

# New Zealand Gazette

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHO  
SUCCEEDS?

At the time at which we write there seems to be no longer any doubt that Mr Gladstone is on the point of resigning, or has actually resigned his place as Prime Minister. The infirmity of old age

taking the shape principally of a failure of the eyes and the formation of cataract, has led to the step in question. So terminates, in a manner that must command the sympathy of every true-hearted man, a career whose record will remain an ornament upon the brightest page of the country's history, and which adds in no light degree to its glory. Mr Gladstone, however, though he resigns the Premiership, will continue to hold office—and necessarily there is no thought of his retiring from Parliament. The question, meantime, is, who is to replace him? Lord Rosebery is spoken of—has, indeed, been spoken of for some time, but the advanced members of the Liberal Party have entered an objection against the leadership of a Prime Minister who is not a member of the House of Commons. The strife before the Party, moreover, now embraces an attack upon the House of Lords, and there is the utmost need that it should be strongly and wisely led. Mr Gladstone, himself, has sounded the note of the onslaught. In accepting the amendments made by the Lords to the Parish Councils Bill, he declared that the measure had been mutilated and destroyed. He accepted it only, he said, lest the last national work done by the Government should be totally lost. The time had come, he added, when, after 50 years patient endurance of it, the mischievous influence of the Upper Chamber must be brought to an end. The declaration, as a matter of course, has been met with a shout of defiance. Mr Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill have been foremost in lifting, with contemptuous security, the gauntlet thrown down. The country, they protest, has confidence in the Peers, and recognises them as of untold usefulness in the past and of absolute necessity for the future. And it is natural that the Lords should over-rate the position that they hold in the eyes of the people. As an instance of the false view taken of the situation by their supporters and most probably by themselves, we may, in passing, refer to what followed Mr Gladstone's speech at Edinburgh on their rejection of the Home Rule Bill. His denunciations, it was claimed, had fallen flat, because the struggle was not immediately taken up by the whole country, arisen hotly in arms. They forgot that an agreement had been come to that a time was now to be set apart for English legislation. They overlooked the fact that the action towards this legislation of the Peers, which had been clearly foreseen, would be necessary to arouse the English people—as distinct from the people of Scotland, Wales and Ireland—to a full sense of what they had to deal with in the Upper Chamber. In any case, however, it is natural that the Peer should mistake his position. The saying that an Englishman dearly loves a lord has become proverbial. A title commands among Englishmen a respect that it is hard to account for, and that has no foundation in reason. In this regard the most matter of fact and prosaic of peoples reaches an extreme of mawkish sentimentality. If, indeed, we accept the matter as a homage paid to the past, it may seem in some way comprehensible. If the nobility be taken as representing the great old traditions of the country, well and good. In that light no one can refuse them the homage paid. As a matter of fact, however, they represent—at least their vast majority—nothing of the kind. The heirs of the time-honoured houses have died out, and their places are filled by men who have no descent outside the pages of the "Peerage." The whole affair, in a word, is "make-believe." Yet by this sham, even taken individually, the ordinary English mind is dazzled. The relief is that the sensible Englishman probably keeps this romance of his for social occasions. What, fortunately, seems doubtful is, that, when there is a question of things of greater importance, when he takes calm council with himself and perceives the weal or woe of the country and the nation to be at stake, he will be equally humble or complaisant. This, then, is perhaps a point on which the nobility build in vain. They are used to social obsequiousness, to bowing and scraping and flattering attentions, and they possibly rely too much on

such demonstrations, not perceiving that where the stern realities of life are concerned they can have no weight. The Lords, nevertheless, have a very real power in their possession. They have the power of enormous wealth, which is almost omnipotent. There are besides in their favour the strength gained from immemorial station and the dislike to and suspicion of radical change that is a common characteristic of sensible and moderate people. To make little of the forces to be encountered is not a wise step on entering a conflict, and in attacking the House of Lords it must be admitted that there is a massive fortress to storm and capture. The question, therefore, as to who is to succeed Mr Gladstone is one of great importance. The old chief-tain retires on the verge of a contest no less momentous than the most notable of those that were ably led and valiantly won by him. It is little wonder if we inquire with anxiety who is to take his place?

GREAT  
PRETENSIONS

There was a meeting on the proposed by-law in prevention of street-preaching in Dunedin on Friday evening. The "unco guid" were there in great numbers, though not altogether unmixed. At least we should say that Sir Robert Stout, who was present, and who, as usual, counted for a good many, was hardly to be reckoned one, or any other number, of such pious folk. Every one seemed to say what was expected of him, and no one said anything very startling. The Rev Mr Gibb explained that what he had lately stated concerning Dunedin was quite true, but that he had not meant to say that Dunedin was worse than any other city, and that no doubt may be a source of consolation for our citizens. Sodom and Gomorrah perhaps would have been justified in holding up their heads if it were admitted that Admah, Zebaim, and Zair were as bad as they were. Sir Robert Stout, as a matter of course, had something beyond the dimensions of the present to deal with. His stupendous mind, as usual, expanded to embrace what was universal. Sir Robert expressed a fear lest some one should be balked in his mission who had a message to deliver to the world. How would it be, he asked in dismay, if someone who had a message to deliver to the world could not get a hall in which to speak it out? The question is momentous beyond even the repetition of echo, and necessarily saddles the City Council with an awful responsibility. But that comes of having to do with a seer of Sir Robert Stout's penetrating view. Who but one whose eye was fixed on the man, the giant, of the future could discern, a messenger to the world perched on a tub in the shadow of Cargill's monument. And could not Sir Robert also if he would give us a foretaste of the message? Why, meantime, does Sir Robert throw a doubt on the present proprietors and trustees of our city halls? Surely these gentlemen might rightfully disclaim any desire to stand between the world and its reception of its message. A descent from the consideration of a message to the world to the mere question of temperance, seems, in some degree, to border on bathos; but we are not unused to that where Sir Robert Stout is concerned. A man, however high may be his mental stature, cannot be always on the mountain top, but must drop down occasionally to the level of his surroundings. In short, we must admit that Sir Robert Stout, appearing at least to advocate a bawling of temperance charlatans at the street corners, was pretty well in his right place, as, always having power to choose a better, he has chosen it for himself. Mr A. C. Begg made use of an argument whose pertinence is not quite plain. Street-preaching, he said in effect, had been permitted at the time of the gold rush, when people arrived here from Australia in great numbers; but now, when the town was law-abiding, an attempt was made to prevent it. What? Compare the time when the ungodly were coming in raw, within the reach, for the first time in their lives, of the gospel, with the present, when, for ever so many years, the preachers have had them at their mercy. Mr A. C. Begg was either mocking his audience or making light of the power of the "unaided Word." Again, Mr Begg made a comparison that, if not exactly new, seemed, under the circumstances particularly suggestive. He compared the efforts of the opponents of temperance to "the feeble attempts made by Mrs Partington to sweep back the tide of the Atlantic with her broom." The comparison, we admit, is appropriate. The Atlantic tide against Mrs Partington; cold water against the tipplers. But surely Mr Begg

will let them have their cold water fresh. It would not be altogether out of keeping with what we understand of the gentleman's disposition, nevertheless, if he were to insist on salting it for their use. Finally, the Rev Mr Saunders quoted Mazzini as an exponent of liberty. The rev gentleman held out for breaking the by-law if it were passed. "They were only asking for liberty," he said, "and Mazzini said liberty was permission to do what was right"—that is what Mazzini thought right, the assassination, for example, of people whom he desired to remove. Street-preaching, based on the tenets of Mazzini, notwithstanding Mr Saunders' explanation that he did not intend to advocate anarchy, might undoubtedly lead, if not quite to the deliverance of a message to the world, to something of a lively nature. In the connection alluded to the message to the world has long since been delivered, and not without sinister effects. Who it was that sent the message and commissioned the messengers we need hardly say. Let us hope that our street-preachers, if they gain their point, may have a less malignant inspiration.

#### A ROMANTIC PAPER.

THE paper of which some weeks ago the cable brought us news as having been read by Miss Shaw at the Colonial Institute, reads something like a fairy tale of the future. A land, not flowing, indeed, with milk and honey, but rich in gold and precious stones, covered in the North with sugar-plantations and rice-fields and all the rich productions of the tropics, and, in the South, clad with vineyards that yield wines of the rarest and finest kinds—a nobly democratic South and an aristocratic North. Miss Shaw, nevertheless, does not reckon her aristocrat as necessarily a man of birth. On the contrary, he is to be a development of the white workingman—raised to the higher state by the acquisition of property and the need of employing coloured labour. Miss Shaw looks to the developments of history to bring this about in spite of all the powers that now stand against it, including the labour party—with which, by the way, history has only now come in contact, and of whose effect upon it there is as yet no experience. Experience, however, counts for little to Miss Shaw. When these developments have come to pass, she says, limits can scarcely be set to the addition that will be made to the wealth of the world—wealth, she tells us—that is, we conclude, wealth hidden in the soil—or are we to read for "modern" future?—is the distinctively modern characteristic of Australia. The picture is certainly an inviting one, and we can well understand the cheers with which the fair reader was every now and then applauded. We can understand them all the better since we are told that Miss Shaw excels as a reader, and, on this occasion, read "with many elocutionary graces," also that she looked remarkably nice "in a black dress setting off her good figure." Her theme, however, was very engaging, and it is impossible to avoid the wish that it may prove true. We are not so besottedly attached to democratic notions as to take offence at the idea of an aristocratic colony benevolently and with mutual benefit employing a community of coloured labourers. The worst of it is that it all seems so very far away in a distant future. Why, in fact, has not greater progress been made towards its fulfilment? All these rich capabilities of Northern Australia were known and boasted of a quarter of a century ago. There was talk then of their development by means of coloured labour, and an attempt at a beginning had been made. The white labourer was there too, to acquire property—if he could—and therewith the qualities to make of him an aristocrat. Why, then, has progress delayed so long, or what prospect is there that a true beginning is now at length about to be made? Why is the white labourer still a landless person, swearing at every thought of an aristocracy, and looking upon the coloured man not as his servant but as his rival, and the cause of his complete impoverishment? Why, in short, are the developments of history so slow? Nay, why does history develop, as in this case, if Miss Shaw be right it must, in a course different altogether from that in which it has set out? Miss Shaw, moreover, has discovered ancestors for the "future rustic" of Australia—that have hardly been visible to the naked eye of every one who has had experience of that country. "The workman who is determined to better his condition and to leave his family in a happier position than that to which he himself was born, but who does not intend to cease to be a workman; and the gentleman who is prepared to accept manual labour, but who does not intend for that to cease to be a gentleman." With these individuals Miss Shaw seems to have been intimate, and she found in them the "foundations of a very valuable society of the future." How many weeks altogether, by the way, was the young lady in the colonies, and how many years were those of us who are old settlers here before we began to leave off being "new chums" and to understand the surroundings? Another notable discovery made by Miss Shaw during her hurried flight through the country was that there was a want of young unmarried women. Consequently she recommends that girls should accompany their brothers who emigrate:—"Many and many an English girl who, unless she marries, has no other prospect at home than to be a governess or a telegraph clerk would, I believe, be glad to go out under the safe guardianship of her brother, sharing his hardships, mitigating the first loneliness of the great wrench, which is the cause

perhaps of more of the recklessness of young Englishmen abroad than has ever been admitted, and taking her part in that most entertaining of natural interests, the creation of a home." But it is only fair to warn the English girl that the home will be created for her brother's wife, and that the probabilities are that she will remain a maiden aunt. Young unmarried women, indeed! As if the colonies were not chock full of them—and of others coming on to take their places when they are elderly and old unmarried women. Are we not all crying out—What on earth are we to do with our girls? Here Miss Shaw's romancing takes a mischievous turn. But as we have said, we can understand the cheers that at frequent intervals accompanied Miss Shaw's reading. Her tale bore some traces of the "Arabian Nights"—and was very interesting to those who favour imaginative productions. Colonial magnates also who were present were "tickled" by the importance conferred personally upon them—and possibly the treatment of the theme tended towards the promotion of some of their speculations, directly financial, or relating to the coloured labour question, or to something else by which an honest penny could be turned. And then, we say again, Miss Shaw read very well and looked very nice. Everything present, in a word, combined to make the occasion agreeable, and, if plain and prosaic matter of fact was absent, its want helped towards the general effect.

WE do not care to blow our own trumpet. It would, however, be a vain affectation on our part were we to refrain from echoing a trumpet blown in our favour, and in whose blast we find encouragement and renewed vigour. We are proud, therefore, to quote the following passages from the letter of a rev subscriber in another colony, which has just been received by us:—"By all means continue to send me your valuable and ably conducted paper. Its admirable defence of everything Catholic and able advocacy of religious education, and, in fact, of everything affecting the social and material advancement of the Irish in New Zealand entitles your paper to the support of every Irishman worthy of the name. I hope its circulation will continue to increase among Catholics whose grievances on education it so brilliantly and consistently voices. The amount of good it has done, and will continue to do, can be estimated only by the incalculable amount of harm done by virulent anti-Catholic and anti-Irish papers which are so extensively supported and read by Catholics. Trusting your valuable paper will be more generously supported and more extensively read.—I remain, etc." We quote this letter for our readers in New Zealand, because we believe that it will please them to find their sentiments shared by a competent witness beyond the boundaries. We quote it also in order to impress upon them the desirableness of their giving us their aid in carrying out the kind aspirations of our rev correspondent. It would be vain for us to appeal directly to those who are not our subscribers. They would not see our appeal, and consequently we could expect no response from them. To those, however, who do take our paper, we appeal for the aid they can give us by laying our claims before their non-subscribing friends, and pleading our cause with them—the cause, moreover, of religion, of Catholic education, and of justice towards and a fair understanding of matters connected with Ireland and her people. We have abundant thanks and gratitude for those who have so long supported us. They have placed us under obligations of which we are very sensible. At the same time, on the testimony of a reliable witness, as may be seen, we are authorised in asserting that we, in turn, have deserved well of them. We have all through kept in view the object for which the N.Z. TABLET was founded—that, namely of the defence of faith and fatherland, and the promotion, so far as possible, of the interests—spiritual first, but then temporal—of Catholic and Irish settlers. We have held steadily on from the first without faltering, and our rev correspondent furnishes our readers with a test by which they may prove the results achieved by us. That a good deal more support might be accorded to us by the Catholics of the Colony, meantime, is undeniable, and, if the importance of a Catholic newspaper—nay, the absolute necessity for its publication were more widely realised, our circulation would be largely increased. To argue this point, however, would be a waste of argument. Those whom it would be necessary to convince, as we have said, would not be at hand to hear. Our hope, therefore, we say again, lies in those who are our readers, and in the efforts they may make in aid of us among their Catholic friends and neighbours. Let them take as a theme those words of our rev correspondent:—"The amount of good it (the TABLET) has done, and will continue to do, can be estimated only by the incalculable amount of harm done by virulent anti-Catholic and anti-Irish papers, which are so extensively supported and read by Catholics." Surely, we need suggest to no intelligent man the plea to be based on these words. We rely, therefore, on our readers to make, on our behalf, the best of them. In conclusion, we have to return our sincere thanks to our rev correspondent for the good example he has set our readers, and the very important assistance he has given us.

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

Reg to announce that they will show their first shipments of

## AUTUMN AND WINTER NOVELTIES

On

**SATURDAY, 17th FEBRUARY,**

Which consist of 219 cases ex Maori, 64 cases ex Gothic, 46 cases ex Ruahine, as follows :—

### MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

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

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

**SPECIAL.**—Over 500 pieces of Flannelette, in various qualities and latest designs, at lower prices than ever. Intending purchasers would make a considerable saving by writing for patterns and prices.

### FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Large shipments of all the latest Dress Materials for the coming season, comprising Whipcorde, Cheviot and Estamens 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 Seal-skin Hats with Beaver and Sable brims. Lovely goods.

Newest shapes in Ladies' Gem and Sailor Hats.

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

### 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 Pelisses 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, Surab, Faille Francaise, Shot Surab, 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, Izod, Y and N, Dr Warner's "Coraline," Dr Corner's "Centurion," Crossine, Thomson's Glove Fitting, Brown's "Dermesthic," and other makes, sizes 18 to 39.

### GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Novelties in Ladies' Beaver Top Gloves, Fur-lined Gloves, Dog-skin Gloves, Doekskin 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 Seallette, 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 Pelerines in Bear, Fox, Moufton 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 Boy's, Youth's, and Men's, we offer the best values in the Colony. **FLEXIBLE HATS.**—Our present shipment comprises the newest shapes, and are all of excellent value, and are offered at our usual cash prices. **UNDERCLOTHING** in Cotton, Merino, and Wool in large assortment, at prices to suit all. **TWEEDS.**—Our stock is very extensive in Home and Colonial, and no better value can be obtained. Umbrellas, 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 Men's, 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, Brush-ware of all kinds, Dinner Bells and Gongs, 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, Feeders and Fire Irons. Crockery and Glassware. In fact everything that is required either for Cottage or Mansion.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT THIS DEPARTMENT.

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

CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

ODDS AND  
ENDS

Among the more auspicious events of the season not the least has been the opening of another section of the Midland railway. The terminus is now at Jackson's, where a train from Hokitika arrived on Friday. The occasion, it need hardly be said, was one of great rejoicing. The presence of several visitors from Australia was besides hailed as a happy earnest of the future. The Hon. Mr. Ward, who was the chief speaker at a luncheon given, and who had come with the Australian delegates to the Postal Convention, in three of Mr Cassidy's coaches, predicted great things as to the prospects of the West Coast. Even when its alluvial gold was exhausted, he said, the Coast would see no evil days. With much valuable land, enormous timber and mineral resources, and with a certainty of 20 tourists instead of one as now, there was prosperity before it. Meantime we congratulate our West Coast friends on the advance that has been completed. We hail with great pleasure an event that has practically brought them into a closer neighbourhood with us. We heartily second the aspiration of one of the speakers that the Premier and the Hon Mr McKenzie will do all in their power to remove the obstructions to the completion of the line.

The appointment of Lord Rosebery as the successor of Mr Gladstone gives the Statesman in question and all that concerns him a very particular interest for us. A sketch of his character, therefore, which we have found in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* seems to the purpose. The writer represents him as being all things to all men:—He is very pleasing to the Queen; he is not less sympathetic to Mr John Burns. The extreme members of the workingmen's party have confidence in him, as going to the very end of the people's demands. Has he not had himself suspected of socialism—a thing that was still very fashionable some six months ago? He is—what is mighty funny—Lord Salisbury's candidate for the headship of the Liberal Party when Mr Gladstone is no longer there, and—what is still funnier—it is probable that the Liberals will accept Lord Salisbury's candidate. What other Minister would they have pardoned, as they have him, for the fall-back from Bangkok,

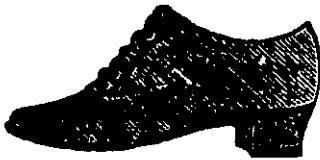
One of the Irish judges has recently made an expression of perfectly abominable sentiments. Such an utterance is glaringly inconsistent with the spirit of the times. Alluding the other day to a case tried by him at Kilmish in which a girl had been prosecuted for obtaining finery otherwise than by direct payment. "Women," said his Honour, "are the ruin of the country. Nothing pleases women nowadays but these extraordinary fashions, comprising parasole, corsets, petticoats, feathers, and all this ludicrous head-gear which brings ruin on parents and husbands." What can our fair readers think of the condition of their sisters in Ireland, forced as they are to live within earshot of a judge like that!

A traveller named Lummis who has recently published a book describing his experience among the Indians of New Mexico, tells a shocking tale of practices existing among the Pueblo Indians, by which the Passion of the Saviour is horribly caricatured. Church and State combine in an attempt to prevent them. "The Order," says the writer, "which ten years ago numbered thousands, and had a branch in every village, has now dwindled down to a handful of associates, and its public processions were in 1888 held in only three towns of the territory. . . . The identity of the Brothers, from fear of the condemnation of the ecclesiastical authorities, is kept a profound secret, and their heads and faces are shrouded in a hood or sack. Their flagellations privately administered every Friday in Lent, and publicly in the processions in Holy week, culminate on Good Friday in a representation of the Crucifixion carried out with such realism that the death of the victims is by no means rare." "These deluded fanatics," adds the writer, "so far from being men of good lives, are principally habitual criminals who think by these Lenten exercises to expiate the sins of the whole year." The case seems to touch on that of the devils who believe and tremble.

The Rev John S. Vaughan in the *Dublin Review* for January, quotes the researches of a Spanish savant, the Augustinian Father H. del Val, as showing from independent sources the accuracy and historical value of the Mosaic writings. Father del Val says that there is nothing wonderful in the fact that no reference is found in the records or monuments of the age to the plagues of Egypt, as,

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It is real hard, earnest Work that brings Success. Only the Makeshift ascribes success to luck. Intelligent and well-directed work is represented in every line of Boots and Shoes shown at the



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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.

SEE AND BELIEVE.

CITY BOOT PALACE, George Street, DUNEDIN.

in accrediting him with the advantages and beauties of the buffer-State? The other day he had only to show himself to put an end to the coal strike, which was thought interminable—but of which, in reality, the Government, the Press, the public, the owners, the miners—everyone, in short, was tired. His is something of the luck of Pompey, who was called Great for having put the finishing touch to the victories of other men. In Parliament, he has a right to say anything. No one tries to return his blows. They take him with a kind of tenderness, "Dear little fellow! how straight he strikes! how strong he strikes! what spirit he has!" The dear little fellow is nearly forty-five years old. No matter, Lord Rosebery is a "young Minister." Some men know how to keep all the privileges of the spoiled child till their first grey hair comes. The writer, nevertheless, ascribes to Lord Rosebery admirable qualities—intelligence, talent, information, exceptional culture, enduring youthfulness—all that completely equips the man and the Peer. The want he seems to suggest is, however, a great one—that, namely, of earnestness—or even of sincerity.

The election of Canon Keller as *dignissimus* by the clergy of the diocese of Cloyne, in their nomination of candidates for the vacant See, has caused some indignation in certain quarters. It is pointed out that Canon Keller was somewhat too closely identified with the National movement; and, indeed, few of us have forgotten his imprisonment for taking the part of the tenants on the Ponsobty estate. It is pointed out, therefore, that it would be very highly appreciated if the Pope would set aside the choice made by the clergy, and appoint either of the other two ecclesiastics named, or what would be still better, if his Holiness would pass over all three and make an independent appointment. The determination of certain parties to interfere between Rome and Ireland, is, in fact, irrepresible. The right, nevertheless, of a people to protest against the appointment of a Bishop displeasing to them, was acknowledged a short time ago by Cardinal Rampolla in the case of Malta. We may be convinced that the Pope will make no exception of an Irish diocese.

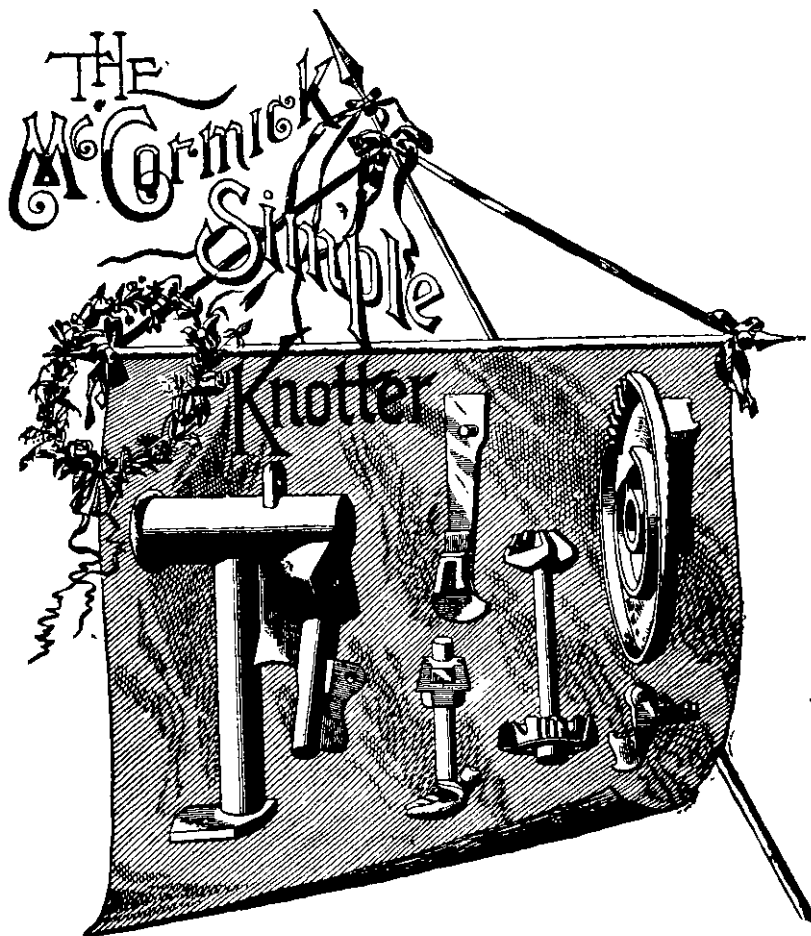
with one exception, they were not of a supernatural kind, but only ordinary and not unfrequent events miraculously multiplied and intensified. The one exception is the death of the first-born, and of this the writer speaks as follows:—"We learn that, on Min-Phtah's death, soon after these evils had come upon the country, he was not succeeded by his eldest but by his second son. This is especially worthy of notice, since archaeological history states that the eldest son of this monarch had been already associated with him on the throne of Egypt even in his father's life-time. In fact, a colossal statue preserved in the Museum of Berlin represents Pharaoh Min-Phtah accompanied by his first born, who bears, like his father, the royal insignia with this inscription—Repa Sepe associated with the throne. How is it that this royal son, who shared the kingly power with his father during his life-time should, on his father's death, have resigned it in favour of his younger brother? Archaeological science has been unable to assign any reason whatsoever. For a lucid explanation we must turn to the author of Exodus. Moses has left it on record in the following passage:—"And it came to pass at midnight the Lord slew every first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharaoh, who sat on his throne, unto the first-born of the captive woman that was in the prison, and all the first-born of cattle," (XII 29)." For our own part, we should like to ask Father del Val whether silence concerning all the other plagues might not be explained by the silence maintained concerning that adduced? If archaeology has nothing to tell of this remarkable death, may we not rationally conclude that silence, for some special reason, was enjoined on the annalists of the time, the disasters being possibly regarded as disgraceful to the reigning house? Our conjecture, however, we give for what it is worth. We see, meantime, how the directions regarding the manner in which the so-called "Higher Criticism" should be met, lately issued in the Pope's Encyclical, had been anticipated by the Spanish savant.

A French correspondent of the *London Times* acquaints us with the character of the Sofas of whom we have recently heard as coming into conflict with English and French troops in West Africa. They are bands of marauders, we are told, subject to a potentate named

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CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

Bamory, who commands the right bank of the Niger. They are recruited from all the tribes in the regions round about—their practice being, when a town or district is conquered, to enlist all the men belonging to it who are fit for their purposes. The others are sold as slaves. The correspondent in question compares them to the desperadoes of mediæval times:—"They represent, indeed, nothing else than those bands of marauders, mercenaries, and *reiters* who devastated Europe before the 16th century, and under pretext of religious wars pillaged and killed Papists and Huguenots alike. Foreigners belonging to no country, they dashed impetuously along the high-roads, sowing terror and desolation—pitiless conquerors. . . . Religion assuredly counts for nothing in the calculations of these terrible conquerors. They are Mussulmans, it is true, but very lukewarm; in none of the villages through which we passed had the mosque remained standing. Nevertheless the Sofa chiefs feel certain hypocrisies incumbent upon them. They do not omit the morning and evening salaams, and when anyone offers them a glass of rum or absinthe in public they decline it with horrified gestures, but it is to ask for it with all the more insistence in secret—under a pretext of sickness, or for their horse, which 'has the colic'!" "Such," concludes the correspondent, "are the black *reiters* whom the English soldiers are about to fight on the borders of Sierra Leone. They have perpetrated the same crimes on the territory of this colony as in French territory, and they are about to be unearthed by the English troops with the same energy that our Senegal troops have displayed against them. That is a piece of intelligence which can only be received with the greatest satisfaction alike in France, in Senegal, and in the French Soudan. England will have deserved well of civilisation and of humanity when, in her turn, she shall have rid the regions of the Upper Niger of this scourge which ruins them."

A writer in the *Dublin Review* who reviews a book recently published, entitled "The Australian Commonwealth," writes as follows referring to the godless schools:—"We remark that the secular instruction is supposed to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic or polemical theology. We should much like to know how much actual Christianity that 'general religious teaching' represents." Why, of course, none at all. Not a single morsel.

The *Sydney Bulletin* has been dealing with the education question. Here is a sample of our gay contemporary's arguments:—"As earth comes before Heaven, the State must have first call on the citizen. It aims to make him a good man while he lives, and the Church has quite enough to do to make him a good angel when he dies. If the Roman Catholic Hierarchy would only accept this logical theory of the division of labour, the citizen would make the best of both worlds, which is admittedly the object of both religion and philosophy." There is, nevertheless, nothing logical in the matter. Our flippant friend argues from false premises, and his conditions also are necessarily false. This stuff, however, though more foolish in expression, is as sound and sensible as the arguments to a similar effect urged in graver quarters.

This year, 1894, occurs the golden jubilee of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It was fifty years ago, in the year 1844, that the Apostleship of Prayer, by which the devotion has been spread abroad all over the world, was founded in the Jesuit College of Vals in France. "Working energetically under the 'Apostleship' there are at the present moment," says the *Irish Messenger*, "51,437 'Local Centres,' and 43 'Central National Directorates,' of which 16 are situated in Europe, 4 in Asia, 4 in Oceania, 2 in Africa, 6 in North America, and 11 in South America. The whole work is hallowed with the special blessings of the Holy See, urgently recommended by our Holy Father Leo XIII, enriched with endless indulgences, guarded by a Cardinal Protector in Rome, directed by a Director-General, and approved by the Bishops of the Universal Church."

The crime of infanticide, of which also we have recently heard a good deal from Melbourne, appears to be universal among English speaking communities at the present day. A letter under date January 5 from the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, published in the *Cape Times*, gives a shocking account of things in the colony referred to. The Dean quotes the testimony lately given officially by the Medical Officer of Health, from which the *Cape Times* had inferred that, of numerous deaths of infants recorded, infanticide was probably the explanation. "At this Christmastide," adds the Dean, "the hearts of most of our fellow-citizens yearn for the joys of young children, and thrill with profound pity for the woes of the little ones. I am verily persuaded that besides and beyond the horrible revelation of the appalling percentage of known and recorded infantile deaths, there are scores of babes born whose births are concealed, and whose deaths are not revealed. Magistrates, policemen, medical men, nurses, midwives, undertakers, night men, and many others could prove whether I am right or wrong. When the sea gives up its dead, when the earth yields up her slain, thousands upon thousands of murdered holy innocents shall arise from hidden graves, and I feel sure that a frightful percentage of slaughtered babes is going on in our near neighbourhood."

We learn from our excellent contemporary, the *W.A. Record*, that the Christian Brothers have arrived in Perth. On Wednesday afternoon, January 31, the Most Rev Dr Gibney blessed and handed over their college to them. His Lordship informed those present that he had handed the place over entirely to the Brothers and was no longer the owner of it. He was sure he echoed the sentiments of all present in wishing success to the new undertaking, and he was confident that the Brothers would not disappoint their most sanguine expectations. He referred to the fact that it would be three years on the morrow that St Bridget's was first opened with only 13 children and placed under patronage of the Patroness of Ireland. To-day the Sisters have an attendance of nearly 300 children, and the school obtained the highest merit grant at the recent Government examinations. The Rev Bro T. A. O'Brien thanked his Lordship and all present for their attendance. He would thank his Lordship in a special manner for having attended to give his own blessing, and the blessing of the Holy Church to the good work which they were about to start, and he hoped that at some not distant date, the Brothers would prove themselves worthy of some small share of the many kind things said of them by his Lordship and the gentlemen who had spoken. He referred to the successes of the Brothers elsewhere, and hoped that in the near future their new establishment in this rising city of Perth, would add new laurels to the successes of the Institute to which it was his privilege to belong.

Our contemporary the *Wellington Press* has changed hands and sides. Our contemporary is now going in for everything connected with the people, who are to profit immensely by its support and advocacy. Some room for improvement there undoubtedly was in our contemporary. Let us hope it bids fair to be well supplied.

But it would seem that there is division among the "unco guid," themselves concerning this matter—that is, street preaching in Dunedin. The Gospel, it would appear, preached or sung on Sunday by the Rev Mr Ready outside the City Hall, is not in harmony with the Gospel similarly treated by the Rev Mr Floyd inside the hall. Hence Mr Floyd calls out and denounces the crying in the streets as a "nuisance." What then can we expect of the common mob or even of the City Council? Men of celestial minds themselves have ears to be offended by the preaching of the "Word." What would you have of the ungodly?

The row at the capping ceremonies every year in Dunedin has, we learn, cost £50. That is the figure by which the difference was split the other day at the meeting in Dunedin of the University Senate. The extremes mentioned were respectively £30 and £20 but the decision of the Chancellor was quoted as £50. Meantime the row in the Senate was probably a matter of love and not of money. It began with Professor Sale who accused Dr Salmond of doing something which we were not permitted completely to hear. Dr Salmond, in fact flared up at once and said he didn't, but that it was a concoction of Professor Sale's own "conscience." That, we conclude, is the latest philosophy of the lie. It proceeds from the conscience. Dr Fitchett attempted to intervene as a peace maker—nobly taking the blame on his own shoulders. But it was in vain. Dr Salmond again dared Professor Sale to repeat his remark in public, and vowed he would not tolerate it. We remain, however, in a state of uncertainty. Professor Sale did not accept the challenge, and the doubt is as to whether it would have been an affair of gloves, or a round or two "without a muffle." The Hon Dr Grace by the way, subsequently referred to the inferior feeling and freedom of students in the old country, where, nevertheless, we have seen some cantrips also played by such—as preserving them from excesses like those under consideration. We should like to know whether done at Home are likewise under-fed and sparsely exercised. A motion, meantime, has been passed to prevent undue fun and frolic in future, and the expense, indeed, was excessive. The authorities of the local colleges are henceforth to make arrangements for the ceremonies.

In political and financial circles in Rome, it is generally anticipated that there will be an enforced reduction of the interest on Italian loans, although it is probable that the foreign bond-holders will be exempt from the reduction. Should the contemplated plan be carried out, it will furnish the Government with three or four million lire, or from £120,000, to £160,000.

Glasgow is likely to see an innovation shortly in the shape of a Sunday Parliamentary Debating Society, and after the style of the Parliamentary Associations popular all over the country. Mr George Kay is taking up the matter. Business people, not to mention many Nationalists, would be glad of this pleasant and educative means of ending the Sabbath day.

M. Dupuy is a man whom fortune has singularly favoured. It is not many years ago since the President of the Chamber of Deputies was a village schoolmaster. Having vacated the desk for the platform his rise has been rapid. He is not a brilliant orator nor a demagogue of the Clemenceau type, but he holds an irreproachable name, has a hard head, and is a master of routine which will serve him admirably as President of the Republic one of these days.

Professor Marshall, of Owen's College, after climbing Scaw Fell, on Sunday, December 31, tumbled over a precipice about fifty feet high and was killed. By his death science is bereft of one of her most illustrious sons.

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## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In a recent issue it was stated that the Irish flag was never seen in our city, this remark is slightly incorrect, for so sure as St. Patrick's day came round so sure did the banner of green float from the top-mast of Barrett's hotel, and that practise is still observed by Mr P. Burke. However, I trust we will be blest with a fine day to see the flag floating from the Hibernian Hall on the 17th March. At the usual meeting of the Hibernian Society on last Monday night Mr Rodgers, senr., introduced Misses Rodgers and Shea, and on their behalf presented to the society the new flag. The president then thanked the ladies for their beautiful gift, and they retired, after which a very pleasant evening was spent. The material of which the flag is made is of the best quality, and reflects great credit on Messrs Hale and Co., to whom the order was entrusted, and also to Rev Brother Joseph, who designed it. The central figure is the National Harp above a wreath of shamrocks and surmounted by the letters H.A.C.B.S. Care has been taken to display the design on both sides of the flag with equal effect.

The members of St. Patrick's League of the Cross are sparing no effort to make the "At Home," by which they intend celebrating their patronal festival, a brilliant success. The energy displayed by the League, together with the popular support which they can command, may be regarded as an assurance that the celebration will be in every way worthy of the occasion and creditable to the promoters.

The Canterbury Catholic Literary Society held the usual weekly meeting on February 27, the programme was the reading of competitive essays for a handsomely bound volume presented by his Lordship the Bishop, which was awarded to Mr J. C. Chase for a well-written paper on Leo XIII., the great luminary of the present century. The society recently forwarded a letter of congratulation to Sir W. B. Petoal who was at one time president of the society, on his having received the order of knighthood. The meetings for the past few months have been most successful, and under the able guidance of Rev Father Bell, there is no doubt that our success will increase.

In connection with the church debt the latest scheme is one which will eclipse all previous efforts to make that incubus a thing of the past. It is to take the form of a Grand Operatic Tableaux Carnival in which the stallholders and assistants will costume themselves to represent the leading characters in some of the most popular operas. Besides the tableaux, the maypole, fan drill and many other attractions are in active preparation. The management of the carnival has been placed in the hands of Messrs J. P. Kelly and E. O'Connor, whose ability in matters of this kind is too well known to comment upon. The musical portion is under the direction of Mr Harry Rossiter. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm which is now being shown will be carried out till the end, and I trust that ere long we will sing our "Te Deum" over the extinction of the Church liability.

To the untiring efforts of Mesdames Holland and Sberin is due the fact that we have just received from Sydney a crucifix for erection in the pro-Cathedral as a memento of the mission. The figure is in terra cotta, being 4 ft. 2 in. in height, and is a beautiful work of art. It will be hung on a cross about 10 ft. high, and is to be erected at Easter.

Rev Father Purton, O.S.B., formerly of Lyttelton and Akaroa, and recently of Bargarora, has received an appointment in the Diocese of Auckland.

A mission was solemnly opened at St Mary's, Manchester street, on Sunday at 11 o'clock. The choir, under the leadership of Mrs H. Loughnan, sang beautifully, and considerably added to the solemnity of the occasion. Mrs W. Cronin presided at the organ. After Mass Rev Father Le Menant introduced the Redemptorist Fathers, and in a few well-chosen words alluded to the success which had attended their late missions at Kumara, Hokitika and Greymouth, and also in South Canterbury. The mission will be continued for two weeks; the Masses will be at 6 o'clock and 9.30; evening devotions at 7.30 p.m. Father Le Menant has at last achieved the desire of his heart, that of seeing a school in his parish. The tender of Mr Carson has been accepted for the building, which will be sixty feet by thirty. It is to be divided into three class rooms, with removable partitions, and fitted with a large stage. The price is £625, exclusive of furniture and the clearing of the ground.

Among the great shows of the coming year will be a Universal International and Colonial Exhibition at Lyons, which is to be opened early in the summer. The Translations Bureau of London is acting as agent for this enterprise, as it is for the projected Universal Exhibition in Madrid; and what with Lyons, Madrid, and Antwerp, lovers of such shows will have nothing to complain of in regard to 1894.

During the past twelve months, which but for the recent gales would have been recorded as one of the calmest and finest in the century, the 303 lifeboats belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution were called out 314 times and saved 427 lives; 27 vessels were rescued from total or partial loss, besides which scores of fishing-boats would not have been able to make the harbour but for the assistance of the lifeboats.

## PRESENTATION TO MR H. S. O'ROURKE.

ON the eve of his departure from Wanganui, Mr H. S. O'Rourke, late teacher of the Catholic boys' school in that town, was presented with an address and a handsome gold watch. The address, which was read by Mr Lloyd, was as follows:—

To H. S. O'Rourke, Esq., Wanganui. Dear Sir,—We, the Catholics of Wanganui, hear with regret of your approaching departure; and we feel that we cannot let you go from our midst without showing some mark of our esteem for your many sterling qualities. During your stay amongst us, you have generously devoted yourself to the noble work of Catholic education, and the results of your energy and ability are manifest, not only in the high attainments and the good behaviour of the pupils of St Mary's School, but also in the success of those who, under your tuition, have prepared for more difficult examinations. Whilst rejoicing that the Marist Brothers have come to take charge of the boys' school, we cannot but regret that their advent should be the cause of our parting with so able and devoted a teacher. In all Catholic matters you have taken an active and intelligent interest, and, by your integrity of character and your unassuming manner, you have won the esteem of all with whom you have come into contact. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying present as a small token of our gratitude and affection, and, in bidding you farewell, we would express the earnest wish that your future career may be crowned with that success and prosperity which you have so well deserved. Signed, on behalf of the Catholics of Wanganui.—C. H. Kirk (parish priest), Thomas H. Wixcey (treasurer), Thomas Lloyd (hon secretary).

The death, at Stirling, of Mr William Jenkins in his 94th year recalls the Radical days of Scotland 74 years ago. Mr Jenkins was "out" in 1820, when the Scottish Radicals rebelled against the Government. Pikes, swords, and muskets were privately supplied to his party, and he cast the bullets for them. Scared by a failure of the Radicals in Glasgow, Jenkins concealed his bullets in the historic battlefield of Bannockburn, where they are supposed to still remain. Jenkins continued a Radical till the end, and his latest political act was to vote for the Home Rule candidate in Stirling two years ago.

It is noteworthy that the *Grashamian* thinks it desirable for Muscovite readers to learn that it is all up with British naval supremacy. "England has lost her opportunity—it is too late, is the refrain of a recent article, written, in a somewhat malicious strain, on that subject. The writer says that it was only after Admiral Avellan had left his card on the officials at Toulon, as chief of the Russian Mediterranean squadron, that the importance of that harbour was appreciated in England. The British public then took an inventory of their fleet, but finding it too weak for the protection of their coasts and commercial interests, they raised a cry of alarm. "The cry," he says, "has come too late—the opportunity has been lost."

The much-coveted distinction of being created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour has just been conferred on Madame Koehlin-Schwartz, an Alsatian lady, and president of the Association de l'Union des Femmes de France, a political and social body which is developing considerable influence in France. Only some twenty ladies are privileged to wear the Red Riband of the Order, and of these the greater number are nurses and Sisters of Charity, for needs of heroism whilst attending the sick and wounded. Amongst the other "decorated" ladies, the most noteworthy are the veteran artist, Md le Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Dieulafoy the explorer, and Mme. Marie Laurent, the actress, foundress of a charitable institution known as the Orphelinat des Arts.

The year 1894 will mark a new era in the industrial, professional, and literary history of Manchester. The opening of the Ship Canal is only one of a series of magnificent undertakings which the new year will see inaugurated. Among the others are the opening of the Tailmere waterworks at a cost of £2,500,000; the drainage system of this great city has been improved at a cost of £600,000; the hydraulic power in connection with its vast warehouses and public institutions will be established at a cost of £150,000; the electric light is being perfected at an outlay of £150,000. Literature will worthily uphold the dignity of these memorable undertakings by the opening of the Rylands's Library. Owen's College will have added to its scientific chairs one of medicine, and in other ways improvement and extension go on apace.

Incense has come to be so much used in Anglican churches that the servers and acolytes and other assistants, whose province it is to light and swing thurifers, have seriously proposed to form themselves into a society entitled the "Thurifers' Guild." This has forced the high members of the Church to consider the matter very seriously.

A telling exposure of Tory clerical intimidation in Scotland at the last general election is emphasised by a "correction" made by Sir James Fergusson, M.P. He denied that a certain instance of intimidation took place "in his parish." The locality could be corrected, but no explanation removes the fact that a Protestant divine in Kirkmichael, from his own pulpit, warned the people that if they returned the Liberal candidate, they plainly showed that they could not "conscientiously remain members of their church." This cleric, the Rev Mr Fairlie, added that it was the "duty" of Liberal churchmen "to abstain from voting at this election altogether." As an elder declared, "Mr Fairlie's words were to the effect that no one who voted for the Disestablishment candidate should remain a member of the Church or join in the Communion." All the Disestablishment candidates in Scotland were Home Rulers, and the words of Mr Fairlie explain why many Scotchmen were intimidated into supporting Unionists—a work which Scottish privileged clergymen will not find so successful at next election.

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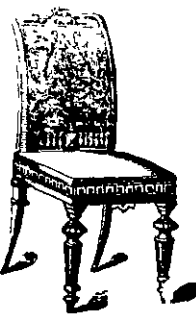
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Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their Premises.

Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be held at Burnside, commencing next Wednesday, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitskins Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

Liberal advances made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.

Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.

STRONACH BROS & MORRIS, Dunedin.



# Irish News.

(From the *Irish World*.)

**Antrim.**—At a recent meeting of the Belfast Corporation, the Town Clerk reported that the total loss to the city caused by the great coal strike in England was £20,000.

Mr Justice Andrews opened the Ulster winter assizes in Belfast during the week. He said the number of cases was fifty-seven. A mere reference to the list showed a more considerable amount of business than he wished it was his business to refer to.

**Cork.**—Timothy Howe left Youghal, County Cork, and went to Queensland 40 years ago, last heard of in the police force there; sought for by his aunt. Reply to Dublin *Freeman* office.

**Derry.**—Two attempts were made last week to wreck the trains on the G.N.R., near Derry. The outgoing train at 4.40 encountered an obstacle which broke the guard of the engine. The traffic was immediately stopped by the stationmaster at Derry, who proceeded to make a thorough search, and found four other large stones on the metals, placed subsequently to the departure of the last train.

**Donegal.**—The Marquis of Donegal is the only peer who has held the post of Clerk of the Peace.

**Down.**—Last week a number of evictions took place in the townlands of Ballydoolaney and Banin, on the Hilltown estate of the Marquis of Downshire. The holdings from which these poor persons were evicted at this inclement season are between Mayo Bridge and Hilltown, and consist of poor unproductive land, a large portion of each of the holdings being worthless and covered by whins and boulders, which prevent cultivation. Their dwellings consist of thatched

**Galway.**—Outside the principal entrance of the Tuam Cathedral have been erected two magnificent marble statues, one of the Virgin with Child and the other of St Joseph, on either side of the doorway. These statues are the gift of His Grace the Archbishop, and are splendid specimens of Italian workmanship being 6 feet 6 inches from the plinth. They are raised on beautifully moulded pedestals of Kilroo limestone, which have been supplied by Mr Thomas Egan, contractor, Tuam.

**Kerry.**—A storm of exceptional violence swept over the Tralee district last week. The damage in the town was confined to the blowing down of chimney stacks and some slates. It is to be feared, however, that the damage in the country and round the coast is great. A considerable portion of the pier at Fenit, with some of the permanent way, where the rails are laid, suffered considerably, some of the latter being shifted over 200 feet, while a portion of the sea-wall facing this was being washed away, and the concrete parapet undermined. The schooner Emily Millington was driven ashore at Killynora.

Rev George Griffiths, Protestant minister at Killynora, near Tralee, was during the week found guilty of killing his mother. His trial took place in Cork last week. Judge O'Brien, in delivering sentence, said: "I have but one duty to perform, a mere formal duty as minister of the law in this place (here His Lordship assumed the black cap), and order and adjudge that you, George Griffiths, be taken from this bar to the prison in which you were last confined. From thence you are to be taken to the gaol of the County Kerry, and that on Tuesday, the 9th of January, you be taken to the place of public execution within the gaol, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison; and may God have mercy on your soul." The

**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

ONLY GENUINE WHEN  
**STANDARD**  
BRANDED  
ON THE HEEL.

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.

hovels, and every indication of abject poverty was to be observed in every direction. The names of the evicted are: Patrick McKeown, wife and four children; Denis McConville and family, Francis Branagan, wife and one child, of Ballydoolaney, and Arthur McGeown of Banin (whose wife is dead), and five young children. The worthy Marquis who exacts rent for such land, and from such people, is assuredly worthy of a corner in—well, not in heaven.

**Dublin.**—A laudable movement has just been inaugurated by the Royal Irish Constabulary, with the object of erecting, as a memorial offering from the Catholic members of the force throughout Ireland, an organ in the Church of the Holy Family, Anghrim street, Dublin. This church has recently been separated from St Paul's and made the centre of a new parish. The promoters of the movement have determined that the organ shall be solely and entirely of Irish manufacture. Head Constable Andrew Walsh has been appointed honorary treasurer.

Thomas Joyce, Greymouth, New Zealand, replies to the inquiry for William Kenefick, which appeared in the *Weekly Freeman*, October 14th, 1893.

William Kerey, last heard of in Cookstown, Queensland in February, 1892; sought for by his brother. Reply to Dublin *Freeman* office.

**Fermanagh.**—Fermanagh men in Scotland will stand by the evicted tenants until they are restored to their homes. A meeting of the natives of Fermanagh resident in Glasgow was held in Maryhill lately. Mr McKiernan of Fermanagh presided, and a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to assist the evicted tenants in every possible manner.

prisoner, who received his sentence with great composure, was then removed.

John Crowley, left Milltown, County Kerry, in 1875; landed in Rockhampton, Queensland, per sailing ship Lady Douglas; last heard of at Tamora Diggings, New South Wales, in 1880; sought for by his brother. Reply to Dublin *Freeman* office.

**Kildare.**—A great meeting of the people of Maynooth was held in that town recently to pass a vote of condolence to the family of the late Duke of Leinster. The parish priest, Father Hunt, who presided, added his praises of the deceased Duke to those of the rector. He said: "It is to me a melancholy duty to come here to testify to the charity of him who has passed away and to express on my own part and that of the people of my parish the deepest sympathy with that good and charitable lady, the Duchess of Leinster, who, with her husband, manifested the most charitable feelings towards the poor. The announcement that the Duke of Leinster was dead cast a gloom over our entire community. In the death of the Duke the poor have lost a sincere friend and the working people of Maynooth a good employer. I can confidently say that there is not a family in Maynooth that has not directly or indirectly experienced the advantages of having a residential Duke at Carton. You have witnessed within the past few weeks the attention paid by the Duke and Duchess to some poor families among us who were visited by sickness. You know the sympathy expressed on such occasions, not in words only, but in deeds and in substantial relief. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster were seldom absent from Carton. They lived in the midst of the people, and the people now mourn his demise and condole with the family."

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Junction of High, Madras and St. Asaph Streets,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

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This New and Modern Hotel affords superior accommodation for Tourists and Travellers, being fitted with every modern appliance necessary to comfort.

Suites of excellently-furnished rooms set apart for private families The cuisine under efficient management.

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The Commodious Cellars always well stocked with best quality Wines, Spirit and Ales.

Telegrams and Letters promptly attended to.

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**YALUMBA WINES**

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

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

**DR. HONMAN'S BALSAM**

The great Specific for CONSUMPTION.

A Certain Cure for Pulmonary Consumption and all Diseases of the Lungs. Numbers of people throughout the world have been cured by the timely use of this Balsam.

**CARBOLL'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC**

A sure Cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

T. M. CARROLL, CHEMIST,  
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

**MRS. LOFT.****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 ... ..	...	from 1s upwards
Boys' and Girls Boots, size 10 to 13	...	from 3s 11d
Children's Strong Boots, size 4 to 6	...	1s 11d
Mens' Sewn Balmorals ... ..	...	9s 11d
Mens' Oxford Shoes ... ..	...	6s 11d
Mens' Canvas Shoes ... ..	...	3s 11d
Mens' Carpet Slippers ... ..	...	1s 11d
Mens' Bluchers, strong ... ..	...	6s 6d

Don't forget MRS. LOFT intends to clear

HER VALUABLE STOCK.

Prices too numerous to mention.

**SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.**

J. MERRILL, Manager.

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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.

**NOTICE.**

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

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

**M. R. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG**

SURGEON 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 Pala'ea 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

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Corner of Princes and High streets (Entrance from Princes Street).

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

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

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**YELLOWS.**—Aberdeen, Green Top and Purple Top, Dale's and Fosteron, Hybrid, etc.

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Samples and Prices on Application.

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

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

**RELIANCE CHEMICAL MANURE CO'S FERTILISERS** give definite and satisfactory results wherever applied. List of prices, testimonials, etc., on application.

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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, RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**Leitrim.**—Maurice O'Callaghan, left Kinelough, County Leitrim, for Van Diemen's Land 40 years ago; sought for by his brother-in-law. Reply to Dublin *Freeman* office.

**Limerick.**—Two men named Hurley and Smith, natives of Limerick and soldiers in the English Army, were stationed at the Curragh of Kildare lately. Hurley was cleaning a gun and did not know that the officer who had it out fowling left it loaded, and on starting to clean the piece pulled the trigger, and Smith, who was standing over the muzzle, received the contents under the left ear, completely blowing his head open. Hurley rushed from the hut yelling. Several persons immediately went in, but the unfortunate victim was beyond all help. Hurley was placed under arrest, but later was released on bail. Both men were natives of Limerick, were reared together, and enlisted at the same time, and in a few days were going on furlough, when Hurley was to be married to Smith's sis er.

Martin Finnan, left Galbally, County Limerick, for Sydney forty years ago; sought for by his sister. Reply to Dublin *Freeman* office.

**Louth.**—Mother M. Paul Keatley died lately after a short illness in the Convent of Mercy, St Mary's, Drogheda. The deceased was niece to the late Cardinal Cullen, and entered religion in Tullamore as long ago as 1848. With two other Sisters, she established the Convent of Mercy in Drogheda in 1854, and thenceforward devoted her life assiduously in that town to the service of the poor.

**Mayo.**—Sir Robert Lynch-Blosse died on December 2 at Athavallie, Balla. The deceased, who was 69 years of age, was a justice of the peace for the county, and served as High Sheriff in 1847. In 1853 he married Lady Harriet Brown, daughter of the second Marquis of Sligo, and sister of the present Marquis. The relations between Sir Robert and his tenants were friendly. The title and estates fall to his elder son, who is at present in the United States.

Flax growing has been tried this year by a number of farmers in North Mayo, and the result has been most encouraging. A total of over 17 acres were sown, and the produce averages close on sixty stones per acre. Taking the value per stone as 10s, the price of an acre is represented by £30. It is estimated that £7 at most would cover all the expenses incurred in sowing, scutching, etc, an acre of flax, so that there is a net gain of £23 per acre—a clear proof that flax growing is a very profitable investment.

**Tyrone.**—Mr Joseph Boulston, Gortaclare, recently put up for sale a farm of twenty-five acres, held by Mr Archibald T. Kerr, at the rent of £16. Mr Thomas McLaren, Sixmillecross, purchased at £500.

Arthur Meenagh, of Killycolpy, Ardboe, County Tyrone, left above place for Queensland, 20 years ago; last heard of in Cookstown, Queensland, 12 years ago; sought for by his mother. Reply to Dublin *Freeman* office.

**Wexford.**—The complete recovery is announced of the Very Rev Canon Doyle, P.P., Ramsgrange, whose recent serious illness caused much anxiety to his parishioners.

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

(Continued.)

We have above indicated the various artifices and stratagems of the enemy in making their attacks; now let us point out what supports must be relied upon for the purposes of defence. These consist, in the first place, in the study of the ancient languages of the East, and, at the same time, in what is called the critical art. As the knowledge of both is now-a-days much prized and honoured, if the clergyman possess it to a greater or less degree, according to the requirements of places and people, he will be the better able to sustain the dignity and carry out the duties of his position; for he ought to become "all things to all men" (1 Cor. ix, 22), being ready always to "satisfy every one that seeketh a reason of that hope which is in him" (1 Peter, iii, 15). Therefore it is necessary for professors of Sacred Scripture and becoming for theologians to understand those languages in which the canonical books were first penned by the hagiographical writers, and it will be most advantageous if they are cultivated by Church students, especially those who aspire to degrees in theology. And provision should be made in all academies for what has already been most commendably established in some—that is, professorships of the other ancient languages likewise, especially the Semitic, and of correlative branches of learning for the benefit above all of those who it is decided are to devote themselves to sacred literature. On the same account these ought themselves to be particularly learned and skilled in true criticism; for wrongly and to the detriment of religion, the system honoured with the name of the Higher Criticism has been introduced to bring out the origin, integrity, and authority of every book ascertained alone by internal evidence as they term it; whereas, on the contrary, it is clear in questions of a historical

character such as that respecting the origin and preservation of books, that historical proofs are of pre-eminent importance and that they should be most zealously procured and investigated, and that the internal evidence referred to is not of sufficient value to be called to one's aid except by way of strengthening certain points. If another course is pursued, serious inconveniences will result, for the enemies of religion will have greater confidence in their work of attacking and destroying the authenticity of the Sacred Books. In fact, the meaning of the Higher Criticism, which is so much extolled, will come to this—that in interpreting each one should follow his own inclination and prejudiced opinions; neither will it shed on the Scripture the light sought for, nor will learning derive any advantage from it, but that sure mark of error, diversity and dissimilarity of view, will be apparent, as is already shown by the leaders of this new system themselves; and most of them being infected with the maxims of a vain philosophy and of rationalism, they will not hesitate to remove from the Sacred Books prophecies, miracles, and everything else that is above the natural order. In the second place, it is necessary to meet the attacks of those who, abusing their knowledge of physical science, investigate the Sacred Books with minute care in order that they may expose the ignorance displayed on this subject by the authors, and may vilify their writings. And since these contentions are concerned with sensible objects, they are all the more dangerous, falling, as they do, into the hands of the masses, and especially those of youth who are fond of literature, and who, when they have once lost their reverence for Divine Revelation in any of its parts, will easily give up all belief in the whole. It is beyond doubt that the more suitable natural science is, if rightly taught, for ensuring the perception of the glory of the great Maker stamped upon creation, the more effectually it may be employed if instilled in a wrong way into the minds of the young, to uproot the first principles of sound philosophy and corrupt morals. Wherefore, a knowledge of natural science will afford valuable assistance to the teacher of Sacred Scripture by enabling him the more readily to expose and refute the fallacies of this kind also which are brought forward against the authority of the Sacred Books. Indeed, no real difference can arise between the theologian and the physical scientist so long as each keeps to his own province, both, in accordance with the warning of St Augustine, being on their guard against "making any rash statement or asserting as known what is unknown" (*in Gen. Op. Imperf IX., 30*). But if there should be any disagreement as to how the theologian should act, St Augustine also gives a rule compendiously. "Let us show," said he, "that whatever they can demonstrate by true proofs respecting the nature of things is not contrary to our writings, but let us likewise show that whatsoever they may have brought forth from any of their works in opposition to our writings, that is, to the Catholic faith, is in some sense false or that we consider it altogether unworthy of belief" (*De Gen. ad litt. I. 21, 41*). In considering the justice of this rule, it must be borne in mind, first of all, that the sacred writers, or rather "the Spirit of God which spoke through them, deemed it inadvisable to teach men these things (that is, the innermost constitution of visible objects) as they would not be conducive to salvation" (8. Aug. *ib.*, n. 3, 20); and accordingly that the writers, instead of duly entering into an investigation of nature, sometimes described and treated of affairs either in a certain figurative style or in the ordinary language, as is frequently done in daily life at the present day, even amongst men of the greatest learning. As in common language suitable expressions are first found for what falls under the senses, in like manner (as the angelic Doctor reminds us) the sacred writer followed sensible impressions or the language which God Himself used in addressing men, adopting the human mode of speech to be within the reach of their understanding.

(To be continued.)

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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, is, for mending china, glass, metal, &c. Water-proof cement, large bottles, is, to cement leather, delf, glass, wood, &c., will resist hot or cold water. Non-mercurial plating fluid, is 6d, unequalled for cleansing gold, silver, or replating brass and copper. Camphylene Balls in air-tight jars, is, to keep moths out of clothes. Herb extract, is, an infallible cure for toothache, guaranteed harmless to the teeth. German cure, is, for burrs, warts, and chilblains. We are sole agents for A. Hoolureck's Mortein insect powder and spreaders. Is 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.

**H. J. SMITH, The People's Bootmaker, 127 Manchester St. (opposite Burke's Hotel), Christchurch.**—Men's Shooters from 8s 6d, Shoes from 5s 6d, Bluchers from 5s 6d, Canvas Shoes from 2s 6d, Ladies' Boots and Shoes from 6s, Children's from 2s. Remember H. J. SMITH'S 127 Manchester street.

# WOOL. WOOL.

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(LIMITED) Acting for

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First Sale, 21st December, 1893; Second Sale, 11th January; Third Sale, 2nd February; Fourth Sale, 22nd February, 1894.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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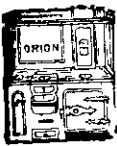
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It burns Lignite, Coal, or Wood. REQUIRES NO SETTING.

Most Economical and Durable Range made. Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.

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Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and Linoleum Warehouse.

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Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

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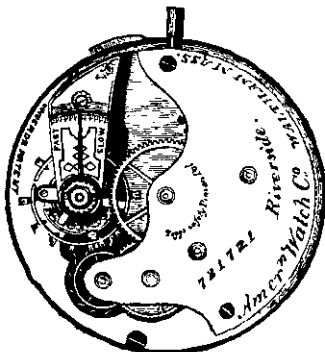
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Special Shipment of English Lever and Waltham Watches just arrived.

Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery suitable for Presentation.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

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Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best English obtainable.

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Established 1865.

### H. PALMER,

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

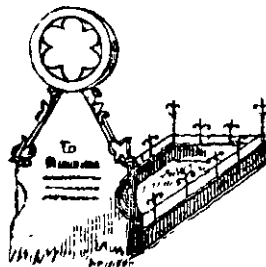
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Just received, ex Rangitira, a shipment of Red and Grey Granite Crosses and Headstones direct from the best Scotch quarries. Inspection invited.

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PATENTERS and SOLK MANUFACTURERS of the CORBETT PATENT EXHAUST COWL AND VENTILATOR.

Best and Cheapest in the Market Telephone: 263.

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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.

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We would respectfully solicit orders for Dyeing and Cleaning. Every description of Damask, Tapestries, Lace, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Feathers, &c., Cleaned or Dyed carefully and well. Terms moderate. Goods to be dyed Black for Mourning receive prompt attention.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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

Also in Stock—For Sale—Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Cow Hair, Fireclay (ground and raw), Sand, Shingle, etc., etc.

Agent for Butherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE, 193 TUAM STREET.

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 stipulated 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; Agricultural 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, Associations, 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 March 7, as follows:—

**Store Cattle**—The supply is still short of requirements. A very satisfactory tone prevails, all offering being readily placed. Grown bullocks in forward condition have the preference, and any such offering do not fail to realise prices, leaving but a very small margin for finishing off. Mixed sorts and all ages are in good request, and fetch prices invariably in favour of sellers.

**Store Sheep**—A moderate amount of business is passing in these during the week. Several large auction sales have been held in the country, all of which were fairly well attended. Good sound young crossbreds and merino are saleable, but aged sorts are more difficult to place.

**Sheepskins**—A very steady market exists for these, all coming to hand are fairly well competed for, and realise prices quite in sympathy with those obtaining at Home for the skins exported. On Tuesday we held our regular weekly auction, when we submitted a moderate catalogue. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 3s 1d; do do merino, 1s 7d to 2s 2d; medium to full-wooled crossbreds, 3s 3d to 4s 8d; best, 4s 9d to 5s 4d; extra heavy, 5s 6d to 5s 11d; full-wooled merinos, good, 2s 3d to 3s 7d; best, 3s 8d to 4s 5d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 5d; green cross-bred pelts, best, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; for special purposes, 3d to 6d more; medium to good, 1s 5d to 1s 8d each; green lambskins, best, 2s to 2s 4d; medium to good, 1s 5d to 1s 11d.

**Rabbitskins**—Only very small catalogues offering now, and all inferior skins. These, however, meet with a fair demand, but at somewhat unsatisfactory prices compared with those obtaining at the same time last season, spring skins only fetching 6d to 7½d; summer, 4½d to 5½d; suckers and inferior, 1½d to 3½d per lb.

**Tallow**—Best rendered mutton tallow is firm at recent quotations. Rough fat is also having good attention and selling freely. Best mutton, 20s to 22s 6d; medium to good, 18s to 20s 6d; inferior to medium, 14s to 17s 6d; best mutton tallow, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt, ex store.

**Wheat**—The past week has been quite as quiet as the preceding one. Inquiries are small, and then only for extra prime velvet, small parcels of which could now be placed at our quotations. Medium milling qualities are offering more freely with but little demand. Fowl wheat (whole) is also more plentiful, and a good deal easier in price, and likely to go lower still. Prime milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; extra choice velvet, slightly more; medium to good, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 4d, ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.

**Oats**—In the absence of any demand of any consequence the market may be characterised as somewhat flat, stocks in store are now pretty well cleared out, but with fresh deliveries almost daily coming to hand, they are difficult to quote except at prices comparing very unfavourable with those ruling lately. We quote prime feed and milling in limited parcels, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d, ex store, sacks extra, net.

**Barley**—The business passing in this so far is limited. The demand for local consumption is not extraordinary, but there is an idea that shippers would be inclined to operate if prices and quality suited. Quotations nominal, say for best malting 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, 1s 9d to 2s, ex store, sacks extra, terms.

**Grass Seed**—A moderately fair demand exists for ryegrass seed. Farmers' demand is being placed at prices according to condition, but there is no improvement to note in values, indeed the tendency is towards lower prices. Quotations for best machine dressed, 3s to 3s 3d; extra choice and guaranteed perennial, 3s 6d to 4s; farmers' dressed, best, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; extra clean a shade more; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 2s, ex store, sacks extra, net. Cockfoot does not so far meet with very much attention, prices meantime range from 3½d to 4½d per lb, ex store.

**Potatoes**—The market during the past week has only been moderately supplied, prices in consequence remain firm, best fetching £3 10s to £3 15s; medium, £2 10s to £3 5s, ex store, sacks weighed in, net.

**Chaff**—The supply lately has been in excess of requirements, the market in consequence is rather flat; new and badly-cut being difficult to place, really good old sheaf has still the preference, and is more easily disposed of. Quotations for prime old, L2 17s 6d to L3 5s; medium, L2 5s to L2 15s; inferior, L1 10s to L2 per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

**Dairy Produce**—There is no change in the position of the market, considerable quantities of both cheese and butter have been shipped Home lately, which is helping to reduce stocks somewhat, but to have any effect on the market further clearances would require to be made. Quotations nominal, say for prime salt butter, dairy made, 6d to 6½d; medium, 4d to 5d; factory made, 9d to 10d per lb. Factory cheese, medium size, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf, 4½d to 5d; dairy made, 2d to 4d per lb.

**Flax**—The market shows no signs for the better, and the business being done is only to a limited extent; all consignments coming to hand, however, find purchasers at the following prices, viz, for medium to good, L13 10s to L14 10s; extra well-dressed and bright fibre a shade more; inferior, nominally, L10 10s to L12 10s per ton (ex store).

MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO report as follows:—

**Wheat**—There is practically nothing doing in this cereal in the meantime. Present quotations for oil wheat are:—Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior, 2s 6d to 2s 7d.

**Oats**—Pending the arrival of the new crop, there is practically no business doing. Milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d (sacks extra); feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d (sacks extra).

**Barley**—So far our sales have been wholly of discoloured samples at prices as follows:—Plump discoloured, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality, 3s to 3s 2d. Prime bright malting would probably sell readily at 3s 9d to 4s (sacks extra).

**Potatoes**—We have placed a few consignments of derwents just to hand at £4 10s per ton, while kidneys are readily saleable at L3 to L3 10s.

**Chaff**—Prime new, L3 to L3 10s (sacks extra); medium new, L2 10s to L2 15s (sacks extra); inferior, L1 19s 6d to L2 (sacks extra).

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The demand for horses at our weekly sale on Saturday showed very little improvement on that of previous sale, and although a fairly large portion of the large entry changed hands, sales were made with great effort. The entry consisted for the most part of medium draught horses, a few of which were nice sorts, but the greater number were of a second-class description, which, however, had not so much inquiry as the better class. Hacks and harness horses were not represented by any really nice sorts, and the common-place animal was at a discount. In addition to the above we disposed of a large number of drays, lots harness, etc, which made reasonable prices. We quote: For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; for good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; for medium draughts L12 to L16; for aged draughts, L6 to L10; for good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; for medium hacks and harness horses, L7 to L9; for light and inferior hacks and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Feed, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; milling, 1s 11d demand dull. Wheat: Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fowl's wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, 30s to 45s; good to prime, £3 5s to £4 0s. Hay: oats, £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 5s. Potatoes: Kidneys, £2 15s; derwents, £4 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 per dozen (market bare).

WM. GEO. BURNS.

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

By Appointment to the 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, Creponnes, etc., etc.,—a grand range. LOUIS VELVETENS.—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, Coise's 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.

DRRESSMAKING—Latest Styles, Moderate Prices.

OUR HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT Contains Blankets, Sheetings, Quilts, Cretonnes, Curtains, Towels, Tablings, Shirtings, 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 KIBK Proprietor. (Late of Zeban, and formerly of the Botanical Gardens Hotel, N. E. Valley).

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

Terms strictly moderate.

SANITATION.

J. AND R. SCOTT SANITARY ENGINEERS,

BATHURAY 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 Wobisbilful 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.

COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Close to Railway Station, THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON NORTH.

The Palmerston Club has its rooms in this Hotel.

A porter meets every train.

Mrs CRAWFORD Proprietress.

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

Table with columns: Steamers, Tons, Leave Sydney, Leave Melbourne, Leave Adelaide. Rows include Polynesian, Armand Bebic, Australian.

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

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

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

Table with columns: 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class. Rows include Available nine months, Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris.

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.

NORDEUTSCHER - LLOYD IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.



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

Via Colombo and Suez Canal, Taking Passengers for London, Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line

To BRINDISI and GENOA. Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Table with columns: Steamers, Tons, Leave Sydney, Leave Melbourne, Leave Adelaide. Rows include Saller, Hohensautern, Hohenzollern.

And thereafter every four weeks.

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

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE The Steamers land Passengers at Southampton.

Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For freight or passage apply to NEILL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Dunedin.

CROWN BAKERY 14 MANCHESTER STREET AND MORTON'S BUILDINGS

(Opposite Bank New Zealand) CHRISTCHURCH. Carts sent to all parts of town and suburbs daily. Orders taken for all kinds of fancy Goods.

CHAS. BYERS Practical Baker and Small Goods Man.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON.—FLOA, s. s., on Monday, March 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON.—(Transshipping at Wellington) FLOA, s. s., on Monday, March 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, March 14. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

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

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, & AUCKLAND—MANAPOURI s. s., on Wednesday, March 14. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART—WAIHOA, s. s., on Thursday, March 15. Passengers from Dunedin by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON—HAUBOTO, s. s., about Tuesday, March 26.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—OMAPERI, s. s., on Friday, March 16. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. Cargo till 2 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—HEBALD, 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 29.

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

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

29 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.



H. H. BAILEY, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

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

P. REILLY, TIMARU HOTEL Stafford Street, Timaru.

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

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

Wines and Spirits of the best procurable brands. Dunedin XXXX and special brewed local Ale always on tap.

PIANOS! AT ALL PRICES.

W. A. MACKAY - PIANO IMPORTER 47 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN. Next City Hotel.

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

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

Punctuality strictly observed. Note the Address.

NEW CYCLE BUSINESS Nelson, Moate's, and trust to receive a share of public support.

Christchurch.—BECKWITH & DITFORT beg to announce that they have commenced Business as Cycle Manufacturers & Repairers in premises next Mr Horsley, Tuam street, opposite public support. Repairs received on all machines. Charges moderate. Victory Cycle Works.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 3, 1894.

THE name of Mother Mary Joseph Aubert is well known in New Zealand, for her fame has spread far beyond her conventual retreat at the settlement called Jerusalem, on the Wanganni river. The Sister is loved and trusted by the native race, to whom, working in conjunction with Father Soulas of the Marist Order, she has brought many blessings and innumerable and much-needed reforms in their ordinary every day life. She has extended her field of usefulness, and that of the good Sisters of her convent, by taking in homeless and neglected children and caring for them, and in that religious and sylvan retreat her little protégés must be accounted the luckiest of waifs, their lives being shielded from all outside bad influences, not even an echo from the outer world piercing those peaceful shades, while, at the same time, they drink in all that is good and pure. What will just now turn the attention of many of the general public who read the newspapers to Mother Mary Joseph, as she is familiarly called, and to her life and work, is the fact that she has just won an important case in the Supreme Court at Wellington, by which Kempton Prosser and Co., the eminent firm of wholesale druggists, has had to pay to her the large sum of £210 and costs, for breach of contract in connection with the well-known herbal medicines of which Mother Mary Joseph was the discoverer. Mr Skerrett, the clever Catholic lawyer, who appeared in support of the claim, elicited the facts that not only did the big drug firm fail to keep to the terms of their contract, but that through their treatment they practically lessened the virtues of the remedies. Mother Mary Joseph and her able lawyer are to be congratulated on their well-won victory.

The Wellington Hospital is an institution which each and every member of the community, whatever be his sect, race, or creed, can conscientiously support. A garden party was held in the hospital grounds on the 21st ultimo, in aid of furnishing the new wing just completed, and was the unqualified success which it deserved to be. The Rev Father Goggan, who so ably administered the affairs of the Te Aro parish in the absence of the Vicar-General in Christchurch, contributed, in no small degree, to that success by recommending his people to attend the *fête*. The newspapers published glowing accounts of the affair, at which £75 were raised, and as the Government gives a subsidy of £1 for each £, the total sum reached was £165. A ball is to be held in the Drillshed on the 5th April, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the same good object.

Speaking at the 9.30 Mass at Buckle street last Sunday, Father Goggan, in appealing to his hearers to send their children to the Catholic schools, said he wished to remove the impression that existed in the minds of some Catholics, which was, that it was necessary to have a State school certificate to enable their children who had passed the sixth standard to enter the Government service. This, he said, was quite a mistake, as a certificate from the Roman Catholic authorities that a youth had passed the required standard in the Catholic schools bore the same weight and would be accepted by the Government. The rev gentleman warmly eulogised the Catholic schools of Wellington, and stated that at the recent Civil Service examinations two pupils of the Marist Brothers and one from the Dixon street Convent school had been successful in passing; and a scholarship, the gift of St Mary's Convent, Hill street, and open to the whole Colony, had been won by a Newtown young lady.

The memorial to the late lamented Mr Baillance, for which subscriptions have been collected from friends and sympathisers all over the Colony, will soon be *in fait accompli*. Designs are pouring in on the committee from all quarters; already twenty-three have been received. A sub-committee will select four from these designs and submit them to a general committee, who will make the final selection next Friday. The design ultimately chosen ought to reflect credit on New Zealand, and perpetuate fittingly the memory of the departed statesman.

The Premier, accompanied by his private secretary and a special reporter from the staff of the *New Zealand Times*, left Wellington on

Thursday morning by train *via* Palmerston North, *en route* to visit the leading Native settlements in the North Island. At Palmerston he was met by the Mayor, the president of the Manawatu Racing Club, and the Hon Mr Carroll, and he was invited to visit the races which were then proceeding, and the Premier complied. The party continued their journey at 5.30 p.m. Mr Seddon will be out of reach of civilisation for about a week, attending Native meetings and *tangis*, holding interviews, etc., and there is no doubt that he will make the rough ways plain, and smooth over difficulties that lie in the path of settlement. When it is considered that the Maoris hold 10 millions of acres of land which it is desirable the Government should acquire for settlement, the importance of the Premier's tour will be seen.

The Vincentian Fathers, Rev Fathers Hanley, M'Carthy, and Lynch, concluded their mission at the Cathedral last Sunday evening, when the male portion of the congregation renewed their baptismal vows and received the Papal blessing. A great number also joined the League of the Cross. The ceremony was solemn and impressive; the high altar was adorned with innumerable flowers and candles, and the whole of the sanctuary was draped in crimson and gold. The good Fathers must indeed be pleased at the signal success which has rewarded their labours. The church has been thronged at every service, and it was particularly edifying to see the numbers of men who approached the altar on Saturday morning, when Mass was offered for the souls in purgatory, and on Sunday for the general communion. At the devotions on the previous Friday night the whole congregation was enrolled in the Sacred Heart Society. The mission for the children of Te Aro parish was opened on Tuesday afternoon by Rev Father Hanley and is still proceeding. It will close on Sunday with the usual ceremonies. The church at the different devotions is well filled with children. Next week from Sunday evening at Vespers will be devoted by the good missionaries to the women.

An Indian contemporary says that an order has been issued by the District Magistrate of Bangalore that everybody sneezing in court will have to pay a fine of two annas. Really this man should be made an Irish "removeable" when Mr Gladstone retires. India is too hot entirely for him.

Truly, the path of the Labour member is beset with attractions and seductions. Mr Burns has just been the recipient of a letter from a music-hall agent, offering him £60 a night—£10 to be paid down beforehand—for an half-hour's speech on any subject in a music-hall. The application is full of touches of comedy. It begins (says the *Westminster Gazette*) by basing the appeal on Mr Burns' well-known love of helping the poor—"knowing that you are always ready to help the poor," &c., and ends with the emphatic words—"The only reliable."

The revolt in Sicily is extending and the Government seems to be powerless to deal with it. At the same time the straits of the Finance Minister are reaching a climax, and some good judges of such matters believe that the coupon paid on the Italian rentes on Monday, January 1st, will be the last that the bondholders will receive in full. Italy, like Greece, will be driven to repudiate, at least in part, her present obligations. Meantime, amongst other wild proposals for meeting the deficit, the Italian financiers are talking of a tax on uncultivated land. Unfortunately for the success of any such project, much of the land that has gone out of cultivation has met this fate through the inability of the proprietors to pay the existing taxes. How the further taxation will remedy this state of things is a puzzle.

In a clever essay on the Hebrew population in France (says the *Jewish World*), M. Bernard Lazare defends the Jews from the attacks of M. Drumont and others of the anti Semitic party. Briefly put, M. Lazare's position is this. Until the Revolution, the Jews were nothing in France. They came in 1789, and since that period they have distinguished themselves in amassing wealth as merchants and financiers, and in obtaining fame as artists, musicians, and men of letters. Their career in France is that of their kin in other places where freedom of action has been extended to them. But, says M. Lazare, the Jewish element is an element which is absorbed but does not absorb. Signs are not wanting to show that, free from persecution, the Jews are apt to gradually outgrow their individuality, and to intermarry with Christians, and to become, in short, absorbed.

Jameson Anderson & Coys

115 Colombo St

Unequalled

and all the Leading Storekeepers

True Seas

SMITH AND SMITH

CRAGGON, DUNEDIN,  
PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-  
HANGERS, &c.

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.

W. MEECH, Boot and Shoe Make and Importer,  
HIGH STREET, BANGIORA.  
Repairs Executed with despatch.

# INVERCARGILL ART-UNION.

The Rev Father Vereker begs to return thanks to the following for remittances received in connection with the above:—

Miss Skean (Melbourne), Messrs W. J. Mulbare (Victoria), A Pascoe, J. Hartstonge, senr; Rev Father O'Neill (Milton).

## WEDDEBURN 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. Hore:  
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. INDER,  
Naseby;  
Or JOHN GRINDLEY,  
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  
**BAREWOOD FLOCK**

**THE FARMERS' AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED** (in conjunction with MURRAY, ROBERTS, & CO) have received instructions from G. W. Pogeon, 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.

**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.**

# DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND.

The time is now approaching which has been fixed for holding

A BAZAAR

In

AID OF THE ABOVE NAMED FUND.

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

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE GIVEN IN AN EARLY ISSUE.

Our readers are also reminded

Of the  
ART-UNION,

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

# GARRISON HALL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

"O Pilgrim, if you bring me from some far-off land a sign,  
Let it be some token still of the green Old Land once mine;  
A shell from the shores of Ireland would be dearer far to me  
Than all the wings of the Rhine-land, or the art of Italie."—MOORE.

THE FESTIVAL OF ERIN

Will be celebrated by a

GRAND CONCERT OF NATIONAL MUSIC.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR: MR. A. VALLIS  
(Organist and Choirmaster St. Joseph's Cathedral).

Doors Open at 7.15. Commences at 8. Carriages at 10.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—3s, 2s, and 1s.

The proceeds of the Annual Concerts on St Patrick's night will, with the approbation of the Most Rev Dr Moran, be devoted, as announced last year, to the building of a small Hall to be used for parochial purposes.

D. J. FALKNER, Hon. Sec.



OF your charity pray for the soul of the Sister MARY FRANCIS, of the Order of St Dominic, who died at the convent of her Order, Dunedin, on Wednesday, March 7; aged 71 years.—*Requiescat in pace.*

# Sunday Corner.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 11—17.

Sunday 11th—\* Passion Sunday.  
Monday 12th—St Gregory the Great, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.  
Tuesday 13th—Espousals B.V.M.  
Wednesday 14th—St Hilary, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.  
Thursday 15th—St Zacharias, Bishop, Confessor.  
Friday 16th—† Seven Dolours B.V.M.  
Saturday 17th—† S. Patrick, Bishop, Confessor, Patron of Ireland.



\* **Passion Sunday** is so called because of the special consideration given to the Sacred Passion of our Divine Lord for the next two weeks from this Sunday. **Passion Sunday** recalls the decree of the Jewish Council adjudging Christ worthy of death. On Saturday, the Sabbath, word was brought to the Temple that Jesus had raised Lazarus from the death. Sabbath ended at sundown. Towards evening the priests assembled, and filled with consternation at the thought that the whole nation would run after Him whom they envied and hated, determined to quickly secure his arrest and death. Because of the commencement on this day of the proceedings which ended in the crucifixion of our Lord this day is called **Passion Sunday**. It has other names: 1. "Judica" or "Judge Me" Sunday, from the first words in the Introit. 2. The Sunday of the Paschal moon, and (3), and among the Greeks, the fifth Sunday of the Holy Feasts.

† There are, during the year, two feasts of the Seven Dolours of the B.V.M. That which is kept on the Friday before Palm Sunday had its origin in Cologne in 1423, when Archbishop Thierry commanded Saturday of **Passion week**, to be dedicated to the seven sufferings of **Mary**. The observance of this feast was extended by Pope Benedict XIII. to the universal church. Our blessed Saviour, as related in the book of the revelations with which St. Bridgid was favoured, promised His Holy Mother that whoever should piously commemorate and effectually compassionate her dolours and invoke her assistance through the merits thereof, should not quit this world without a true compunction for his sins; that in his afflictions, particularly at the hour of his death, he should find aid and relief; and, moreover, to that those who invoked her intercession through the memory of her dolours, should be refused no favour which was for the real good and advantage of her clients.

‡ "Where Crough Patrick towers over the western wave the interest of our Saint's Connaught mission centres. A very miracle of penance at all times, Patrick is about to rival the fasts of Moses and Elias' It is Shrovetide when he goes up to his lonely mountain of prayer. It will be Easter-tide when he comes down. He goes up there, that in that high solitude, with the desert of ocean on one side and the scarcely less deserted land-tract on the other, he may fast and pray for Erin. It is the culmination of his life-struggle; his crowning victory over the foul spirits that were striving with him for the land he loved. His arms for the fight are prayer and penance, the "strong cry and tears" with which his Master, in His dark hour of dereliction, conquered for all mankind. To understand that awful wrestling—now with the evil one, like Anthony, now with the Almighty, like Jacob—we must remember how great was the prize, and how wonderful the saint's demands. The island where demons seemed to have their fullest liberty, like the envenomed reptiles which in strange multitudes found there a northern home, was to become the island of sanctity and learning. The people that sat in darkness were to shine brightest of all on earth, and to carry the light, not only to the eastward continent, but, in long centuries to come, to the unknown lands that lay beyond the western wave. It was to be a victory won for hundreds of millions of souls; and we need not wonder that the battle raged fierce and long. Patrick's cowl was drenched with tears. God's angel made him offer of souls innumerable as the wavelets on the ocean below; he would have more—the sands of the shore should be added. The angel bade him go—he had been promised enough. Enough? No, not though the promises of salvation for his own, upon the judgement day, were multiplied sevenfold for every hair upon his habit. That mount he would not quit, nor stay his fast or prayer, until God should promise to give into his hands upon that last day the fate of the men of Erin. It was a mysterious request, seeming above God's power to grant. But we are told, the angel brought at eventide the answer that this too was granted to the intrepid man of prayer. His joy was full. His struggle over, Patrick, at the angel's word, knelt and blessed the land for which he had prayed. Every poisonous presence fled before that potent benediction; and his hermit's bell, as he descended from the mount that Easter evening, proclaimed the new birth of a Catholic Ireland. His was the victory of confident, persevering prayer; and that great lesson, far more than the miracle that accompanied it, has through the ages fixed the eyes of Christians on Crough Patrick, and on him who there strove against Hell and Heaven with the only sword and the only breastplate that could in such a strife prevail."—From 'St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland:' by the Rev A. Ryan.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 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.

## THE RETIREMENT OF THE RIGHT HON MR GLADSTONE.



HE cablegrams announce the retirement of the Right Hon Mr GLADSTONE, the choice of a successor, and a visit of sympathy paid by Mr JUSTIN McCARTHY, on behalf of the Irish Members, to the Grand Old Man. We heartily join our friends in the House of Commons in expressing our deepest sorrow at the misfortune which compels the veteran statesman to retire from the Head of the Ministry. We note with great pleasure that a meeting is called for this (Wednesday) evening to enable all in Dunedin who sympathise with Mr GLADSTONE, and who are in accord with him in his views on the Home Rule question, to give public expression to their admiration for the man who has brought the matter of Home Rule to the very eve of success. We trust similar meetings will be held in other cities throughout the Australasian colonies. A message from the Antipodes at this time would be specially gratifying to Mr GLADSTONE, and most beneficial to the Irish cause. We cannot be too grateful to the statesman who, when he saw the necessity of Home Rule, and the opportune time for action, threw all his energies, his prestige, and influence into the scale of justice, and regardless of determined opposition and malignant obloquy worked indefatigably for success. Final and complete success is only a matter of time. The reign of injustice and patient endurance has been long. Our countrymen can afford to be patient a little longer. But even if Mr GLADSTONE had never touched a Home Rule Bill the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the discontinuance of a hated system would entitle him to the thanks of lovers of religious equality. These two great movements will ever be associated in the honour roll of Ireland with his name. Throughout the Empire a feeling of sympathy with the aged statesman will predominate over all party spirit. Even those who differed with Mr GLADSTONE felt proud that the Imperial Parliament possessed such a learned, eloquent and incorruptible politician. Though his voice may still be heard in St Stephen's, his day is spent and his political career ended, and we are sure that even his opponents will regret his absence from active work. We feel consoled in the loss which the cause of Home Rule will suffer by the thought that Lord ROSEBURY commands the respect and loyalty of the Irish party. Neither Irish nor colonial affairs will be neglected by the new Premier. He has proved his fitness for the succession to Mr GLADSTONE by the possession of broad, truly liberal views, and undoubted statesmanship. He will, we are convinced, carry to a most successful issue the policy of his chief. That Lord ROSEBURY and his colleagues will not neglect the Irish cause is shown by a significant sentence which the cable gives us: "Mr MORLEY has declined the post of Secretary for India because it would separate him from the cause of Ireland." The struggle will certainly be continued and the fight kept up till success will crown persistent effort in the cause of right. While we deplore the retirement of Mr GLADSTONE, we see no reason for despondency. Rather the bright gleam of hope is renewed. We only express the wish, and in this prayer our readers will join, that Mr GLADSTONE may be spared to see the consummation of his wishes, and Ireland a contented, happy nation once again.

THE improvement in the health of the Most Rev Dr Moran, we are happy to say, continues. His Lordship has even been able, within the last few days, to enjoy the fresh air and the rare sunshine of the season on the balcony of his house.

AS agreed last year, a concert in aid of a fund for the erection of a Catholic Hall in Dunedin, will take place on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The services have been secured for the occasion of several of our leading professionals and amateurs, including, so far, Mrs Rose and Miss Beatrice Richardson, Messrs Salvini, Jago and Young, and an efficient orchestra. Some thought had been entertained of postponing the event in consequence of the illness of the Most Rev Dr Moran; but the Bishop himself gave directions that the undertaking should be carried out. The object to be attained is a very desirable one, and to let the day pass unmarked would be unworthy of the Irish population. A bumper house should certainly crown the event.

ON Sunday evening at St. Joseph's Cathedral Miss Rose Blaney, who is about to leave Dunedin for Melbourne, and who, during the

week, had been given a successful benefit concert as an appreciative farewell, sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Mr Parker. Miss Mougrelien, a visitor from Melbourne to this city, was also present, and took part with Miss Blaney in Bossi's "Tantum Ergo." This young lady also sang Mendelssohn's beautiful "O rest in the Lord." Bach's "Air de Pentecost" was played on strings by Messrs Parker, Considine, and V. and F. Robertshaw. Mr A. Wallis as usual played the organ.

CARDINAL MORAN'S welcome home to Sydney (says the *Dublin Freeman*), shows how firmly the eminent Irish prelate has established himself in the affections of his people. It was a wonderful outpouring of popular feeling and regard, and was evidently touched with finer sympathy owing to the anxiety to which his Eminence's illness in Europe gave rise. The Cardinal's reply to the addresses presented to him, addresses that spoke the loyalty of clergy and people, gave description of the educational and religious progress of the Irish people from one who was keenly and actively interested in both while he discharged the responsibilities of an Irish bishop, and who is therefore qualified to measure the advance that has been made. His forecast of the future of the Catholic Church in Australia, which is, of course, to a great extent the future of Irish Australia, is equally encouraging. The Cardinal is proud both as an Irishman and as the foremost prelate of Irish Australia to recognise the relationship between the Church of Australia and the Church of Ireland. No Church in Christendom is more Celtic, his Eminence declares, than the Church in the Australian colonies. The full recognition of the fact, which his Eminence's presence in Australia bears witness to, has increased the vigour and strengthened the vitality of this latest foundation of missionary Ireland.

Good progress (says the *Tuapeka Times*) is being made by the committee entrusted with the arrangements for St. Patrick's Day athletic sports in Lawrence. The programme is considered the best that the promoters of this popular annual gathering have yet put before the public. The prizes offered are more numerous as well as larger than those generally offered for athletic contests, and are much the largest in the aggregate that have been offered for competition on any previous St. Patrick's Day in Lawrence. There is in consequence likely to be an unusually large number of entries and some lively contests for the different events. The St. Patrick's Handicap, for which prizes amounting to £10 are offered, is certain to attract some athletes from beyond the district as well as the best of the local men; and the Two Mile Bicycle Handicap should prove one of the most exciting events of the day. The committee is a particularly strong and representative one, with plenty of experience in such matters, and it may be depended on they will leave nothing undone to provide a good day's amusement and maintain the reputation for fair sport which the St. Patrick's Day gatherings in Lawrence have obtained. It should be added that preparations for the customary concert in the evening are also being made, and that it is expected to be one of the best for some years past.

THE organ recently erected in the church of the Sacred Heart at Timaru was inaugurated by a recital given by the organist of the church, Miss Eliza McGuinness, on the evening of Wednesday, February 28th. Miss McGuinness had lately returned from studying under Monsieur Wigand, an organist at Sydney who ranks among the very first of his profession, and her performance gave proof that she had profited well by the instruction she had received. The inauguration was, in every sense, a marked success. An address on church music was delivered on the occasion by the Rev Father Shearman, C.S.S.R., who handled his subject with great ability. The church was densely thronged.

A VISIT paid by us this week to the studio in the Octagon, Dunedin, newly opened by Signor Nerli and Messrs Wilson and Perrett, made us acquainted with a very interesting and useful institution. The rooms are conveniently situated, well lighted, and handsomely and appropriately fitted up. Several pictures placed on easels or around the walls testified to the artistic skill of the proprietors. A pastel likeness of the Rev Dr Stuart, from which we understand, a large portrait intended for the High School will be painted, attracted our notice at once. It is a very striking likeness and promises well for the larger picture. The head of a lady done in crayons and a pastel of a little girl were also very clever. The landscapes comprised some beautiful and finely executed views of Milford Sound and other famous colonial scenery. Here and there on easels the work of pupils testified to well directed talent. The studio, in a word, bespeaks great things for the future of art in our city. No one can complain that the opportunity of study under skilful and fully qualified teachers is wanting to the development among us of artistic taste.

MR GLADSTONE has resigned, retaining only his seat in the House of Commons, and Lord Rosebery succeeds him. So much is

certain. Rumour and speculation, as a matter of course, are busy with what is to follow. Nothing as yet can be known of the results, and to spend time in discussing the various reports would be unprofitable idling.

THE *West Coast Times* of the 1st inst. bears the following testimony to the popularity gained in Hokitika by Mr James Lynch, brother of the Very Rev Father Lynch of Dunedin:—"It is with very great pleasure we learn that the authorities of the National Bank have reconsidered their determination to remove Mr James Lynch, the local agent of that institution, and will retain his services here. When the removal was first mooted we remarked upon the impolicy of removing their officers when they had become well known to the people and made themselves personally popular, and it is gratifying to find that the bank authorities have discovered the same thing. The transfer of Mr Lynch would have been a suicidal step, because there is no officer better qualified to advance the interests of the Bank. His many friends will be greatly pleased to know that he will be retained here.

AN announcement is made by the Oceanic Publishing Company of Sydney that the publication will shortly take place of Cardinal Moran's important work, "The History of the Catholic Church in Australasia." The Cardinal himself explains in a circular the object and nature of the work. His Eminence writes as follows:—"At the request of several of my brother Bishops of the Australian Church, I have undertaken to compile an authentic narrative of the beginnings, early growth and development of the Catholic Church in this land. The kindness of those prelates and other friends has removed many difficulties that otherwise might have embarrassed me, and has rendered the task comparatively easy. Accurate details and important documents connected with the respective dioceses have been placed at my disposal; invaluable papers hitherto unpublished have been procured from the Archives of Rome, Westminster, and Dublin; and interesting facts have been supplied by the surviving relatives of the convict priests who were the first missionaries chosen in the ways of God to be the pioneers of the Faith, to bring the blessings of the light of Divine Truth to this southern continent. A plain statement of Australian history derived from such authentic sources cannot fail to disabuse many persons in the home countries, as well as not a few amongst ourselves, of some of those prejudices, which hitherto have warped their judgment in regard to the Catholic Church, whilst it will unfold to the intelligent reader the merciful designs of a benign Providence building up a grand centre of Christian enlightenment and Christian piety in these remote colonies. "The History of the Catholic Church in Australasia" will be ready for publication within the coming year. I have placed it in the hands of Mr Frank Coffey whose energy and ability are sufficient guarantee that it will be brought out in a manner worthy of Australia. He has volunteered to publish the work at his sole risk and responsibility. For this reason I make bold to commend it not only to those readers who take an interest in the subject matter of such a history, but to all who have at heart the encouragement and development of Australian enterprise."

AT the recent Civil Service examinations the following pupils of St Mary's Convent, Wellington, passed:—Nellie Gallagher, Catherine Guthrie, Annie Slowey, Eva Blake, and Alice May Leahy. Nellie Gallagher also passed the matriculation examination. The two scholarships presented by Count Grace and Sir John Curnin to St Mary's Convent were won by Jane McLaughlin, Convent parish school, Wellington, and Rose Slowey, Catholic parish school, Westport.

If there is one thing that is more abominable than another it is rank hypocrisy. We had already seen something of it in the columns of our contemporary the *Napier News*—posturing, as he did, as the mild and moderate friend and well-wisher of all parties—while he was at heart a virulent anti-Catholic bigot. We now, however, find in our contemporary's columns a note that exceeds all that had gone before. It deals with the condition of Sicily—in a manner with which generally we need not trouble ourselves. Our contemporary is not likely to know anything particular about the matter—though he gives us to understand that he was in the country about the time of the Garibaldian war. And, no doubt, he swallowed everything that was crammed down his throat, as the rule is with the gaping British tourist. What we are engaged with, however, is our contemporary's double face. The note is, from beginning to end, a vile and scurrilous attack upon the Catholic Church, and yet it pretends to praise the Pope. The Sicilians, we are told, are assassins and cut-throats as a result of their "gross superstition." "The spiritual guides of the people are educationally little better and morally no better than the people themselves, and even the splendid efforts, high intelligence, and zeal of the Pope have been powerless to raise the people morally." These "spiritual guides," nevertheless, are the priests subject to the Pope, and for whose educational and moral standing the Pope is accountable. Does our contemporary, by the way, make

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the parsons or the demagogues of English-speaking communities accountable for the slaughter of little children that is thick among them? We do not, however, write to refute an explosion of irrepressible bigotry. We remember the Scriptural warning that the dog will return to his vomit and the sow to her wallowing in the mire. We write because it is useful for Catholics to know whom they have to deal with—and more especially the editors who pretend impartially to guide and inform them.

MR BLAKE, we perceive, is exerting himself in Canada, and not without success. The following are telegrams of a recent date published by the Home papers:—"Toronto, Tuesday.—Mr Edward Blake, M.P., estimates the total amount required by the Irish Parliamentary Party for the year at 240,000 dollars, and makes a strong appeal in the *Globe* to Irishmen on behalf of Home Rule. London, Tuesday Night.—Mr Justin McCarthy, M.P., received this evening the following cablegram from Mr Edward Blake, M.P., from Toronto: 'Five Toronto subscribers forty-five hundred dollars—BLAKE.' The need and the good example will of themselves plead with our readers more eloquently than any words of ours.

How circumstances alter cases. Signor Crispi, hims. If sometime a Sicilian conspirator of an extreme type, now denounces the revolutionary society in the island. He accuses them, moreover, of a design to hand over the principal ports to Russia, whose assistance was to be given them by bringing on a war. The situation does not seem very clear to the uninitiated. We can, however, believe that an unfortunate people, driven desperate by an extreme phase of the misery that all over the country has issued from misgovernment, would be eager to seize on any hope of relief, however wild or visionary. Crispi's word, nevertheless, is not to be taken on trust. He has no doubt some end to gain,—the adhesion, for example, to the Triple Alliance of England, by whom a Russian seizure of Mediterranean ports could not be suffered. Mr Balfour, by the way, has been pointing to Russian movements in Asia, and declaring, with regret, that the French also were hostile to England. But this we may take as part of the Tory programme—an attempt to hamper the Liberal Government by creating a scare among the people. Set a thief to catch a thief, meantime, is a proverb we may apply to Signor Crispi. Of quite a different authority and kind, we may add, is a recent declaration of the Pope's—that the present trouble throughout the world is due to the corruption of the peoples by the Masonic bodies and other secret societies.

## DIOCESAN SUMMARY.

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

THE mission given to men by the Vincentian Fathers at St. Mary's Cathedral concluded on Sunday evening, February 25th. A renewal of baptismal vows was made on the occasion. Many members also joined the League of the Cross. The Pontifical Blessing was given. A mission to children opened on Tuesday, February 27th in the Te Aro parish and closed on Sunday, March 4th. In the evening a mission for women was commenced in the cathedral.

On Sunday, February 25th, His Grace, the Archbishop, laid the foundation stone of a church at Stratford.

An entertainment was given at Takaka, on February 22nd, to welcome the very Rev Father Mahoney on his return from his late tour in America. Father Mahoney gave an interesting account of his travels.

### DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

The Rev Father Kebos, who has been transferred from Karangahake to Tauranga, has received from his late parishioners a testimonial, and an affectionate and regretful address.

The Rev Father Purton, O.S.B., late of Rangiora, Canterbury, has been appointed to a mission in this diocese.

### DIocese OF DUNEDIN.

A consecration of members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family took place in St Joseph's Cathedral on Tuesday evening. Aspirants received during the retreat given by the Very Rev Father Hilary, C.P., will be consecrated shortly after Easter.

### DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH.

The Redemptorist Fathers opened a mission in St. Mary's church, Manchester street, Christchurch, on Sunday. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of a school in the parish.

The election of a handsome crucifix in the pro-cathedral will take place at Easter as a commemoration of the Redemptorist Mission recently given there.

Miss Crawford's Commercial and Family Hotel, Palmerston North, will be found by visitors and travellers, and all who patronise it, a very comfortable, convenient, and well-conducted house.

## H. A. C. B. S.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

AT the usual meeting of St Patrick's Branch No 82 H.A.C.B.S., held in Christchurch on Monday last, President Brother Rogers, junior, in the chair, Brother Rogers senior introduced a deputation consisting of Miss Margaret Rogers and Miss O'Shea representing the young ladies of the parish. In introducing the deputation Brother Rogers remarked that the young ladies in presenting the flag wished to supply a long felt want, viz., a national flag to remind the members of the land of their birth.

The young ladies here presented the flag, a very handsome one 9ft by 6ft, made of the best bunting with the harp of Erin in the centre, a wreath of shamrocks underneath, and the letters H.A.C.B.S. in a circle above, making in all a flag of which any branch might well feel proud.

The president thanked the ladies on behalf of the members for this handsome gift and assured them the members would ever treasure that which is so dear to every Irish heart, "the national flag," and asked them on behalf the branch to hoist it for the first time on St Patrick's Day, to which they readily agreed.

Bro. Sellars moved a hearty vote of thanks to the fair donors for their handsome and generous gift, and spoke in feeling terms of the patriotic manner in which it was done.

Bro. Russell O'Shughnessy seconded the motion and endorsed the remarks of Bro. Sellars.

On the motion being put it was carried by acclamation.

Bro. Rogers, senr., replied on behalf of the ladies thanking the members for their very kind remarks and assured the meeting it was their patriotism moved them to do what they had done.

The deputation then retired.

After the business of the meeting was over refreshments and harmony were indulged in.

Mr Sheahan, J.P., of Auckland, and secretary of the Irish National Federal League, who was a delegate to the district board meeting, left Wellington for the West Coast on Wednesday night. I am sure the presence of that patriotic gentleman will be to the Irishmen of the West Coast as it were the renewal of their baptismal vows, for I am informed a better Irishman or more fervent Catholic never crossed the line. One of the delegates who was present at the district board meeting in Wellington, informed me that Mr Sheahan moved the motion of condolence with Bishop Moran in his serious illness in a manner that betrayed the feeling of his heart. He believes that it was with great difficulty he prevented the tears from flowing down his cheeks.

I believe one of the delegates urged Mr Sheahan very hard to visit Christchurch on his return from the coast, but time would not permit him to do so. I firmly believe the good work he has devoted his time and attention to, viz., the federation League, will, through him, be taken up in this city. In my opinion, in the history of the great struggle for freedom in Ireland, assistance was never more needed than at the present day to accomplish and bring to a final issue the work that was commenced by the Great Liberator. I understand that Messrs Patterson and Fairweather, trustees of the New Zealand district board H.A.C.B.S. are on a visit to Christchurch. The branch officers here went to meet them at Lyttelton to-day.

## DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.

THE death occurred early on Wednesday morning at St Dominic's Priory, Dunedin, of the Sister Mary Francis. The deceased nun had been suffering from paralysis for some years and was attended by Dr Alexander Fergusson, under whose skilful treatment she had the benefit of all the resources of science. Sister Mary Francis had been known in the world as Miss Maria Sullivan. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr Ambrose Sullivan, a solicitor of good position residing in Stephen's green, Dublin, but who afterwards emigrated to Queensland, where, after a comparatively short settlement in the town of Ipswich, he died, some 29 or 30 years ago. Deceased, at the age of 27, entered the order of St Dominic at Sion Hill Convent, Black Rock, remaining there until she joined the Sisters, nine in all, who left Ireland in company with the Most Rev Dr Moran and the late Monsignor Coleman to found the convent of their Order in Dunedin, where they arrived in February 1871. She has been the first of this pioneer body of nuns to be called to her rest. She had been 44 years a nun and was aged 71. All who were acquainted with Sister Mary Francis will hold her memory in love and reverence. She was a perfect religious; gentle, kind, and thoroughly refined in mind and manners. Her talents were of a very high order, and all that industry and diligence, seconded by good opportunities, could do had been done to make the best of them. Her acquirements were various and profound. Her skill as a teacher was admirable, and she possessed in a very uncommon degree the power

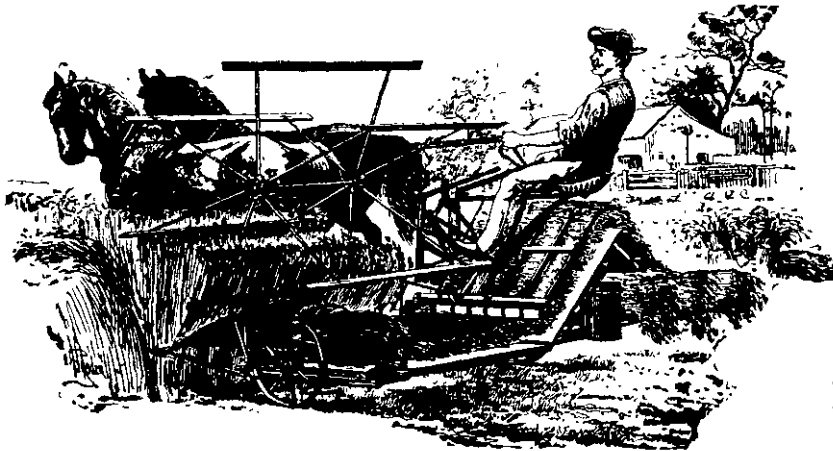
**W. J. SULLIVAN** (late of Sydney) begs to announce that he has commenced Tailor and Habermaker Business at 85 Colombo street (near Tuam street), CHRISTCHURCH. A trial respectfully solicited. Patterns on view from all the leading warehouses.

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Mention this paper.

of attracting and retaining the interest and affection of her pupils. Her death has been a merciful release from protracted suffering. It occurred, we may add, on the Feast of a great Saint of the Dominican Order—that is St. Thomas of Aquin—May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

## General News.

England is an asylum for 195,938 aliens. Of these 53,626 are Russians, 21,448 are Poles, 20,797 are French, 9,900 are Italians and 50,599 are Germans.

A powerful new explosive named schnebelite was tested a few days ago at Argenteuil, near Paris. Every test gave the most satisfactory results. The inventors are Abbe Schnebeline and his brother, a lieutenant of artillery in the French Army.

The Scotch crofter settlements at Kharney and Saltcoats, in Manitoba, which were promoted by the English Colonisation Board, have, it is reported, proved a failure, owing to the inclemency of the climate and to the crofters being unfamiliar with the methods of farming in that region. The crofters, it is said, are being starved and frozen to death.

From the *Missions Catholiques* we learn that in 1893 three Archbishops, four Bishops, and 142 missionary priests passed to their reward. Of these 68 were French, 24 Italian, 11 Irish, three Spanish, three Dutch, three Bavarians, and the rest of different contingents from various nationalities.

The census report shows that during the period from 1881 to 1891 the number of Catholic priests in England has increased more than 20 per cent. Clergymen of the Established Church have only just kept pace with the increase of the population, while the ministers of other sects have fallen off in relation to the general growth.

Old St. Pancras is a church that has a special interest for Catholics. It is the oldest of the pre-Reformation churches in London. It is said to have been the last of them in which the Holy Sacrifice was offered, and in its churchyard many Catholics are buried, including some of the exiled French Bishops, of the period of the Revolution. St. Pancras' Church is now likely to become the centre of a hot controversy on account of the action that is being taken by its present Protestant Vicar, the Rev. R. A. Eden. It is stated that Mr. Eden "being desirous of bringing before his parishioners the duty of commemorating the faithful dead, has, with the permission of the Bishop of London, arranged for a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, to be offered annually, on behalf of the departed." We are further informed that it will be "offered for all the faithful departed buried within old St. Pancras' Church and churchyard, and in all the other St. Pancras' cemeteries." Mass for the dead under the authorisation of a Bishop of the Established Church is certainly a novelty.

While the anti-clericals are still musing over what seems, so far, the impracticable scheme of having an Exposition at Rome in '95 to commemorate "the silver wedding of Rome to United Italy," the Catholics, upon their side, it is reported are busy in making plans for the celebration, during the same year of a holier feast. The 26th of May, 1895, will be the tercentenary of St. Philip Neri, and the day is to be celebrated with a holier pomp than will ever grace the exhibition in the villa Borghese.

The Congregation of Indulgences has issued, according to the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times* an important declaration concerning the recitation of the Rosary in groups. When several persons recite the Rosary together it will suffice for one of them to hold a blessed Rosary in the hand for all present to gain the indulgences attached thereto. As to exterior occupations, forbidden during the recitation it should be understood that this clause refers in a special manner to such occupation as would prevent the concentrated attention of the mind being given to the prayers.

According to Dr. Bowles Daly, Sir Arthur Gordon's (Lord Stanmore's) "Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance," issued some four years since, does not appear to have worked any great improvement in the morals, habits, or manners of the Buddhist monks of Ceylon. Dr. Bowles Daly, who has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject, has visited no fewer than thirteen hundred Buddhist monasteries in the island, about which he has prepared a very remarkable report. He declares the great proportion of the monks to be foul in body as well as mind, utterly neglectful of their duties, and ignorant of them. "The monks, who are gradually giving up their 'pansala' schools, are idle and thoroughly depraved. Brutal stagnation of mind prevails, and as for education, they know (he says) no more the philosophy of Buddhism than they do the poetry of Tennyson." Writing of his visit to the Pope Temple, Dr. Daly describes the incumbent as a gaunt withered man of fifty-three, whose cheek-bones stood out like rocks at low water and whose deep-set eyes gleamed spitefully on him with the disconcerting fixity of a policeman's lantern. His body, he adds, was a stranger to soap and water, and his mind was equally foul."

The *Daily Graphic* contains a sympathetic reference to the death of Dr. Adolph Jellinek, giving also a short sketch of his life: "In beauty of style and elevation of thought his sermons," says our contemporary, "may challenge comparison with the best homiletic efforts of the Christian Churches. Like all modern Hebrew thinkers, he held fast to the doctrine of the historical development of Judaism, teaching the harmony of Faith and Science, and the adaptability of the ancient religious system of his people to the conditions of modern life. In his early years Jellinek, in company with his distinguished brother Hermann, took an active interest in politics, and was among the gifted circle of turbulent Jewish spirits who did so much to promote the revolutionary movement in 1848. His brother was editor of the Vienna *Radikal*, and one of the martyrs of the struggle for freedom. On the 22nd of November, 1848, he was arrested on a charge of inflaming the populace, and, after a brief trial at the drum-head, was shot, together with Dr. Becher, on the following morning."

# Dublin Notes.

(From Contemporaries)

THE deaths were recently announced of J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, J. P., D.L., and Mrs Fitzgerald, at their residence, Moyriek, Ennis, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. In the early stages of Mr Fitzgerald's illness he was nursed by Mrs Fitzgerald, but she also caught cold, which told quickly on her, and she succumbed, her husband dying an hour and a quarter afterwards. Mr Fitzgerald was in his seventy-second year, and Mrs Fitzgerald was in her seventy-third. He was the third son of the late John Leslie Foster, some time one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and was a nephew of the Right Hon J. Vesey Fitzgerald, who contested Clare against the Liberator in the famous election of 1828. He assumed Mr Fitzgerald's name on succeeding to a portion of his property.

At a meeting of the agricultural tenants of the O'Donel estate, Newport, for the sale of which an order has been obtained from the Court of Chancery, this resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we, the tenants of the O'Donel estate, Newport, Mayo, having had a heart-rending experience of exacting and oppressive landlordism in the way of rack-renting even our own improvements, and cruel and capricious evictions, in many instances, now respectfully but firmly and urgently appeal to the vendors of this property to put a stop to this monstrously unjust state of things in the future, by setting up the land for sale in such lots as will enable each tenant to become the purchaser and owner of his own farm, which he tills and fertilizes by his skill, toil and industry; by so doing they will very much contribute to the peace and prosperity of the country, and acquire for themselves, to some extent at least, the name of public benefactors."

The death occurred recently of Dr C. P. Baxter, of Dublin, brother of the Rev James Baxter, parish priest of Clondalkin. He was fifty-five years of age. Having entered the medical profession, Dr Baxter went to India as surgeon, we believe, to the Ninety-Third Regiment, and he served through a campaign in Afghanistan, for which he secured the medal. But the climate did not agree with him, and he returned to Dublin shortly before the Franco-German War broke out in 1870. Ireland, it will be remembered, contributed a large and efficient ambulance corps for the aid of the wounded French soldiers. On the ambulance expedition Dr Baxter accepted the post of medical chief. In that capacity he had charge of the ambulance in the campaign commanded by General de Paladine, whose successful operations against the Bavarian General Van Der Tarn led to the evacuation of Orleans, then occupied by the German forces, after a battle which, however, was not decisive. At the conclusion of the war he again returned to Dublin, where he practised as a physician with much success.

Caberciveen, lately, was the scene of great rejoicings, occasioned by the arrival of the Rev Cornelius McCarthy, who left in October, 1892, for Tasmania, to collect funds for the completion of the O'Connell Memorial Church. He left Tasmania early in the summer to attend the World's Fair at Chicago, where he arrived via San Francisco in July, and assisted at Mrs Hart's Irish village, with Miss Hattie O'Sullivan, and Miss Nora O'Riordan. Long before the arrival of the train the people went to the railway station, and in a short time the platform was crowded. When Father McCarthy stepped from the carriage ringing cheers were raised. The large concourse of people, headed by torch bearers and blazing tar-barrels, repaired with Father McCarthy and the Very Rev Canon Brosnan to the presbytery. There Father McCarthy was greeted by the Rev P. Pierce and Rev C. J. Kiely. Canon Brosnan made a very stirring speech, in which he said he never felt happier than he did that night, when he saw the reception the people of the town had given to Father McCarthy. Father McCarthy was received with loud cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He said: Very Rev Canon and dear friends: it is twelve months since I left you and I have seen many countries since, with their different inhabitants, and I am glad to see again old faces. Everywhere I went I met an Irishman. When we landed in Cape Town, in Africa, we saw the driver of a hansom cab, with the word ERN, so dear to our hearts, printed on the cab in fine large letters. When he saw us, he said, "Come in here, Irish priests, here is an Irishman, too." In Australia you would see Irish names on the doors of the establishments—Connors and Brosnans and McCarthys and other names are numerous there, and of all the subjects you would hear among them there is nothing so dear to their hearts as the completion of the O'Connell Memorial Church, and the reason I have returned home without a big purse of money is because I visited those places in evil days, and were it not for that I would have returned with thousands of pounds—in fact, with as much as would complete the O'Connell Memorial Church. In Chicago there are 300,000 Irish Catholics, all of whom are most interested in the land of their birth. The very name of the O'Connell Memorial Church is joy to their hearts, and, but for the evil days they were going through when I was among them they would have given me thousands of pounds. But America, the finest country in

the world, will not always have evil days. In the space of three or four months it will be as bright as ever. Then I shall go to America. The Vicar-General and the inhabitants of Brooklyn have invited me.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 8, 9, and 10, the celebration of the centenary of the Rev Mother M. Teresa Ball, the foundress of the Loretto Order, took place at Loretto Abbey, Bathfarnham. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was present during the proceedings on Monday, being received by the Rev Mother Michael (Mrs Corcoran) and the members of the community. High Mass was celebrated in the beautiful chapel of Loretto at 10 o'clock, his Grace presiding. After the First Gospel, the Rev James Burke, Anghrim street, ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon, in which he gave a sketch of the life of the Rev Mother Ball, whose noble work lived after her, whose name would ever be blessed as that of one who had done great and noble work in the service of God, and for the benefit not only of the people amongst whom she lived and laboured, but of those who came after her. The music of the Mass was splendidly rendered by the pupils and members of the community, the orchestral accompaniments being marvellously well played. After the religious function his Grace the Archbishop and the visitors were entertained at luncheon in the refectory by the Rev assembled in the great study hall, which had been converted into a Mother and the Sisters of the convent. In the afternoon the guests most comfortable and elegantly-appointed theatre. The stage, proscenium, scenes, &c., and accessories generally were quite remarkably good, and those who had never had any similar experience at Bathfarnham must have been indeed amazed at the extraordinary success which attended the musical and dramatic treat which awaited them.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration in the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Bathmines was brought to a close on Tuesday, January 9. A detachment of military, accompanied by their chaplain and Sergeant-Majors Burke and Guerin, arrived from the Curragh and were joined by detachments from Portobello and the Royal Barracks. A large portion of the church was "kept" by the military, while within the sanctuary, immediately in front of the high altar, was posted a guard of honour composed of men from the Royal Dragoons and the Royal Irish Regiment. At the Elevation the guard unsheathed their swords, knelt, and saluted the Lord of Hosts. Their swords remained unsheathed till the conclusion of the Mass. Then followed the procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the church, headed by the Very Rev Canon Fricker and a body of military, the canopy being borne by members of the Royal Irish Regiment, closely followed by the guard of honour with drawn swords. Arriving at the sanctuary the guard again took up its appointed place, and on Benediction being given they saluted as before. The presence of such a large body of military taking so active a part in yesterday's ceremonies will recall to mind many sad and stirring memories. What a striking change! We believe we are correct in stating that this is the first time in this country in which the military had the honour of so large a part in the closing function of the Forty Hours' Adoration, and nowhere could the initiation be so fittingly made as in the beautiful church of Bathmines and under its energetic pastor, the Very Rev Canon Fricker.

A Council meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held on Tuesday, the 9th January. The following letter was read from the secretary of the late Bishop of Cloyne, Rev Jeremiah Murphy, Adm., Queenstown. "Queenstown, 21st Dec. 1893. "My dear Mr MacSweeney—I beg to acknowledge with great gratitude the resolution passed by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, expressing regret at the death of our beloved Bishop, and testifying to the respect entertained for him by the council and members of your excellent association. I request you to convey our sincere gratitude to the members for this proof of their sympathy with us in our sad loss. Dr MacCarthy was a sincere friend of your society, and an able and earnest advocate of the objects you have in view. He spoke the Irish language well and encouraged it by every means in his power, and the country can ill bear the loss of one who was so generous a patron of every good work.—I am, dear Mr MacSweeney, yours very sincerely, J. MURPHY." Professor Haugh gave notice that he would at the next meeting of Council move that the Most Rev William Fitzgerald, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, be elected vice-president of the society, in the place of the late lamented vice-president, the Most Rev John MacCarthy, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in consideration of his long and earnest support of the society and the Irish language.

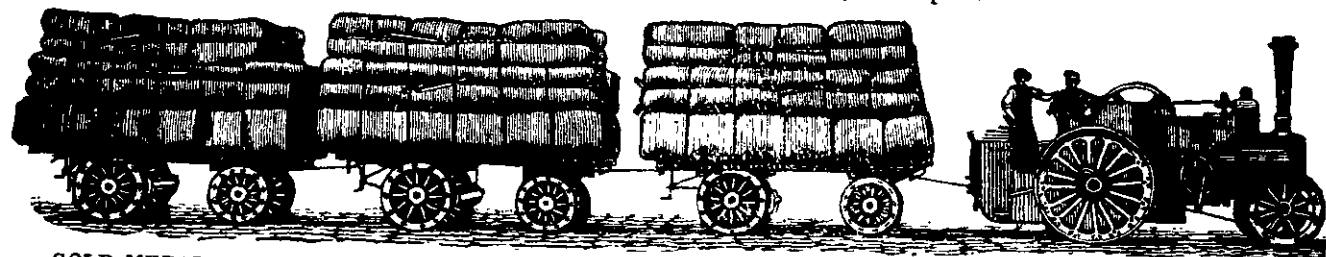
The honours paid to the Most Rev Dr Kirby by the students of the Irish College, Rome, on New Year's Day, will arouse a widespread feeling of gratification in this country. The venerable Archbishop of Ephesus, whose long services as Rector of the Irish College and representative in Rome of the hierarchy of Ireland, have linked his name indissolubly with the Church of Patrick, celebrated his ninetieth birthday on the 1st inst. That the occasion should have been gladly seized on by the students of St Agatha's to tender a homage which was well deserved and which will be heartily approved by our people was only fitting. Our readers are well aware that advancing years or prolonged absence from his native land have not

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weakened the devoted attachment of Dr Kirby to the interests and services of Ireland. It is no exaggeration to say that even amongst the members of our patriotic hierarchy there is not one who follows with more solicitude and attention the current of political events affecting the political welfare of our people. Learned as he is patriotic, affable and kindly as he is dignified and devout, zealous servant and champion of the rights of the Holy See as he is a warm-hearted and courageous Irishman, Dr Kirby possesses the confidence and friendship of the Sovereign Pontiff, as well as the love and respect of all his countrymen who have knowledge of his life and services. We (*Irish Catholic*) know that many fervent prayers will go up to Heaven that God may long spare to Rome and Ireland the gifted and fearless Archbishop of Ephesus.

About a hundred soldiers from various regiments stationed on the Curragh paid a visit to the new Crib at Inchicore on Tuesday, January 9. They assisted at the closing ceremonies of the Forty Hours' Adoration at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, in the morning, and in the afternoon drove over to Inchicore in waggonettes, accompanied by their zealous chaplain, Father Delaney, and Father Dunne, C.C., Rathmines. After spending a long time gazing in admiration at the beautiful devotional figures in the Crib, and at its artistic surroundings, they sang in excellent style the "Adeste Fideles" and other hymns. The people who happened to be visiting the Crib when the soldiers came were highly edified by their devout demeanour. The men were loud in their praises of the beautiful representation of the Nativity scenes they had come to witness.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From Contemporaries.)

ONE hundred and twenty-five Hebrew children attend the parochial school of St Monica's Church, New York. Their parents besought Father Dougherty to admit them, and he gave instructions to his assistants to do so. The school has a total attendance of 1100 children.

Further details have been received from Russia regarding the massacre of Catholics in the church of Krosce, in the province of Kovno. It is now stated that many of the survivors are to be tried by court-martial for resistance to the officers of the law, and that, on their inevitable conviction, they will be sent to Siberia.

The *Popolo Romano* has just published an article from the pen of a foremost Revolutionist and Liberal, in which the highest praise is bestowed upon the heroic charity and patience of the Sisters of Charity. It is to all Catholics a subject of joy that these good Sisters are able to elicit praise, even from the enemies of God and His Church.

Speaking of the Sisters of St Joseph, the Governor of South Australia recently said:—"They could not help admiring the self-sacrifice, the philanthropy, and the piety of the good Sisters of St Joseph. They could see them in the houses of the poor, feeding and clothing the wretched. They could see them in the gaols and the abodes of vice, striving to raise the fallen and save the lost."

The latest returns from West Maitland show that there are in the diocese 31 self-supporting Catholic primary schools. The total number of children on the rolls is 2767, of whom 2458 are Catholics and 309 non-Catholics. In point of attendance the Hamilton school (Sisters of Mercy) is first on the list, with a total of 230 pupils. The return from Scone shows that of the total attendance of 88 no less than 41 are Protestant children, whose parents evidently prefer the Sisters of Mercy to the public school teachers. The Dungog (Sisters of St Joseph) figures are even more remarkable, 36 Catholics and 35 Protestants.

Among the demonstrations of love and attachment to the Holy Father which it is proposed to make at the close of the Jubilee year is to be found a Catholic congress to be held at Naples from the eleventh to the fifteenth of February, and a pilgrimage of the Catholics of that city to the Tomb of the Apostles. The pilgrimage will take place on the sixteenth of February and will last until the twentieth. The plans have been approved of by the Central Committee of Jubilee Feasts, and the final arrangements are now being made for the accommodation and comfort of the pilgrims, most of whom will be representatives of the poorest classes.

The Rev John Walford, who died at Rochampton on Tuesday January 9 was for some years a most popular assistant master at Eton College. He was in his 60th year. He took his Bachelor's degree with a first class in Classics at King's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a Fellow. In his youth he was a great athlete, and he was one of the first University men to make the ascent of Mont Blanc. He resigned his mastership at Eton on becoming a Roman Catholic, about 30 years ago. After holding an assistant mastership at Edgbaston under Cardinal Newman, he entered the Jesuit Order, and was employed by them educationally at Malta, at Liverpool, and at their college near Holywell, in North Wales. Father Walford had long been in declining health, and was a younger

brother of the Rev Henry Walford, whose death we recorded on December 26.

On January 1st, at the Irish College, Dr Kirby, the venerable Archbishop of Ephesus, celebrated his 90th birthday. At his request only a few special friends were invited for the occasion. At dinner the rector, the Right Reverend Monsignor Kelly, proposed his Grace's health, dwelling upon the affection and esteem entertained for him by countless friends at home in Ireland, beyond the seas, and in Rome by all classes of persons, including even the Holy Father himself. All then rose to their feet, while the students sang an *Eviva* with such warmth and feeling as fully showed the place their late beloved Rector has still in their hearts. The Very Rev Father Walsh, O.S.A., added his congratulations and good wishes in a short and happy speech. Dr Kirby, whose readiness and wit have by no means suffered beneath the burden of 90 years, replied, and set all laughing by declaring, on the strength of Holy Writ, that all present were old men, seeing that there not years but a good life is reckoned old age. After dinner the guests greatly admired a magnificent portrait of his Grace, recently painted at the request and expense of former students of the college now on the Mission in Ireland. It is truly a beautiful memorial of their love and veneration for their old Rector, Dr Kirby.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Melfia (the scene of desperate fighting a couple of months ago between the Moors and the Spanish troops) describes the ceremony of dedicating a new fort which the Spaniards are erecting there, the High Mass offered on the occasion being celebrated within firing distance of the Moors. He says—"It was eleven o'clock, and I hastened behind the fort and stood near the staff, but facing the altar. Already the priests in their vestments were in their places preparing for the celebration of the Mass. The army chaplains' boxes, with the necessary appliances for the performances of the sacred function, had been carried upon the staging, and the clergymen of whom there were five, were arranging the things and lighting the candles upon the altar. Eight soldiers, with fixed bayonets and accoutred in full marching order, stood as guard around the rail. Below to the right were two bands and a massed company of buglers to furnish the music and give the signals during the celebration. At length the ceremony began, the curate-chaplain being the celebrant. In a low voice, scarcely audible from where I stood, he commenced the recital, and with excellent taste the band played Mozart's "Mass." As the liturgy was gone through at those points where in church a bell sounds softly or loudly the buglers blew their instruments, so that to the remotest regiment must have been wafted the signal of the progress of the celebration. At the Elevation of the Host the whole of the troops afoot kneeled, and the mounted men bent forward until their heads touched their horses necks. The ceremony over Marshal Campos saluted and returned his sword to its scabbard, his suite following his example. Within an hour the majority of the soldiers had been withdrawn to their quarters, the bunting and flags removed, and the convicts and engineers had resumed work upon Fort sidi Guariach. So ended the expected eventful ceremony without mishap or further incident worth chronicling. There had been two field Masses held before, but these had not been celebrated practically out of range of Moorish rifles, whereas the function of Guariach was performed under the eyes of the Mahomedan faithful and in front of their greatest local sanctuary.

When recently Archbishop Meignan, of Tours, made his official visit to Rome to receive his Cardinal's hat, and, on occasion of that visit he was entrusted by the head director of the Archconfraternity of the Holy Face with the list of good works offered to the Holy Father on his episcopal jubilee by the members of the Archconfraternity. During the audience accorded to Cardinal Meignan, his Eminence took occasion to speak to the Holy Father of the progress of piety in his diocese, and, among other things, he warmly praised the devotion to the Holy Face, whose head-quarters are, as is well known, at Tours. When the subject of the Archconfraternity was broached, Leo XIII, said, with evident feeling and interest: "We bless the work of the Holy Face and we desire its extension through the whole world." When, in the course of the same audience, the parchment containing a detailed list of the good works, prayers and communions offered for his continued preservation was presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, he remarked: "All of these offerings of the members of the Archconfraternity of the Holy Face give us consolation; in our leisure moments we like to pass in review all of these things and by this we judge of the generosity of the nation that is of noble excellence." On the same occasion, the Holy Father renewed the expression of his kindly sentiments to a priest of the Work of the Holy Face, who knelt at his feet: "My child, we bless all your efforts, and we take pleasure in giving you for all the members of the Archconfraternity our best blessing." This is not the first time that Leo XIII, has expressed his approval of the Archconfraternity of the Holy Face and given it his blessing, but this latest manifestation of his continued sanction of the devotion, should nerve the members of the association to labour more assiduously for its extension. It is a divine work and one destined to aid in the spread of God's kingdom on earth. No more beautiful or acceptable work can be engaged in

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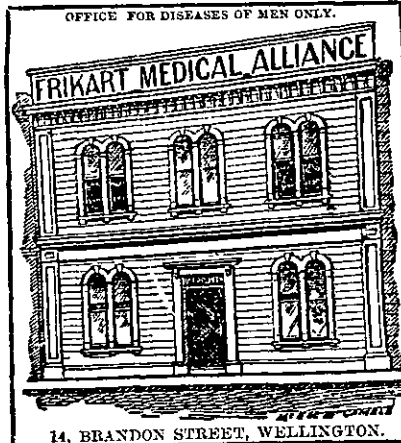
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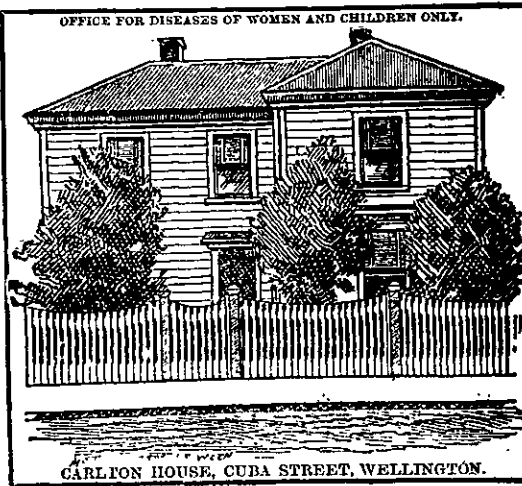
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than to offer reparation to God for the sins of desecration of Sunday and blasphemy which are so prevalent in our day, and now that Leo XIII. has once more blessed the association that is battling for this good cause, let the members take on renewed courage and energy for the propagation of their association.

Rabbi Willaer, of Baltimore, is opposed to the project of public denominational schools, yet he sees the injustice of making the system practically Protestant. "There has been," he says, "much one-sidedness in the discussion of the school question. The cry that the Catholics want to rule the country is only a bugbear. As a matter of fact the schools are not non-sectarian. This is utterly wrong. The proposed amendment of our constitution is incompatible with Bible-reading, the singing of Christian songs and the prominence given to Christianity in our schools. Those who are in accord with these should not throw stones." Yes, so long as the Protestant translation of the Bible is read, the Protestant version of the Lord's Prayer is recited, and Protestant hymns are sung, the public schools are gloriously non-sectarian in the minds of some of the self-constituted protectors of "American institutions." The Catholic and the Jew must not complain. If they do they are branded as unpatriotic.

## A SOLDIER OF BRITTANY.

(From the French of JULES SANDEAU.)

It was in the country, near the forest, not far from the Seine, in the modest villa where I hoped to spend my old age, that I saw Jean de Thommeray for the first time. He was scarcely twenty-two. Some pages signed with my name had won his heart to me, and he presented himself with no other recommendation than his good appearance and his desire to know me. The sympathy of the young has an irresistible attraction. It is very sweet to be able to draw them when one is approaching the autumn of life. I was the more willing to give him a welcome that I could do so without any effort, for he was really charming. I see him now as he stood at my gate, a slender, noble-looking fellow, his face shadowed with the dawn of youth; straight nose, blue eyes, fair forehead; his hair, fine and of an ashy blonde, waved above the temples. His ease and manner and language, the elegant simplicity that showed in his dress, everything reflected credit on the fireside by which he had grown up.

It was a clear April day; we walked together in the woods of Mendon. Though many years divided us, we conversed like two friends. He had generous impulses, holy illusions, all the happy and ardent feelings of his age. He believed in the good, he admired the beautiful, he dreamed of love and glory. Where did he come from? In what latitude was he born? What star had shone over his cradle? Who and what was this Jean de Thommeray, who, at the end of an hour's talk had spoken neither of women nor horses, nor yet of his friends' incomes?

Thanks to the confidence he gave me without my asking, I soon found out all about him. His father, who came of a good old Breton family, had studied in Paris in the days when patriotism and liberty ranked as high as letters and arts among the young men of modern ideas. The Breton gentleman felt the influence of this awakening in the flood of thought, and, without giving up the traditions of honour in his family, he set sail with the current. He loved, with a pure, delicate, romantic love, a poor, young girl of good family, of Irish descent, and married her. When his studies ended, he went back to Brittany. The hereditary domain that sheltered their tenderness was in one of the wild and quiet valleys of Old Armorica. It consisted of a farm and manor, of a castle, which was protected by an old grove from the winds that swept across the valley from the mountains. Here Monsieur de Thommeray lived, like his forefathers, the life of a country gentleman, hunting, riding horseback, visiting neighbours, improving his land; while his wife, *la belle Irlandaise*, as they called her, gave herself up to domestic affairs and governed her household with grace and authority. Though he had taken root in his primitive life, he was, faithful to the tastes and inclinations of his youthful days. He never went beyond the circle of his remembrances, and for him nothing beyond them seemed to exist. Time, which never stops, seemed to have forgotten him on the way. It was a happy family—he, his wife, and three sons. The elder and the second son showed no taste for study of literature, but Jean, the little one, more delicate than his brothers, grew up under his mother's gentle wing with a strong sense of the beauties and harmonies of creation and a love of books. While his brothers walked and rode over the farm and led a hardy and rustic life, Jean read, dreamed, or composed little Breton poems that his mother proudly compared to "Moore's Irish Melodies," and that excited the admiration of his father. His brothers, too, were proud of his gifts and his charming ways, and even of his weakness when a little fellow, for that seemed to claim their protection. But one morning, not long before the time I first met him, Jean embraced them all and set out for Paris, filled with the same illusions that his father had had before him.

Two or three years passed. I did not know what had become of Jean. I supposed that he must have left Paris, and that he was

living peacefully in his father's home. He had evidently forgotten me. I was not surprised at that. As for me, I thought of him from time to time. A journey I made into Brittany revived in my heart the memory of my young friend, when I learned one day that I was only a few leagues from the Manor of Thommeray. I arrived at nightfall at the house I loved to think of as the asylum of happiness. I found the family assembled, and not seeing Jean, naturally I asked for him. M. de Thommeray answered me briefly. "Monsieur," he said, "we have only two sons now—those whom you see. We never speak of the one we have lost."

Was Jean dead? No; the attitude of M. de Thommeray, his voice, his language, and his gesture were not those of a father who has buried his son. During my visit his mother found an opportunity of speaking to me alone. She told of her son and of the sorrow he had brought upon them—how he compromised himself, falling lower and lower from day to day, in the wicked world of Paris, and how his family no longer looked upon him as their own. She made me promise to go to see him, to write to her and to let me know how he lived, to hide nothing from her. Could this be the same Jean de Thommeray whom I had known? How could he have fallen so low from the heights where I had left him?

I went back to Paris. I found him living in richly furnished apartments, and he held out his hand to me with an easy grace, as if he had not a pang in the world—as if the luxury, in the midst of which I had surprised him, had been bought by the efforts of a glorious and honest labour, instead of the fruits of the gaming table. He began to excuse himself for having so long neglected me.

"All that is excused," I said. "I have come from Brittany, where I saw your parents, and as you have always spoken of them with respect, I am only fulfilling a duty when I come to tell you of the sad state in which I found them—"

"Thanks, Monsieur, you need not go on." He interrupted me calmly, and with a tone of great urbanity. "It is nothing new you tell me. My way of living is a subject of scandal and trouble to my family. My brothers disown me, my mother weeps in secret, my father no longer knows me. Well, sir, be my judge. I am not a saint. Not being able to reform the age, as I once thought of doing you remember, I have ended by accepting its ways, and wearing its livery. It seems to me that, in a society where money is a god, not to be rich would be an impiety. I have played, I do not deny it, and I have always won. By my skilful playing I keep up the state of the house and belongings I won by my luck. My parents lived according to the manners of their time. I live according to the ways of my own."

(To be concluded.)

## HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

### ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(From the *Wellington Post*.)

THE first annual movable Conference of the New Zealand District Board, No 3, of the above Society was opened on Tuesday morning, February 27th, in St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, at 11 o'clock, Mr W. Beeham, J.P., occupying the chair. On the roll being called, Brother the Rev. Father Goggan said that several delegates, including those from the West Coast (South Island), had not arrived owing to the bad weather.

An apology was received for the absence of the delegate from Oamaru.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Goggan.

Mr M. J. Sheehan, J.P. (Onehunga), moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr M. Bohan (Wellington):—"That the delegates take this opportunity of passing a unanimous and heartfelt vote of condolence to the Right Rev. Dr Moran in his present severe and critical illness, and pray that God may spare him, but if it should please the Almighty to take him unto his fathers, that he may be kept in happiness and peace."

The president mentioned that the Society was glad to welcome the representatives of the Press and visitors to the Conference, whether members of friendly societies or not.

The Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, sent a telegram conveying fraternal greetings to the Conference.

On the motion of Mr Bohan (Wellington), seconded by Mr Callaghan (Wellington), a vote of welcome was offered to the visiting delegates.

The president expressed his thanks on behalf of himself and the others visiting to the Wellington delegates for the cordial welcome which had been extended to the visiting delegates, and congratulated the Society upon its present satisfactory condition. The Conference would prove of the utmost importance, not only to their Society, but also to the various friendly societies throughout the Colony. The propositions to be brought forward were of the utmost importance. Their financial position was highly satisfactory. The credit balance

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was a splendid record, showing, as it did, £3063 5s to the good, and this notwithstanding that the funeral expenses during the year amounted to £170. Several of the branches had not sent in their quarterly returns, and he would move that the Bangiora branch be fined £10 for neglecting to furnish their returns, and that the Greymouth, Waipawa, Hastings, Oamaru, and Masterton be fined £5 each for the same dereliction. These fines would be remitted providing that the branches complied with the laws of the Society. The funeral fund he regarded as most flourishing, the credit balance being £127 1s 9d, whilst the credit balance of the incidental fund was £47. The president at some length referred to the business which was on the order paper, and expressed the hope that the various resolutions to be proposed would receive their gravest consideration. He expressed the hope that ere long the scope of the Society would be altered with a view to allow persons who were not Roman Catholics to join in the benefits of the Society. (Vice-president—Never!) Well, he might be in the minority, but this he would say fearlessly, that it was their duty—their imperative duty—to look after their wives and children, and how could they do that, how could they provide for their families and also for their own burial expenses unless their funds were sufficient for those purposes? At present their roll of membership was only sufficient to carry on for 20 or 30 years to come, unless their basis was enlarged so as to include non-Catholics. The question was a serious one, but he did not think he would be doing right unless he put the matter fairly before them. Should the Conference decide to alter the constitution of the Society, the latter would not lose its individuality, as they would still be Hibernians, but their scope and their usefulness would be enlarged. The president went on to refer to the malingering on the part of some of the members of several of the branches, and expressed the hope that this cause of reproach would soon be removed. Before concluding his speech, the president again referred to his remarks relative to his proposition to alter the constitution of the Society so as to admit non-Catholic members, and instanced the success which had been achieved by the Royal Irish Foresters, established in Australia not

A telegram was received from the Rev Father Lynch, of Dunedin, thanking the Conference, on behalf of Bishop Moran, for their sympathy. The Bishop desired Father Lynch to inform the Conference that he was slightly better to-day, and prayed that their deliberations would be abundantly blessed.

The District Secretary, A.O.F., Wellington, wrote on behalf of the Foresters of the district, conveying fraternal greetings.

Mr P. J. Nerheny (D.V.P.), moved, "That this Board recommend the District Officers to use their best endeavours to have section 16 of the 'Friendly Societies' Act, 1882,' so amended that a branch may not dissolve without the consent of the District Executive Officers (if such exist) to which it belongs." The mover, in a vigorous speech, pointed out that the Hokitika Branch dissolved and diverted the funds, to the disadvantage of the Society.

Mr P. Henley (Leeston) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr P. Kearney, District Secretary, in the absence of the delegate from Oamaru, moved—(a) "That general law 72, clause 8, be amended so that a candidate who has been elected, and who cannot conveniently attend on a branch night, may be initiated by the president at any other time of place."


Mr Courtney (Christchurch and Nelson) seconded the motion, which was supported by Messrs Paterson (Auckland) and J. Doherty (New Headford). The latter, however, objected to too much latitude being allowed as to the place of initiation.

Mr Henley (Leeston) proposed as an amendment that General Law clause 72 be amended so that "a candidate who has been elected—other than for a town where a branch exists—may be duly installed by the president or the installing officer at such officer's residence, at the meeting-room of the branch, or at any other time or place determined by a previous meeting of the branch."

The motion was lost and the amendment carried.

On the motion of Mr P. J. Nerheny, D.V.P., the following new rule was carried:—"That the widow of a deceased brother may continue her connection with the district by paying to the secretary of the branch to which her deceased husband belonged, the sum of 3s within twenty-one (21) days from the date of his decease, and 3s

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long ago. That Order was not purely a Catholic society, but was open to all Irishmen and their descendants.

The Very Rev Dr Watters, rector of St. Patrick's College, wrote on behalf of the Faculty and students of the College, inviting the delegates to visit the College on Thursday evening next—The invitation was cordially accepted.

A telegram was received from the Christchurch branch wishing success to the deliberations of the Conference.

The district officer's report was read and adopted after a short discussion. The salient points in the report were alluded to in the president's speech, and therefore it is unnecessary to enter upon the details.

It was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to the rector of St. Patrick's College on the loss his staff has sustained by the death of the Rev Father Carolan.

The district treasurer moved—"That a centralised district sick fund be formed." After considerable discussion it was resolved—"That the members of the District Board, while approving of this scheme, believe it should be referred back to the branches before being finally adopted, and that it be brought up again at the next half-yearly meeting."

At the evening sitting the district treasurer moved—"That, as it has been demonstrated by competent authorities that the scale of charges at present in force is inadequate to meet the benefits promised, be it therefore resolved that one penny per week extra be paid to the sick fund by all benefit members, from 1st January, 1894, in order to meet accruing liabilities." Bro. Dennehy (Timaru) moved as an amendment—"That members who were 25 years of age and over at the time of entry, and who are at present paying one shilling per week, should be charged one penny per week extra to the sick fund." This was lost by 13 to 10, and the original motion was also lost by 19 to 4.

The Conference was resumed on Wednesday morning.

Fraternal greetings were received from the Conference of Friendly Societies at present being held at Auckland.

quarterly in advance, the amount, with the names of all such widows, to be returned to the district secretary with each quarterly return as in the case of members, and that on her decease, duly certified, if she remains his widow, her representative shall receive the sum of ten pounds (£10). Any widow neglecting her payments for a period of six (6) months shall forfeit all claim on the district or branch, and shall not be allowed to rejoin."

A further telegram was received from H. H. Garrett on behalf of the Friendly Societies' Conference at Auckland, conveying fraternal greetings.

Motions 10 and 11 were ruled out of order by the president as being *ultra vires*. The motions referred to were as follows:—"That in order to obtain more direct representation of the branches at the annual and half-yearly meetings of the District Board, that all the future meetings of the District Board be held in Wellington." "That in order to secure direct representation it is essential that movable meetings of the District be held in some central place at intervals of not less than two years." That it is desirable to have two District Boards established in New Zealand, one in the North Island, and one in the South Island."

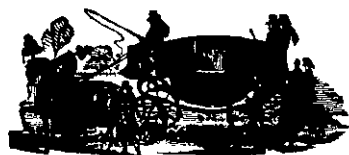
Mr Courtney (Christchurch) moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Nelson (Christchurch):—"That Law 84 be amended, the following to be inserted after clause 11:—"Any member suffering from certain diseases shall not be entitled to sick pay until such time as he proves to the satisfaction of the judicial committee that the disease was contracted other than by means of his own misconduct. On proof of his innocence he shall be paid his sick pay from the time he claimed, in accordance with the laws of the Society."

Mr James Flynn (District Treasurer) moved an amendment to the effect that no sick pay be granted to any brother contracting the diseases referred to in the motion, no matter how contracted.

Mr D. Flynn (Auckland) seconded the amendment.

After discussion, the amendment was accepted as an addition to the original motion, which was lost by 14 to 4.

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Mr S. Fairweather (Auckland) moved, and Mr Henley (Leeston) seconded—"That the following clause, to be named No 11, be added to General Law 94, viz: Any branch of one district issuing a clearance, and which has been accepted by a branch of another district shall forward to the branch accepting such clearance an amount equal to the entrance fee of a member of the same age as the member joining by clearance at the time of acceptance, or forward a surrender value of the claim he might have on the branch from which he draws his clearance." This was carried.

Mr Birch, district treasurer of the A.O.F., attended the Conference, and was warmly welcomed. Mr Birch said the officers of his Order in Wellington would have officially visited the Hibernian Conference had they received sufficient intimation of the fact that the Conference would be open to the members of Friendly Societies and to the public generally. Speaking as an individual member of his Order, he should like to see Foresters throw open their doors at district meetings. Mr Birch also remarked that he was in favour of the centralisation of the sick fund, and also of the resolutions passed by the Hibernian Conference at the present sitting relating to widows.

Mr. F. Denneby (Timaru) moved—"That all members and their wives who joined the Society prior to 1891 shall be entitled to funeral benefits, notwithstanding the absence of or irregularity in any of the necessary certificates."—The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The following amendments of laws by E.D. were agreed to:—  
1. "That General Law 7, Clause 1, be amended by striking out the words 'and from the Deputies thereto,' and insert the following words, 'by the Deputies and E.D. officers present and at such meeting.'" 2. That the qualifications of C.P. shall be, having served previous to election as D.C.P. or P.C.P., out of office twelve months C.S., or District P.P. 3. For D.C.P., C.T., and C.S. shall be, having served in some District Executive Office for a term of twelve months, 4. If any member be afflicted with insanity, permanent debility, infirmity, or loss of sight, so as to be disabled from following any occupation, and he be provided for in some place of refuge, no sick pay shall be allowed unless he has a wife, child, or other relative dependent on him for support, when the amount due shall be applied for their relief and maintenance, but in all such cases the member shall be kept good on the books from the Sick and Funeral Fund."

In accordance with the recommendation of the district officers, a deputation, consisting of the District Executive officers and Bro Henley (Leeston), was appointed to wait upon the Government relative to an increased rate of interest for the Society's deposits.

It was decided, on the casting vote of the President, that the next annual movable meeting of the Board should be held in Auckland.

On the motion of Mr Henley, seconded by Mr Nelson, it was resolved that one of the trustees and a district officer should visit Christchurch for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of the society's property in that city.

Accounts amounting to £25 11s were passed for payment.

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—District president, Bro Nerheny; vice-district president, Bro W. Kane; district secretary, Bro Kearney (re-elected for the sixth time); district treasurer, Bro James Flynn (re-elected for the eighth time). The installing officer was Past District President Bro D. Flynn. The newly installed officers received the blessing of the chaplain, the Rev Father Goggan, and returned their thanks for the honour conferred upon them.

Mr W. Beehan moved that a suitable souvenir be presented to Bro D. Flynn, retiring past district president, for the admirable way in which he has filled various offices during the past three years. This was agreed to.

District Secretary Kearney (Auckland) moved, and Mr Henley (Leeston) seconded, the following resolution, which was carried after a discussion:—"That having heard the remarks made by the district president in his opening speech regarding the admission of non-Catholics into the Society, as the officers and delegates assembled, while we hold the greatest respect for our non-Catholic fellow-colonists and their several friendly society institutions, must keep within the constitution and laws of our society, and must repudiate any such intention as expressed by the district president."

A cordial vote of thanks to the Press representatives for attending the conference was carried.

The usual compliments to the chair, vice-chair, and retiring officers were agreed to, and the Rev Father Goggan (district chaplain) having pronounced the benediction, the conference closed at 10.30 p.m.

The district officers and delegates were entertained at a banquet at the Princess Theatre on Thursday evening. District President Bro. Nerheny presided, and he was supported by the Very Rev Dr Watters, Rev Father Goggan, Bro. Ryland (president of the Wellington branch), Past District President Beehan, Dr Cahill, Messrs J. J. Devine and Kennedy, and Father Lane. There was a large attendance of Hibernians and of representatives of the various friendly societies. Mr J. Kelly was the caterer, and provided an abundant and excellent repast. The toast of "Pope and Queen"

having been duly honoured, Bro. Bohan proposed the health of the District Officers and delegates, District President Ryland responding, and in doing so thanked the Wellington officers heartily for the efforts put forward to make their stay in Wellington pleasant, profitable, and bright. Their first movable meeting had proved most successful. District Secretary Denneby also responded, complimenting particularly the Auckland officers. The District Past President, Bro. Beehan, proposed the toast of "The Government of New Zealand," speaking highly of Mr Ballance, Mr Seddon, and Sir Patrick Buckley. His own opinion was that this was the best Government New Zealand had had. Bro. S. Watters, of the Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F., made a humorous response, in which he said that, on behalf of the Premier, he could assure them that this Government intended to bring in a Bill to give every friendly society 24s in the £1 on its funds, as in the case of charitable aid. Bro Henley proposed "Kindred Societies," and in doing so said there was much misapprehension as to the Hibernian Society. Many had an idea that it was a secret society, but as they had shown in the district meeting just closed they had no secrets. They courted publicly, and threw the meetings open to the Press and public, and so it was in every meeting. Bro S. Watters responded, counselling co-operation of all societies in a common bond of brotherhood. Bro Higginbottom, I.O.O.F., who also responded, strongly condemning the Railway Employee's Insurance Bill. Bro Wills, of the A.O.O.F., also condemned the Bill, unless friendly societies were to receive similar benefits in subsidies. Governments did not encourage friendly societies as they should, as if they did, people would help themselves more, instead of looking for charity. Bro J. Rash, representing the Rechabites expressed his pleasure at being present. Mr J. J. Devine proposed the toast of the "Chaplain and Clergy of the Diocese," speaking most highly of the Rev Father Goggan, who responded, and read a letter of apology from Archbishop Beowood and the Very Rev Father Devoy, V.G. Father Goggan made an eloquent speech. The Rev Father Lane also responded. The toast of "The Press" was proposed by Bros Grant Kearney, who spoke highly of the treatment of the district delegates by the Wellington Press; and "The Ladies" was dealt with by Bros Denneby and Flynn. Songs were given by various gentlemen. The committee which had the carrying out of the arrangements consisted of Bros Leeston (secretary), Robinson, Lindsay, Stratford, Bradley, and M'Lauchlan.

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A New York paper announces that Lord Wolseley will visit America in the autumn. This may be as true as the statement in the same journal that his lordship is "a tall man, with huge red whiskers and a very fierce expression of countenance!"

Spanish seems to be destined to be the most widely spoken language after English, Russian third, French fourth, and German fifth. If Brazil ever has a population commensurate with its area, Portuguese will be spoken by more people than German. War may change the destinies of the Russian and German languages to a large extent, and may change the destinies of French in a smaller degree, but it is difficult to see how it can change the destinies of English and Spanish. One will be the language of Britain, Australasia, the United States, and British dependencies; the other will be the language of Mexico and most of South America.

The business of manufacturing public opinion is becoming a fine art. One way is for a newspaper to employ on its staff a person who writes to three or four other papers; it matters not how obscure the other papers may be. He expresses the same opinion in all of them and then reprints the whole lot in his own paper and calls them "Press comments." Another way is to write several letters each with a different pen-name, but all expressing the same opinion. You can write the letters to different papers, to your own, if you have one. The only drawback to this kind of manufactured public opinion is that it has not the influence in the ballot-box that is generally supposed. The influence of the Press, even, or perhaps we ought to say especially, the metropolitan Press, consists largely in having the power to suppress adverse criticism and to manufacture support.—*Orange Leader.*

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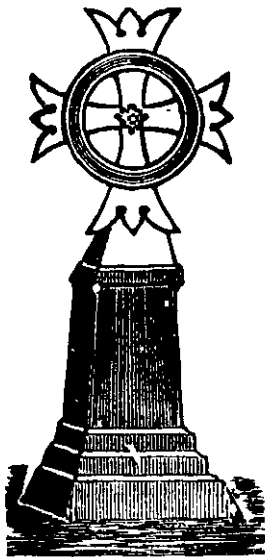
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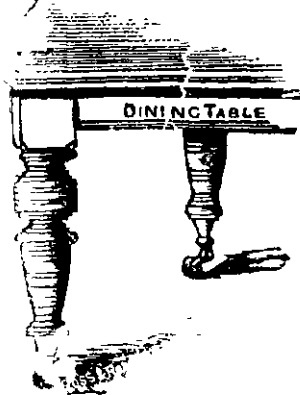
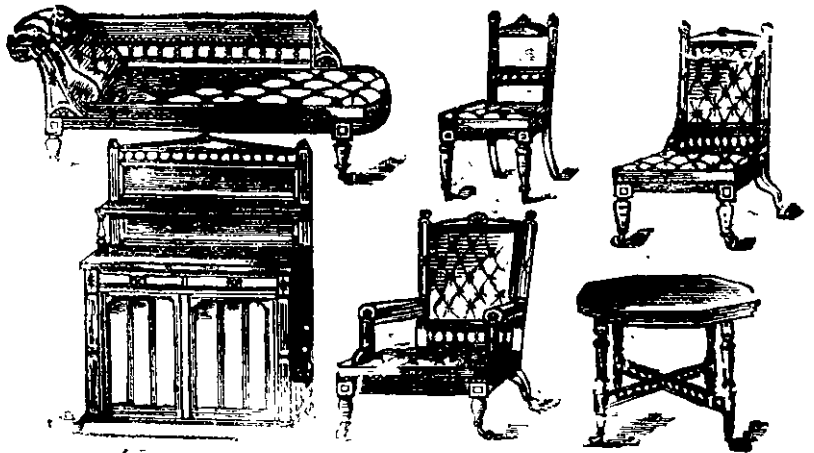
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## R E E F T O N .

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

February 21, 1894.

EVENTS have been the reverse of interesting here during the past few months. The epidemics—influenza and impunctuousness—have made the residents of Reefton low in health and low in spirits. Christmas and New Year have passed away like a tale that is told—and not a very pleasant tale either. People seem to have exhausted all their energy in one supreme and spasmodic effort during the late electoral contest, and when the campaign was over and victory assured a reaction set in, a collapse took place, and everybody has remained in a state of comatose limpress ever since.

The Sisters of Mercy seem to be proof against the contagion of sloth and apathy that affects the rest of the population. Actuated ever by an unflagging energy, always zealous for the advancement of religion, and for increasing, extending, and multiplying their communities, they have now succeeded in establishing a branch of their Order in Westport. The superioress of the Reefton convent, accompanied by six Sisters, left for Westport about the end of January, and the new convent, a commodious and comfortable building, was formally opened at the latter place under the most encouraging auspices, the first week in February.

Rev Father Galerne, a young French priest newly ordained, has been appointed to the curacy of Reefton, and entered on his new duties about a fortnight ago—diligent, pious, meditative, and retiring, it requires no seer to prophesy that the young curate will soon become a favourite.

Quite a sensation was created here recently, by the arrival of the Rev Father Briand, who had come to pay a farewell visit, being on his way to Sydney, where he is to remain for 12 months for the benefit of his health. When it became known that Father Briand was to arrive by the evening train, the members of the choir, accompanied by several of the leading Catholics repaired to the railway station in a special conveyance to meet him. Father Briand was then driven to the presbytery, which, during his stay was literally besieged with visitors. In fact, so cordial and warm was the reception generally accorded the rev gentleman, that one would imagine he had been absent from Reefton for 11 years instead of 11 months; it speaks volumes for his personal popularity. Prior to Father Briand's departure, he was entertained at a social by the Rev Father Rolland, who did the honours in a most suave and hospitable manner. There were about 30 guests present, including choir members (past and present), and other privileged friends. Rev Father Rolland, who as host occupied the chair, proposed "Our Guest," which toast was drunk with musical honours, Rev Father Briand appropriately replying. Several songs and choruses were given during the evening, and altogether a most enjoyable time was spent, the party breaking up about half-past 11 p.m.

The Altar Society have a big undertaking on hand now—to defray the cost and erection of a statue of the Sacred Heart, which has been newly imported from France. The statue is a beautiful one, life size, and of choice, and exquisite design. It has been placed in a niche of Gothic shape, over the high altar, where it appeals to the devotion of every Catholic, and certainly adds greatly to the interior embellishment of the church, or rather of the sanctuary. This parish being specially dedicated to the Sacred Heart, last Sunday week, February 11th, was set apart for the ceremony of the benediction of the statue. Advantage was taken of the Rev Father Briand's presence in our midst to invest the occasion with all the solemnity possible. Special music had been assiduously practiced by the choir, under the leadership of Mr Lynch, with the most satisfactory results. In the morning at half-past eleven Farmer's Mass was sung, the various solos being excellently rendered, Miss Shanks particularly distinguishing herself. This young lady possesses a voice of considerable compass, flexibility and sweetness, which, with practice and cultivation will need only to be heard in order to be appreciated. It being the first Sunday in Lent, Rev Father Briand preached on the Gospel of the day—"The Temptation in the Wilderness"—that Gospel which, perhaps, more than all the others, admits of such grand and realistic elaboration, such vivid word painting. Needless to say that the subject was skilfully treated, although time permitted but a mere shadowy outline of the sublime theme. At Vespers, in spite of the inclement weather, an unusually large congregation assembled to witness the benediction of the Sacred Heart statue. The high altar and niche were profusely decorated with flowers and candles and the dazzling glow of light and colour, softened by the haze of the ascending incense—(through the mist of which the statue seemed to be animated with life) produced a strange and impressive effect. The ceremony of the benediction was performed by Rev Father Rolland, assisted by Rev Father Briand whose discourse on this occasion was delivered with a characteristic verve and earnestness indicative of deep feeling. The subject was "Charity," that true charity, which, emanating solely and entirely from the Sacred Heart of Jesus is to be found only in the Catholic Church, of which Jesus Christ is the founder, and which, through that Church, and through

her only, is shed abroad over all the world. Many people, outside the one true Church have charity—that could not be denied—but if it is the real divine charity, it must proceed from only one divine source, from the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and as long as that Heart beats within the bosom of God's Church, so long will the burning fire of charity cast forth its rays therefrom, revivifying and regenerating mankind, and permeating through all the grades of society, through all the nations of the earth. In conclusion Rev Father Briand exhorted the congregation to act always in conformity with the teachings of their Church as propounded to them by its pastors, and besought them also to co-operate especially in every possible way with their own venerable pastor, the Rev Father Rolland, who had made so many sacrifices for them, and who had done so much to propagate amongst them a sincere and deep-rooted devotion to the Sacred Heart.

## 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. C. 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 Keeling, of Mulley, 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.

In the letter from which the above is an extract, Mrs Jackson further says that for over twenty years before the attack of October 1890, she had suffered from a disordered stomach and liver. She had a bad taste in the mouth, a poor appetite, and what little she ate gave her pain. She felt dull, languid, and tired, and had a miserable sinking feeling in the stomach, great pain in the chest and sides, palpitation, giddiness, and frequently fell in the street and had to be assisted home.

So we perceive that in her case a cause, long in operation, at last produced the crisis which came near ending her life. It is always thus, whether we recognise the cause or not. The crime committed by Curtis was the sudden passionate act of a man who allowed thoughts of hate and vengeance to take possession of his mind and breed the condition which made murder possible. In the very different case of this lady's illness it was an enemy of her body, indigestion and dyspepsia, which at length broke out into violence.

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

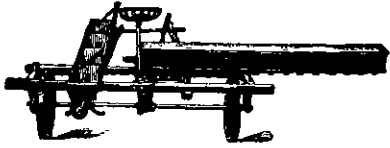
Mr W. T. Stead finds some means of making a sensation wherever he goes. In Chicago he addressed the members of the Woman's Club and denounced them as "the most disreputable women in the city," because having been favoured by Providence with all his bounteous gifts, they lived entirely for themselves. Such women, he said, were worse than the most abandoned creatures on the streets. The ladies indignantly protested, and during his subsequent stay in Chicago Mr Stead has had a lively time.

According to the *Gazetta di Venezia*, published in Venice, the commander of the forces in Liguria and Piedmont has received orders to immediately complete arming the forts on the French frontier and the batteries on the Tyrrhenian Sea. The same paper alleges that several other army corps have been ordered to be in readiness for an outbreak of war. This report has caused great excitement in Venice, where it is believed the Government has sufficient evidence to prove that France has been aiding and abetting the revolutionary movement in Sicily.

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Elm Grove, East Taieri, Aug. 22, 1893.

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pain or inconvenience. Trusting you may  
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