilary, C.P., brought his mission at St Joseph's Cathedral to a conclusion on Sunday evening. On Tuesday afternoon the missionary left for Auckland by the s.e. Flora.

The Very Rev Father Hilary, C.P., gave an instruction on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, on Sunday afternoon in St Joseph's school-room, to the sodality of the children of Mary. There were over 100 present—members and aspirants. The special point dwelt on by the very rev missionary was the life of the Child of Mary—in the church, in her home, and at the hour of her death.

John Dillon, speaking at a meeting in Manchester, said that cruel and unjust evictions were still executed in Ireland. However, nobody could hold John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, responsible for these abuses. It was impossible to undo in a year the evils of a century. The Irish people were wasting away. They were rackrented and oppressed. Still, there was one bright spot in the situation—peace and order had been maintained in Ireland, and thus the croaking predictions of her enemies had been falsified.

In an article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* Herr Eugen Wolf, who was recently the special correspondent of that paper in Uganda, gives a somewhat black picture of the present state of the country, drawn from letters which he has received dated July 15. According to his information, the peace between the Protestants and the Catholics was not likely to be of long duration, as the former demanded the exclusive possession of Uganda and had not honestly carried out their part of the agreement arranged by Sir Gerald Portal. Herr Wolf thinks that the situation is serious, and repeats his advice that the Mahomedans should be completely excluded, and that then the Protestant and Catholic parties should be more effectually separated by using the Nile and its tributaries as boundaries. By these means alone, he believes, can peace be secured.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER, LEO XIII., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, ON THE STUDY OF SACRED SCRIPTURE.

After weighing the reading with every care where it is necessary then will be the time for research and putting forward an opinion. And it is of the first importance that the commonly approved rules of interpreting should be followed all the more exactly the more bitter the attacks of adversaries. Therefore, with the study of the meaning of the words, of the order which is followed, of parallels and the like, let there be combined opposite and learned illustrations from outside sources, let this be done cautiously, however, lest more time and labour should be thus expended than in obtaining a knowledge of the sacred books, and lest the multiplicity of the points submitted for instruction should prove more injurious than useful to the minds of the youth. From this the progress to the use of the Sacred Scripture in theology will be safe. And here attention should be paid to the fact that in addition to the other causes of difficulty which are usually met with in certain works of the ancients there are some peculiar to the sacred books. For according to the authority of the Holy Spirit in the words of Holy Writ are laid down many things which far surpass the strength, power, and acuteness of human reason, that is to say, Divine mysteries and various other things connected with them, and this sometimes to a larger extent and in a more recondite manner, than the letter of the text and the laws of hermeneutics appear to indicate; besides the literal meaning itself certainly admits of other senses either to illustrate dogma or to commend the precepts of life. Accordingly it is not to be denied that the Sacred Books are involved in a certain religious obscurity, so that no one can approach them without a guide (S. Hier. ad Paulin de studio Scripturas ep. liii., 4), God, according to the common opinion of the Fathers, arranging it so in order that men might examine them with greater earnestness and zeal, and should more deeply impress upon their minds and hearts the precepts so fully set forth therein; and should understand especially that God had delivered the Scriptures to the Church, which on that account in the reading and treatment of His Word should be followed as a more sure guide and teacher. For where the graces of the Lord have been bestowed there the truth is to be learned and already St Irenæus taught that the Scriptures are expounded without danger by those who hold the Apostolic succession. (C. Haer. iv., 26, 5.) This view, indeed, which was also the view of the other Fathers, was adopted by the Vatican Synod when renewing the Tridentine Decree concerning the interpretation of the Inspired Written Word, "it declared that its meaning was that in matters of Faith and morals pertaining to the promotion of Christian doctrine that is to be considered the true sense of the Sacred Scripture which Holy Mother Church has held and holds, whose province it is to judge respecting the true sense and interpretation of the Sacred Scripture: and therefore no one is permitted to interpret the Sacred Scriptures contrary to this sense, or even contrary to the unanimous consensus of the Fathers." (Sess. III, cap. II, de Bevel. of Conc. Trid. Sess. IV, decr. de edit. et usu Saer. libror.) By this law, full of wisdom, the Church does not at all retard or check the investigation of Biblical science, but rather exhibits it free from error and greatly furthers its true progress. For a wide field is open to each private teacher in which, pursuing safe methods, he may by his own industry in interpreting brilliantly and usefully enter into rivalry with the Church. Indeed in the parts of Divine Scripture which yet require a fixed and definite exposition such measures can be taken that in the design of God's loving providence the judgment of the Church may be hastened, as it were, by this diligent investigation; and in points already defined the private teacher can be equally of service if he places them before the faithful in a clearer light and before the learned with greater ability, or if he proves himself more successful in repelling adversaries.

Wherefore, let it be the sacred and primary duty of the Catholic interpreter to see that those testimonies of the Scripture, of which the sense has been authentically declared either through sacred authors with the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, as is the case in many parts of the New Testament, or through the Church with the assistance of the same Holy Spirit, "either by a solemn decision or by the ordinary and universal magisterium" (Conc. Vat. Sess. iii., 3, de fide), are explained by him in the same sense; and with the aid of his knowledge let him show that interpretation alone can be rightly approved of according to the laws of sound hermeneutics. In other things the analogy of Faith is to be followed and the Catholic doctrine as accepted by the authority of the Church can be taken as the supreme standard; for as the same God is the Author of the Sacred Books and of the doctrine deposited with the Church a different sense to that which she adopts cannot by any legitimate interpretation be deduced from those books. Whence it appears that that interpretation is to be rejected as false and absurd which places the inspired authors at variance with one another, or which is opposed to the doctrine of the Church. It also behoves teachers in this department of religious education to be so endowed mentally as to have a thorough grasp of all theology and to be well versed in the

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commentaries of the Fathers, Doctors, and best interpreters. This is inculcated by St Jerome (*ibid.*, 6, 7) and emphatically by St Augustine, who justly complains "if every study, however humble and easy in order to be understood requires a teacher or master, what greater presumption can there be than to be unwilling to learn the inspired books from their interpreters" (*Ad Honorat, de util it, cred. res.*, 50). This was felt and confirmed by the example of the other Fathers "who sought to understand the Divine Scriptures, not by their own presumption, but from the writings and authority of their predecessors, who themselves, it is certain, received the rule of interpretation by Apostolic succession" (Rufin, *Hist. Eccl.*, ii., 9).

(To be continued)

MASSACRE IN A RUSSIAN CHURCH.

(Liverpool Catholic Times, January 5.)

At the end of last month a report reached Berlin that a terrible massacre had occurred in a Catholic Church at Krosche, in the Russian province of Kovna, near the German frontier. It was stated that the Catholic community, hearing that their church was to be closed, assembled and remained there day and night, and that finally the troops forced their way into the building, killing 20 members of the congregation, and wounding upwards of 100. This account of the affair was subsequently officially denied from St Petersburg, and it was declared that four police officials were slightly injured, while none of the Catholics were harmed.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* now publishes a detailed narrative of all the circumstances bearing out the original story. At two o'clock on the morning of the 10th November, Prefect Klingenberg, of Kovno, arrived at Krosche, accompanied by forty strongly-armed policemen. There were about seventy persons in the church. Cursing and yelling, the police rushed at the worshippers, beat them with the knout, and struck them with their swords, so that the church echoed with the cries of the wounded. Some succeeded in fleeing to the belfry, where they rang the bells, thus summoning the rest of the inhabitants, who crowded into the building. When the day began to wane 300 Cossacks arrived at the place, armed with rifles, lances, and knouts. The Cossacks' knouts have wire and iron twisted in at the end, so that every stroke tears the flesh. They divided themselves into two groups, and a great massacre began. The blood of the defenceless inhabitants who were trying to protect their sanctuary stained the walls of the church and flowed on the floor. Some of the Cossacks flew at the altars, smashed the crucifixes, candlesticks, and images of the saints, and dashed them on the ground. The broken vessels and images were thrown into a cesspool. Some corpses found in the church were tossed by the Cossacks into the limepit in the churchyard. The people, who fled in all directions, were pursued by the Cossacks and taken prisoners. Many sprang into the swollen river and were drowned. The rest were surrounded by Cossacks and driven by them to the front of the Town Hall on the Market place. Every inhabitant of Krosche was to receive a special punishment. A doctor was fetched, and was to say how many strokes with the knout each victim could bear. They were brought up singly, and their clothes torn off their bodies. Then they were made to lie down naked between two rows of Cossacks, and flogged with the knout. Nobody was spared, not even delicate women. This inhuman work lasted till sundown, when the poor wretches were taken off to prison. Then the Prefect allowed his Cossacks to "enjoy themselves."

Mr George W. Cable tells two excellent stories of Southern generals in the December *Century*. This is his view of the gentler side of Lee:—"One morning President Davis, Secretary Cooper, General Lee, and others of only less rank came down the steps of—if I remember the story aright—the War Office, to the sidewalk. Their horses stood saddled and bridled at the curb-stone. Except General Lee, the company were about to visit the fortifications. He in weather-beaten uniform, and General Cooper wearing the particularly bal silk hat to which he was accustomed, were already on the sidewalk; and President Davis, in an elegant new gray and drawing on a pair of snowy yellow gauntlets that reached to his elbows, was coming down the steps, when through the group of accidental passers that stopped to look at this bunch of distinguished personages, a messenger pushed forward and delivered to Secretary Cooper a telegram. It seemed to be of a serious import, for when the secretary had read it he handed it to General Lee. General Lee read it, and moving somewhat aside, lifted a beckoning glance to the President. Mr Davis joined him, and elbow to elbow, in what they evidently intended should be complete privacy, the general was holding the despatch for the President to read, when the former suddenly became aware that an urchin of the strongest *gamin* type had slipped up behind and with uplifted face was reading between their elbows the tidings which they deemed necessary to hold secret. General Lee—the same General Lee who on another day of that momentous epoch frowned the President and his staff off the battle-field with a single curt question as to what might be their business there—turned to the little rogue, and in a gentle voice and with a kind gesture of dismissal said:—"My little son, this is not for you; run away."

A WEDDING IN WELLINGTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

An event of considerable local interest took place at Pahiata (near Wellington), on Monday the 5th inst., when Mr Alexander Morgan, of the Treasury Department, was married to Miss Lavina Stuart, fourth daughter of Mr Charles Stewart of Judgeford, Pahautanui. The ceremony was performed at the Catholic Church at 9 a.m. by the Rev Father Goggan, S.M., assisted by the Very Rev Father Lane, S.M., after which a nuptial Mass was said by Rev Father Goggan.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Stewart, as chief bridesmaid, and was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr Thomas Smith. The bridegroom being attended by Mr James Ward of the Audit Department, as best man.

The wedding breakfast was laid at the residence of the bride's parents, where about 50 relatives and guests sat down. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in eloquent terms by the Very Rev Father Lane. The other toasts honoured were Mr and Mrs Stuart, proposed by the Rev Father Goggin; the bridesmaid's by Mr James Ward, and Mr Kelly; the bridegroom's uncle, by Mr John Holmes of the Treasury Department. In the course of a happy speech Mr Holmes took occasion to refer to the good feeling that existed between the bridegroom and all who knew him, and on behalf of himself and his fellow officers presented the bride with a morocco case containing half-a-dozen silver afternoon tea spoons and sugar tongs.

A few days previous to the wedding Mr Morgan was the recipient of a very handsome present from his brother officers, consisting of cutlery, spoons, forks, cruetts, &c. Mr J. B. Heywood, the secretary to the Treasury, making the presentation.

The large number of costly presents received by the happy couple testified in a marked manner the esteem in which both are held by relatives and friends.

According to a report relating to migratory agricultural labourers in Ireland, showing their distribution and proportion to the population, the total number of migratory agricultural labourers in 1893 was 14,761, or 31 per 1,000 of the population, which in 1891 was 4,704,750. Nearly six-sevenths of the entire number of labourers—namely, 12,589—were natives of Connaught, and of this 8,856 came from the County Mayo, which furnished over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers. It appears 84.3 per cent of the migratory labourers sought work in England, 13.0 per cent in Scotland, and 2.7 per cent in Ireland. Commenting on these statistics, the *Star* writes:—"The reports just issued on the migration of Irish labourers show a slight reduction on last year. It is Connaught which supplies the bulk of the migratory class. In Leinster and Munster the numbers who left the provinces in June were so small that they could not have had any appreciable effect on the labour market elsewhere. The number who left Ulster rose 6 per cent, and the Unionists would no doubt be prepared to prove that this increase was due to the Liberal Government, but unfortunately for any such calculation the increase was confined to the Home Rule counties of Ulster. If these figures prove anything it is that under a peaceful policy conditions of labour in Ireland are improving."

R. MacS Gordon read an interesting paper on "A Plea for Irish Music," before the Gaelic League of Dublin. He said among other things: "If we allowed our national language to be lost, we should be showing ourselves blind to the true interests and to the true national life of our people. But if the care of the language of the country was a sacred trust, the care of the traditional music of the people was a trust no less sacred, for our music was one of the truest and most honourable marks of our existence as a distinct people. Treating of the power and influence of Irish music, Mr Gordon referred to the tradition common in Gaelic literature of the possession of a music by the ancient Irish, the modes of which were powerful enough to produce in turn tears of sorrow, unrestrained laughter and peaceful slumber. What was this tradition but a somewhat inflated expression of the powers of Irish music? What music was more expressive of joy and gaiety, or more capable of imparting such feelings than "Pieraca na Ruarcach," or "The rocky road to Dublin"? Where did restfulness and peace find happier expression than in "The snowy-breasted pearl," or "Mary of Ballyhaunis"? No music more adequately reflected or imparted the martial spirit than "Cruachan na Fainne," or "Where the slave so lowly," none is more instinct with genuine pathos than "Sa Mhuirín Delis," or "Uilleagan Dubh O." The Gael of old paid the closest attention to harmony and sweetness of language, and it was not wonderful if they held a recognised pre-eminence in these regions for harmony and sweetness in music. For music and language went always hand in hand.

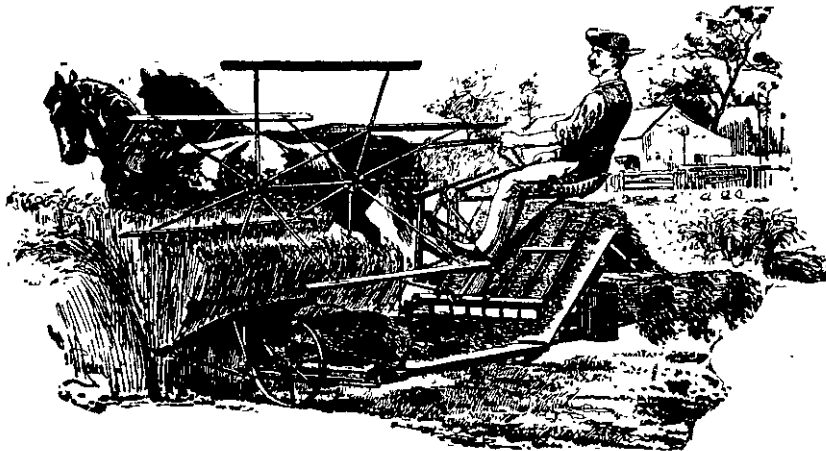
Father Ignatius is one of the most unique figures in the Anglican Church. In the beautiful hermitage which he has erected for himself and his followers at Llanthony, South Wales, he watches with heavy heart the inroads of scepticism and latitudinarianism in the Anglican Church. "What of the night?" this lone sentinel may from his watch-tower ask his brethren of the Church of England. Rationalism has permeated the very marrow of the Anglican Church. Each succeeding Bampton lecturer is more heterodox in his deductions, more scornful in his analyses of the Bible. The Bampton lectures are, in fact, undermining more and more unmistakably the doctrines of faith in the Church to which Father Ignatius still clings. It is only a matter of time until these same Bampton lectures are delivered by the successors of Professor Max Muller or Professor

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Hoxley. Father Ignatius asks scornfully what the Archbishop of Canterbury is doing to stay the ravages of the Biblical Vandals and scientific Huns who are the opponents of the Church of England's doctrines and dogmas. He is doing absolutely nothing, unless it be now and again to allude sneeringly to the Catholic Church as "an Italian mission," and, with the inconsistency which comes of a State-conferred stipend, to call himself the successor of the first Italian missionary that ever set foot on these shores.

The usually well-informed *Catholic World* reviewing the recent publication of Davis' work "The Patriot Parliament of 1889," questions the good taste of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in contributing to that work a preface so lengthy and so marked by the personality of the writer. On this point the *Catholic World* must be left to have its opinion, although it may be interesting to know that the condemned preface has been pronounced by English writers to be to them an excellent aid and an almost indispensable adjunct to the study of Davis' work. The review goes on to say that while "Davis was a sort of secular saint in the '48 movement, Duffy only proved himself a very able writer about it." This is assuredly a very amazing statement, to the thinking of most people. We would be very reluctant to decry Davis, but Duffy was just as much a creator of the '48th movement as was his dead friend. He wrote about it certainly in later years, but he wrote in it also, and to some purpose, as those who are conversant with the old *Nation* files and the contemporary literature of '48 can well remember and will readily testify.

The Emperor of Germany received the first news of the terrible outrage in the French Chamber by a telegram from the Foreign Office. On reading the dispatch which was in cipher, he could not conceal the impression which the news made, and at dinner observed: "This news has completely spoiled my appetite. Such an infamous crime is too dreadful for words. We have no longer to do with men, but wild beasts who ought to be stamped out without pity. The Socialists have systematically excited the masses and now they can no longer hold them back." When Governments expel and exile ministers of God, who teach the beautiful doctrine of love for God and man, and covertly if not openly, abet the teachings of unbelief in the Supreme Being, they must expect to have a plentiful crop of those who fear no punishment, who become reckless of their own and others' lives, as they believe in no future state wherein reward or punishment awaits them. Undermine religion and the social fabric of law and order becomes a ruin and chaos reigns supreme. Emperor William performed a wise act when he recently recalled the Jesuits to Germany.

Lord Coleridge tells the following anecdote: "Browning once sent me a volume of his verses and asked me how I liked it. I replied that what I could understand I heartily admired, and that parts of it I thought ought to be immortal; but that as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or no, as I could not understand it. 'Ah well,' he said, 'if a reader of your calibre understands 10 per cent of what I write, I think he ought to be content.'"

Most Rev Father Joachim, General Councillor of the Passionist Order, has been appointed Archbishop of Bucharest, in succession to Archbishop Palme, C.P.

Father W. S. Cress, of Bowling Green, Ohio, believes in the Paulist idea, and has begun giving short missions to non-Catholics in the smaller towns in his neighbourhood. Father Cress and Father I. J. Wenderly, of North Baltimore, labour together. Two weeks ago, they addressed a large audience in a town that counts among its population of several thousand only two Catholic families. The Methodist minister announced prayer meeting for the same evening on which the priests were to speak, the first prayer meeting he had for many weeks. His congregation was very small, and they agreed to adjourn and go to the Catholic meeting. After lecturing on the Christian rule of faith and the Christian's rule of life, the Fathers invited a free discussion of religious topics. This invitation was promptly accepted, and for one hour they were kept busy solving difficulties and meeting objections. The objections were principally on the invocation of saints, on the infallibility of the Church, and on infant baptism. They were such as any ordinarily instructed Catholic child could have answered, and yet these were real difficulties to a Protestant mind. The Methodist minister also took a hand in the discussion, making a desperate attempt to wax eloquent on the sole mediatorship of Christ. The mayor of the town presided at the meeting, at the close of which the Catholic Fathers were requested by unanimous vote to call again and give them another talk on religion. When movements of this kind become general, may we not look for a large accession to the Church?

Mr P. O'Neill Larkin, an American journalist, recalls in connection with the celebration of the festival of Christmas, a fact which shows how successfully Catholic thought has permeated American public life. Not many years ago the factories, stores, and offices were open on Christmas Day in Boston. In the minds of the Puritans of New England there was a latent prejudice that Christmas was a Polish superstition, invented by the Catholics to ensnare the godly and lead them to perdition. So firmly was this belief implanted in the minds of the early settlers of Massachusetts that by their colonial legislature they enacted the following law in relation to Christmas: "For preventing disorders arising in several places within this jurisdiction by reason of some still observing such festivals as were superstitiously kept in other countries, to the great dishonour of God and offence to others; It is, therefore, ordered by this court and the authority thereof that whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas or the like, either by forbearing labour, feasting, or any other way upon any such account as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall pay for every such offence five shillings as a fine to the country." At the present day nowhere in the world is the Christmas festival observed more generally and with a truer sense of its real significance than in the place where it was thus legislated against. The cold Puritanism of New England has been thoroughly leavened with Catholic sentiment.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

Dublin Notes.

(From Exchanges.)

A GOOD story is told of a remark which Lord Morris is said to have made to Lady Aberdeen when her husband was Lord-Lieutenant. It was the judge's privilege to take the "Lady Lieutenant" to tea at a garden party in Dublin. Lady Aberdeen had not long arrived in Ireland. Everyone knows that her mind is more than recaptive—it is as a thirsty soil, craving for the dew of good news. Her Excellency, leaning on the judge's arm, asked with her engaging smile, "Are there many Home Rulers here to-day?" And the judge, who succeeds in preserving his brogue in perfection, answered gruffly, "There's just yerself an' the waiters, me lady."

In distributing the prizes at St Malachy's College, Belfast, Bishop McAlister, of Down and Connor, referred to the education question, and said that colleges, which were established with insulting and impossible conditions, were a mockery. The Catholics of Ireland have not yet been fully emancipated. There remain still disabilities and barriers for the Catholic who wishes not to sacrifice his Catholic principles. Even the present Government did not show any signs of doing justice to Catholics in the matter of education, and in removing other disabilities by which Catholics would be put on a level with their Protestant fellow-countrymen in the exercise of their faith and convictions. As regards the Government institutions the difference between the Protestant denominations is not a question of principles but of detail. The objection of Catholics to these institutions is a question of the most vital religious principles, and to our great material loss we must forego the advantage offered by these institutions rather than endanger the faith of any of our members.

The Rev Albert Barry, C.S.S.R., contributes a learned article to the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, in which he maintains that St Patrick was a native of North Wales. The saint's father, Calphurnius, he points out, held senatorial rank as a citizen of the great Brito-Roman city of Caer- Legion or Caerleon, on the Dee, the modern Chester. Like the other magistrates and civil rulers of that city, he possessed a country villa, and Father Barry concludes that this villa must have been in the Vale of Clwyd, where, according to ancient Irish writers, St Patrick was born. The Vale of Clwyd is, it is true, many miles from Chester, but in those days, observes the revergentleman, "well-trained steeds bore men swiftly to and fro upon the splendid Roman road." Father Barry supports his arguments with no mean skill, and his contention, whether it be accepted or rejected, must excite widespread interest.

The *Monster News* has the following good story of the honesty of a poor blacksmith of Drumcliffe:—"At the recent Islands Presentment Sessions held at Ennis, the following presentment appeared on the sheet, but was not investigated, as the claimant did not appear: 'From John O'Keefe, compensation for a rick of hay, his property, maliciously or wantonly burned on the night of Wednesday, October 11, 1893, or early next morning, on the lands of Fountain Cross, Parish of Drumcliffe—25s.' There was no appearance when the case was called on and the explanation is exceedingly interesting. It appears that after the claim was made a humble blacksmith named Michael McNamara, who has a forge near Fountain Cross, came forward and stated that it was he that set fire to the hay, and paid £10 to the owner for the damage. He had an appointment with a friend, and whilst waiting lay down near the sack of hay, after pulling out some to rest upon. He was then in the act of pulling a match out of a boxful when the whole lot took fire, and despite his efforts the hay also. He was alarmed, and got away, but like the honest fellow he is, he was determined no one should be wronged, and so he came forward and paid up."

A posse of the Royal Irish Constabulary recently invaded the barony of Mourne, County Down, and arrested two young men named Burns, sons of a farmer living at Moneydarraghmore, and an old man named McCartan, of Ballyvay, near Kilkeel, on a civil warrant, issued by the Vice-Chancellor, for contempt of court in cutting and taking away seaweed from the Mourne shore, in violation of the decree of last year awarding the seaweed along the Mourne shore as the exclusive property of Earl Kilmorey. The prisoners, under a heavy escort of police, were conveyed to gaol. The case of McCartan is particularly hard. He holds a few acres of land adjoining the shore, and he only lifted the seaweed washed up along the edge of his little farm. He is an old man with a young family, and is barely able to eke out an existence for his wife and children. It is said that none of the parties trespassed in defiance of the decree of the Court, but they believed they had a right to the seaweed opposite their holdings, as this was enjoyed by their predecessors from time immemorial. The arrests created the greatest sensation in the neighbourhood, and not one calculated to strengthen the good relationship between landlord and tenant in the barony of Mourne.

A paragraph recently appeared in the Dublin *Daily Independent* under the heading, "Windfall for a Dublin Servant Girl," says the *Westmeath Independent* of recent date. The paragraph was to the

effect that a servant girl employed in a house on the south side of the city had fallen in for a considerable sum of money, amounting to £15,000, on the death of a gentleman in England. It was stated that her brother, a corporal in the East Kent Regiment, shared in this fortune, which included a castle and house property in the Island of Jersey. These facts are literally accurate, but have attached to them an even greater degree of interest to Athlonians than to the people of the metropolis. The Third Buffs, the East Kent Regiment, are at present occupying our local military barracks, and include amongst their roll-call Corporal James Herbert Knight, a native of Kent. After some two or three years' service his good conduct and intelligence won for him the coveted two stripes, which are generally the precursors of greater honours. It so happened that Corporal Knight when relieved from the military quarters for the evening, spent some of his leisure hours in the wine and spirit establishment of Mr John Potter, in Irishtown. Here he became enamoured of the servant maid, Miss Catherine Kivney, whose relatives belong to the district of Clonmacnoise. A courtship was carried on, resulting in an offer of marriage, to the consummation of which there was a religious barrier in the way—Knight being a Protestant and his inamorata a Catholic. It is said that love overcomes every obstacle, and in this case, Corporal Knight secured his lady love in marriage by the change of his religious faith. The marriage ceremony took place in St Mary's Catholic Church, in the month of June last. The married couple took lodgings on the Roscommon side of the town where they lived for a couple of months, until Corporal Knight received the pleasing intelligence that he had been certified with his sister, the servant girl referred to in the *Daily Independent*, as the heirs-at-law of their rich uncle who died in the Island of Jersey, leaving behind him the money and possessions that have been described. Corporal Knight proceeded on furlough to England and was immediately put in possession of his portion of the treasure trove. One of his first acts was to purchase his discharge from the army, and then to invite his Athlone wife to join him in England. Both are now residing in Jersey. The sister, who shares his good fortune, was in service in Athlone, and was for some time at Pastor Eland's, Garden Vale.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From Contemporaries.)

NEW England has 230,000 more Catholics than Protestants.

Of the 95,000 inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, 25,000 are Catholics.

A new Trappist monastery has just been opened at Troisveaux, in the diocese of Arras, France.

Leo XIII. has presented to the Czar an ancient and exceedingly interesting Slav Missal.

The Most Rev Dr Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, has celebrated lately his eightieth birthday. *Ad multos annos.*

Prince Maximilian, nephew of the King of Saxony, was during the week ordained a priest. He was an officer in one of the leading regiments in his uncle's army. He is 23 years of age.

In his Christmas allocution the Holy Father said that, if peace and charity had disappeared because the sight of Heaven had been lost we must not despair. Days of rest were returning through the religious awakening of the people.

According to an Amsterdam correspondent the Rev Father Van Oppenraaij, a Jesuit, has obtained with great distinction the title of Doctor of Literature at the University of Leyden, which is by no means favourable to religious men.

A Jewish Rabbi, the Rev Dr J. Silverman, addressing a large congregation in the Temple Emanuel, New York, while protesting against any bill in aid of denominational schools said:—"The Catholic religion is the greatest power in the world for good. It is a greater power for peace than all the standing armies of Europe."

Bishop Zerr, of the Catholic diocese of Tiraspol, Kherson, Russia, is in Rome, endeavouring to remove the obstacles to an agreement between Russia and the Vatican. The Pope's recent utterance concerning the bad treatment of Catholics in Poland seems to have annoyed the Czar. There was no other course open to the Pope but to denounce persecution.

It may not be generally known that Signor Tito Mattei, the musical composer, whose melodious waltz is familiar in every drawing-room in the kingdom, received, when only twelve of age, a gold medal from the hands of the Pope for playing at the Vatican.

The rare ceremony of the atjurament of a professor of the Jewish creed took place lately in the chapel of the Ursulines at San Nazario, Verona. The convert was Signorina Fausta Tedeschi, and the ceremony was performed by the Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese.

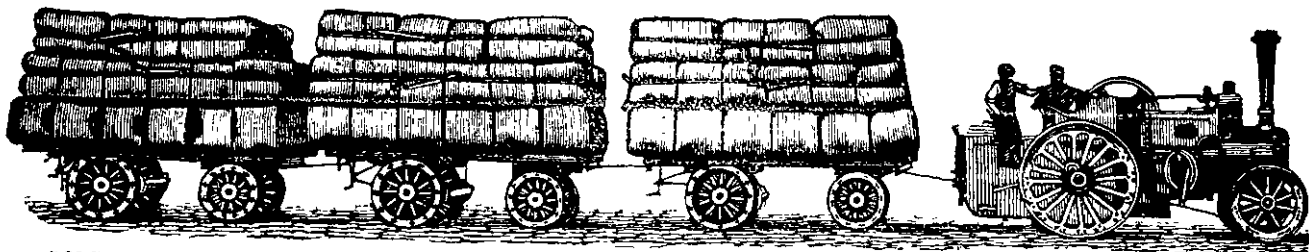
Father Kenelm Vaughan, of England, who spent three years in a missionary journey through South America, from Panama to Patagonia, addressed the students of Johns Hopkins University the other day on the subject of his adventures. The journey was made on mule-back, on the backs of Indians, in canoes, in hammocks and on foot,

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The Redemptorists of the Eastern Province of the United States have purchased a large tract of land, at Chelsea, near Atlantic City, New Jersey, from the Atlantic City Land Company, and will soon erect a handsome building for retired and sick clergymen of their congregation.

The Jesuit Fathers have founded an astronomical observatory at Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai, in China. They have also erected in their church an organ entirely made of bamboo. It was put up by one of their Brothers, and with such success that its music is said to be incomparably sweet. In fact it is said that such a beautiful tone could not be heard in any church in Europe. The Fathers besides publish a religious paper set in Chinese characters.

On the Feast of All Saints, Mr Samuel Allman, native of Cork, in Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, stationed in Malta, received the habit of the Augustinian Order as Lay Brother at St Augustine's Novitiate Circa Vecchia. Brother Allman served seven years and six months with his regiment when stationed in Dublin. He was one of the guard of honour detailed for Lord Aberdeen on the memorable day when that nobleman left Dublin in 1836. The ceremony of reception was witnessed by a large number of Irish, Maltese and English friends, who were afterwards entertained in a very hospitable manner by the good Fathers of the Order. Brother Allman's name in religion is Patrick Augustine.

A Catholic priest, who refused to give his name, recently performed an act of more than ordinary heroism during a fire in Pearl street, New York. When the firemen fled from the building, leaving Augustus Mullinger almost buried under a heap of burning ruins from which it was impossible to rescue him, the priest entered the burning structure, and, amid the blinding smoke and flames, administered the consolations of religion to the dying man. The priest, whoever he may be, has earned for himself a niche in the edifice of fame. During the performance of his most sacred duty he sustained injury to the hands.

Some statistics relating to the Catholic Church in Great Britain, which are just published, show that there are in England at the present time fifteen Sees, with eighteen Bishops (Shrewsbury having a co-adjutor, and Westminster two assistant bishops *in partibus*.) The total number of priests in England is 2,613. Scotland has six bishops and 366 priests. The numbers show a considerable increase, estimated at 10 per cent. on the previous year.

There are about 160,000 negro Catholics in the United States; there are twenty-one sisterhoods teaching in 108 schools over 8,000 negroes. Four communities are especially devoted to the negroes: the Sisters of St Francis; the Sisters of the Holy Ghost, San Antonio, Texas; the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, Mother Katherine Drexel's community, and the Mission Helpers of Baltimore. St Joseph's Seminary of Baltimore and its feeder, the Epiphany College, Highland Park, Baltimore, are training young men for the negro missions. A new building was opened for the students of St Joseph's Seminary, on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Cardinal Gibbons officiating.

Mr Chauncey Depew, who has just returned to America from Europe, had a lengthy interview with Leo XIII. when in Rome. "The Pope," he says, "is nine months older than Mr Gladstone, and I consider him the stronger man of the two." His Holiness discussed the Labour Question, and in the course of his remarks said the Church's policy was founded and rooted upon the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The impression left on Mr Depew was that Leo XIII. is a man of intense convictions very strong intellectually, great learning and absolute fairness.

The members of the Catholic Working men's Congress who recently assembled at Turin, have entered their solemn protest against the attacks on Christianity by the anti-religious Press of the Continent. They call upon their brethren to shun all those newspapers which while professing enlightened principles are doing their best to undermine all religious faith, especially in Italy and France. All those who are not compelled by serious professional motives to read these papers are asked to abstain altogether from their perusal and to support instead the newspapers authorised by the local ecclesiastical authorities.

On Sunday morning Leo XIII. celebrated Mass in St Peter's in presence of a congregation computed at 15,000 persons and consisting for the greater part of members of deputations from the various Catholic societies of Rome. Afterwards, in reply to an address, his Holiness spoke of the Christian glories which had been substituted for the Pagan glories of ancient Rome. He concluded by declaring that those who should seek to revive the glories of Paganism and deprive Rome of the diadem with which God had crowned her by the hands of St Peter, would be fighting vainly against the decrees of the Almighty. His Holiness, who looked in excellent spirits, was loudly cheered by the immense multitude, both on entering and leaving the Basilica.

Scarcely a month passes that some local paper does not chronicle the re-opening of some of its old missions in Spain by the sons of St Dominic. The latest has been at Cuevas, in the province of Almeria, which is situate in the extreme south-eastern part of the country. Thanks to the instrumentality and inexhaustible charity of a distin-

guished Catholic lady, who is devoting her immense wealth to the restoration and re-establishment of the different Orders in their ancient homes, once more the white habit of the sons of De Guzman is to be seen in the streets of Cuevas. Since their advent there has arisen a college in which the seven Fathers and two lay Brothers are daily engaged in teaching the arts and sciences under the presidency and rectorship of Father Boda, C.P., from the mother house at Vergara.

Mademoiselle Hatzfeld, at the last meeting of the Liverpool French Literary Society, read a paper on "Les Convents au Point de vue Social," in which she gave an interesting account of her own experience whilst an inmate of a convent, how she went unsolicited, and how, after a stay of three years, she left without the slightest difficulty. She referred to the beginning of religious Orders, and pointed out how such institutions from the very first enlisted a great amount of sympathy, and rightly so, as they aimed at improving people, and making the world happier and better. Abuses, observed Mlle. Hatzfeld, might occur—as in every other institution—but such things were rare, and perhaps it was as well that one who knew convents should give to others—often prejudiced—a plain expression of opinion as to their objects and work.

That hysterical person, the "Rescued Nun," was so unfortunate as to go down to Bournemouth for one of her lectures last summer. At the desire of some of the members of his congregation Father Cooney, the Jesuit superior in the town, took the matter up and began to institute inquiries, which have resulted in a crushing refutation of her story. Eventually Miss Golding's sister, Madame de Meilhac, intervened, first in an interview with a journalist, and afterwards in some letters to the *Bournemouth Observer*. This lady entirely discredits her sister's story, and thereby confirms the conclusion otherwise arrived at. Father Sydney F. Smith, S.J., collected all the materials of this instructive history, and made out of them a tract for the Catholic Truth Society, which will appear in a few days.

The natives of Palestrina, through their Sindaco, or Mayor, propose to organise a memorial in honour of the great musician Gian-Pietro Sante, commonly known as Palestrina, in consequence of his having been born in that town. The works of Palestrina—mostly Masses—are familiar to all students of sacred music. Palestrina, as every Catholic musician knows, flourished during the second half of the sixteenth century, and was one of the early glories of Italian music. The present proposal is to complete the restoration of the cathedral where Palestrina received baptism, and where his first musical compositions were performed. It is intended to complete the memorial in 1894, so as to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of his death.

The Holy Father has seen his revenues considerably diminish of late years, but that circumstance does not prevent his annually providing for the wants of many. For the late Christmas fêtes his Holiness caused his private burser to distribute thirteen thousand lire among poor Roman families, and three thousand lire were bestowed upon indigent priests. This is a considerable amount when we remember that the present situation of the Papacy reduces it to subsist upon the charity of the faithful. Misery is so universal at Rome to-day that palaces and castles are equally besieged by the poor who pray for the smallest possible aid. The Pope's almoner, Monsignore Cassetta, is so overwhelmed by similar demands that we are told he does not know how to dispose of the innumerable begging letters which are constantly brought to him. As to private charity, no one can deny that the Roman nobility are extremely generous to their compatriots, whilst the foreign colonies on their part give, and give largely, to multitudes of Italians.

M. Casimir-Perier is, after M. Carnot, the first functionary in France. If so minded, he could point to a saint in his family. This is Rose Philippine Duchesne-Perier, commonly known as Madame Duchesne. In 1852 she died in the odour of sanctity in the United States, after having founded in that country the congregation of Nuns of the Sacred Heart. She was fellow-worker with the famous Madame Barat, the foundress of the congregation in France at the beginning of this century, and of whom it has been said "She was a plebeian in blood, but a patrician in soul." Madame Duchesne passed the greater part of her life in America, evangelising savages and founding churches, hospitals, and schools. One of her companions wrote of her, "All that I have read of the greatest saints does not come near what I have seen her do." The present M. Casimir-Perier would do well to take a leaf out of the book of his saintly cousin somewhat removed. She delighted in evangelising savages and sinners. In the anarchists of the hour he has worse savages to deal with than those of the Rocky Mountains.

The Rev Anson T. Colt, an Episcopal clergyman of Brooklyn, N.Y. who was received into the Catholic Church lately, had been heretofore devoted to the instruction of deaf mutes at the little Episcopal Mission of St David's. Mr Colt is a nephew of the late Episcopal Bishop Brown, of Fond du Lac, Wis., by whom he was ordained to the ministry ten years ago. The young minister was at the time almost deprived of the use of speech through stammering. His case was considered almost hopeless, but he felt such eagerness to engage in religious work that under the advice and tutelage of the

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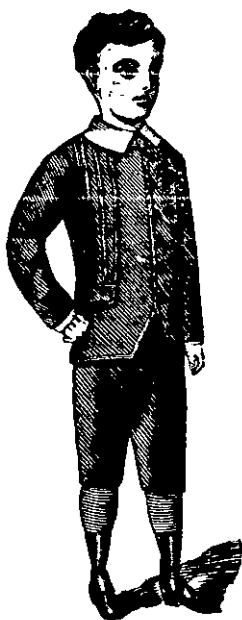
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Can anything more be wanted?

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**MEN'S,
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**GOOD SOLID
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(The Very Next Shop to Ballantynes),
CHRISTCHURCH.

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SAUCE MANUFACTURERS,
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Ask your Grocer for M'Naughton's Prize Sauces.
Took Two Awards at New Zealand Exhibition.

Manufacturers of
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SCOTCH STORES HOTEL.

CHARLES GOLDSMITH (Formerly proprietor of Lancaster Park Hotel, Christchurch) begs to thank his friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage he has received since entering into possession of the above stores. Visitors can always rely on receiving every attention. Best Wines, Spirits, and Ales. Medical Wines supplied.

(CHARLES GOLDSMITH ... Proprietor.

SPECIAL.

J. HENDRY AND SONS

MERCHANT TAILORS,
80 GEORGE STREET,

Wish to announce to their Customers and the Public generally they have Opened up, per s.s. Duke of Devonshire and s.s. Bushine, a Splendid Assortment of TWEEDS, COATINGS and FANCY SERGES of the Very Latest Designs to be had in the Home Market. Those desirous of having a first-class selection cannot do better than give us a call.
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CARD
WITH COMPLIMENTS.
MR. T. S. LAMBERT
(Late of Christchurch & Dunedin),
Architect & Building Surveyor,
Has Commenced Business
IN WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,
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Consultations
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TISCH'S TERMINUS HOTEL

NEW PLYMOUTH (op. Railway Station)

Families and Travellers visiting New Plymouth will find every convenience in above. Private Rooms. Hot, Cold and Shower Bath. Terms moderate. G. TISCH, Proprietor



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store keepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

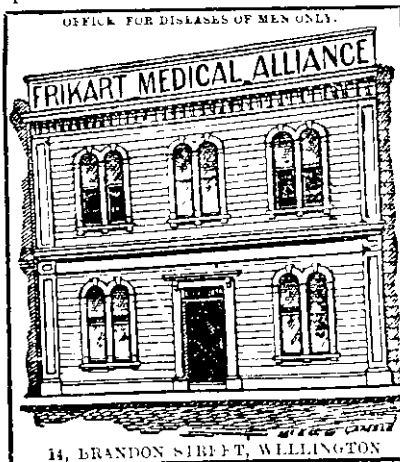
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L.R.Q.C.P., L.M., ETC., REGISTERED IN NEW ZEALAND.

FOUNDER of the FRIKART MEDICAL ALLIANCE,

ESTABLISHED TO BRING HEALTH, STRENGTH & VIGOUR

To the weak, nervous, and debilitated, and all who suffer from brain and spine affections, fits, paralysis, sleeplessness (an early symptom of paralysis), consumption, bronchitis, asthma, liver and heart derangements, gout, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, poor blood, eruptions on the face, kidney and bladder troubles, womb affections, and all chronic diseases of men and women, no matter from what causes arising.



14, BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON

We can not only help, but cure, if the case is curable at all.

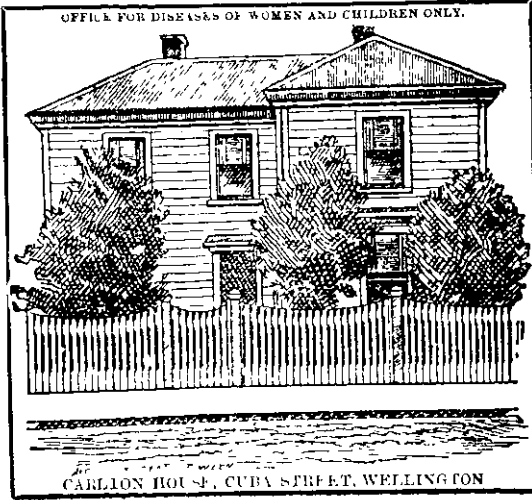
SUCCESS CERTAIN
IN ALL CASES UNDERTAKEN.

RELIEF AT ONCE.

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Patients at a distance treated by letter, no matter what their troubles may be.

Nervous, weak, over-worked, ambitionless men and women, with aching heads, weak stomachs, and leaden footsteps, who are bilious, spiritless, exhausted, debilitated, pale, easily tired, have bad-tasting mouths on rising, inability for exertion, foul breath, furred or yellow tongues, whose sleep is unrefreshing or broken by dreams, who brood over their troubles (real or imaginary), and to whom the world looks black and dreary, will find in our treatment a boon, nerve food, nerve tonic, and nerve alterative, that cannot be found elsewhere, and which will rapidly and pleasantly restore them to vigour, health, strength and happiness



CARILLON HOUSE, CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON

MR. T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Ten Years' London Experience.)

Has removed his Offices to

NO. 41 PRINCES STREET,

Over Burton Bros., Photographers. Entrance from Moray Place.

famous deaf-mute instructor, Rev Dr Thomas Gaullandet, he began spiritual labour among the deaf mutes. He became an adept in the sign language and other methods of communication with the deaf-mutes, and laboured successfully among them for eight years. Two years ago he recovered the use of his speech, and was assigned to the little Mission of St David's, still continuing his office of religious instructor of deaf mutes of the Episcopal faith. There is great grief among these; while they and all who know the earnest young convert, are constrained to admire the self-sacrificing spirit in which he has followed his convictions.

The annual distribution of Christmas presents to the poor in connection with the Anglo-American Conference of St Vincent de Paul took place at the Church of the English Passionists, Avenue Hoche. The gathering was a pleasant and a merry one. The priests of the mission were present, and all the active members of the conference, including the energetic secretary, M. de Souza. Upwards of a hundred persons went away laden with more than enough for a Christmas dinner. They entered one after the other with an original bow or courtesy, and were introduced by name. More than one was ready with a word or a joke to exchange with the genial Father Mathew, who knew each of these sheep of the flock. He is their providence, as certain rich people are his providence. He is the mysterious channel through which money flows from a few well-filled purses into the funds of the Society. The other priests present connected with the mission were—the Very Rev Father Wilfrid, first Prior-Consultor; the Very Rev Father Osmond, Superior; the Rev Father Bernard and the Rev Father Leo.

Some interesting statistics relating to the Catholic Church, both at home and abroad, have just been published. It appears that the clergy in England and Wales at the present time number 18 bishops (including three coadjutors or assistant bishops) and 2,613 priests, and that Scotland has 6 bishops, with 366 priests. The churches and chapels in England and Wales (including those in private houses) are 1,404, and in Scotland 340. These figures, as compared with those of 1891, three years back, show an increase of about 10 per cent., and are more than double of those of the year when the hierarchy was introduced into this country. Turning to the city of Rome, we find that there are now 62 cardinals, and as the full number is 70 there are eight vacancies in the Sacred College. Out of the whole body of cardinals 34 are Italians, 10 are Austrians, Germans, or Hungarian; 4 are Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Belgian, 1 of the United States, and 3 are British subjects. These last-named are Cardinals Vaughan, Logue, and Moran, Archbishops respectively of Westminster, Armagh, and Sydney. There are throughout the world 10 patriarchates, with 13 patriarchal sees, 8 of the Latin and 5 of the Oriental rite; and the total of the archbishops and bishops in communion with the Pope and See of Rome appears to be as nearly as possible 956. One bishopric in England—that of Clifton—is now vacant; and it would seem that there are 42 Catholic peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland and also 53 baronets. Nine Catholics in all are members of the Privy Council in England or Ireland; four are members for English and one for Scotch, and 66 for Irish constituencies.

At the Coroner's inquest, a tale of heroism on the part of the Dominican Sisters was told in connection with the story of the burning of Edgewood Academy at Madison, Wis. Sister Bertha was the first one to discover the fire, and after giving the alarm she hastened up the stairs to the third story, where the little girls were sleeping. The fire originated in a closet about six feet from the door of the dormitory in which the little girls slept, and this room was filled with dense smoke when the Sister reached it. Notwithstanding she had been ill, she entered the room, and seizing one of the little girls, reached the door with her and laid her upon the stairs for others to take down. Then she went down one flight to get a breath of fresh air, being almost overcome with smoke. Realising that she must work quickly, if at all, she returned to the room before she had scarcely recovered. Reaching the second child, she succeeded in getting her off the bed, when she fell with the little girl to the floor in a swoon, and knew no more until she found herself outside the building. Sister Marcelline found Sister Bertha, and took the first child rescued down stairs. Begging two young men who came up the stairs just then to save the Sister, she undertook the rescue of the other three children alone. Groping her way through the stifling

smoke, she succeeded in finding their unconscious bodies, the last being that of Margie Stark. With this she started to the door, and was met by one of the young men who had rescued Sister Bertha. He took the child and assisted the Sister to a place of safety. In a few minutes more the entire floor was ablaze.

AN ALTERED CASE.

(From an American paper.)

WHEN Miss Winifred Driscoll left the Western seminary where her education had been completed, she realised that she hardly had learned what she wished to know. The acquisition of this knowledge was to be the purpose of her future life. Among the many well-fixed ideas in her very clever little mind, best fixed was her ability to care for and direct herself. She was independent of intellect, which she worshipped, and of body, which she affected to despise.

True, there was her guardian, Amos Grantley—it was to his home in the metropolis whither she was now bound—but so long as she did not exceed her allowance he would never interfere with her plans. As for his wife and daughter, they treated her with that diffident affection which a prodigy intuitively demands.

Miss Driscoll's itinerary took her over a little-travelled road, through a sparsely-inhabited country.

There were few passengers in the car with her; indeed, there seemed but few on the train, judging from the leisure which the negro porters found for card playing and revelling in a rear section. For some reason they were unruly and bolsterous, but Winnie didn't mind their conduct, for she ignored it. She bore with her a folio on philosophy, and it was an aegis against distraction. As for the lack of society, she was vastly pleased. People who had never written surely could not compare with those who had. Coquetry was beyond her litanies, she needed no deliverance from it. The modern young man she condemned as the shadow of an ideal.

There was a young man on her very car, an unobjectionable, unassuming young man apparently, since he kept his seat, and also read. That was right. It would be hypocritical to blame him for being where he doubtless had a right to be; therefore, let him go into oblivion with the porters. Winnie did not even trouble herself, for it would have been a trouble, to scan his face. For one thing, she was near-sighted—a defect which gave a dreamy charm to her eyes—for another, she was quite too interested to risk losing her place.

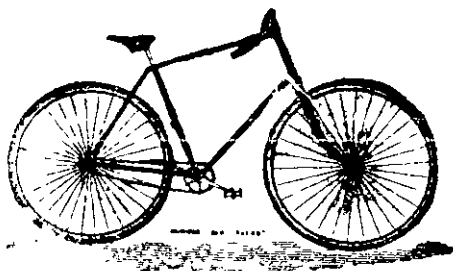
One day, in the loneliest part of this lonely journey, there was much jolting and stopping and backing of train and shrieking of engine.

Any ordinary young women would have put her head out of the window to the detriment of her hat; but Winnie considered neither the commotion nor the bonnet. If there had been a collision ahead, and all running on time was disarranged, she presumed that the train hands knew their business. She certainly did hers, which was to improve her mind.

However, towards evening, when they reached an isolated hut called the "junction," and the car in which they rode were shunted on a siding, and the train went on without it, and there were no sights nor sounds of the train on the bisecting road, which was to annex and draw it, then Winnie deigned to make enquiries, for she had not planned to camp out. She learned that the connection had been missed, and that the car must remain there for twenty-four hours. She perceived that her informant, the porter, was insolent and intoxicated, and that several of his associates, in a similar condition, too, had contrived to be left with him. But Winnie had the stout heart of inexperience. Her personal dignity had always sustained her in the crisis of school life.

When the porter roughly announced that "those who wanted to eat had better stump up lively to the hotel, a mile distant down the cross road," she shrugged her shoulders and said she wasn't hungry, thus proving her allegiance to the state of pupillage, and resumed her reading.

The rest of the company, two fat and selfish middle-aged men, intent on cock aile; an old couple with an irritable grandchild, and the modest young man departed. None of them heeded her except



S. R. STEDMAN,

164 and 166 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Cycle & Sewing Machine Depot in N.Z.

Sewing Machine Repairs executed by a mechanic of 20 years' experience. The largest and best selected Stock of Cycles in the Colony.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY (LIMITED),

Having purchased the SAW MILLS and BUSINESS OF

MR. JAMES GILMOUR, King st., Dunedin,

And having also secured the adjoining

PREMISES in ST. ANDREW STREET

In which the TIMBER BUSINESS was carried on for many years by Mr GEORGE O'DRISCOLL (who is the present Manager of this Company),

beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute orders for every description of

BUILDING MATERIAL the Lowest Possible Prices.

SASH, DOOR, & TURNERY FACTORY is now being erected, where Joiners' work, to suit the requirements of Contractors, will also be done.

TIMBER delivered from the BUSH MILLS direct, Along the Line of Railway North and South AT MILL PRICES, Railway freight only added.

A large stock of SEASONED TIMBER,

Both New Zealand and Foreign, Will be kept in the Dunedin Yards Also the best brands of

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And a varied assortment of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

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G. O'DRISCOLL, Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR (Late of Havelock Hotel)

J. L. begs to intimate that he has purchased the above well-known Hostelry, and hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of travellers and the public generally, to meet with a fair share of patronage.

The Railway is one of the best appointed Hotels outside of Dunedin. Under J.L.'s management the comfort of patrons will be made a special feature, and no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction.

The best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales

always kept in stock. First-class Stabling Accommodation.

M O N E Y.

I have been instructed to invite applications for loans of not less than £200, on freehold security.

I have also several small sums awaiting investment on freehold or other security.

E. O. H U B L E Y

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, No 1, Rangitikei street, Palmerston North.

E. F. LAWRENCE,

BUTCHER,

82 AND 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for Orders. The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy fed Pork, Beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Specialty—Fresh Daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

W. MEECH, Boot and Shoe Maker

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HIGH STREET, BANGIORA.

Repairs Executed with despatch.

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OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,

PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-

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Carry out Interior Decorations in good taste and at little cost.

SIGN AND TICKET WRITING—BEST STYLES.

Estimates Furnishes for every branch of the Trade.

THE GLAZIER WINDOW DECORATION (Stained Glass Substitute)

Is now greatly Reduced in Price.

HOW ARE YOUR POOR FEET?

Why do you complain of Corns when a Shilling Bottle of Callosine will remove them. Read the following letter:—

Maryhill Terrace, Mornington, 5th February, 1894.

Mr Thomas Johnstone, Manse street, Dear Sir,—I can testify to the genuineness of your Callosine as a cure for Corns, as it has proved successful in thoroughly removing two very obstinate ones from my feet without any pain or inconvenience. Trusting you may meet with every success with your genuine cure.—I remain, gratefully yours,

M. A. WALTERS,

Callosine may be had, Post Free, on receipt of One Shilling in stamps, from the Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor,

THOMAS JOHNSTONE,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST (by Examination, Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

PRESERVED SHEEPS' AND LAMBS' TONGUES.

St George Brand. New Season.

WE ARE NOW TINNING the OUTPUT of the Burnside and Oamaru Freezing Works. Needless to say these are the selected SHEEP for export, the TONGUES of which are much preferable to the ordinary run of this article.

Prepared under a new process, which gives a finer Flavour and more Jelly.

Retail Price: 1s per tin.

To be had from the Trade generally; or from

IRVINE AND STEVENSON, 69, 70 George street, DUNEDIN.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

(late Carroll's),

GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),

DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER ... Proprietor.

Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, commodious, and centrally situated Hotel (three minutes' walk from Railway Station), and is now in a position to offer First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Boarders. HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best procurable Brands.

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.

CENTRAL HOTEL

PALMERSTON NORTH,

(Next Theatre Royal).

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

A Good Billiard Table, Night Porter specially engaged. MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

Jameson Anderson & Co
 Pure Seas are Unequalled
 No 155 Colombo St
 and all the Leading Storekeepers

this latter, who advanced and hesitated and stopped, and then, discouraged by her indifference, went his way.

So the girl was alone, as she thought, and the lights blinked and glimmered and the night came down, not darkly, but like a mountain mist. From the wood issued the murmur of insects and the ripple of a brook, a lulling sound of which she was conscious, as one which listens to singing is conscious, of an unobtrusive accompaniment.

But, of a sudden, her thoughts leaped from the page to herself, her physical self, now revealed as a shrine most precious, most sacred. Within that peaceful lullaby other sounds were obtruding, faint, indeed, but awesome from their very obscurity. Was there not a stealthy step? Oh! was there not a stifled breathing?

Winnie sprang to her feet and looked about. She caught one glimpse of a dark crouching form, one gleam from wickedly-glowing eyes. She flung her heavy volume full in the wretch's face, and then sped through the car to the ground and along the road.

The way was winding, threading the wood with the eccentricity of embroidery. In the west the twilight struck on a glittering object high in the air. It was the ball of the flagstaff of the hotel, and to Winnie a star of hope. As she ran she prayed, and as she prayed she listened. At first there were wrathful cries and heavy following treads. Then these faded away, and with the silence came reassurance. She was safe. Perhaps her danger had never been real. But, oh, how frightened she was; and, oh, how hard she struggled on! A great sorrow for herself enthralled her, such a poor, frail, little thing, alone in the gloomy wood! But was she alone? Oh, Heaven into what evil had she rushed! For as she turned a bend that led through a veritable thicket, from either side a burly form sprang out and seized her.

Then Winnie screamed—she, who had ever ridiculed such weakness—a thrilling, piercing cry that asserted its potency. There was an answering shout, the dash of rapid feet, a fierce thrust, a violent fall, a stalwart blow, and some one grasped her hand.

"Can you run?" asked this some one.

"Yes! yes!" gasped the girl.

"Lord love you, Miss, he didn't leave no name. He was that hurried, and he was that frustrated, and him so ready and free with his money!"

Winnie sighed and grew thoughtful, but her thoughts were not of her book.

"You had this 'ere clinched in your little hand," continued the matron, producing an antique, intaglio ring. Winnie blushed as she furtively but vainly examined it in search of an inscription; then she placed it on her finger, and with feminine craft soon had the worthy woman engrossed in personal reminiscences.

(To be concluded.)

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 17th, 1894.


ST PATRICK'S College re-opened on Monday week last with a goodly number of students on its muster roll.

The Rev Father O'Sullivan, S.M., looking hale and hearty has returned to Wellington, after a six months' stay in Sydney, his native city. The rev gentleman will take up the duties of procurator, at the college, *vice* Rev Father Lewis, who has been transferred to Blenheim, there to resume his missionary labours.

By the steamship *Haurato* on Monday week last from Sydney arrived three Fathers of the Vincentian Order to conduct missions in the Wellington archdiocese. The missionaries commenced by devoting their valuable time, from Tuesday 6th until Sunday last to the children; the present week is devoted to the women, and next week will be given to the men. All this good work is in the cathedral parish. After finishing the missions at the cathedral the Fathers will remove the scene of their labours to the Buckle street Church (St Joseph's), and give missions to the people of the Te Aro parish in the same order.

A gloom has been cast over the Catholic community of this city by the death, on Friday week last, of the Rev Father Carolan, S.M.,

CARTER'S GREAT SALE

 SPECIAL. — C. & CO. have just Purchased from the local Wholesale Houses over £3000 New Goods at one-half the usual price, for prompt cash.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

"Come on, then, for your life," and down the road fled the intellectual Miss Driscoll, clinging with the grip of terror to a strange man.

Ah, but he could run, could this unknown; even his great assisting strength, even the impulse of the avengers behind, could scarce give equality to Winnie's feet. And yet she had been so reliant on her physical training! Ah, but she had never been prepared against the tremors of such an emergency. She had never dreamed that such depravity could exist, much less dare to maintain its mysterious horrors. Never again would she boast of her independence. If this masculine strength could only suffice to drag her into safety, well content would she be to cling to it for the remainder of her life.

Her heart swelled within her throat. Her limbs shook and faltered. Connected thoughts deserted her, she was merely conscious of fighting through the darkness against the clog of her own weakness. On, on, she dragged, and was dragged, up hills and over plains, until a curve sent a sudden flash of light. Her companion gave an exultant shout and raised her to his arms, as she staggered, then, on and on, in a final burst until he bore her fainting into the hotel.

It was the following day when Winnie regained her identity.

A motherly-looking woman stood by her bedside, assuring her of her safety, and of her speedy recovery from exertion and fright. And, indeed the girl's strong vitality asserted itself, and in security she shook off the effects of her adventure, as one rejects the remembrance of nightmare. One particular, however, she cherished, and that tenderly.

"But that young man who aided me!" she asked. "Where is he?"

"Him is it?" replied the landlady. "A proper young gentleman, to be sure, so anxious and so liberal. He had the whole house aroused in your service. But when the physician said you would be all right after a sleep, why, he rode away to the country sea, where, it seems, he had important business."

"But his name?" Winnie faltered.

one of the most popular professors of St Patrick's College, at the early age of 38, from hemorrhage of the lungs. The deceased gentleman was a native of Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland, and studied at St Mary's College there, as well as at the Catholic University, Dublin, at Stonyhurst and at Lyons, France. He was one of those selected at home to come to New Zealand to guide the destinies of St Patrick's College, and since its foundation in 1885 he laboured assiduously within its walls, and to him is due, in great measure, the undoubted prestige of the institution, of which Catholics are so justly proud. Father Carolan was esteemed both for his learning, which was deep and varied, and for his personal worth. He also had a rare gift of imparting the knowledge of music, of which he was an accomplished professor. By the many students past and present of the college, and by many personal friends, the memory of Father Carolan will long be kept green in New Zealand. Large numbers of people visited Buckle street church to take a last look at the remains of the deceased priest, which lay in the coffin until the time for interment on Sunday. At 9.30 on Sunday a solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated. The Rev Dr Watters, S.M., Rector of the college, was celebrant; Father Hickson, S.M., deacon; Mr Tymons, sub-deacon; and the Rev Father Goggan, S.M., master of ceremonies. The choir was strengthened for the occasion by the members of the Cathedral choir, the college Fathers, the Very Rev Father Dawson, Adm., and the Rev Father Power, the music being under the direction of the Rev Father Aubrey, S.M. The Very Rev Dr Watters preached a powerful and touching sermon, and as he referred to his friend and colleague of 25 years' standing, his voice was tremulous with the memories evoked, many of the large congregation being affected to tears. The funeral procession left the church at 3 p.m. for Karori cemetery, and was one of the largest, if not the largest, which has left the city for that burying ground. The *cortège* included the college pupils, the old boys, all the clergy from the city and suburbs, the members of the juvenile and adult Hibernian societies, and the children of the schools; then followed a vast number of the public on foot and in carriages. The scene inside the cemetery was most solemn and impressive as the coffin was borne

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slowly along, the Rev Father Devoy and attendant priests chanting prayers for the dead, and the vast multitude standing on every point of vantage with uncovered heads. A peculiar hush was in the air, and brilliant sunshine lit up the picturesque and solemn scene. Arrived at the grave, the Very Rev Father Devoy, who was immediately assisted by Father Goggan, officiated, the responses being intoned by a number of clergy and lay gentlemen. The pall-bearers were Sir Patrick Buckley, the Hon J. G. Ward, the Hon Dr Grace, Dr Cahill, Messrs J. Curbin, C. M. Crombie, M. Kennedy, N. Reid, R. P. Collins, J. O'Meara, J. J. Devine, P. S. Garvey, W. C. Garquoine, and W. M. Maekell. Father Carolan was laid to his rest with all the high honour which the Catholic Church knows so well how to bestow on such occasions.—*R.I.P.*

I notice that Lady Buckley, wife of the Colonial Secretary, is among the passengers of the R.M.S. Kaikoura, which left London for New Zealand on January 23. Sir Patrick has, I believe, abandoned his intention of visiting the Old Country for the present.

The Hon. J. G. Ward has been gazetted Minister of Industries. This is in addition to his portfolio as Postmaster-General.

The Rev Father Power, than whom no more popular gentleman and priest can be found in Wellington, has, after a stay of six years in the Empire City, during which time he laboured in the Cathedral parish as curate, been transferred to the important post of parish priest of Patea. The rev gentleman's many friends, with the characteristic zeal of good Catholics, have bestirred themselves, and the result can be nothing less than pleasing to Father Power and most creditable to his admirers. The pupils of the Marist Brothers' school took the initiative in the good work and on Wednesday afternoon presented their *soggarth arvon* with an address, a gold Albert and seal. The address, which was read by Master Casey, breathed the most genuine regret at parting with a tender Father, an affectionate friend, a true son of Erin and an exemplary priest. Father Power replied in suitable and feeling terms. Among the notables present on the occasion were the Very Rev Dr Watters, the Rev Fathers O'Meara and Goggan, Dr Cahill, and Mr Loughnan, editor of the *N.Z. Times*. Later in the evening the pupils of the convent, Hill street, presented Father Power with an address and a dinner service. And yet later, the crowning honour was conferred on the good priest by his receiving an address and a large purse of sovereigns of over £60 from the members of the Cathedral congregation. The address, which was read by Dr Cahill, spoke eloquently of the good work accomplished by the Rev Father during his six years' sojourn in the parish, expressed the highest feelings of regard and respect, and in conclusion wished him growing success and undiminished happiness. After Father Power had replied, the Rev Father Dawson, A.M., added a few warm words of eulogy and regret at parting from his colleague, and at the same time welcomed Father O'Meara who is to fill the place vacated by Father Power. As a finale, the health of the departing priest was drunk by the large gathering present.

In the late matriculation examinations that popular Catholic academy for young ladies, St Francis Xavier's, Igestre street, scored a big success—four of its pupils having matriculated, viz., Misses Whelan, Shewbridge, Stevens, and Zobrahr. This school commenced its career for 1894 with forty more pupils than it had on its roll last year. All this success has been attained to in a phenomenally short space of time.

The importance of the New Zealand trade by the great shipping companies of England, and its extent may be judged by the large number of fine steamers to and from London, which load and discharge in Wellington day after day, but all these grand vessels have been totally eclipsed by the White Star steamer Gothic, which arrived here on the 9th inst. on her maiden trip from London. The Gothic is 7,730 tons, and is a veritable floating palace. She was visited and inspected by the Duchess of Albany and suite on the 15th of December, and being thrown open to the public before she left London at one shilling per head, the sum of £400 was raised in one day to be devoted to an hospital for seamen. This wonder in marine architecture was altogether built in Ireland at the celebrated yards of Harland and Wolff.

The Committee of the Italian Parliament appointed to investigate the bank scandal, has reported that seven Cabinet Ministers, a large number of Deputies, prominent politicians including two sons of Garibaldi, and a number of other "patriots" were all involved in the crime of plundering the savings institutions of Rome, Naples and other cities. The Ministry has resigned as the Premier, Giolitti, was mentioned by name as among the most guilty of the thieves, blackmailers, and bribers, who have brought this shame on Italy. The party to which they belong has been smirched, and there is little for the monarchy between the devil and the deep sea except the Radicals, who only want the chance to overthrow the throne and set up a red republic in its place. The crown of Humbert rests unsteadily upon his head. A little while longer, and it will likely be shaken off for good. As the guns of Napoleon's soldiers dropped from our hands after his flight at the Pope, so the throne of the House of Savoy, built on sacrilege and spoliation of the Vicar of Christ could not endure. It was bound to rot and collapse!—*Catholic Review*

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

ONE evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch (that I had paid £30 for) I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of motionless wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a more valuable watch than that; one that will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the one he owns, Mr Geo. W. Burton, of Kirton Holme, Boston, says "my heart fluttered in a way to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad I fancied I could hear it stop beating."

What ailed Mr Burton's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid, I had a bad taste in the month, and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but dare not take solids. It seemed sometimes that my head would burst with pain and I was so dizzy I could hardly see. After a while a cough set in and I spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on my breathing became very bad, and I would break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did any good."

Now, let's think a minute. Mr Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them—and all at the same time. He says:—

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs Grimble and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "GEO. W. BURTON."

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases—viz, heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but *one* disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated throat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach, half paralysed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good for many a year after you thought the works would soon be motionless in the case.

General News.

The Irish Village sales at the World's Fair, Chicago, realized 85,000 dollars.

Lord Aberdeen is an associate and Miss Ada Behan is an honorary member of the Irish Literary Society of London.

The Ulster Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children offer twenty prizes for essays to be competed for by boys and girls under fifteen years of age attending schools in the Province of Ulster.

Miss Annie Corless, an Irish vocalist, has secured third place in a competition recently held in the Conservatoire of Music in Milan, Italy.

Thomas A. Edison was once asked whether it was home influence that made him a total abstainer, and he replied: "No; I think it was because I always felt that I had better use for my head."

The English House of Commons for the first time in its history sat on New Year's Day. Mr Gladstone, whom the Tories would like to relegate to oblivion in Parliamentary affairs, was at his post.

The London police authorities have decided to permit policemen on night duty in the metropolis to carry revolvers during the winter. Weapons of the "Bulldog" pattern will be issued. Hitherto the London constables have made their rounds unarmed.

Bosa Bonheur is still painting in her quaint study near Fontainebleau. She is now an old woman, small, sunburnt and wrinkled as a peasant. The grey hair is cut short and is still thick. As she wears a blouse, she dons a cloth cap.

Miss E. Pauline Johnson, daughter of a Mohawk chief, attired in a red woollen, sleeveless short dress, over which was a fringed tunic of buckskin, recited several of her own poems at a meeting held in Boston the other night.

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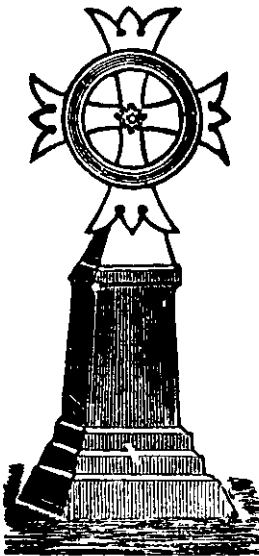
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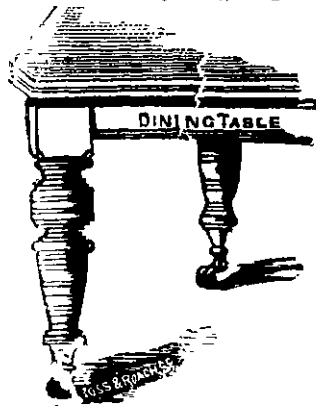
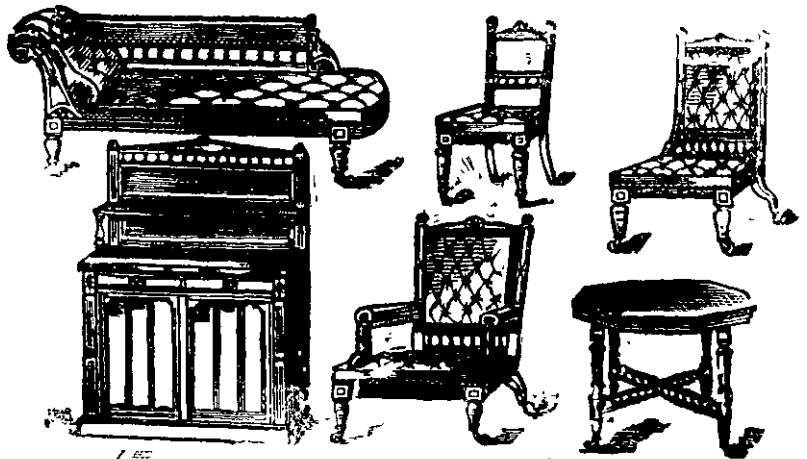
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M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is again residing in Paris, and is rapidly regaining strength and lucidity. Although in his 89th year he receives visitors with all the warmth of men half his age.

Editor W. T. Stead of London, worked with the street cleaners of Chicago, disguised in old clothes, in order to make a personal investigation of their condition.

"George Washington's Elm," at St John's College, Fordham, N. Y., having become unsafe through age, was cut down a few days ago. To it the "Father of His Country" tied his horse the night of his retreat after the battle of Harlem. Same night he slept in the Bosedale Manor House, now used as the college infirmary.

The absurd "sport" of fox-hunting gets this deft hit from Oscar Wilde:—"The popular idea of health is the English country gentleman galloping after a fox—the unspeakable in full pursuit of the un-estab-"

It has been established by statistics that during the year 1892 there were 300 strikes in France, affecting 500 establishments and about 50,000 workmen. The total number of working days thus lost is estimated at 900,000.

A burglar entered a store at Geesbend, Wilcox County, Alabama, the other night. The goods were of a general description, and to vary the monotony of looking through, he smoked a cigar, but unfortunately for him the ashes fell into an open keg of powder. The store was completely wrecked and the burglar was blown one hundred feet into the air and killed.

The *Leeds Mercury* devoted its leading article on Boxing Day to a eulogistic review of Mr Wm O'Brien's book on "Irish Ideas." The *Mercury* says it is "difficult to exaggerate the pleasure to be derived" from a perusal of the work.

The will of Thomy Lafon, the wealthy negro who died in New Orleans, was probated recently. Lafon's fortune is estimated at 500,000 dol. He bequeathed to charitable or educational purposes 214,000 dol. Most of the institutions endowed by him are exclusively for whites.

Captain De MacMahon, the second son of the late Marshal, recently returned to France from Tonkin. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his brilliant defence of a detached post at Mon-kay against an attack of "Black Flags," or, as we should call them, Dacoits. He has been attached to the Seventy-sixth Regiment of the line, now stationed in Paris.

The number of women writers, editors, and journalists in the United Kingdom is very much smaller than one might expect—only six hundred and sixty, as against five thousand one hundred and eleven men. There are fourteen women journalists between the ages of fifteen and twenty; one hundred and eighty-six between thirty-five and forty-five; and twenty above sixty-five.

A serious outrage has taken place at Liege. The Catholic students were celebrating the anniversary of their societies by marching in procession to church when they were attacked by a body of anti-clericals who severely wounded a number of them. The affair has created a great sensation in Belgium.

An Anarchist Conference was held in Windmill street, London on Tuesday, December 26. The delegates passed the following resolution:—"We specially urge on all workers the vital necessity for independent thought and action, in face of the multifarious schemers and humbugs who are posing as the 'friends of labour.' We hold that all means, however desperate, are justifiable."

Madame Navarro *nee* Miss Mary Anderson, has informed a recent visitor that she never goes to the theatre now, and that, if allowed to have her own way in the matter, she will never set foot in one again, neither in front or behind the curtain. Her determination not to appear on the stage again is partly due to the cruel persecution she received from some American newspapers when touring in the Western States.

A hotel-keeper named John Bush, at O'Dell's Lake, Ohio, at the risk of his own life, saved that of a boy who had broken through the ice and was in danger of drowning. Then, to revive the boy, he gave him a drink of whiskey, the best specific under the circumstances; but the boy's father did not think so and had Bush arrested and fined ten dollars. If that virtuous parent ever finds himself under water it is not likely that anybody will feel inclined to revive him by means of a stronger liquid.

Russia appears to be rapidly increasing her war material. Large contracts are said to have been placed in America for cartridges and munitions of war generally. The Remington Rifle Company are believed to be one of the firms to which orders have been given. There is some significance in this intelligence, seeing that Russia has cartridge factories of her own.

Miss Dorothy Klumpke, a native of San Francisco of Dutch extraction, took the degree of Doctor of Mathematical Science at the Sorbonne, Paris, on the 14th inst. She is the first graduate of her sex in that department. She read a thesis on Saturn's Rings, and was highly complimented by the examiners. Miss Klumpke has an honorary post at the Paris Observatory.

Christmas at Arundel Castle, the beautiful Sussex home of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, was celebrated with all that bounty and lavishness which has always characterised each recurring festival. The merry Christmas time associations of Arundel date from 1097, when William Rufus enjoyed the Yuletide festivities within the castle walls, and on Christmas Day, 1139, the ancestral home of the Norfolks, sheltered and entertained the Empress Matilda.

Père Loyson, the Parisian "ex-priest," whose Gallican church was recently vacated, has begun preaching at a Protestant chapel in Paris. The curious thing is that the poor man will not admit that he is a Protestant. "M. Loyson declares that his new move is not a conversion to Protestantism. He believes that amongst French Protestants he can still work as a Catholic reformer." The Catholic reformer, who, being a priest, sets out and gets married, and then, having vainly attempted to form a sect of his own, takes to preaching in a Protestant church, is a Protestant. Would he be accorded the hospitality of their pulpit if he were not?

The Rev C. A. Lane, who has attained a certain notoriety as a paid anti-Catholic lecturer, has been adding to the notoriety by a extraordinary conduct at Chesterfield. He was summoned there on

the 14th December for having assaulted two Catholics named Messrs Geraghty and Burns. These men were distributing pamphlets on English Church history. Mr Lane, who was under the erroneous impression that the documents referred to him or to the Church Defence Association, committed three assaults in the effort to procure copies. Mr Lane was absent, and the Vicar, Mr Lytleton, apologised on his behalf. The Bench expressed surprise that the Vicar should have made himself responsible for another man's temper.

The journey of the Emperor of Germany cost him a great deal of money. According to an article recently published in a German paper, over 800,000 marks, or 200,000 dol., were spent on the trip to Italy and Austria, undertaken soon after he ascended the throne. A heavy trunk, in charge of a privy councillor on that occasion, contained eighty diamond rings, 150 decorations, many of them jewelled; fifty scarf-pins, thirty necklaces with diamond pendants; six handsome sabres, three large photographs of the Emperor and his family, framed in gold; thirty gold watches, and 100 gold cigar-holders, with diamond ornaments. The Emperor pays his own expenses when travelling on German railways.

Too much zeal for the photographic art may lead to unexpected results, and a young Irishman now imprisoned at Montmedy has learned this to his cost, according to the Belgium correspondent of the *Catholic News* of Preston, England. A venerable priest from a village near Virton in Belgium, Luxembourg, went on an excursion with two friends—M. Jacquemain and M. Patrick Kelly—to Montmedy, a small French fortress three leagues distant from Virton. M. Kelly had the unfortunate idea to take some views of the fort, and the authorities, who just now have spies on the brain, arrested the three travellers and locked them up in jail. The priest and his Belgian friend were able to produce references judged satisfactory, and were soon released, but the son of Erin is still a victim to photography and suspicion.

Mr Carroll, an Edinburgh Nationalist, speaking at a meeting in Musselburgh, where a National League branch was being founded lately, read a rather significant paragraph from the daily papers as follows:—"A very heavy calendar awaits Mr Justice Andrews at the Ulster Winter Assizes in Belfast. There are no less than seven murder cases, three charges of manslaughter, eleven burglary, three of highway robbery with violence, three indictments for perjury, one of forgery, several cases of rape, and one of agrarian intimidation, besides a large number of charges of larceny and false pretences." Mr Carroll's comment that the Ulster Orangemen should stop boasting about "crimeless Ulster," and commence civilising themselves, was as warranted as it was pointed.

A lady in Palermo, said to be suffering from kleptomania, was taken by her husband to a leading specialist in mental disease. During the consultation a photograph framed in brilliant and a statuette in gold were taken. The husband, in great concern, promised to return them next day when he returned for the doctor's opinion. The day came, but the man and the stolen goods came not, and nothing has been heard of them since.

While atheism and incredulity are waging a fierce war against religion in France, the clergy is pursuing the even tenor of its way in doing good. Abbe Klein, a young priest of the diocese of Dijon, was employed as a preceptor. As he was taking a walk with his pupils in the country one of them was bitten on the knee by a viper. The leg immediately swelled, and the sore tumefied. They were at a distance from the town, and no medical assistance was at hand. The priest at once made an incision with his penknife and commenced to suck the poison with all his might. His mouth was full of the tainted blood, but it mattered not, the child must be saved, and no time was to be lost. After a while the leg resumed its natural condition, and they hastily started home. But the young patient soon became weak and complained piteously. The wound was again assuming an ugly bluish look, and the leg was swelling anew. The work was to be done over; the preceptor again applied his lips to the sore place, and drew the poison with redoubled energy; at last he succeeded, and the child was saved. Everybody looked for the brave young priest to be dangerously sick; but he happily escaped with a slight indisposition. These are the men whom the French Republic is persecuting as public enemies.

There is a quaint remark in the account given by a missionary of the Mahomedan mutiny in Uganda. After describing how the enemy was repulsed, he says: "I am thankful to say we only lost about five men, none of them chiefs or baptised." It is a peculiar ground for satisfaction this, since, in the view of a missionary, the baptised should better prepared to die than the heathen.—*Graaf Reinet Advertiser*.

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