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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ODDS AND  
ENDS.

OF course we knew all along that there was not the ghost of a chance for that petition to unseat Sir Robert Stout. For our own part, we are rather disappointed that the matter failed at the outset,

on a technical point. This spoiled the lesson in the beauties of a noble integrity that must otherwise have been given to the world. The returning officer was out of the way, it seems, and, therefore, there had been no delivery of the legal document. Had fifty such documents been delivered, nevertheless, Sir Robert would have come out scatheless. Nor can we believe that any one associated with him would have failed to profit by his good example. Where the doubt comes in, or would come in if there were any room at all for it, is in the delight expressed by Tory newspapers. The *Otago Daily Times* says Sir Robert's "temperament and powers have mellowed and enlarged." The *Evening Star* says it may be assumed that his "opinions are considerably toned down, or that he has wisely (and honestly?) determined to keep them to himself." But was it not largely to the Tory element in Wellington that Sir Robert owed his return? If there is any inconsistency, therefore, it is in Sir Robert himself—not in those who now rejoice in him as the forlorn hope of reaction and monopoly. In any case, Sir Robert Stout still figures as the purest of the pure, and all who depend on him are in the way of victory. The social gathering and the politics of the light fantastic too, also, have still their part to play under Sir Robert's guidance, in swaying the destinies of the country. The lesson, meantime, which we may particularly derive from the situation is the variability of the incorruptible.

Reference to the unseating of Mr Monk for Waiterata seems almost sacrilegious when made in the same breath in which the attempt against Sir Robert Stout has been mentioned. The excuse is, however, that a suggestive contrast may be drawn. In Waitemata the voters who were bribed were persons of a low class, concerning whom there may be a question as to whether they shall not be excluded from the electors' rolls. In Wellington the voters who were not bribed were respectable Radicals, believing in their hearts that Sir Robert Stout was a man who would prove true to his professions and go all the length they could desire in promoting and supporting their views, or else they were respectable Tories who saw reason to believe that Sir Robert would do nothing of the kind, that, at the worst, he was the man to work division in the Radical camp, and carry out the old Tory policy—"Divide and conquer." They may possibly have been all knaves at Waitemata. We do not, however, say that they were all fools at Wellington, knave and fool being the traditionally opposite characters. At all events Sir Robert Stout himself knew very well what he was about.

The decision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, respecting the case of the Rev S. J. Neill of the Thames, that a man cannot remain a Presbyterian minister while he is, at the same time, a professed adherent of another creed—in this instance, that of the Theosophists—seems to have excited, in some quarters, a good deal of disgust and indignation. But, indeed, this new pretension of the period strikes us as more offensive even than the infidelity of an earlier time. To Voltaire, for example, Christ was the *infame*, whom it was necessary to crush. Now He is the sage whom all the world had misunderstood until the more enlightened geniuses of the period arose to interpret Him. What they have to tell us, nevertheless, that is true, we all knew before. What they tell us that is new is false. The god they worship is, in fact, their own conceit. Of the two—the wicked old enmity and the impertinent new paroxysm—the former seems preferable. As to Theosophy, the latest development is that its priestess, Mrs Besant, who is now, or was lately, in India, has given in her adhesion to Hinduism at Calcutta. She had previously visited Colombo in Ceylon, where she caused a division among the Buddhists and set up a school in opposition to one already established there. Mrs Besant, we may add, has received from her admirers at Madras the Hind. name of Aunabhai. We do not find

very much in Presbyterianism that recommends it to us. We can, nevertheless, afford a word of praise to the General Assembly for the proof they have given of a determination to defend against the contamination of heathenism the form of Christianity professed by them and which, whatever may be its imperfections, still preserves something of the Divine revelation and of Christian truth.

Here is a Scotchman who is ashamed of the Land o' Cakes. It is not dry enough to suit his taste. Speaking recently at Hawick Mr Wallace Ross, secretary of the Free Church Temperance Society said that Scotland was the most drunken country on the face of the earth. It was worse than Ireland, with all its poverty. Last year's statistics showed that for 1892, Scotland spent fourteen millions of money on strong drink, while the united offerings from all the churches for the cause of Christ amounted to little over one-and-a-half millions. And yet they held up their arms complacently and declared that this was a land of gospel light and liberty, of Bibles and Christians. He did not know how his audience felt, but he was ashamed of his country.

It seems to be by a very special Nemesis that our contemporary the *Dunedin Star* publishes in his columns the letters of several correspondents who complain of the rascality of the rising generation in this city. The language and conduct complained of are disgraceful in the extreme, and, ominous as they are of further developments, they are besides very alarming. One of our contemporary's correspondents refers his readers to the play-grounds of the public schools for evidence as to how the evil originated. "Our school system," he says, "woefully neglects a most essential subject of instruction—namely how to behave; and from this neglect springs a large amount of deplorable larrikinism." This, nevertheless, is the system that the *Star* swears by, and has championed, and no doubt will champion to the end. The Press, however, has its abuses as well as its uses.

The Pope, in a letter to Monsignor Perrault, Bishop of Autun, repeats his charge to the Catholics of France to give their allegiance to the Republic. His Holiness claims the right, as sentinel of God's Church and enlightened by Him, to "choose the means best suited to the circumstances of time and place to secure the good of religion among peoples, whether in defending it where it is oppressed, or in making it flourish where it is being peaceably cultivated." "We are happy," adds the Pope, "to note that the duty of love and obedience is fulfilled by many of your countrymen in the most filial fashion; but while we love to congratulate those who by their words and acts second with enthusiasm our exhortations, we cannot conceal a certain pain which we feel in noticing that too many others openly reject our counsels, or pay no heed to them. They imagine that they have the proper filial piety to our person when they shirk the necessary duty of submission." His Holiness refers to the attempts of the anarchists as affording an additional reason for the union enjoined by him. "The soul," he says, "is seized with horror when it beholds the audacity of lost men who, trampling under foot all sentiment of religion, of respect for law and for humanity, do not shrink from having recourse to crime, and even to assassination in order to ruin the foundation and majesty of public authority. Here are reasons more pressing than ever for your country to heed Our counsels, and to renounce party division in order to defend the supreme good.

The date of the poll in the licensing elections has been fixed for March 21st. Cardinal Gibbons, we perceive, in an interview with a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent expressed a disapproval of prohibition. His Eminence's belief was in moral suasion, supported by moderate legislation of a restrictive character. Prohibition, he said, had not been a success. Local option was all right and worked well. The kind of law advocated by the Cardinal was as follows:—"I should say that four conditions are necessary; high license, proportion of numbers of shops to population, removal of such places from the neighbourhood of public schools, and the strict responsibility of the drinkseller for any case of drunkenness. I do not see how we can, as a community, go further than that. If any particular district wishes to go further, let it have power to do so."

"Tapley" in the *Advocate* refers to the case of the man Knox, charged with the Wilmamtown burglary, and who entered himself as a Catholic, in illustration of the falsehood of the criminal returns

commonly quoted against Catholics. "This man's religion," he says, "appears on the record as 'Roman Catholic.' Yet when inquiry is made it is found that he himself, his parents, and his relations are Protestants, and that he never was in the remotest degree connected with the Roman Catholic religion. Why then, it will be asked, should he proclaim himself a Catholic upon his arrest? The reply to this question was given by the man's mother with much simplicity, 'Why, sir, I suppose he did not wish to have the disgrace of the crime put upon his own religion.' Here in a nutshell is the entire philosophy of the falsification of criminal records. And it is a fact worth mentioning that, notwithstanding the exposure in this case, the damatory record against Catholics will stand for all time, and however the case may eventuate for the accused, the Catholic people are officially branded with this particular crime and its consequences from a statistical point of view."

In refutation of a calumny—published especially by the anti-Catholic Press of Italy—to the effect that the Pope, in order to advance the interests of the Temporal Power, had betrayed the Catholic subjects to Russia by a subserviency to that power, the *Vaterland* of Vienna has produced a minute history of the dealings of his Holiness with the Government of the Czar. It is clearly proved that in every step taken by him the Pope had the protection and defence of Polish and Russian Catholics in view, and that the effects of his action were in every case in their favour. "That the condition of the Church in the Russian Empire is capable of improvement," says the *Vaterland*, "is, alas, too true; but this is not the fault of Leo XIII. Do the critics of the Pope believe the Russian Catholics would be better off if he were to terminate his relations with M. Iswolshi (the Russian envoy) and refuse to admit to his presence Russian princes and princesses who seek the honour of an audience?"

The victory recently gained in a libel action in Fiji by a Methodist missionary named Chapman appears to have been of a strikingly Pyrrhic nature. The preacher, though technically successful, came out of the matter very badly. The facts were that this preacher—evidently a foul mouthed fellow preaching a gospel of dirt—had quoted, with obvious reference to the Catholic missionaries, in a public assembly, and in the presence of Catholics, one of whose leaders, on the testimony of the Chief Justice, he had forced to listen to him—a filthy story told by Chiniquy. An action for libel was consequently taken by the Catholic missionaries, but, failing technically to prove their case, they were defeated. The charge of the Chief Justice, however, against the slanderer was quite sufficient. His Honour condemned him unsparingly. "He has a verdict on the action," he concluded, "because the law gives it to him, but he is not to have his costs." And this is the case, we may add, for whose success we have recently heard jubiliations among ourselves. A foul-mouthed fellow may tell his dirty, lying tale, and if, by accident, he escapes the punishment he deserves—Glory be to God. If such be Methodist principles, conversion to them may probably involve some falling off from heathen morals, and, indeed, we have lately seen what the morals of the sect are in coloured quarters in the Southern States.

The Rev Father O'Malley, S.J., speaking recently at the opening of a school near Melbourne, as reported by the *Advocate*, had a pertinent word to say respecting the Catholic Press:—"How do we treat our Catholic Press? While we pay punctually for the paper that insults us and attacks our religion, we will not pay for the one that defends us. The spelling-book and prayer-book are acknowledged instruments of education, but no one suspects the paper. Yet which of the three is read most constantly, with most eagerness, and least distraction? The Catholic newspaper, at the present day, a necessary factor in Catholic education. Any Catholic household in which it is not taken—and read—deprives itself of a most potent agent in the preservation of the children's faith."

The reign of terror that the anarchists bid fair to set up throughout the world is but a phase, though doubtless the most formidable, of the unlawful use of dynamite. For private vengeance as well as for public attempts, it is available. From Vinea, in Russia, for example, a shocking tale comes of the slaughter of a whole family, their servant, and their guests, two in number, by their head, a man who had evidently lost his senses. His device was the explosion of a bomb, which, at a dinner given by him he introduced under a dish-cover as a special dish. He had been irritated by a lawsuit, in which he had been unjustly suspected his wife of assisting his opponents—who were afterwards the guests referred to. The *Jewish World*, too, complains that anti-Semitism is taking advantage of the weapon in question. It reports several cases in which explosions in Jewish households had taken place or had been attempted. In Berlin, a governess and one of her pupils were injured, and in Uelzen, Mayence, and Nakonitz in Austria, attempts, more or less successful, at outrage had occurred. A threat, moreover, had been made at Cologne that the synagogue in that town would be blown up. If, meantime, it were ever justifiable to applaud mob-law, the attack, reported from London, on the funeral of the man found dead at Greenwich might form such an occasion. The mob, we are told, broke the hearse to bits and would

have torn the body to pieces, had not the police prevented them. But in the determination of the people lies the hope of safety. Meantime, the comments of M. Edouard Hervé, a Parisian journalist, in the *Soleil*, as reported by the correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, seem much to the purpose:—"Mr Hervé says: 'When schoolmasters are bound by their office to ignore God how can the pupils do otherwise? And who can doubt that atheism leads to anarchy? It does not follow, it is true, that every atheist is an anarchist, but put it if you can to a single anarchist that is not an atheist.' The fact that where a few years ago anarchists were counted by hundreds they are now to be numbered by thousands M. Hervé sets down as a direct consequence of the present godless teaching. 'And,' he continues, 'anarchy is not the only plant that grows from the soil of atheism. Murders are hourly on the increase, their perpetrators being for the most part young men whom the godless schools have lately turned upon the world.'"

Mr Labouchere has investigated the case of Miss Goulding, otherwise known to fame as the "Rescued Nun." His conclusions, as stated in *Truth*, are that there is not a reliable word in all the lady's tale. "I am not a Roman Catholic," he says, "but I see no reason why Roman Catholics should be attacked in this fashion. The poor, silly 'Rescued Nun' is very possibly suffering from some brain disturbance." Lady Aberdeen, meanwhile, speaking recently in Montreal, on organised woman's work, bore high testimony to the worth of Catholic nuns. "Any of us," she said, "who have seen these convents and Sisterhoods must have been stirred by seeing what they have done. I have seen it in Ireland, and to some extent here. To them is due the praise of having preserved all through the centuries and early ages of the Church this organised woman's work."

The "unco guid" are all in commotion on account of a proposal made in the Dunedin City Council to put an end to preaching in the streets. Some call out that an attack is made on liberty. Others declare that an outrage against religion is attempted. As for liberty, however, surely the right of one man to have peace and quietness is as sacred as that of another to make a row. As for religion, the shouting about sacred things in the ears of an unwilling and jibing crowd seems but little conducive to reverence. Finally, the boasting of some people concerning all that had been done in this city during the past in the way alluded to, seems somewhat ill-timed in view of recent revelations. It would appear that with all their talk they did mighty little. The past, moreover, predicts the future. For our own part, however, we are personally neutral in the matter. We have never found the street preaching an annoyance or been forced to listen to it if we did not choose.

The portion of the World's Fair buildings burned turns out to have been comparatively small. It consisted of the casino, the peristyle, the music hall, and part of the manufacturers' building, which was however the largest of all, being some 200 feet in height. A feature of the event was the disorder of the crowd, who interfered seriously with the working of the firemen, and whom the police were unable to control. One fireman was killed and two were injured. A number of men, moreover, hired to remove foreign goods, took the opportunity of plundering the packages. On the whole the matter does not speak very highly in favour of the American populace. The loss of exhibits by fire is estimated at 200,000 dollars, to which probably a like sum may be added as the loss by plunder. The French exhibitors were in this way the chief sufferers.

The *Jewish World* quotes evidence as to the progress of Jewish settlement in Palestine, which it seems, is by no means confined to Jerusalem. Dr Masterman, who recently visited the country, writes of Samarin in Galilee:—"The situation of this quickly-rising Jewish town is magnificent, the finest site I know of in Palestine, embracing views of the sea, forest, mountain and plain. The well-built houses, solid streets and roads, public gardens, and miles of vineyards on all sides, present a scene unlike anything else here. The Jews seem to be industrious and happy. Much of the actual labour is performed by the fellahin under Jewish supervision. European ploughs and carts are used extensively. Splendid roads, which would be a credit to any European country, are being rapidly pushed from the colony towards Haifa on the one side and Nazareth on the other. The main street in Samarin is fully a mile long, with comfortable houses and small side-streets on each side. At the centre of the town there is a fine large synagogue. Water is laid on to the streets and houses, being pumped up the hill by a steam pump. Smaller colonies are springing up, under the protection of the great one, in the districts around." For the first time in the world's history, moreover, the regular navigation of the Dead Sea has been undertaken, and the mineral wealth of its shores will be turned to advantage.

In a recent interview with a representative of the *Baltimore Sun*, the Right Rev Bishop Peick, General agent for the Protestant Episcopal Church in its coloured missions, expressed himself anxious for moral teaching in the public schools. The Bishop is a secularist, and the improvement he suggests would be inefficient and worthless. The reasons he gives, however, for desiring such an improvement are very grave. "Being a Protestant," he said, "I hold in common with other Protestants that denominations should keep their hands off the

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Large shipments of all the latest Dress Materials for the coming season, comprising Whipcorde, Cheviot and Estamene Serges, Cheviot Tweeds, French Foulle Serges, Diagonal Stripes &c, also a very special line of Black and Coloured French Merinos, and Black and Coloured French Cashmeres.

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 Sealskin 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.

### UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

A rich lot of Petticoes in newest materials and shades.

Baby Linen—including Robes, Gown, Bibs, Head-squares, 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, Surah, Faille Francaise, Shot Surah, Bengalene, 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, Oppossum, 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, Izoj, 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.

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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 Hose, Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hose, 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 Sealette, 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, Moutton Goat, Thibet, etc.

### MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

New Goods for this department have just arrived in faultless condition, and at 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 Boys', 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, Braces, Ties, 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 Mens', Youths', 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.

### BOOT DEPARTMENT.

We have just landed 100 Trunks and 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.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

All the Latest Specialities in Electro Silver-Plated Goods, Brushware of all kinds, Dinner Bells and Gonge, 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 Stoves, Cutlery, Fenders 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.

public school funds. But owing to the fact that for some time past my studies have been much occupied with the drift of the young life of the land toward criminality, I do most heartily feel with the Roman Catholics in their desire to have their children instructed in things deeper than mere secular knowledge. When we know that in 1850 we had but one criminal to 3 600 population and to-day we have one about every 645, surely the demand for moral training comes to be sufficiently loud to startle all who love their country and their children. A further investigation shows that our criminals are fast becoming literary. The per centum of those who can read and the youthful ones of these criminals are so marked as to be startling. Everywhere secularists are crying out, but nowhere are they willing to depart from a system which has been proved to be the prolific source of evil. Their position is as perverse as it is illogical.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* gives a good account of the Irish in Buenos Ayres:—"As a body," he writes, "Argentines are in sympathy with Ireland in her struggle for Home Rule. I have a native friend who is always very anxious to see the *Weekly Freeman* cartoon, who, on a recent occasion, whilst admiring the progress which the Bill has made within the last twelve months, shouted 'Irlanda por los Irlandeses,' Ireland for the Irish. The Passionist Fathers are drawing to completion their handsome new church, the expense of building which has been defrayed by the Irish community. It is situated in Calle Caridad, and has a large space in front which is to be converted into a plaza. Irishmen have made a name for themselves in Argentina as well as in all other countries to which they have emigrated. Admiral Brown, called the Nelson of the River Plate, was born in Foxford, in the County Mayo. His signal victories were the defeat of the Spaniards at Monte Video in 1814, and that of the Brazilians at Juncal, in Uruguay, in 1827; in the latter capturing 12 and burning three of the enemy's ships. There is a public monument erected to him in the village of Adrogué, one of the suburbs of this city."

The feet of a mischievous urchin may sometimes stray, even though by accident, in the way of the just. "One of the most valuable pictures in the United States was destroyed recently while being

A Laborer paper reports an occurrence which should interest Mr Stead. It was the very appropriate and suggestive conduct of a ghost at a boarding school. The facts are briefly that a boy fainted and a hakim, who was immediately fetched, declared him to be tormented by a ghost. He then questioned the ghost, which declared that it had entered him (the boy) because he had unconsciously given it offence, and that it would never leave him. The hakim then, very sensibly, as it would appear, took to thrashing the boy, and the ghost immediately cried out, "That'll do. I am going." At once the boy became himself again, and was horrified when he heard what had happened to him. A teacher, it is added, of the Board School witnessed the latter part of the proceedings. But there is a lesson here for teachers in general, if they can only perceive it.

The death is reported from New York of Thomas H. Hassett, one of the Fenian prisoners who made their escape from Western Australia in the *Catalpa* in 1876. Many of our readers will remember the commotion caused by the event, and the wonder expressed at the fact that for two years the mission of the vessel had been known to thousands of people, and yet that not a word concerning it had reached adverse ears. A principal mover in the matter was the late John Boyle O'Reilly, whose noble soul burned to deliver his brothers in misfortune from the bondage that he himself had found so heavy. The men carried off were Hassett, Darrow, Cranston, Harrington, and Hogan. The *Catalpa* was fitted up as a whaler, and had been for two years watching her opportunity. A contemporary reminds us as follows of the particulars of the escape:—"On the morning upon which it had been agreed to meet them each made an excuse for not going to his regular work, and they met about a mile from the prison. There Brennan and Captain Anthony, of the *Catalpa*, were in waiting with horses. They rode 28 miles to the coast at Rockingham Beach, chased by the prison police, found their ship's boat on the beach, and were not more than 250 yards out at sea before the police reached the shore they had left. The *Catalpa*, as had been arranged, was kept out of sight of land. They did not gain her until the following day, and shortly afterward she was stopped by a shot from a British man-of-war, whose captain declared she had

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Complete in all the more necessary details, such as fit, style, and good wearing qualities. The trimmings are of the latest, the cut is absolutely new, and the lasts upon which our goods are made are not common property.

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carried upstairs in an elevator in one of the large packing establishments in St. Louis. M. Jules Garnier's picture 'Borgia's Amuse' was irretrievably damaged by the elevator boy putting his foot through it and otherwise injuring it by jamming it between the elevator and the landing stage. The picture was valued at £20,000." This was an abominable picture painted to scandalise religion, and it well deserved its fate. It is a pity that that detestable libel on the dear Saint Elizabeth that disgraces the National Gallery in London could not share its fate. There's our sentiments, however shocking they may be from an artistic point of view.

The latest vagary reported of the enterprising female is an adventure as a crossing sweeper tried by a lady journalist named Sparrow—Miss Teresa Sparrow. "Her net profits as a sweeper amounted to 1s 7d a day. She first tempted fortune in boy's clothes, disguised for the purpose by May the theatrical costumier, but being betrayed by her voice, fled and reappeared in petticoats. She found people kinder in the poorer quarters than at Piccadilly, where she complains she was twitted on her unkempt appearance." Miss Sparrow, who has written an amusing account of her adventure, is, we are told, a Catholic. In any case, for the sake of her profession, we will hope she kept true to the tradition, and, as a new broom, swept clean.

Mr J. Armory Knox, a non-Catholic, has contributed to the November number of *Lippincott's* an account of a miracle personally witnessed by him at the shrine of St. Anne, at Beaupré, in Canada. It was the recovery of sight by a blind girl:—"Suddenly the child at the altar rail rises to her feet, and throwing her arms above her head, as if reaching for something, cries, 'O, father, father! the light is coming, father!' Her father catches her as she falls faint and limp into his arms, and hurriedly pushing his way through the throng, bears her out to the churchyard and tenderly lays her on a grassy mound under the trees. Water from the holy well is poured on her face by a young priest. For a moment she revives. She clasps her arms around the neck of her father, who is bending over her. A smile of joy and peace illumines her pallid face as she kisses him. Her arms relax and fall on her breast, and her head sinks back on her father's arm. The Light had come."

fugitive convicts on board, and demanded their surrender. Captain Anthony denied this, and defied the British to violate the protection of the Stars and Stripes. The war ship let them go, and the barque arrived in America the following April, 1876."

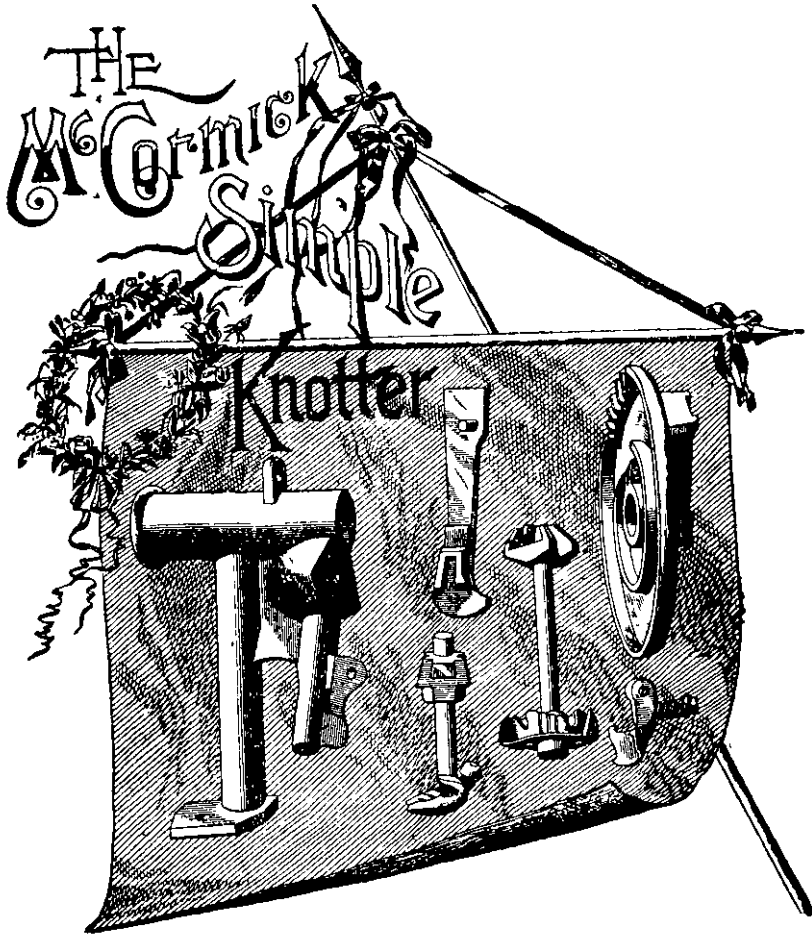
The London correspondent of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of February 10, announces an honour recently conferred on an Australian Catholic. The gentleman in question is Mr F. B. Freehill, of Sydney—whose support of the Irish National cause in Australia has earned for him well deserved esteem among Irishmen. Among certain privileges possessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, it seems, is that of appointing men to the position of notary public. His Grace, we are told, has now exercised this privilege in favour of Mr Freehill. "Mr Freehill is said to be the first Catholic in Greater Britain to be the recipient of this appointment. Indeed, one of the conditions of the office hitherto has been that its holder must be a loyal and devoted member of the Church of England. This condition has been waived in Mr Freehill's case, and thus we have another gratifying illustration of the levelling of religious tests that were regarded as sacred and inviolable in less tolerant times." We may add for our own part that the appointment seems all the more remarkable, and all the more creditable to the Archbishop, when Mr Freehill's prominent identification with the Irish National cause is taken into consideration.

Some of our contemporaries have been very much exercised respecting that proposal made by Anglican clergymen in England, to the effect that juries, in cases of suicides, should be more careful about returning verdicts of insanity. Crime, nevertheless, is encouraged by a desire for notoriety. For example, M. Lepine, the French Minister of Police, has recently requested the Press to refrain from publishing portraits of dynamitards:—"I consider," says M. Lepine, "that the Anarchists have a mental twist, although I do not class them as madmen. But it is noticeable that there is in them a desire for theatrical display that must not be encouraged. They have a very high opinion of themselves, and they are much concerned with what has been said about them. Whether they are at a public meeting or in the prison cell they always keep their eyes upon the

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public. See what happened at Montbrison, at the execution of Ravachol. As prefect of the Loire at that time, I had to take charge of that Anarchist. He had written an abominable song which he hoped to be able to sing on his way from prison to the place of execution, before a great crowd. I upset his calculation by having the guillotine fixed at a couple of paces from the prison. When he found he would be without an audience his fortitude forsook him. All who were present will tell you that he collapsed so utterly that he was, as it were, dead before the knife fell." It seems, therefore, not unreasonable to argue that the fear of infamy after death might have some influence in restraining people tempted to commit suicide.

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

(Continued.)

Now, as the authority of the Fathers, by whose labours "after the time of the Apostles as planters, waterers, builders, pastors and nourishers, the Holy Church increased" (St. Aug., c. Julian, ii., 10, 37), is supreme, as often as there is any public testimony from them pertaining to doctrines of faith or morals, let all explain it in the same way; for it is quite clear from their agreement that it was so handed down by the Apostles according to the Catholic faith. The views of the Fathers are also to be considered as of great weight, when, as it were, in a private way, they discharge the office of teachers in these matters, inasmuch as they are men whom not only the science of revealed religion and the knowledge of many things useful for the understanding of the Apostolic books strongly commend, but whom as persons distinguished by sanctity of life and zeal for the truth God Himself has assisted with the more ample safeguards of His own Light. Therefore, let the interpreter make their exposition his own; let him reverently follow in their footsteps, and let him by an intelligent choice of their opinions make use of their labours. Nor need he think on this account that he is hindered when a just cause arises from proceeding further in inquiry and expounding, provided he religiously observes the instruction wisely given by Augustine, namely, that the literal and, as it were, obvious sense is by no means to be departed from unless reason prevents it from being held, or necessity compels its abandonment (*De Gen. ad litt.*, I, viii., c. 7-13), and this instruction is to be followed the more steadfastly, because of the danger of error owing to the great desire for novelties and the license of opinion. Let him take care not to neglect those allegorical and similar interpretations of the Fathers when they depart from the literal meaning and are supported by the authority of many. For such a method of interpretation the Church received from the Apostles, and has approved of by her own example, as is evident from the liturgy; not that the Fathers in this way strove to prove dogmas of faith, but because they well knew it to be fruitful in nourishing virtue and piety. The authority of the other Catholic interpreters is less indeed, but since the study of the Bible has made a certain continuous progress in the Church their commentaries must also receive their own share of honour, from which works many things may be opportunely sought for refuting contrary opinions and unravelling difficulties. And, indeed, it is really discreditable that anyone, ignoring or despising the excellent works which have been left in abundance by Catholics, should prefer the writings of the heterodox, and should seek from them—with imminent danger to sound doctrine, and not infrequently to the detriment of Faith—the explanation of passages to which Catholics have already most effectively devoted their abilities and labours. For although the Catholic interpreter can be sometimes assisted by the studies of the heterodox prudently used, let him remember at the same time a fact which is also evident for many ancient documents (*Cfr. Clem. Alex. Strom.*, vii., 19; *Orig. de Princ.*, iv., 8; in *Levit. hom.*, 4, 8; *Tertull. de presc.*, 15 sqq.; *S. Hilar. Pict. in Math.*, 13, 1) that the pure sense of the Sacred Scriptures is nowhere found outside the Church and cannot be given by those who, wanting the True Faith, do not reach the marrow of the Scriptures but nibble at the bark. It is most desirable and necessary that the use of the Divine Scripture should permeate the whole teaching of theology and be almost its very soul; such, in every age, the Fathers and most distinguished theologians regarded it, as evinced by their actions. For they endeavoured to point out and to prove by the Divine writings what are the objects and effects of Faith, and from these writings also, as well as from Divine tradition, to refute the novel fictions of heretics and to search out the reason, meaning, and connecting links of Catholic dogmas. Nor will anyone be surprised at this who bears in mind that the Divine Books must hold such a place amongst the fountains of Revelation that theology cannot be treated properly and according to its dignity except by their study and assiduous employment. For although it is right that youth should be so trained in the academies and schools as to obtain an understanding and knowledge of dogmas by arguing from the articles of Faith to other things to be deduced from them, according to the rules of approved and solid

philosophy, still a serious and erudite theologian must by no means neglect the demonstration of dogmas drawn from Biblical authorities, for "theology does not accept its principles from other sciences but immediately from God by Revelation. And, therefore, it takes not from other sciences as if they were superior to it, but it uses them as inferiors and handmaids." This method of treating theology is taught and commended by Aquinas, the prince of theologians, (*Summ. theol.*, P., q. a., 5 ad 2), who, moreover, from this well-understood mode of dealing with Christian theology showed how a theologian can defend his own principles by arguing on those things which are received through Divine Revelation; as by the authority of the Sacred Scriptures we dispute against heretics and use one article against those who deny another. If, however, the adversary believes none of these things which have been Divinely revealed, the course then is not to prove the Articles of Faith by argument, but to solve any arguments he may bring forth against Faith (*Ibidem.*, a. 8). It is, therefore, to be seen that youths, suitably instructed and prepared, should approach Biblical studies so that they should not disappoint just hopes or, what is worse, incautiously fall into the danger of error, carried away by the fallacies of rationalism and apparent erudition. They will, however, be most excellently prepared if, under the guidance of St. Thomas, they religiously cultivate and understand philosophy and theology in the way We have marked out and prescribed. Thus, let them duly proceed both in Biblical knowledge and what is called positive theology, and they will make most gratifying progress in both. To prove, expound, and illustrate Catholic doctrine by a legitimate and skilful interpretation of the Sacred Books is a great deal; but another task, and that of as great moment as it is laborious, remains, namely, that their integral authority should be most effectually defended. This, indeed, cannot be fully and generally done except by recourse to the living and proper magisterium of the Church, which, in itself and on account of its admirable extension, its extraordinary sanctity, its inexhaustible fecundity in all good things, its Catholic unity and its invincible stability, is a great and perpetual motive of credibility, and an irrefragable testimony of its Divine mission (*Conc. Vat., sess. iii., c. iii de fide*). Since, however, the Divine and infallible magisterium of the Church is also based on the authority of the Sacred Scripture we must, therefore, first of all, require and assume at least a human faith in the Scriptures; in the books of which, as in the language of most approved witnesses of antiquity, the Divinity and mission of Christ Our Lord, the establishment of the Hierarchy of the Church, and the primacy conferred on Peter and his successors, are surely and clearly to be found. It will be greatly conducive for this if a number of men from the sacred ministry are specially prepared to do battle for the faith in this field likewise, and to repel the attacks of the enemy, having been careful to put on the armour of God as the Apostle advises (*Eph. vi., 13 Sequ.*), and being not unaccustomed to the enemy's new weapons and methods of warfare. This is beautifully enumerated by St. Chrysostom amongst the duties of priests in the following words:—"We must exert great zeal in order that the word of Christ may dwell abundantly in us (*Cir. Col. iii., 16*); and we should be prepared not for one kind of combat alone, for the warfare is varied and varied are the enemies; and neither do all use the same weapons, nor do they adopt merely one mode of assailing us. He, then, who is to enter the field against all comers should be aware of the contrivances and stratagems of all; he should be an archer and slinger, a tribune and the leader of a cohort, a commander and a soldier, a member of the infantry and of the cavalry, an expert in naval and mural warfare; for unless every art of warfare is known the devil knows how to take advantage of a single side if that be neglected, and to carry off the sheep by sending in his plunderers" (*De Sacerd.*, iv., 4).

(To be continued.)

Amongst recent conversions the most remarkable are those of three Anglican clergymen, all occurring the week before Christmas. The three converts are the Rev. Sutherland Macklem, M.A., late of St. Outhbert's, Earl's Court, London, W., the Rev. Hugh C. Briggs, M.A., late of St. Stephen's, Devonport, and All Saints' Plymouth, and Rev. Richard Somerville Wood, M.A., who resigned a Government chaplaincy in India, and came home to England to be received into the Church. All three converts were Ritualists and members of the English Church Union.

Sir Donald Horne MacFarlane, M.P., who has been created a knight by Mr. Gladstone, is the only Catholic representative of a Scottish constituency who sits in the House of Commons. It is a mistake, though, to speak of Sir Donald MacFarlane as the first Catholic who has held such a position, for Berwickshire is a Scottish seat, and, if our recollection be not at fault, Mr. Jerminham (who is certainly a Catholic) sat for that constituency some years ago.

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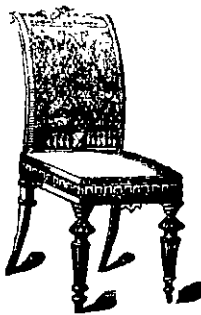
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# Irish News.

(From the Irish World.)

**Antrim.**—The following shows the number of animals shipped from Belfast during the week ended November 25:—Cattle, 2,004; sheep, 182; swine, 715; horses, 13; for the corresponding week last year:—Cattle, 1,970; sheep, 106; swine, 789; horses, 16.

**Armagh.**—Cardinal Logue arrived from Armagh in Glasgow last week, and delivered the opening sermon at the unveiling of a grand high altar in St Andrew's Cathedral to the memory of the late Right Rev Monsignor Munro, for years the leading priest in Scotland. The memorial is a beautiful work in Caen stone and polished marble. Three canopies, all delicately carved, the central tapering artistically to a height of forty feet, surmount the reredos, at either side of which is erected a statue of Ireland's saint and the patron of Scotland. The Cardinal was enthusiastically received, and was entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the priests and laity of Glasgow.

**Carlow.**—Influenza still ranges in Carlow districts, and is even worse than when it first appeared. The number of deaths has been very large, and many families are confined to bed.

**Clare.**—The people of Bodyke held a public meeting last week in the field adjoining the Catholic Church to denounce the recent and previous evictions. Father J. McNamara presided.

**Cork.**—Last week in the village of Tower, near St Ann's, Cork, died Charles Hansome of the age of 106. He had remarkably good health to the day of his death. Two days before that event he walked from Tower to Blarney and back. He was a man of sober,

**Limerick.**—We regret to chronicle the death of Brother Conolly of the Christian Brothers' Parent House, Limerick. Brother Conolly was born in Killala in the year 1828. He entered the Order of the Christian Brothers in the year 1844, and subsequently taught in London and Manchester, spending thirty years on the English mission. Brother Conolly then came to Limerick, where he laboured for some years. Then he was transferred to Doon, where he lived until about six weeks ago, when, by order of his physician, he returned to Limerick to take baths.

**Mayo.**—One of the most promising of the several attempts recently made to relieve the condition of some of the congested districts in the West is the admirable little hosiery and shirt factory conducted by the Sisters of the Convent, Ballaghaderreen. Started on a very limited scale, the factory now employs about a hundred hands in the manufacture of stockings and shirts, and if the good Sisters had sufficient capital the number could be greatly increased, with corresponding benefit to a thickly populous and very poor district.

**Roscommon.**—Mr John Galvin of the Mount Taibot Nurseries, Roscommon, has succeeded, after a very eager competition with the most prominent nurserymen in the United Kingdom, in obtaining an order for several hundred thousand transplanted trees for the use of the Congested Districts' Board in their experimental planting in the country.

Two hundred men gathered at a farm from which Mrs Cahilan had been evicted on the De Freyne estate, near Castleroe, last week, and proceeded to build her a cottage to replace the one destroyed by the evictors. The cottage was completed at nightfall and the key handed over, with instructions to keep a fast grip of it. Speeches were delivered by Mr Patrick O'Brien and Miss Maud Gonne. The police were present, but did not interfere.

**SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED  
**STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES**  
**DUNEDIN.**

BE SURE THE BOOTS YOU PURCHASE  
HAVE THE  
**STANDARD TRADE MARK**  
ON THE HEEL.

REGISTERED **STANDARD TRADE MARK** BRANDED **STANDARD**

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.

ONLY GENUINE WHEN  
**STANDARD**

steady habits, and very industrious. In earlier years he had worked for the late Dr Barter at the famous hydropathic establishment, where he was engaged in tending the furnace of the Turkish bath. The wife of the deceased, who is a comparatively young woman, aged about 65 years, survives him.

**Derry.**—Derry municipal elections are over, and the one Catholic who had the temerity to contest a seat in the city corporation was not successful. The ring of exclusiveness and bigotry is still intact in Derry. The Catholic who contested the East Ward is Mr Michael Cregao. If a corporate body exclusively Catholic existed in a South of Ireland town, where they were enormously in the majority, what a row the Protestants would make over it; but it's all right when on their side.

**Donegal.**—Most Rev Dr O'Donnell visited Killybegs lately, and met Mr Byrne, architect, Dublin, the object of their visit being to select a site for the erection of the piscatorial school on the land lately purchased by the Bishop. Mr Byrne was instructed to proceed with the plans, and the erection will commence when the weather becomes propitious.

**Kerry.**—Seizures of cattle for rent under distress warrants have been going on for an extensive scale on the estate of Mr G. A. E. Hickson, near Castleisland, within the past few days, and at present the local pound is filled with cattle.

**Kildare.**—The fine library of the Christian Brothers, Athy, will be placed at the disposal of the newly-formed Catholic Young Men's Society. The kindness of the superior, the Rev Brother Walsh, and the members of the community, will meet with deserved recognition at the hands of the young men of the town.

Rev James Casey, the poet-priest of Athleague, has arranged to deliver a lecture in aid of the funds of the Roscommon Literary Society, in the Boys' National schoolroom. The same Father Casey has already attained as a lecturer and writer, is sure to attract a large and appreciative audience to hear his views on this interesting local subject. Quite recently he delivered a lecture for an important literary society in Dublin. He has always endeavoured to support these societies. In his beautiful poems on temperance, he points out the advantages it would be to have a literary society and library in every village and town of Ireland; it would make Irishmen understand a little better their own history, and enlighten some of the splendid intellects of our country.

**Tipperary.**—Mr William Russell, Golden, has been restored to his farm (from which he had been evicted three years ago) by the landlord, Sir William Butler.

The Bansha and Aberlow tenants of Count Moore attended at Dobbyn's Hotel on December 1, to pay the November rent to Mr Whittaker, the agent. Notwithstanding that for many years past they have been allowed somewhat liberal reductions in their rents, he refused point blank to make any reduction whatever then. In the early days of the land agitation, Count Moore was a benevolent landlord, but lately his kindness has not been strikingly manifested.

**Tyrone.**—An inquest was held a few days ago on the body of Patrick Mullin of Aughnagar, who was found dead near Sixmilecross, having perished in a storm. Deceased was out in the storm, and, on crossing the river Cloughfin, fell in. The jury found that deceased died from exposure. An inquest was also held on the body of John Holland of Listymore, near Castleberg, who also died from exposure during the storm. Deceased was on his way home, and

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Late HOWLAND & CRONIN.

Buggies, Carts, Waggon, and Vehicles  
of every description unequalled for  
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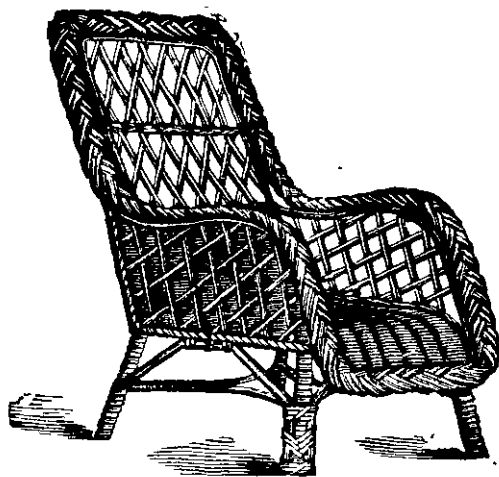
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Battray Street, Dunedin.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE.

If you want good and real bargains

Come to

MRS. LOFT.

And you will get them.

Ladies' Elastic Sides ... ..	...	6s 11d
Ladies' Button Boots ... ..	7s 11d and 8s 11d	
Ladies' Balmorals ... ..	...	8s 11d
Baby's Strap Shoes ... ..	...	1s 11d
Boys' and Girls Boots, size 10 to 13	from 1s upwards	
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Mens' Sewn Balmorals ... ..	...	1s 11d
Mens' Oxford Shoes ... ..	...	2s 11d
Mens' Canvas Shoes ... ..	...	3s 11d
Mens' Carpet Slippers ... ..	...	1s 11d
Mens' Bluchers, strong ... ..	...	6s 6d

Don't forget MRS. LOFT intends to clear HER VALUABLE STOCK.

Prices too numerous to mention.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

J. MERRELL, Manager.

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SUBGRON DENTIST,

Begs to announce that he has quite recovered and is able to ATTEND to all his PATIENTS PERSONALLY. Having Two Surgeries, with all the modern conveniences, no delay will be experienced.

Cases made without Palates where applicable.

For the convenience of Patients we have TWO SURGERIES, Replete with Every Modern Convenience.

FILLINGS A SPECIALITY.

Fees Moderate, compatible with the Highest Workmanship

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,  
CORNER OF PRINCES AND HIGH STREETS,  
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ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

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May be Consulted at his Offices,

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,  
Corner of Princes and High Streets (Entrance from Princes Street).

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THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES!

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS!

I offer to Families, Dressmakers, Tailors and Dealers GREATER Opportunities than any COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

LIGHT-RUNNING! NOISELESS! PERFECTION!

The Greatest Elements of Success. New Woodwork, New Improvements, and a Reputation of Excellence, Durability, and Light-running Qualities that stand Pre-eminent.

Read List of Very Valuable Improvements of LOCHHEAD'S PATENT NEW HIGH-ARM, NOISELESS, LIGHT-RUNNING WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINES.

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All Classes of Sewing Machines Repaired, and Duplicate Parts kept in Stock. Ferambulators, Mangles, Portable Boilers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Wire Mattresses, and Knife-cleaners for Cash or Time Payments.

BRANCHES: 255 High Street, Triangle, Christchurch; Tay Street Invercargill; Stafford Street, Timaru; Main Road, Ashburton; and Nelson.

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

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**HOWARTH'S PATENT SAFETY CATCH FOR LIFTS.**

The above Catch is the best for the following reasons:—1st—Experts say so. 2nd—It is most accurate and certain. 3rd—There is no tear or wear, and no intricate parts to get out of order. 4th—It has successfully stood the most severe tests, and WOULD NOT EVEN IF THE PISTON ROD BROKE. 5th—It has been in use in Dunedin for the last six years and has given the greatest satisfaction. For example, in the stores of the Union Steam Ship Company, Messrs A. and J. McFarlane, Thomson and Co, Rose, Wilson, and Co, Phoenix Bond, and several other lifts.

Sole Maker:

JOSEPH SPARROW,  
ENGINEER, BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

having fallen, sustained an incised wound on the head. The jury found deceased died from exposure after receiving the injuries to his head.

At Omagh November Fair there was a good quantity of stock, and many buyers were in attendance. In some departments prices improved, but on the whole there was not much change from former fairs. Springers and newly calved cows changed hands briskly at a decided advance. Springers, L13 to L16 10s each; second class, L10 to L12 10s; third quality, from L7 10s to L9 10s; new calved cows sold at L12 to L14 10s; second quality, L9 10s to L12; third kinds and strippers, from L6 10s to L8 10s; three-year-olds, L7 10s to L11; two-year-olds, from L6 to L7 10s; six-quarter-olds, from L3 10s to L5 10s; calves, L3 to L4 each. Fat sheep for butchers were scarce and sold from 30s to 40s each; ewes, L1 10s to L1 15s; Scotch sheep, from 20s to 25s each; and lambs, from 15s to 20s each.

**Wexford.**—The county hunt was stopped during the week at Tintern, because the master refused to warn off a number of landlords and others whose presence was objected to by the people. The latter assembled in large numbers amid great excitement and refused to allow the hunt to proceed. Hon Mr Chichester, Lord Templemore's son, and Mr Boyd of New Ross, agent to Colonel Tottenham, were some of the objectionable persons.

## AN ALTERED CASE.

(From an American paper.)

(Concluded.)

It was a month later, that throughout her guardian's home there was a pleasurable excitement, which seemed silly to Winnie. The idea of such a fuss being made over the entertainment of an old woman and her son at dinner? They were not even strangers, either; for Mrs Neames was the widow of her guardian's former partner, and still retained a share in the business, and Ambrose, the son, was his confidential clerk.

Winnie descended to meet the guests with an air more befitting a dismissal than a welcome. She found a stately and weighty dame with colourless, almost livid complexion and aggressively-rolled white hair; and a demure young man, brown of hair and eyes and moustache.

With the mental comments, "Virago" and "Ninny," she gave herself up to hospitable cares. Her companion at dinner doubtless thought her taciturn, but then his mother furnished a ready excuse. The old lady was discursive, and on a subject, too, which might have proved embarrassing to a more resolute appearing young man; but Ambrose merely smiled affably. She discoursed on the tantrums of his childhood, the misdemeanours of his youth, and the failings of his maturity, and ascribed great credit to her watchfulness, that he was no worse than he was.

"I keep the reins pretty tight yet," continued Mrs Neames. "No night-key, no cigars and cards. A strict reckoning of every cent expended."

"But we all lean on Ambrose in the office," ventured Mr Grantley. "I know. We talk business over every night, and I tell him what to do."

Winnie studied the young man beneath her glasses. Was he not ashamed, when even she, a stranger, could blush for him. Apparently not all. He seemed to glory in his subjection, now and again agreeing:

"Yes, mother, I don't know how I could get on without your advice," all the while doing justice to the viands. What insensibility! What ignorance of the rights and privileges of glorious manhood! Alas, there were no longer any men, or, if there were, they came and disappeared like veritable gods.

The anxious mother kept her eyes sharply engaged with her son's conduct. When champagne was served, she cried out to the butler: "Mind, only a half-glass for that boy," and then, "Fill it with water, Ambrose," and Ambrose smilingly obeyed, while the butler nearly dropped the cooler in consternation, and Winnie's highly-intelligent nose expressed its highest degree of contempt. A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line! Why didn't he talk? Because she was reserved? That didn't excuse him from his obligation. But no; he seemed thoroughly content to smirk and gorge, and say, "Yes, mother," and "No, mother," like a round-about having an outing.

At length, Mrs Grantley's signal gave a welcome relief, which faded before a shock. For as Ambrose Neames bowed and drew back his chair, he whispered to Winnie, with an undeniable air of tenderness:

"Only for a few moments. Our memories share a responsive chord, you know, which will draw me to you" Was the man deaf, or simply and naturally insolent? Winnie's head was proud, indeed; her dreamy eyes flashed angrily.

"Cord!" she repeated, flippantly, "'tis apron string you mean."

In the drawing-room, Mrs Neames, to further exemplify her strength of character, went to sleep without any dissembling. This gave Winnie a chance to gratify her curiosity, which, regardless of her influence, had become exigent.

"Tell me, Auntie," she asked, "why does that young man, why does everyone defer so ridiculously to her?"

"Hush, my child," said Mrs Grantley. "Why, don't you know? She is liable to heart stroke, and must be saved from any excitement. Such filial submission in a great strong man seems noble to me."

After this explanation Winnie retired to a corner and pondered; nor did she emerge therefrom until the guest aroused with a start and forthwith talked vociferously, as if continuing an animated conversation. Then she sprang to the old lady's side and attended upon her with surprising gentleness. Mrs Neames, however, did not make such responses as this consideration merited. She seemed preoccupied. Her gaze was fixed, fixed with a glare on the young girl's hand. Finally she spoke, and her voice might have embellished any one of the Fates.

"Where did you get my son's ring?" she asked.

"Ring. He left it with me that is I borrowed it," stammered the discomfited Winnie, as she incontinently retreated into her corner. How her cheeks burned and how her heart thumped, even as it had during that terrible race. She felt as if every eye rested on her with suspicion. Oh, what should she do? Surely they, surely he, would understand that she had not known that her intense grip had removed and retained the ring. She would explain, but how would she dare face him after her disdain? Ah, there lay the sting! Granted that she was near-sighted, a blind person of any discernment must have recognised at once his grand personality.

There were pleasant sounds of laughter, and the men entered. Winnie watched Ambrose Neames with eyes of adulation. How gentle, how gallant he was, so considerate toward his mother, so courteous toward his entertainers. Ah, modesty was the only panoply befitting a knight without fear or shame! A great gratitude swelled within the girl, and overmastered every other emotion. He had risked his life to save her, a stranger, from worse than death; no conventional scruple should restrain the expression of her appreciation. With a gesture which seemed imperious, because it was impatient, she called him to her side.

"Shall we sound that chord, Miss Driscoll?" he began gaily. "Or do you think that so dull a slave can have no thought save of slavery?"

"Oh, don't! pray don't!" Winnie pleaded. "Forgive me. I didn't recognise you. Oh, you were so good!"

"I am the one to worship, to worship you forever. Can't you feel, Winnie, don't you know that from the instant I saw you I have loved you?"

At this juncture there was a sharp, discordant interruption.

"My son, rasped Mrs Neames' voice, "that young Miss there has your grandfather's ring, which you said you had lost."

"Yes," whispered the girl, "I have your ring, and—I'll keep it if you like."

YOU LOOK SICK!

YOU FEEL SICK!

YOU ARE SICK!

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

IF YOU ARE WISE

YOU WILL TAKE A COURSE OF  
CLEMENTS' TONIC.

The greatest renovator of a worn out system the world has ever seen, positively and permanently restores, mainly virility, to prove which evidence is forthcoming from any quarter.

READ THIS CASE.

Mrs Annie Levett, Manchester street, Christchurch, N.Z., who writes on April 19th, 1893:—About two years ago I received a great shock to my nerves which brought on palpitation of the heart, and laid me prostrate in bed for a month. I had resort to a doctor but he did me very little good. Still very little better, I applied to a chemist, being very weak and nervous and really fit for no kind of work; I had no heart to do anything, and my life was a burden to me. I had read about Clements' Tonic, and was persuaded to give it a trial. I got some and found it was the best thing I had taken for my complaint—in fact, it has made me feel strong, having put new vigor into me; it has greatly improved my appetite, and removed that unpleasant feeling of weakness and languor.—Yours truly, Annie Levett, Manchester street, Christchurch, N.Z.

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—[ADVR.

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# WOOL. — WOOL.

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THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO. (LIMITED),

Will conduct WOOL SALES during the Season at the

OTAGO WOOL AND GRAIN STORES, DUNEDIN.

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REQUIRES NO SETTING.

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Range made.  
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Repairs Effected.

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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  
colourings and designs.

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Houses Furnished on the Time Payment  
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and inspect our Immense Stock.

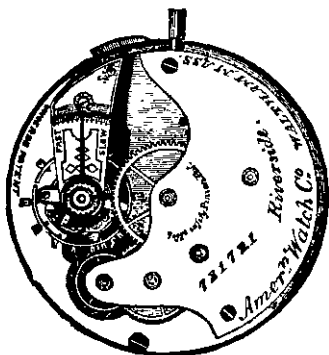
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
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Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery  
suitable for Presentation.  
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

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CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests  
by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal  
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Maker from England, with confidence we re-  
quest Engineers, Architects, and others to  
TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best  
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MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-  
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Established 1865.

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Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones erected of  
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and  
Italian and American Marble.

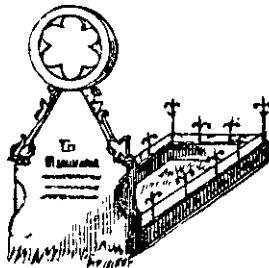
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Town and Country Orders promptly  
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Just received, ex Banghara,  
a shipment of Red and Grey  
Granite Crosses and Head-  
stones direct from the best  
Scottish quarries.  
Inspection invited.

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PATENTEES and SOLE MANUFAC-  
TURERS of the CORBETT PATENT  
EXHAUST COWL AND VENTIL-  
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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.

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trade £70 week. Ingoing £1,400.

•DWAN BROS.

Wellington.

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Cleaned or Dyed carefully and well. Terms  
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Mourning receive prompt attention.

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Building Bricks, Well Bricks and Round  
Chimney Bricks, Salt Glazed Sanitary Drain  
Pipes (from 3in. to 21in. diameter, with  
all the necessary junctions), Stanch  
Traps (of all sizes), Chimney Pots  
and Air Bricks (all sizes), Fire  
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and Seed Pots.

Also in Stock—For Sale—  
Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Cow  
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raw), Sand, Shingle,  
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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.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE  
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

### THE undersigned having purchased

the above Work is prepared to sell at Lowest

Current Rates

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co.;  
Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agri-  
cultural and Pastoral Association.

### BURKE'S HOTEL

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  
made with Theatrical Companies, Associa-  
tions, and others, on application to P.  
BURKE, Proprietor. All communications  
promptly attended to.

P.O. BOX, 364

TELEPHONE, 428

# MASSEY-HARRIS OPEN-BACK BINDER

With LATEST IMPROVEMENTS for 1894.

ALSO,

## MASSEY-HARRIS 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 28, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—There is no change of any consequence to note in the position of the market in respect to these, a very satisfactory demand is experienced and late prices are being fairly well maintained, grown bullocks fetching £6 10s to £8 10s; Cows at £3 15s to £5 10s; heifers, £3 10s to £5 12s 6d; yearlings, 37s 6d to 46s.

**Store Sheep.**—There is a large supply of these now in the market, and, provided sellers are disposed to trust buyers, a considerable amount of business will eventuate. While good young sheep have the preference, sound mouthed aged sorts are saleable. There is a slightly better inquiry now springing up, and buyers prepared to operate freely in two, four, and six tooth crossbred wethers at from 9s to 12s; young crossbred ewes, 9s 6d to 12s; merino wethers, full mouth, 3s to 4s 3d; merino ewes, do, 3s 6d to 5s.

**Sheepskins.**—We catalogued for our weekly sale on Tuesday a moderate number of skins both dry and green. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium brought 1s 9d to 3s; do do merino, 1s 7d to 2s; medium to full woolled crossbreds, 2s 2d to 4s 6d; best, 4s 9d to 5s 3d; extra heavy 5s 6d to 5s 9d; full-woolled merinos, good, 2s 1d to 3s 6d; best, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; dry wethers, 1s to 1s 4d; green crossbred pelts best, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; extra prime, 1s 10d to 2s; medium to good, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; green lambskins, best, 2s to 2s 3d; medium to good, 1s 5d to 1s 10d each.

**Rabbitskins.**—The business now done in the local market is somewhat limited only small lots and mostly of inferior quality, and while a moderate demand is experienced the depressing tone of the market at home is very much reflected in the local market. Good spring skins this week only fetching 6d to 7½d; summer, 5d to 6d; suckers half grown and inferior, 1½d to 4d per lb.

**Hides.**—This market shows no change since we last reported, all consignments are saleable at late rates say for good conditioned (clean and free from scars) ox hides 60lb and over, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 2d; inferior and light, 1s to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow.**—A steady demand exists for all coming to market. Best rendered mutton, 20s to 23s; medium to good, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; inferior to medium, 14s to 17s 6d; best fresh mutton tallow, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt.

**Wheat.**—The tone of the market remains much in the same position, rather depressed. There is a very considerable amount of indisposition shown on the part of buyers to make purchases pending the arrival of the new crop. We quote as before say for good to best milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; extra prime veller a shade more, medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 5d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.

**Oats.**—This market weekly shows less animation, both feed and milling gradually becoming of less value. Stocks, however are within small compass, and with but few arriving in most instances holders manage to secure prices nearly up to those last quoted. Danieb, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; best feed and milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; medium to good, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d, ex store, sacks extra, net.

**Barley.**—Owing to the absence of supplies there is no business of any consequence being done. Good malting can be placed, but in the absence of transactions quotations are merely nominal. Best malting, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d, ex store, sacks extra, terms.

**Grass Seed.**—There is no improvement to note in the demand for ryegrass seed, a large quantity of which is now coming to hand and in a very unsatisfactory condition, hardly any turning out equal to samples forwarded previously by the growers. Short shotty clean seed is saleable but buyers are not now disposed to purchase any that require to be machine dressed, except at prices showing a very substantial reduction on those paid at the opening of the season. Best machine dressed, 3s to 3s 3d; extra choice, guaranteed perennial,

3s 6d to 4s 6d; farmers' dressed, best, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; extra clean, a shade more; inferior to medium, with the usual mixture of sorrel, etc, 1s 6d to 2s, ex store, sacks extra net.—Cocksfoot: There is very little of the new seed yet to hand, but growers are very hopeful of higher prices as the demand opens. Last year's seed, some of which is yet on hand is selling at 3½d to 4½d per lb, net.

**Potatoes.**—Owing doubtless to the supply being less extensive during the past week, prices have slightly improved, best fetching L3 7s 6d to L3 12s 6d; medium, L2 2s to L2 17s 6d, ex store, sacks weighed in, net.

**Chaff.**—The market this week has been glutted with new and inferior stuff and has tended to weaken prices, best fetching L3 to L3 5s; inferior to medium, 30s to 35s per ton, ex truck, sacks extra, net.

**Dairy Produce.**—Market flat. Prime salt butter, dairy made, only saleable in retail lots at 6d to 7d; medium, 4d to 5d; factory, 9d to 10d per lb. Factory cheese—Medium size, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf, 5d to 5½d; dairy made, 2d to 4d per lb.

**Flax.**—Market quiet, and no improvement to note in values, all to hand, however, is being placed at prices on a par with late quotations, say, for medium to good L13 10s to L14 10s; bright and extra well dressed, a shade more; inferior, nominally L10 10s to L12 10s per ton, ex store.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—73 head yarded. Best bullocks, L6 10s to L10 5s; cows, L4 15s to L9 10s.

**Fat Sheep.**—Best wethers, 13s 9d to 15s; others, 10s to 13s 6d; Best ewes, 11s to 14s; others, 8s 6d to 10s 9d; merino wethers, 5s to 8s 6d.

**Fat Lambs.**—The supply in this class was moderate. Best, 9s to 10s 9d; others, 4s to 5s 6d.

**Store Sheep.**—Four and six tooth crossbred wethers, 11s to 12s; two-tooth do (in poor condition), 9s to 11d; young ewes, 10s to 12s; aged do, 7s to 10s; merino wethers (full mouth), 3s to 4s 6d; merino ewes (do), 4s to 5s 6d; crossbred lambs, 5s 6d to 7s 6d.

**Sheepskins.**—At the weekly sale on Tuesday a miscellaneous catalogue was submitted, which attracted the usual attendance of buyers, who competed with a fairly satisfactory amount of briskness, all the lots being disposed of.

**Wheat.**—Good to best milling wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9d.

**Oats.**—Best feed and milling oats, 1s 11d to 2s; sacks extra.

**Grass Seed.**—Bye grass—Farmers' best dressed, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; best cocksfoot, 4½d to 6½d.

**Potatoes.**—The demand at present is not equal to the supply. Best, 50s to 57s 6d; medium, 35s to 47s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

**Chaff.**—Best, L3 10s to L3 17s 6d, extra good to L4 5s; medium, L2 5s to L2 15s; inferior, 30s to 40s.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO report as follows:—

**Wheat.**—The quantity of old wheat in stores is very limited, and will meet with ready sale for mixing purposes when the new arrives. Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior, 2s 6d to 2s 7d.

**Oats.**—The market continues very dull, and prices are somewhat easier. Milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11½d (sacks extra); feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d (sacks extra).

**Potatoes.**—Lots arriving here have had to be sold at unsatisfactory prices. Kidneys sold at £2 to £2 7s 6d per ton; Derwents, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s per ton.

**Chaff.**—The market has been glutted with new season's chaff during the past week. Old chaff is scarce, and would meet with a ready and satisfactory sale. We quote: Prime old, £3 10s to £4 (sacks extra); prime new, £2 10s to £3 5s (sacks extra); inferior and damp (£1 10s to £2 (sacks extra)).

**Ryegrass.**—A considerable amount of this is arriving, but mostly of inferior quality. We quote: Prime machine dressed, 3s to 3s 3d; extra prime, 3s to 3s 6d; good farmers' dressed, 2s 6d to 2s 10d.

WM. GEO. BURNS.

Practical Tailor, 84 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.  
STANMORE 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, Sacs, 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, Laces, 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, Shirt-  
ings, 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.

**PRINCE ALFRED HOTEL**  
GREAT KING STREET NORTH,  
DUNEDIN.

**EDWARD KISK** ... Proprietor.  
(Late of Zeehan, and formerly of the Botani-  
cal Gardens Hotel, N.E. Valley).

Having purchased the above well-known  
commodious and centrally-situated hotel, and  
having made extensive alterations, the pro-  
prietor 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 Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
kept in stock and supplied to customers.  
Suites of rooms for families. One of Alcock's  
prize billiard tables.

Terms strictly moderate.

**SANITATION.**

**J. AND R. SCOTT**  
SANITARY ENGINEERS,  
BATHAY STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite D.I.C.).

**PLUMBERS,  
TINSMITHS,  
GASFITTERS,  
BELLHANGERS.  
ZINC & IRONWORKERS.**

J. SCOTT having made a special study  
(while in the Home Country) of Sanitation  
Heating and Ventilation, and also gained  
Diploma from the Worshipful Company of  
Plumbers, London, is now prepared to fit up  
Dwelling Houses and all kinds of Public  
Buildings with the latest Sanitary Plumber  
Work.

People entrusting them with their work  
will find it done only in that style which  
emanates from practical men.

**JOBING WORK DONE BY  
COMPETENT MEN.**

Charges Moderate. Estimates Given.

**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 Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Polynesian ...	6428	Feb 25	Mar 1	Mar 3
Armand Bebic	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 follow-  
ing rates :—

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

Saloon Passengers booked through to Lon-  
don, 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 practic-  
able):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Saher ...	4529	Mar 1	Mar 3	Mar 7
Hobens' aufen	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, Ant-  
werp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

**SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE**

The Steamers land Passengers at South-  
ampton.

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 NEW  
ZEALAND, LIMITED.**

The above Company will despatch steamers  
as under :—

**FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON.**—  
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, March 5.  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.  
Cargo till noon.

**NELSON VIA LYTELTON, WELLING-  
TON.**—(Transshipping at Wellington):  
FLORA, s. s., on Monday, March 5.  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.  
Cargo till noon.

**FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON  
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-  
BORNE.**—WAIBARA PA, s. s., on Wednes-  
day, March 7. Passengers from Dune-  
din Wharf at 3 p.m.

**FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU,  
TIMARU & LYTELTON-WATREATA**  
s. s., early.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELL-  
INGTON, & AUCKLAND—WAIBARA PA**  
s. s., on Wednesday, March 7. Passengers  
from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

**FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND  
HOBART—TALUNE, s. s., on Thurs-  
day, March 8. Passengers from Dunedin  
Wharf at 4 p.m.**

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON AND  
WELLINGTON—HAUROFO, s. s., about  
Tuesday, March 6.**

**FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKABOA,  
LYTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.**—  
BRUNNER, s. s., on Friday, March 9.  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m.  
Cargo till 2 p.m.

**FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA  
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, and  
WELLINGTON.**—HERALD, s. s., about  
Tuesday, March 13. 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 AUCK-  
LAND.**—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 descrip-  
tion. 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 Accommoda-  
tion 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 Material's 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.



## DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

In consequence of Saturday being a race day our usual weekly sale was held on Monday instead. In addition to the usual entry of draught and light harness horses we offered a few flat races, for which, however, there was very little competition and no sales were effected. There was a fair attendance at the commencement of the sale, but, as is usual on off days, it soon dispersed. The demand for both draughts and light-harness horses was very slack, and the bulk of those offered were passed in. Next Saturday we shall hold a clearing sale of drays, horses, and harness, on account of two owners giving up business. Full particulars will be advertised in the *Daily Times*. We quote: For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; for good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; for medium do, L12 to L16; for aged do, L6 to L10; for good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; for medium do, L7 to L9; for light and inferior do, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Feed, 1s 9d to 1s 11d; milling, 2s, demand dull. 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 0s. Hay: oats, £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 5s. Potatoes: Kidneys, £2 15s; derwente, £3 5s. Flour: Stone, £6 10s to £7 0s; roller, £7 15s to £8 0s. Oatmeal, 25lbs, £10 0s; bulk, £9 10s. Butter, fresh, 6d, 7d to 9d; salt, 6d, poor demand. Eggs, 1s 1d per dozen (market bare)

## WESTPORT.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

February 18, 1894.

A CONVENT in our midst is at length an accomplished fact. The good Sisters, 7 in number, experienced a very rough passage from Greymouth to Westport. In fact it was the roughest night experienced on this coast for a number of years. H.M.S. Lizzard had two of her seamen washed overboard and one of them was drowned. The *Gazelle* was wrecked the same evening. You have had accounts of those disasters already, and I merely mention them to show what an experience our good Sisters had on that eventful night and with what anxiety we all waited for morning to bring news of them. Their reception here was all they could desire, and they expressed their thanks very warmly to the ladies of our congregation for making their new home so comfortable. I have not had an opportunity of examining the interior of the convent buildings, but from all I have read and heard about it, it is all that could be desired for the comfort of the good nuns and their boarders. They took charge of the parish school a couple of weeks ago, and already the change in the discipline and manners of the children are perceptible, as it is in every school all over the world which is conducted by our good nuns, and it is not only in the children themselves that this is noticeable. We meet it in our homes where the little stimulating truths that are imparted to our children by their teachers are repeated to the parents and strengthen them in their faith and encourage them to persevere in their struggles against the iniquitous law that compels them to support a school system whose object is to try and weaken that faith which we all hold so dearly.

Owing to the illness of Father Morrissey, preventing him being able to celebrate Mass for several Sundays, the Archbishop's pastoral for Lent was not read from the altar until to-day. The least I can say about it is that if a subscription was started to have it published in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast, I believe all those who have read it, or heard it read from our altars, would respond, and, as you have already published it in the *TABLET*, I am sure you will agree with me. Unfortunately, Catholic literature is not supported as it should be. Father Morrissey is now able to go about his duties, although not perfectly recovered. His doctor recommends a sea trip, but that is a difficult thing for him, considering the large parish he has to assist in attending to and the difficulty in travelling, more particularly in such a moist climate as the West Coast is.

Our harbour works and coal mines are progressing favourably. All we require is a market for our coal. I am pleased to see the Westport Coal Company declaring dividends. They have certainly been the saving of Westport financially, and their employees speak highly of their fairness, in fact, I may say their generosity, as I have been informed by their men. They want every man to make wages so that he can support himself and family comfortably, and put something to one side for old age. Often when a man gets a bad bore where he cannot make wages the company make up for it by paying him wages. There will never be another strike by the employees of the Westport Coal Company while the company continue their past treatment to their men, and in fact that there never should have been a strike in their mine is admitted by all. Its occurrence goes to show how a few agitators can gull sensible men to throw down their pick and shovel instead of reasoning out the question if they have a dispute with their employers. I sincerely hope that for the welfare of all, the other companies who are opening up their mines will treat their men with as liberal a spirit as the Westport Coal Company.

The failure of the deputation to Wellington urging the Government to take over the maintenance of the Buller Road is a great blow to this district. It is impossible for the county to keep it in

repair since the gold duty has been abolished, and it is one of the main roads which the Government have a right to look after. All traffic except a few light traps and the coach is stopped and these have to carry their goods separately across on planks until the bridges are repaired, and, according to present appearances, that will be a long time.

The Argyll Water race—another drag on the county—has broken away again, and it is estimated that it will cost over £400 to put it in proper repair. Half the population of Charleston have to depend on this race for supplying them with water for gold mining purposes, and, if it is not speedily repaired, they will have to break up their homes and go elsewhere.

Addison's is the most prosperous gold mining district in the Buller County at present. With the new appliances for extracting gold every company that has started is doing well. The Shamrock Company, under the management of their energetic engineer, Mr René Proust—a native of old Bendigo—are making wonderful progress. Their mode of working is an eye opener to old miners and excites the curiosity of visitors from all parts.

## FOUR HOURS TOO LATE.

"Oh, God! if I could recall the past three or four hours. See what trouble a man may bring upon himself all in a moment."

Mr. James Curtis and Mr. O. S. Bennet, both of San Francisco, had been intimate friends for years. Last summer they quarrelled for the first time, each accusing the other of wrong. Better thoughts prevailed and they were reconciled. But you can't undo what is once done. Memory kept the record on her slate. They avoided each other as much as possible. Still, living as neighbours, men must meet sometime. These two met in the street. The quarrel was renewed. Bitter words flew fast and thick, and Curtis, beside himself with rage, drew his pistol and shot Bennet dead on the spot. Later in the day he used the above language—so laden with self-reproach and sorrow. Yet how useless, how hopeless, how vain.

But was Curtis right in saying that trouble may come all in a moment? True, it often seems so, but is there not a deeper fact which we don't see? It matters nothing what the nature of the trouble is. Therefore let us consider a different case on the same principle.

An intelligent woman says:—"In October 1890, I had an attack of illness from which I never expected to recover. I had aching pains all over me, and a cough that nearly shook me to pieces. I obtained no good sleep night or day, and had to take to my bed. I was fed with liquid food from an invalid's cup, for I could not raise myself in bed. My heart fluttered so you could hear it beat on the pillow, and often pains struck through it as though somebody had stabbed me. I lay perfectly helpless, and could scarcely breathe. A doctor attended me over a month, but I grew weaker and weaker. Sometimes at night I was so bad he feared I would not live till morning. He called in a consulting physician, and both agreed that my condition was critical. I was fed with brandy to keep me alive. My husband and daughter stayed with me almost constantly. None of the medicines administered had any effect. I was almost at death's door.

"At this time Mrs. Kelling, of Mutley, near Plymouth, a friend of mine, urged me to try a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I procured a bottle, and after a few days I was able to take and digest sufficient food to give me some strength, and the worst symptoms were greatly abated. After having used six bottles of the Syrup my health was completely restored, and I have since felt better than for the previous thirty years. My two daughters have also been cured of indigestion by it. I will gladly answer any enquiries."

(Signed) Mrs. Louise Jackson, Builders' Arms Hotel, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, London, January 11, 1892.

The lesson is the same. Watch the beginning of evil and check it while yet it may be easily controlled.

Messrs J. and R. Scott, Rattray street, Dunedin, are ready to give estimates of all the work connected with the business of the sanitary engineer. Mr J. Scott is especially well qualified by study made in the Old Country to fit up dwelling houses and buildings of all kinds with the most approved sanitary plumber work.

Sheep and cattle sales will be held by Mr John Grindley on behalf of the Farmers, Agency Company on the 17th and 20th inst. The first sale will take place in the Wedderburn yards, and will include a large number of merino ewes and cross-breeds. Entries are still being received. The second sale will consist of the whole of the Barewood flock, which is to be unreservedly cleared off, and which consists of sheep carefully bred and forming one of the best flocks in Central Otago. The sale will take place at the Middlemarch yards.

We beg to notify the public that Bock and Co., manufacturing chemists, have opened a depot at 82 Tory street, Wellington. The following are a few lines tested with most satisfactory results:—Fire-proof cement, 1s, for mending chimneys, glass, metal, &c. Water-proof cement, large bottles, 1s, to cement leather, delf, glass, wood, &c., will resist hot or cold water. Non-mercurial plating fluid, 1s 6d, unequalled for cleansing gold, silver, or replating brass and copper. Camphylene Balls in air-tight jars, 1s, to keep moths out of clothes. Herb extract, 1s, an infallible cure for toothache, guaranteed harmless to the teeth. German cure, 1s, for burns, warts, and chilblains. We are sole agents for A. Hoolbreck's Mortein insect powder and spreaders, 1s each, this will kill all the flies and mosquitoes in any room within five minutes and destroy all vermin, but is quite harmless to animal life. All these things will be sent post free to any part of New Zealand on receipt of postal notes and 1d or 2d stamps. A trial solicited. Please address: Paul Bock, 82 Tory street, Wellington, N. Z.

## WEDDERBURN ANNUAL SALE.

SATURDAY, 17th MARCH 1894.

**THE FARMERS' AGENCY COMPANY**  
(LIMITED) will hold their Annual Sale at Wedderburn Yards on Saturday, 17th March 1894, at 12 o'clock sharp.

Present entries :

Account Galloway Station :  
3000 full-mouthed Merino Ewes.Account Mr John Kearney :  
330 two-tooth Crossbreds.Account Mr Thomas Andrews :  
400 two-tooth Crossbreds  
10 Cattle  
2 Horses.Account Mr J. Fore :  
200 Crossbreds.Account Mr P. Kearney :  
350 Crossbreds.

NOTE.—In consequence of Thursday being Ram Fair Day in Dunedin, the above sale will be held on Saturday, 17th March, commencing at 12 o'clock sharp.

Entries now being received, and may be made with

Mr CALDWELL,  
Wedderburn ;  
S G. INDEB.Or JOHN GRINDLEY,  
Naseby ;  
Auctioneer.THURSDAY, 29th MARCH,  
At 10 o'clock sharp

At the Middlemarch Yards.

10,921 — SHEEP — 10,921

## IMPORTANT UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE

Of the whole of the  
BARKWOOD FLOCK**THE FARMERS' AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED**  
(in conjunction with MURRAY, ROBERTS, & CO) have received instructions from G. W. Pogson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Middlemarch Yards (quarter of a mile from the Railway Station),

The whole of his superior Flock of Sheep, as follows :—

1300 two-tooth Halfbred Ewes  
550 four-tooth Crossbred „  
400 six-tooth „ „  
3400 eight-tooth „ „  
200 two-tooth Halfbred Wethers  
3100 full-mouth Merino Ewes  
900 six and eight-tooth Merino Wethers  
1000 three-quarterbred Lambs  
121 pure Leicester Rams, four and six-tooth.

10,921

The above Sheep have been carefully bred for years, and are one of the best flocks in Central Otago, are for unreserved sale, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

For the convenience of buyers the sale will be held at the Yards, Middlemarch, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, thus enabling those attending the sale to return by 2.20 train same day.

Buyers and others going to the sale by rail will require to go by the 4.20 train leaving Dunedin on Wednesday afternoon.

The Auctioneers will undertake to truck any lots that may be required to be sent by rail.

JOHN GRINDLEY,  
Auctioneer.**YALUMBA WINE S**(As originally imported by Mr A. P. 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.**JAMES LOGIE,** 233 Cashel Street West, CHRISTCHURCH, has just received his Summer Stock of Boots and Shoes which he recommends to his customers and the public. CANVAS SHOES in great variety.

Bespoke Work a speciality. REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

**A R T U N I O N**

In aid of the

**BUILDING FUND**

Of the

**DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.**

The Dominican Nuns return thanks for blocks and remittances received as follows :—

Most Rev Dr Moran, Rev P Lynch, Mrs J Carroll, Rev M Walsh, Thomas Mayne, D W Woods, Miss K Cameron, Mrs Inglis, Convent (Milton), Mrs R Chapman, Mr Kett, M Hastings, Mr John McNally, Mr J Conway, Mrs Vyner, Mr J Kennedy (Oamaru), Mr Jeremiah Murphy (Reefton), A McLoskey (Hokianga), Rev F Foley, B Lonargan (Christchurch), Miss B Allen, Mr Thomas Cadigan, Mr John Fox, Miss B Gardner, Very Rev P O'Leary, Mr Jeremiah Murphy, Miss A Day, Sisters of Mercy (Gore), Rev J Coffey, Mrs Gurry, Invercargill, Y McCafferty, Mr Thomas Marsden, Mr Gourly, Miss Staunton, Rev Father Kirk, Mr John O'Reilly (Taranaki), Miss Probert (Oamaru), Miss Harding (Oamaru), Miss Mary Cleary, Miss Corcoran Convent, (Queenstown), Mr P Paton, Mr Thomas Duane, Miss Norah Broughan, Mr Ryan, Mrs Blaney, Mr Starkey (Winton), Mr J O'Malley (Bealey), Mr B Mullan, Miss Appleby, Invercargill Convent, Miss Jane Carter, Mr Joseph Sherlock, Miss Ettie La Franchi, Convent of Mercy (Hokitika), Mrs J Moir, Mrs Bellamy, Mrs O'Kane, Mrs Flaherty, Rev F O'Donnell, H Cullen, Mrs Murphy, Mrs Thomas Halpin, Mr Joseph Fortune (Napier), Miss Murphy, Very Rev W Bourke, Mr Ryan, Mr P Long, Mr Alexander Keenan (Kaikoura), Mr Denis Collins, Mr McLean (Waitati), Miss Paton, Mrs Shervinton (London), Mr Edward Roughton (Lawrence), Mrs O'Neill, Miss B Gray (Lawrence), Mr J Maxwell (Oamaru), Mr M Power (Oamaru), Mrs Redden (Oamaru), Miss Casey (Oamaru), Mr Connelly, Miss S Sutton (Invercargill), Mrs Murphy, Miss M O'Connor, Mrs Woodrow (Queenstown), Miss Attridge, Mr Stone (Invercargill), Mrs Lynch, Mr Thomas Broughan (Waipori), Mrs O'Shea (Newcastle), Miss Liston (Newcastle), Mrs Mulcahy (Newcastle), Miss O'Gorman (Lawrence), Mr James Small (Dublin), Miss Flanagan, Miss Edie Cameron, Mr John Fox (Hawea Flat), Mr J O'Shaughnessy (Southland), T Moyinhan, (Danevirke), Miss Ethel Lawrence, Miss Seffer (Queens'own), Miss Nellie O'Neill.

**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 KEGGAN,  
Waipawa, Hawke's Bay.**Sunday Corner.**

CALENDAR.—MARCH 4—10.

Sunday, 4th—\* Fourth Sunday of Lent ("Laetare" Sunday).  
Monday, 5th—St Casimir, king and confessor.  
Tuesday, 6th—St Fridolin, abbot.  
Wednesday, 7th—St Thomas of Aquin, confessor and doctor.  
Thursday, 8th—St Cataldus, bishop and confessor.  
Friday, 9th—Precious Blood of our Divine Redeemer.  
Saturday, 10th—† Forty Martyrs of Sebaste.

\* The fourth Sunday of Lent is called "Laetare" Sunday, from the first word in the Introit of the Mass "Laetare Jerusalem, etc." (Rejoice O Jerusalem, etc.). It is sometimes styled Mid-Lent or Refreshment Sunday. The Church on this day lays aside the emblems of sorrow observable on other Lenten Sundays. Flowers are again placed on the altar, the organ is played at Mass, and the sacred chant is joyous in tone. The Church setting before the minds of her children the happiness of Heaven, encourages them to continue the works of penance prescribed and recommended for this holy season.

† Passion Sunday will fall this year on March 11. Towards evening of Saturday, the eve of Passion Sunday, the crucifixes pictures and statues in the church are covered with purple cloth and remain thus veiled till Good Friday after the Adoration of the Cross, when the crucifixes in the church are uncovered, and Holy Saturday at the "Gloria in excelsis" (or, more conveniently, immediately after the Morning Office), when the sacred images are again exposed to view. During Passiontide images are not placed upon the altar. The representations of Christ and His Saints are veiled or removed to excite the faithful, by suitable reflections, to sorrow for their sins, and because during the Sacred Passion the Divinity of Jesus was hidden and veiled. He allowed himself to be apprehended and scourged, as if He were a mere man and had not in Himself the power of the divinity. Hence, in the Gospel of Passion Sunday are read the words, "Jesus hid Himself and went out of the Temple."

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

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.

## "SEND THE WHOLE CHILD TO SCHOOL."



“SEND the whole boy to school” was a common phrase some years ago among American educators. We re-echo the words of these trans-Pacific enthusiasts, and call upon our fellow colonists, if they would really educate their children and save this young State from early ruin, to “send the whole child to school, that it may be trained physically, intellectually, and morally.” A system which ignores physique and attends merely to the development of intellect is defective. A system which cares for body and mind and neglects the direction of soul is imperfect. That system of education is alone worthy of the name which draws out all the faculties, which perfects all the powers, and enables man to fulfil his obligations and do his duty to his Creator and to his fellow-man. One portion of our being must not receive undue consideration at the expense of another. Body, mind and soul—the whole man—should be the object of every genuine system of education. We certainly should “send the whole child to school.” While intellectual and moral progress are sedulously fostered, care at the same time must be given to the development of the powers of the body. Without doubt physical development receives considerable attention in our colonial schools. This is as it should be. While depreciating the extent of the prevalent craze for athletics and outdoor games, we cannot but strongly insist on the necessity of well-lighted, properly-ventilated schoolrooms, and the importance of suitable instruction and rational exercise in calisthenics and gymnastics. Due regard to personal cleanliness and bodily comfort help much to raise the tone of a school and brighten the school life. The rapid advancement made by healthy, happy children shows how important it is to have a sound body in order to possess a sound mind. “*Mens sana in corpore sano.*” Children should be made to like their school. The surroundings should, as far as possible, be cheery and agreeable. With a view to habits of cleanliness—great factors in the cause of health—untidiness in every shape and form should be eliminated from floors, desks, walls, and buildings. If children are taught to refrain from defacing or injuring their schools or educational appliances, the property of others will be more scrupulously respected in after life. Eyesight is not unfrequently injured and permanently injured, by the badly lighted school-room, where constant straining of the eyes is the result of defective arrangements. It is a matter of much consequence that carefully constructed desks be always used. Ninety per cent of cases of spinal curvature occur, according to a surgeon of note, during school life. This should not be. Good desks are as cheap as bad desks. A little knowledge of proper school requisites will remedy many drawbacks in this direction. Adequate ventilation is of the very highest importance. It does not always receive the attention from architects which it merits. The school-room should be so constructed that without opening the windows and inducing catarrhal affections, the temperature may be readily kept between 60 and 70 degrees, instead of 70 and 80, as experienced in too many instances. It is clearly the duty of teachers who are in *loco parentis* to conserve the health, and steadily develop the powers of the body. The cultivation of the powers of the mind seems to be the one great aim of modern educational sciolists. The abortive attempt at producing intellectual giants has resulted

in the prevalence of moral pigmies: all head and no heart—the mind cared for and the heart neglected. Thus may the secular education folly of the day be fitly described. It is at present doubtful, even if the direct object of a misguided system is attained. It should aim at preparing the young to take their place in life. The many complaints constantly made lead even the superficial observer to conclude that “cramming in” a certain amount of information takes the place of “drawing out” the faculties which should be the study of every true educator. The acquiring of a given amount of knowledge may be called instruction: it is not education. The cultivation of the power of thinking rightly, the enabling a child to make use of all the opportunities afforded by the special talents which he possesses, this is more important than packing the mental storehouse with food which will in great part never be assimilated. We read much in the New Zealand Press of the superiority of the public schools, and we hear much in everyday conversation of the inferiority of pupils trained under this godless, heartless system. In the good old times, when schools were fewer and appliances were rude, it was not a difficult matter to find a good reader and to meet with pupils who spoke the English language with fair accuracy; now, in this age of progress, and of lightning activity, good readers, even among those who attend our High Schools, are, judging by frequent complaints, somewhat scarce, and glaring mistakes in spoken and written language are deplorably common. There is one element in modern school life which is unfortunately met at every turn—the prevalence of intense conceit, the great desire for pleasure, and a distaste for labour and serious study. The prevailing system may turn out pupils with a smattering of knowledge. We are convinced that almost completely ignoring, as it does, the training of the heart, it will turn out few real scholars. Sciolists may be legion; scholars will be few. The words of the Superintendent of Instruction in California, Mr CARR, are worthy of consideration in this connection:—“Two things,” he says, “are especially to be noted in our popular education. It usually leads to no interest in literature, or acquaintance with it, nor to any sense of the value of history to modern men—a serious defect; and its most general character and result are a distaste for manual labour.” Very often have these last words been verified in our own colony. There is such a thing as over instruction in certain branches of comparatively slight use, and too little care paid to the fostering of special ability to enable the possessor to make his mark in life. In a system in which all are cast in the same mould, and all wear the same small shoe, there is a danger that much latent talent and hidden force will lie dormant and useless. This danger we have to face and guard against in our Catholic schools. No doubt, from an intellectual point of view, our schools are successful. Indeed, where, as in Western Australia, schools are assisted by Government and periodically examined by official inspectors, the results are eminently satisfactory. But teachers, and inspectors, and patrons of schools must always bear in mind that scholastic success is not the *ne plus ultra* of education. School is the noviciate for the world. The good teacher merely enables the pupil to construct a bunch of keys with which he will unlock the halls of success. Whether or not our schools hold front rank in systematic mind-culture, there is no doubt we hold the unique and gratifying position of trainers of the soul.

We believe with the immortal O'CONNELL that “education without religion is worse than ignorance,” and with Guizot that “to make education truly good and socially useful it must be fundamentally religious. National education must be given and received in the midst of an atmosphere religious.” We Catholics do not restrict education to mind culture. We believe that HUXLEY spoke truly when he said, “if I am a knave or a fool, reading or writing will not make me less so.”

The incomplete education of the public schools system may change the trend of criminality. It will not eradicate crime. It will not even lessen crime. Our secularists would do well to ponder the words of the *Church Quarterly Review*: “Ignorance of the three R's is not the cause of crime. The real cause is our depraved nature—our anger, greed, lust, and these will break out into crime under favourable circumstances, both among the literate and illiterate, unless they are brought into subjection by religious training.” As we said last week, morality cannot be adequately taught and enforced without religion. There will not be sanction for virtue, the motives of policy and expedience used to keep men

straight will not long safeguard virtue. We fear that the modern conscience trained under the *ægis* of secularism is much after the idea of the little boy, who, on being asked, "What is the conscience?" replied, "It's what makes you sorry when you get found out." Do not get found out. Do not let your criminality appear in the police register or the morning paper. Keep square and straight before the public gaze. That seems to be the commandment loyally observed by our so called cultured youth. Statistics do not reveal widespread criminality of a nature, to sap the foundations of society and menace the existence of the State. In a paper read a few years ago before the Louisiana Educational Society, the writer boldly asserts that "insanity and immorality are less common in proportion to population in the 'illiterate' Southern States than in New England, which has made a god of godless education." What has happened in America will find place—indeed, has already found place—in our colonies. We cannot forget the strong words used by the Presbyterian synodal committee a year or so ago about the "sheer paganism pervading the youthhood." We cannot close our eyes to the increasing depravity of the semi-instructed, wholly-vicious larrikin class. We commend to the careful consideration of a Government which is guilty of gross, long-continued injustice to the only section of the community which strives to give complete education, the words of RICHARD GRANT WHITE, in the *North American Review*, some years back. "Vice has increased almost *pari passu* with the development of the public school system, which, instead of lifting the masses, has given us, in their place, a nondescript, hybrid class, unfit for professional or mercantile life, unwilling, and almost unable, to be farmers or artizans." We do not wonder at the state of things depicted by this and other American writers. When we read the words of Dr R. J. STORER that "increase of population is limited almost wholly to the foreign element," and of Dr KELLOG, who says out that "crime threatens the existence of the commonwealth," we reflect that the evils bewailed in America are showing themselves in this new land, we recall to mind the words of GLADSTONE, "Every system which places religion in the background is pernicious," and we earnestly call on all true citizens to attend to the religious training of their children, and to "send the whole child to school."

THE Most Rev Dr Moran shows some slight improvement during the last few days. Nothing, however, in his Lordship's condition as yet justifies a very definite hope.

Our Catholic Schools are keeping well to the front. The pupils of the Duocedon Christian Brothers have recently obtained four passes in the Junior Civil Service examination, including the second place in the colony; one matriculation pass; and one medical preliminary. Their ex-pupil, Mr Eugene O'Neill, also, who is prosecuting his medical course at the Otago University, has successfully passed his second year. The pupils of the Dominican Nuns, Dunedin, have obtained three passes in the Junior Civil Service examination. Those of the Sisters of Mercy at Greymouth, who some months previously took the highest place in the musical examination, have obtained two passes, and the boys of the Marist Brothers, in the same town, three passes. One of these boys has, besides, matriculated.

An acknowledgment is made elsewhere of blocks and remittances forwarded during the past few weeks to the Dominican Nuns in connection with their approaching art union. A special prize will be presented to any one who disposes of tickets to the amount of £3. It has been decided that the Nuns' bazaar shall be held towards the end of May, or not later than June, as circumstances may direct.

WE (*Tairi Advocate*) learn that it is intended to hold a bazaar in Moegiel about Easter, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Church, Moegiel. The young ladies connected with the church are actively engaged in making articles for sale, and good progress is being made. Considerable support has been promised, and we have no doubt but that the bazaar will prove a success.

A CABLEGRAM under date Sydney, February 26, runs as follows: "Cardinal Moran, in the course of a speech, said he favoured a return to medieval laws prohibiting a man from holding more than 300 acres of land or receiving more than 5 per cent. on money lent." His Eminence in an interview published by one of the Sydney papers a few weeks ago had already condemned the rate of interest charged by the banks as too high. He so accounted in some degree for the existing distress. The Cardinal also spoke of the exorbitant charge for house-rent. We may receive the cablegram in question, therefore, as in all probability substantially true.

Things in West Africa of late have been proceeding rather unfortunately for the British forces. Hardly has an attack made on them in mistake by French troops been explained when a serious loss in an Arab ambush is reported. Three officers and ten men killed and 52 wounded is a grave disaster. The cause, moreover, in which the men were engaged is so good, that, namely, of putting down Arab slavers, that the matter seems all the more to be lamented.

WE gather from a cablegram that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne finds fault with the inconsistent or insincere dealing of the Victorian Premier towards a Labour settlement. The details of the case will no doubt reach us in due time.

"MERCUTIO," of the *Auckland Herald*, mentions that two of the ladies who recorded their votes in the Waitemata election had been convicted for various peccadillos—the one 90 times, the other 35 times. "These ladies," says Mercutio, "made a convivial affair of the election. Besides unlimited beer, they had cigars; one sang 'The Sweet Little Shamrock,' while the other, who probably is a Unionist, favoured the company with 'Rule Britannia.' Patriotism is apparently stimulated by prison life." We are meantime aware that men who voted in the late elections may have been quite as bad as these women. The point, however, is that it was the Female Franchise that had been hailed as the salvation of the country.

Our lovely and accomplished contemporary the *Napier News* writes "sarkastic." He says he is sorry to say the N.Z. TABLET has girded at every Christian man who set his foot in the Parliament of Religions. It is glad he would be, nevertheless, to find the N.Z. TABLET guilty of any enormity whatsoever. But we did not gird at any one. We simply commented on utterances that had been published by two prominent non-Catholics, a Presbyterian, and a Freethinker. Our contemporary takes over Dr Grant's article as delightful, and containing quite what expresses the most elevated and authentic Catholic doctrine. Nothing, however, can be more certain than that, in entering the Parliament of Religions, the Catholic hierarchy had not the remotest intention of acting as Dr Grant supposed—that is, in compliance with the principles of the Reformation; principles we may add of rebellion and insubordination which, as they were accountable in the past for the revolution, are now accountable for its more recent outcome, the Anarchists and their dynamite. Our contemporary, as we notice, cuts out Dr Grant's accusation of the Catholic Church as ready to assert its old opinions while it gives them the lie by its action. The truth, nevertheless, should always be told when there is occasion to speak at all. Our contemporary has no more right to make a "cute" omission in obfuscation of Dr. Grant's real sentiments than he has to say the very opposite of what he feels respecting the N. Z. TABLET. Sorry to see us girding indeed. Glad would he be to see us grinning through a horse collar.

The Government has accepted the amendments [made by the Lords in the Parish Councils' Bill, dealing with the acquisition of land and the appointment of trustees of charities. The Bill, therefore, is regarded as safe, and the struggle with the Upper Chamber has been for the time deferred. The meagre details received by cable hardly enable us to form a very accurate judgment as to the condition of things. So far as we can gather, Mr Gladstone seems to have acted less vigorously than usual. Full details, however, may show us that such was not the case. The impending business is the registration of evicted tenants, and the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales. Parliament prorogues on the 5th and re-assembles on the 12th inst.

THE *Tuapua Times* records the successful completion of a bicycle by Mr Patrick O'Leary, an employe of Messrs Matthews and Chalmers, Lawrence. Mr O'Leary not only made the machine, but also the tools necessary for its construction, turning it out completely with the exception of the rubber tyres and driving chain. Our contemporary says that for finish of workmanship and perfection of detail it might compare favourably with anything of the kind imported from Home. "To Mr O'Leary belongs the credit of having made by hand the first 'bike' constructed in the Colony, proving himself to be the possessor of a good deal of mechanical skill and resource and a more than ordinary complement of patience."

AT the annual meeting of the H.A.C.B.S. at Wellington on Tuesday, the address of the President showed a very prosperous state of affairs. A proposal made for the admission of non-Catholics into the Society was, as the President said, a serious one, and should receive mature consideration, if entertained at all. An unanimous and heartfelt vote of condolence with Bishop Moran in his illness was passed, praying that he might be long spared to labour for their spiritual and temporal welfare. It was also resolved to send a letter of condolence to the Rector of St Patrick's College on the loss his staff had sustained by the death of the Rev Father Carolan.

**SILKSTONE SOAP,**

Manufactured by The New Zealand Provision & Produce Co., CHRISTCHURCH, has the largest sale of any. Ask your Grocer for it, and insist upon having it, and see that SILKSTONE is on every bar. For Purity and Cheapness it has no equal.

## AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February, 22, 1894.

His Lordship the Bishop, I have learned, has (or is about to), forwarded three students for the priesthood to the Meaneo College Hawke's Bay, from this diocese. This is a step in the right direction from which the best results to religion are likely to accrue.

Bro. Cuthbert of the Marist Order here is in negotiation at the present time for the purchase of set of instruments for a reed band which is about to be established among the pupils of the Marists at Stoke, near Nelson. Music elevates and enervates one's spirits and, as in Germany, it should be taught in our schools as a necessary acquirement.

St Patrick's Day of 1894 will not suffer in comparison with its predecessors in Auckland. God forbid that it ever should. No festival in the calendar should be more guarded and cherished and venerated. The apathy and indifference towards our national festival alluded to by the Christchurch correspondent of the TABLET in the last number to hand are regrettable. Throughout the habitable globe wherever Irishmen in sufficient numbers can congregate, from the freezing zone of the north to the south, and from the orient to the occident, St Patrick's Day is the medium chosen for proclaiming and renewing our love for faith and fatherland. Are the compatriots in New Zealand of that grand old race, who after seven hundred years of the most vile persecution, to be found on the world's historical page, and which arrises phoenix-like with its faith and nationality more puissant than ever, are we in this colony, I repeat, going to turn aside from these hallowed traditions of our forefathers to be borne along in the stream of this mercenary age. Emphatically no. Use every opportunity and occasion to keep alive this spirit, and transmit it from sire to son. Gather in your thousands, and celebrate in honour of St Patrick, and dear old Ireland the great Irish *Justinian*—St Patrick's Day.

At St Benedict's last Sunday the Rev Father Gregory celebrated *missa cantata* at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Egan preached. The choir performed Gounod's "Messe Solennelle." Mr Joan Fuller sang Mercadante's "Salve Maria" at the offertory. Dr Egan wielded the baton with his customary ability. Father Gregory preached in the evening. Father Downey officiated.

Dr. Egan is organising a concert to be held in St George's Hall, Newton, on the 12th inst., the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the parochial celebration of St Patrick's Day.

After Vespers last Sunday evening the parishioners of the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, met for the purpose of devising ways and means for the carrying out of St Patrick's Day. In announcing the meeting from the pulpit at the 10 o'clock Mass the Rev Father Gillan said, "If you fail in the due celebration of St Patrick's day in Ponsonby you are unworthy of the name of Irishman." Well done, and true for you, Father.

Father Lenihan with his double contingents of Parnell and Newmarket are also in the van with their preparations for the great 17th of March. This Committee, with their good priest, make little hubbub, but they are always there.

Last but not least the local branch of the Hibernians are working steadily, collecting money and obtaining from the merchants and shopkeepers suitable prizes for competition. All these preparations are as they should be.

St Patrick's Cathedral parish with Father Hackett at its head, I was nigh leaving out altogether, and to omit the administrator of St Patrick's in connection with the national festival would be like the House of Commons without Gladstone. As usual Father Hackett has in hand the Annual Irish National Concert for the evening which bids fair to excel its predecessors judging by the strong array of talent advertised.

Rev Father Moore's lecture on "Socialism" was from all points, except the attendance, a success. The lecturer proved by his utterances, that he was a man of the people, by commiserating with them in their trials and sufferings—their yearnings for betterment, and the sacrifices and tenacity displayed in the pursuit of their ideal mundane paradise. Bitterly and vehemently he denounced the military despotism of Europe. Thus he stood by the masses, but at the same time he hit out plainly against the fallacy of "equality," making a very good case. The spirit of democracy was apparent throughout the whole discourse.

The chairman who presided at Father Moore's lecture was in marked contrast to the rev lecturer. "The Catholic Church is opposed to Socialism," said he, almost immediately he assumed an upright position, at which Father Moore ejaculated "Not at all, not at all." As the chairman ornaments that profession the members of which are credited with sleeping with one eye open, we cannot charge him with so deep a sleep as old Rip. On the contrary, it must be the Tory-stained goggles through which he gauges the social upheavals. Remove them and fall into hue, Mr Chairman.

Speaking of Toryism reminds me of the lament of our morning paper upon the "undoubtedly grave political significance" in the

mutiny of Judas and his following, by name Liberal Unionists. The lament is, of course, at the danger of the Lords. Shoddy always loves a lord. All the same democracy, like Cæsar's soothsayer, warningly exclaims into the seemingly callous ears of the legislators by accident of birth, "beware of the ideas of March."

We are now experiencing most sultry and stifling weather, quite phenomenal in its continuance. The oldest residents bear no recollection of a similar visitation. As a consequence of this, sickness, especially typhoid, is very prevalent, there being at present in the hospital 16 males and six females stricken with the fever mentioned. These are the known cases, and goodness knows how many private homes are afflicted with this dread malady.

The continued low prices ruling for kauri gum is a bad thing for Auckland, and is attributed to the depression in the United States, so that even in that elysium of protective tariffs an unsettling of trade affects our commercial revenue.

The Auckland Catholic Literary Society meets to-morrow evening in order to arrange their programme for the coming session.

The annual address of the chairman of the Harbour Board was entirely devoted in explanation of the wrongdoing and blunders of the numerous Chairmen who preceded him in the position. Ingersoll wrote a book on the "mistakes of Moses," whereat an American wit said he would far sooner have read "Moses on the mistakes of Ingersoll." So Aucklanders would profit more if former chairmen of the Harbour Board would orate on the "mistakes of Crowther." The Board has taken the most unusual course of preventing the official publication of this silly oration of Mr Crowther. When Mr Crowther holds forth in Parliament he will probably expose the mistakes down from Weld to Seddon. What an inviting prospect for the new House, and what a brilliant figure Auckland City will produce there in this new choice of hers. We need not cavil and grumble at the predominance of Southern brains in the Cabinet.

The most strenuous opposition is manifested in the Auckland provincial district at the threatened removal to Wellington of our quarantine station. Every argument offered by the Government for shifting it has been pulverised. I thought that we had quite enough, and more than enough, of centralism; but this Government, which continually prates about the responsibilities of local bodies, is ever on the watch to curtail and abrogate their duties. It reminds one of the famous march up the hill and down of the Duke of York and his gallant band, then back again.

The Waitemata election has been voided, and Mr Monk loses his seat. Bribery and corrupting of voters were carried on in the most shameful manner. Mr Monk's agency in the persons of his son and one Stewart was clearly established. To these two worthies the judges refused indemnity from prosecution on the ground that they did not, in the manner of giving their evidence, assist in arriving at the truth. But there is no forthcoming prosecutor, and here let me add that the Crown, and not a private individual, should prosecute in a case of this kind. In giving their decision the judges exonerated Mr Monk from all knowledge, at the time, of these transactions, but the agency having been established on his behalf, it is only fair to suppose that Mr Monk had to pay the piper; and if that be so Mr Monk, who is a business man, would naturally know or enquire for what he was paying, viz.: beer for the gumdiggers at Kumera. If he knew this (I do not say that he did) why did he retain his seat? From beginning to end these transactions at Taupaki and Kumera were astounding and disgraceful, more especially when they were carried on in the interests of one who in season and out of season preaches temperance from the house-tops.

"What is golf?" asked one of our councillors at the last meeting of the City Council. Such a query signifies that the querist is behind the times in the matter of sport. In the midst of flying coercion in Ireland, Mr Balfour, by way of a change from tumbling down hovels, need to steal away to Scotland to play golf, and wrote extensive articles on the game in various magazines, which were admirably quoted by our *Herald*. As the sables of Rome, our councillors should keep recreations for the people in view, and not after such distinguished "puffing" ask "What is golf?"

At long last the imbroglio over the appointment of three professors for the Auckland University College has been thus far brought to a close. Two hemispheres were agitated over it, and all because the council allowed its employees, at least one of them, to run the show, and when tois "boss" was given his walking ticket, he, by the aid of friends in Great Britain and Australasia, heaped vituperation and contumely upon a body of men who too long tolerated this martinet. He intends, if possible, to create more fuss.

Canon McMurray, famous in this city for clothing with reality the Church by-law established long ere Harry and Cranmer drew breath, in an interview with a local pressman, says his Church is the most maligned of the Churches, and charges Cardinals Moran and Vaughan and Dr Luck, while in America, with traducing it. There can be no doubt that Cardinal Moran, in his encounter with Dr Camidge, knocked sky high the "early British Church" theory so fondly cherished by the Canon. Mr McMurray's Church has about as much right to the title of "Catholic and Apostolical" as the Mikado of Japan has to the throne of the Guelphs.

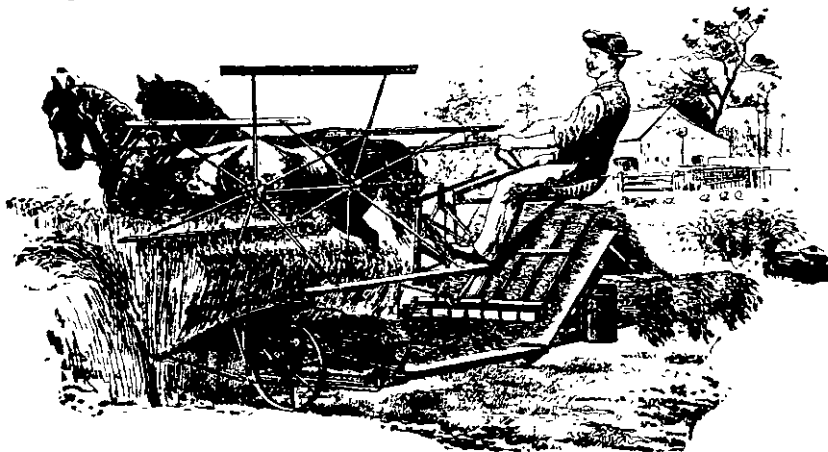


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The school situated on Catholic reserve at Lake Takapuna is now gazetted as an auxiliary to St Mary's, Ponsonby, and is to be exclusively for boys. Father Lenihan, who manages St Mary's so successfully, is to have the management, and three Sisters of Mercy are now stationed there.

### DIOCESAN SUMMARY.

#### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

A STATUE of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been erected in the church at Reefton. The ceremony of blessing the statue was performed on the first Sunday of Lent by the Rev Father Rolland, assisted by the Rev Father Briand. The Rev Father Galerne has been recently appointed curate of the Reefton parish.

The Rev Father O'Shea, who some months ago received the sacrament of ordination at Wellington from the Most Rev Dr Grimes, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Meaneer Seminary. On Sunday, February 18, Father O'Shea celebrated Mass at Napier in St Mary's church, where 10 years before, while he was attending the school of the Marist Brothers, he had been one of the altar boys.

The convent at Westport has been opened, and the nuns have already given proofs of their presence in the school. The building is handsome and finely situated. The Very Rev Father Walsh, who carried out the erection in the face of many difficulties, is to be congratulated on the success attained by him. The foundation in question speaks volumes for his ability and zeal.

#### DIocese OF DUNEDIN.

In St Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday the Very Rev Father Lynch, Rector, recommended to the prayers of the congregation the soul of the late Most Rev Dr Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, who, he said, had been a college friend of the Most Rev Dr Moran. Father Lynch also referred to the satisfactory attendance at the Catholic schools of the city—which was larger than it had been during the preceding year.

#### DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH.

On Sunday, February 18, as a fitting conclusion to the Redemptorist mission given, with great success, at Rangiora by the Rev Father Plunkett, C.S.S.B., the Most Rev Dr Grimes administered the Sacrament of Confirmation there. Mass was celebrated by the Rev Father Marnane assisted by the Very Rev Father O'Connor. The number of persons confirmed was 37.

### NAPIER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 21st, 1894.

FATHER O'SHEA, who was recently ordained a priest in Wellington by Bishop Grimes, celebrated second Mass at St Mary's Church on Sunday last. The Very Rev Father Grogan, in announcing that Father O'Shea would preach at Vespers in the evening, said that ten years ago Father O'Shea was one of the altar boys in that church, and attended the Marist Brothers' school in Napier, and now he was a priest amongst them. He was also professor of philosophy at the Meaneer Seminary, the latter appointment being proof that he was a young man of ability. What an example for colonial boys. A short time ago, continued the Rev Father, they had in their midst Dr Keneedy (now of St Patrick's College) who was the first New Zealander who had been ordained a priest, and Father O'Shea might be said to be the second. At Vespers there was a large attendance, when the rev gentleman took for his text, "Lord teach us how to pray," and, in well-chosen language, he urged on the congregation the importance of prayer. He was listened to attentively, and made a favourable impression on those present. He gives promise of becoming an eloquent speaker.

Napier, I am sorry to state, has lost the services of Sergeant Cullen, who has been transferred to Wanganui. At St Mary's on Sunday the Very Rev Father Grogan alluded to this matter, and referred in eulogistic terms to Sergeant Cullen as a good Catholic, and a trustworthy public servant. He said that although Sergeant Cullen was going to a good parish where there were good priests and efficient schools, still he was sorry for his removal, and he also regretted losing his sons from the altar. During the time Sergeant Cullen had been in Napier he had proved himself a good Catholic. Sometimes, when men occupied important public positions, and were invested with authority, they became proud and independent, and forsook their Church. That, however, he was pleased to say, could not be said regarding Sergeant Cullen. On Monday, at the B.M. Court, his Worship the Mayor made a few observations anent the departure of such a zealous officer as Sergeant Cullen, and wished him God speed. Owing to the police regulations they were debarred from giving him a public testimonial.

The bazaar at Hastings has been very successful, and I hear that there is now sufficient money in hand to warrant Father Smythe commencing the erection of the new church without delay.

The Very Rev Father Grogan requested the prayers of the congregation on Sunday for the repose of the soul of Mr Peter Henry McShane. Deceased was a brother-in-law of one of the Sisters in St Joseph's monastery here. This was the gentleman whose death was referred to in last week's TABLET.



# Dublin Notes.

(From Contemporaries.)

ALDERMAN DILLON was on Monday, January 1st, formally installed in the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1894. The installation ceremony was preceded and followed by a procession through the streets.

The Government will grant at an early day the return for which Mr J. A. Bright is asking, with reference to the supply of intoxicating liquors to the inmates of Irish workhouses. There is reason to believe that the distribution of drink in these places is very liberal, and costs the rate-payers, in some cases, as much as 19s per pauper per annum.

In the intervals of his Press work Mr Michael MacDonogh is making headway with his studies of Dr Doyle, the famous "J.K.L." for the new Irish library. A book of poems by Dr Todhunter will be an early volume of the series.

The Baroness Tautphoeus, who died a few weeks ago in Bavaria, was an Irishwoman whose maiden name was Montgomery. A writer of remarkable talents, she was the first journalist to call the world's attention in the Press to the Oberammergau Passion Play, the very existence of which had been previously unknown to outsiders.

Lord Ffrench writes to the *Irish Times* from Hanover, Cape Colony, in reference to the statement made in its columns that he is not a Home Ruler, as his father was. Lord Ffrench says although he has not the honour to belong to any Home Rule association, his sympathies are entirely with the Irish Parliamentary party, and he wishes them every success in their efforts to restore peace and prosperity to the country.

Mr William O'Brien's new book is meeting a particularly favourable reception in England. One of the chief charges of the common type of Unionist is that Irish Members dare not state to the English public the sentiments they enunciate for home audiences. Mr O'Brien's volume furnishes a convincing answer to this charge. The charming literary traits in "Irish Ideas" have received thorough recognition from the critics whose opinions are well worth having.

Mr P. J. Cooke, a young Irish Catholic, and son of Mr George Cooke, of the *Star*, has been selected out of a large number of candidates as professor of elocution in the new Polytechnic Institution at Battersea. This gentleman has for some time held the appointment of professor of elocution at two establishments in the North of London—the London College of music, science, and art at Holloway, and the Institute at Highbury. In the metropolis Mr Cooke is well known by reason of his success, not only as a teacher, but as a Shakespearean and humorous reciter. His recitations, have, indeed, induced not a few appreciative friends to hail him as "the new Brandram. The Battersea Polytechnic is to be congratulated on having secured so excellent an elocutionist on its staff.

A public meeting was held on the Market square, Maryborough, on Monday, January 1. The speeches were delivered from a window in the Town Hall. The object of the meeting was to establish a branch of the Knights of the Plough in the district. The meeting was organised by Mr Benjamin Palin, of Narraghmore, in conjunction with the Castletown labourers, but without any consultation with the local labourers. Mr J. Shelly, Castletown, occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Messrs J. C. O'Neill, Carlow; Benjamin Palin, Tyrrell, and Leahy, Dublin; and G. Nanston, town clerk, Maryborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Legislature to grant pensions of £20 a year to labourers who have passed the age of 65 years; to place a tax of one pound on every acre of uncultivated land; and to shorten the hours of labour on Saturdays to five o'clock. Deputations were present from Mountrath, Castletown, and Stradbally.

In forwarding to the National Trustees the sum of £24 0s 9d, received from the office of the *Irish World*, Mr Davitt recalls the immense sums received from the same source in the early years of the last decade. The services rendered by the readers of the *Irish World* in those days are not likely to be forgotten. They helped to raise up Ireland from the lethargy into which it had fallen, and assisted to make the fight that has borne such fruit. It is confirmation and encouragement to find such power with the Irish Party still. But there was never a doubt about the attitude of the *Irish World* towards faction. From the start it went right and strongly right, and may really claim to be the newspaper of all America that placed the issues most plainly and clearly before the people. The results we have seen and experienced, and this service was as great, if not greater, than any standing to its account in the old record. We are glad to know that the *Irish World* has the power to render still further help to the cause for which it has already accomplished so much.

The parish priests of the diocese of Cloyne assembled on Wednesday, January 3, under the presidency of the Most Rev Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, Metropolitan of the Province, for the selection of three ecclesiastics whose names are to be submitted to the Holy See for the vacant Bishopric in succession to the late Most Rev Dr

McCarthy. The *dignissimus* is the Very Rev Daniel Canon Keller, P.P., Youghal. Canon Keller's name has been so much before the public of late that little need be said of his conspicuous merits. His appointment to the See of St Colman, if Rome should ratify the selection of his clerical brethren, would certainly be a most popular one. Quiet, gentle, unassuming, cultivated in mind and manners, of very priestly presence and character, he has shown upon occasions rare courage and firmness in the expression of his views. He is a strong Nationalist, but not likely to overstep the line which his prudence and experience would have traced. His championship of the Ponsonby tenants was one of the most notable events in the recent struggle for the adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. He was educated at the Irish College in Paris and promoted from the Administratorship of the cathedral parish, Queens-town, to be P.P. of Youghal. The other names are the Most Rev Dr Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, and the Right Rev Mgr Browne, president of St Patrick's College, Maynooth. Dr Fitzgerald, who was formerly president of St Colman's College, Fermoy, was consecrated on November 11th, 1807, and succeeded the late Dr O'Hea in the government of the diocese of Ross. Mgr Browne's name has long been freely mentioned in ecclesiastical circles in connection with the See of Cloyne, of which he is a Canon. He has taken no part in politics or public life outside the ecclesiastical domain, and is a Churchman distinguished for intellectual culture and great suavity, his courtesy and refinement making intercourse with him pleasant and agreeable to all. There are 137 priests, 103 parochial and district churches, 287 members in community and a Catholic population of 147,381 in the diocese.

The Rev Joseph Murphy, P.P., St Martin's, Ballycullane, Wexford, writes as follows to the *Dublin Freeman*:—Sir Charles Duffy, Dr Hyde, Mr Rolleston, and their associates in undertaking to give us a "New Irish Library" deserve our best thanks. Like many others I have watched the undertaking with great interest and some anxiety. We want a safe and readable literature, and that being supplied, we want the people to read it. Now, one of the volumes of this new library, "The Bog of Stars," is well enough. The author spins his Irish yarns with literary grace. The book created a small wave of popularity for him, and in that wave he has launched another. This he calls "The Story of Ireland." Poor dear A. M. Sullivan! How I should like to read your review of this rival production. In this book many a name that the Irish people hold in deepest veneration and affection is befouled and the most studied insults are offered to their feelings and beliefs. The book bears not the *imprimatur* of the society, and is not one of the series, and yet I apprehend a great danger, and it is this I would wish to point out. Someone will say, "Did you read Mr Standish O'Grady's last book, 'The Story of Ireland'?" St Patrick, St Columba, the Pope, etc, are stigmatised as liars or worse." One will answer: "Yes; I read it, there must be something in the charges, for you know he is one of the writers for 'The New Irish Library.'" Another will answer, "Yes, I read it, and never again will a book of this series enter my house." I don't mean to say this reasoning will be very logical, but I mean to say what after all is more important, that it is what is sure to occur. What I should suggest is that some care, I should say great care should be taken that the authors selected to write for "The New Irish Library" should be men who would not be likely to outrage Irish faith or feeling in any other book—should one of them do so, whether any action should be taken as to the book already published as a volume of "The Irish Library" is a point on which I do not wish to give an opinion.

The passengers by the Irish mail had a remarkable escape. The "Irishman" was on its way to Euston, and when running full speed between Landudno and Rhyl on Tuesday, January 2, the engine encountered an enormous stone on the line. The train happily kept the rails, but the engine was so damaged that another had to be got from Crewe and the mail was delayed over an hour.

The tonnage of the great ocean liners is mounting up. The Celtic of the White Star line, which has been built by Messrs Harland and Wolff, and which left Belfast on Saturday for Liverpool, is a striking evidence of this. Her gross measurement is over fourteen thousand tons! She is the largest cargo steamer in the world, and is intended for the Liverpool and New York cattle trade. Of course we are still a good way behind the Great Eastern tonnage.

An effort is being made by the inhabitants of the towns on the borders of Lough Swilly, county Donegal, to have that estuary recognised in deciding the claims of the various rivals in competition for the selection of port to call for American mail steamers. The Swilly is the neighbouring lough to the Foyle, and a railway connects it with Londonderry city, the longest run by train being 13 miles. There are now three North Ulster competitors—viz, Killybegs Harbour, Lough Swilly, and Moville (Lough Foyle), the present port of call for Anchor, Allan, and Dominion lines.

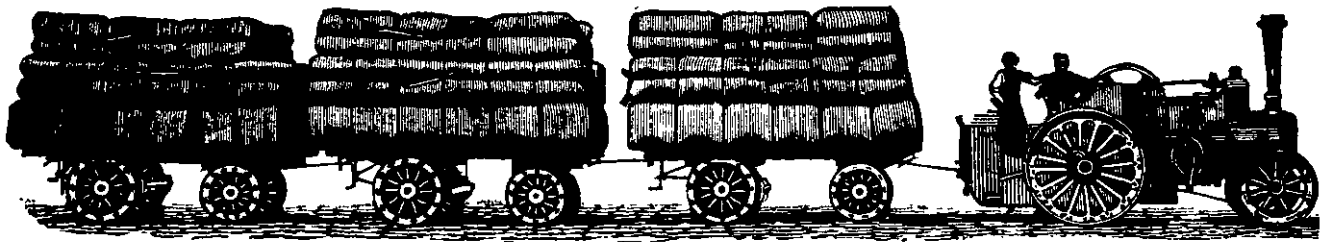
Another Irishman has just been awarded the Victoria Cross. Sergeant-Major Lloyd, who is the latest recipient of the coveted decoration, was born in the County Cork in 1853, and is a son of the late Major Matthew Pennefather Lloyd, of the 59th Regiment, and

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grandson of Colonel Owen Lloyd, of Rockville, county Roscommon. He entered the medical department of the army at the age of 24, served in the Zulu Campaign, and was promoted subsequently to the rank of Surgeon-Major. As told in Tuesday's *Gazette*, the story of his heroism during the operations against the Kachins in Northern India in January, 1893, is very graphic. Hearing that the commanding officer was wounded, he at once ran out under a close and heavy fire, attended only by a subadar. On reaching Captain Morton, he sent back the subadar for assistance, and remained with the dying commandant, though the enemy were within fifteen paces, keeping up a heavy and dangerous fire. He failed to save the captain's life, and was himself wounded; but his courage and perseverance never failed.

The summary of the English Census Commissioners is so controversial that it meets with a criticism not usually given to statistical publications. The portion relating to the census of Welsh-speaking people shows a very clear bias, and in attempting to determine the occupations of Irish-born people in Great Britain it was not a very fair test to take the first 1,000 names which turned up on the Liverpool list, and to give them as a sample of the whole. And in noticing the decrease of Irish-born people in Great Britain the Commissioners quite absurdly omit to mention that those of Irish origin have been increasing all the time. Yet there are shoals of interesting facts to be found in the summary, and many popular superstitions are found not to stand the statistical test. For instance we are familiar with the notion of the German clerk who is supposed to be ousting the Britisher. The census shows that there are only 1,966 German clerks in the United Kingdom.

Apropos of Lord Ffrench's letter on Home Rule, the *Westminster* says—"The Ffrench family have always been identified with the people's cause. Sir Charles Ffrench, the ancestor of the present peer, was at the end of the last century a leading advocate of Catholic Emancipation. In 1798, in the hope of moderating the tone of Sir Charles, a peerage was conferred on his aged mother, who in her simplicity said to a cousin, 'I don't know what I have done that they should make a lord of me.' The present Lord Ffrench is a young man in his 24th year, and a law student at the Kings' Inns, Dublin. There are only two other Irish Peers Home Rulers—the Earl of Cork and Orerry, who sits in the Imperial Parliament as Baron Boyle; and the Earl of Cavan, who, as an Irish Peer, sat in the House of Commons in the last Parliament as member for South Somerset. Irish Peers can sit in the House of Commons for English and Scotch, though not for Irish constituencies. One Irish Peer—Lord Palmerston—has been Premier with a seat in the House of Commons. The present House of Commons does not count amongst its members an Irish peer. In the last House of Commons there were three Irish peers—the Earl of Cavan, and Lords Dunsany and Muncaster."

### LINES FOR LITTLE FOLK.

Two pedlars, one of olives, the other of almanacs, had homes side by side. The olive pedlar had a tidy, careful wife, and, even when times were hard and trade dull, lived comfortably and got on in the world.

The vendor of almanacs had a stupid, listless wife, to whom he often held up her industrious neighbour as an example worthy of her imitation. The slothful wife soon grew tired of having her neighbours' good traits and wise doings set forth for her edification, and finally came to hate to hear her name or ever to even see her face. Things had gone on in this way for a long time, when a year of unusual hardship came to both families.

All Chinese who expect to retain the esteem of their acquaintances, pay their debts at the end of the year. But this year the olive pedlar found his debts greater than his means of payment. After vainly seeking some honest way of meeting his obligations, he came on the last day of the year and told his wife of his pecuniary embarrassments, saying that they must meet poverty and disgrace as best they could.

The thrifty wife at once brought out a great store of pickled olives, telling her husband to go and sell them quickly and pay his debts. He asked her where she got all these olives, and she replied that she had every day taken a few green olives from his baskets before he started on his daily rounds, and had carefully preserved them so that they might have something that would bring them money in a time of need. As olives, like wine, improve by age, and as they bring their highest price at New Year, the pedlar was, by the sale of the pickled olives, enabled to pay all his debts, and to retain the capital and the credit wherewith to carry on his business during the following year.

The vendor of almanacs had also lost money during the year, and on its last day found himself in debt; but his wife had no comfort to offer him, and he began the new year poorer and more wretched than ever. When he heard how his neighbour's wife had come to her husband's rescue with her pickled olives, he again reminded his own wife of her habitual uselessness, and lamented that he had not, like his neighbour, a real helpmate in his house.

His wife thereupon silently determined to reform and set herself to surprise her husband by her economy and shrewdness. So when at the end of the next year he told her that he was in debt, and without means of payment, she went into her room and brought out several full bags which she threw down at her husband's feet, telling him never again to call her a thriftless wife. In great astonishment he opened the bags and poured out a heap of almanacs on the floor of the room for the year that was ending.

He asked where she got all these and she said she had done as her neighbour did with the olives; she had taken a few almanacs daily from his pack and secretly stored them up carefully in a closet for him to sell at the end of the year. Of course the books were then unsaleable, and the poor pedlar lost all that he had paid for them; while his stupid wife concluded that having imitated her lauded neighbour and got nothing but blame for it, she would hereafter take no further trouble to please her exacting husband.

There was once a rich merchant who was travelling with a caravan of goods over a desert country. Night was coming on and brigands abounded; so he was in great haste, wishing to reach his destination before the light of day failed. But as he hurried his weary animals on he saw a boy sitting by the roadside. "What is the matter?" called the merchant. "I have a thorn in my foot," answered the young pilgrim, "and can go no farther." Then the merchant, forgetting the danger, stopped and extracted the thorn from the wounded foot, and gave the boy a piece of gold.

Years went on, and the merchant found himself in Paradise. "Why do I have so many roses," he asked an angel, "when others more deserving have so few?"—"Because," said the angel, "the thorn from that little pilgrim's foot grew and grew until it became a rose-tree, and the roses are yours; for one good deed done on earth is returned sevenfold in Paradise."—*Ave Maria.*

Once on a time in far away place

Lived a queer little girl with a company face,  
And no one outside of the family knew  
Of her everyday face or supposed she had two.  
The change she could make with wondrous celerity,  
For practice had lent her surprising dexterity.

But at last it chanced on an unlucky day,  
Or a lucky perhaps I would much better say,  
To her dismal dismay and complete consternation,  
She failed to effect the desired transformation!  
And a caller, her teacher, Miss Agatha Mason,  
Surprised her with a half of her company face on,  
And half of her everyday face peeping out,  
Showing one grimy tear track and half of a pout,  
Contrasting amazingly with the sweet smile  
That shone on her company side all the while.

The caller no sooner had hurried away  
Than up to her room the child flew in dismay,  
And after a night spent in solemn reflection  
On the folly of features that can't bear inspection  
She came down to breakfast and walked to her place,  
Calm, sweet and serene, with her company face.

Thenceforward she wore it, day out and day in,  
Till you really might think 'twould be worn very thin;  
But strange to relate, it grew more bright and gay,  
And her relatives think 'twas a red letter day  
When the greatly astonished Miss Agatha Mason  
Surprised her with half of her company face on.

—*St. Nicholas.*

### PRESENTATION TO REV FATHER POWER, WELLINGTON.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the 14th ult., the boys attending the Marist Brothers' school presented the Rev Father Power with a farewell address and gold chain and seal.

There were present on the occasion the Very Rev Dr Watters, Rector of St Patrick's College; Very Rev Father Lane, Lower Hut; Rev Father Goggan, S.M.; Rev Father O'Mears, Dr Thomas Cahill, Messrs Loughnan, McManaway, Dealy and Kelliher.

The ceremony commenced with the singing by the children, "Steer my Bark," followed by the "Harp that Once," Masters E. Gamble, F. Swift, W. Cimino, and F. Whitaker sang a quartette "List to the Convent Bells," a solo from Master F. Whitaker, "Love has Eyes," elicited much applause from the visitors.

Master Alber. Casey then read the following address, to which Father Power replied in feeling terms, assuring the children that they had given him testimony in their address of what he valued more than all the gold in New Zealand, viz., their love.

The Rev Father afterwards imparted his blessing, and the children were dismissed.

# Zealandia

BOOTS! BOOTS!

THE increasing demand for these Boots proves that the public appreciate their sterling QUALITY, and the numerous Testimonials received establishes the fact that the ZEALANDIA BOOTS is exactly what the careful householder requires.

When a purchaser sees this brand on a Boot he need look no further for he has found a Boot

That WILL WEAR wonderfully well,  
That FITS COMFORTABLY every kind of  
foot, and is MODERATE in PRICE.

Can anything more be wanted?  
You will save money by buying  
ZEALANDIA BOOTS.

WITH COMPLIMENTS.  
MR. T. S. LAMBERT  
(Late of Christchurch & Dunedin),  
Architect & Building Surveyor,  
Has Commenced Business  
IN WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,  
38, LAMBTON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON.  
Consultations  
Free.

J. WILSON  
J. PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,  
CORNER ARCADE & BURNETT STREET,  
ASHBURTON.

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 maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a man, 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 civilised 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

## W. A. TRIBE AND CO.



Manufacturers  
Of all  
Classes of  
MEN'S,  
BOYS'  
And  
JUVENILE  
CLOTHING.  
—  
A  
GOOD SOLID  
TWEED SUIT  
Made to  
Measure,  
42s 6d.  
—  
TROUSERS,  
14s 6d.  
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TROUSERS  
AND  
VEST,  
22s 6d.

199 CASHEL STREET  
(The Very Next Shop to Ballantynes),  
CHRISTCHURCH.

## A. M'NAUGHTON & CO.

SAUCE MANUFACTURERS,  
MAITLAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ask your Grocer for M'Naughton's Prize Sauces.

Took Two Awards at New Zealand Exhibition.

Manufacturers of  
Worcestershire, Coringa, and Ketchup Sauce

## 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

MEBCHANT 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. Rubine, 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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# Dr. Frikart, M.D.

B.K.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,

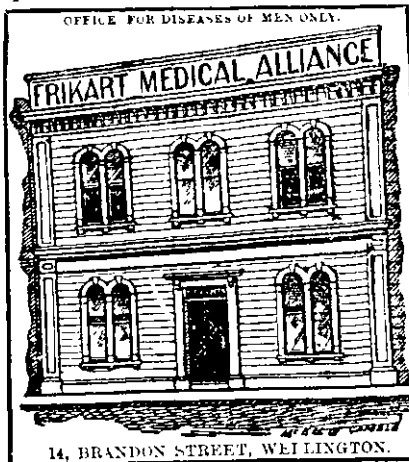
asthma, liver and heart derangements, gout, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, poor blood, eruptions on the face, kidney and bladder troubles, womb affections, and all chronic diseases of men and women, no matter from what causes arising.

SUCCESS CERTAIN  
IN ALL CASES UNDERTAKEN.

RELIEF AT ONCE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

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

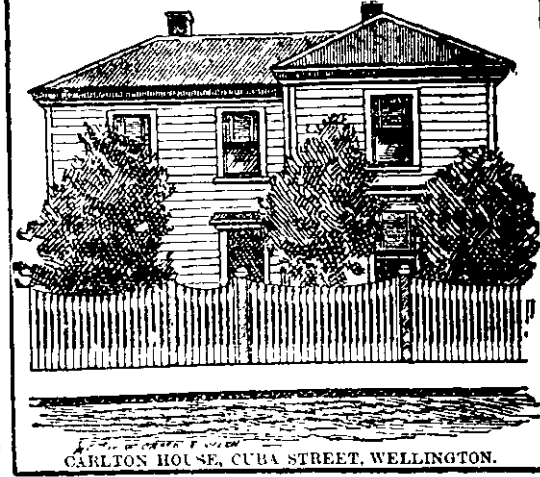


14, BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

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 had 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

OFFICE FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN ONLY.



CARLTON HOUSE, CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON.

# MR. T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Ten Years' London Experience.)

Has removed his Offices to

NO. 41 PRINCES STREET,

(The Burton Bus, Photographers, Entrance from Moray Place.)

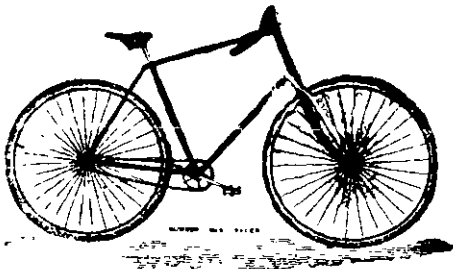
"To the Rev. Father P. Power.—Dear Father Power,—We meet this afternoon to bid you good-bye, and ask your blessing ere we sever a loving connection which has now existed over a period of seven years. There are here not a few among us this evening, who have had the happiness of receiving at your hands, the choicest of the graces, which a beneficent God bestows on man. While congratulating you on your promotion to a more responsible position in the vineyard of the Good Master, allow us to assure you, with all the sincerity of our youthful hearts, that we do so with much pleasure, mingled with pain and regret. It is selfish on our part, but things human will thus remain to the end of the chapter. Love and attachment are founded on esteem, hence our great claim in your regard. In parting with you we lose a tender father, a most affectionate friend, a true son of E.R.O., and an exemplary priest of God. We shall miss your weekly visits to the class and your lesson in Christian doctrine. We shall miss you at a maturer age when we leave school and are thrown on the shoals and quicksands of an age impregnated with the poison of liberalism—the bane and ruin of holy faith and religion. You have, however, by your truly Christian zeal and devotedness in the interests of the Catholic young men of Wellington, left us two harbours of refuge wherein we can safely anchor by fastening our moorings in the fountains of the Sacred Heart of Jesus—a confraternity which you have been instrumental in organising and fostering during the past four years. The Aloysian Society stands out as a beacon of light to the young men of Wellington, inviting them to avail themselves of the opportunity for intellectual improvement and innocent recreation. Asking the Sacred Heart of Jesus to pour forth from its inexhaustible treasure the graces necessary to enable you to discharge faithfully the sacerdotal duties in your new sphere,—We beg to remain, dear Father Power, your affectionate children, the pupils of the Marist Brothers' school.

influences to preserve their dignity, they must live in a Christian manner to preserve their religion, they must work with cheerfulness and content to preserve their happiness. I am their brother, Scripture tells me that they should be to me as my own soul, that I must treat them as a brother, that I must not leave them needy." His first care will be that they shall have a fitting living wage. There are, meantime, corresponding duties on the workmen—as Holy Scripture also enjoins (Coloss. iii, 22; 1 Tim. vi, 1; Tit. ii, 9; 1 Peter ii, 18). According to the Christian view of wealth and work, the contact of the two should tend to knit men together and give them joint interests. The employer gathers around him a body of men with their heart in their work, cheerful and willing, frequently in their midst he is in touch with them, he can meet their eye and expect a smile, for he is conscious that by his bearing towards them, by his sympathy, by his kindness, by his attentions, by his interest in their personal affairs he possesses their trust and confidence. On the other hand the workmen are glad to be in his employ, they feel at ease with little anxiety for they are certain of fair treatment, they will do any amount of work for him, not for the pay, but to make some return for kindness and affection; they need no supervision but they brighten up at his presence for they like him, they feel that in him they have a trusty counsellor and a true friend. This aspect of the labour question is impossible on the principles of political economy, the lowest wage for the most work. It can only be attained by carrying out the principles of Christian morality and the dictates of Christian charity.

## Labour Notes.

IN the third of Abbot Snow's sermons on the social question the mutual relations of wealth and work are considered. Work, according to the preacher, is the instrument employed by wealth in production. Production cannot dispense with wealth or capital, because a fund is needed to pay the wages of the workmen until the price of the article produced—out of which, eventually, these wages are paid—is available. The employer who possesses wealth is thus brought into contact with the men who work. Political economy confines the relation between the parties to the performance of the work and the payment of the stipulated wages—the wage to be determined by the supply of labour and the demand for it. The Christian aspect of the matter includes something more. If the employer considers the necessities of his machinery and his horses, his obligations towards his workmen are weightier still. They are his fellow men, with reason, intelligence, and a soul, with feelings and emotions, with passions and weaknesses just as he has, with interests and responsibilities of their own just as he has, with joys and sorrows, pleasures and pains just as he has. They are, besides, his fellow-Christians. The preacher quotes from Scripture several passages that define the duty of the employer towards his workmen (Eccles. iv, 8; vii, 22; xxxiii, 31; xxxiv, 25; Deut. xxiv, 14; Coloss. iv, 1). How different to the harsh maxims of political economy, so much work for so much wage, get the most work for the least wage, with work and wage the dry contract ceases. Instead of this is the warm breath of charity, the ties of affection, the bond of brotherhood, and the utmost horror of injury or fraud by which one grows fat on the sweat of another's work, which becomes the crime of Cain—murder. The Christian employer should know his workmen—their worth, their capacity, their strength, their weakness, their disposition, their feelings, their needs, their faithfulness in work. All these he should consider with sympathy and kindness. He will not then determine, on the callous and inhuman principles of political economy, the wage to be paid. "Here are fellow-men and Christians who have reason and dignity and respect and religion; they must have good food to be fit for work, they must have good shelter to preserve their health, they must maintain their family in decency to preserve their respect, they must have opportunities of resting

In his fourth and last sermon Abbot Snow traces the source of strife between capital and labour to the passions and weakness of men. From these, he says, the unequal distribution of wealth necessarily arises. As long as man has greed for possession with capacity for obtaining it, so surely will there be grades of wealth. As long as he has a craving for pleasure and luxury, so surely will he seek the means of securing them. While man is man there will be rich and poor, affluence and misery, luxury and squalor. To attempt to grapple with the evils of wealth and ignore the passions that prompt it, is like emptying a cistern without regulating the supply of water. Hence in all social questions the necessity of Christian principles, which sustain material methods of combating the evils by restraining the passions and appetites that cause them.—In the Christian aspects of the labour question, in the social condition of the masses, in their struggle for life and shelter, there can be little doubt on which side the sympathies of the Catholic Church are enlisted. Christ honoured with a visit the house of Zacchaeus, a rich man who thus spoke to the reputed Son of Joseph the carpenter, "Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have wronged any man of anything, I restore him fourfold, and our Lord blessed him and said:—"This day is salvation come to thy house" (Luke xix, 8). Christ visited and supped with Simon the Pharisee, and then he said of the two debtors:—"Whereas they had not wherewith to pay he forgave them both" (Luke vii, 42). Our Divine Lord denounced riches and their dangers in this life and the next, but he did not despise rich men. He was friendly with those who did not abuse riches. But His sympathies and the effusions of His Sacred Heart were poured out on the poor and the workmen. He had sawed, and hammered and planed with them. He had been shoulder to shoulder with them, and his sacred ministry consisted in devotion to every kind of distress. He himself gives this sign of the works of the Christ: "Go and relate to John what you have heard and seen; the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the dead rise again, the poor have the Gospel preached to them" (Matt. xi, 2). The Catholic Church has followed in the footsteps of her Divine Master. Wherever is distress or poverty, or misery, or weakness, or sickness, there will you find her ministers. She has a noble record of championship of the wrongs of labour. When workmen were slaves, when they were bought and sold as chattels, when they were tied to the land in serfdom, when they winced under the lash of their owner, their only refuge and consolation was the Church who continually and successfully struggled for their freedom. When artisans banded themselves into guilds and societies they maintained their liberties by the aid of the Church. In every variety of condition in the past, the Church has shielded and defended, and liberated the workman from the tyranny and oppression of baron and king. So now in modern complications, she is to the front in the labour



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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.

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## 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 Con-  
tractors, 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

CEMENT

And a varied assortment of  
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE  
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KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.

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 R 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  
Reef, 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.

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and Importer,  
HIGH STREET, BANGIORA.  
Repairs Executed with despatch.

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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, com-  
modious, and centrally situated Hotel (three  
minutes' walk from Railway Station), and is  
now in a position to offer First-class Accom-  
modation 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 De-  
partment 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's

Pure Seas and Unequalled

No 155 Colombo St

and all the Leading Stockkeepers




question. Pope and bishop and priest are raising their voices, as of old, against greed, luxury, and oppression, and are appealing for justice and Christian charity. The Catholic Church is the only body that can rightly deal with the troubles, for she alone has long experience of the past, and she alone attempts to deal with the real sources of the evils in teaching men the restraint of their passions and weaknesses.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, who has recently interviewed Cardinal Gibbons, reports his Eminence as expressing himself deeply interested in the labour question. "I would support any and every reasonable demand of labour, short of actually attacking any form of property that has been legally acquired. You know that the Catholic Church has always respected the inviolable social rights of property." The Cardinal also expressed himself as strongly in favour of labour combination, the denial of which, while capitalists were organised into great corporations, he declared monstrous. As to the eight hours' question he disclaimed authority. "But," he said, "I am strongly for greater leisure for the people. I grieve that men should live to toil, instead of toiling to live. The idea of men grinding away their lives, gobbling down their food, seeing nothing of their families, especially while other men are unemployed, is monstrous. Let every man have leisure for enjoyment, domestic life, reflection, and culture. You recollect King Alfred's division of his time—eight hours for sleep, eight for religious duty, and eight for public work. That is rational and right." The Cardinal condemned strikes as wrong in principle and causing disorganisation which it was not easy to rectify. As a preventive measure he approved of compulsory arbitration, which, he added, might be supplemented by voluntary arrangements through conciliatory methods, approved by both capitalists and workmen. To a question respecting his views on the "living wage" his Eminence replied as follows:—"Well I must know the specific facts in each case; but, generally speaking, I am quite in favour of the idea that the first thing to be done is to secure a decent life for all honest workers. If the family cannot be decently maintained, the State itself, which is based on an honest

right of combination existed in name only in some States. In the colonies, notwithstanding the worse condition of trade, the political and social movement still went ahead. In New South Wales however for two or three years past, members had been fighting each other instead of their political enemies. In Belgium, in Austria, in Switzerland, things were satisfactory. The greatest success achieved in the United Kingdom during the year was proved by a return which the speaker had obtained, showing that 160 local authorities had either established fair wages, abolished sub-contracting, or imposed conditions on their contractors. Mr Burns went on, as a representative man, to allude to anarchy, a movement, he said, which was unjustly connected with labour. "Anarchy," he said, "will do more harm to labour than to its enemies, and to palliate the evils of Labour it is practically useless with its indiscriminating weapons which the biggest fool or coward can use." The speaker expressed himself as more in fear of a universal war than of a universal strike. All this talk about increasing the army and navy in England, with Europe an armed camp, means the probability that when the people of this and other countries are showing evidence of greater political administration, the movement may be set back, as it was in 1870, with the object of uniting the enemies of Labour against it. Mr Burns reviewed the legislation and administration of the Government favourably. The Employers' Liability Bill, he said, came out of the House of Commons better than it went in, but it returned from the House of Lords mutilated to an unrecognisable extent. He added that the administration of the Home Office by Mr Asquith, was perhaps one of the finest pieces of statesmanship they had had for many a year on behalf of Labour. In conclusion, he expressed himself as having nailed his colours to the mast. "I have had enough of fighting to last a lifetime," he said. "In the year to come there is going to be the same combat, and I am going into it with my hat off."

The Bishop of Coutances, who has recently returned to his diocese from Rome, instructs his priests, by direction of the Holy Father, not to limit their action to the church and the presbytery, but to mix with the people and to busy themselves actively with the

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family life, must be irreparably injured—that is sound Catholic doctrine."

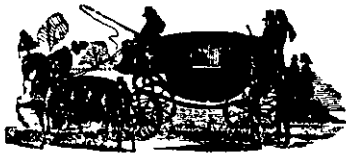
On Monday January 8, Mr John Burns, M.P., delivered at Battersea an address on Labour in 1893, which favourably reviewed the past and expressed a strong hope for the future. Mr Burns referred to the advance of the question in intellectual quarters. It was now, he said, regarded by the professional classes as a world-wide feeling of discontent affecting the whole human race, and philosophers and students were giving it their attention. There had been fewer strikes in '93 than in '92, but those which had occurred had been more serious both in nature and effects. The Lancashire cotton strike had lasted nearly three months and ended in a compromise, with the effect that nearly all the workmen in the county who had been Tories were now legal eight hours men, and both Lancashire and Yorkshire were in favour of the eight hours movement and Labour legislation. The lesson of the shipping strike at Hull was that movements of unskilled labour must be led and controlled by skilled men, who must recognise that, with the growing margin of unemployed and badly paid men from the agricultural districts, the chances were that the balance of advantage would rest with the masters against the men. The greatest of all strikes in the industrial history of the country, said the speaker, had been the miner's lock out. In it for 16 weeks 200,000 men had contended against a reduction of wages—winning in the end, and the main causes of that were their sturdiness, combined with the stubbornness and determination of their wives. But the culminating factor was the introduction into Labour disputes of the new element of State intervention. Mr Burns congratulated Lord Rosebery on the skill, tact, and judgment by which he had been able to win a well-deserved victory for the men. The speaker made melancholy allusion to the state of things in America. Politically, he said, the workingmen there had no voice in affairs, and industrially they were not greatly distinct from the slaves of Africa, America existed for the moneyed man and what they in England had done fifty years ago was now being repeated there. Employer's Liability Acts were wiped out, and the

workingman, the indigent, and the weak ones of the earth. "To follow this advice," says the Bishop, "is the only way to ward off the social crisis with which France is threatened. Prejudice must be destroyed, walls raised between the priests and the people must be overthrown, and the sacred necessity of religion must be made sensible."

Among the objections made to profit-sharing (writes M. Frederic Dubois in the *Bulletin de la Participation des Benefices*) is one which consists in saying that this system will result in lessening the authority of the masters and owners of the business. This is a variation of the reproach that profit-sharing is an attack on property, and the first step towards Socialism. This criticism would be well founded if our Society, established for the sole purpose of studying profit-sharing, practically considered profit-sharing as a right. In that case we should not be content with advising the adoption of the system; we would demand it. Now, our Society and those who think with us have always declared that profit-sharing is only an act inspired by interest, by a philanthropic sentiment, or by a superior conception of the idea of justice—an act which ought to remain free and spontaneous, and which no law should render obligatory. We affirm with no less positiveness that profit-sharing should not give to the sharers the right of taking part in, or interfering in any way with the management of the business in the profits of which they share.

Mr Bainbridge, who writes in the *Contemporary* for January, on the part of the coal owners, seems to take a different view of the miners' strike from that taken by Mr John Burns. He explains that high prices, increasing from 1888 to 1890, had been accompanied by an increase of wages. It was on the sum advanced that, in consequence of a fall in prices, the reduction was proposed. The sum in dispute, as a whole, amounted to £2,000,000, and in struggling to retain this, says Mr Bainbridge, the men lost a sum of £6,000,000. The total loss was £33,000,000. Besides this the interests of the future have been compromised. Valuable markets have been lost, and much injury to the trade of the country has, in other ways also, been the result. Mr

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Bainbridge contrasts the flourishing state of things in those mining districts, South Wales, Northumberland and Durham, which held aloof from the strike, with the condition of the midland counties joining in it. He seems to have looked forward with satisfaction to the board of conciliation, which was appointed to sit in February.

In his opening address to the eighth annual conference of shearers, held a week or two ago in Sydney, Mr Spence, the President, referred to the salutary effects of the introduction of politics into the union—as educating its members to a better understanding of what true unionism was, and placing the body in the position of a leader of reform. The address also referred to the necessity of destroying the influence of the capitalistic Press—especially by the establishment of a daily organ of the workers. The depression was referred to as having good effects in the way of making the people think, so that they would commence to move themselves in the right direction. Like Mr John Burns, Mr Spence alluded to the state of things in America as deplorable. That country, he said, was worse governed than England. Australia, however, could beat all creation in the way of misgovernment. The question of land monopoly demanded the attention of all classes of the community. New Australia was referred to in the address, as otherwise during the session, with approval, as an undertaking of "Christian Socialism," based, we may add, on a false and worldly interpretation of Holy Scripture. The most important business transacted by the conference seems to have been their adoption of a resolution instructing shearers to refuse to accept engagements at the offices of the Pastoralists' Union, and to decline to take or give references respecting engagements. This is looked upon by some people as suggesting a possibility of trouble.

The army of the unemployed in America has assumed gigantic proportions. In some quarters it has been calculated as amounting in all to 3,000,000. At the beginning of January the numbers calculated respectively for the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago were—110,000, 90,000, 40,000, and 117,000. The New York State authorities have asked the Legislature to authorise an issue of bonds to the extent of one million dollars for the purpose of providing work.

An illustration of Abbot Show's argument that the passions and weaknesses of human nature are the sources of the social inequalities and misfortunes has occurred at Kardella, Victoria. Some time ago a co-operative settlement was formed in the locality by men who placed strong reliance on one another's goodwill and stability. Now, according to the *Melbourne Age*, a number of these men have applied to the Minister of Lands to settle a difficulty that has arisen from the fact that some of the co-operators refuse to do a stroke of work. Some pretend to be ill, others, not less lazy, but more honest, sit down and idle openly. "The deputation, in these circumstances, confessed that the co-operative system did not work well, and wished the Minister to settle differences between the two sections of workers and non-workers into which the settlement had been divided." Is there not also some report of defalcations in New Australia? The men in question, indeed, are said to be good-for-nothing fellows whose loss to the community is of no great consequence. Nevertheless, the weak spot is made apparent. It is much to be feared that the race requires remodelling before the benevolent plans of the Socialist or Communist can be carried successfully out. The passionless type, of uniform strength and equal worth throughout, must first be discovered.

Mr John Burns' testimony to the useful activity of Mr Asquith in the Home Office seems to be well borne out by facts. There have, for example, been an extension of the Factory Department, and a development of the Labour Department, and departmental committees of inquiry into mining statistics, and statistics relating to factories and workshops and their employees, are now spoken of. Three new Bills are also to be introduced—a Factories Bill, a Quarries Bill, and a Miners Bill. These, added to the Railway Servants' Hours of Labour Act, and the Employers' Liability Bill, speak well for the interest in the Labour question shown by the Imperial Government.

A social club, recently opened by Cardinal Vaughan at Tower Hill, London, forms an outcome of a plan by which his Eminence hopes, not only to provide for Catholic youth of both sexes the means of innocent amusement, but to bring together the members of all classes, and break down those exclusive habits arising from social distinctions, which seem so much out of harmony with a Christian civilisation. A wide-spread effort of this kind, were it successful, would undoubtedly go far to remove the misunderstanding that creates ill-feeling between class and class. It would, moreover, make of Christian brotherhood something more than an admission to be made at times of particular goodness—but, at ordinary times, to be, virtually at least, rejected with a considerable turning up of noses,

and many snuff of indignation or superiority. As himself a man of blue blood, the Cardinal is particularly fitted for the performance of the task so undertaken by him.

The Most Rev Dr Delany, Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart, speaking the other day at Inveresk, Tasmania, made pointed allusion to the hypocrisy of the period. In ancient times, he said, a slave was called a slave; to-day, starving millions are told they are free, and invited to join with those who have robbed them in chanting the glories of the century:—"In all this century monopoly alone has progressed. Secs and societies and combinations of intriguers have monopolised the wealth and the power, and have used them for a subtle enslavement of the masses. And all the while the old cry has been kept up that clericalism is the enemy. Clericalism is indeed their enemy, for it and it alone would have the courage to proclaim the principles that once before smote the hydra of monopoly. Your nineteenth century moralists ease the scruples of the monopolists with two other principles. One proclaims that those who are unfit cannot survive. If a man is so weak as to be crushed out of existence, that is in virtue of an irresistible law. The other principle is that of supply and demand. The employer and the Government must leave all contracts and all engagements to the automatic adjustments of this law. And to this law with its callous operations we owe much of the misery and the consequent discontent of our times. Now, who has dared to gainsay these modern prophets? Who has plucked up up courage to insist 'that a man must not be reduced to the level of a mere chattel, that any wage which will not suffice to keep him in a way that befits his dignity as a man, as a husband and a father, is not enough, no matter how the law of supply and demand may work?' These brave words did not come from prince or parliament, nor from any tongue-tied State Church. They came from the prisoner at the Vatican. He, amidst many difficulties and trials, is not unmindful of his high charge, and while he would disengage men from violence and insubordination, he could not hide the truth nor refuse to rebuke the wrongs that go unpunished yet awhile. His words are repeated by the bishops and priests of the Church throughout the world. They will sink once again into the hearts of millions. The heaven will work in due course, and without doubt the deluded nations will once again recognise that in Christ and His Church they have to look for all true freedom and salvation in time and eternity.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From Contemporaries.)

THE Fathers of the Precious Blood celebrated on December 21st the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order in the United States.

The famous abbey of the Premonstratensians of Frigolet, between Avignon and Tarascon, has been re-opened. It closed twelve years ago on the execution of the decrees for the expulsion of the religious.

The Archbishop of Lemberg and two other Galician prelates have issued a common pastoral letter warning their flocks against attending meetings of the peasantry at which mendacious agitators put forward false principles.

The pastoral letter drawn up recently by the Hungarian bishops has just been published. In it the rights of the Church are powerfully defended, and Catholics are strongly urged to prevent encroachments by the State on the domain of religion.

Mgr. Euerts, a domestic prelate of His Holiness, Leo XIII., having been elected to the Chamber of Deputies in Holland, took the oath and his seat a few days ago. He entered the Chamber in his ecclesiastical dress, and he was taken for a bishop by the Protestant deputies.

According to the Directory for 1894 the Catholics in Scotland number 363,000. Glasgow archdiocese leads the way with 240,000. There are 364 priests in the country—155 in Glasgow archdiocese and 286 Catholic school buildings. The marriages during the year amounted to 2,626, and the baptisms to 16,112.

The *Burmah Catholic News* publishes the statistics of conversions in the Apostolic Vicariate of Lower Burmah for the twelve months ending July 31, 1893. They are as follows: Baptisms of converts from paganism, 1041; converts from Protestantism, 22; total, 1063.

In addition to the Dutch translation of Father Austin's life of Father Charles, a French edition will soon be published with the approbation of the Bishop of Roermond, Monsignor Boermans. As the anniversary of the saintly Passionist occurs on the Vigil of the Epiphany, the French people will, at a fitting time, be afforded an opportunity of reading the biography of an ecclesiastic in many respects like their own beloved Cure D'Arns, whose cause of beatification is now before the Holy See.

Father Lytton, O.M.I., who has spent eighteen years on the Ceylon mission, delivered a powerful appeal for aid in the Carmelite Church, Clarendon street, Dublin, on Sunday, December 31, by kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop and the members of the

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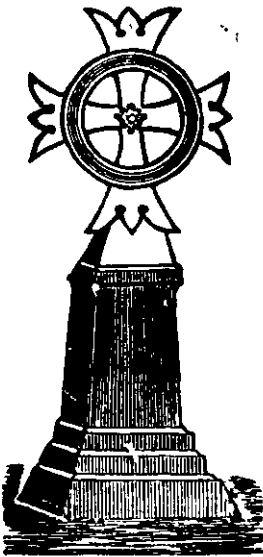
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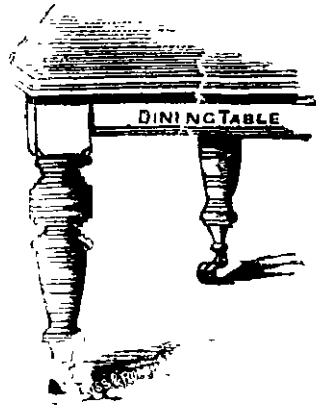
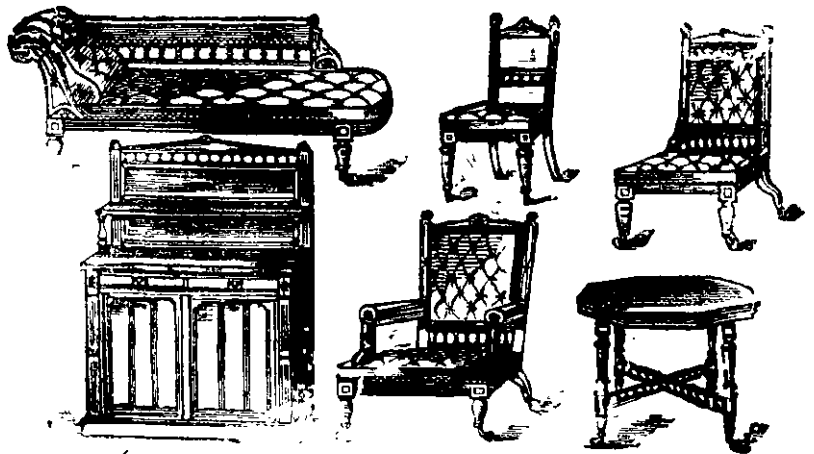
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Order. Having sketched the wonderful progress of Catholicity since 1846, he said that two millions of pagans still existed on the island. It was for aid to convert these, as well as towards the establishment of a college for the training of native youth, that he appealed to the charity of the congregation, the efforts of the missionaries in spreading the Gospel being at present exceedingly restricted owing to the means at their disposal.

The Holy Father has been graciously pleased to confer the Domestic Prelacy on Father Kelly, Rector of the Irish College at Rome. On Saturday, Dec. 30, the Cardinal-Secretary of State intimated to the rev gentleman, by biglietto, that the Pope had appointed him one of his Domestic Prelates. When the students were acquainted with the good news, they testified their delight in a lively manner, and offered their warmest congratulations to Mgr. Kelly, who has occupied the post of Rector in the Irish College for over two years, during which time his labours on behalf of the college, and his unassuming merit have gained for him the esteem of all who have the pleasure of knowing him, and finally the kind recognition of the Holy Father himself.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception was kept at Lyons as probably in no other part of France, and the festivities continued a week. The whole town was illuminated. In the older and most Catholic part, known as the Quartier St Jean, there was not a house inhabited by rich or poor that had not lights at the windows. Churches and public buildings were splendidly illuminated. The cupola of the Carthusians was surmounted by a great cross of flame. On the flank of the hill of Fourvières, crowned by its basilica and ancient shrine of Notre Dame de Fourvières, were to be read in letters of fire large enough to be seen from a distance: *Spes nostra Mater Dei memorare Lyons à Marie.*

Thursday, December 21st, 1893, marked an epoch in the history of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in the United States, the attainment of the jubilee of their arrival. It was on the 21st day of December 1848, that the first band of this Sisterhood reached Pittsburg. Bishop O'Connor, on his way from Rome, after his consecration, stopped at Dublin, and there gained the consent of seven saintly women to go to his new diocese. Their names were Frances Warde, Josephine Cullen, Elizabeth Strange, Agatha O'Brien, Sister Aloysius Strange, Sister Veronica M. Daly, and Sister Philomena. One alone survives of this number, Mother Elizabeth Strange, who within the past year celebrated the 50th anniversary of her religious life.

Rev Domenico Vento, of Carmen Mission, on the Medina, is the great missionary of West America, having no less than twenty-three missions under his charge. On one occasion in the beginning of the summer, he wanted to make an early start before daybreak, so as to reach the next station, Gallagher's ranche, in time to say Mass there. And as he was groping about in the dark looking for a short piece of lumber to raise the axles of his buggy, which needed greasing, he was bitten in the finger by a rattlesnake. Only through his great presence of mind in immediately sucking the greater portion of the poison out of the wound did he succeed in saving his life; but there was no Mass that day, nor for a long time thereafter, as the father was very sick for a number of days.

The other day Mgr. Coullié, Archbishop of Lyons and Primate of Gaul, blessed two new chapels in the Church of Saint Eucher, in Lyons. The ceremony was attended by circumstances of exceptional interest. One of the chapels was to the Sacred Heart and the other to Our Lady of Pellevoisin. The latter already had a history. It was an act of gratitude—an ex-voto in stone—for signal favours obtained by certain pilgrims from Lyons at the last annual pilgrimage to Pellevoisin on the 9th September, the anniversary of the revelations of the Scapular of the Sacred Heart. The chapel is described as already a gem of art. The statue of the "Mother All-Merciful" was surrounded by coloured roses according to the apparitions. At the ceremony of blessing the chapel, the Archbishop said a few appropriate words to the effect that with the newly-erected chapel and statue a fresh source of grace had come into the parish, and one that would bring back many souls to God. He then attached indulgences to the statue. The sermon in the morning was by the Curé of Pellevoisin, and in the afternoon by Canon Vanel, of Paris, who, developing the subject of the apparition, took occasion to dwell on the *role* of the double maternity of Mary. "Her power over the Sacred Heart," he said, "is due to the sacrifice she made at the foot of the Cross when she gave up her Son to death, and adopted in anguish all the sons of Adam."

Hardly has the long-expiring Catholic newspaper, published at Rome in the French language under the title of *Le Moniteur de Rome*, ceased to make its daily appearance in the Eternal City, than its successor is announced. But this time we are not to have a daily. Like most of our important Catholic organs, we are promised a very interesting as well as highly-important weekly. The *Memorial de Rome* made its first bow to the public on January 1st, 1894. It promises to be an excellent move in the right path of intelligent journalism. The well-known and wealthy firm of Desclée, Lefebvre et Cie, have undertaken all the expenses of publication. The entire direction of the paper at Rome has been given to the Right Rev Mgr Puyol, Domestic Prelate to his Holiness, and celebrated for his erudition

and writings. The new paper will make the world know the real religious life of Rome without touching upon the vexed question of politics. The chronicle of the Vatican, of Christian Rome, and of the ecclesiastical congregations will be fully given, and articles of the highest merit are announced. Finally, the *Memorial* is destined to be an official Vatican organ which will convey the thoughts and words of the Sovereign Pontiff far and wide. It will be well directed, and is not likely to disappear with the first tempest.

Some time ago a writer in one of the Catholic papers of Rome drew a rather sombre picture of the effects of bureaucracy on Catholics in Germany, and gave expression to the conviction that the losses suffered by the Catholics outbalanced their gains. We are glad to find Mr M. More, a contributor to the January number of the *Month*, who is evidently thoroughly familiar with Catholic life amongst the German people, giving a much more cheering account of the position of the Church in that country. His testimony is that though surrounded by external atmosphere of great intellectual activity, together with great spiritual inertia, she is holding her own manfully and gaining ground steadily if not rapidly. Socialism is her worst enemy; but the deserters are outnumbered by the recruits. The German mind is slow, and conversions are not so rapidly made as in England, where the variations of Anglicanism keep the spiritual atmosphere ever on the move and stimulate religious inquiry. But such conversions as are made are very genuine, and the Catholic spirit, where it does exist in Germany, is very pure and strong. The outburst of religious fervour which responded to the Kulturkampf has outlived the persecution that excited it, and is at work as a living force amongst priests and people, counteracting the freethought that elsewhere is threatening to inflict on the fatherland the direst penalties of unbelief.

The general report on the census of India in 1891 was lately issued. From the returns under the head of religions it appears that in the census year the Christians in India numbered 2,218,380, an advance of nearly twenty-two per cent. on the figures of 1881. Of the two and a quarter millions of Christians fifty-seven and a half per cent. are returned as "Roman Catholics," but this really underrates the strength of the Church in India, as there is a further return of eight and three-quarter per cent. of Syrian Christians, and the Syrians are now happily almost entirely under Catholic jurisdiction and in full communion with Rome, the schismatics being a mere handful. Thus, despite the enormous wealth freely lavished by the missionary societies, at least sixty-seven per cent. of the Christians of India are Catholic. The Church of England has a percentage of just under fifteen, the British Nonconformists of twelve and a half, both these figures being, of course, partly made up of the British trading community and the English garrison. So far the census of 1891 echoes the proof given by its predecessors that the future of Christianity in India is in the hands of the Catholic missions.

On Tuesday, the 19th December, Leo XIII. completed the fortieth year of his Holiness's Cardinalate. He is, in fact, the Dean (or eldest) of the Sacred College, but being Pope he yields the dignity to the next senior. It was in December, 1853, that the hat was conferred upon Monsignor Pecci. At that date Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, had abdicated, and the idea of Italian unity was taking form in the new reign of Victor Emanuel. At the very Consistory that made the future Pope a Cardinal, Pius IX. announced the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Court of Rome and the Court of Turin, the Sardo-Piedmontese Chambers having passed their first laws to the injury of Ecclesiastical rights. Such was the beginning of the long and unequal struggle that culminated, but unfortunately did not end, with the taking of Rome. Less than twenty years sufficed for a rush from the first anti-clerical law to the seizure of the city and the throne—a long time had there been open war, for which there was no pretext, but a short time, indeed, for methods that worked warfare without any frank declaration of hostilities. Thus the Pope's career as Cardinal began with the reign of the first King of Italy, and closed not long after the King's death. Victor Emanuel had hardly been laid in the Pantheon before Cardinal Pecci accepted the tiara, the keys, and the pastorate over the flock that covers the earth. Another anniversary the Pope has kept during the last few days—that of the Mass for the souls of his father and mother, a devotion carried into his extreme old age. It is after the accomplishment of this duty that his Holiness addresses himself to the celebration of the Nativity, always kept as an occasion of alms-giving. First of all comes the distribution of £400 to the very poor, to be followed by gifts of beds and blankets. A Pope at any time can have few pleasures—and a man of eighty can have none—except the pleasure of doing good. The Vicar of Christ sets the example of this kind of happy Christmas, and nowhere should the example be more closely followed, and that happiness more resolutely sought for, than in unhappy London, where winter has come upon the poor with the famine price of the indispensable fire. It is hardly possible to wish our neighbour or ourself any happy Christmas this year, but the happy Christmas of sharing bread and warmth with the destitute.

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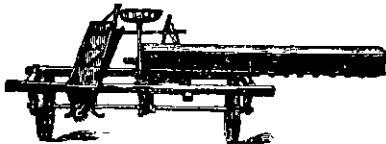
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