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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN UNFORTUNATE REMARK. A REMARK made last week by Sir Robert Stout at the meeting of sympathy with Mr Gladstone held in Dunedin reminded us of the fact that, much as we must admire and deep'y as we must revere the venerable statesman, there were points in his principles and events in his career on which it would be impossible for any sincere Catholic to look with satisfaction.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, indeed, the other day, in meeting an objection brought against one of the writers from whom he had received a work published in connection with his new attempt to revive a distinctively Irish literature, referred to Mr Gladstone's pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism," as an illustration of evil to be avoided existing among good to be thankfully received.—The remark to which we have alluded was that in which Sir Robert Stout assigned to Mr Gladstone, in his action of the past with respect to Italy, the same motive which, in days more recent, induced him to adopt the cause of Home Rule. *Abrit omen!* Far be it from Home Rule to bring about in Ireland the results that in Italy have followed the union established there.—That misgovernment to a certain extent existed in Italy and that Austrian rule there was oppressive and unjust we have no intention to deny. The Pope himself had given very practical proofs of an admission that such was the case, by a movement of reform initiated by him. His Holiness was checked by finding that the men he had to do with were not desirous of wise and moderate reform, and would have nothing but the red revolution. Of what the success of such men has been to Italy the proofs are now before the world. Misery is rampant in every part of the country and its future seems dark and dismal. The extreme has been reached in Sicily, but, although so far violent manifestations are confined to that portion of the kingdom, there is no part of it in which suffering is not heavily felt. The freedom that exists, meantime, is visible in the fact that Signor Crispi, an unscrupulous adventurer capable only of pursuing his own ends, is virtually dictator of the country.—Sir Robert Stout's allusion to Mr Gladstone's action towards Italy, therefore,—not very happy, moreover, as to the time and circumstances in which it was made,—did nothing towards recalling principles or proceedings that added splendour to the laurels of the veteran. On the contrary, the remark tended to detract from the merit of a great career. Perfection is not to be found among men. Even where Mr Gladstone is concerned there are points on which the shadows are perceptible.—We need hardly add that such is also notably the case with regard to Sir Robert Stout himself.

POT AND KETTLE.

SATAN, we perceive, has been rebuking sin. The Orangemen of Belfast and Portadown have been condemning a mob which has distinguished itself by attacking certain street preachers. Now, with the mob of an Irish town that attacks street-preachers, we have no sympathy whatever. We read with disgust the reports of these attacks at Cork, as we had previously read those of similar attacks at Arklow. We know that excuse may be made for the assailants. The preachers, it is true, are aggressive. Their preaching is, and is meant to be, insulting to Catholic hearers. The probabilities are, nevertheless, that people of true Catholic feeling pass them by unheeded, or, what is better, recollecting that a note of the Catholic religion is that it should be an object of mockery, insult, and lying to unbelievers. Meantime, harm is done by those of a less religious and more touchy spirit. They are taken as representing the methods of a fervent Catholicism, and disedification is given to well-meaning people who know nothing of the Catholic Church. Mud is thrown with every prospect that it will stick, and under circumstances most favourable for its doing so. That the Orangemen, however, should point to these mobs as illustrating Catholic intolerance is, as we have said, a rebuke administered by Satan to sin. The mobs have done ill, and we do not defend or excuse them. But suppose that Catholic preachers were to venture upon street-preaching in an Orange town? We can cite no exact case to prove what must ensue, but no one can

have the least doubt of what the result would be. The men who have not permitted even Catholic school children to pass unmolested through their streets would make short work of Catholic preachers. There would not then be mere mobbing or stone-throwing. There would be open murder, and if there are no cases to cite in proof the reason is that Catholic preachers have not so ventured to expose their lives. Plenty of cases can be cited of atrocious outrages committed by the Orangemen under circumstances of much less provocation, and, seeing that this is a notable and undeniable fact, for their own sakes they should hold their tongues. Nevertheless, as we have said, if there is Satan on the one side there is sin on the other. This mob at Cork deserves to be severely censured, only not by the Orangemen, who are its past-masters in every villany of a similar kind.

THE anarchists are still to the fore, and still ODDS AND ENDS, giving proofs of their quality. The latest feat attempted by one of them was a slaughter in the church of the Madeleine in Paris. The bomb exploded prematurely and killed the miscreant himself—his body receiving a charge of nails that were intended to scatter and work havoc among the crowd. And is there not a special Providence that stands between these wretches and those whom they would make their victims? They evidently want courage and coolness to carry out their atrocious undertakings. In this way the throwing of the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies was bungled so that results followed much less destructive than those that otherwise must have occurred. Thus also destruction at Greenwich, or Woolwich, as the case may have been, was hindered, and now the Madeleine, or its worshippers, has been saved. Iniquity is cowardly as well as false.

So far there is very little to show how, under the reconstructed Government Irish interests will fare. There is, however, no particular reason to fear that any invidious departure will be made from the policy of Mr Gladstone. A favourable sign of the times is the anxiety of the Tories to force a dissolution. It is plain that they despair of another victory in England unless they can manage to avoid the Registration Bill of the present Government. They see, no doubt, that the House of Lords has gone as far as it dare go for the present, and that against the passing of the Bill in question it affords no security. The Government, meantime, seems determined first to pass the Bill and, then, if we can believe the cable, Sir William Harcourt has promised there shall be an appeal to the country on Home Rule. The time is mentioned as about the month of July. A proposal, apparently of Mr Labouchere's, for the creation of 500 peers was evidently an adaptation of Mr Frederick Harrison's late suggestion that 500 sweeps should be so appointed. The defeat of the Government by a majority of two in a thin House, on an amendment to the Queen's speech, moved by Mr Labouchere, has produced no effect. The situation is decidedly interesting, but, as yet it does not seem sufficiently clear to afford grounds for any very definite conclusions.

The wits, we perceive, are again falling back on their old reliance Joe Miller, for jokes to suit the situation. "Civis," for example, has something brilliant relating to Mr Gladstone's eyesight and "injustice to Ireland." A leader writer in the *Otago Daily Times* has something to a similar effect. Neither, we need hardly say, beats the record in the way of setting the Thames on fire. And, by the way, why do those pleasant correspondents who forward their compositions to our festive friend for insertion in his notes delight to compose only what they believe to represent Irish brogue? Is not the cockney dialect, for example, quite as racy, and does it not contain matter that is quite as amusing? Possibly they refrain lest something personal might be suspected. Sam Weiler, nevertheless, might be drawn on very effectively for time-honoured jokes.

Before these lines are published the great question of prohibition will have been settled for the next three years. As the disposition of the period seems to be that of sowing the wind of extremes, in all probability our fanatical friends will head the poll. The *London Times*, meantime, has published the report of a special commissioner relative to the condition of the prohibition States of America. The writer pronounces the system a complete failure, and, therefore, necessarily the cause of infinite mischief. For our own part, the account recently given in Dunedin by Mr A. O. Begg of his personal

experiences seemed to us quite conclusive to a similar effect, though it was intended completely to clinch the nail in a contrary direction. Mr Begg pointed triumphantly to the immense quantity of liquor seized as contraband and poured into the public sewers—as if that did not prove the safe smuggling of quantities sufficient to be profitable, notwithstanding the immense loss. Smuggled liquor consumed more or less in secret necessarily involves endless evils. There is no country in the world, moreover, which nature has endowed more suitably for the purposes of the smuggler and the illicit distiller than New Zealand.

We see that another foreign savant has gone to Ireland for the purpose of studying the tongue that should be the native language of the country—but which lately stood in imminent danger of total extinction—if indeed it has as yet escaped that fate. The Gaelic League, however, formed for its preservation and revival has done a great deal, and much has otherwise been effected by stirring up the patriotic spirit of the people. The Archbishop of Dublin has given the movement a hearty support, the Very Rev Professor O'Growney of Maynooth is devoting himself very ably to it, and Dr Douglas Hyde is doing good service in the cause. His work on the bards of Connacht reveals verses in the ancient tongue fit to be sung to those melodies of the dim past which Moore rescued from oblivion by fitting his English words to them. Can nothing be done among ourselves in this matter? Would it not be worth the while, for example, of our Catholic Literary Societies to take part in it? It should not be difficult for them to establish classes for the purpose of study, and teachers, we are sure, might readily be found. There are elementary instructions now published, that require for the learner only the aid of one who knows how to pronounce the words. The language still contains the records of the saints and scholars stored up from the days of the long ago. Much has been destroyed but much has been preserved, and it has of late years come to the knowledge of the scientific world that, until these remains have been fully explored and mastered, the history, not of Ireland only, but of a great part of Europe, can not be fully brought to light. It is with this object that German savants particularly are undertaking the study. One or two of them, we understand, on going to Ireland for the purpose, and finding the indifference prevailing there, were not slow in expressing their mind on the subject, and that in a way not flattering to Irish intelligence. Our Scotch friends have their Gaelic Society, and we have always watched their proceedings with interest and perhaps something of ungrudging envy. Why should not Irish settlers and their children have societies or classes for the preservation and study of the kindred tongue?

The Rev George W. Pepper, a Methodist minister settled in America, who, although the son of an Ulster Orangeman—the master of an Orange Lodge near Portadown—is a friend and supporter of the Home Rule movement, has been lately paying a visit to Ireland. Mr Pepper, in a letter to the Boston *Pilot*, repeats some plain speaking with which he favoured his Orange friends:—"Their principal objection to Home Rule," he says, "was the bogey of Catholic ascendancy and hatred of their fellow-countrymen. I told them that hatred did not pay—that since the Reformation Ireland was three times in the exclusive power of the Catholics, and that there was no evidence of a single Protestant having suffered; that when the officers and soldiers of James the Coward were defeated at the Boyne, before leaving Dublin they set free all the Protestant prisoners; that the hallowed names of Bruce and Wallace, whom those Scotch-Irish admired, are enrolled in the Catholic Church; that when a body of Highland soldiers were brought to Glasgow to be punished because they would not accept the liturgy of the English Church; these Presbyterians, when persecuted in Scotland, emigrated to Ireland, were received with open arms and warm hearts by the Catholics of that country; that it was the great Daniel O'Connell who drew up the Emancipation of the Protestant Dissenters of England, and it was read by a Catholic priest before the Catholic Association and unanimously passed, and that two weeks after its presentation to the House of Commons it became law. I further told them that, by their insane prejudices, 'you lose your manhood, you lose your prosperity, you lose your country.'"—Mr Pepper expresses a very high opinion of Mr Thomas Shelington, a Methodist gentleman of Portadown, who is president of the Protestant Home Rule Association. As for himself, he says:—"I am not indifferent to my form of religion—a Methodist of the Methodists—a Protestant of the Protestants. I believe in the Reformation as the greatest event in history; in this faith I have lived, and in it it will be my happiness to die; but for that sneaking, cowardly, murderous Protestantism which has upheld for ages the oppression of my native land, which has drenched the land in blood and starved millions of my countrymen and countrywomen—Irish—my feelings are those of abhorrence, scorn, hatred. In comparison with the holders of such opinions the 'Indian whose untutored mind sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind,' entertains much more rational and soul-elevating sentiments."

We clip the following from an Auckland contemporary:—"Nearly one hundred years ago the Jesuits were banished from Mexico. It was known that they had immense hoards of gold, but

feared to tempt cupidity by taking it all with them. What they did with the bulk of their savings has just been revealed by Pierre Guirre, who says that treasure of the value of over £4,000,000 was buried beneath the old cathedral in the little town of Typozottan and is believed to be there yet." Who was it that knew of those hoards of gold—and was not cupidity tempted by their leaving them behind as much as it would have been by their taking them with them? Who is Pierre Guirre—how do you pronounce his name?—and how did he come by his information? Finally are those £4,000,000 any relation to other millions—or the same—said, a few years ago to have been dug up somewhere in a castle on the South American coast—where also they had been deposited by flying Jesuits? By the way it might provide the settlers in New Australia with interesting, if not profitable, amusement to hunt there for treasures hidden by the Jesuits—who were at one time settled in the country. All the world has heard of the famous Reductions of Paraguay. Meantime, sensible journalists should be ashamed to produce a re-hash of this trumpery rubbish.

The country, then, has not acquiesced so fully as was hoped in the late action of the House of Lords. A great trades union meeting—with a procession said to have been one of the largest ever seen in London—has been held in Hyde Park to advocate the substitution of an elective Chamber for that now existing. It is quite easy, therefore, to understand Lord Salisbury's anxiety to force a dissolution, and an appeal to the country, before the Registration Act has placed the working-men in a better position to make their power felt—at the same time avoiding additional obstruction by the Peers—which must necessarily enrage the people. Meantime, a statement made recently at Liverpool by Mr Michael Davitt, in addressing a trades union meeting in that town explains the position of the Lords, and the crying need for the reform demanded. "Bad as it is in a constitutional sense, in what is supposed to be a country of democratic principles," said the speaker, "the House of Lords can only be fully measured in the extent of its power over the destinies of the people when we consider them in their true light and function as a house of landlords claiming for themselves and their territorial brethren to own and control that which is the very basis of our entire social and industrial organisation, the land on which forty millions of people live, labour, and have their being. It is in the light of this great monopoly that the workmen of these countries should view the character, history, and power of the House of Lords. In this assembly sit the men who, with a few more of their class, are to-day responsible for almost all the social evils afflicting the lives and conditions of the toiling millions of these countries. They own the land, the coal, the mineral ores, the rivers, the seashores of these islands. They impose the conditions upon which these great natural agencies shall be permitted to give employment and food to the people. They claim the right to tax the industry that is applied to these natural agencies, and to the extent of this rent and royalty and revenue curtail the wages of labour and lessen the profits of enterprise. It is in the interests of the class represented in this House of Lords that the soil of the country is divorced from labour, and that the hands and energies which would find congenial occupation in working the land are forced to leave village and hamlet and country side to go into the centres of urban industry to compete with and lower the wages of town and city employment. It is the class who own this half of the Imperial Legislature who by a fraudulent device shifted the burden of the expenses of Government from off the land on to the shoulders of the industrial classes by indirect taxation; and, gentlemen, it is the assembly which has done all this and more, which now, true to its character and record, says that the workmen and women of these countries shall not have that statutory protection in their daily labours which the elected branch of the Imperial Parliament has resolved to enforce by the penalty of the law." It is, therefore, not difficult to understand the feeling which showed itself, as we are told it did, in the procession of which we now receive the report, by carrying a coffin as an emblem of the death of the veto.

Lord Rosebery seems to have set himself right in a speech made by him at Edinburgh on Saturday night. He explained his admission that the English people must be convinced before Home Rule was granted to Ireland, exactly as we ourselves last week suggested that it might be explained—that is, as a mere truism. He claimed that a majority of 100 Members representing the United Kingdom would be sufficient to convince the House of Lords. He also dealt severely with the House as a "packed court of appeal against the Liberal party." It is difficult to see how the Unionist Press finds grounds for its hopeful comments on the Prime Minister's words. The Liberal papers, more comprehensibly, are in full accord with the speech, and Mr Dillon declares that his Lordship's explanation proves that he is an honest and honourable champion of Ireland. Mr Blake too, declares that the Irish party are quite satisfied with the new Cabinet. On the whole the situation seems reassuring and satisfactory.

A great event in the religious history of France, and one to make memorable in that country the reign of Pope Leo XIII., will be the beatification of Joan of Arc, now determined on, and which,

A. & T. I N G L I S

Beg 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 Whipcords, Cheviot and Estamene Serges, Cheviot Tweeds, French Foulle Serges, Diagonal Stripes &c, also a very special line of Black and Coloured French Merinos, and Black and Coloured French Cashmeres.

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

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

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

A choice lot of Sealskin Hats with Beaver and Sable brims. Lovely goods.

Newest shapes in Ladies' Gem and Sailor Hats.

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

UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A lovely lot of Walking Costumes, suitable for little boys and girls, in Plush, Fritzeeloth, Lambwool, and other new and rich materials.

A rich lot of Pelises 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 Bacon, 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, Izo, Y and N, Dr Warner's "Coraline," Dr Corner's "Centarion," Crossine, Thomson's Glove Fitting, Bronn's "Dermethestic," and other makes, sizes 18 to 39.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Novelties in Ladies' Beaver Top Gloves, Fur-lined Gloves, Dogskin Gloves, Dooskin Driving Gloves, Children's Lined and Unlined Gloves.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

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

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

2 Cases of Novelties in Ladies' Plush and Sealette, Jackets and Capes.

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

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

1 Case Ladies' Tea Gowns in Maroon, Cardinal and Fancy Flannele (Latest Styles)

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

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

New Goods for this department have just arrived in faultless condition, and of Al 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. **UNDEBCLOTHING** in Cotton, Merino, and Wool in large assortment, at prices to suit all. **TWEEDS.**—Our stock is very extensive in Home and Colonial, and no better value can be obtained. Umbrellas, Braces, Ties, Gloves, Hose, and Half-hose, and all other goods pertaining to a mercery stock as to satisfy our numerous buyers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In addition to our usual extensive stock in this department we have purchased for cash the following large lines of Mens', Youths', and Boys' clothing, which we commend to our customers for quality and value:—500 Men's Colonial Tweed suits, 750 do trousers, 250 do trousers and vests, 450 Youth's do suits, 650 Boy's do, 475 do knicker suits, 950 Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Colonial Mole Trousers. Also just landed, ex Maori:—125 Men's Ria k Worsted Suite, 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 Floorecloths all widths and qualities. Also a very beautiful lot of fancy Plush and Plushette Embroidered Mantel-piece Borders, Hearth Rugs in endless variety. Fancy Madras Curtain Muslin, all the newest colourings.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

All the Latest Specialities in Electro Silver-Plated Goods, Brushware of all kinds. Dinner Bells and 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, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crockery and Glassware. In fact everything that is required either for Cottage or Mansion.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT THIS DEPARTMENT.

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

CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

in all probability, we may see followed by her canonization. "Joan of Arc," exclaims the *Univers*, "is declared venerable. Henceforth we shall implore the Lorraine virgin. The Venerable Joan of Arc will by her prayers, as formerly by arms, sustain the France which wishes to live, proud and believing, faithful to the mission received from God."

A grim patron saint is proposed for the Italians—one, however, it must be admitted, not altogether unsuited to some of their leading men. Is not Carducci, for example, the poet referred to by the writer from whom we are about to quote, who, moreover, was recently Adrian Lemmi's opponent in his candidature for the presidency of the Palladio or Luciferian grade of masonry, the bosom friend of Signor Crispi? A lady, then, who writes in *Frank Leslie's Monthly* a highly-appreciative criticism of Carducci's hymn to Satan, proposes as the patron saint of Italy the object of the poet's worship, "the angel Lucifer or Satan—the angel who questions, reasons, and rebels." "If Italy," she says, "were to choose a new patron saint, her choice would undoubtedly fall upon Lucifer angel of Light, hymned since Carducci's poem in all conceivable ways as symbolising progress and enlightenment." The Italy referred to, we need hardly say, is the Italy of Carducci's hymn, which, we are told, "celebrated the rebellion of reason against ignorance, of enlightenment against darkness and superstition,—of course directed against the clerical party." How well, by the way, the devil remember his old craft. "And you shall be as gods knowing good and evil." The patronage of Carducci's saint, meantime, is plain enough among those Italians who invoke it: its first fruits are before the eyes of the world.

Sister Marie Augustine, founder of the Little Sisters of the Poor, lately died in France. She was born in 1820, at Saint-Servan, and was famous in the world by the name of Marie Janiet.

The mines in the United States—mostly gold and silver—in the first six months of 1893, paid in dividends the great sum of 5,700,000 dollars.

All persons entering the notorious gambling hell at Monte Carlo are searched. This precaution is taken against the introduction of bombs. Threats have been made to blow up the concern.

nibels and goblins, that be thought upon what he had done, and wondered if his work was at an end.

And he said this to a certain woman. But she replied, "Not so fast, Master, for there yet remains One whom no one has ever conquered, or got the better of in any way, and who will remain unconquerable to the end of time."

"And who is he?" inquired the Master.

"It is the mighty *Wasis*," she replied; "and there he sits; and I warn you that if you meddle with him you will be in sore trouble."

Now, *Wasis* was the Baby, and he sat on the floor sucking a piece of maple sugar, greatly contented, troubling no one.

As the lord of men and beasts had never married or had a child, he knew naught of the way of managing children. Therefore he was quite certain, as is the wont of such people, that he knew all about it. So he turned to Baby with a bewitching smile, and bade him come to him.

Then Baby smiled again, but did not budge, and the Master spake sweetly, and made his voice like that of a summer bird; but it was of no avail, for *Wasis* still sat and sucked his maple sugar.

Then the Master frowned and spoke terribly, and ordered *Wasis* to come to him immediately. And Baby burst out into crying and yelling, but did not move for all that.

Then, since he could do but one thing more, the Master had recourse to magic. He used his most awful spells, and sang the songs which raise the dead and scare the devils. And *Wasis* sat and looked on admiringly, and seemed to find it very interesting; but all the same he never moved an inch.

So Glookad gave it up in despair, and *Wasis*, sitting on the floor in the sunshine, went *goo! goo!* and crowed.

And to this day, when you see a babe well contented, going *goo! goo!* and crowing, and no one can tell why, know that it is because he remembers the time when he overcame the Master who had conquered all the world. For of all the beings that have ever been since the beginning, Baby is alone the only invincible one.

I live in a musical neighbourhood,

And I'd certainly move out at once if I could,

DON'T CALL IT LUCK!

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



CITY BOOT PALACE,

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.

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LINES FOR LITTLE FOLK.

I NEVER had any pets as a boy, except a few chickens, which I was very fond of, writes Mr F. S. Church in *Scribner's Magazine*. I remember once a neighbour sent over and wanted to buy one of me to make a broth for a sick lady. I didn't stop to say whether I would sell him or not, but started on a run for the chickens, drove them all into the coop, went in with them myself, and we lay in a state of siege till I thought all danger was over. I remember confiding to them (I was about ten) the situation, with assurance that if the enemy came, it would be over my dead body. I would have as soon consented to have my mother made into broth as one of my chickens. There was a boy who lived next door who had about the same number of chickens, and he was as fond of them as myself. I know we conspired once to give them a Thanksgiving dinner. We made a sort of a long table, such as you see on picnic grounds, boring plenty of holes in the seats. Thanksgiving morning we captured all the chickens (both sets were very tame), and collected during the day part of the food we were to give them. At the regular dinner (our two families dined together that day) we put surreptitiously in our pockets as much of the dainties as we could, and hurried off soon after to the chickens. They were brought out, each boy's chickens tied by their feet to the seats, the two old roosters at either end, and the dainties put before them. There was a great deal of excitement and some remonstrance, but they were hungry and soon disposed of the dinner. I imagine the two roosters had the least appetite, as they seemed anxious to get at each other. It was a sight!

Mr Charles Godfrey Leland tells the following story recounted to him by a Penobscot Indian woman:—

Now, it came to pass when Glookad had conquered all his enemies, even the *Kenahqu*, who were giants and sorcerers, and the *m'toulin*, who were magicians, and the *Pamola*, who is the evil spirit of the night air, and all manner of ghosts, witches, devils, cau-

But I've taken my fist till the first of next May,
So you see very well that I can't get away.

There's a young man down-stairs who sits up late at night,
And thumps on the banj with wearisome might,
While I walk up and down for I can't sleep a wink
For the sound of his plinkety-plinkety-plink!

On the floor just below there's a man with a flute—
Oh, that tootlety-tootlety-tootlety-toot!
To the nerves it is quite as distressing, I think,
As the other one's plinkety-plinkety-plink!

A man on a trombone below tries to bang,
But all he gets from it is whangety-whang;
And it's dreadful, mixed up with the banjo and flute—
Whang-whangety-plinkety-tootlety-toot!

And then there's a quartet of zealous young men,
Who try glees and anthems again and again;
But all that they do is so wofully queer
That they should go to a wood, where there's no one to hear!

There's a lady besides on the very first floor,
And on a piano the scale she runs o'er—
Just *do, re mi fa sol* and *la si* and *do*,
First up, and then down, sometimes fast and then slow.

The janitor, too, has the musical craze,
And on the front steps an accordion plays;
Oh, I'd move right away if I could—wouldn't you?—
But my rent is all paid, so what can I do?

—MALCOLM DOUGLAS in *February St Nicholas*.

A terrible earthquake in Thibet recently swallowed up 850 houses and several Buddhist monasteries. Thousands of persons were killed and many hundreds wounded. The monastery of Kemis is in ruins. It was built, it is alleged, 1000 years before the birth of Our Lord. Hundreds of monks are buried in the ruins.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From Contemporaries.)

The Marquis of Bute has intimated a donation of £1,000 towards building a new chancel in the Edinburgh Cathedral.

The cause of the beatification of Jeanne D'Arc was considerably furthered on Saturday, January 28, when an extraordinary sitting of the Congregation of Rites was held for the purpose of considering it. It is expected that the beatification will shortly be promulgated.

We have already given intimation of the great general mission which is about to take place in London. About 150 preachers from the various religious houses in the United Kingdom will give a simultaneous mission in London. The movement is creating a good deal of stir in the secular Press.

Since the opening of this year three new journals have appeared in Rome to advocate the interests of the Church, viz., the *Moniteur de Rome* which is revived, the *Memorial de Rome*, and *L'Alba*; the two first are in French, the last named in Italian.

With the approval of the Pope, Father Martin, General of the Jesuits, has written to the German Emperor a letter of thanks for the progress of the Bill of Repeal of the May Laws. Father Martin promises that the members of the Society will devote themselves to Catholic education, and to the training of the missionaries who shall carry the Gospel and the Cross to the colonies of the Empire.

An interesting ceremony was celebrated at Madrid lately, in the church of San Marcos, where an English boy named Sydney Chadwick, the son of Protestant parents, was baptised according to the rites of the Catholic faith. The little King Alfonso acted as sponsor, and presented his first godson with a valuable medallion. His majesty has also promised to defray the expenses of his education for a professional career. The Bishop of Havana officiated, and there was a large attendance of the clergy attached to the Court and of other ecclesiastical dignitaries. The boy received the names of Alfonso Francis Robert.

The Right Rev Ignatius F. Horstman, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland, O., has confirmed within the past sixteen months, 30,000 born Catholics and 900 converts; and this within a territory embracing less than one-third of the State of Ohio. Such a happening, as our esteemed contemporary, the *Catholic Universe*, truly remarks, "tells the story of that silent procession homeward which is gradually, but with certainty, changing the religious face of the country." And as it further says: "The ultimate conversion of America can only be delayed by the failure of Catholics to fully comprehend the nature of their terrible responsibility."

The vacancy in the important position of Lord Abbot of the Cistercian Monastery, Mount Melleray, caused by the lamented death of the Right Rev Dr Fitzpatrick, has been filled by the election of Father Farrell, who has discharged the duties of Prior for the last 30 years. The Abbot-elect is a native of the County Longford. His eminent abilities were early recognised and during his long tenure of the Priorship he had to act as first superior and representative of the late Lord Abbot.

Roman Catholicism, as we (*St James's Budget*) know, is making considerable headway in England, and we are reminded of the fact by a statement made at the dedication of a new chapel at Dunbridge, near Totnes, which has been built by Mrs Robert Harvey, and dedicated to St Rose of Lima, the patron saint of Peru, Mrs Harvey's native country. The Rev Father Hamilton, who preached an eloquent sermon, said that the number of Roman Catholic churches in Great Britain was 1735, and that as many as 1500 of these had been built within the last 50 years—certainly a remarkable evidence of energy and enthusiasm of Roman Catholics all over the country. This particular church is built in the early English style, and comprises a nave and an apse.

On Tuesday, January 9th, an old and beloved member of the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross and Passion passed away to her eternal reward—Sister M. Ignatius (Stuart), youngest daughter of the late Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie. In 1855 the Countess Clementina Stuart entered the noviciate of the Order, which was then at Sutton. Sister M. Ignatius was one of the three Sisters who were chosen by the Superior-General, at the request of the Passionist Archbishop of Bucharest, the late Most Rev Ignatius Paoli, to carry the badge of the "Cross and Passion" to the schismatic country on the shores of the Danube. After years of heroic patience and untiring zeal, to which the health of two of the Sisters succumbed, Sister M. Ignatius returned to England. After her return to the mother province Sister Ignatius's health gradually declined, and a severe attack of bronchitis eventually brought to a close the earthly life which was devoted to the love and service of Him who was "her God and her all." The Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul was solemnly sung by the Passionist Fathers at Sutton, where the loved remains were laid to rest.

In connection with the Sacred Heart Sodality a religious ceremony took place at the Curragh on Sunday, January 28

The Rev Father Dunne, chaplain, Rathmines, accompanied by a large number of the military from the Dublin garrison, who were to take part in the ceremony, and they left the Kingsbridge for the Curragh at 9 a.m. On the arrival of the contingent at Newbridge, an escort from the Curragh branch of the Sodality was in waiting and conducted the visitors on cars to the East church, where they attended at the holy sacrifice of Mass. There was also Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 3 p.m. Major-General Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, commanding at the Curragh, with Lady Kerr and family, as well as many other distinguished worshippers, were present in the church. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies the visitors were entertained in the chaplain's apartment. The Rev Father Dunne, in eloquent terms, returned thanks to the members of the Curragh Sodality for their kind hospitality, and the Rev Father Delaney responded in a warm and hearty manner. He said he thanked God for His goodness in bringing Catholic soldiers together as they had been brought that day. The acts of worship and devotion which they had witnessed were calculated to bind Catholics serving in the army and their clergy in closer union and harmony. At six p.m. Rosary and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament took place, and finally the visitors bade their friends farewell, and returned to Dublin by train.

There is something particularly touching in the report of the first conference of Christian Archaeology held in Rome this season. The president and founder of these conferences, the Commendatore Giovanni Battista De Rossi, was stricken last summer by apoplexy and has been since at death's door. When the first of the conferences was held, the secretary, Professor Orazio Marucchi read a communication which De Rossi himself had sent him in order that, though absent, he might yet contribute to this first meeting. The communication referred to the excavations which are now being made by the Commission of Sacred Archaeology in the cemetery or catacomb of St Hermes, on the old Via Salaria, where also is the historical crypt of SS. Protus and Hyacinth, which was already discovered by the Jesuit Father Marchi in 1845, and which was again buried under the ruins. De Rossi describes the fresco picture above the entrance door of this crypt representing the Saviour standing in the midst of two saints, only one of which has still a few letters of his name left on the fresco, the letters QVI, that is *Sanctus Jaquintus*. Antonio Bosio, the Columbus of the catacombs, visited this great crypt in 1608, and after describing the place, he tells us that it is known that the tribune was at one time painted. "I have heard besides," he writes, "from several of Jesuit Fathers that they remember to have seen there the image of the Most Holy Saviour with some angels. In all probability this is the painting now brought to light by the excavations of the commission of sacred archaeology, and the news of which discovery has been communicated to De Rossi as a member of that commission, and by him communicated, in spite of his ill-health, to the conference of Christian Archaeology. At the second of these conferences, the same De Rossi sent most interesting notes illustrative of an inscription recently discovered in Northern Africa, which were read by the secretary, Professor Orazio Marucchi. The persons mentioned in this inscription were saints and martyrs whose relics were venerated in the church where the inscription was found. The antiquity of the names and their position in the memories of the faithful may be gathered from the fact that some of the names are mentioned by the great St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo in Africa. For many years past the evidences to the existence of a flourishing church in Africa have occupied the attention of De Rossi, and his contributions to the history of the Christian remains of that country are of the most valuable nature. Even in his illness, the interest he has in this study continues unabated.

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

(Concluded.)

Now to strive fully to establish the sanctity of the Bible with every aid from the deeper sciences is far more than can be justly expected from the skill of interpreters and theologians alone. It is to be desired also that those amongst Catholics who have attained any reputation in external sciences should join and assist in this work. As in the past ability of this kind has never been, so it is not now thank God, wanting to the Church; and it is to be hoped that it will increase for the benefit of faith. For we ought to consider nothing of greater importance than that the Faith should have more numerous and more powerful defenders, and that they should understand the tactics of their adversaries; and nothing could be more effective in impressing upon the masses the duty of accepting the truth than to see it publicly professed by those who have gained distinction in any particular walk of life. Nay, the ill-will of disparagers would quickly cease, or at least they would not dare so boldly to accuse Faith of being the enemy of science if they saw the highest honour and reverence paid to it by distinguished scientific men.

Since, then, they who with their Catholicism have received from a kindly Providence this happy talent can do much for the advantage of religion, let each, in the fiery controversy respecting those subjects which touch the Scriptures in any way, choose for himself a suitable sphere of study, and, excelling in it, repel with distinction the attacks made on the Sacred Writings by a dishonest science. And here it is pleasant to commend as it deserves the action of some Catholics, who have formed societies and provided them with abundant funds that learned men may be enabled with every possible facility to engage in and promote these studies. This method of employing money is most excellent and suitable to the times. The less the hope of receiving aid from the State in such studies, the more ready and liberal should be the generosity of individual Catholics, so that those who may have been favoured by God with riches may use it for the protection of revealed truth.

That efforts of this character may be conducive to the advancement of true Biblical science, let the learned rely upon the principles we have above pointed out, and let them firmly hold that God, the maker and ruler of all things, is the ruler of the Scriptures, and, therefore, that neither from nature nor from the monuments of history can anything be gathered that is opposed to them. If such difficulty there should seem to be, it should be carefully disposed of by bringing to bear upon it the prudent judgment of theologians and interpreters as to the more probable and correct meaning of the passage, and by earnestly examining the force of the arguments brought against it. Nor should we leave off if even then somebody tells against it, for, as truth cannot be opposed to truth, it is certain that a mistake must have occurred either in the interpretation of the sacred words or in some part of the discussion; if it cannot be discovered in either of these, further patience must be exercised in the investigation of the meaning. For many objections, drawn from all kinds of sciences, have for a long time past been raised against the Scripture, and, being empty, have turned out worthless. In like manner, there are certain passages in Scripture (not properly belonging to the domain of faith or morals) which have at one time received various interpretations, and which later investigation has placed in a clearer and truer light. Time obliterates unsound views, but "truth remains and prevails for ever" (iii. Esdr. 4, 38). Wherefore, as nobody should assume that he rightly understands the whole of the Scripture, in which Augustine acknowledged that there were many things he did not understand (Ad. Januar. Ep. l.v., 21). If any point should be met with too difficult to be explained, let each one adopt the prudence and moderation of the same doctor: "It is better even to be oppressed under unknown but serviceable standards than to place one's neck uselessly in the snares of error after it has been freed from the yoke of slavery in the work of interpretation" (De Doctr. Chr. m. 9, 18).

If those who are engaged in these auxiliary labours properly and modestly follow our advice and instructions, if in writing and teaching they direct their efforts in refuting the enemies of truth, and preventing the loss of faith amongst the young, then they can rejoice that they are performing a duty worthy of the sacred writings and rendering such assistance to Catholicism as the Church rightly expects from the piety and learning of her children. Such, venerable brethren, are the instructions and cautions we deem it opportune by God's grace to impart concerning the study of the Sacred Scripture. Let it be your care now to see that they are, as they should be, religiously obeyed and observed, so that the thanks due to God for having communicated the words of his wisdom to the human race may be more signally rendered, and that the results we desire may be most successfully attained, to the advantage especially of youths who are undergoing ecclesiastical training, and who are our most earnest care and the hope of the Church. Be instant by authority and exhortation in providing that these studies are held in due honour and prosper in the seminaries and academies subject to your

jurisdiction. May they flourish happily and in the fullest measure under the direction of the Church in accordance with the wholesome teachings and examples of the Fathers and the laudable custom of our ancestors; and in the course of time may they make such progress as to be truly a support and glory for Catholic truth, which has been divinely given for the eternal salvation of the people. Finally, with paternal love, we urge all students and ministers of the Church to approach the Sacred Writings always in a most pious and reverent disposition; for they cannot be understood with the requisite profit unless the pride of earthly science is put aside and zeal be cultivated for the wisdom which is from on High. When the mind has once been applied to this study, and enlightened and strengthened by it, it will be capable, in an extraordinary degree, of detecting and avoiding the deceptions of human science, of recognising genuine fruit, and of reckoning it amongst eternal possessions. Thus the soul will be greatly inflamed and will struggle in a more eager spirit for the promotion of virtue and Divine love: "Blessed are they that search His testimonies, that seek Him with their whole heart" (Ps. C xviii, 2). Now, relying on the hope of Divine aid and trusting to your pastoral zeal, we most lovingly in the Lord and as a pledge of Heavenly favours and a mark of our special good will, impart the Apostolic Benediction to you all and to all the clergy and people entrusted to your care.

Given at St Peter's, Rome, on the 18th day of November, 1893, in the sixteenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., POPE.

THE RELEASE OF MICHAEL WALSH.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Dublin *Evening Telegraph* had an interview at the Mater Misericordia Hospital with Michael Walsh, who has just been released from Mountjoy Prison, where he was serving a life sentence. The ground of the release of Walsh was the state of his health, which is in a rather serious condition. Our representative in the interview obtained from the ex-prisoner the following interesting facts concerning his trial, conviction, and prison treatment. He was tried at the Commission Court, Green street, before Judge Lawson, on a charge of murdering a Sergeant Kavanagh, of the B.I.O., at Letterfrack, County Galway, in February, 1882. His brother, Pat Walsh, had been already arrested for what was known at the time as the Leyden murder case, and being convicted was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was carried out. The trial was at the same commission, and the sentence was pronounced only a few days before his younger brother, now just released, was put upon his trial. The verdict in the case of Michael Walsh, who was only 16 years old at the time, was the same as in his brother's, but, on account of his extreme youth, the execution was not carried out, and he was made a life prisoner. It may be of interest to mention again, even at this date, that the motive alleged for the murder of the policeman was that he had made himself very obnoxious in the district and was working up the case against Patrick Walsh. It was sworn for the prisoner by several witnesses that he could not possibly have been at the scene of the murder when it was committed. Many spectators in the court at the time to this day well remember the scandalous and tragic incident of Judge Lawson placing his black cap on the bench near him actually before the jury had recorded their verdict, and also the remarkable exclamation of the young prisoner in the dock, that "if St Patrick were to come down from Heaven, a Dublin jury would be got to convict him." Shortly after his conviction (which, as stated, was commuted), Walsh was transferred from Galway to Mountjoy, where, after expending nine months, he, with all the Invincible prisoners who had not been executed, and some others from Crossmaglen, were taken to Otham. Here he spent another period of nine months, where he had frequently to complain of the harshness and brutality to which the Irish prisoners were subjected. In October, 1884, they were again brought back to Ireland and lodged in Downpatrick, which was specially opened for the Invincibles. Here he spent nearly seven years, during which, it will be remembered, the Parnell Commission took place, and in reference to which the released man had something of interest to say to our representative. Shortly before the Special Commission opened a prison official came to young Walsh and asked him if he had any friends in Ireland or in America who would pay his passage to America. He replied that he had. "Where are they?" inquired his interrogator, to which young Walsh answered that his mother was living in America. He asked for her address, and the prisoner gave it. A second interview took place a few days afterwards, when Andrews told the prisoner to write to his mother for the passage money. He did so and received from his mother a free passage ticket to America. The agents of the *Times* were at this time collecting evidence, and it afterwards transpired that they wanted to rake up the Leyden case already referred to, for Mr Davitt, while in the witness-box, was questioned about the interest he took in the Walsh family. The prisoner soon afterwards saw that the authorities had deceived him, and simply wanted by this ruse to influence his mother in connection with the Leyden murder case.

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Walsh, seeing that an attempt was being made to play false with him, made a desperate attempt to escape, and for this he received punishment at the hands of the prison authorities from the effects of which he believes he has never quite recovered. He first had to undergo six months' solitary confinement. Afterwards he was allowed to have some exercise—one hour out of the twenty-four—and subsequently he was deprived of that. He wrote to the Prisons board about it, with the result that it was pointed out to him that, as he did not mention his treatment on Sundays—when he got more than one hour—he was charged with having made a false statement, and was put on bread and water diet for 21 days, followed by three months' solitary confinement. Walsh told our representative that he believed these harsh sentences are the main cause of the illness which set in while he was in Mountjoy Prison, and which has led to his becoming an inmate of the Mater Misericordie Hospital. Another experience which Walsh related as having occurred in Downpatrick was that he was stripped of his clothing for search purposes, and was beaten by warders because he objected to stand in a state of nudity. He also complained strongly of the conduct of the doctor of the General Prisons Board while in Downpatrick. In April, 1891, he was removed to Mountjoy Prison. He had no complaints to make of his treatment there, especially during the past year and a half, and was in fairly good health up to about ten months ago, when he did not believe that his relief would have been sanctioned even so late as last Sunday, had not Dr O'Keefe brought in other doctors to confirm him in his opinion. In fact, he believed he would have been left to die in prison, but for Dr O'Keefe's action in introducing outside and independent medical advice. Although he was now ten months' ill, he did not know he had typhoid. These are amongst the chief incidents related by the ex-prisoner to our representative.

Walsh would have spent twelve years in prison next month. He was reduced four stone in weight during the past ten months, and this is regarded by his friends as a very serious matter. However, there is a good deal of hope that in the able hands of Dr Nixon, under whose charge he now is, he may make some progress towards recovery. He speaks in terms of warm praise of the kind treatment he has received from the officers and attendants of the hospital since he was placed there, and recognises that everything that can be done will be done to bring about his recovery. The ex-prisoner also spoke kindly of the interest shown in him for years by Mr Bodkin, M.P. (who was one of his counsel at his trial), and in similar terms of Mr Michael Davitt

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE GREEN FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th ult. a letter appeared from an occasional correspondent, Christchurch, in which it is stated that the green flag is seldom or never seen in that city. I have waited, but waited in vain, since then in hopes that your occasional correspondent would correct that statement. I have noticed that the letter mentioned has been referred to by your very able Auckland correspondent, and, no doubt, commented on orally by your numerous and widely-scattered readers. I am pleased to see that your own Christchurch correspondent has referred in a correcting and enthusiastic manner to it in a late issue. I also intend, with your kind permission, to refer briefly to it. Though I am not a resident of Christchurch, I visit it occasionally, and I've frequently seen the green flag flying in that city. During the number of years that Mr John Barrett carried on hotel business in Christchurch, I believe he usually hoisted the green flag on St Patrick's Day, and on other occasions too. I myself have seen it flying from a rough scantling erected temporarily for that purpose, the hotel being then newly built minus a flagstaff. That beautiful old flag which did service in the golden days of Hokitika, was one of the revered articles which Mr Barrett had removed with him from the West Coast to Canterbury, and the last notable and memorable occasion on which it was hoisted was on the arrival of the Irish delegates in Christchurch, when it was allowed to remain flying from the mast till it flew itself out of existence over what was then the temporary abode of those patriotic Irishmen, Sir Thomas Esmonds and John Dillon. Mr Barrett shortly after retired from business, and has been succeeded by another warm-hearted Irishman, viz., Mr P. Burke, the well-known host of Burke's Hotel, whom I have also seen sport the green flag over that magnificent building, and your humble friend has not forgotten the occasion on which it was purchased, and I need hardly say toasted.

In justice to the above-mentioned gentlemen, who are well-known in various parts of the Colony, I think it is only fair to make the above remarks and thereby acquaint your readers of the fact

that the gentlemen referred to are not careless or apathetic in displaying publicly on suitable occasions the emblem of their native land.

Sir, I do hope that the enthusiasm shown by your occasional correspondent in referring to the green flag will serve to induce Irish residents in Christchurch and other parts of the Colony to procure flags with which to commemorate their national festivals, and who knows but that they will be required to celebrate the dawning morn of Home Rule for Ireland, which it is to be hoped is not far distant.

Thanking you in anticipation and for past favours,—I am, etc.,
PRO PATRIA.

CARDINAL MORAN'S TRIBUTE.

(From the *Irish World*).

To American Catholics it must be interesting and gratifying to have it on so high an authority as that of Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, that in the field of Catholic progress during the nineteenth century, the honour of first place belongs to the Church in the United States. The Cardinal has recently been on a visit to Rome and to his native county, Ireland. On his return to his diocese of Sydney he was received and welcomed home by almost the entire city, and in the cathedral he was presented with a number of addresses by the clergy and laity. In the course of his reply to those addresses, Cardinal Moran, noticing the wonderful advance of Catholicity in the present century, gave front rank as follows to the Church of the United States:—

"To the future ecclesiastical historian this nineteenth century of ours will probably be known as the age of successful missionary enterprise, but pre-eminently above every other missionary church in Christendom must shine forth the fruitfulness of Catholic piety and the triumphs of the faith in the United States."

From the triumph of the Church in the United States Cardinal Moran looks with confidence to the future for a similar development in the great continent to which his own missionary labours have been devoted for some years past. The Catholics of Australia are at the present time, as the Cardinal remarks, in a far better position than were the Catholics of this country at the period of the Revolution: "Looking back," says his Eminence, "one hundred years to the time when the population of the newly-declared independent States was the same as the population of Australia at the present day, we find that the Catholic body was but poorly equipped for the progress and development that have since then marked their course. The Catholics were far less numerous and their organisations and resources were far less complete than among ourselves at the present day. We are in a thousand ways far better prepared to spread around us the blessings of religion than was the Church of the United States when she entered upon her brilliant career of piety and beneficence. May we not then hope to follow in some measure at least in her footsteps and to emulate the religious fruitfulness that since then has marked her onward course? The two great factors of enlightenment and progress in this age of ours are religion and liberty. It has been well said by one of the most gifted of our Australian statesmen that the proclamation of American independence was the birthday of freedom for all the nations of the world."

This is a high tribute from a high source both to the Catholic Church and to the political institutions of the United States. It is worthy of note, by the way, that such laudation of our American independence, whenever we hear of it from abroad, is far more pregnant from the lips of dignitaries of the Catholic Church than from any other quarter. One passage more from Cardinal Moran's address is worth quoting. It is his remark as to the origin and constitution of the Catholic Church in Australia:—"Outside of Ireland itself I know of no church in Christendom that is so thoroughly Celtic as the church in our several Australian colonies. Every brick and every stone in their sacred edifices bears impressed upon it in letters of golden light the heroic self-sacrifice and piety of the sons and daughters of St. Patrick and of their Australian descendants." Comment on this is hardly necessary. It is the oft-told story—the continuation and repetition of the grand record of the Irish race for fifteen centuries.

The Peruvian Government has accepted the offer of the Pope to mediate the dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

Catholics in Great Britain will recollect the indictment made a couple of years ago by the late revered Monsignor Munro on "The Methods of Evangelical Preachers," in which that eloquent prelate took to task the Protestant pulpites who degrade their profession, and Christianity in general, by the sensation-mongering titles of the themes on which they choose to discourse. Apparently the evil is not confined to Scotland, nor, indeed, to the United Kingdom. A minister in Ohio lately enlivened his discourse on gambling by a skilful manipulation of a pack of cards with which the performer explained the "three card Monte trick," to the amazement of his congregation, if not to their spiritual profit. A contemporary, reporting this performance, comments that "One is sometimes tempted to regret that a first-class fakir was spoiled to make an indifferent preacher."

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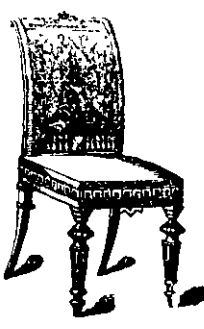
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Having purchased the SAW MILLS and BUSINESS of MR. JAMES GILMOUR, King st., Dunedin, And having also secured the adjoining PREMISES in ST. ANDREW STREET in which the TIMBER BUSINESS was carried on for many years by Mr GEORGE O'DRISCOLL (who is the present Manager of this Company), Beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute orders for every description of BUILDING MATERIAL the Lowest Possible Prices. A SASH, DOOR, & TURNERY FACTORY is now being erected, where Joiners' work, to suit the requirements of Contractors, will also be done. TIMBER delivered from the BUSH MILLS direct, Along the Line of Railway North and South AT MILL PRICES, Railway freight only added. A large stock of SEASONED TIMBER, Both New Zealand and Foreign, Will be kept in the Dunedin Yards. Also the best brands of CEMENT And a varied assortment of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

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The Patent Prize Range ZEALANDIA Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal. VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds. Catalogues on Application. BARNINGHAM & CO., VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN (Opposite Knox Church).

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AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, &c., DUNEDIN. Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitkins, &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, Rabbitkins 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.

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St George Brand, New Season.

WE ARE NOW TINNING the OUTPUT of the Burnside and Camaru Freezing Works. Needless to say these are the selected SHEEP for export, the TONGUES of which are much preferable to the ordinary run of this article. Prepared under a new process, which gives a finer Flavour and more Jelly. Retail Price: 1s per tin. To be had from the Trade generally; or from IRVINE AND STEVENSON, 69, 70 George street, DUNEDIN.

UNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY, KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS. G. O'DRISCOLL, Manager.

Irish News.

(From the *Irish World*)

Antrim.—A meeting of the Belfast Young Ireland Society was held in St Mary's (Minor) Hall, Belfast, recently. Mr Michael McCartan, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance to listen to the very eloquent lecture delivered by Joseph Macauley, in which he said: "To make our liberty an inheritance for our children and a charter of prosperity, the people must study as well as strive, and learn as well as feel. Of all the agencies of freedom, education was the most important. It was in the mind of a people the seeds of future greatness and prosperity were stored. The destruction of her industry only made Ireland poor; the waste of her mind left her a slave. If Ireland were in national health, her history would be familiar by books, pictures, statuary and music to every cabin and workshop in the land."

Carlow.—The Sisters of the Convent of Mercy, Carlow, will hold a prize drawing in aid of the Society of the Holy Childhood. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has sent through the Bishop of Ephesus a beautiful cameo as a special prize. The object of this association is, by the aid of the votive offering of little children (who are blessed with the great privilege of being born in the Catholic Church), to rescue poor little beathen children in foreign lands, often doomed to death by an unnatural custom prevalent among the Chinese.

Clare.—The tenants on Colonel Westropp's property in Doonass have been receiving 50, 25, and 10 per cent. abatements on their rents—10 per cent. on judicial and 40 and 25 on non-judicial.

anyone. Deceased was able to move about until a week before his death. He retained consciousness to the last. Up to and in his latter years he retained vivid recollections of the stirring political events of the present century.

Dublin.—The Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev Dr Walsh, has appointed the Most Rev Dr Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, parish priest of Bray, in succession to the late Right Rev Monsignor Lee, and the Very Rev Monsignor Fitzpatrick, rector of Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, to be parish priest of Rathgar.

Galway.—Mrs Higgins' interest as tenant in five acres of land adjoining Moylough, near Mountbellew, on Sir Henry Grattan Bellew's property (yearly rent £7 10s) was sold lately to Mr Francis Kutt, of Mountbellew, for £60.

Kerry.—The Lord Lieutenant has commuted the sentence on the Rev J. C. Griffiths, Killlynn, Kerry, who was sentenced to death at the Munster Winter Assizes, to penal servitude for life. He murdered his mother. He is insane.

Much regret has been occasioned by the announcement of the death of Mr Thomas Harrington, a well-known Irish journalist. The sad event occurred near Ballybunion, County Kerry. Mr Harrington was for a long time London correspondent of the *Belfast Morning News*, and sub-editor in the London office of the *Freeman*. For the past two years he has been an invalid at home, and has at last succumbed to that dread malady consumption. A striking feature of the funeral cortege was the marching in processional order after the coffin of a body of two hundred young men from the parishes of Kilmolloy, Causeway, Ballydaff, Lixnaw and Abbeydorney.

Kildare.—A memorial cross has been erected in Naas to the late Michael F. Farrell of that town. He died on the 31st of August, 1893, at the early age of 33 years. It is composed of Sicilian

SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
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BE SURE THE BOOTS YOU PURCHASE
HAVE THE
STANDARD TRADE MARK
ON THE HEEL.

REGISTERED  TRADE MARK

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
STANDARD
ON THE HEEL.

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

The tenants consider the abatements good, and are willing to pay their rents when requested.

Cork.—It is believed that Dr Browne, Maynooth College, will be elected Bishop of Cloyne in room of the late Most Rev Dr McCarthy. Dr Browne is a native of Cork.

Daniel McCarthy, of the World's End, Kinsale, was recently drowned in the Bay of Biscay by the foundering of the steamer Annie May. He left a wife and four little ones to mourn his loss. This is the sixth Kinsale man lost in almost the same place in the Bay of Biscay within a very limited period.

Derry.—While some boys were playing highwayman in Limavady with a revolver, it went off in the hands of one named Monaghan, and fatally shot another lad named McLaughlin through the head. The lads did not know it was loaded.

Mr John Atkinson, Unionist candidate for North Derry, will be opposed by a Gladstonian—probably an interested local man. It is hoped that, with the register in its present shape, the Nationalists will make a good fight for the Gladstonian candidate.

Messrs Mulholland, of Derry, have placed a large order with the Ballyshannon convent for hosiery. Among local houses who have patronised the nuns' industries are Mr Robert Sweeney, Mr John Daly, Mr Edward Stephens, and Mr John Stephens. The convent gives much-needed employment to persons who would otherwise be idle.

Donegal.—On December 21 George Strain, native of Letterkenny, died at Back road at the age of 101 years. He leaves a widow, his second wife. He belonged to the labouring class, led a temperate and quiet life, and was never seen at court of law with

marble resting upon a plinth or base of limestone. The cross itself is of rustic design, richly carved with passion flowers, forget-me-not, ivy, and other suitable floral emblems appropriately introduced, whilst at the foot of the cross, resting upon a broken branch of the body of the cross, is a representation of a dove as if in the act of flying upward. This work rests upon a die stone representing a rockery, having an anchor (emblem of hope), the top covered by a wreath of flowers, roses, forget-me-not and other emblems, the bottom having ferns, very naturally carved, encircling it.

Kilkenny.—Mr William O'Brien, M.P., and Mr T. M. Healy, M.P., were announced to speak at Kilmacow, Kilkenny, last week. However, neither attended, and Mr Matthew Kenny, M.P., was the only one representative of the Irish party present. Mr O'Brien was detained in London to help to make a house and lend a hand to the Government in their tug-of-war with the Tory obstructionists. Mr Healy was suffering from a heavy cold, and he was prevented from open air speaking. At the meeting resolutions were adopted in support of the Nationalist programme, and Mr Kenny strongly urged the necessity for union in their own ranks and co-operation with the liberal party. The Accrington election showed their cause was winning in England.

Longford.—The Edgeworthstown Guardians recently applied to the Local Government Board for a loan of £305 to fence the new cemetery, but were refused. Had Ireland Home Rule local authorities need not be a-begging for such trifles.

Mayo.—News from Louisburg is that Lord Sligo has showered Christmas gifts in the shape of ejectments and processes for rent among his poor tenantry in the parish of Kilgeever, many of whom

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

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

Terms Strictly Moderate.

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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.

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

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GREAT CLEARING SALE

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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
Childrens' 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. MURRELL, 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 Pains 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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THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES!

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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.

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

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

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ROBERT LOCHHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

YELLOWS.—Aberdeen, Green Top and Purple Top, Dale's and Fosterton, Hybride, etc.

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

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 WEEDEE 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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HOWARTH'S PATENT SAFETY CATCH FOR LIFTS.

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

Sole Maker:

JOSEPH SPARROW,
ENGINEER, RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

were under eviction notices last Christmas. This is his Lordship's favourite way of celebrating the birthtime of our Redeemer, "Peace and good will" have no place in the Sligo vocabulary.

Monaghan.—The death of the first Catholic that sat on the Edinburgh Town Council—Councillor Flanagan—occurred lately. He was an Irish Nationalist and a native of County Monaghan. An Edinburgh paper says of him: "His poorer Irish brethren have lost a generous helper, and many of the Protestant community a cheerful friend." There remains still another Irishman on the Municipal Council of the Scotch capital, a Mr Pollard.

Roscommon.—The O'Connor Don had an article in the London *Review* recently, in which he approves of compulsory land purchase, and suggests that the Imperial Parliament should meet occasionally in Dublin. He advocates these things as an antidote for Home Rule.

Mr Bodkin, M.P., at a recent meeting in Dublin, said that a Cassia car driver was loud in his abuse of him to Mr T. W. Russell. Mr Bodkin added that he would be very much surprised if the man, who drove Mr T. W. Russell, did anything else. It appears that Mr Russell was also very warm in his inquiries for Mr John Fitzgibbon.

Tipperary.—News recently reached his friends that Mr Michael Quinn died recently at Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A., whither he went twenty-four years ago. He belonged to one of the oldest and most respectable stock of farmers in Tipperary, and was a native of Anghall, on the verge of Templemore. He was well-known throughout a large district of North Tipperary as one of the most energetic workers in the movement of '67.

Tyrone.—Mr William O'Brien was the principal speaker at the annual gathering of the natives of Tyrone in Glasgow recently. He delivered an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the important position which Tyrone and Ulster generally held in the history of Ireland. Alluding to the present, he said the Irish party were at Westminster teaching Englishmen and Scotchmen a lesson. This was that if in the future it might be necessary for the Irish representatives to interfere at all in Parliament it was not the working millions of Great Britain that need be afraid. It was the aristocratic idlers, who were the enemies of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish people, who would be apprehensive that it would mean the clipping of their wings. Canon McCartan of Donaghmore afterward spoke.

The annual meeting of the Tyrone branch of the Landlords' Convention was held in the White Hart Hotel, Omagh, during the week, the Duke of Abercorn presiding. Col. Lowrey said that Mr Morley was likely to introduce a Bill to reinstate the evicted tenants. This bill would not effect the landlords in other counties. If equitable compensation were provided the landlords would not object to the reinstatement of the tenants. If the landlords get all they want, then they will not object to have the tenants reinstated. The cash is what the landowners want.

Waterford.—At the extraordinary age of 103 years died Lucretia Eisted of Dungarvon on Dec. 21.

Mr L. C. Strange, solicitor, is endeavouring to have the city fathers adopt the Libraries' Act in Waterford. It is a laudable move, and he deserves the thanks of the citizens for his unselfish conduct in their interest.

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

The Lord Chancellor has issued the writ for the election of an Irish representative peer in succession to the late Baron Clonbrock. The Irish peerage electorate numbers 129, who return 27 peers to represent them in the House of Lords. They are those whose titles were created previous to the Union of 1801, and who are not peers in the United Kingdom. So the descendants of the men who sold their country have no vote. Good!

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

DEPLORABLE RESULTS.

(Brooklyn Catholic Review)

THE number of the incurable insane has much more than doubled within the last twenty years, although our population has hardly gained 60 per centum in that period. These figures, in support of this assertion are derived from the *Springfield Republican*. "By the census of 1870," it says, "Massachusetts had 1,457,351 people and about 1,575,000 must have been the count in 1873; it is now not far from 2,500,000—a gain in 20 years of only some 60 per centum. But in 1873 the insane who came to the notice of our State authorities (October 1) were only 2,357, while at the same date in 1893 they were at least 6,300—a gain of 175 per centum, or almost three times the general increase. In several of the other States the increase of the registered insane has been even more surprising. Thus in Rhode Island, where in 1873 only about 150 persons were in a chronic insane asylum, there are now some 600—four times as many; though the State population in the 20 years had gained only from 235,000 to 370,000—60 per centum. In Iowa the count of the insane went up from 600 in 1873 to 2,385 this year; the population in that period having gained from 1,320,000 to 2,000,000—or 50 per centum, but the insane having more than trebled. In Kansas the population rose from 475,000 in 1873 to 1,500,000 in the present year; but the insane reported 20 years ago were but 200, where now they are almost 1,500. In New York the gain of population was from 4,600,000 in 1873 to about 6,500,000 this year—less than 40 per centum; but the insane have risen from 7,000 20 years ago, to more than 18,000 this year, gaining nearly 160 per centum, or four times the general rate. Ohio, with an increase of inhabitants from 2,800,000 in 1873 to 3,800,000 now, apparently shows an increase of her insane from 3,149 to 8,500—170 per centum, as against 3 per centum gain in the total. But of all the States Illinois gives the greatest proportionate surplus of insanity; for while her population gained from 2,700,000 20 years ago to 4,050,000 now—50 per centum—her registered insane, according to the Conference report went up from 642 to 4,867, or a gain of 660 per centum. These figures, of course, can only be approximate, and there are errors in the return sometimes, no doubt; but their general agreement points to a general fact whose existence has long been known."

As to the causes of this multiplication of the insane, the *Republican* is of the opinion that they are "many and not restricted to one State or country; practically the like increase is exhibited in all civilised countries. The aggregation of the people in cities, with the unsanitary and vicious habits there prevailing, is one great cause; the failure to restore the patients to vital sanity is a still greater cause. Co-operating with this, and in many cases producing it, is the herding of the patients in huge asylums, instead of building many small ones, and making use of the private family as much as possible in the care of the less violent cases." The chief cause of the increase of the crazy is the decay of morality through the loss of religion. When people are buoyed up in trouble by resignation to the will of God and where they do not abuse themselves or wreck their system by means of alcohol or opium, insanity is not making any rapid strides. Equanimity, purity and temperance, coupled with industry, are now the greatest safeguards from mental ailments, and these safeguards have the greatest efficacy when they are enforced by conscience enlightened by religion.

Relating to the working of the land acts in Ireland, the following figures are very interesting and instructive. Under the Ashbourne Act, up to November last, 29,335 loans had been applied for for the purchase of holdings. The loans sanctioned up to the same period were 25,375, amounting to £9,852,004. The number of loans applied for under Mr Balfour's Purchase Act, 1891, to November last, was 4431, amounting to £1,487,922. Of these 3026 loans were sanctioned to the amount of £1,063,494. Now the Ashbourne Acts were the work of the Liberal Government under Gladstone, and have been availed of to the extent that 25,375 persons own their farms and are free of the blighting influence of the landlords. Only 3026 persons are so blessed under Balfour's Act. It is easy to see which of the two parties is the better for Ireland.

The Rev H. M. Kennedy, Vicar of Plumpton, addressing Mr Burt's constituency recently at Morpeth, tersely put the case against the House of Lords as follows:—"I speak of them as an institution. Their history is bad, their practice and principles are bad, and for self-preservation bad they are bound to be to the end of their baneful existence. For a few pence you can read all the facts for yourselves in the "Financial Reform Almanack," but I will now briefly summarise the case against them, made out to-night, and very fully illustrated. They number 563, appropriate form our small but crowded island 30,000 acres per family, draw in rent £63 a day per unit, hold 4,000 Church livings for 'second sons and fools of the family' (so said my late Bishop, Dr Godwin), are a heavy burden on the pension lists, crowd the diplomatic service, spoil the navy, run up army expenditure, depopulate rural districts, fill the city slums, exile the young and strong, pauperise the old and feeble, cripple trade by their royalties, make the Irish rebellious, and are altogether a ruinous burden such as no other nation would in this age for a moment tolerate, and from which our free-born colonies wisely, from the start, shook themselves free."

W O O L . W O O L .

THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION

(LIMITED) Acting for

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

Will conduct WOOL SALES during the season at the

OTAGO WOOL AND GRAIN STORES, DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES (1893-94).

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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THE FAVOURITE KITCHEN RANGE

IS SHACKLOCK'S "ORION."

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

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

Prices and Advice given for all kinds of Cooking and Heating Apparatus.



Tomb Railing, Fretwork, & General Castings.

Repairs Effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK.

Foundry: Crawford Street, Dunedin.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding all kinds fresh and new.

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

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.

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS! At Moderate Prices.

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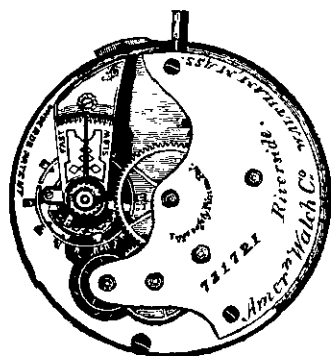
STUART ST.

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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.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal to the best the world can produce.

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.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates. MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin. FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS

Established 1865.

H. PALMER,

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR, Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

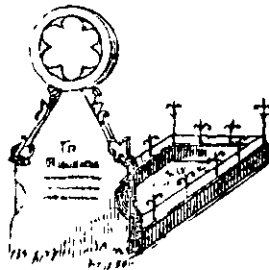
Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

S. MCBRIDE

Propheta Street, Timaru.



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

CORBETT AND CO

PLUMBERS, &c., OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

PATENTEES and SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CORBETT PATENT EXHAUST COWL AND VENTILATOR.

Best and Cheapest in the Market Telephone: 263.

PRINCE ALFRED HOTEL

GREAT KING STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

EDWARD KIRK ... Proprietor. (Late of Zehan, 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. Suites of rooms for families. One of Alcock's prize billiard tables.

Terms strictly moderate.

J. RHODES & CO

DUNEDIN

STEAM DYEING & CLEANING WORKS 116 George Street, Dunedin.

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.

H. B. KIRK

MANUFACTURER OF

Building Bricks, Wall 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 Rutherford 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 STONWARE 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

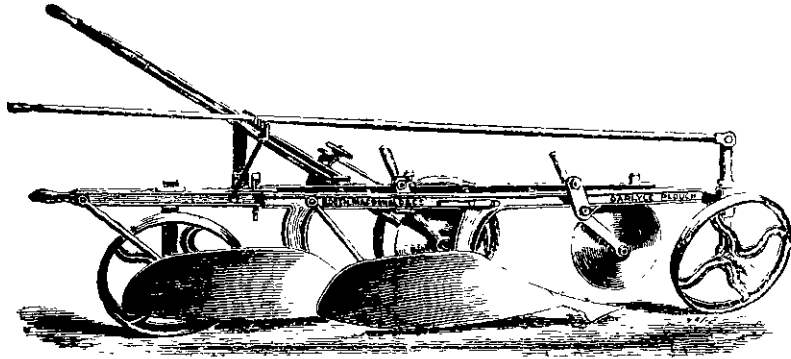
Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co.; Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

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 F. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to. P.O. BOX, 364 TELEPHONE 428

MAKE FARMING PAY



THIS YEAR by using the LATEST and BEST
IMPLEMENTS.

We shall be glad to send you our 1894

CATALOGUE,

which will please you. Kindly hold over your
Orders till you have seen it.

Mention this paper when writing.

BOOTH, MACDONALD & CO.,

CARLYLE IMPLEMENT AND IRON WORKS
CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial.

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

Store Cattle—A very steady market exists, a moderate number change hands from week to week, and very often realise prices relatively higher than those obtaining for finished lots. All sorts meet with buyers, and the supply is evidently still short of requirements.

Store Sheep—The business put through in these lately shows a slight increase. Buyers are more numerous, and, doubtless, owing to large areas of stubble being available the demand shows some improvement. Nearly all the sorts offering find purchasers at prices quite on a par with those ruling the previous week.

Wool—We are in receipt of the following cablegram from our London office of date 17th inst. The sales closed firmly this day, inferior, medium, and superior washed and scoured, are 4d per lb lower since close of last sale; coarse greasy cross-bred has advanced 1/4 per lb; greasy merino lambs, medium and inferior, are 1/4 per lb lower; other descriptions unchanged.

Sheepskins—Dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; do do medium, 1s 5d to 1s 9d; medium to full-woolled crossbreds, 2s 11d to 1s 2d; best, 1s 3d to 4s 6d; extra heavy, 4s 9d to 5s 6d; full-woolled merinos, good, 2s to 3s; best, 3s 3d to 1s 2d; dry pelts, 1s to 1s 1d; best green cross-bred pelts, 1s 11d to 2s 3d; for special purposes, 3d to 6d more; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; green lambskins, best, 2s to 2s 3d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 11d each.

Rabbitskins—In the absence of supplies, the business done at the moment is limited. The small lots offering, however, are readily taken up at prices equal to late quotations, and buyers operating with more freedom. Quotations for spring skins, 6d to 7 1/4; summer, 1 1/4 to 5 1/4; suckers and inferior, 1 1/4 to 3 1/4 per lb.

Tallow—A steady demand is experienced, and all arriving is being placed at prices as follows: Sav for best rendered mutton, 21s to 22s 6d; medium to good, 18s to 20s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s 6d to 17s 6d; best fresh mutton tallow, 11s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt, ex store.

Wheat—Quotations for prime milling, Tuscan and velvet, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; extra choice velvet a shade more; medium and good, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 1d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.

Oats—Since last reporting the market for these has drifted from bad to worse, and is now in a very unsatisfactory state. The new crop is coming forward with more freedom also, with instructions to sell immediately off truck. Meantime buyers' idea of value for best feed and milling is from 1s 4d to 1s 5d; medium to good, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; ex store, sacks extra, net. Agents, however, are not disposed to quit just yet as these prices pending further instructions from growers. Small retail lots fetch 1s 5 1/4 to 1s 6d, but the quantity thus disposed of is small.

Barley—There is nothing of interest to note respecting this cereal, very little of the new crop being to hand yet, consequently there is not much doing. Quotations for prime milling, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, nominal; ex store, sacks extra, terms.

Grass Seeds—Undressed ryegrass seed is in less demand; only exceptionally clean will sell. Machine dressed has had some inquiry, but prices expected by growers fail to secure very many orders. Quotations for the general run of undressed, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; extra clean, 2s 6d to 3s; machine dressed, best, 3s to 3s 3d; extra choice, guaranteed perennial, 3s 6d to 4s; ex store, sacks extra, net; cocksfoot, best, 4 1/4 to 4 3/4; medium, 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 per lb.

Potatoes—Consignments during the past week having been on a more liberal scale prices are not quite so firm, quotations for best, L3 10s to L3 17s 6d; medium, L2 17s 6d to L3 10s per ton, ex store, sacks weighed in, net.

Caff—The market this week has to some extent been over-supplied, prices in consequence are weaker, best fetching L2 7s 6d to

L3 2s 6d; medium to good, new, L2 5s to L2 18s; inferior to medium, 30s to 42s 6d per ton, ex truck, sacks extra, net.

Dairy Produce—Market quiet, prime salt butter, dairy made, dull at 6d to 6 1/2d; medium, 3 1/4 to 4 1/4; factory made, 9d to 10d per lb. Factory cheese, medium size, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; loaf do, 4 1/2 to 5d; dairy made, 2d to 4d per lb.

Flax—Cablegrams from Home report the market exceedingly flat, and prices further receding. A moderate demand for local requirements exists here, we have placed all to hand during the past week at prices on a par with those lately quoted, say for medium to good, 13s 10d to 14s 10d; extra well got up, clean straight fibre and bright, a shade more; inferior, nominally, 10s to 12s 10d per ton, ex store.

STRONACH BROS AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—157 yarded, Best bullocks, L9 5s to L10 2s 6d; medium to good, L7 17s 6d to L9; light, L6 10s to L7 5s. Best cows L8 to L8 12s 6d; medium to good, L5 17s 6d to L7 12s 6d.

Fat Sheep—1000 submitted, including 220 merino wethers. Best crossbred wethers, 12s 9d to 13s 3d; best do ewes, 11s to 12s 6d; merino wethers, 6s 6d to 7s 9d.

Lambs—626 penned, demand being only moderate. Best, 8s 6d to 10s; medium, 5s 6d to 7s 9d.

Pigs—A small entry of only 36 was penned, chiefly suckers and slips. Suckers brought 10s to 13s, slips, 15s to 17s; porkers, 34s to 40s; and a few extra heavy pigs, 55s to 60s.

Store Cattle—There is no change in this market. A good demand still exists for all offering.

Store Sheep—During the past week transactions have been considerable, with values certainly easier than those ruling last season.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Owing to Saturday being a race day we held our usual sale on Monday. As is usual on off days, both the attendance and entry was small. Most of the horses forward were hacks and harness horses of inferior to medium description, a few of which changed hands at up to £14. Our next sale will be held on Saturday week, March 31st. We quote: First-class draughts (extra heavy), £25 to £30; good ordinary draughts (young), £18 to £22; medium draughts, £12 to £16; aged draughts, £6 to £10; good hacks and harness horses, £12 to £16; medium hacks and harness horses, £7 to £9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, £2 10s to £5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: New feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; old, 1s 7d to 1s 9d. Wheat: Milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fowls' wheat, 2s 0d to 2s 3d. 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 15; derwents, £4 0s. Flour: Stone, £6 10s to £7 0s; roller, £7 1s to £8 0s. Oatmeal, 25lbs, £9 0s; bulk, £8 10s. Butter, fresh, 6d, 7d to 9d; salt, 6d, poor demand. Eggs, 1s per dozen (market fair supply.)

The *Speaker* of February 3 adheres to its statement as to the Unionist plan of Home Rule, though it does not say any more than it said last week, that any such plan has been adopted by all the Unionist leaders. It finds confirmation of its words in an interview with Mr T. W. Russell. Mr T. W. Russell is reported as having stated to a journalist who interviewed him at the Cape that three things must be dealt with in Ireland, namely:—(1) Extension of the purchase of land system; (2) local government on broader lines even than Mr Balfour's County Councils Bill, 1891; (3) an extension of university education on the principle embodied in the Home Rule Bill by establishing and endowing a "Catholic university." Of course this stops some way short of the *Speaker's* scheme, but it illustrates the movement of mind among the Tories. We need not, however, add, that if the Unionists got a big majority all their pretty promises would vanish into thin air.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
BALOS, FURRIER
 (late of the Octagon) has REMOVED to 153 GEORGE STREET, Dunedin, where he will be pleased to receive orders for all kind of Furs, Rugs, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Capes, Victorias, Boas, Tippets, Muffs, Handbags, etc., always on hand. Ladies' Seal-skinackets, Re-cut and Re-lined, also Rugs and all kinds of Furs, Repaired and Refined. All work finished in an artistic and superior style—Unequaled.

SCOTT AND WILSON
 MANUFACTURERS OF
VENEZIAN BLINDS, SELF-COILING SHUTTERS.
 S. & W. hold the only FIRST AWARDS at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition for above Manufactures.
REPAIRS IN ALL BRANCHES
 Promptly and thoroughly attended to.
ST. ANDREW STREET, DUNEDIN
 (Between George and Cumberland streets)

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.
M. FRAER AND SONS,
CASH DRAPEY DEPOT,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Inspection invited. No one asked to buy.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS—All the latest Novelties in Hop, Sacre, Serges, Amazons, Diagonals, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Fancies, Creponnes, etc., etc.,—a grand range.
LOUIS VELVETEENS—All the Newest Shades and Best Qualities
THE SHOW ROOM
 Replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES MILLINERY.—The Latest Parisian Bonnets, Hats, etc., in endless variety—Birds, Feathers, Laces, etc., etc. Fur and Fancy Boas, Corsets, Umbrellas, Trimmings, etc., etc.
 WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Stock of Ladies' Mantles, Capes, Fur-lined Cloaks, Jackets, Macintoshes, etc., etc. The Value and Quality not Equalled in Dunedin.
DRESSMAKING—Latest Styles, Moderate Prices.
OUR HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT
 Contains Blankets, Sheerings, 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.

SANITATION.
J. AND R. SCOTT
 SANITARY ENGINEERS,
BATHAY STREET, DUNEDIN
 (Opposite D.I.C.)
PLUMBERS,
TINSMITHS,
GASFITERS,
BELLHANGERS
ZINC & IRONWORKERS.

J. SCOTT having made a special study (while in the Home Country) of Sanitation Heating and Ventilation, and also gained Diploma from the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, London, is now prepared to fit up Dwelling Houses and all kinds of Public Buildings with the latest Sanitary Plumber Work
 People entrusting them with their work will find it done only in that style which emanates from practical men.
JOBGING 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.
MISS 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

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Armand Bebic	6537	Mar 27	Mar 31	April 2
Australien	6428	April 27	May 1	May 3
Ville de la				
Chotal	6537	May 27	May 31	June 2

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.
 Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.
RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—
 1st Class £105
 2nd Class £70
 3rd Class £42
 Available nine months
 Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £50.
 By special arrangement an ENGLISH INTERPRETER will attend on board upon arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give passengers every assistance in disembarking, passing their luggage through the Customs, etc. He will also accompany them in the train to Paris and Calais.
NEILL & CO, LIMITED,
 Agents, Dunedin.

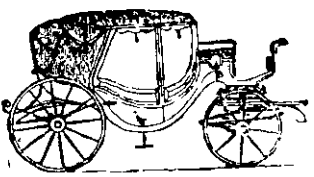
NORDDEUTSCHER - LLOYD
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN,
 Via Colombo and Suez Canal,
 Taking Passengers for London,
 Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line
 To BRINDISI and GENOA.
 Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Hohenzollern	4364	Mar 29	Mar 31	April 4
Oldenburg	4264	April 26	April 28	May 2
Karlsruhe	4364	May 24	May 26	May 30

And thereafter every four weeks.
 Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.
SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE
 Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.
 For freight or passage apply to
NEILL & CO, LIMITED,
 Agents, Dunedin.

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.
STANMOBE NURSERY, Christchurch.

MARK SINCLAIR,
 COACHBUILDER AND IMPORTER,
GT. KING AND ST ANDREW STREETS, DUNEDIN.
 AND AT BUENOS AIRES, GREEN ISLAND.



Country Orders receive Special Attention. Correspondence Invited.
 Every Description of Carriage and Buggy built to order; also Farm Drays, Waggon, and Spring Carts.
 All kinds of repairs at Lowest Prices.
 Largest Prize-Taker in Carriages until Prizes were discontinued.

PARKER, FINLAY, & LEEDHAM'S RINK
LIVERY, LETTING, and COMMERCIAL STABLES
 (Formerly Royal George).
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,
 Will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 21st March.

Carriages and Buggies for Hire.
 Carriages for Wedding Parties on the Shortest Notice.
 Superior Saddle and Harness Horses for Sale or Hire.
 Commercial Travellers liberally dealt with.
 Four-in-Hand Teams a Speciality.
 Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.
 Gentlemen favouring the Proprietors with charge of their horses at livery will receive Every Attention.
 In connection with the above, the SHOEING FORGE has been leased to Mr. PHIL. WALSH (late of Cri erion Forge), who is so well and favourably known in his business as not to require further comment.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—
FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON.—
 FLORA, s. s., on Monday, March 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m. Cargo till 1 p.m. Saturday.
NELSON VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON.—(Irregularly at Wellington)
 FLORA, s. s., on Monday, March 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m. Cargo till 1 p.m. Saturday.
FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—
 TALUNE, s. s., on Wednesday, March 28. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.
FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU & LYTELTON-WATREATEA s. s., early.
FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND AUCKLAND.—
 TALUNE, s. s., on Wednesday, March 28. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.
FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—
 ANAU, s. s., on Thursday, March 29. Passengers from Dunedin by 3.35 p.m. train.
FOR SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON.—
 HAUBOTO, s. s. (from Lytleiton), on Wednesday, March 28.
FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—
 OMAKERE, s. s., on Friday, March 30. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m. Cargo till 2 p.m.
FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—
 HERALD, s. s., about Tuesday, March 27. 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.—
 VALAU, s. s., about Wednesday, April 11.
OFFICES:
 Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

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

General News.

The Emperor of China while going to his winter palace last week, was stopped by bandits and robbed of a great quantity of valuables.

A corset for the foot is the latest atrocity of fashion. It enables the wearer to put on a shoe much smaller than the natural formation of the foot demands.

The German Government is considering measures restrictive of the use of explosives by miners, so as to keep that dangerous element as much as possible from anarchists and socialists.

England has now in Ireland a standing army of 28,000 soldiers. In addition, there are 12,570 policemen, who are also practically soldiers for England.

In Brazil fighting continues, and if appearances indicate anything, the not very sanguinary contest will continue for an indefinite period. Rio de Janeiro has been a most bombarded city for many months, yet somehow it is not demolished, and trade pursues the even tenor of its way amid the boom of cannon and flash of steel. The war is truly a melo-drama.

Nor is the Episcopal Communion the only Protestant body which is restoring the once discarded Catholic beliefs and practices. At a recent conference of Presbyterian ministers in Glasgow, Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton urged that the practice of praying for the dead, "which had fallen into disuse in the Church" should be resumed. His remarks were well received by the assemblage, and warmly endorsed by the Rev. Drs Cooper and Macleod.—*Pilot*.

Rome lately experienced a terrific snowstorm. All communication by wire and horse was completely stopped. The Eternal City lay enveloped in a spotless robe, emblematic of the religion of which it is the earthly centre.

The death of Rev Charles Ingham, attached to the American Baptist Mission on the Lower Congo, occurred lately. He had killed a hundred elephants during his mission in Africa, but was trampled to death in December by an elephant which he had shot and failed to kill.

"A.K.H.B.," writing in *Lanman's Magazine* about the "Life of Dean Stanley," tells an interesting fact about the latter's early days. He was sent when he was nine to a school at Seaforth, on the Mersey. He was bright and clever, but he could not learn arithmetic. "The biographer does not know what I have heard Stanley say, that Mr Rawson," (his teacher) "declared that Arthur was the stupidest boy at figures who ever came under his care, save only one who was yet more hopeless, being unable to grasp simple addition and multiplication. But while Stanley remained unchanged to the end, the other boy was to develop a mastery of arithmetic altogether phenomenal. He was to be the great Finance Minister of after years, Mr Gladstone."

That venerable humanitarian, George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was astounded lately when he learned that it is customary in the public high schools of that State, for the teachers to dissect toads, cats, dogs and other living creatures, before the pupils, and that a professor in Brown University has issued a book containing full directions for this vivisection in class. In his paper "Our Dumb Animals" he says: "We are astonished to learn to what extent to which the dissection of dumb animals is carried on in our Massachusetts public and private schools, as well as in those of other States. We have just received a letter stating that boys are paid to steal cats to be used in one of our largest and most popular female colleges. A young lady attending another large girls' school tells us that a lady teacher in her school cuts up cats, showing the heart and other organs. The other day the teacher cut open a live frog to show the circulation of the blood, and the frog was kept alive nearly all day to show the different classes. The young lady said 'the girls do not like to see these things at first, and sometimes it makes them sick, but they soon get used to it.'" His correspondent writes: "So far this year he [the teacher of science in the high school] has chloroformed and cut up three or four cats. One of these cats was kept in a box for days until one of the girls let it out, and when she told him that it was hungry, he gave it some sour milk that the chemistry class had for some experiments, and then stood by and laughed to see the half-starved kitten eat it eagerly. He also put a live mouse under the receiver of an air-pump and partly exhausted the air, until the poor thing was all bloated up." Accordingly Mr Angell has called for evidence to enable his society to convict teachers who dissect animals in the presence of school children, and he has offered a prize of 30 shillings for the best outline drawing of the Devil teaching boys and girls to cut up cats. Surely this is queer "education!"—*Catholic Review*.

The Kildonan goldfields in Sutherland, Scotland, which employed 5,000 men some years ago, will be opened by the County Council of Sutherland to find employment to the people. The mines are on the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

The sum of 420,000 francs has been paid by the French Government to the Italian Ambassador in Paris, in satisfaction of the claims of the Italians who suffered during the Agnes Mortes riot.

King Humbert of Italy, since the *Secolo* of Milan, has a private fortune amounting to 20,000,000 lols. in the hands of the London Rothschilds. Should he be forced to fly from Italy he has a snug sum put away to live on in England.

Herr Much, of Vienna, the celebrated linguist, whose knowledge of European language is not surpassed by that of anyone now living, has gone to Ireland to learn Irish. He is residing in Dublin, and taking lessons from the Professor of Irish at Trinity College.

The Basque language, which Mr Gladstone is at present studying during his stay at Biarritz, is a variety of Celtic. The Basques are of the race whose branches people Wales, the Highlands and four-fifths of Ireland.

The Papal States were robbed from the Church on the plea that the unification of Italy was essentially necessary for its advancement and for the well-being of the people. The country is now so far advanced that it is within measurable distance of revolution, and the people are so well off that they are in open revolt against oppressive taxation. The national treasury is bankrupt, and the inhabitants are in misery because of this unification, whilst the Pope, from whom the States were robbed, is making princely donations from his purse to relieve the people. Restore the Papal States to their rightful owners and peace and happiness will once again reign in sunny Italy.

This is the coldest winter experienced in Mexico for many years. There is great destitution and intense suffering among the poor, who are compelled to go without fire and have only scant food supplies. The hospitals dependent upon public support are full. One thousand blankets have been contributed to the poor by Simon Lara, the philanthropist of the city of Mexico.

The English Secretary of State for War recently said in the House of Commons that he found the eight-hour system can be introduced into all the War Department's factories without a reduction in wages. This affects 18,000 men, who have been working nine hours and a-half a day. War Department officials say the experiments show that the quantity and quality of work done in an eight-hour day are entirely satisfactory.

Mr Blake met with a most enthusiastic reception from the Irishmen of Boston, at the monster meeting he addressed on Wednesday, 31st January. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm marked the proceedings, and at the close a very substantial and practical token of the Irish cause was shown; 5000 lols. were collected in aid of the Home Rule Fund. This most generous response to the appeal of the Irish-Canadian statesman should give a great impetus to the efforts now being made in the States to render practical assistance to the Irish people in the closing period of their struggle for legislative liberty. The ever-ready sympathy of the great Republic with Ireland is a great factor always to be reckoned on with certainty by friend and foe.

In current literature the empire of Turkey and its monarch or Sultan are not infrequently referred to in connection with the ideas of religious bigotry and intolerance of the extremist type, yet it seems to be the fact that the ruler of that empire is far more liberal and tolerant in his policy towards creeds not his own than many parties and people in constitutionally governed countries who have much to say about the beauties of "civil and religious liberty," of which they claim to be the champions and in their own practice the great exemplars. A proof of the fact referred to we find in a British paper, which prints a decree or proclamation recently issued by the Sultan and addressed to the Vicar Apostolic (Catholic Bishop) of Macedonia, one of the provinces of the Turkish Empire. In this decree the Sultan confers upon the Catholic prelates and clergy numerous honors and privileges, some of which are specified as follows:—"Bishops have a seat in the provincial councils in which are discussed all questions, civil and religious. They shall have moreover, the right of sending a representative to all the councils of each district. They may, upon their journeys, demand an escort to guard their persons in cases of need. They shall have the power of conferring upon such priests as devote their lives to teaching, any degree or title which they merit, and such title is to be recognised by the State. They shall have the right to administer justice among Catholics, and all sentences pronounced by them in matters testamentary and matrimonial shall be ratified by the law, as shall also be their arbitrations." Here is an example of genuine civil and religious liberty which might make the Protestant majority in Belfast and the Apostles of America ashamed of their bigotry and intolerance if it were possible to excite shame in the breasts of those people, which is exceedingly doubtful.

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DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND.

The time is now approaching which has been fixed for holding

A B A Z A A R

In

AID OF THE ABOVE NAMED FUND.

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

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE GIVEN IN AN EARLY ISSUE.

Our readers are also reminded

Of the
A R T - U N I O N,

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

MISSING FRIEND.

ANY information as to the whereabouts of MICHAEL KEANE, native of Youghall, County Cork, Ireland. Last heard of about nine years ago in Wellington, N.Z. Parents anxious to know. Please send any particulars of above to

MRS. M DYNIHAN,

Barrett's Hotel.

Wellington, N.Z.

Sunday Corner.

CALENDAR—MARCH 25—31.

Sunday 25 h—Easter Sunday. (Feast of the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ.)

Monday 26 h—Easter Monday.

Tuesday 27th—Easter Tuesday.

Wednesday 28th—Fourth Day within the Octave.

Thursday 29 h—Fifth Day within the Octave.

Friday 30th—Sixth Day within the Octave.

Saturday 31—Low Saturday.

N.B.—The Feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M. is transferred to April 2nd.

The word "Easter" comes from a Teutonic word *Eostre* or *Eastre*. *Eostre* or *Ostera* was a Northern deity, and was worshipped by the Druids with special honour during the month of April as the Goddess of Spring. The Venerable Bede, in his book de Rat. Temp. says that the Anglo-Saxons called the spring month "Eostermonath." By Grimm, in his work on "German Mythology," *Eostre* is called the "Goddess of the Dawn." That a name decidedly pagan in origin has come by usage to be applied to a Christian Feast, will not surprise us, when we consider how tenaciously people cling to old names, and how many words with like derivation have remained in common use; as, for instance, the days of the week.

The days of the week are not called by their ecclesiastical names but, though we are long a Christian people, by their old pagan names or rather by the names of planets no doubt called originally after heathen deities. Thus Sunday is the day dedicated to the sun formerly worshipped as a god by many nations. Monday—*dies lunæ*—moon's day. Tuesday—*dies Martis*—derives its name from *Tyr* or *Tiwes*, the German god of war. Hence "Tuesday." Wednesday—*dies Mercurii*—comes from *Woden's* day. *Woden* was the commercial god of the Saxons. Thursday—*dies Jovis*—is Thor's day. Their meaning "Thunderer," was the Teuton appellation of Jove or Jupiter. Friday—*dies Veneris*—is so called because of *Freia*, the goddess of love or marriage, to whom it was dedicated. Saturday—*dies Saturni*—is Saturn's day. Saturn was said in mythological story to have devoured his own children. The nomenclature of the Church is as follows:—*Dies Dominica* (Lord's day or Ferial I), Ferial II, Ferial III, Ferial IV, Ferial V, Ferial VI, *Sabbatum* (Sabbath). The word *ferial* means much the same as "fast day." Because of the resurrection of our Lord on Sunday, the day of rest has been changed from the Sabbath or *Shabbat* day to the Sunday or first day of the week. According to the learned archaeologist Dr. Rossi, the oldest inscription calling Sunday the day of the Lord, dates from the year 463. The Emperor Constantine had long before—in 321—made the "Venerable Sunday," a day of public rest in the cities of the

empire. On y necessary farming could be done in the country. In the Theodesian code lawsuits and other public business was strictly forbidden.

* Easter, the Sunday of Sundays, is called the Pasch by the Church in her liturgy. This is the common term in France—*Fête des pâques*—and other countries of southern Europe. St Leo calls Easter the "feast of feasts" and it is styled by other fathers the "solemnity of solemnities." Formerly the people spent much of their time during this week in the church. Indeed, until the 13th century there existed an obligation of hearing Mass during the octave. Because of the length of the devotion the office of the Church was shortened. Now Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday are simply days of devotion.

A rigorous law was made as far back as the 4th century obliging all the faithful to receive Holy Communion on Easter day. For many hundred years those who neglected to hear Mass on Easter, Pentecost, and Christmas, were excluded from Church Communion. The records of Egbert, Archbishop of York show that this discipline obtained in England. It was the rule also in France. In some countries it was the custom for the people to receive the Blessed Eucharist on the three last days of Holy Week. In 1215, at the 4th Lateran Council, the law which now binds the people was finally made, obliging the faithful to receive Holy Eucharist at Paschal time. Pope Eugenius IV, afterwards permitted the annual Communion to take place between Palm Sunday and Low Sunday. The people were commanded to receive in their own parish, and in one of the Councils held in 1569 the duty is imposed on bishops of "looking after ramps and seeing that they went to the Sacraments." In some countries the Easter Communion is made between the first Sunday of Lent and Trinity Sunday. With us the time is between Ash Wednesday and octave day of St. Peter and Paul (6th July).

Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the 11th moon following the vernal equinox or following the 21st March. The Jewish Pasch, which may fall on any day of the week, occurs on the 11th Nisan or March. The Christian Easter, in memory of the Resurrection, always falls on Sunday. In some parts of the early Church there was divergence in the time of the Paschal celebration. At the Council of Nice the question, at any time a pure matter of Church discipline, was finally settled, and the Pope wrote a letter to all the churches announcing the decision. The custom long obtained of the Roman Pontiff writing every year an Encyclical letter on this and others subjects. It is on record that the Council of Whitby in England in 664 affirmed the adherence of the English Church to the practice of Rome.

"Alleluia," so frequently heard during the Paschal (which begins on Easter Sunday, and ends on Saturday after Pentecost,) means "Praise ye the Lord." We are told by scholars that the last syllable "ia," was never pronounced in the pre-Mes-sianic days, but by the high priest once a year when, clothed in full robes, he solemnly entered the Holy of Holies.

According to an ancient tradition mentioned by St Ambrose, Jesus first appeared after the Resurrection to his mother Mary. He appeared twelve times to his apostles and disciples. The Catholic people of Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland retain the Eastern custom of remaining in the church all through the night of Holy Saturday. At dawn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given, and our Lord Himself blesses the devout watchers. In some parts of Spain two processions go forth from the church before sunrise on Easter morn. One bears along the Blessed Sacrament, the other a veiled image of Mary. They go through the streets in silence till the rising of the sun when the veil of the Virgin's statue is removed, and all join in singing the hymn of the Church "Regina Coeli"—"Queen of Heaven"—which was first sung by angels' voices over the city of Rome many centuries ago. A plague in the time of St Gregory the Great broke out in the Holy City. At the wish of the Pontiff the people went to St Peter's in procession, bearing a picture of the Blessed Virgin painted by St Luke. While the crowds were crossing the Tiber voices blended in delicious harmony were heard in the air. The words of this hymn were distinctly heard, and an angel was seen on the mausoleum of Adrian sheathing a sword. Hence Adrian's tomb is now called the Castle of St Angelo, and the angelic words form the Paschal hymn of the Church.

DEATH.

NASH—On March 12th, 1894, at his grandfather's residence, Lawrence, John, only child of Patrick and Mary Nash, of Mosgiel; aged 2 years; deeply regretted.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having

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 specialty. REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

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.

SCRIPTURE TEXT BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



THE Rev H. Williams, honorary secretary to the Scripture Text Book Association, Christchurch, has prepared a statement showing the position of his Society. It professes to attempt to meet the "ever-recurring religious difficulty," and to offer a satisfactory solution to all concerned. We take exception to the assertion that the Roman

Catholics expressed a kindly feeling towards the movement, even though it be said that "they will not accept the Irish text-book as a final solution of the subject." Mr Williams and his friends may rest assured that Catholics will be satisfied with nothing short of positive teaching of Catholic Christianity in their schools. A composite religion to suit the broad consciences of Unitarians and Baptists from which the virility of Christian teaching will be carefully excluded will never be accepted by those who believe Christianity had one Divine Founder, and that His work cannot be remodelled. The only reason which would justify our looking with a not unfriendly eye on well-written, carefully-prepared Scripture lessons would be the including in the schools of a chapter in the history of the world which is now completely overlooked, or practically excluded. We shall not be displeased assuredly, however unjustly we may be treated, if the name of Jesus be mentioned in the public schools with respect. We are told that the name of God is sometimes mentioned, but CHRIST is banned. He is in the National system an "unknown God," who is not worshipped. The programme of the Scripture Text Book Association will not satisfy Catholics. We want complete, not truncated Christianity. The Association in its aims, we are convinced, will not satisfy a vast number of Protestants. No doubt there are some who want the religious teaching of their own communion taught during school hours; there are many who will be quite satisfied with a common "moral and Scripture manual"; but there are many—unfortunately we fear the number is legion—who want no religious knowledge of even the most elementary kind imparted in ordinary school time. If Catholics had their schools subsidised by Government, we believe that it is possible that the old feeling of a common Protestantism might feebly assert itself, and some form of common Christianity would be advocated. We say "possible." We do not think it probable that the people of this Colony, who now for the most part have been educated in secular schools, will for very many years seriously trouble themselves with the question of religion in education. "Let us get on in the world without getting into trouble," seems to be the great commandment of colonial youth. Take it for sake of argument, as granted, that Catholics will not object and Protestants will agree among themselves to have a common manual of undenominational religion. What will happen? Jewish children will be exempt from attendance at lessons, which in some cases Jewish national teachers will give to Christian children! The children of freethought parents will be excused from the reading of matter which will be carefully supervised by an agnostic teacher! Catholic children will remain in the playground while a Catholic teacher will expound Scripture religion and Scripture morality to Protestant children! Will that give satisfaction? We know that mental bias, especially in the domain of religion, unconsciously manifests itself, and we can hardly expect that the teaching of a Jew or a Catholic, however honourable, will satisfy even the careless Protestant parent. The consequence of the programme of the Scripture Text Book Association being carried would be that each religious body would strive to have its own nominee in the teachers' chair; each denomination would strive to dominate the school committee. Would that work? We think not. If justice be done to our children, no matter what our opinions may be, Protestants may do what they wish in the matter of Biblical instruction. If the Legislature give our own money, paid in taxes, back for secular instruction in our own schools, we have no objection to the Bible being read in the so-called national schools. The recognition of the Book of Books and of Revelation will be better than the virtual inculcation of agnosticism or religious indifference.

In referring, on Sunday evening, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, to the devotion of the past week, the Very Rev Father Lynch spoke of the gratification felt by the Bishop at the attendance during the *Quarant' ore*. His Lordship, he said, had seen from his window the numbers who continually entered the church, and the sight had given him great consolation. Father Lynch commended the congregation for their piety, adding an assurance that they would not be less zealous during the forthcoming week. The office of *Tenebrae*, he announced, would take place on the evenings of *Spy Wednesday*, *Holy Thursday*, and *Good Friday*. High Mass would commence on day at 7 a.m., the Mass of the Pre-sanctified on Friday at 11 a.m., and the ceremonies of *Holy Saturday* at 7 a.m. The Very Rev Father, who also preached, included in his sermon a brief but lucid and comprehensive explanation of the observances of the holy season.

IN our report last week of the funeral of the Dominican nun lately deceased—we accidentally omitted to mention the singing at the grave of the Young Ceciliae. The boys sang in a very touching manner the "De Profundis," and the "Miserere." The harmonies were very correctly and pleasingly observed by them. The chant was Gregorian.

WE see by a Sydney paper that Mr F. B. Freehill, whose appointment as a notary public by the Archbishop of Canterbury was recently recorded, has received additional honours. He has now been appointed by the Provincial Government of Ontario, Canada, Commissioner of Trade for Ontario ports. Our Sydney contemporary refers as follows to the matter:—The above appointment is of a semi-consular character, the Commissioner being empowered by it to administer oaths, certify documents, and take affidavits on matters that may arise here in connection with the trade with Canada. Mr Freehill has also been recently appointed a Commissioner of the Irish Supreme Court under the Royal Seal and by letters patent. It may be interesting, too, to mention that Mr Freehill is the first Catholic in the colonies appointed a notary public by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the office having for many years been confined solely to members of the Church of England. For a long time Dissenters were also under the same disabilities as Catholics.—Mr Freehill's services to the Irish cause in New South Wales, and, indeed, in Australia generally, we may add, have made his name an honoured household word among all the friends of Ireland.

THE Christchurch *Press* of Saturday last, gives us a peep at the emancipated female. "His Lordship the (Anglican) Bishop of Christchurch," says our contemporary, "had an experience yesterday afternoon which must have given him serious misgivings as to the wisdom of emancipating women. In the first place his meeting was carefully packed by the ginger-pop enthusiasts in petticoats, who succeeded in outvoting all the resolutions put to it. And then when the meeting broke up in disorder, as his Lordship was leaving the hall an amiable female, seizing him by the flap of his episcopal coat, and shaking her dainty little hand (large 7) in his episcopal face, exclaimed, 'I hates yer! I hates yer worse than if you was a drunkard!'"

MONSIGNOR MACDONALD, we perceive, keeps busy in the interests of his schools at Panmure and Howick. He recently welcomed there, as highly pleased visitors, Captain Gibson, of H.M.S. Curago, and Mrs Gibson. The Monsignor has also within the last week or two taken his children to visit Lady Glasgow at Government House, where they presented her Ladyship with bouquets, which were most graciously received by her. Lady Glasgow showed her appreciation of the visit by kindly conducting her little visitors over the house and grounds. Monsignor Macdonald, we see likewise, is active everywhere in promoting the innocent enjoyment of the young. We find him mentioned as present at the Auckland priests' picnic on the 3rd inst, and consistently engaged in getting up races and other contests for the children. Finally the Auckland *Herald* of the 12th inst. has the following:—"Monsignor Macdonald is really determined to make the children's feast this year at Panmure an unqualified success. In addition to two bands he has engaged a Highland piper, which will, undoubtedly, form a pretty feature in connection with the day's proceedings. Of course there will be the usual baby show, which will be sure to create a world of amusement. Father Walter is very grateful to his Auckland and other friends for kindly donating prizes on last St. Patrick's Day, and which were contested for with great spirit and enthusiasm by the little ones."

THE victory of Ireland over England in Rugby football on Saturday (says the *Irish Weekly* of February 10) was not expected, and is therefore the more gratifying. Irishmen, as a rule, play better on their own ground, supported by the cheers of their compatriots, and indeed the only previous occasion on which Ireland beat England in Rugby football was at Lansdowne Road in 1886-87. In 1881-82 there was a draw, but that, too, was on Irish ground. Among the 12,000 spectators who were attracted to Blackbeath on Saturday by

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the magnificent weather and the interest of the game not a few were London Irishmen, but still the cheering did not come as fast and furious as it would have done in Dublin under similar circumstances. The English tried to explain their defeat by the absence of Wells, who met with an accident at Eton on Thursday; but, with that single exception, their team was the same as beat Wales at Birkenhead last month, and they cannot therefore so easily excuse themselves. Indeed it may be said that in virtue of Saturday's victory Ireland has proved herself to possess the best team of the four nations, for England beat Wales last month, and Wales beat Scotland at Newport on Saturday.

MR JOHN DILLON writes to the *Freeman's Journal* under date February 3rd as follows:—"Sir,—Kindly publish enclosed. I have decided in accordance with the discretion given to me by the subscribers, to hand £30 to the Evicted Tenants' Fund and £20 to the Parliamentary Fund. This £50 makes up a sum of £92 received from the National Federation of Auckland within one year for the Irish movement. This is an example which some places in Ireland would do well to profit by.—Yours sincerely, JOHN DILLON. 2 North George's street. Dublin. 3rd February, 1894. Auckland December 28, 1893. John Dillon, Esq., M.P., Dublin. Dear Mr Dillon,—We beg to enclose to you herewith, on behalf of the Auckland branch of the Irish National Federation, a bank draft for the sum of £50, which the branch desires you to contribute to the Evicted Tenants' Fund and the Parliamentary Fund in such proportions as you deem expedient. This branch has watched with deep interest the recent phases of the Home Rule movement, and the members regard with admiration the patience and fortitude of their fellow-countrymen in the old land during these months of necessary delay and preparation for the final struggle. We feel sure the heart of the English democracy is sound, and that the Irish people can safely trust that democracy's great leaders to loyally fulfil their pledges to Ireland and the world. With the heartiest of Christmas greetings to yourself and your co-workers and all our countrymen at Home, we are yours very truly, JOS. A. TOLE, president; W. J. NARLER, hon treasurer; M. J. SWEHAN, hon secretary."

DIOCESAN SUMMARY.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

THE mission given by the Vincentian Fathers to the women of the Te Aro parish terminated on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., with a general Communion. The mission of the Fathers to men commenced in the evening.

The month's mind of the late Rev Father Carolan, S.M., was celebrated in St Joseph's Church, Buckle street on the 9th inst.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

The church of St Francis de Sales, Devonport was opened on Sunday, March 4th. The building had originally been erected by Monsignor Macdonald in the Catholic cemetery, Symonds street, at a cost of about £700.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN.

On the Feast of St Patrick, High Mass was celebrated in St Joseph's Cathedral at 9 a.m. by the Rev Father Murphy, the Very Father Lynch, Rector, acting as deacon, and the Rev Father Hunt as sub-deacon. In St Patrick's Church, South Dunedin, High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m., Father Lynch being celebrant, Father Murphy descon, and Father Hunt sub-deacon. A sermon on the mission of St Patrick was preached in this church on Sunday by Father Murphy. There was a very large attendance.

In consequence of the illness of the Bishop there will be no consecration of the oils this year in St Joseph's Cathedral. They will be consecrated for this diocese at Christchurch by the Most Rev Dr Grimes. One of the Dunedin priests will be present, by whom also the holy oils will be brought back to this city.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH.

The foundation-stone of a school-house was laid on Sunday in the parish of St Mary's, Manchester street, by his Lordship the Bishop.

Messrs Wilkinson and Son, chemists and druggists, Princes street, Dunedin, are always supplied with a full stock of the best possible goods. Prescriptions are compounded by the firm, and everything connected with their business is carried out by them in a manner leaving nothing to be desired. Country orders receive special attention.

Messrs W. Angell and Co's Venetian blinds are of excellent quality and give the utmost satisfaction. Among their recommendations is that of moderate price. All orders forwarded to 115 George street, Dunedin, will receive immediate and satisfactory attention.

Mr J. Balos, furrier, has removed from the Octagon to George street, Dunedin, where as hitherto, all orders entrusted to him will be carefully attended to and skilfully carried out.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 17, 1894.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop returned to Wellington a fortnight ago, and has presided each evening in Buckle street church, at the mission which the Vincentian Fathers are preaching to the women of the Te Aro parish, and which concludes to-morrow morning with a general communion. The spacious church is crowded at all the services, and on last Wednesday evening, after a most eloquent sermon by the Rev Father Hanley on the evils of strong drink, at the close of which he made a most earnest appeal to his hearers to take the pledge, almost the whole congregation advanced to the altar rails and were enrolled by his Grace the Archbishop in the "League of the Cross." The zealous and learned missionary told the people how this holy league was founded by the late Cardinal Manning in conjunction with the well-known Irish priest, the Rev Father Nugent of Liverpool; and that within a very few years of its inception it numbers one hundred thousand members distributed over Great Britain and her colonies. At the conclusion of the ceremony, his Grace gave benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The mission for the men of the Te Aro parish opens to-morrow evening at Vespers.

The month's mind of the late Rev Father Carolan was held in St Joseph's Church, Buckle street, on Friday week last at 9 a.m. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev Father Hickson, S.M., the Rev Father McKenna (Masterton) being deacon, Rev Mr Tymone sub-deacon, and the Rev Father Goggan master of ceremonies. The choir was under the direction of Rev Father Aubrey, S.M. His Grace the Archbishop and a number of clergy were present, and the church held a large congregation of the faithful.

The picnic which is annually given by the Hibernian Society on St Patrick's Day is postponed till after Easter on account of the mission services.

Lady Buckley, wife of Sir Patrick Buckley, arrived from London by the R.M.S. Kaikoura on Sunday week last. The Petone Brass Band on the Tuesday following proceeded to the Lower Hutt and played selections of music on the lawn in front of her Ladyship's residence in honour of her return.

It is with pleasure I note that Mr O'Donovan, that talented young Irishman who acts as court orderly here, has passed his final law examination for solicitor. Mr O'Donovan's duties are of an arduous nature; and, by study in his spare hours and by his undoubted pluck and perseverance, he has raised himself to his present position, for which he is much to be commended.

On Thursday evening last an important meeting of the "old boys" was held at St Patrick's College for the purpose of raising funds to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late lamented Father Carolan. Very Rev Dr Waters, the rector, occupied the chair. A letter was read from his Grace the Archbishop, which said that—He had much pleasure in according the movement his hearty approval and blessing. It spoke volumes for the sentiment of veneration and gratitude which had prompted it, and he hoped soon to see the project realised in a monument remarkable for its neatness, taste and solidity, but of very moderate costliness, because of the religious poverty professed by its object. The Rev Father Devoy also wrote in praise of the object of the meeting, and enclosed a donation of three guineas. The Rev Father Goggan sent a guinea. A subscription list was opened, fifty pounds being subscribed in the room, the rev chairman heading it with five guineas. Rev Dr Waters then asked the meeting not to decide on any particular form of memorial that night. It primarily would take the form of a monument over the grave, but it might also take other form, possibly a Bursary at the college—say of music. To make a fitting memorial might involve sacrifice, but "Labour we delight in physics pain." They must regard themselves as the nucleus of a movement which would spread throughout the Colony wherever "old boys" and sympathisers were to be found. Mr J. Sheridan then proposed a resolution conveying the condolence of the "old boys" to the rector and Fathers of the college on the loss they had sustained by the demise of Father Carolan. This was seconded by Mr Hodgins and carried unanimously. Mr J. Sheridan also proposed, and Mr W. Ahern seconded, a motion to form an "old boys" association in connection with the college. This was also carried, and all those present, numbering some sixty "old boys," enrolled themselves as members. The Rev Dr Waters said that he would do his best to foster, direct, and encourage the association, which he hoped would be to the great advancement of the members and the college. A memorial committee was then formed, consisting of the Rev Fathers Devoy and Mahoney, Messrs Cooney, Houldsworth, Ryan, Organ, and Whitehouse; hon treasurer, Very Rev Dr Waters; hon secretary, Mr J. Ward. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the Press concluded the meeting.

That magnificent White Star liner the "Gothic," chartered by the Shaw, Savill and Albion Company for the New Zealand trade, bore away from our shores on Thursday week last what was of infinitely more value than her rich freight—viz, the great pro-Consul, New

SILKSTONE SOAP,

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

Zealand's grand old man, Sir George Grey. His departure was not marked by any display on the part of the people of the Colony, as it was evidently the result of sudden resolve, and but few knew of Sir George's determination. The *New Zealand Times* and *Post*, in leading articles, took occasion to remind their readers of some of the salient points in the career of that most remarkable figure in the life of this Colony; and, among other items, told how Sir George, on his former visit to England some twenty-five years ago, advocated Home Rule for Ireland, even going the length of drawing up a scheme of Home Rule. Nearly all the measures of reform he (Sir George) then advocated have since come within the scope of practical politics. New Zealanders will, one and all, no matter what their political creed, wish Sir George a happy and prosperous voyage and a safe return to the Colony, which he has so long and unselfishly served.

By the "Gothic" also went Colonel Pat Boyle, the late popular and able A.D.C. to Lord Glasgow. It is authoritatively stated that Colonel Boyle will not return to New Zealand in any official capacity; and that if he does return it will be to the sanatorium at Rotorna, for the benefit of his health.

The Postal conference which held its meeting here last week was presided over by the Hon J. G. Ward, New Zealand's Postmaster-General, with conspicuous ability. It is worthy of note that the *Wellington Evening Post* which is strongly opposed to the Government has made an exception, and has been compelled to highly praise this Minister for the way he upheld the honour of New Zealand before the meeting and leading from the other colonies. Praise from that critic is praise indeed.

O B I T U A R Y.

(*Westport News*, March 13)

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr Michael Scanlon, which occurred at 2.30 yesterday afternoon. The complaint to which he fell a victim was cancerous stricture of the gullet, for which all remedies proved ineffectual. Some time ago he visited Wellington, and consulted the doctors there, returning home somewhat improved in health. The complaint, however, re-appeared, and Mr Scanlon gradually sank, breathing his last in the presence of his family. The deceased arrived in Victoria about thirty years ago, and spent the greater part of his life on the goldfields of Victoria and New Zealand. After a short stay in Victoria he proceeded to Hokitika on the rush breaking out there. He next drifted to Charleston, where he was engaged in the butchery business, and finally after visiting the Thames and Wakamania, settled down in Westport, where the remainder of his life was spent. The news of his death will be received through the district with deep regret, as he was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a widow and grown up family to mourn his loss, with whom sincere sympathy is expressed. The deceased was 56 years of age, and a native of County Clare, Ireland.—*R. I. P.*

By an accident with his horse and dray at Rangiora on Wednesday, March 7, Mr Philip Brady of Loburn, N. Canterbury received injuries which terminated fatally in the forenoon of Saturday. Deceased was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and in 1861 arrived at Lyttleton in the *Chrysolite*. After saving some money at the Lyttleton tunnel works of Messrs Holmes and Richardson, he came to farm at Loburn and had lived in the district ever since.—On April 27th, 1873, the few Catholic settlers at Loburn met and Mr Brady was elected to the committee which soon after bought the two acres of land on which St Bridget's is built, and erected that little building. The Catholics of Loburn are indebted to Mr and Mrs Brady for acts of kindness in connection with the Church, more especially for hospitality given to visiting priests, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the family. Mr Brady had three sons and six daughters, and those of them who were from home were communicated with, but some in the North Island arrived too late to see the remains. Deceased was attended by his parish priest from the time of the accident till his death and conversed with his friends. He had a large funeral and was buried in the ground at St Bridget's, respected by all classes in his neighbourhood.—*R. I. P.*

Farmers will do well to send to the Carlyle Implement and Iron Works, Christchurch for the catalogue of Messrs Boston, Macdonald, and Co. They will find it to their great advantage to consult it.

We beg to draw our readers attention to an advertisement of Messrs Barlow and Price, cycle engineers, Christchurch, which appears in this issue of the *TABLET*. This firm has lately taken over that well-known business of J. Goughs, which is better known under the name of Coventry Cycle Works, Colombo street, Christchurch. Messrs B. and P. are turning out an improved patent in the invalid chair line. This chair is a great improvement on the old style, as that had to be propelled by a handle at the back, whereas this patent can be worked by the invalid in ever such a weak state. They are making bicycles of every description and from any weight, at prices to suit everybody. We heartily recommend any intending cyclist to call on them their first call.

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

SEASONABLE FESTIVITIES.

THE *Invercargill Times* of the 16th inst gives a highly favourable report of the sports and entertainment held last week respectively by the Irish Athletic Society of Southland, and the Irish Dramatic Society. "The eighth annual gathering of the Irish Athletic Society of Southland, (says our contemporary), was held on the Park Reserve on Wednesday afternoon, under auspices in most respects favourable. The weather could scarcely have been more propitious, the programme could have been but little bettered, and a more energetic and zealous staff of officials has seldom been organised in Southland. The success achieved was therefore thoroughly deserved, and although the attendance was not so large as it might have been, it was more than equal to the expectations of the committee. The Society were almost prepared for a meagre attendance because of a recent calamitous occurrence—indeed they would probably have postponed the meeting for a time had their arrangements possibly permitted—and it was therefore a tribute to their popularity, and a mark of confidence in their promises, that so many of the public—certainly more than two thousand persons visited the ground. The success of the meeting can easily be explained. Year after year the Society has been increasing its strength, extending its operations, and winning the approbation and even the allegiance of all classes of the community. There is nothing more noticeable about its gatherings than the welcome extended to all, the heartiness with which everyone is greeted, and the good feeling that universally prevades. The Irishmen of Southland seem determined to make their annual gathering a special occasion for the declaration of goodfellowship, and for the demonstration of that warm-hearted regard for all and sundry that has invariably characterised their nation. Among those most indefatigable in carrying out the sports were gentlemen hailing from other countries than Ireland, and for their valuable services the Irishmen freely, frankly, and gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness.

In the evening the Irish Dramatic Society entertained a large and appreciative audience in the Theatre, with the famous drama "Savourneen Leelish," a play written, it is stated, by Edward Falconer, and originally produced and known by the title of "Peep o' day Boys." It is not saying a word too much in favour of the Irish Dramatic Company to state that the situations and effects were capitally managed, and that a good deal was made of the sentiment. As a specimen of the former the fair scene was the best, and the faction fight with which it concluded was clever enough to do credit to many professional companies. For this particular scene the artist, Mr D. Bradley, received a well-merited "call," and his skill was equally appreciated, though not so practically honoured, in the set representing the old quarry. Generally speaking the scenery, mounting, and appointments were far above the average, a fact upon which the management are to be heartily congratulated.

At Ashburton a concert was given on Friday night.—St Patrick's concert held in the Oldfellows' Hall (says the *Mail*), was what it deserved to be—a decided success in every way. For some time past those who have had charge of the arrangements in connection with the concert have been working hard, both in the matter of acquiring the best available talent for the evening, and also in selling the tickets with which to fill the hall, and in both these particulars they more than succeeded. The hall was crowded to excess, those in the seats being packed as closely as possible, and even then scores had to stand not only at the back, but down the middle of the hall, while a few found their way to the side of the stage. Such an attendance on so warm an evening made things uncomfortably close, but it must have been gratifying financially, and the quality of the entertainment, and the celerity with which one item followed another—no delay—helped to make one forget the sultriness of the atmosphere." The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance were the following:—Mesdames J. P. Kelly (Christchurch), Donald McLean and Claridge, Misses Mary Henry, Anna Butler, Sutherland, and Devane, Messrs Lionel Broad, C. M. Brooke, Higgins, Flower, Frank Henry, Charles Wood, Alck McKay, George Morrison, Andrew McKenzie, Donald McLean, George Robertson, M. O'Loughlin, and N. Fitzgerald, Masters Fitzgerald and Stewart.

The downpour of rain on Saturday morning (writes a Christchurch correspondent), did not prevent the hoisting of the green flag on the Hibernian Hall, for at half-past six the ladies who presented the flag were there ready to hoist it. At the first sound of the bell for seven o'clock Miss the rope was handed by the president to Miss Margaret Rodgers, who with Irish heart and hand raised it to the top of the pole.

I must remind you that the Hibernians have not forgotten the celebration of St Patrick's day. The greater portion of our people being in business could not attend on Saturday night. It being on the eve of Holy Week the committee have decided to celebrate the day on Easter Monday, when the celebration is to be carried out with the greatest pomp. An elaborate programme has been arranged

composed of the usual toasts suitable to the occasion, national songs and real Irish dances, jigs and reels. I understand the flag is to be hoisted for the second time on Easter Sunday in honour of the Resurrection of Our Divine Lord from the tomb.

St Patrick's Day (says the *Bruce Herald*) was celebrated in Milton on Saturday last in a fitting manner. The local branch of the H.A.C.B.S. had arranged for holding a picnic at the bush during the day and a social in the old church in the evening. The inclement weather, however, dissipated the hopes of many, as far as the picnic was concerned at any rate. The social was held in the evening, when, despite the miserable weather which prevailed, there was a large gathering, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The interior of the building was very tastefully decorated, a profusion of flowers and evergreens being used, relieved by numerous pictures and Chinese lanterns. There were six tables altogether, these being laden with all the good things of life in endless variety. Fully 250 persons sat down to supper, but even this large number was not sufficient to dispose of the eatables which the tables contained. We understand the picnic is to be held on Monday next.

Messrs Angus and O'Connell, of Christchurch, have started a new saddlery business at the junction of Manchester and High streets. They are making a speciality in the line of a "brushing boot" for trotting horses, also a boot for prevention of knee and over-reach, as used by the famous Kerr Bros., of Christchurch. This is a great boon to trotting men, and we trust all connected with that particular line will patronise this enterprising firm. Messrs Angus and O'Connell are also prepared to execute any orders in the saddlery and harness line, and solicit a share of the public support. Their advertisement appears in our advertising columns.

Messrs Parker, Findlay and Leedham open their livery stables in Moray Place, Dunedin, to-day (Wednesday, March 21). Horses or carriages suitable for all wants will be always ready to order, and the terms will be very moderate. Mr Phil Walsh has taken the adjoining shoeing forge.

Mr Andrew Lees, 48 George street, Dunedin, may be called upon by all who are in search of choice paperhangings or want their houses painted with taste. Mr Lees has also on hand a very fine stock of mirrors and glass of all kinds and of the most approved descriptions.

Messrs Duthie Brothers, George street, Dunedin, call attention to their novelties for the season. Their dress and fancy departments are well worth inspection, and they have a special line in hose. Their prices are suited to the depressed times.

very happy in her song, "Barney O'Hea." Mr J. Hennessy sang a sacred song, "Come unto me," very creditably. Mr J. Finlay recited "Shamus O'Brien," and the applause which followed has, I am sure, never before been heard in St Patrick's Hall, that item being undoubtedly the best of the evening. Song, "Zealandia," by Mr J. P. Young, the chorus of which was sung by the company; after which Rev Father Cummings spoke at some length on the formation, progress, and benefit of the League of the Cross.

Again the hand of death has taken a good, old settler from our midst in the person of Rev H. B. Cocks, who was until lately in charge of the Anglican Church in Sydenham. He arrived in the Colony thirty-two years ago, and since then he has left his mark in various parts of Canterbury. Lately his health failed and he retired to his farm at Amberley, where he died on Tuesday last. He was perhaps one of the most charitable and self-sacrificing men to be met with. His charity consisted of actions, not of words. He has been known to go home without his coat, having given that article of apparel to some poor wanderer whom he met worse off than himself.

A very interesting ceremony was performed at St Mary's, Manchester street, on Sunday, 18th inst.—the laying of the foundation stone of the new school. A procession was formed in the church, consisting of his Lordship the Bishop and clergy, acolytes, Children of Mary, and school children. The procession wended its way through the grounds, the children singing appropriate hymns. A platform was erected at the rear of the church, and his Lordship addressed the congregation, paying a high tribute to the unflinching zeal and devotedness of the Rev Father Le Menant, and investing him with a rochet and cape, after which he spoke at considerable length on the cause of education, pointing out the great necessity of parents attending to the spiritual as well as the intellectual training of their children. Father Burke and Father Cummings also spoke and exhorted the people to come forward at once with heavy purses and not leave a stone unpaid for in the school. The stone was then blessed and laid by his Lordship, while the collectors were actively engaged among the assembled crowd. His Lordship the Bishop headed the list of donors with £20, Mr H. Loughnan £10.

The mission was closed at St Mary's on Sunday night after a most successful fortnight. The church has been crowded to its utmost at nearly all the services, and a great number of converts are coming to the church as the result of the labours of the devoted missionaries.

PADDY COMES FROM IRELAND with a heart as true as steel and the Best Bicycles come from BARLOW & PRICE, 88 Colombo Street, Christchurch,

where you can get the only Patent Spring Frame Ladies' Bicycle made in New Zealand; also the well-known Patent Spring Frame, Ball Bearing Flycatcher, which is so well and easily adapted to the use of mudguards, as well as the various other patents, the undersigned are the only makers in the Australian Colonies. All Bicycles accessories stocked. Repairs made by our staff at lowest rates.

BARLOW & PRICE, Engineers and Cycle Manufacturers, 88 Colombo Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE clerk of the weather here is evidently unfavourable towards St Patrick's Day celebrations, for never, to my recollection, was the shamrock so wet as on March 17th, 1894, the rain poured almost incessantly from daybreak on Saturday till the same time on Sunday. However, the contrary elements did not in any way mar the success of the "at home" given by the League of the Cross in St Patrick's Hall. The audience numbered about three hundred, and the proceedings commenced with a beautifully-executed fantasia on the piano by Miss Fuston, who also acted as accompanist to many of the songs of the evening. Miss Annie Foley sang "The soldier's letter," and received a well-merited encore, to which she sang a comic song, "All right, Mary Ann," which fairly brought down the house. This little mite, who has probably not yet seen ten summers, deserves great praise for the artistic manner in which she treated her songs. Mr A. Bagley sang, "That is love," very neatly; Miss W. Shanly a pianoforte solo, "Come back to Erin"; Mrs J. P. Kelly sang "The Kerry dance," Mr J. P. Young sang "The wearing of the green," and in response to an encore gave "In old Maid"; the duet, "Maying," by Miss A. Hayward and Mr W. Hayward was exceedingly good, and in response they sang, "Life's dream is o'er"; recitation by Mr J. P. Kelly, "St Patrick and the Shamrock"; song, "The dear little shamrock," by Miss A. G. Prendergast; song and chorus, "Aileen Alannah," by Mr J. Hennessy; song, "Killarney," by Miss Bryant; pianoforte duet, "Irish blossoms," by Miss W. and Master J. Shanly. During the interval light refreshments were handed round. The second part of the programme was opened by Mr Harry Rossiter, who gave a selection on the piano, followed by Miss Gamble, who sang "Kate O'Shane." Recitation, "Fontenoy," by Mr J. O'Shea; song, "The banner of green," Mr J. I. Hynes; duet from "Patience," "Sing hey to you," by Mr and Mrs J. P. Kelly, was capitally rendered and received an encore. Miss A. Hayward sang "Sunshine and rain," and received a well deserved encore. Mrs J. P. Kelly was

A *Triduum* was commenced in the pro-Cathedral on Sunday night in preparation for Holy week. Rev Father Shearman after Vespers delivered a very instructive discourse on the attitude of men towards our Blessed Saviour and their treatment of Him during the first Holy Week. The advent of the Redemptorist missionaries will long be remembered here, and wherever they have been, for their eloquent instructions have been the means of bringing a great number of stray sheep back to the true fold.

Mr Mark Sinclair, coachbuilder, Dunedin and Burnside, gives special attention to country orders, and may be consulted by letter. All kinds of vehicles are built to order, and repairs are skillfully executed. The terms are extremely moderate.

Messrs Scott and Wilson, St Andrew street, Dunedin, gained the first award at the late Exhibition in this city for their Venetian blinds. Orders for repairs are executed by the firm promptly and satisfactorily.

Russia is establishing an agricultural colony in Corea. The Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom, however, has taken fright and called upon the Russian bear to halt.

Sad is the fate of the "Nun of Kenmare." It appears that Miss Casack has not gone far enough in attacking her former religion to please her more zealous patrons, and now by criticising another "reformed nun" she has been "boycotted and persecuted." And so she complains in a book which she has just published. "Many of those who are active in the Protestant cause will have nothing to say to anyone, priest or Sister, who does not make the revelations which they expect. Poor Sisters! If they leave the convent they are looked on with suspicion and distrust by Protestants—who are Protestants first and Christians after—if they will not make statements which they know to be false and utter cruel calumnies of those whom they have left, and in many cases loved, if they will not come forward like shameless women and tell to other women what they have never heard before of evil."

Events in Italy are moving rapidly. Signor Crispi is undoubtedly trying to establish a dictatorship; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether he has the requisite strength. Repudiation of at least a part of the interest on the debt may be expected when the next payment falls due, and the state of popular feeling is such that there might be a revolution any day. Those merchants who get private advices from Italy are astonished at the dumbness of most of the English correspondents.—*Irish Weekly*.

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By Appointment Military Tailor.

Dublin Notes.

(From Contemporaries.)

LIEUTENANT HUGHES, killed with Major Wilson's ill-fated party in Matabeleland, belonging to the Queen's County, where his father was a prominent Methodist minister for many years. His brother is an inspector of Irish National schools.

A labourer working on the mountain at Ballinagilly made an interesting discovery. While engaged making a drain about two feet from its surface, he found embedded in the solid clay an earthenware vessel about eighteen inches high, peculiarly and elaborately carved, or, rather, ornamented with fillets of raised work. The jar or crock was filled with bones, but whether human or animal cannot be just now positively determined. At different times in recent years at least half-a-dozen of these crocks containing bones have been discovered in the same neighbourhood. In every previous instance a copper knife was found deposited with the remains. The antiquity of the find may be judged from the fact that the solid clay in which the jar was found was overlaid by bog, which was cut within living memory.

The editor of the *Cape Times* of Capetown, South Africa, whose leading articles in reference to the troubles in Mashonaland have attracted much attention in England, is Frederick York St Leger, an Irishman and a scion of the noble house of Doneraill. Mr St Leger before he adopted journalism as a profession, was a clergyman of the Church of England. He is a slightly-built, medium-sized man in the fifties, with iron-grey hair, penetrating eyes, and palid complexion. Mr St Leger, in the opinion of Miss Olive Schreiner, who differs widely from him on public questions, is one of the ablest journalists of the day. He is a constant occupant of the Press Gallery in the Legislative Assembly, and his notes in the House, which appear in the *Cape Times* during the Parliamentary sessions, are known to have a marked influence in the formation and direction public of opinion in South Africa.

J. W. Lloyd read a paper on "Where the best Irish is spoken," before the Gaelic League of Dublin. He said there was some difficulty in answering this question, as nearly every Irish speaker thinks his own dialect the best, and as none of the dialects were faultless as compared with the literary language, he would not do as others had done, who took the pronunciation as the standard; he would take the idiom of the language as the standard. He agreed on the whole with those who held that the Connacht Irish was the best as far as the pronunciation was concerned, but he thought that, perhaps the Irish spoken in Kerry and West Cork was the best, the idiom of Irish language found in it being almost uncorrupted. It contained many ancient forms of words, particularly those of the past tenses of the irregular verbs. In this dialect only is it customary to use the synthetic form of the verb always. And the particle *do*, the sign of the past tense, is heard oftener in Munster than in Connacht. He concluded by asking them to give more heed to the dialect idiom of the language in deciding this question.

At a meeting of the National Literary Society of Dublin on the 11th ult., a paper by Mr G. W. Rolleston on "Carlyle's Irish Journey" was read by Mr O'Leary Curtin. At the conclusion of the reading the chairman invited a discussion, to which several of those present contributed. Dr Sigerson said Mr Carlyle was hospitably received in Dublin. To all appearance he was pleased, and during the time that he appeared pleased and was interchanging compliments with the people whom he met, he was writing shabby libels in his diary, not only of the men whom he met, but also of the ladies in whose houses he was received. When a man set up as a critic over a people he had a right to examine his own credentials and see whether he was altogether above criticism. There was no excuse for a man like Carlyle, who was an historian, coming to Ireland to write about her people, who did not know something of the condition of the people or their antecedent circumstances. If he did not know their antecedent circumstances he had no right to pass judgment upon them, and they should not allow him because of his ignorance to get off for libelling a people stricken by misfortune at the time. There was nothing whatever in the circumstances of Ireland at the time of Carlyle's visit to justify his wretched libel. Carlyle should have applied his great ability to the careful and studious examination of the circumstances of the Ireland about which he wrote, and he (Dr Sigerson) thought they had a right to pass a most severe judgment upon him for not having accomplished that task.

Mr Thomas William Rolleston, who is engaged on a work entitled "What Small Nations Have Done for Humanity," has already won a wide reputation as a critic, and as the author of a "Life of Lessing," says the *Literary World*. In connection with Dr Knortz, he has also translated Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" into German. He is only thirty-six years of age, having been born in Shinrone, King's County, in 1857. He received part of his education at St Columba's College, Rathfarnham, and afterwards went to Trinity College, where

his course was a highly successful one. He won the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse with a drama, "The Feast of Belshazzar," and took the degree of B.A. in 1878. He lived for some years in Germany, subsequently making his home in London. He edited the *Dublin University Review* for some time, and turned his attention to various branches of literature. He has translated Epictetus, and edited selections from Plato, poems by Ellen O'Leary (sister of Mr John O'Leary), and the prose writings of Thomas Davis. He is a member of the Rhymer's Club, and poems of his are included in its "Book." In 1892, on the formation of the Irish Literary Society, London, he was appointed secretary, and threw himself into his work with much zeal and enthusiasm. His organising powers contributed, in a large measure, to the speedy success of the society. In Sir Gavan Duffy's work for the expansion of Irish literature, Mr Rolleston has been a constant helper. He delivered the Taylorian lecture at Oxford last year, and gave it to the public in August through the columns of the *Contemporary Review*. A couple of months ago he was appointed secretary of Lady Aberdeen's Irish Industries' Association, and now resides near Dublin. In addition to his book on the "Small Nations," he contemplates a life and study of Wolfe Tone.

A series of papers signed "X" have lately appeared in the *London Fortnightly Review* assailing Irish patriots at home and abroad, living and dead, with a vindictiveness that has not been equalled since the late Richard Pigott and the *London Times* went into a literary but unprofitable partnership. The veteran Head Centre, James Stephens, the late Colonel John O'Mahoney and other Fenian leaders are charged by this libeller with having grown rich on the contributions of their dupes in Ireland and America. As everybody in England and Ireland knows, or could easily find out, James Stephens was a poor man all through the Fenian days, and all the years afterwards, and is still a poor man in his honourable old age. John O'Mahoney, as unselfish a patriot as ever lived, died in absolute poverty in New York. The only Fenians who received anything they did not earn were those who enjoyed Her Majesty's hospitality in Millbank, Dartmoor, and other prisons and convict settlements. "X" makes merry over the Fenian conspiracy, saying, "It sounds comic enough, but many hundreds of confiding men went to the scaffold or penal servitude before the joke was fully explained," the "explanation" being that Messrs Stephens, O'Mahoney, and other leaders had pocketed the funds, Michael Davitt, whose share of the "joke" consisted in fourteen years' penal servitude, bears testimony to the chivalrous sacrifices and unspotted integrity of John O'Mahoney. Of Stephens he says:—"His worst enemies have never been able to fasten even a suspicion of mercenary motives upon a whole life's devotion to Irish liberty. I was one among many Fenian officers who dissented from portions of Mr Stephens' policy 'in the old days,' and I formed one of a council who held an investigation into the merits of his leadership in 1867, and I know from most reliable knowledge that he had not £10 in his possession when he left New York for Paris previous to the abortive rising of that year in Ireland. His subsequent career, as is well and widely known, has been one of hard struggles with that misfortune which always appears to dog the footsteps of those who suffer and sacrifice most for Ireland." James Stephens, who knows as much as any man living of the secrets of Fenianism, repudiates the other falsehood of "X," that informers were many and prosperous in the dark days of '67 and thereabouts. He says:—"Let me give you one fact which shows the sincerity and incorruptibility of the men of that day. From the 16th September until my arrest, and from the 24th November, the day of my escape at Richmond, until the 13th of March, when I escaped to America, I was in Dublin; I was attending meetings of "Centres" (two and three times a week; I was in frequent communication with hundreds of men. During all that time the Government of the day were offering fabulous sums for news of my whereabouts, but not a man would betray me. When I was arrested it was by accident. And, to conclude, I must state that when the extent of the Fenian movement is considered the number of informers was infinitesimal. There are men alive to-day holding secrets of the past who have held them both in peril and in peace with the same fidelity, and will hold them to the grave." No Irishman who has ever loved his country has escaped the mendacious attacks of "X"; or if any man of prominence has been spared, the distinction is not one to be coveted. The malicious zeal of the writer makes him overshoot the mark. A man who sneers indiscriminately at every patriot from Grattan to O'Connell, and from the Liberator to the latest Home Rule member, puts himself and his employers alike outside the pale of respect. The late Mr Pigott and the present Mr Froude have committed the same error. "X" is as honest a witness as either of them, which is saying he is as honest as Titus Oates. Had Ireland always been as fortunate in her friends as she has been in her enemies, her history would have been that of a happy nation. The misfortune is that she has sometimes had men like "X" among the ranks of her pretended advocates.

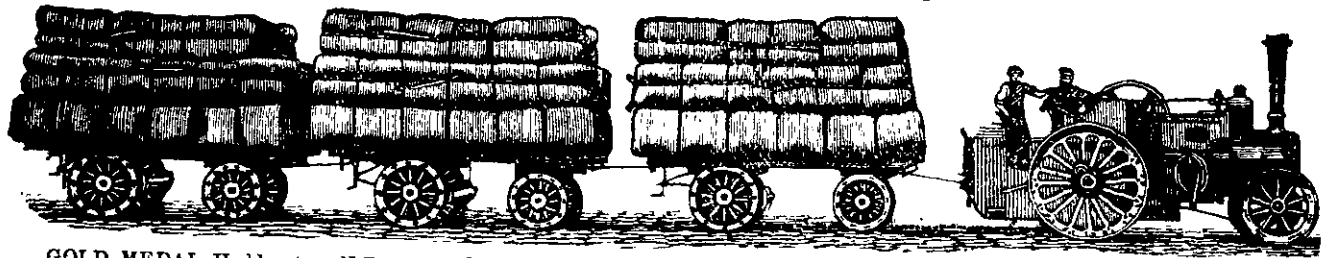
Mr William O'Brien, with Mr J. C. Flynn, addressed a large meeting in aid of the Evicted Tenants' Fund in Bandon on Sunday, January 28. Mr O'Brien said there could not be the slightest room for doubt with respect to the intention of the Government with regard to the evicted tenants. Their pledges were clear and distinct,

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 Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ, Avancino, 2 vols. 11s 6d
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and neither the Government nor the Irish party could survive the violation of those pledges. The pledges would have to be fulfilled as quickly and loyally as honest men could fulfil them.

An interesting link with the days of Young Ireland has just passed away at Streatham a south-western London suburb, in the person of Miss Davis, sister of Thomas Davis. For some time she had been an honorary member of the Irish Literary Society, and it was thought till recently that she had many years of active life before her. Needless almost to say she was full of vivid reminiscences of the Young Ireland movement, the early *Nation* days, and above all of her brother, whose teachings, she had the satisfaction of noting, had grown a more and more potent influence with the rising generation.

Some months ago Mr William O'Brien contributed to the Irish Press a widely quoted article on "Tom Duffy, an Irish Scholar," who in the midst of the Connaught mountains devoted himself to scholarly pursuits, being supported gratuitously by the surrounding peasantry, whose benefactions to him were given through a pure love of education. The wilds of Connaught will know Tom no more. He has left them for a better world. He died on Wednesday last, January 31, at the venerable age of 100 years.

The Gaelic League, which was founded about six months ago, for the preservation of the Irish language, has been a magnificent success in Dublin. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen have already joined it, and the applicants for admission to its ranks continue to swell from week to week. The classes, lectures, readings, and speeches in Irish at 4 College Green have already taken a front place in the intellectual attractions of Dublin. The workers are Irish speakers to the manner born; and having thoroughly roused up and organised the capital, they made a descent on Galway on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. The Lord Bishop of the diocese presided, and fully a score of priests surrounded him on the platform. The parish priests and curates, the Jesuit Fathers, the priests of the Order of Preachers, the Augustinian Friars, the Christian Brothers, the professional and mercantile classes, were fully represented. The schoolboy and the budding student, as well as their mothers and sisters, were there to hear the fresh and invigorating gospel of the Gaelic League, and the doctrine of the freshest apostles of the too long neglected nationality which has lately been so vigorously brought before the public by the founders and supporters of the Gaelic League.

JOBY PAID HIS FARE.

THE sun had set, but the lower eiges of the wild, stormy looking clouds massed in the west were still aglow with vivid, crimson fire. In the east the gray gloom of the coming night was mounting up to the sky, and here and there a pale star already glimmered in the dusk. A brisk wind, or what sailors call "a half gale," was blowing, and the waters of the English Channel were breaking in short, angry waves of deep green in the hollows, and snowy white where their crests curled and spouted in hissing foam. Far off to the southward a dim, bluish line, which only the experienced eye of a seaman could have recognised as land, marked the coast of France, while in the opposite quarter the chalky headlands of England gleamed faintly in the fading twilight.

The stout ship *Falcon*, leaning gallantly to the wind, was making her way down the Channel, bound for America. The sails had been reefed, the cables coiled, and everything made snug for the night. Captain Essex, pleased, as an old sailor always is when his vessel is well away from the dangers of the land, and making good progress under a steady wind, paced to and fro on his quarterdeck, gruffly humming a little song, the greater part of which was lost in his thick, bushy beard, though now and then you might have caught some words, as "The sea is the place for me, my lads," or "A lively ship and a willing crew."

Captain Essex's little song was interrupted by sudden commotion in the forward part of the vessel. There was a sound of loud, angry talking, a hasty scuffling of feet, followed by the frightened sobbing of a child.

"Hallo!" exclaimed Captain Essex, "what is the meaning of that row?"

"A stowaway, sir," answered one of the men from below.

"A stowaway on my ship!" growled the captain. "Bring the rascal here! We'll give him a taste of the rope's end first, and then—but what is that?"

"The stowaway, sir," was the response, as two of the crew approached, leading between them a very small and very ragged boy.

The anger in the captain's face gave place to a look of astonishment, mingled with pity, as his eye rested upon the shivering form of the intruder. But he maintained the sternness of his tone as he addressed the boy.

"Well," said he, "what are you doing here?"

"N-nothing, sir," was the trembling reply.

"Who are you, and where did you come from? Speak up, now! No nonsense!"

"I'm Joby—Job Oliver, sir," said the boy, between sobs, which he vainly endeavoured to choke down. "I live in London, by the docks, sir."

"What are you doing here, then?"

"I—I hid away down below, and they found me. I wasn't doing anything. I didn't touch a thing. I thought they wouldn't mind. I'm not very big, you see, and I don't weigh much."

He broke down with a gasp, and pressed his small, grimy fists into his streaming eyes. Then, as the captain remained silent, but continued to gaze at him with a tremendous frown, he made a brave effort to go on with his story.

"I haven't any mother or father, you see, and I have to earn my own living. Everybody says, 'He's too small. What's he good for?' and they don't take me; though I am strong. I can lift a trunk—a little one. I can run errands, very fast; but everybody says, 'Oh he's too ragged and too dirty.' If I could get jobs, you see, I could get me a new suit of clothes, and everybody don't want me, and—'a fresh storm of sobs shook the small frame.

"But you haven't told me yet what you are doing on board this ship?" said the captain, preserving his severity with an effort.

"The ship was going to America," answered the boy. "Everybody is rich in America. Everybody wants you there, you see. Tom Dixey went there, and he makes a load of money."

"That's all very well," responded the captain; "but people who go to America pay for their passage, and to hide away so as to go without paying, is just the same as stealing so much money. Don't you know that?"

Evidently the boy had never taken that view of the question. He looked up at the captain's stern face with a frightened and startled expression. Then he began a hurried search in the pockets of his ragged jacket. From one he drew forth two coppers, from another a silver sixpence, and from a third a shilling, much battered, chipped and defaced. These he held out toward the captain.

"This is all I've got now. I earned the sixpence and the two pennies: the shilling a gentleman gave me. It's broken, but it is good silver, all the same.

"And what am I to do with these?" asked the Captain.

"To pay my fare," replied the boy. "It's most enough, I think. I will earn the rest soon when I get over there."

The good captain could maintain his gravity no longer. A smile lighted up his rugged features, as he said kindly:

"There, there, Joby, keep your money, my boy. You are an honest little fellow, after all. You shall stay with me on the *Falcon*, and we will make a man of you. How will that suit you?"

Joby, was delighted, of course. The sailors, who are wonderfully handy at such things, devised a suit of clothing for his small body. He speedily became a great favourite with the crew of the *Falcon*, proving himself to be active and intelligent, and, what is far better, absolutely honest and truthful. The captain had grown very fond of Joby; and as for Joby—well, it was not long before everybody on board knew what Joby thought of the captain.

The *Falcon*, which was a sailing vessel, had met with head winds constantly since leaving channel, and on the fourth week out was struck by a heavy gale from the north-east. All day long the good ship laboured with the mountainous waves, leaping and plunging till it seemed as though the groaning, creaking masts must come out of her. But she was a staunch well-built craft, and had passed safely through many a worse tempest.

With the fall of the night, the gale increased in violence. The sails had been reduced to the heavy lower canvas. The captain remained on deck, taking a position near the rail, where he could keep an eye on the rigging. Near him, sheltered by the bulwarks, sat little Joby, on a coil of rope.

At first, the noise and confusion, the thunder of the water, the shriek of the wind through the cordage, and the wild pitching of the ship had frightened the boy. But when by the light of a lantern near by, he saw the Captain's face he felt relieved, and rather enjoyed the excitement of the storm.

Suddenly, just as the captain was shouting an order through his trumpet, a vast billow seemed to rise out of the gloom and bear down upon the ship. It struck the vessel's side with an awful roar, throwing tons of water on the deck. Before he could save himself, the captain was lifted from his feet and flung overboard into the sea.

Almost at the same instant a small figure was seen to leap upon the rail, cling there a moment, and then leap outward into the darkness and disappear.

"Man overboard!"

The terrible cry rang above the roar of the tempest. For a moment all was panic and confusion. Then, under the mate's command, the ship was rounded to, with her head to the wind, a boat ordered to be lowered.

"No use," said one of the men to the mate, who stood by the rail near where the captain had fallen overboard, "we could never find them in the daytime, let alone such a night as this."

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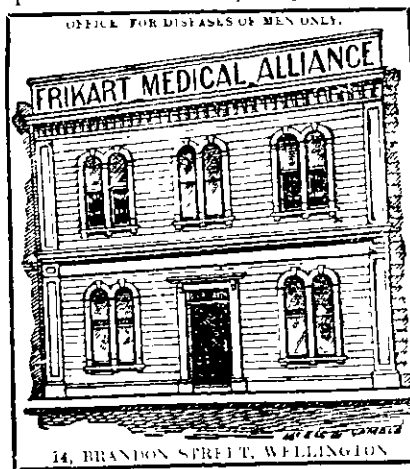
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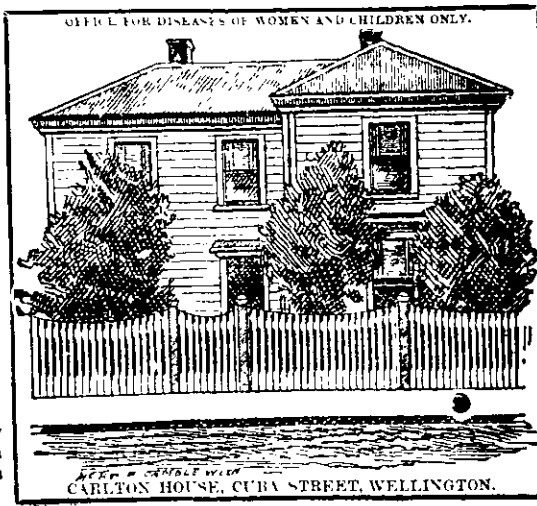
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"I am afraid not," answered the mate sadly. "Poor o'd man, poor boy! Hark! what was that?"

"Falcon, ahoy! That shout came long and strong from the darkness, not twenty yards from where the ship lay.

"The captain!" shouted a dozen glad voices.

"Belay your jaw there, ye lubbers! Tail on that line and haul us aboard, or we'll be adrift."

"Line! Us! What could he mean? But the mate had already discovered a curious thing—a light but strong rope, fastened to a ring in the bulwark and extending outward into the darkness, toward the spot whence the captain's voice proceeded. It was drawn tight, as if some heavy burden were towing at the end of it.

In an instant sturdy arms were pulling at it with a will. Then a rope was lowered, and up it, like a monkey, scrambled Joby, followed more slowly by Captain Essex.

Then a great cheer went up, drowning the roar of the storm itself, as the crew gathered about the dripping forms of the captain and his little friend. A few words served to explain what had happened.

"Joby with his eye on the captain, had seen him carried overboard. He knew that one end of the coil of light, though strong rope upon which he sat was secured to the bulwark, for he had tied the knot himself that very day. Without pausing to think of his own danger, he took the free end of the rope between his teeth, and was in the water nearly as soon as the captain himself.

Though he could swim like a duck, he was borne helplessly along on the crest of the waves almost into the arms of Captain Essex, who caught him as he was sweeping by. The captain fastened the line about both of their bodies; and partly swimming and partly towed by the ship, they had managed to keep their heads above water until the Falcon was hove to.

The storm blew itself out during the night, and the next morning dawned clear and calm. All the forenoon Joby was observed to be very grave and silent, as if he were pondering some important question. Finally he presented himself before the captain in the cabin.

"Well, my boy," said the captain, "what can I do for you?"

"A man's life is worth a good deal of money, isn't it?" asked Joby, twirling his cap nervously as he spoke. "Not a boy like me, but a grown man."

"Yea, of course, my lad," replied the captain. "A man's life is supposed to be the most valuable of his possessions."

"Well, then," said Joby, twirling his cap still more nervously, "they say I saved your life last night. I don't say it was much, you see. Any fellow who can swim could do the same; only I happened to do it."

"Yes, you certainly did it, Joby. And what then?"

"You see, you see," stammered Joby, "I—I thought that would pay for my passage; then it wouldn't be stealing, you know."

Joby could not make out why the captain's honest eyes should suddenly grow moist, nor why the captain's right arm almost squeezed the breath out his small body; nor yet why the captain's voice should be so husky, as he said:

"Joby, my lad, while old Essex's hulk holds together, and a single timber of him floats, you shall never want for a berth, or be without a friend.—*American Agriculturist.*

The writer in *Truth* who adopts the pseudonym of "The Linkman" is responsible for the following Court news:—"The sensational reports regarding the health of the Princess of Wales have been happily much exaggerated. It is, nevertheless, certain that the Princess has decided to withdraw from society, and according to her present resolve, she will seldom again accompany the Prince either upon his visits to country houses or to London balls and parties. In declining for the Princess the invitation to Belvoir Castle the Prince announced the decision which she had taken. The health of the Princess of Wales leaves much to be desired, as he is suffering again so greatly from his old complaint that he is now unable to take any considerable exercise, and he is compelled even to abandon riding. Not to disappoint the neighbourhood the Prince consented to be present at the meet during his visit at Belvoir, but otherwise he seldom or ever rides now. He has also discontinued waltzing, to which he was so partial, and contents himself with the less fatiguing quadrille, which in former days he did much to suppress." The Princess is the only member of the Royal Family who has attracted any large measure of popular enthusiasm, and her retirement will be generally regretted by those attached to the monarchy.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN DUNEDIN.

So far as gala observances were concerned, St Patrick's day cannot be said to have been favourable in Dunedin. A breezy, showery morning developed in the forenoon into a thick down-pour—something of the nature of a Scotch mist, but rather heavier, which continued for the remainder of the day. Attendance, therefore, at the Garrison Hall, where the festival was celebrated by a concert, took place under difficulties. An Irish Catholic community, however, may be depended on to encounter difficulties in order duly to honour the feast, and consequently the hall was well filled. The audience was also notably representative of the members of other nationalities and creeds. The hall had been tastefully adorned for the occasion. The green flag with its harp of gold occupied the principal place, in the centre. Festoons of foliage ornamented the walls, and on the platform, gay with coloured lamps, were handsome plants in ornamental pots. On one side of the proscenium was hung the British flag and on the other the tri-colour.

The programme opened with an arrangement of Irish airs—"Songs of Ireland," by Webb—which was played with excellent effect by a very competent and well-trained orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr Parker. Another selection—"The Shamrock" by Manning—also performed in a particularly pleasing manner by the orchestra, began the second part. As to the singers:—Mrs Rose sang with charming sweetness "The Meeting of the Waters"—an oft repeated strain, but one not often so delightfully heard. The lady bowed her acknowledgments of an encore, which she declined. Such was the case, in her turn, likewise, with the other lady singer—Miss Kitty Blaney. Miss Blaney's song was another of the "Melodies" that is, "Rich and Rare." It is not too much to say that it was exquisitely sung. Every charm was lent to the verses that a voice, sweet, soft and rich, a clear and distinct pronunciation, and a true and sympathetic expression could lend them. Mr James Jago, whose name was second on the programme, sang the "Minstrel boy" with admirable spirit, repeating the second verse as an encore. An effect produced by the singer's taking the concluding notes an octave higher owed its striking success to the fine quality of his voice. Mr Jago afterwards sang with good expression Lady Dufferin's touching song, "The Irish Emigrant. Master Joe Ward came third on the programme, with Balfe's "Killarney," which he sang very prettily. His encore song, "I saw from the Beach," was sung not only sweetly but with an intelligent interpretation. The little singer was nicely accompanied on the piano by Master B. Evett, one of his senior schoolmates. Mr Arthur Salvini who followed gave a famous rendering of the humorous recitative and song, "Tis a charming girl I love" from Benedict's "Lily of Killarney." Mr Salvini's brilliant tenor was well suited to the music and his artistic training and experience enabled him to give due expression to the words. A slap administered by Mr Salvini, in giving the refrain of the song, to his right leg brought that member into prominent notice, and produced quite an unique effect—at least on those who were in close proximity to the platform. Mr Salvini also took part with Mr Jago, in a duet, "The moon has raised her Lamp above," from the same opera, in which likewise, his singing was extremely fine. A violin solo played by Mr F. J. Lindsell, on the theme of Moore's "The Harp that Once," was a masterly piece of instrumentation. Mr Lindsell is a violinist who ranks high in the manipulation of his instrument, and is evidently a finished musician. His tone and bowing were particularly good. We shall look for his name on the programmes of future concerts. Mr Harry Smith sang Moore's "Believe me if all those endearing young charms" and Thomas's "Eileen Alanuah," giving as an encore, by special request, Jude's "Home, boys, home." Mr Smith was quite up to his usual form, and his singing was, therefore, most enjoyable. Mr W. Farquhar Young sang, first "The wearing of the green," giving in response to an encore another version of the words. His second song was the "Cruiskeen lawn," with "Off for Philadelphia" as an encore. Mr Young's sonorous bass did ample justice to the music, and his powers of expression gave effect to the words. But when will the day come, if ever, when the language of the Gael receives the justice done to every other tongue? On every programme, if the title of the song is French, the spelling is French. If it is Italian or German, such also is the spelling. The Irish words

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alone are spelled, or rather altogether misspelled, in English, "Cruiskeen lawn," for example. There is neither a "k" nor a "w" in the Irish alphabet. Neither is the letter "e" pronounced in Irish as it is in English; nor is it doubled, nor does the English "een" give the true sound of the Irish diminutive. Irish, besides, is a written language, was so, in fact, and was used, too, in deeply learned writings, long before the English tongue had emerged from barbarism. The letters in which it is written were brought from Rome by the missionary saints, no doubt by St Patrick himself, and this should afford a sufficient reason for refusing to exchange them for those now in common use elsewhere. But, if not with the Irish or old Latin, letters, at least with the more modern letters, properly representing them, Irish words, like any other foreign words in English publications, should be spelled. No attempt is made by English writers to spell French or Italian or German words phonetically, and such an attempt would be ridiculous. The reform in question might be appropriately proposed to the Gaelic Society, which has been lately founded to secure the survival and spread of the ancient tongue, and which—as our readers may see from quotations frequently made by us—has already done much in that direction. But to continue our task, Mr J.P. Carolin sang the "Dear little shamrock," and, in response to an encore, "My sweetheart when a boy." Mr Carolin has made of late a decided advance in his singing. Nature has endowed him with a tenor voice of exceptionally pleasing quality, and training has enabled him to make a very creditable use of it. In both his songs he well deserved the applause bestowed on him. Mr A. Vallis played as a pianoforte solo a fantasia on Irish airs—"L'Irlande," by Sivrai—in which "The girl I left behind me" took a principal place, and went through many intricate though harmonious evolutions. The performance was remarkably fine. The singers were accompanied by Miss Kate Moloney, who fulfilled the duty with her accustomed taste and ability. Though last, not least, nor, indeed, last; in the order of proceedings, for their performance took place at the termination of the first portion of the programme, a corps of the Christian Brothers' boys went through a series of club exercises, one of the Brothers accompanying them on the piano. The exercises were nationalised for the occasion, taking—from the dress worn by the corps, we presume—the qualification of "Old Irish." The boys were dressed in cut-away coats of green satin and white vests, tights, and stockings, with a bow of green ribbon at the knee.—

ness of living with the Bishop, and the pleasure of working with you in Dunedin, Dr Moran has very many times expressed the wish that a hall might be built or secured which we could call our own, and where our people could meet for business and self-improvement. This has been one of his pet schemes. Last year St Patrick's Day became vacant as far as concerts and entertainments were concerned. The idea suggested itself of having an annual concert of national song, and devoting the proceeds to some worthy object. The long-cherished thought of having a hall took shape in the proposal to set aside the net receipts until such a sum should be in hand as would enable the hall to be opened free of debt. Dr Moran warmly commended the project. Dr Moran now highly approves of this work, and everything that has been done has been done with his sanction not once but many times given. A short time ago, during his illness his Lordship was seated at the window of his sick room, and looking out at the splendid pile of ecclesiastical buildings in full view, he said: "There is one thing we want—one building I should dearly like to see added to all these. If we had a small hall near the cathedral, it would crown the work." His Lordship is enthusiastic in the matter of acquiring a hall where ordinary meetings of our various societies may be easily held. Do not run away with the idea that a large hall, such as the Garrison Hall, is contemplated. What is wanted is not a music hall or concert hall. It is not contemplated to erect or acquire a hall which will interfere with any existing hall, but it is contemplated to secure a hall in which work may be done and meetings held which now, at much inconvenience to all parties, have to be held in unsuitable schoolrooms. We want a hall where a young men's society may meet, where a young women's society may meet, where all organisations of self improvement, of charity, and of religion may meet in comfort, and readily transact their business. Speaking lately to a French bishop the Holy Father Leo XIII, said that the time had now come when the priest must go out from the church and presbytery; he must talk to the workman personally and interest himself in all that concerns the welfare of the people. He must bring all the influence of his high calling to bear on settling the questions of the hour, and helping society to aim and work for noble ends. The possession of a comfortable, well-appointed hall, with library and other educational adjuncts, will be a valuable factor in refining and elevating the young, and in giving opportunity to those who are older of devoting themselves to laudable and socially useful

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We may add, by way of parenthesis, that all the performers showed the green in one shape or another. They (the boys) were under the supervision of a captain wearing a cocked hat, and otherwise rigged out suitably for the fulfilment of his difficult office, which indeed was discharged by him *con amore*.

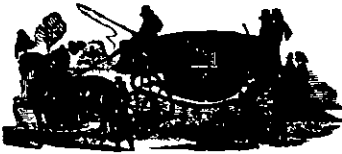
The Very Rev Father Lynch, during an interval in the programme, came on the platform and returned thanks to the performers for their services, and to the audience for their presence. He said that he had again to express his sorrow at the absence of the Bishop. Last year his Lordship's presence had been expected, and consequently there was disappointment. This year such was not the case. The Bishop, whose health, they would be glad to hear, still showed amendment, had been most interested in the success of the concert. He (the speaker) had gone into his Lordship's bedroom early that morning and found the subject occupying his thoughts. He had of his own accord remarked on the unfavourable state of the weather. "But never mind," he said, "in any case you will have a good attendance." Last year he (the very rev speaker) had explained to the audience the object with which in future the concerts on this night would be held—that of erecting a Catholic hall. Immediately afterwards a gentleman, as a mark of approbation had given him £5 towards the fund. That sum had grown considerably. The speaker here said that the audience might applaud if they liked—and the permission given was very fully responded to. He (the speaker) would like to see applause of another kind—an aspiration that was again supported very audibly by the hearers. We may, however, remark in passing, that throughout the night the applause, though frequent and enthusiastic, was given in an orderly and well-conducted manner. There was a total absence of whistling or any other approach to rowdiness, such as not unfrequently mars the enjoyment of entertainments in this city. But, indeed, freedom from this is admitted to distinguish the entertainments of the Catholic community. Father Lynch concluded by reading the following statement, by calling attention to which, we, for our part, conclude our report.

"Twelve months ago, His Lordship Dr Moran gave his warm approval to a scheme for carrying out a project on which he had long set his heart. During the twelve years that I have had the happi-

work. What we want is not a hall large, cold, and cheerless, but a bright and cheerful hall, just sufficiently large for all practical purposes. When this idea was first mentioned in this building last year the great round of applause which greeted the proposal showed that the movement was a popular one. Immediately after leaving the Garrison Hall a gentleman said: "I am delighted with that idea. Put my name for £5 as a first subscription." The money was paid the following week, and practically began the work. That five pounds is just a year old to-night. It has grown very considerably in its quiet corner. In fact it has grown so large that its former owner would not recognise it. And, please God, it will continue to grow. The movement, begun with the warm approval and blessing of our beloved bishop, will prosper until, at no very distant date, we shall have, useful for many social and religious purposes, this long-wished for and long thought of hall. With that hall, as with the other Catholic buildings which adorn our fair city, Dr Moran's name will be always associated. In that hall we shall have another memorial of the far-seeing wisdom of him who, as his sickness has shown, has won the unbounded love of his own people, and the great respect of his fellow-citizens of all shades of opinion. I ask you, especially the young, to wish success to this movement, that we soon may have the hall ardently desired by Dr Moran."

A very curious and interesting circumstance, says the London correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, was mentioned in the course of a discussion which followed Mr W. B. Yeates' lecture the other day in London on "Irish Folk Lore," before the Irish Literary Society. Father Browne, a priest attached to an East End mission, stated that negro sailors from the Bahama Islands who speak Irish are now and then to be met with at the docks, and that they engage the services of the old Irishwomen who sell things to sailors as interpreters. These negroes are the descendants of the 20,000 Irish men and women and children who were expatriated to the West Indies and sold as slaves by order of Cromwell after the suppression of the Catholic Confederation in the middle of the seventeenth century. It is a well-known fact that Irish family names largely prevail among the coloured inhabitants of the Bahama Islands, Barbadoes and Jamaica; but that sufficient of the old Irish language to enable the negroes to make themselves understood by Irish-speaking persons should have survived the changes of 250 years in the West Indies is a very extraordinary piece of information.

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THE QUARANT' ORE IN DUNEDIN.

On Thursday morning, the 15th inst, the devotion of the *Quarant' Ore* was commenced in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. High Mass was celebrated at 7 o'clock, the Rev Father Hunt acting as celebrant, with the Very Rev Father Lynch, rector, as deacon, and the Rev Father Murphy as subdeacon. The music was a Mass of Mazzinghi's, sung, to the accompaniment of their fine American organ, by the Dominican nuns. The music in question is of the soft and rich Italian school, and is thoroughly devotional in its tone. To do it justice, and bring out its meaning, a true religious feeling must distinguish the singers. This is apparent all through the Mass. Perhaps, however, it seems most marked in the "Gloria." Nothing can be more appropriate than the rejoicing burst of the opening;—"Gloria," enounced with joyous delight, repeated by one voice, caught up by another, and again and again re-echoed now by few, now by many, in notes of a gladness that irrepressibly seeks utterance. Then the great names—"Domine Deus," "Bex Cœlestis," "Deus Pater Omnipotens"—names to be pronounced not only with regard to their inexpressible greatness, but with consideration also of the littleness of those who name them. Here the music expresses reverence and fear, and a sense and confession of unworthiness and sin. The music of the Mass all through, in a word, is that of a master who wrote not merely in giving vent to his genius—to combine skilful harmonies or develop difficult themes—but under the inspiration of religion, and seeking to bring out the meaning of those hymns of the Church which, in spirit, he understood and realised. This might, no doubt, be done, and has been done, with majesty and a more sublime effect by men of a higher type of genius—by Mozart, or Haydn, or Gounod—but throughout the Mass the marks of a pious soul, expressing in sweetest melody the true spirit of religion, are apparent. No Mass, therefore, is better suited to the singing of the choir of a religious community, and hardly any other choir, perhaps, could do it justice. The music is, besides, of exceptional difficulty, needing the treatment of cultured singers. At the offertory, a solo—a beautiful "Ave Maria" by Cherubini—was sweetly and expressively sung, and after the elevation came a quartette—the "Veni amor mi"—by the same composer. When the Most Holy had been placed on the throne of the altar the choir sang the "O Salutaris." The Litany of the Saints was then recited by the celebrant of the Mass, and responded to by the deacon and subdeacon. A large congregation was present in the church.

The decoration of the high altar and sanctuary had, as usual, been placed in the hands of the nuns, who, also as usual, had fulfilled their labour of love with skill, directed by an exquisite taste. Beneath the great Western window, and above the altar at its back, they had raised the banners of St Joseph and St Patrick and hung festoons of stag-horn moss on a ground of crimson cloth, a draping of cream colour, covered with a delicate tracery of the same graceful plant, falling at each side to the ground. The altar was rich in flowers. At the back were masses of foliage brightened by artificial blossoms, made with the finest art. Natural blooms abounded, placed in vases wherever their effect was most beautiful, and culminating in a magnificent bouquet, set before the door of the tabernacle. At the altar's foot were a lovely bunch of lilies and some dwarf palms and other rare plants in pots, which were concealed by ornamental covers. The wax lights were myriad, and in their arrangement splendid. They reached from the floor of the sanctuary up to far above the top of the floral reredos. They were in pyramids, in circles, in arches, in clusters, in lines, slanting or straight, blazing with a clear and brilliant flame. Their effect was beautifully varied by a row of rose-coloured fairy lamps placed, in front, on the table of the altar. Nothing could be more gorgeous than the whole. The carved stone of the altar gleamed dazlingly white behind a net-work formed by the burnished ornamental brass of the canelabra, by which, also, through the masses of glowing flowers the blaze of the tapers was reflected. From the lower end of the church, and in the dusk of the evening especially, before the gas had been lit, it seemed almost as if heavenly constellations had been grouped together in and around a snow white cloud touched here and there with the tints of the sunset and veiled by a golden haze. The scene among the arches of the beautiful church was glorious, and everywhere was the hush, the awful solemnity, the inexpressible but very sensible perception and feeling of the Real Presence.

In the evening devotions were conducted in the church at 7 o'clock by the Rev Father Murphy. Afterwards the Dominican nuns, in their separate chapel, chanted their evening office, a daily duty of the community. The chant was Gregorian—a distinctive chant of the Dominican Order is that to which the "Salve Regina" is sung by the nuns; it is particularly plaintive and impressive. The chanting of the nuns, their prayer for the living and the dead, as heard in the cathedral, was of great solemnity and very touching. Once more there was, as it were, a stepping back into the ages of faith, and a meeting between the present and the past, as distinctive a note, we may add, of the Catholicity of the Church, as is her

presence among all contemporary peoples. She was, and still remains, the Church of all ages, as well as of all peoples, and in her Catholicity the centuries that are past still survive, as those to come are anticipated. During the day the watch before the Blessed Sacrament was maintained by the women of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, who were succeeded in the evening by the men of the Confraternity of the Holy Family. The latter kept watch until midnight, when the doors of the church were locked. The adoration was kept up continuously until morning in the chapel of the Dominican nuns. At 6 a.m. on Friday the nuns chanted their morning office. At 7 a.m. a *Missa Cantata* was celebrated by Father Lynch at the altar in the North aisle, the Dominican choir singing selections from a Mass by Borsese, with Concone's "O Salutaris" after the elevation.

The devotion was conducted on Friday and Friday night in the same manner as on the night and day preceding. On Saturday, the Feast of St Patrick, High Mass was celebrated at 9 a.m.; Father Murphy acting as celebrant, Father Lynch as deacon, and Father Hunt as sub-deacon. Mazzinghi's Mass was performed, as on Thursday, by the Dominican nuns' choir. On the termination of the Mass the Litany of the Saints was again recited by the celebrant, and afterwards the *Pange Lingua* was sung by the choir, and Benediction given. This brought the devotion of the *Quarant' Ore* to an end—everything having been carried out with great solemnity and with all the unique and impressive beauty and splendour of Catholic worship. Before the congregation separated, at the request of Father Lynch, prayers were offered for the Bishop—and, finally, the nuns sang the hymn, "O Glorious St Patrick." The attendance at the Masses, and at the church throughout the devotion, was numerous, and there were very many communicants.

THE BARDS OF ERIN.

At the Royal Institution, London, on Friday night, January 26 there were no brilliant scientific experiments in progress to entertain, the fashionable gathering which usually comes together at the weekly "discourse," but the address by Mr Alfred Perceval Graves, M.A., on the bardic songs and minstrelsy of his own land of Erin, proved a very acceptable one. The many references made during the course of the evening to old Irish airs and lyrics were supported by practical vocal and instrumental illustration. Mr Graves carried his audience back to very dim times in Irish history in describing the bards, their one-time greatness and subsequent downfall. There were, he explained, in the earliest times many classes of them, but the most important were those who were attached to the establishment of some great chief, whose victories they described in song. They wrote birthday odes, epithalamia, and lamented the dead warrior and his children in those wailing keens or dirges still peculiar to Ireland. It was a post of great honour, and the bard's prerogative included the right to wear a tartan containing only one shade of colour less than that of the chief himself. Nevertheless, if the bardic honours and emoluments were high, it would appear that the qualification for the office was a stiff one. The laws of Irish verse-making were excessively complex, and only to be mastered with difficulty, and the skill required upon the harp was of the highest. The minstrel must be capable of executing three musical feats—those of producing by the music both tears and laughter as well as sleep. Of this we are well assured in a wondrous old tale recounted by Mr Graves, in which the minstrel hero, captive amongst enemies, puts them all to sleep by the power of his harp, and escapes once more to his own people. The result of all this was that there was a vast number of minor poets—more perhaps than Mr Traill would care to look after had been a contemporary critic. And sad to say, they took to tramping about in companies soliciting funds in a silver goblet in return for their performances, and repaying irresponsible audiences with satirical anathemas—a rather serious thing in those days, and believed to have the fatal malignity of the Druidic curse about it. An important class of ancient Irish music was that which included the songs of the occupations—the spinning-wheel ditties, fishermen's songs, ploughmen's whistles, and so forth. The leading characteristic of these ancient Irish airs were four strains of equal length. The first was pathetic, the second animated, energetic and impassioned, the third a repetition of the second somewhat modified, and the fourth a repetition of the first. A good example is contained in the ancient air "Gramachree," to which Moore gave the words "The harp that once." The first period of bardic literature was an epic one, interspersed with lyrical passages, many examples of which were alluded to, such as "Emir's Farewell to Cúbulla" and a battle hymn about the time of the Danish invasions. Mr Graves noted the fact, that Spenser in Elizabethan days must have studied Irish poetry, and appeared to have been struck that the Celtic bards should reserve their choicest effusions for "outlaws and notable traitors," who lived by robbery and spoliation. Passing to the lyrical period proper which corresponds to the days when the English were struggling for supremacy in Ireland, the lecturer pointed out how the

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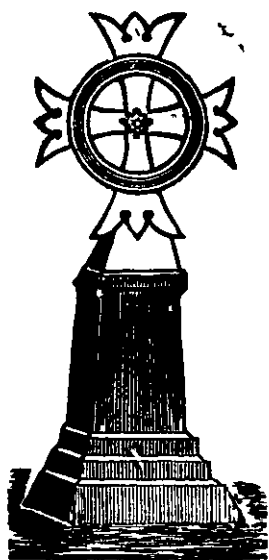
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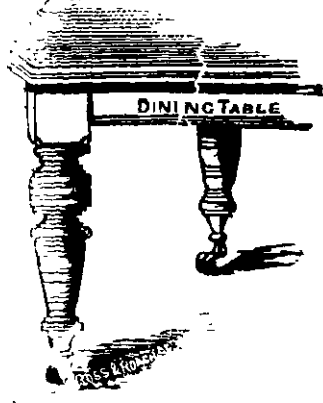
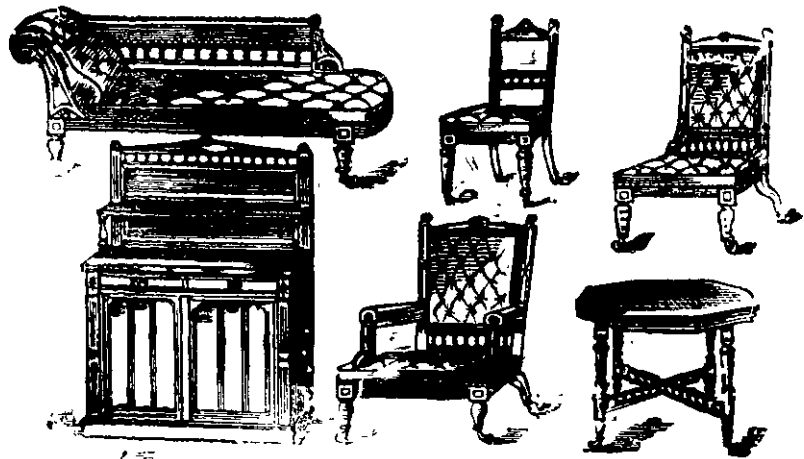
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fiere fighting of the age left no time for the composition of long epics. The ode was now found in substitution, and some of the examples cited were of an exceedingly high order, the land of Ireland being frequently personified as a sweetheart or mistress in distress. With the end of the struggle the downfall of Irish music and the Irish bards commenced, one of the last of the giants being Carillon, who, though blind, could produce a whole concerto heard by him for the first time, so marvellous was his musical memory. Mr Graves dealt with the Belfast meeting in 1792, projected with the object of reviving the Irish muse, and with the different kinds of evidence which had come to light to prove the extreme antiquity of traditional Irish music and poetry. Some of the airs, he showed, were identical with Norse airs, but whether the Danes had borrowed from the Erse or the Erse from the Danes would never be known. But between Scotland and Ireland there was a constant interchange of musical ideas going on during the bardic periods, and it was difficult to arbitrate now on the question which of the Scotch airs were purely Irish and which of the Irish were purely Scotch. It was certain, however, that taken together as a national school of melody, it was superior to any other in the world.

THE EVICTED TENANTS.

(Irish Weekly, February 3.)

THE remarkably able and sagacious speeches of Mr John Dillon and Mr William O'Brien on Sunday should strike a note to which every tenant farmer in Ireland will willingly respond. The land is to-day as it has been throughout the fierce agitation which has marked the course of Irish history—the paramount subject in Irish politics. In comparison with it all other questions are minor and subsidiary. The Irish party, which has done so much to make the farmer a freeman on his own soil, fully and fairly recognises the importance of this question. The two great English parties likewise recognise how largely it affects the course of our national politics, and have successively, and we may suppose with honourable motives, endeavoured to provide some solution for the problem. Lord Londonderry, in outlining the new Unionist policy for Ireland, though himself a Tory landlord imbued with all the traditions of his class, was farseeing enough to see how pressing was the need of some bold and sweeping legislation which would brush away the anomalies by which our landed system is at present surrounded. Around the heads of the evicted tenants this struggle of the Irish tenantry to obtain a firm grip of their homesteads at present hovers. The future for the farmers may be largely determined by the issue of this unequal fight which the evicted are waging against relentless and evicting landlordism. If the farmers are true to themselves and true to their own interests they will be loyal to the men who have fought the fight of the Irish tenantry as a body, and who have fallen with honour in the struggle. Mr Sexton will be in Belfast next week, and will address a monster meeting in aid of the evicted. We need scarcely bespeak for him a genuine and enthusiastic reception, worthy of the cause which he comes to plead, and worthy of his magnificent record of services to Ireland. The country has made a generous response to the appeal issued by Mr Justin M'Carthy, but much remains to be done for the evicted even in the short period which must elapse before the Government bring in their Bill for the reinstatement of these "wounded soldiers" to their homes, and we are sure that Ulster will, as it has never failed to do, do its duty in this crisis. The evicted will win if the people show a bold and united front in supporting them. And the earnestness and enthusiasm displayed at the large and representative gatherings addressed by the Nationalist leaders within the past few days should warn the landlords that the same spirit which animated the people in '81-'82 and '86-'87, when the rack-renters were powerless before the compact organisations of the tenants, still animates the masses of the people. Things are as quiet now as the most timid Tory could desire. Order and peace reign in every part of the country. But the landlords will make the greatest of the many blunders they have committed if they suppose that this tranquillity arises from contentment. The popular leaders and the tenantry feel that the present state of things cannot last much longer consistently with the prosperity of the farmer, and they feel that only when the latter becomes owner of the land which he tills can peace and prosperity generally prevail in the land. Meanwhile, the question of the hour is the maintenance of the evicted. When the Legislature interferes, and a Bill is brought forward for their reinstatement to their homes, we do not anticipate that the landlords will offer much opposition to a fair settlement of the difficulty, to be effected on terms of purchase fair enough to be acceptable to both parties. The country is in honour pledged to the cause of the evicted, and the duty of Nationalists in this respect is one which cannot, and we are confident will not, be shirked.

The existence of a new secret national labour organisation has been discovered in Lansing, Mich. The order was secretly founded in Chicago December 27 by representatives from thirty-seven States, and is called the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans.

MRS CALAP GOES TO SEE MRS MILLS.

AND it was not for an hour's chat over a cup of tea that she went to see her, but on a much more serious matter. For Mrs Mills had been quoted in the newspapers as having said something which might be of importance to Mrs Calap, and also to others. Now the newspapers print so many things that nobody can make head or tail of, that Mrs Calap thought the only sure way was to go and see Mrs Mills and ask her if it was true what was said. What Mrs Mills told her is contained in the annexed statement made about a year afterwards:

"I, Jane Calap, of 3, Vincent Street, York Road, Leeds, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"In the early part of November, 1887, I fell into a low, weak state. I was tired, languid and weary and felt as if something had come over me. All my bones ached and I had so much pain that I did not know where to put myself. I was constantly vomiting, sometimes a green, bitter fluid came away, at other times frothy water. I had a dull, heavy pain at the right side, the whites of my eyes were a yellow colour, and my skin was sallow as if I had the jaundice. I had an awful taste in the mouth, my tongue and teeth being covered with slime so thick that I had to scrape it away. My appetite fell away, and after eating the simplest and lightest food I had so much pain that it nearly killed me. I had always great pain and weight at my chest and through to my back, also a gnawing sinking sensation at the pit of my stomach. I was greatly troubled with wind which rolled all over me, and gave me so much pain it was like spasms, for I could not straighten myself. I gradually got weaker and weaker, and felt so weak and exhausted that I could scarcely drag myself along. As time went on I wasted away until I got as thin as a match, and could barely walk across the floor. I felt so downhearted that I used to say I shall never get better any more in this world. I took all sorts of medicines, but finding myself getting worse I got a recommendation to the Leeds Infirmary, where I was attended to by several doctors, who gave me medicines which I took month after month, but I got no better. The doctors sounded my chest and lungs, and seemed puzzled with my sufferings, for they frequently changed my medicine. Getting no better I next went to the Dispensary in North street, and persevered taking their medicines, but it was all to no purpose. I now gave up taking physic, for I had lost all faith in it, and my sufferings continued until January, 1891, when I heard a neighbour of mine, Mrs Ann Mills, 40, Broad street, having been cured (after the doctors had given her up) by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I went with my daughter to see Mrs Mills, who told me that Seigel's Syrup had saved her life, and would do me good. I got a bottle of the medicine, and after taking a few doses I felt relief. I continued with the Syrup, and after taking three bottles all the pain left me, my food agreed with me and I gradually gained strength. I can now take any kind of food and never feel any distress and am as strong as ever I was. After my recovery a lady customer of mine said to me, 'Mrs Calap, whatever have you been taking, for you do look so well.' I told her, as I tell everyone, that Seigel's Syrup has made me a new woman, and but for it I should not be alive. I wish others to know of the benefit I have derived from the medicine, and I give full permission to the proprietors to use this statement as they may think fit, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV. c. 62.)"

"Declared before me at Leeds this

"25th day of January, 1892.

"(Signed) ALF COOKE, J.P.

"*Ex. Mayor of Leeds.*"

(Signed)
JANE CALAP.

The public may remember the account of Mrs Mills' illness and recovery, published some time ago. We are glad that Mrs Calap heard of it and went straight to that lady herself for the information she wanted. The visit resulted just as might have been expected. Both our good friends had suffered from the same disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the remedy which cured in the first case was equally successful in that of her neighbour. No wonder Mrs Calap had lost all faith in physic, and is Mother Seigel's Syrup were "physic," we should not look for people to have faith in it either. But it is a remedy, not "physic." It doesn't upset and disgust, it soothes and heals. Men fall ill, to be sure, but women bear most of the pain in this sad world, and when once acquainted they and 'Mother Seigel are 'ever' the best of friends,' like Joe and Pifs in Dickens' story.

England paid in pensions during the past year almost 40,000,000 dol. Among the pensioners are two retired Lord Chancellors at 25,000dols a year each, and eight retired Judges, who receive the snug annuity of 17,500dol each.

All Europe is experiencing awful weather. Fierce storms and dreadful cold periods are the order of the day. So fearful are the poor of the French capital of a continuance of this condition that several committed suicide rather than face it, and many were found frozen to death in their miserable abodes. The people of Spain are suffering terribly also, and many have been frozen to death.

Major Batchelder of Everett, Mass., a few days ago wanted a cigar, put a nickel in a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and, instead of receiving a smoke, drew out a slip of paper bearing the words: "A rich relative will leave you a fortune." He had the proprietor of the store arrested for running a gaming establishment. If the case is decided against the proprietor, he intends having the Mayor arrested for gambling.

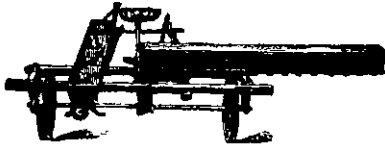
Mr H. C. Beeton, the Agent-General for British Columbia, speaking to a representative of "Commerce" of the colony he represents, says that he will "go so far as to say that of all the large family of thriving children Mother Britain has given to the world, British Columbia is the healthiest and most rapidly developing of the lot."

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AGENT. My experience in the Hotel line
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(Late of Havelock Hotel)J. L. begs to intimate that he has purchased
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and the public generally, to meet with a fair
share of patronage.The Railway is one of the best appointed
Hotels outside of Dunedin. Under J.L.'s
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made a special feature, and no effort will be
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Read the following letter:—Maryhill Terrace, Mornington,
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Mr Thomas Johnstone, Manse street,

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of your Callosine as a cure for Corns, as it has
proved successful in thoroughly removing two
very obstinate ones from my feet without any
pain or inconvenience. Trusting you may
meet with every success with your genuine
cure.—I remain, gratefully yours,
M. A. WALTERS.Callosine may be had, Post Free, on receipt
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