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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A BANKRUPTCY OF SCIENCE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of January 1st, M. Brunetière, the editor, publishes an article containing the conclusions formed by him as the result of an audience which he had recently had with the Pope. The view which the writer takes of the relation of science towards mankind in their spiritual character strikes us as particularly important. The time, he says, is not very far off, at which a learned incredulity commonly passed as a mark or a proof of a superior intellect or strength of mind. Science pleads the results it has achieved in a little time—but it has promised more than belongs to the sphere of the chemist or the physicist—and here is where it has become bankrupt. The writer claims that the physical or natural sciences have not fulfilled their promise of doing away with mystery. They are powerless, he says, not only to answer, but even properly to put the only weighty questions—those which touch on the origin of man, the law of his conduct, and his future lot. The writer, nevertheless, gives full credit to science for its achievements—to Darwin for his work. The natural sciences, he admits, may perhaps tell us what man is as an animal. They will never tell us what he is as a man. They have failed miserably, and always shall fail, to tell us what is the origin of language, of society, of morality. They cannot tell us where we are going. Nay, they have only succeeded in strengthening our attachment to life—what seems, in truth the very height of unreasonableness in beings who must die. Nor have the philological sciences kept their promises. They had undertaken, for example, to show in the writings of Marcus Aurelius or Epictetus, the scattered members of the Sermon on the Mount—but the Sermon on the Mount has conquered the world—and those other writings have done nothing. After, as before, the works of the Hellenists, there remains in Christianity something inexplicable by Hellenism—a singular virtue, an unique power of propagation and life. This, too, is confirmed by the works of the Hebraists. They, for their part, had promised to dissipate what was "irrational" and "marvellous" in the history of the origins of Christianity, and of the "people of God," to show us the Bible as on a par with other ancient books. But their systems, as numerous as they are arbitrary, have confused what they undertook to clear. Far from having expelled from the history of Christianity the "irrational" or the "marvellous" exegesis has reinstated it there. Even in the history of Buddhism the analogies of evolution which it thought it had discovered, have not held out before a more careful and more conscientious examination. The Orientalists, again, have failed in their promise. Perhaps, indeed, by a change in their method they may one day become the most dangerous enemies of Christianity; but, meantime, they also have brought a disturbing element into the discussion. Have we not seen them assert that Sakya Mouni was, perhaps, only a solar myth, and, if they succeed in proving this, what will become of the comparison they have tried so often to establish between Jesus and Buddha? The historical sciences finally, if sciences they be, have also taught us many things, but nothing of those which we expected from their progress. The great question is to know whether there exists a law of history, and in what measure we are enslaved to it. But that is exactly what we do not know, and what, it is to be feared we may add, we shall never know. If these are not bankruptcies all out, says M. Brunetière, they are, at least, partial failures—and it is easy to conceive how they have shaken the credit of science. We cannot tell, he adds, what may be the case in a hundred years, or in a thousand or two thousand, but for the present, and for a long time to come, reason is impotent to free itself from doubt. Neither science in general, nor its particular branches, physical or natural, philological or historical, can any longer claim, as they have for a hundred years, the government of the present life. The progress it had been thought to make—with M. Taine and in his traces—in soldering, to use his expression the moral to the natural sciences has not been a progress at all, but, on the contrary, a recoil. The situation is briefly summed up by

the writer:—Science has lost its *prestige* and religion has regained a portion of hers:

THE POPE'S ACTION.

M. BRUNETIERE goes on to explain the action taken by the Pope in the face of this failure of science, of which he speaks. All religious re-action, he writes in effect, being first of profit to Catholicism—it is at least Renan who says so—it is not surprising that a politic Pope conceived the hope and formed the project of directing the movement. Other more pressing cares—and notably that of sustaining and repelling the assault of secular science—had preoccupied Leo XIII's predecessors. *Autres temps, autres soins!* Who would quit the communion of the Church to-day for philological reasons? And, on the other hand, if the impotence of physical or natural science to suppress mystery is proved, let us now go up again to the source. Let us invoke the spirit of conciliation and peace. Free and disengaged from the necessities of a struggle which had hitherto claimed all our activity, let us not prolong useless controversies—and, after having proved the truth or the divinity of religion by the continuity of its immutable dogma, let us prove it now by the good it can still do to this restless and troubled world. Such are the intentions which the writer attributes to the reigning Pope—all whose actions, as well as words, for 17 years, he says, seem to have tended to this great design. In proclaiming the independence of the Church with regard to forms of government, adds the writer, as well as in occupying himself, with a particularly active solicitude, with the labour question—and also in working to prepare, for a distant future, the reconciliation together of the different Christian communities, the Pope has done three great things—of which the first result has been to restore to Catholicism, and generally to religion, their part in social action. M. Brunetière quotes from various Papal utterances to prove and illustrate his argument. His conclusion is as follows:—If it is justly the honour of Christianity—if that was its strength at its outset—if, perhaps, it has given no more striking sign, nor convincing proof, of its mission, than to have addressed itself first to the humble ones of the world, there is also its future, and, so to speak, in the society that the philosophy of the last century has made for us, there is its promise of eternity. No Pontiff has felt this better than Pope Leo XIII, or, having felt it, has said it with more fulness of heart and warmth of persuasion. None, has repeated it with more insistence. And, above all, none in teaching those who are troubled by the uselessness of violence or revolt, and those who enjoy the good fortune of the day, how imperious and absolute their obligations towards their brethren are, has done so with a more lively sentiment of human brotherhood, of Christian equality, and apostolic liberty.

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

M BRUNETIERE then advocates the claims of the Christian religion, pleading the right of Catholicism to preference. Science cannot replace religion, he says, nor can religion oppose science. Each has its kingdom apart, and since it depends only on ourselves to become the subjects of the one or of the other, or of both at the same time, what mere can be required? With morality, however, it is different. The writer quotes from Edmond Scherer in support of his conviction that morals and religion are inseparable. Morality, wrote Scherer in 1884, has need of the absolute; it finds its basis only in God. "Conscience is like the heart: it needs a beyond. Duty is nothing if it is not sublime; and life becomes a frivolous thing if it does not imply eternal relations." "A moral system," he wrote again, "is nothing if it is not religious." M Brunetière points out, as a proof of the truth of his assertion, that for the last two thousand years and up to the present century, every effort made to lapse or secularise morals has been only a deformation or an alteration or a disguise of some Christian idea. Everywhere he finds the Christian idea—in Bayle, in Faine, in Kant, in George Eliot—so true is it, he says, that we are impregnated with Christianity. The choice, therefore, to be made by those who do not think that a democracy can afford to be indifferent as to morals, and who recognise the strength still existing in religion, is that of the form of Christianity of which they can make the best use for the regeneration of morals. The writer gives, without hesitation, his own decision,

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which he afterwards makes good by some pages of powerful argument, in favour of Catholicism. In his concluding passage he expresses his view of the pressing nature of the situation, and the necessity that the choice should be immediate:—When the house is burning, he says, the only question for those who live in it is to put out the fire. Or, if a comparison more noble and, perhaps, at the same time, more true, is desired, it is neither the time nor the place to oppose the caprice of the individual to the rights of the community when we are on the field of battle.

OUR contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* of Friday last gives us a sort of round-about paper on the Moa Creek case. Our contemporary begins with the Otago Education Board and ends with

no-Popery, which necessarily implies his reasoning in a circle. Our contemporary's argument, however, does not particularly concern us. His object is a bad one, and he pleads consistently in its support—with the hypocritical cant that strict secular impartiality must be enforced to prevent a certain denomination "ever active and vigilant" from getting "a leg inside." That, however, need not astonish us, knowing as we do the life-long effort of the *Star* not to leave the denomination in question, inside or out, a leg to stand on. Meantime, it would seem preferable that our contemporary should do his dirty work at home as openly as he does it abroad. His mask of a devotion to impartial secularism, while his true object is to harass and impede Catholics if he cannot destroy their Church, is as contemptible as it is false. Let our contemporary's leader-writers, therefore, take a lesson from his American correspondent. They will not, of course, be any the more respectable or any the less mean. But, after all, there is a kind of negative virtue in the impudence that—subjectively in the instance referred to—tells the truth and shames the devil. We do not find even that much in the leader to which we refer. It tells the truth, indeed, but that in a way that may leave the devil in a very complacent state—as much pleased as possible, both with the writer and himself.

The leader in the *Star* to which we have referred was published *à propos* of the defeat of Mr Ramsay and the discussion which had consequently taken place in the Education Board. The discussion was chiefly distinguished, as the *Star* also mentions, by a dispute which took place between the defeated candidate and Messrs Mackenzie, Clark, and McKerrow. This eminent trio are men after the *Star's* own heart, and their desire was to make out that Miss White, having been appointed on denominational grounds—as to a Roman Catholic district—was fairly rejected, on denominational grounds, by the people of the district, who were not Roman Catholics. They also had no hesitation in attempting to sacrifice Miss White's reputation as a teacher to support their argument. Men like these, we may add, are very fit to represent a community whose members find it an offence in a man to be honest in an expression of his convictions, and consistent in acting up to the same, and, therefore, reject him. Mr Ramsay, nevertheless, polled very respectably, and was rejected only by a majority of nine. He received 108 votes, the highest recorded being 157.

In the following paragraph a seal is placed upon the miserable bigotry of this Moa Creek business.—"At a meeting of the Loyal Orange Lodge (No 12) last evening (says the *Otago Daily Times* of the 7th inst), the following resolution was passed:—That the lodge, being convinced of the serious evils which would result to the country from efforts to establish a system of education on sectarian lines, feels that by the rejection of Mr J. J. Ramsay by the school committees of this provincial district they have administered a just censure upon his attempt to create sectarian discord in the Otago Education Board over the Moa Creek affair." That an Orange Lodge should play into the hands of atheists, Freemasons, and devil worshippers, by sacrificing to its bigotry even such a remnant of Christianity as remains with it, seems consistent. The form of Christianity, it professes, polluted as it is by hatred and venom, is hardly worth preserving—and the lodges of Lucifer would have little to gain in openly welcoming its adherents among them. We, therefore, recognise this resolution as quite in its place. Were the Orangemen, or those who sympathise with them, or with whom they sympathise, are concerned, there is no moral to be drawn. A moral, nevertheless, remains for Catholics. It is that no sacrifice required of them for the establishment or support of Catholic schools should be considered by them as too much. It should be quite enough for them to see the patrons by whom the godless schools are championed. This stamps their character in big letters above the portals of their doors.

Prohibition in the Clutha district also, it would seem, hardly arrives at the perfection expected of it. There are several cases reported of prosecution for sly grog selling. The Inspector, however, did not reason from the lesson derived generally from experience. Because, as he said in effect, the police had acted straightforwardly and got drink by simply asking for it, he denied the counsel's plea that the publicans had been worried and tempted. Why, he might as well say that, because a dog gives you his paw without pressure, there has been no trouble in teaching him, or because

a horse in a circus dances the polka, no coaxing has been necessary beforehand. For our own part we agree with the learned counsel. The buyer is as bad as the seller, and should share the penalty—except of course the engaging policeman whom no publican should suspect, much less resist. The demand for sly grog should be made penal as well as its supply, and, until the prohibitionists have brought that about they will have little chance of success in their meritorious undertaking.

The proposed abandonment of Cyprus by the Imperial Government—a report that seems confirmed by Sir William Harcourt speaking in the House of Commons—at the present time is rather suggestive. A month or two ago, for example, the *Saturday Review* suggested the abandonment in question as a compensation to the Turks for banding them over to Russia to be dealt with according to her good will with respect to Constantinople. The suggestion was made with regard to the Armenian massacre—which seemed to make it impossible for England any longer to protect Turkish interests. But if Cyprus be given up—expensive and useless though its retention is declared to be—there will be an additional reason for the continued or permanent occupation of Egypt—more especially with Russia within palpable reach of Constantinople. The presence of France at Madagascar, we may add, has already made the occupation in question, where these colonies are concerned, more than desirable—and almost absolutely necessary.

Here is a cablegram which may contain a truth, but certainly contains a falsehood. It is published under date London, March 7. "Under the pressure of the Emperor, his Holiness the Pope has consented to denounce the anti-Semitic movement." It may be true that the Pope has consented to denounce the anti-Semitic movement. This is but a tradition of the Papacy, and we can easily believe it. But it is certainly false that his Holiness has given his consent under pressure of the Emperor.

And here, by the way, is another of those utterances on the part of the Emperor William which, if we were not used to them, might seem somewhat startling. "The Emperor of Germany, addressing the recruits in the army, said: 'You are bound to give up your whole life to me. Our navy is small, but stronger than others in discipline. Thus, with a hope in God, shall we destroy the enemy.'" Somehow or another a man who talks in this way seems hardly qualified, morally at least, to exercise a very forcible pressure on sensible people. The Pope, we may well believe, takes him at his true value. Meantime the "enemy" to be destroyed are placed upon their guard—and the world in general must feel the volcano beneath its feet,—unless of course it be generally agreed that the Emperor talks like a fool.

The ordinary meeting of the Westport Irish National Federation (says the *Times* of March 4) was held in St Canice's schoolroom on Thursday evening. There was a good attendance of members and friends. Mr T. James presided. A letter was received from Mr Rooney, Secretary to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, acknowledging receipt of the contribution of the Westport branch, amounting to £8. The total amount forwarded by the various branches in the colony was £115, a welcome addition to the funds of the Irish Parliamentary Party. After the ordinary business was concluded the meeting went into harmony. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations, etc., was gone through by those present, and an enjoyable evening spent.

The Rev T. Rogers, of Branxton, and the Rev J. Collins, who have been on a visit to New Zealand (says the *Freeman's Journal* of March 2), returned to Sydney on Monday. Both priests are greatly benefited in health by their trip, and both express themselves as delighted with the evidences of the advance of Catholicity in the Colony, especially in regard to Catholic education. Their trip extended from Auckland to Dunedin. Father Rogers informs us that in every respect the Catholic schools appeared to be up to our best standard. Some of the schools struck him as being if anything in advance of our own. While in Dunedin Father Rogers and Father Collins were present at the inspection, by three of the State school inspectors, of the Dominican Convent school. The inspectors, after testing the methods of instruction and the qualifications of the teaching staff, expressed their highest admiration of the whole system. Father Rogers states that this particular convent building is one of the very finest in the colonies with a magnificent site, adding, "I may say the same of the other principal ecclesiastical buildings and churches throughout New Zealand. He greatly admired the Bishop's house at Auckland (Bishop Luck's), which, he says, for beauty of architecture and position excels anything of the kind in the Australian colonies. Finally, he gives all the praise of the victory in regard to the State inspection of Catholic schools, to Bishop Moran of Dunedin, who has been foremost in the fight for recognition of Catholic efforts in the cause of education for the past 20 or 25 years.

The Duke of Argyll, who was stricken with syncope while speaking in Glasgow on the evening of January 15, has regained his strength, but it is announced that he has cancelled all of his lecturing and other engagements and will retire from public life.

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THE IRISH GAELIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(An essay by PATRICK HULLY)

PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY in one of his essays states that while history may more or less truthfully recount the deeds of a nation, its literature can be taken as an exact index of the character and inward life of the people who compose that nation.

That these words of this eminent English scholar can be applied to the people of the old land leaves very little room for negative argument. Though her round towers and ruined abbeys have been looked upon as monuments of her early architecture; though the memory of many of her illustrious sons and daughters may be difficult to obliterate, these symbols of her greatness will in the course of a few hundred years be forgotten. Not so her literature. It has existed from the earliest ages, handed down from generation to generation, from father to son, from Ollamb to Ollamb, until we in this remote corner of the earth, and in these declining years of the nineteenth century, esteem it a pleasure, and consider it a duty to study and examine those vast fields of wisdom and learning, left as a legacy and as an everlasting monument of the scholarly attainments of our forefathers in Erin.

To the ordinary student of Irish literature the most prominent characteristic that presents itself, no matter whether the study be connected with translations of ancient manuscripts or with the perusal of more modern literature, the one striking feature of the collection is its intense regard for what may be termed the religious sense of duty. Throughout the whole course of its long and brilliant career, Irish literature has always represented the people of Ireland as a people striving to find out the right and to do it—rooting out wrong and endeavouring by every means in their power to move ever onward and upward, as a duty to their Creator, their Home, and their Country.

By this particular attribute, and by these agencies, has that strong determined spirit been enkindled in the people of Ireland.

rekindle the flame of civilisation, on the continent of Europe. Nor can the names of those great Irish institutes of learning be forgotten. Bangor, Armagh, Clonmacnoise, Lismore, etc.—institutions presided over by Irishmen, and into whose keeping were entrusted those precious relics of Greeko-Roman culture, which had practically perished in Europe. That the influence of Irish scholars and Irish literature was great no person acquainted with the history of Germany, France, and Italy will deny. Numerous proofs of the high stage of proficiency attained by those Celtic scholars still exist in various parts of the world, in the shape of well preserved manuscripts. These are now treasured by their fortunate possessors with the greatest care containing, as they do, the history of a people whose traditions are lost in the maze of antiquity, but whose records will live as long as man exists. Of the language in which these manuscripts are written this is not the place to state very much. To know it, it is necessary to study its grammars, its dictionaries and written works. With regard to the class of languages to which it belongs, it has been settled beyond dispute that it belongs to the Indo-European, or, as it is now called, the Aryan tongue. Its relation to the Greek and Latin languages is very close, especially to the latter. Indeed many of the radical words of both languages are almost identical. The Celtic race and tongue did, it appears, occupy at one time the whole of the south of Europe, spreading from the Hellespont along the shores of the Adriatic and the Western shores of the Mediterranean, bounded on the north by the Danube and the Rhine, and extending to the Western shores of Ireland. To this day, the old Celtic tongue is spoken, with very slight alteration, by the major portion of the people in that part of the country.

During the last fifty years much study has been devoted to the translations of these old manuscripts by both German and Irish scholars, with the result that much of the old Gaelic literature can be studied without a great knowledge of the language in which the originals are written.

English having now become the Irishman's native tongue, a few words on the literature of the present day will end my effort. Irish writers and their works for the last two centuries are well known to

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Through its powerful effect it was that our forefathers received the doctrines of St Patrick and his successors in peace and with thankfulness. Through it, in more modern times, have the people of the old land been enabled to bear their troubles. Through this characteristic of the literature of Ireland, have the people of that land won, and by it alone can they hope to retain, the proud distinction of being one of the most intrepid races of people on the face of the earth. Banish this characteristic from the literature of the old land and you extinguish the life and the aspirations of the Irish people.

It would seem almost an impossibility to correctly classify the literature of Ireland; but in an attempt to do so prominence must be given to that which may be termed the old Celtic school. It is, perhaps, unfortunate, that any allusion by an Irishman to the high state of civilization and refinement that existed in the land of his forefathers during the early centuries of the Christian era, is apt to be received with derision. Yet history certainly does not err in this respect, as, not only do we find positive proof in the annals of the country itself, but confirmatory evidence, relative to the scholarly and literary attainments of the ancient people of Ireland, can be found all over the continent of Europe.

Ireland can indeed lay claim to a great past. She can not only boast of having been the birthplace and abode of advanced art and high culture during the fifth and sixth centuries, at a time when the Roman Empire was being undermined by the alliances and incursions of northern tribes, which threatened to reduce the whole continent to barbarism; but she can also lay claim to having made strenuous and successful efforts in the 7th and up to the 10th century in spreading her learning amongst the nations of Europe. Confirmation of this can be found at the present day. Monuments of the industry of Irish scholars, of their great attainments in art and science, in literary ability, and ecclesiastical knowledge can be found all over Europe. They, and they alone, it was who founded those great seats of learning. The names of St Gall, Bobbio, St James of Kasibon, Reichenau, and many others, will remain for ages as silent witnesses of the efforts of Irish scholars to plant the seeds of learning, and to

all readers of English literature. Indeed it would appear as if the Irish writers of to-day looked to Ireland for inspiration, and to England for models of literary workmanship. The forms of expression, or what might be called the style of dress in which many of them attempt to clothe their ideas, always appear to be borrowed from some notable English writer. What the outcome of this blending of Celtic thoughts and ideas with English forms of expression will be, it is very difficult to conjecture. One thing is very certain, that it will never become very popular with the people of Ireland, nor can it ever expect to hold them so enthralled as the old and pure Celtic school, a school which means to remain through good or ill—

"Kindly Irish of the Irish Neither Saxon nor Italian,"

though Irish literature of the present day is not what it was in times gone by. Two hundred years ago the Irish mind had hardly begun to think in English, and the Irish heart had absolutely no voice but the beloved and eloquent language of the Gael. Yet at the present moment there is hardly a nation on earth whose literature Irishmen and women have not had some voice in building up. And now, when the days of gloom and travail are passing away from Ireland, may we soon look for a return of those days of Celtic art, freedom, and learning, or, in the words of the late John B. O'Reilly—

"When the foreign blight is removed from her land, when the valleys, the rivers, and the hills ring with happy Irish voices, when the long silence is broken by the whirr of busy Irish wheels, when the dark treasures are dug from the earth and fashioned into lovely art, when the nets of the fishers in lake and in river are burdened daily with heaping wealth, when the ships sail in and out on every tide from the harbour-berried coast, when Irish marble and porphyries are carved into precious forms of loveliness when the Irishman stretches out his hand to the world full of his kindred, and rejoices in other men's joy, instead of grieving over his own grief, then there shall come poets to Ireland, with songs attuned to a new spirit, and the voice of the Celt shall be heard through a thousand years of triumph as it has been through a thousand years of pain."

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From the *Catholic Times*.)

The *Daily News* is in error with regard to the new French President M. Faure belongs to a Catholic family and is a Catholic himself. Last year he was amongst those who went to Jerusalem at the Paschal season.

The many Catholic friends of Mrs Frank Tassaud, of the Exhibition, Baker street, London, will be pleased to hear that she has been received into the Church by Father O'Halloran at Ealing.

The Catholic deputies of the German Centre and many Catholic inhabitants of Berlin attended a solemn *Requiem* Mass for the late Dr Windthorst on Sunday, January 20, four years having elapsed since his death.

His Holiness Leo XIII, writing in reply to an address from the Catholic editors in the United States, says nothing could be more desirable than that sound reading should be scattered broadcast among the people. He accords to the Catholic editors a "tribute of well-earned praise."

Rev D. A. Quinn, who made a noble record during the yellow fever epidemic in Nashville some years ago, being one of three priests who survived the plague which carried off twenty-eight of his brethren in the ministry, has added new laurels to his fame by the invention of stenotype for use by typewriters.

Mother Katherine Drexel, on January 9, made her final vows as a religious in the community which she founded for the special work of evangelising the Indians and negroes of the United States. Archbishop Ryan officiated at the solemn service, which took place at the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament, near Philadelphia.

The *Osservatore Romano* lately published an article on the Armenian question, in which all the blame for the recent disorders was laid to the charge of the Armenians themselves. In Constantinople it was reported that this article was written by no less a personage than Mgr. Azarian, the Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians. Last week the Patriarch wrote a letter formally denying that he had written or inspired the article.

The subject of the appointment of Senor Cabrera as Bishop of the Protestant Reformed Church in Madrid, came up for discussion in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Monday, January 14 when the Marquis del Vadillo interpellated the Government in the matter. He considered it shameful on the part of Dr Plunket to select Spain as the cockpit of Anglican Propaganda disputes. The Minister of Justice, in reply, said there had been no violation of the laws of the land. He considered the consecration to be devoid of political

importance, inasmuch as Senor Cabrera was no more a Bishop after than before the ceremony.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan had an audience with the Holy Father on Monday, January 21. In an interview with a Press correspondent on Tuesday his Eminence contradicted the statement lately made by various papers that he was anticipating an immediate return of all England to the Faith. It would be difficult, he said, to bring about such a conversion *en masse*, "inasmuch as every Protestant is his own Pope." The conversion of England means the conversion of individuals, and his Eminence expects that there will be a marked increase in these individual conversions.

The growing influence of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre in moving the religious spirit of the French nation is an amazing fact, not to be explained by the poor reason of an excited curiosity. In 1893 the annual register of Masses showed 7,000; last year the figure had risen to 11,000. In 1883 there were 60,000 communicants, and in 1894 there were 93,000. More than 109 bishops encouraged the perpetual adoration of the Sacred Heart in this basilica, and 294 religious houses have affiliated their communities to the devotion. The devotions and offerings of various kinds during the past year represent over a million of francs. It must be owned, even by those least disposed to make the admission, that these are not figures of declining faith.

Death has called away one of the oldest members of the Catholic colony in Rome, Miss Mary Killea. Her long life in that city—the last years of which were filled with illness—was passed in pious and retired usefulness. Born of a staunchly Catholic Scotch family, a relative by parentage of Flora Macdonald and the historic Lord Lovat, "she knew, nevertheless, the pain that is born of religious differences." One of her last acts was to entrust to a friend her translation of Professor Nittis' "Catholic Socialism," a work which Cardinal Manning declared to be "the best, the most candid, and the most interesting book published on the subject, and a perfect synthesis of the Catholic social movement."

In a lecture at Havre the Abbé Garnier said that the great cause of the present feeling of social uneasiness was the violation of the rights of the individual, the result of the omnipotence of the State, which discourages the association of individuals, legally crushes the citizen, and alienates his liberty by taking a part of his fortune. This deplorable state of things was not of modern origin. If it had reappeared it was because the salutary influence of Christianity, which had caused it to disappear had been attacked afresh. The liberty of association instituted by Christianity had been suppressed and there had been a return to the ancient errors of Socialism. The evils of to-day were very similar to those of old times. There was

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PREMIER WORKS

but one remedy for this crisis of modern society—a return to the salutary doctrines of the Gospel that gave to the world, in addition to equality, individual liberty, and, as its corollary, the liberty of association.

Mr Lister Drummond has done a useful action once more in warning the Hampstead public against being deluded by the appeal for the so-called "Figueras Mission," and in calling attention to the circumstances brought to light some time ago in *Truth*. A book called "Buried Alive; or a Modern Story of Romish Tyranny," is sold for the benefit of this mission. The precious production gives an account of a shocking crime alleged to have been committed in a convent at Barcelona in 1885. So long ago as 1891 the story was related by Pastor and Madame Rodriguez at a lecture in Hampstead. On being asked for the authority of their statements they were only able to mention some Spanish papers. Inquiries were then made at Barcelona, and it was found that the story had indeed appeared in certain local prints, but that at the request of the Bishop, it was investigated by a magistrate, with the result that it was proved to be a malicious and baseless fabrication. This fact must have been long since known to the parties who carry on the Figueras Mission, yet the book is still advertised, and sympathy sought for the mission on the score of its lying contents.

Of all the European nations Russia has the highest birth rate, viz., 49.5 per 1,000. The German Empire stands at 39.0, England at 35.1, and France, with 25.2, is at the bottom of the list. The difference of the rate between France and Germany is so enormous that the French, knowing well what this may mean to them in another decade or so, have good reason to feel uncomfortable. The birth rate in France differs enormously in various provinces, and even in departments which are almost contiguous. The statistics on this head are very significant. The rate runs as high as 34 per thousand in Brittany, and as low as 17 per thousand in some parts of southern France. Everywhere it is noticed that where the people are generally poor the birth rate is generally high, and where they are prosperous it is low. This is the statistical answer to the argument that the increasing difficulties of existence explain the decline of the population. In Paris we find that the birth rate in quarters almost exclusively inhabited by working people, is over 30, whereas in the quarters favoured by the rich and prosperous it is as low as 25. In the provinces, where the religious feeling is strong, the birth rate is high, and wherever religion languishes the population declines. Another fact to be noted is that where the conditions of life are hardest in France—leaving cities out of consideration—the religious feeling is strongest, and where there is much distributed prosperity are to be found the churches that are least frequently filled.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP KIRBY.

A TRUE priest and a true Irishman died on Sunday, January 20, in Rome in the person of the Most Rev Dr Kirby, the Archbishop of Ephesus (says the *Freeman*). He was a man who was an honour to his Church and country, one of the good old type that made Ireland worshipped as the Island of Saints through all the Continents. The Most Rev Dr Kirby was born in Waterford on New Year's Day, just 92 years ago. He was a patriot before he was a priest. He took an active, a vigorous, an enthusiastic part in O'Connell's campaign for Catholic Emancipation, and later on for repeal. Those who remember only the grave, gentle old President of the Irish College, whose manners, we are told, were subtly suggestive of Cardinal Newman, will find it hard to credit the suggestion that in O'Connell's train of brilliant platform orators there was none more spirited or inspiring than young Kirby. At about thirty years of age he abandoned the platform for the altar. His early training for the priesthood was had at the College of St Apollinaris in Rome, and while completing his course of theology in this college there occurred perhaps the most interesting incident in his career. He joined the Society of St Paul, of which the chief function was to encourage and assist its members in the development of literary culture. In this Society he soon attained a high position. In talents and acquirements he had but one rival, a brilliant student some years younger than himself. A specially keen interest was felt in the competition for the prize of the Society which was to be awarded for the best original essay. By universal consent there were only two competitors with a chance of success. When the award was made it was found that the name of Tobias Kirby was second on the list. The present name of his successful rival is his Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth. The intimacy that then sprang up between the two was broken only by the death of the Archbishop of Ephesus. On his accession to the Papal throne the Pope remembered the incident of the essay half a century before, and by his express command Dr Kirby was then induced to give his composition for the first time to the public. Some time after the completion of his sacerdotal studies Dr Kirby was early in the forties appointed to the position of Vice-Rectorship of the Irish College in Rome, of which the Rectorship was then held by

the Most Reverend Dr Cullen. In the revolution of 1848, when the Pope had to fly from Rome, the Most Reverend Dr Cullen was appointed Rector of the Propaganda with the object of protecting its personal property from pillage, a mission which he successfully accomplished. It was thought that being a British subject, as the phrase went, he would rely on the protection of the British. But tradition has it that it was the Stars and Stripes that was floated over the Propaganda, of which many members were of American nationality. The new position and onerous duties of the Most Rev Dr Cullen left the control of the Irish college in the hands of Dr Kirby, and when later on Dr Cullen was transferred to the Archdiocese of Armagh Dr Kirby was formally appointed to the position of Rector of the College, which position he sustained with such distinguished credit for so many years. Some years afterwards he was appointed to the dignity of a domestic Prelate under the style and title of the Most Rev Bishop of Lita. At the date of the consecration of the Most Rev Dr Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Kirby was raised to the position of Archbishop of Ephesus, in which dignity he died. Sanctity and learning were the distinguishing qualities of his character and career, but sanctity came first, and his learning was ever the handmaid of his holiness. His book of Meditations is still in the hands of the faithful, and is in special favour among ecclesiastics. But the students of the College and by the past students who sprang up around him to the priesthood and the Episcopacy he was universally respected and beloved. In his zeal for religion it may be that he made too little allowance for the frailties of human nature. But his zeal was ever tempered by gentleness. He asked from others no sacrifices that he was not prepared to make. He pointed, it is true, the steep and thorny path to Heaven, but he led the way. Ireland has, perhaps, given more gifted and more brilliant prelates to the Catholic Church, but none meeker or more holy than the venerable Archbishop of Ephesus.

Correspondence.

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

DAVITT DEFENDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—I am much pleased to find that you have taken the part of Mr Davitt, who has done so much for his country at great sacrifice to himself, and who is now one of the great props of the Home Rule movement. It is a pity he joined the Radicals in this London affair; but the Radicals and secularists are Home Rulers, and he, no doubt, thought it necessary to maintain the alliance with them, whilst at the same time not injuring the Catholic educational cause. Probably, many clergymen, as well as those at the Loughrea and Greenock meetings, have without difficulty condoned his action in those school elections, looking at it from this point of view.—I am, etc.,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

During services in St Peter's, Rome, recently, Mgr Carini, Vatican Librarian, died suddenly. The Pope was greatly shocked when informed of the tragic end of the librarian.

Hats that obstruct the view of patrons in theatres must go. A Bill to that effect has been introduced in the New York State Assembly by Representative Cutter of Rockland County.

Captain Dreyfus, who was recently convicted of treason and was degraded and drummed out of the French army, while on his way to the island of Re, was assaulted at a railroad station in Paris last Saturday. The guard was unable to keep the people back from the prisoner. Men and women fought to get at him, and several struck him on the head. A riot threatened, but eventually the people were driven off by the police.

W. R. Cremer, Liberal member of Parliament, who recently came to the United States, with a memorial signed by 354 members of the British Parliament, proposing that all differences between England and the United States which cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic methods shall be submitted to arbitration. Mr Cremer said that the British Government was favourable to the proposition. The memorial is a direct result of Senator Allison's resolution, introduced in the last session of Congress, providing for an arbitration treaty between English-speaking nations to last for a term of twenty years. It is claimed that an example set by Great Britain and the United States would be readily adopted by other nations, and that in this way universal peace, and particularly the stability of Europe, might be assured.

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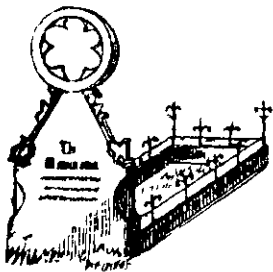
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Vinegar, English, per bottle	6d.
Mixed Biscuits, per lb	4d.
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150 Test Kerosene, per tin	5s 9d.
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4, Stafford Street,

Dunedin, 31st March, 1894.

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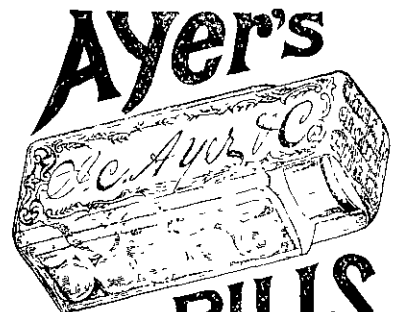
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Irish News.

(From the *Irish World*.)

Armagh.—Arthur Donnelly Branch of the Irish National Federation of Lurgan is in a flourishing condition, and will hold its next meeting on the 10th inst, on which occasion the enrolment of members for the year 1895 will be proceeded with. Mr H. McLarnon, secretary at St Vincent's Patronage, has done much to bring the branch to its present creditable position.

Cavan.—On Thursday a monster demonstration of East Cavan Nationalists took place at Virginia. The member for the division, Mr Samuel Young, M.P., was accorded a splendid reception. An address was presented at the hotel, and the honourable member made a suitable reply. On Thursday Mr William O'Brien, M.P., accompanied by Mr Joseph Devolin, civic delegate for Belfast, reached Virginia, and was accorded a hearty reception. A number of bands came into town, and a procession was formed and proceeded to where the meeting was held. The utmost credit is due to Mr McEvoy to whose indefatigable efforts the success of the meeting was in a great measure due. The chair was taken by the Very Rev Dr O'Reilly, Virginia. It was the first occasion on which Mr O'Brien visited Cavan.

Clare.—Chief Baron Pales, who presided at the recent Winter Assizes in Cork, in his address said the County of Clare was also in a satisfactory condition, and there was a marked improvement generally in the south-western portion of Ireland.

Mr William O'Brien, M.P., addressed a meeting at B dyke a few days ago, and alluding to the relations existing on Colonel O'Callaghan's estate, where evictions have recently taken place, said the Irish Parliamentary party were taunted with supporting the present Home Rule Government, who were found to win that measure for Ireland as fast as honest men could do it. If they did not, the Irish party would be as ready in the morning as ever Mr Parnell was to repudiate and chastise the Government if they attempted to wriggle out of their engagements.

Cork.—The trial of Eugene Keefe for the alleged murder of James Donovan, caretaker of an evicted farm, at Glenlara, terminated on Friday on a verdict of acquittal, at which there was applause within court, and the crowd outside cheering enthusiastically, carried Keefe away on their shoulders.

Another instance of Irish longevity has come to light in the County Cork. On Monday, in the Clonmult graveyard, were interred the remains of Patrick Daly, who died at the age of 105 years. Up to the time of his death this centenarian was residing on his farm at Gurteen, and enjoyed good health, and was in full possession of his faculties. The deceased was the father of the Rev M. C. Daly, Dubuque, Iowa. A few years ago Father Daly was home on a visit, and then, though his father was upward of a century, his son found him hale and hearty. The deceased's funeral was largely attended.

Derry.—In the Probate Court in Dublin lately the will case of the late Mr J. A. M. Stevenson of Fort James, County Londonderry, who left property to the value of £18,000 to his nephew and the remaining £6,000 in various bequests, including a bequest of £3,000 to his executor, the Rev J. Corkey, and his nephew in trust to keep up his mansion and his stock of pigeons, was upheld after examination of witnesses who deposed to the testamentary capacity of the deceased and the due execution of the will.

Donegal.—The people of a portion of Glenswilly were surprised on seeing several contingents of police marching and concentrating at the residence of Miss Enza Deery, Dirora, a tenant on the Brooke estate, for the purpose of evicting her. The agent, Mr Baillie, Dunfaagby, accompanied by Andrew Long, Crookath, sheriff's bailiff, superintended the eviction. It was very affecting to see Miss Deery, who is over 60 years of age, with a brother and sister older than herself, cast out on the roadside from the home of her forefathers.

Dublin.—Quite recently Mr William Hayden of Clontarf, Ireland, received a beautiful bronze medal, ribbon and certificate from his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The medal is one of a number issued to the Papal Zouaves on the occasion of the Episcopical Jubilee of his Holiness. Mr Hayden is the sole survivor in Dublin of the twenty-five men who left that city to defend Pope Pius IX.

Fermanagh.—Enniskillen monthly fair, held during the week, was poorly attended. There were only a few exhibits of beef, which sold readily; stores, a limited supply; 3-year-olds selling from £10 to £12; 2-year-olds, from £7 10s; yearlings, £4 to £5; springer cows, for £7 10s to £18; strippers, from £8 to £9 10s. No sheep were exhibited. Young pigs sold at an average of 26s per pair. The horse fair was largely attended, and the usual class of animals sold at average prices.

Kerry.—The Munster Winter Assize Commission was opened in Cork a few days ago by Chief Baron Pales. Addressing the Grand Jury, he said the number of cases for trial were fifty-nine, twenty of which were of the most ordinary description, and in eight cases bills would be sent up on the capital charge. The number of specially reported cases was 245, showing a decrease of 30 per cent on the number last year. There was a decrease of crime in all counties within the circuit with the exception of Kerry.

Kilkenny.—The Town Clerk of Kilkenny, Mr C. J. Keenealy, has received an official communication from the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, stating that his Excellency has appointed Mr Thomas Power, Parade House, Kilkenny, as High Sheriff for the ensuing year. This will be the second year that Mr Power, has held this office, and the renewal of it has given universal satisfaction, as the High Sheriff is popular with all parties.

Leitrim.—Some of the local landlords in Mohill have given reductions in the November rents. On the estates of Walsh and on the Upperon estate a reduction of 2s in the £1 on all rents paid has been given. Mr Thomas Kiernan has given a similar reduction on his large estate. The Marsham and Acton tenants have been refused any reduction. The notorious Mr Hewston is agent on these estates.

Limerick.—Mr Michael Fitzgerald, Loughill House, has been sworn in a Justice of the Peace for this county. Mr Fitzgerald is a well-known Nationalist in the district, and his appointment has given satisfaction to the people.

Louth.—Mr John Dillon on Sunday addressed a splendid meeting in Louth. He urged the people strongly to support the evicted tenants, and he recommended not merely material help, but a display of sympathy and interest by their neighbours, which is much more to an Irishman than even material aid. Mr Dillon's recommendation that the people should provide suitable presents at Christmas to the evicted tenants was a thoughtful one. The men may still have to suffer, but they will be sustained by the sympathy and love of their neighbours, and they must finally triumph just as the tenant did whose letter Mr Dillon read, who watched his farm for ten years, and ultimately was reinstated at a rent of £15, his original rent being £92.

Mayo.—J. K. Sberian reports to the *Zoologist*, London, his capture of an American goldfinch on Achill Island, County Mayo, Ireland. He believed that it had crossed the ocean on the wing, and says: "I am convinced that many of the North American migrants visit our bold headlands, for I have secured many of them in Achill." The editor of the *Zoologist*, however, from the examination of the bird, especially from the worn appearance of the wing and tail feathers, thinks that it had escaped from captivity and probably had crossed the ocean in some vessel.

Monaghan.—A lace and crochet school has been established at Lisnacka. There are at present fifty-two girls on the rolls for the day school and forty-eight children for night school. The girls and children are receiving free instructions, and a ready market is obtained for their work. The local clergy are doing their utmost to encourage this branch of home industry, and Mr Philip Cassidy of Laneska has kindly given free rooms and light for the pupils. Mrs Bridget Flynn, district secretary of the Clones Crochet Work Association, has charge of the undertaking and is making strenuous efforts to make her school a success.

Tipperary.—The recent death of Mr George Bolton, the notorious Tipperary Crown Solicitor of Ireland, recalls memories of the days of 1882-3. He recovered £3000 damages for libel against Mr William O'Brien, M.P., from an Orange jury in Belfast, to liquidate which Mr O'Brien pleasantly declared that the contents of his "two portmanteaux" represented all his worldly wealth and that these were quite at his service. Mr Bolton, however, treasured his judgment, and years afterward, when fortune happily deprived Mr O'Brien of the protection of his portmanteaux, was able to realise a nice sum.

Tyroe.—On Monday Mr Thomas McReynolds, Ballymaigue House, St wartown, died at his residence after an illness of four hours. Mr McReynolds was one of the first magistrates appointed to the commission from among the large farmers of Ulster by the Gladstonian Government of 1886. He was a large landowner, principal owner and manager of the Drumbulgan Loan Company.

Waterford.—A meeting of the Waterford and Southeast of Ireland Archaeological Society was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Waterford city, last week. The Most Rev Dr Sheehan, Bishop of the diocese and president of the society, occupied the chair, and among those present was Mr P. J. Power, M.P. Rev Father Power read two very interesting papers, entitled "Ancient Irish Music," and "Notes on West Waterford" respectively. A paper on the Waterford Leprosy Hospital was also read. After the lectures a large number of ancient relics, unearthed in the locality from time to time, were exhibited.

Wexford.—The threatened eviction mentioned in the report of the last meeting of Lady's Island Branch National Federation took place in the case of Walter Mitty, Nethertown, on Tuesday.

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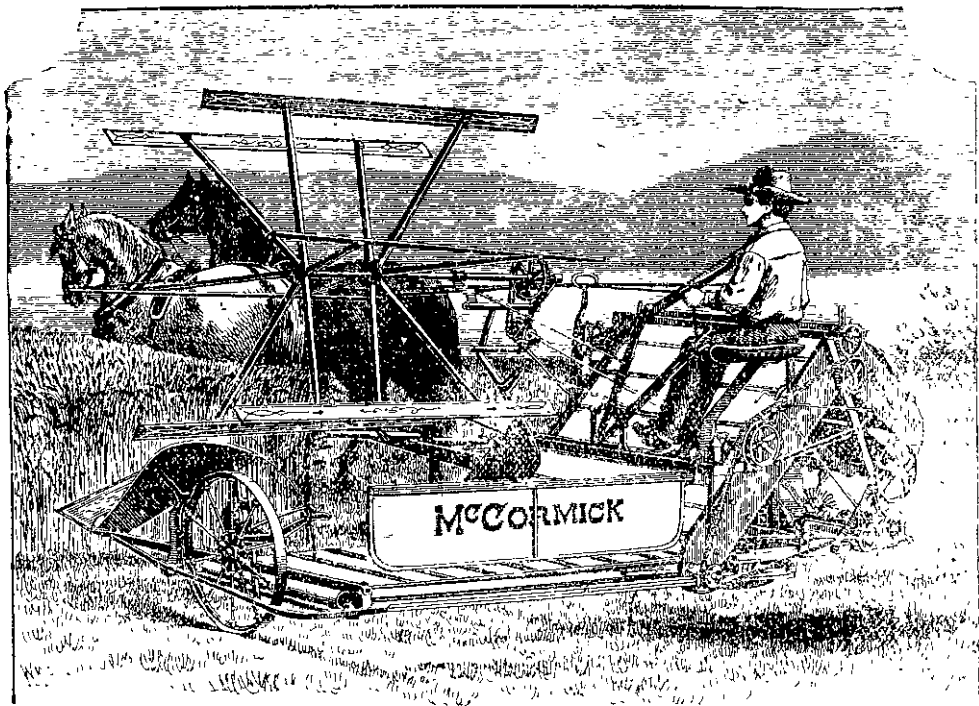
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Is Taking the Right Step to Secure it. They have proved themselves to be
the Most Economical Machines on the Market.

SEE THE MACHINE OF STEEL.



- THE MAIN FRAME, used solely by us, the most substantial known.
- THE MAIN AND GRAIN WHEELS, strong and with removable Hubs.
- THE SIMPLE GEARING.
- THE STEEL PLATFORM.
- THE UPPER FRAMEWORK, made of specially formed parts so connected as to give Greatest Strength with Smallest possible weight of metal.
- THE DOUBLE-JOINTED REEL with wide Bearings, and having both an up and down and forward and backward movement
- THE LEVERS are all within convenient and easy reach, and easily handled.
- THE PLATFORM APRON, controlled by a Spring, so as to do away with the many annoyances formerly common to it.
- THE BINDING ATTACHMENT of Steel and Malleable Iron Construction weighing only 200 lbs., and so simplified as to give the operator no trouble whatever.
- THE MCCORMICK SIMPLE KNOTTER the most Perfect and Least Complex device of its kind to be found on any Harvester.
- THE STEEL SWINGING BUNDLE CARRIER, light and perfect in operation.
- THE STEEL TRUCK OR TRANSPORT. Loaded easily by one man.

These and many other features make the McCormick what it is—

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN,

SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DUNEDIN.

GRAIN.

GRAIN.

The Company have pleasure in intimating that they are now prepared to receive Consignments of

OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.,

At their DUNEDIN STORES, which are connected with Main Railway Lines by PRIVATE SIDING.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on GRAIN when received into Store.

Large Stocks of Cornsacks and Twines on hand.

FAT STOCK SALES CONDUCTED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT BURNSIDE YARDS.

ANDREW TODD, Manager.

Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., LIMITED, report for week ending March 13, as follows:—

Store Sheep—There is no change of any consequence to record. The market remains inanimate meantime, very few sales being effected with the exception of small lots mixed sorts usually offered at the country auction sales.

Store Sheep—A moderate amount of business has been passing in these during the past week both privately and by public auction, but prices for all sorts unfortunately show a very big decline compared with those obtaining about the same time last year.

Sheepskins—A very satisfactory demand is experienced for these considering the unsettled and depressing tone of the wool market. Country dry crossbreds inferior to medium, brought 1s 3d to 1s 9d; do do merino, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; medium to good crossbreds, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; heavy, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; extra do. 3s 8d to 4s 3d; good to best merino, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; heavy, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; extra ditto, 3s to 3s 6d; dry pelts, 1s to 1s 6d; green crossbred pelts, 1s to 1s 6d; or particular purpose, 1s 9d to 2s; green lambskins, 1s 3d to 2s each.

Rabbitskins—This being the off season very few skins come to hand. Spring skins 5s to 7s; summer, 3s 1d to 4s 1d; suckers, half grown and inferior, 1s to 2s per lb.

Hides—Inferior and light, 1d to 1 1/2d; light to medium weights, 1 1/2d to 1 1/4d; heavy, 50lbs to 60lbs, 2s to 2 1/2s; over 60 lbs in faultless condition, 2 1/2s to 3s per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Best rendered mutton, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s; inferior to medium, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; best clean caul fat, 12s 9d to 13s; medium to good, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; inferior to medium, 10s to 11s per cwt (ex store).

Wheat—There is no fresh feature of any interest to note regarding the position of the market since we last reported, the speculative element being wanting, the general tone is dormant. Prime milling velvet, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; good to best do, and best Tuscan, 2s 7d to 2s 8 1/2d; good to best red wheat, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; good whole fowls' wheat 2s 6d to 2s 7d; broken and inferior to medium, 2s 3d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Oats—Consignments, although not very heavy yet, and as the supply now put forward on the market for immediate disposal exceeds requirements, which are only for local consumption, most of the shipping business being done from the Bluff and northern ports, owing, doubtless, to prices at these places being so much more in favour of buyers, who will not operate in the local market, except at prices on a par with those at the above ports. Prime feed and milling, 1s 3d to 1s 3 1/2d; good to best feed, 1s 2 1/2d to 1s 3d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 2 1/2d; musky and inferior, 9d to 1s (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—There is no improvement of any consequence as yet apparent in this market. Consignments are now coming to hand, the quality of which for the most part being only very medium, hardly good enough to tempt buyers to make offers. Quotations nominal. Prime milling, 3s to 3s 3d; good to best, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; milling, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—There is very little change to note save, perhaps, a slight improvement in price, which may be checked at any time, as a yield in addition to present deliveries come on the market prices could not be maintained. Quotations for best Derwents, 55s to 65s; kidney, 25s to 45s per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Cattle—The supply being quite sufficient for requirements, there is no room for further improvement in prices, which are for best old well cut and scanted out beef, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium to good, L2 to L2 5s; inferior, L1 10s to L1 17s 6d per ton (ex truck sacks extra or returned).

Dairy Produce—Market shows no material change, best dairy made salt butter, 5d to 6d; medium 3d to 3 1/2d; factory made, 9d to 10d per lb. Factory made cheese, medium size, 4 1/2d to 4 1/4d; loaf shape, 4 1/2d to 5d; dairy made, 2d to 3d per lb.

Flax—The tone of the market at home shows no improvement and is reflected in that of the local market, no business of any consequence being done. Quotations nominal, say for medium to good, L13 10s to L14 10s; inferior to medium, L10 to L12 per ton (ex store).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

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

The demand this week was very slack for all classes of horses, but as there were very few fresh colts advertised a large attendance of buyers could not have been expected. Most of the sales made were of draughts, for which there was a limited demand from town buyers. Hacks and harness horses were very poorly represented, and, as has been the case for some time past with inferior horses of this class, there was no demand. We quote: For first-class draughts, (extra heavy), £25 to £30; good ordinary draughts (young) L18 to L22; medium, do, L12 to L16; aged do, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium do, L7 to L9; light and inferior do, L2 10s to L5.

WELLINGTON STOCK, HORSE AND PRODUCE MARKETS

A. G. TAINE and Co. report on the markets for March 8:—

Fat Sheep—Prime fat wethers, 8s to 9s; fat ewes, 5s to 6s 6d, Fat Lambs—7s to 8s for best.

Store Sheep—2 and 4 tooth wethers fresh, in good demand, at 5s 6d to 7s; ewes, 4 and 6 tooth, good lines, 6s to 7s; medium, 4s 6d to 5s; fresh f.m., 2s 6d to 3s 6d; cull ewes, 1s to 1s 6d. Better inquiry for sheep.

Fat Cattle—Demand limited to local requirements. Prime bullock beef, 16s 6d.

Store Cattle—Fork t stacker, have sold nearly all forward at our sales. Weaners, 20s to 22s; yearling beefers, 30s to 35s; up to L2 12s 6d, for some older sorts; yearling steers a shade less; two-year-old steers, 45s to 50s; three-year-olds, up to 4s 10s, for fresh, well-grown bullocks.

Dairy Cattle—At Mr Trotter's sale, Makara, we sold over 60 head at high prices. Cows, L8 2s 6d to L10 5s; aged cows, L5 to L6; inferior, L3 and upwards, splendid bidding throughout.

Horses—We held our usual weekly horse sale on Saturday. We had a good entry of draughts from Canterbury, and light horses from Taranaki. Fewer draughts arrived than were expected, but those that came were a credit to their breeders. We sold, draught geld, L27; mare, L24; gelding, L23 10s; light draught, aged, L14. Of the light horses from Taranaki we sold only two, owing to their being very foot sore. The balance have since been sold privately. We sold light harness horses, broken and unbroken, at L8 to L12; hacks and aged horses, L5 to L8; nice carriage phaeton, L29; double buggy, L18; dogcart, L28; and privately, a good draught gelding, L18 10s.

Wool—Season is practically over, only late lots coming in. Market is a trifle firmer for finer descriptions of merinos and half-breds.

Sheepskins—All coming forward are selling freely, full-woolled bringing up to 4d per lb, and others in proportion.

Wheat—No transactions in milling wheat; fowl wheat, 2s 8d. Oats—Best pantup feed, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; dunn about the same.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—

Oats: Quiet, feed, 1s 1 1/2d to 1s 2 1/2d; milling, 1s 3d to 1s 3 1/2d; seed, nominal. Wheat: Milling 2s 8d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 7d. Chaff: Inferior, to medium, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 2d 5s to 2d 7s 6d. Hay: Oats, £3; ryegrass, £2 0s. Potatoes: new locals, L2 to L2 15s per ton; market bare. Flour: Stone, £6 10s to £7 0s; roller, £7 to £7 10s. Oatmeal, 25lbs, £7 15s; bulk, £7 10s. Butter fresh, 4d to 10d, salt, 5d, dull demand. Eggs, 9d per dozen (scarce).

We publish in another place notices of Crown lands open on and after April 3rd for sale or lease.

A friend inquires in another place for Mrs Anne Sheehan, formerly 'Shaughnessy'.

Mr W. H. Scott's Spedwell Cycle Works, 155 George street Dunedin, may be visited with advantage by all who are desirous of obtaining at moderate prices and on easy terms, new and excellent machines, or who require to have repairing or overhauling done on those owned by them. The Spedwell cycles are test fired by all who have any knowledge of them as deserving in every respect of patronage and not to be surpassed.

NEVER BEFORE has J. LORD, the People's Grocer and Provision Merchant, advertised in the N.Z. TABLET, before its readers. Address—97 Lower High Street, Christchurch (3 doors from Barbadoes Street and 2 minutes' walk from Post-Office al.). Now, then, Catholics, roll up!

VOICE & PEAT COACHBUILDERS (Late Bryant & Voice) By Special Appointment.

Central Carriage Works. Manufacturers of Fine Carriages and Horse Drags, Hansoms, etc., Traction Carts, Polo and Postal Carts. Racing and Road Sulkeys a specialty. Business Carts and Waggon. Written Guarantee with all new work. Write for Prices to Lichfield Street, Christchurch.

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, ADELAIPE, 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
Ville de la Ciotat	6428	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	Feb. 2
Polynesien Armand	6428	Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Mar. 5
Bebic	6537	Mar. 27	Mar 31	April 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	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

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

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

NEILL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Dunedin.

NORDEUTSCHER - LLOYD IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.



SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, Via Colombo and Suez Canal, Taking Passengers for London, Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Oldenburg	5318	Jan. 28	Feb. 2	Feb. 6
Hohenzollern	3288	Feb. 27	Mar. 2	Mar. 6
Prinz Regent Luitpold	6894	Mar. 27	Mar 31	April 2

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.

SYRUP OF SACRED BARK

This is without doubt one of the best remedies ever introduced into New Zealand for the relief and cure of Indigestion, with its accompanying symptoms of pains and fulness after meals, flatulence, constipation, bitterness, want of tone and appetite, sick headache, and the tired, listless feeling caused by a sluggish liver. It is easily taken as the dose is only a few drops and the price, 1s 6d, places it within the reach of all.

The Trade Mark has been registered and anyone infringing the same will be proceeded against.

Prepared only by TROS. JOHNSTONE, Pharmaceutical Chemist Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland,

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN. Almanacs for 1895, with view of Dunedin, on application.



SCOTT AND WILSON MANUFACTURERS OF VENETIAN 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.)

GEORGE W. J. PARSONS,
MONUMENTAL MASON,
56 AND 58 MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Headstones and Monuments in Marble, Granite, and Stone.

Iron Railings, Concrete Enclosures and Every Description of Cemetery work at Lowest Rates.

TELEPHONE, 682.

EDEN GEORGE CO. (LIMITED), PHOTOGRAPHERS,

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY Will issue to the Public of Dunedin and Suburbs a SERIES OF COUPONS, 2s 6d—COUPONS—2s 6d,

Which will, on a Further Payment at Time of Sitting of SIX SHILLINGS, entitle the holder of a Coupon to receive 12 beautifully BURNISHED CABINET PHOTOS; or by Payment of ELEVEN SHILLINGS at Time of sitting to 12 CABINET PHOTOS and ONE 15 x 12 ARTIST FINISHED OPAL.

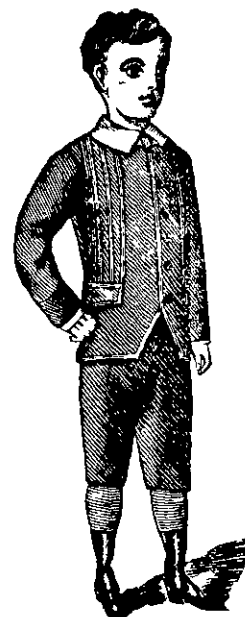
In consequence of so much dishonesty being practised by Canvasers, EDEN GEORGE COMPANY (LIMITED) have determined NOT TO EMPLOY ANY. Therefore these COUPONS can only be obtained at the STUDIO, or by Letter with Postal Note for 2s 6d enclosed.

NO COUPONS GENUINE OFFERED FOR SALE OUTSIDE THE STUDIO.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY 2s 6d—COUPONS—2s 6d.

EDEN GEORGE CO. (LIMITED), Photographers, Octagon, Dunedin.

W. A. TRIBE AND CO.



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

219 HIGH STREET (Next to Ashley, Berg & Co, Bootmengers), CHRISTCHURCH.

KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORIGINAL AND REAL KAITANGATA COAL.

The KAITANGATA COAL From this Company's Pit CAN BE BELIED UPON FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY

And most satisfactory results, and the Public are respectfully requested to ask their Merchants for the ORIGINAL AND REAL KAITANGATA COAL.

This Company has ALWAYS KEPT FAITH WITH THE PUBLIC

In representing the Quality of its Coal, but unfortunately for this class of business they cannot guide the Public as in the case of patent medicines, where it is said that nothing is genuine except such and such is on the cork, the seal, the label, or the bottle. Consumers, however, can depend on certain characteristics—namely, that the ORIGINAL AND REAL KAITANGATA Coal has a BRIGHT, SHINING LUSTRE, LIGHTS QUICKLY, LASTS LONG, And is thereby EASILY DISTINGUISHED from other COALS MINED IN THE DISTRICT.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED

SPECIALLY REDUCED EXCURSION FARES IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under:

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Flora	Mon, 18th inst	3 pm.	D'din
Talune	Tues, 19	2 30 train	
Tarawera	Thurs, 21st	2 30 train	
NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—			
Tarawera	Thurs, 21st	2 30 train	
Motouai	Thurs, 28th	2 30 train	
Manapouri	Thurs, 4th April	2 30 train	

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Talune	Tues, 19th	2 30 train	
Wakatipu	Tues, 26th	3 pm. D'din	
Haurato	Tues, 2nd April	2 30 pm. train	

SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND—			
Tarawera	Thurs, 21st	2 30 train	
Monowai	Thurs, 28th	2 30 train	
Manapouri	Thurs, 4th April	2 30 train	

MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Manapouri	Mon, 18th	3 35 train	
Waibora	Mon, 26th	3 pm. D'din	
Rotomahana	Mon, 1st April	3.35 train	

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Coriuna	Friday, 22nd	5 pm. D'din	
Omapere	Friday, 29th inst	5 pm. D'din	

GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Herald	About Wed, 19th	5 pm. D'din	

NAPIER, via OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTELTON—			
Dingadee	About Tues 18th inst		

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—			
Upolu	About 11th April	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Taviuni	28th inst	From Auckland	

W. HARRIS, IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT, 4 Princes Street.

WE respectfully beg to inform our customers and others of the arrival of our NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Our stock has been carefully selected from the latest styles in all classes of the best English and Continental Boots, Shoes, and Evening Slippers.

PER S.S. TONGARIRO We have a second shipment of Ladies' Evening Shoes, superior in quality and style to any we have formerly had.

C. ANDERSON, SADDLER, TENT, TARPULIN, HORSE-CLOTH, AND HARNESS MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Waterproof Oil-Clothing Manufacturer, HIGH STREET, RANGIORA. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

MR JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, the Session which is about to open will be one of decisive influence upon the future of the Irish cause. One of its first tasks will be to amend Mr Gladstone's Irish land legislation in many vital particulars in which the purposes of the Act of 1881 have been frustrated by means of legal subtleties and partisan administrations. Overburdened as the Irish farmers are by rents fixed upon their own improvements, by reasons of failure and low prices in almost every article of their stock and produce, and by the ruinous and constantly increasing pressure of foreign competition, immediate legislative relief is a matter of life and death to the Irish agricultural population. Inasmuch as the necessity for the promised Land Bill presses with equal urgency on the Protestant farmers of Ulster, it is unlikely that the House of Lords will venture to withhold the relief which they denied last Session to the evicted tenants of the South. Both the necessity and the opportunity for a measure founded on the report of Mr Morley's Committee are, therefore, matters of paramount interest to the Irish people. The approaching Session will also probably be the last before the appeal to the country. On its work and history will depend to a large extent the result of that appeal. If the Home Rule Government, with its slender majority, is to be enabled to put down Unionist obstruction and make its appeal to the country, under the most favourable circumstances, against the present iniquitous powers of the House of Lords, the daily, nightly, and almost hourly attendance of the Irish Party in its full strength at Westminster, will be more than ever the first condition of the triumph of the Irish cause at the General Election. That we may be able to ensure this unremitting attendance, it becomes necessary for me, in the name of the Irish Party, to make an earnest appeal to our fellow-countrymen, whose battle we are fighting, in whose confidence alone lie our influence and strength, and to whose generosity we have never looked in vain for the sustenance of an independent and vigilant Irish representation in face of the power and wealth arrayed against us.

I make that appeal in circumstances of urgency, and with the fullest confidence that the generous and wise patriotism which has impelled the Irish people so often before to give an example to all the democracies of the world in political self-support, will also impel them to rise to the demands of the present eventful crisis in the history of Ireland.

The position of our kindred in America and Australia, in times of deep industrial depression, does not permit us to hope for any considerable or adequate assistance from them at the present moment.

In addition to the maintenance of the Party in undiminished strength at Westminster throughout the session it will be necessary for us to undertake an active and costly political propaganda all over Great Britain if we are to combat effectively the miscreant sensations with which an organisation of unlimited financial resources is inundating the British constituencies in view of the General Election. For all these reasons, then—to ensure the passing of a Land Act that will make an adequate reduction of the rental of Ireland, to again press forward the Bill for re-establishing the evicted tenants in their homes, and to prepare the way for a speedy appeal to the country under circumstances that will offer the best hope of stripping the House of Lords of that veto which now alone stands between us and the establishment of an Irish Parliament and a domestic Government of Ireland—I appeal with confidence to our fellow-countrymen at this momentous time to furnish us with the means of sustaining a Party whose only ambition at Westminster is to secure happiness and self-government for our people, and upon whose continued unity and incessant energy it depends whether we shall in our day see the end of the dreary and heart-breaking story of Ireland's sufferings and wrongs.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

23rd January, 1895

PRIOR VAUGHAN'S VISIT.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal, March 2.)

THE Very Rev Prior Joseph Jerome Vaughan arrived in Adelaide on Tuesday (reports the *South Australian Register*), having been a passenger by the *Austral* from London, and is the guest of Mr Aloysius McDonald, of the Bank of New South Wales. Prior Vaughan hopes, we are informed, that some fitting opportunity may present itself before long of unfolding his scheme "for the amelioration of the masses and the conversion of the heathen at Home." Such a humanitarian mission, based on the broad lines of Christianity, will commend itself no doubt to the sympathy of a large section of the community. He will remain in Adelaide about

a fortnight and will then go to Melbourne. The Prior expects to remain in Australia for a year.

The *Advertiser* says:—

Father Vaughan will address meetings in Adelaide in which he will explain the scheme he has propounded for the amelioration of the condition of the masses "and the millions who are without a knowledge of God."

The Prior was advertised as one of the speakers secured for the Lady Assistants' Association meeting held in Adelaide on Tuesday last in connection with the early-closing system. The other speakers were the Hon Dr Magarey, M.L.C., Mrs Nicholas, and Miss Spence.

As Prior Vaughan belongs to a remarkable English Catholic family, the following particulars should be of interest.

His father, the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Vaughan, of Courtfield, near Boss, Herefordshire, England, had 13 children. Nearly all the members of Colonel Vaughan's large family joined the Church. There were eight sons, and of these no less than six had a vocation for the religious state. Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and formerly Bishop of Salford, the eldest son, was the first to enter the Church. The late Archbishop of Sydney, the Most Rev Roger Bede Vaughan, D.D., O.S.B., was the second son. Joseph Jerome Vaughan, O.S.B. (our present visitor), was till a few years back Lord Abbot of St Benedict's Fort Augusta Abbey and College—the first Benedictine Abbot created in Scotland by the present Pope. The Rev Kenelm Vaughan, who is a secular priest, is travelling in South America, partly on missionary duty, but with the main object of collecting funds for a Church of Expiation of the Blessed Sacrament in London. Father Kenelm Vaughan has had the Bible translated into Spanish—the only translation of modern times—in order that he may distribute the Holy Book in hundreds among the Catholic people of South America. The fifth brother, Bernard Vaughan, is a Father of the Society of Jesus, and is recognised as one of the most popular and most eloquent in England. Father John S. Vaughan, who is a secular priest, and who, it will be remembered, spent some time in the Archdiocese of Sydney, is now, we understand, assisting in the parochial work at Manchester, England. The remaining sons are Francis and Reginald. Before the father's death it had been arranged that the eldest brother should inherit the entailed estates of the family, and since that time Colonel Francis Vaughan has been the squire of Courtfield. Francis Vaughan some years ago married Miss Pope, an American lady of wealth and position. Reginald Vaughan visited New South Wales soon after the arrival of his illustrious brother, and having in this city married Miss Shanahan, sister-in-law of Sir Patrick Jennings, he returned to England and has since resided at Glentrothy—an estate bequeathed to him by his father—near Abergavenny, and not far from Courtfield. Mrs Reginald Vaughan died last year. Four daughters of old Colonel Vaughan entered the religious life. The eldest sister, Gwladys, became one of the Order of Visitation nuns, and died at Boulogne, France. Another sister, Theresa, who was a Sister of Charity, died in London; and Clare, who was one of the Poor Clares, died at Amiens, France. Mary, the surviving sister, is sub-prioress of the nuns of the Perpetual Adoration, New Abbot, Devonshire, England. Of the immediate relations of our visitor, Prior Vaughan, who have risen to dignity in the Church may be mentioned three uncles—the Right Rev Dr William Vaughan, Bishop of Plymouth; the Very Rev Edmund Vaughan, C.S.S.B., late Superior of the Redemptorists in Australia, and who has just returned to England; and Father Richard Vaughan, S.J., Professor of Physics and Chemistry at St Francis Xavier's, Liverpool; and also a cousin, the Hon and Right Rev Dr Clifford, late Bishop of Clifton.

According to an old proverb those self-reliant people "who help themselves" have the best of helpers on their side. Acknowledging as we do the truth of the proverb it seems almost superfluous to draw the attention of our up-country men to the prospectus of the Otago Farmer's Co-operative Association of New Zealand, we do so, not from any abstract love for companies, too often got up for the benefit of a select few who raise hopes and make promises magnificent enough which, alas, are seldom realised, but because there appears to be nothing of the bonus kind about this Farmer's Association. There are no "dead-head" shareholders and no shadowy rights are to be paid for out of the capital to be subscribed. The directors are all farmers well-known in their respective districts as practical, steady-going men, and the association is to be kept rigorously under rural control, the interest of small shareholders being kept in view by the limitation of the power of the largest holder of shares to five votes. The principles upon which they propose to conduct their affairs is in every way what is styled Co-operative. The shareholders who give business to the company setting the profits in bonuses at the usual interval for settling up accounts. The association takes for its model and example a Christchurch association of the kind which has been doing very good business for many years. A popular feature in this Christchurch concern is the advantage given to its shareholders in buying all kinds of goods in their stores which are worked on the same principle as the army and navy stores in the Old Country. We commend this Otago association to the consideration of our farmer readers.

J. F. STRATZ, 261 High Street, Christchurch. Rotheman's English Silver Hunting Lever Watch, heavy case, capped, seven jewels, and gold balance, will be sent to any part of New Zealand, free of charge, on receipt of £3 12s 6d—usual price, £5 10s. Any person wishing to secure one of these watches will oblige by sending the addresses of five trustworthy friends to whom I can send some of my catalogues. As only one watch will be sent to each district early application is necessary.

MR. T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Ten years' London experience)

CORNER OF PRINCES STREET & MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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Have just imported a large stock of Religious Goods, comprising Statues, Crucifixes, Fonts, Rosaries (some in real silver), Medals, Scapulars, Pictures, Floats, etc., etc.

NOTE OUR PRICES.—Crucifixes to hang, white figure, 12in. high, 2s 6d; Standing Crucifix, 10in high, nickle figure, 2s; larger size, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d each. Best Washable Plaster Statues, Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart, and St Joseph, 6in, 1s; 7½in, 2s; 12in, 6s 6d; 16in, 12s 6d; 23in, 22s 6d.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL FAIR ART-UNION

DRAWN MARCH 2, 1895.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

No	Prize	No	Prize	No	Prize	No	Prize
1	400,256	2	734,558	3	158,101	4	28,612
5	287,663	6	311,482	7	24,752	8	437,520
9	671,204	10	14,328	11	293,739	12	671,635
13	257,490	14	17,068	15	4,456	16	39,681
17	171,608	18	725,509	19	38,014	20	25,770
21	62,011	22	569,221	23	279,378	24	15,683
25	614,485	26	647,920	27	579,194	28	20,916
29	23,113	30	285,406	31	158,086	32	213,212
33	579,028	34	230,908	35	278,916	36	363,017
37	736,495	38	734,898	39	579,488	40	540,804
41	711,861	42	431,706	43	649,235	44	1,836
45	525,479	46	24,918	47	636,047	48	415,141
49	448,807	50	411,676	51	114,655	52	736,321
53	272,994	54	20,024	55	734,467	56	2,002
57	305,735	58	684,547	59	675,529	60	316,645
61	684,368	62	279,519	63	6,020	64	2,744
65	223,203	66	66,921	67	288,252	68	11,542
69	659,174	70	391,418	71	217,947	72	485,204
73	21,983	74	29,979	75	34,571	76	401,738
77	289,658	78	616,369	79	9,307	80	642,980
81	196,087	82	401,323	83	470,968	84	14,234
85	536,260	86	625,029	87	661,887	88	725,169
89	291,881	90	724,438	91	32,714	92	47,145
93	38,552	94	321,834	95	16,584	96	734,606
97	273,388	98	150,485	99	684,438	100	540,350
101	39,813	102	35,496	103	56,859	104	150,497
105	683,969	106	603,937	107	59,931	108	199,308
109	650,726	110	412,590	111	408,947	112	504,020
113	292,050	114	656,474	115	727,354	116	23,626
117	5,165	118	631,370	119	2,647	120	143,968
121	28,910	122	22,715	123	26,220	124	17,164
125	401,418	126	678,095	127	6,012	128	665,596
129	16,241	130	624,928	131	641,890	132	671,449
133	610,720	134	651,070	135	13,455	136	10,388
137	727,169	138	267,415	139	589,889	140	560,862
141	286,796	142	34,365	143	654,330	144	724,131
145	375,005	146	386,344	147	634,943	148	680,684
149	555,652	150	582,011				

N. FITZGERALD,
 J. F. OODY,
 J. O'MEARA,
 J. J. KELLY,
 A. L. KENNY, Hon Sec.

Application for Prizes should be made AT ONCE to 87 Collins street, Melbourne. Winners must produce Ticket, their Name and Address, and the Name and Address of person from whom Ticket was purchased. Prizes will not be delivered until Monday, March 18, 1895. Prizes unclaimed before Saturday, June 29, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Cathedral Fund.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE MARIST BROTHERS AND CHRISTIAN BROTHERS Standard Readers and School Books can be procured at published prices from E. O. Connor, Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch. A large assortment of School Prizes, (Religious and Secular) always in Stock.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

V.  R.

CROWN LANDS OPEN FOR APPLICATION,

SECTIONS OF RURAL LAND in the under-mentioned Districts will be open for selection at this Office, either for CASH, OCCUPATION WITH RIGHT OF PURCHASE, or LEASE IN PERPETUITY, on and after Wednesday, the 3rd of April next at prices varying from 10s to 25s per acre:—

DUNBACK, RANKLEBURN, GLENOAMARU, RIMU, NORTH HARBOUR, BLUESKIN & WOODLAND.

Posters containing plans and other particulars will shortly be exhibited at the Post Offices, Railway Stations, etc.

Rentals, Lease or License, and Registration Fees and Valuation for Improvements must be paid immediately after ballot.

Forms of application and further information can be obtained at this office.

J. P. MAITLAND,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, 22nd February, 1895.

V.  R.

SMALL GRAZING RUN LEASES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LEASES of the undermentioned Small Grazing Runs will be OPEN for APPLICATION at the Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1895:—

Section 53, Block IX, Maruawenua District; area, 600 acres; half-yearly rental, £8 15s.

Section 54, Block IX, Maruawenua District; area, 795 acres half-yearly rental, £13 5s.

Section 10, Block XVI, Maruawenua District; area, 421 acres; half-yearly rental, £6 2s 9d.

These three sections are situated about two miles from Livingstone, and contain good grazing country, which is well watered. Full information can be obtained at this office.

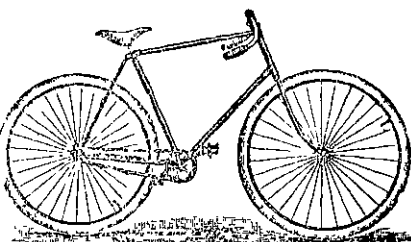
J. P. MAITLAND,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, 26th February, 1895.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

THE SPEEDWELL CYCLE WORKS



Are now open for the Manufacture and Sale of the Speedwell Cycles.

Easy Payments.

Send your machine along for general hauling and general repairing. All work guaranteed.

W. H. SCOTT,

155 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE DRAWING of the ART-UNION

In connection with the BAZAAR in aid of the

BUILDING FUND of the NEW CHURCH at STBATFORD

Will take place on

FRIDAY, THE 22nd INST.

Persons who have undertaken to dispose of tickets are, therefore, requested to be prompt in doing so.

By Special Appointment to



R. R. TUCKER,

Shoing Smith, begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has removed from his late premises Montreal street, to more central premises in MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, opposite the Union Steamship Company's Office.

MR JAMES MURPHY, Wilson's Road, Sydenham Christchurch, is anxious to learn the Address of Mrs ANNE SHEEHAN, formerly O'Shaughnessy, for some 15 or 16 years supposed to be living in Dunedin. By corresponding soon with the above at his address, Mrs Sheehan will learn something to her advantage.

GARRISON HALL, DUNEDIN.
 FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1895.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.
 GRAND CONCERT OF NATIONAL SONG.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Recitation "St Patrick's Day in Dunedin, 1895"
 Master George Cotter
 (Lines composed for the occasion by "Marianus," and specially dedicated to Most Rev Patrick Moran, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin.)
2. Song "The Memory of the Dead" (Irish)
 Mr W. Fairgubar Young.
3. Song "Meeting of the Waters" Moore
 Miss Kitty Blaney.
4. Song "Killarney So Fair" W. H. Jude
 Mr Harry Smith.
5. Selection "Irish Airs" L. D. Cox
 Cox's Venetian Band.
6. Song "Kate O'Shane" Linley
 Miss Rose Blaney.
7. Gaelic Song "Savourneen Dhealish" (Old Irish)
 Mr P. Carroll.
8. Song "Sunshine and Rain" B'umenthal
 Miss Maud Hewson.
- Finale—(a) Recitation "St Patrick and the Shamrock" T. Bracken
 Master John Callan.
 (b) Song "The Isle that's Crowned with Shamrock"
 (Words by John Moroney. Music by Fletcher Baker)
 Master Joseph Ward.
 (Accompanist, Master Fred Stokes.)

PART II.

1. Fantaisie "Funiculi, Funicula" Dezza-Bemma
 Cox's Venetian Band
2. Irish Gaelic Recitation "Cul Dubh Uaigh" Peter Walsh
 ("Tailor and Poet")
 Mr J. F. Ferrin, B.A.
3. Song "Thady O'Flynn" Molloy
 Miss Kitty Blaney.
4. Song Mrs Sandys.
5. Song "Gradh Agus Cathu" (words composed for the occasion) Irish
 Mr W. F. Young.
6. Song "A Summer Night" Thomas
 Miss Rose Blaney.
7. Song "Norah, the Bride of Kildare" John Parry
 Mr E. Eagar.
8. Song "Sweet Music" Moore
 Mr Harry Smith.
- Finale—Vocal Quartet "Good Night" Pianetti
 Misses B. and K. Blaney, Messrs E. Eagar and H. Smith.

E. W. DUNNE,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT
 121 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

"WRECK OF THE WAIRARAPA"

Sad loss of a Catholic Priest.
FATHER McIVOR, C.P., Passionist Father, loses his life under most painful circumstances.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE CATHOLICS OF NEW ZEALAND

Mr Dunne has much pleasure in notifying his numerous customers, and Catholics generally throughout New Zealand, that he has been privileged to secure the sole right and authority to issue throughout the Colony:—A magnificent Cabinet-sized Photograph of the late Father McIvor, C.P., whose sad end in the above wreck cast such a gloom over the whole Catholic world.

SINGLE COPY—ONE SHILLING,
 Posted in the Colony—1s 1d.

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.

THE OTAGO FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

FIRST ISSUE OF SHARES.

The Share List of the above Company is now open, and applications are being received for the first issue of 8,000 shares of £5 each, payable—10s on application, 10s on allotment, and the balance as it may be required in calls of not more than 10s per share at intervals of not less than three months. The total sum to be paid up will be restricted to 10s or less per share, if possible.

The Association is established in the interests of all classes of Farmers, Producers, and Consumers, as a medium for the transaction of all descriptions of business upon a purely Co-operative basis (whereby Shareholders in addition to a dividend on their shares, participate in the profits *pro rata* in accordance with the volume of business contributed by each) thus reducing the cost to the lowest possible limit.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the interim secretary, Mr THOMSON LAMB, at the Registered Office of the Company, LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN, or from any Branch or Agency of the BANK OF NEW ZEALAND throughout Otago, with whom applications for shares may also be lodged.
A. ST. GEORGE RYDER,
 Chairman of Directors.

Sunday Corner.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 17—23.

- Sunday, March 17—St Patrick, bishop, confessor; Apostle of Ireland and Patron of Australasia.
- Monday, 18—St Gabriel, Archangel.
- Tuesday, 19—St Joseph, spouse of Blessed Virgin Mary; Patron of Universal Church.
- Wednesday, 20—St Cyril of Jerusalem, bishop, confessor, doctor.
- Thursday, 21—St Benedict, Abbot.
- Friday, 22—St Frigidian, bishop, confessor.
- Saturday, 23—Five Wounds of our Lord.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

WHAT SHALL BE OUR POLICY?



VVOICE from the far North and a voice from the far South call attention to needed reform in the New Zealand education system as administered by Education Boards. The *Thames Advertiser* finds fault with the mode of instruction in State schools:—"We have not got hold of the right kind of education yet nor the right people to carry it out for the best interests of our children." The *Southland Times* clearly indicates in a leader of March 6 that it looks with great disfavour on the action of the Boards who have declined the united request of the New Zealand hierarchy to have Catholic schools examined by Board inspectors:—"Even supposing the permissive view of clause 98 of the Act is the correct one, some of the grounds on which inspection has been refused appear to be narrow, unworthy, and untenable." Our northern contemporary believes that "our educational system has not proved itself to be the panacea for all evils that its authors expected it would be. The fact is we have made a fetish of our much-lauded system and have expected too much from it. . . . At present our children are turned out from one pattern, and that far from a good one." We have noticed lately that there is less disinclination than formerly to touch the one thing sacrosanct

S. ANGUS,

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER.

Make the latter of all kinds of Saddlery and Horse Clothing, also the celebrated Trotting boots as used by all leading horse-owners in Canterbury. A Trial Solicited.

ADDRESS—Junction Manchester and High Sts, Christchurch. P.O. Address—170 High St.

in the Colony. The voice in the wilderness is listened to and the public mind is awakening to the fact that change of some sort there must be if youthhood is to be saved from destruction. "We are just beginning to find out that *mere cram* does not make good citizens." We are quite at one with the *Thames Advertiser* when it says "that the profession of teaching should be in the hands of persons of the very highest culture and moral character." It is clearly seen through the provinces that this is realised in Catholic schools, where "persons of the very highest culture and moral character," heroically devoted to their noble work, train our children to serve their Maker and fit them for the duty of true citizenship. The *Southland Times*, in its editorial, argues the question whether or not managers of private school have the right under Statute to demand State inspection—a matter "of importance as a question of law and of fair play towards a large body of our fellow-citizens."

"Of course," says our Southland contemporary, "if this legal privilege exists, there is an end to all controversy, and we confess to a difficulty in coming to any other conclusion than that it does exist. Clause 98 of the act runs thus:—Where the teacher or manager of any private school desires to have their school inspected by an inspector, such teacher or manager may apply to the Board to authorise such inspection, and the same when authorised shall be conducted in like manner as the inspection of public schools." We should be extremely sorry to be made responsible for the syntax of this sentence, but the intended meaning seems to be plain beyond dispute. The contention of some critics is that the effect is merely permissive, and that it is left with the Board appealed to either to grant or to refuse the application. But what seems to contradict this view is the use of the adverb *when*, this word appearing to imply that concession would follow application in all cases and as a matter of course. Had there been employed, instead of *when*, the adverb *where*, or the conjunction *if*, a clear permissive or optional character would have been given to the clause. The authorisation is not made dependent on anything but application, and *when* or *after* the second step, authorisation, shall have been taken, examination of a specified character is to take place. The terms of the statute seem therefore to be conclusive on the point.

Having answered the contention of some of the Board "that money cannot be afforded for extended inspection" by calling attention to "the large amount of money saved to the country by the voluntary provision of schools and teachers made by the members of the Roman Catholic Church," it continues.

"In view of this great sacrifice and its money value to the State, the plea of want of funds appears mean and contemptible, and incapable of sustaining the refusal; it has been put forth to justify. Probably the most satisfactory way of dealing with the question of *right* in the matter would be to invoke a judgment of the Supreme Court interpreting the precise meaning of clause 98 of the Act."

This is the opinion of the *Southland Times*. What action will be taken by the Hierarchy remains to be seen. A meeting of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand was held last week in Dunedin. The resolutions of the Conference will, in due course, be communicated to clergy and people. Our readers will join with us in expressing sorrow at the absence, through illness, of Bishop Luck, and in congratulating Bishop Moran on being able to take part in the deliberations. It gives great delight to his many friends, Catholic and non-Catholic, to find the venerable Bishop of Dunedin in his accustomed place. It is safe to say that the cause of Christian education was not neglected at this meeting, and it is safe to hold that the loyal Catholics of the Colony will zealously and unitedly follow their natural leaders in the demand and effort for simple justice.

A RETREAT in preparation for the Feast of Saint Patrick was begun in St Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening, when the Very Rev Father Lynch, rector, explained the order of the exercises and exhorted the congregation to be exact in attending them. On Monday evening the preacher was the Rev Father Murphy, and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by the Rev Father O'Regan of Port Fairy, Victoria. The Rev Fathers Ryan, of Milton, and Howard were also present. On Tuesday evening the preacher was the Rev Father Hunt, and, besides the clergy attached to the cathedral, the Rev Father O'Fly of Lawrence was present. There is a Mass with a short instruction every morning at 6 o'clock and a Mass at 7. The attendance at both has been extremely large, and generally the success attained has been much greater than had been looked for. On Friday morning the adoration of the forty hours will commence, and on Sunday there will be a general communion—the particular intention being the complete restoration to health of the Most Rev Dr Moran.

We need hardly remind our readers of the celebration of St Patrick's Day, to take place this (Friday) evening in the Garrison

Hall, Dunedin. The programme will be found in another place and our readers can see for themselves the certain promise of good things that it contains. But we need not urge our Irish friends to do honour to St Patrick's day. That comes by nature to them and it would be little short of impertinence on our part to attempt to press them. All we need say is that the performance will be worthy of the crowded house that will certainly be present.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, and his Lordship Dr Grimes, paid a visit to Dr Moran last week. While in Dunedin a meeting of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand was held. The important resolutions of the Conference will be published in a future issue.

HERE is a joke and a dodge too. We did not think "Tay Pay" was so easily to be had. The London correspondence of the *Otago Daily Times* reproduces from the *Sun* a criticism on Mr Ward and New Zealand economics, that, if the law would allow us to bet, we would lay a wager has traversed the ocean twice. There is not a bit of "Tay Pay" in the whole extract—but there is a good bit of a colonial politician, whom it would not be hard for us to point out. Here is what the *Times'* correspondent says of the matter:—"Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., otherwise the *Sun*, has been having a vigorous fling at New Zealand, and kicks out with the 'irresponsible frivolity' which rude people allege to be his characteristic, though they do not go so far as to complete the Dieraelian quotation and call his fulminations "bare-brained chatter." He flourishes his shillelagh over the head of your Colonial Treasurer in a very lively fashion. This is how he compliments poor Mr Ward on his Budget and on his financial genius generally." O, then, the devil a kick, and the devil a flourish! There is nothing at all of the boy from the West of the Shannon in the affair. The writer came from more pawky quarters, and a pity it is that "Tay Pay" let himself be taken in. But the fact is our worthy Opposition are put to their wits' end, and there is nothing they are not capable of doing to get the better of the Government. Mr Ward's character, or that of any other man, is a light matter for them to attack. Why, they are attacking the whole credit of the colony—and not a fig they care who or what goes to the wall so long as they gain their ends. "Tay Pay" ought to know better than to play into the hands of a clique who would ruin the country in their own interests. If he is the Irish patriot he professes to be, he ought to remember that Irish immigrants as a rule are among the body of the people whom the Opposition would sacrifice, and that hardly one of them belongs to the "swells" whose monopoly they struggle to uphold. By way of postscript we would ask if the London Press is open to the same reproach as that lately exposed with regard to the Press of Paris—that namely of taking bribes? Mr T. P. O'Connor we repeat knows nothing at all about Mr Ward or New Zealand finance, and he has at best acted weakly by allowing any such interested misrepresentation to appear in his paper. But here is the paragraph referred to and it is easy to see that "Tay Pay" had nothing to do with it—beyond playing the part of cat's paw.—Much indeed T. P. O'Connor knew about the New Zealand Budget. He had never read a word of it—and much he knew about Mr Ward:—"It is to be hoped that Mr Ward's visit to this country will benefit New Zealand. Had Mr Ward not already started on his journey we would suggest his putting an elementary treatise on economics in his pocket to study on his voyage. There have been many men in times past who have held important posts for which they had no qualification; but we doubt whether a more striking example of a square peg in a round hole could be found than Mr Ward's position as Treasurer of New Zealand. Those accustomed to the clear Budget statements and sound economic principles of our own Chancellors of the Exchequer will derive much amusement, not to say astonishment, from a perusal of the Budget statement delivered by Mr J. G. Ward in the New Zealand Legislature last year. We trust that not only will Mr Ward provide himself with an elementary treatise giving him the first principles of sound economics, but that when in this country he will attend the Budget speech debate for the purpose of learning what a 'Treasurer's' statement should be. At this critical time it is most unfortunate the colony does not possess a Treasurer of ability and decision strong enough to do what is necessary to put things right. Drastic economy should be the order of the day, and until this is initiated in real earnest there is little hope that New Zealand will emerge from her difficulties." It may safely be affirmed that this paragraph was written in New Zealand. The hall-mark is clearly stamped on it.

IN relation to the letter of our correspondent, "A True Patriot," we beg to say that, if we have given our correspondent reason to conclude that we took Mr Davitt's part in his action towards the London elections or in siding in the matter with secularists and Radicals, we expressed ourselves very badly. All we intended to express was our relief to find that Mr Davitt had, as we believed sincerely, made, to all intents and purposes, an apology for what he had done. As we have already said, if we acted softly, Mr Davitt's personal career seems to form a sufficient excuse for us. As we do

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NOW READY!

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GOLD MEDAL

BRAND "K" BRAND

NEW SEASON'S JAM.

APRICOT CONSERVE, in glass jars (2lb nett weight) | RASPBERRY JAM, in glass jars (2lb nett weight)
 NECTARINE " " | RED CURRANT JELLY, in stone jars (1lb nett weight)
 PEACH CONSERVE, in glass jars (2lb nett weight)

The above are made with this Season's FRESH Fruit and boiled within a few hours after being gathered and retain the FULL FLAVOUR and COLOUR of the Fruit. They are the MOST DELICIOUS and WHOLESOME Preserves in the market.

S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers, NELSON.

not lay claim to impeccability, however, we are willing to submit, without any further comment, to the rebuke of those who think otherwise. That, it seems to us, is about all that need be said on the subject.

WITH regard to a paragraph quoted from the *Sydney Freeman* in our Current Topics, we have to explain that it is a mistake to say that the Inspectors passed any official opinion on their visit to the Dunedin Convent schools. They expressed themselves, indeed, as generally pleased with what they had seen—but that was all.

We have received from Mr E. Dunne, George street, Dunedin, a cabinet photograph of the late Father Seraphin, C.P., who was lost, as our readers will certainly remember, in the wreck of the *Wairapa*. The picture is both beautiful and affecting. It is the portrait of a bright and winsome youth—his countenance radiant with peace and purity—clad in the austere habit of the Passionists' Order. The figure might serve as a model to a painter for a picture of the beauty of holiness, and no one can look at it without receiving a suggestion of good thoughts, even independent of the tragic associations connected with it—and which, in themselves must necessarily give it an intense interest. The photograph is a rare one, and must serve as something far more than an ornament to even the most choice collection. Its proper place, however, would be among more sacred mementoes, where it would fitly illustrate the sacrifice made to religion of worldly ends and prospects. The youth with that fine head and intellectual, lovable face had certainly a brilliant path before him in the world if he had chosen to enter upon it. But, as we have said, the picture is in every way inexpressibly and most suggestively affecting.

OUR friends at Invercargill certainly intend to take the shine—and will take it too—in their Irish national celebrations. Besides their sports by day on Wednesday next, they are to have a dramatic performance on that and the following evening at the Theatre Royal. A fine Irish drama, "For Honours' Sake, on the Shannon's Shore," has been rehearsed for the occasion, and we have no doubt it will be finely played. Our friends are to be congratulated on their spirit, and we wish them all possible success.

WE take the following from the *Sydney Freeman* of March 2:—The Rev Matthew Sullivan, S.M. (who, by the way, is a native of Sydney), arrived from New Zealand on Wednesday by the steamer *Hanroto*, accompanied by Father Lane, of Lower Hutt. Father Sullivan is a member of the staff of St Patrick's College, Wellington, and he is on a month's leave of absence. Father Lane is also having a few weeks' rest. Within a few hours of their arrival both priests called at St Mary's to pay their respects to the Cardinal.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of *Liberty*, the journal of the National Association of New Zealand. Our new contemporary makes a favourable beginning. It is well written and neatly issued.

WE see that our fears have been realised. Sir Robert Stout has not undergone any moral change for the better by his migration to Wellington. Sir Robert has delivered a speech in the time-honoured strain. He expresses himself as still struggling for the manufacture of the improved man by means of legislative enactments. Meantime, one of the most prominent men of letters of the day—occupying a position whence he must necessarily command a close and penetrating view of all that is going on in the world—that is M. Ferdinand Brunetière, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, protests that there can be no morality without religion—quoting another eminent

writer—the late M. Edmond Scherer—in support of his assertion. But not even Sir Robert Stout, we conclude, will maintain that the improved man may be immoral. Sir Robert, nevertheless, continues quite as much bent on stamping out religion, as he is on the improvement of the race. M. Brunetière also points to the pressing nature of the situation. He likens the urgency that exists for calling in the aid of the form of religion most suited to meet the need, to that for putting out a burning house, or acting promptly on the field of battle. Sir Robert Stout, on the contrary, will proceed at leisure—with an irreverent and therefore an immoral, vapouring of legislative philosophy. But again we are reminded—and, if we recollect aright, in the same connection—of that old story of the barbarians who captured a certain body of civilised men. Among the prisoners was a philosopher—whom the captors, not being able to find any other use for him, set in a retired place to hatch goose eggs. The pity is that Sir Robert Stout should do his hatching in public, with a specious pretence of producing from his eggs something much better than goslings. We perceive from his speech that the passage of Cook Strait has left him as inflated and as void of common sense as we knew him to be in Dunedin.

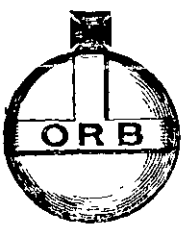
AND by the way what are the remnants that remain of the purity of the administration in which Sir Robert Stout had a personal part. He now speaks of appointments for political reasons that betray political corruption. Were appointments for family reasons, let us ask, less sinister? But Sir Robert Stout is privileged. He has the license of a philosopher. If it were anyone else we should be vulgar enough to say, albeit with perfect truth, that he had an infinity of "check."

Our Canterbury subscribers both in town and country will do well to take notice of Mr G. A. Parsons' monumental mason advertisement which appears on page 14 of this week's TABLET. Mr Parsons who has been established in Sydenham (near Christchurch) for many years is well known as one of the leading men in his own particular line, and he deserves the patronage of all who see his advertisement.

Mrs E. Eden George and Co, Octagon, Dunedin, are now, for a limited period only, issuing coupons which entitle the holder to receive, at a very low charge, 12 fine cabinet photos. Now is the time therefore, for all who desire portraits of themselves or their friends.

A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, has just discovered how to make a plant grow from a seed in thirty minutes as much as it would under ordinary circumstances in as many days. Heretofore nature has shared this secret with the Yoghis of India alone, and the methods pursued by these clever magicians in performing this trick have often been described. They plant a seed in the earth and cover it with a cloth. In a few minutes the cloth begins to be pushed upward by the growing plant, which in a short time attains the height of several feet. Various theories have been advanced as to the *modus operandi* of this miracle, one of the latest being that the spectators are hypnotized by the magician. During his travels in India M. Ragonneau saw this trick performed frequently, and noticed that the Hindoos always imbedded the seed in the soil which they brought with them especially for that purpose. At last he learned that they obtained this earth from ant hills. Now, as every one knows who has inadvertently eaten one of these industrious insects, ants contain a large proportion of formic acid, with which in time the soil of their habitations becomes charged. This acid has the power of quickly dissolving the integument surrounding a seed and of greatly stimulating the growth of the germ within. After a little experimenting with this acid the learned Frenchman was able to duplicate perfectly the Hindoo trick. His further researches have led him to believe that this discovery may be profitably applied to agriculture. By infusing ants in boiling water acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has achieved the best results and most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water and one of acid.

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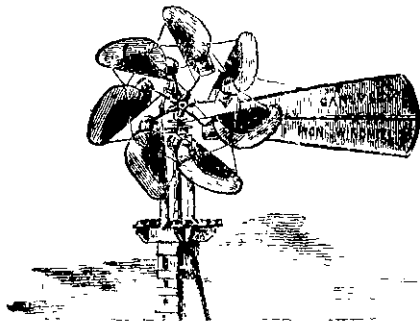
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PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

(From an Exchange.)

It was the morning of the Feast of the Assumption at Lourdes. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass had been celebrated without interruption since early dawn by the priests gathered from all parts of France, who had come to take part in the feast's solemnity in that blessed spot where the Immaculate Virgin has shown a glimpse of her glory.

The last Masses were being concluded. The pilgrim's prayers were arising with redoubled confidence toward the throne of heaven's gracious treasury.

The sick and the infirm were very numerous—the one brought hither in quickly prepared litters, the other in light carriages, which could be managed by relatives or friends.

Everyone knows that the pilgrims enter into the true spirit of a pilgrimage; they forget themselves and become mindful of others. Lourdes is the place where charity flourishes under the most touching forms.

After a fervent Communion the sick assembled together, anxiously awaiting Mary's hour. They hoped to hear a voice which would say to them in the depth of their hearts: "Go, thy faith hath saved thee." But no cure had been obtained, and the crowd did not leave the sanctuary; they prayed yet, prayed always without ceasing. It seems to those souls sustained by the holy courage of faith that the feast of the crowning of the Immaculate Virgin could not end without some gifts from their holy Sovereign.

In the corner of the church a young woman was half lying down in her little carriage. Her pale countenance, her sad smile made one imagine the troubles of mind which aggravated the sufferings of this poor, immovable body. Her loving gaze rested on her three children grouped around her, and the oldest, Martha, was scarcely ten years. Her bright eyes, glistening with tears, were fixed on the tabernacle with an expression of suppliant sorrow. They appeared to say to God, always present on the altar to hear us and console us: "It is for these, O my God, that I ask our Lady to plead in my behalf."

Martha drew near and delicately wiped the tear-stained face. She has for her mother a tender devotion, admirable in a child of nine years. Gentle and attentive, she guesses her needs and seldom quits her side. The children of the poor paralytic are not lively and noisy as are happy children. The suffering of their parent put their childhood into mourning.

Martha knew and wept for her father, a modest Christian officer—filled with sorrow and grief when death claimed him for her own. Germaine, a beautiful little girl of seven years, simply remembered the day when the house was crowded with mourning friends, and the black dress that her aunt put on her, and the gloomy road to the cemetery. Little Joseph came into the world the same time his father left it, and since his sad birth unhappiness had not left the cheerless hearth of the family.

Medicine had little effect on this incurable sickness which condemned a poor living creature to drag along inanimate limbs. In spite of their numerous attempts and praiseworthy zeal, those men of science could not procure for Madam L— any relief, and there now remained for her only the consolation of God. That was a great deal—it was everything.

During those long hours of sleepless nights, she thought of her brother, a brave cavalry officer, who had well proved his valour, failing in nothing except the loss of Christian faith. She knew that he tenderly loved the children, and that the poor little ones would be happier with him than near a mother who could only love them.

Martha had heard the Sisters read of so many remarkable cures that she dreamed of a pilgrimage to Lourdes for her mother. She took her teacher, Sister Agnes, into her confidence, and the good religious persuaded the sick woman to try a miraculous cure.

First, the question of boarding the two young children came up. Martha declared she was of a contrary opinion. "O, mamma," implored she, "take us? When our Lady will see us around you she will be touched and will cure you."

The mother smiled and consented to everything they wished, only putting in one condition that her brother accompany her to Lourdes.

Sister Agnes was to write to the captain immediately. There was no time to lose, he should come the same evening that the invitation was sent. She wrote a beautiful letter, which was, without doubt, a formal order, for him to be found at the station of Angoulême at ten o'clock that evening.

When the baggage-master brought this charitable errand to the captain's residence, he was out. He came in, however, very soon, but in a state of irritation, which argued badly for Sister Agnes' summons. He took the letter, cast it on the bureau without even looking at it; opened and closed his drawers; heaped up in the chimney some papers to which he set fire, and then sealed a large packet of enclosed writings looking as solemn as a testament. Then only did he care to notice the little missive on the dressing case. He decided to open it. After the first line he flung it from him and paced the room excitedly, exhausting his anger in blows of the fist upon the furniture. Some hackneyed phrases hissed between his teeth: "Ah! in what a miserable situation you place me! And this devotee, with her scrawling, comes then to entangle me, saying that I am to go to Lourdes, to start out to-day even! Surely that is the height of frankness."

In spite of his anger, he again picked up the letter, read it attentively and reflected.

"I cannot," thought he, "refuse this unfortunate service to my dear sufferer. Poor sister, what a disagreeable idea! I have my permission in my pocket. I am going to have a fight with an officer of my corps who has offended me. To-morrow the affair will be over, and I will be free to go to Lourdes to recite some *Pater Nosters* if it seems well to me; but my sister wishes me positively to start this evening—what to do?"

What especially preoccupied the captain was the effect it would produce on his enemy, this kind of desertion. Not knowing what conclusion to come to, he went out. It was Providence, no doubt, that put in his way his best friend, Captain R—, a practical Christian, respected by every one, calm and wise in his judgment.

To the confidence of the impulsive officer, he replied by a wise counsel: "One companion, I warrant, has been with me sole witness of thy lamentable dispute. I charge myself to explain thy journey to thy opponent. I will say to him that on your return from this unforeseen pilgrimage you put yourself at his disposal. Go then; to-day you owe this duty to your sister."

"You will then remonstrate with Solomon, himself; thanks; behold me relieved and a pilgrim in spite of myself."

The captain did not know the ancient village of Lourdes and its surroundings. He had visited the entrenched camp that they name, in *patois*, *Castera, de Julos* and saw the spears of Cæsar; the strong chateau that the English took for the central point when they came to occupy the country of B— in 1360 in virtue of the treaty of Brittany. He again read with a more lively interest the recital of the heroic attempt of the Duke of Anjou, of the Constable Duguesclin, of Peter Arand of Barn, in 1374, to cast off the English yoke, which ended in the Pyrenees, after a half century of struggle only by the capitulation of this chateau.

The captain declared that those souvenirs cast a glorious light over the majestic beauty of this country, and that he was not weary at Lourdes. His days were well filled up. In the morning he conducted his sister to Mass; before dinner he took a walk with the children who were being strengthened with the exhilarating air of the mountains; at the setting of the sun he conducted his infirm sister to the grotto, and after the Angels then again returned to the hotel.

(To be concluded.)

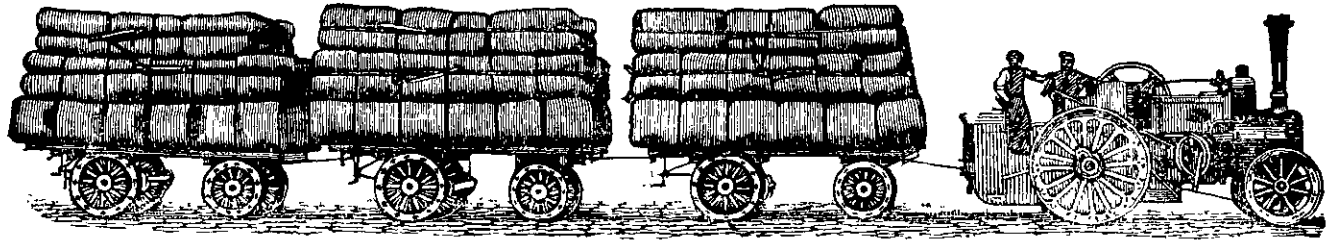
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Dublin Notes.

(From contemporaries.)

A SNOWSTORM of intense severity swept over Dublin towards the end of week ending January 12. On Saturday traffic was out of the question, and business was completely suspended. The snow was knee deep in many places and pedestrianism quite impossible. Telegraph and telephone wires were blown down, and communication with the outer world cut off. The resources of the charitable institutions have been almost exhausted in endeavouring to relieve the sufferings of the poor. Sir John Arnott, with his usual generosity, has contributed £100 towards a relief fund. A few small subscriptions have been sent to the daily papers for the same purpose, but no organised action has been taken so far.

That the education imparted by the Christian Brothers is second to none in the land is acknowledged on all sides. The latest to bear public testimony to this fact is the new Bishop of Clogher, the Most Rev Dr Owens, who, previous to his consecration, filled a professional chair in St Patrick's College, Maynooth, with much distinction. Speaking on Friday, January 18, to a large representative assemblage of the Catholics of Monaghan, his Lordship gave expression to his views regarding the exclusion of this excellent teaching body from any share in the money granted by the State for primary education in Ireland. As Dr Owens pointed out this glaring injustice becomes greatly aggravated when we find it sustained by a Government professing itself friendly to the claims of these schools—by a Government that is itself kept in power by the vote of Catholic Ireland.

Mr Justice Monroe has actually released his grip on one Irish estate. He has accepted the offer of the Land Commission to purchase on behalf of the tenants the estate of Glounallogha and Shasavoher in the parish of Kingwilliamstown, County Cork. But it took five years to complete the negotiations, so the landlords need not tremble at the Landed Estates Court judge will flood the market. The peasants of Glounallogha and Shasavoher were encouraged to persevere by the sound advice and unflinching assistance of their patriotic pastor, Rev Denis J. O'Riordan, P.P. The price, we understand, is a fair one, and it may confidently be expected that the emancipated peasant proprietors will profit by their release from Mr Justice Monroe's tender mercies.

We (*Freeman*) have received from a Dublin man in Melbourne, Mr Michael Connolly, a strong protest against the statement of Mr John Redmond that the enthusiasm of the Nationalists of Australia in the Irish cause is on the wane. A more unfounded statement, he declares, was never uttered. "The same feeling exists now," writes our correspondent, "as existed when he was here; but I can tell him it does not exist towards himself politically. He would find it out if he but showed himself at present in Melbourne." If the Irishmen of Victoria and their descendants are not showing the same measure of support to the cause at home now as formerly it is due to the deep depression of all business in the country. But "the same intense love of the National cause prevails now as at all times." "I trust and hope," concludes this Dublin exile, "that the Irish people will relegate Mr Redmond to that obscurity from which he should never have arisen to deal destruction to the best interests of our beloved land." Coming from one who helped to the measure of his ability to make Mr Redmond's mission to Australia in 1883 a success, this expression of the honest opinion of one of the rank and file deserves to be recorded.

Mr Morley the other day received a deputation with reference to the Erasmus Smith Endowments. Mr T. M. Healy, M.P., who introduced the deputation, and Father Humphries, who is a thorough master of the subject, placed the matter in the clearest light before the Chief Secretary, who acknowledged that the state of things required an immediate remedy. He was unable, however, to hold out any hope that a Bill dealing with the question would be intro-

duced during the next Session of Parliament. Among the adventurers who came to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell was Erasmus Smith. He, of course, plundered the unfortunate peasantry, a highly laudable act in his master's estimation. He died extremely wealthy, and in his will bequeathed a large sum of money for the education of the tenants on his property. Those only who forsook the old faith, however, were to profit by the money thus left for educational purposes. As they were few and far between, nineteenth-tenths of the tenants have received no benefit whatever from the bequest, and nearly three millions have been lost to the cause of primary education. This monstrous state of affairs cannot continue much longer, however.

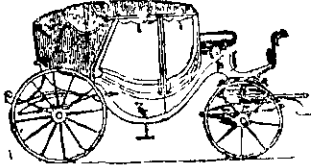
Mr William O'Brien draws a terrible picture of the condition of affairs in some parts of the West of Ireland. On the one side hunger has laid its heavy hand upon the people. On the other the landlords have showered legal processes upon them for rents which they cannot pay. Hunger and wretchedness are the order of the day. The bitter ram and downright famine must soon follow unless something is done to help the people and stay the rapacity of the landlords. In all the congested districts of Ireland there is some distress of a similar kind, but the most acute stage has been reached in Mayo, and where the distress is most acute, there, above all other places, the landlords seem to be most insistent on their rents. At first we find the landlords supporting the Nationalist public bodies who called out for Government aid. In order, as they hoped, to raise up difficulties for Mr Morley they testified to, and even exaggerated, the failure of the potato crop. But when as a natural consequence it is suggested that now is an appropriate time to make reductions in their rents they suddenly forget that any distress exists at all. There is very little use in talking of Land Acts with reference to these poor tenants. They seem out of reach of any possible Land Act. They have been driven into the glens of Mayo, where they have settled down in miserable villages upon miserable patches of land, on which they are co-tenants, and for which the landlords try to make them pay rent. This is the history of many isolated spots in Ireland, but it is the history of nearly all the West. The tenants who cultivated the moderately good land on the plains were driven out to be replaced by land grabbers, and settled down as squatters, without rent, upon the almost barren slopes of the mountains. Here, after a while, they made patches of potatoes grow, and the moment the landlord saw crops down he came with a demand for rent for the land which the people had actually made the soil. When the potato crop fails no rent can be had. But then there is generally seed relief potatoes, and the landlord can seize the seed, which he very often does. Then if there are relief funds and relief works, ten to one he gets some of the money intended to keep the life in the people, and they starve on willingly in order to keep the roofs over their heads. The Irish party have over and over again begged of Parliament to do something for these poor people. Parliament could apparently never be got to understand the case, and the result is that every Executive that has ever ruled in Ireland has, at some period of its existence, heard the wail of famine go up in the West. Whatever is to be finally done to cure the evils of the West something must be done now, and immediately, to relieve the present necessities of the people.

Mr Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13, 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcestershire Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the Colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.

A ritual for Holy Week, a birthday present from Louis XVI to the Princess de Lamballe, bearing the arms and cipher of the king, and containing his autograph and that of Marie Antoinette, was the book that brought the highest price in 1894. It was sold in Paris for 6,000 lols.

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N A P I E R .

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

IN a recent contribution to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET I said the Catholics of Napier intended celebrating the national festival of Ireland's patron saint in a proper manner. The movement, then only on the tapis and still without any particular form, is now an assured success. The only thing further required is the weather, which we hope will be propitious. Besides a fair share of funds already in the hands of the committee, a most successful concert was given on last Tuesday evening for the same object. The following is the report given by the *Hawkes Bay Herald* of March 6:—

"The concert held in the Marist Brothers' schoolroom last evening in aid of the school's picnic fund was a most pronounced success. The room was packed to the doors and although the programme as originally arranged was a long one, it was almost doubled by the numerous encores. The comic element was largely in the ascendant, and this was evidently thoroughly to the taste of the audience, as any item with a grain of humour in it was vociferously redemanded. Mr John Madigan sang 'Simon the Cellarar' and 'The mill wheel' nicely. A pretty duet, 'The Flower Gatherers,' was capitally sung by Misses M'Shane and Connor, whose voices blended nicely together. The singers were rewarded with a well deserved encore. An encore also followed Mr J. Fraser's singing of a comic, 'An Awful Scrub.' The Misses D'Authrean sang a duet, 'When Life's Dream is O'er,' in splendid style, and were called upon to repeat the last verse. Mr J. G. Swan was recalled for his song, 'Father O'Flynn,' and in response sang 'I'm off to Philadelphia.' Messrs Boden and Fisher danced a double hornpipe splendidly. Mr F. W. Collins sang 'Right before the Missus,' but declined the hearty encore which followed. Mr Rowe sang 'Eileen O'Conor,' and as a second item 'The Dear Little Shamrock.' Miss Taylor sang 'The Maid of the Mill' with excellent effect. An imperative encore was accorded Miss M'Guire for her artistic singing of 'Love's Old Sweet Song,' and she was equally successful with her second song. Mr H. Andrews and a large sunflower came on the stage together, the first-named indulging

indisposition. I also heard that three of the same Sisters' pupils in Christchurch have won the same laurels.

It did not appear from the minutes of the Education Board in Napier that any mention was made of the inspection of Catholic schools at the Government cost. This is just what I should expect. The Board is composed of an essentially Conservative element even to a man. Yet Conservatism received a disastrous shock at the last elections in the district, and is likely to do so again. The question may have been, and no doubt was, discussed privately, but that, was owing to the peculiar position, equivalent, indeed, to the proverbial dilemma. It is an open secret that the Hon J. D. Ormond, the chairman, when Member for Napier, falsified his promise to the Catholics in this town, therefore, they need not expect much from him or from any body over which he presides.

I am sorry to say the *Evening News* is now in the market and by the 22nd inst the highest bid gets it. I fear the present Government, for which it fought so hard, are not true to it. It seems the editorial chair is again occupied by the late editor of the *Christchurch Truth*. Why he has left the "City of the Plains" and how he re-occupies the editorial pen in the *Evening News* office so quickly is to most people still a mystery. Yst both are facts:

G A E L I C N O T E S .

WE can hardly choose a better day on which to make a good beginning than that which comes nearest, in the publication of our paper, to the Feast of St Patrick—

"Lasair gréine áine: apstal ha h-Eireann óige:

Pádraic colmeud míle; go mbad dídean ár dtruaighe."

The month, we may add, was first named by the Irish people from this feast, *mí Fhéile Phádraic*, a name that seems preferable to the heathen title of *Márta* afterwards given to it. Under the invocation of St Patrick, therefore, we open our Gaelic column.

The *Gaelic journal* for January devotes a couple of pages to a well-deserved panegyric on the late Rev Euseby D. Cleaver, who

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in some negro comicalities, his solo of fun evoking a chorus of laughter and a demand for more mirth, which was supplied. Miss A. D'Authrean sang 'Ora pro nobis' very sweetly, and a banjo solo, 'The bobolink's call,' by Mr Blackmore, was well received. Mrs Boosey sang 'Bory O'More' with an archness of expression and raciness of humour which was irresistible, and an imperative encore was the result, but the fair singer contented herself with bowing her acknowledgments. A hornpipe, danced by Mr P. Linnigan, was followed by a comic song by Mr J. Fraser, who was encored, and gave in response a recitation. Miss Taylor sang Kjerulf's 'Last night' charmingly, this item being the musical gem of the evening. Mr Alf Boden appeared in a plantation song and dance that fairly brought down the house and produced a double encore. Mr Andrews and the sunflower again came on to show that they were not 'gone for ever,' but had merely strayed out for refreshments. Mr Andrews sang 'Gone for ever' and received the customary demand for a repetition. A double Irish jig by Mr P. Clarkin and Master Mullane brought to a close the most successful concert ever held in the schoolroom. The accompaniments were played by Mrs Boosey, Miss Gleason, and Mr H. Hooper. During the evening the club orchestra contributed a couple of selections in fine style. The Rev Father Grogan thanked the performers who had so kindly assisted, and also Messrs Durney and Boosey, who had taken a very great deal of trouble in organising the concert."

Last week we had the monster procession and sports in aid of the hospital funds, and I am pleased to say the whole affair was a huge success. All the public bodies as well as all the Friendly Societies took part in the procession in their respective regalias. The picture was beautiful. The movement, being one of charity, was not only well worth the experiment, but sure to enlist universal sympathy, and is likely to be kept up in future as an annual festival. The takings realised the handsome sum of £290—a very good example for other hospital towns.

Another victory for our convent schools. Miss Katie Dungan, a pupil of the Sisters of the Mission in the Napier Convent, passed the Junior Civil Service Examination. Another young lady, equally competent, Miss Katie Sutherland, had also prepared, but, unfortunately about a month before the event was obliged to retire owing to

had recently died at Dolgely in Wales, at the age of sixty-eight. Mr Cleaver, who was an Anglican clergyman, and the grandson of an Anglican archbishop, had devoted his life in great part to the preservation and revival of the Irish Gaelic. He had been born at Delgany in the county Wicklow, where he had lived until he was twenty-one, going then to live in Roscommon. But he had learned to say his prayers in Irish when he was a child, and a love of the old tongue clave to him until the end.—"agus ní raib é aon uair níos cúramaighe i r-a tmeibhúll iná ar leabaidh a bbáis." He spent large sums of money in printing and distributing books written in the Irish language, and one of his last directions, given on his deathbed, was that a new edition of a Catholic prayer book should be so printed and distributed. He was in every way unsparring of himself in his efforts to promote his great object. The notice in the *Gaelic Journal* terminates with the prayer: "Go dtuagaidh Dia glóir na bbfaitheas dá anam!"

To Roscommon also, by the way, belongs the honour of having conferred his Gaelic tongue on Dr Douglas Hyde—who, as we saw, was lately placed, in an address, by the Cork Gaelic League side by side, as an Irish scholar, with O'Donovan and O'Curry.

In the report of the monthly meeting in Dunedin last week of the Gaelic Society, we find the following passage. "The Secretary (Mr M'Leod) described his visit to one or two of the meetings of the kindred society which had recently been inaugurated in the city—the Irish Gaelic Society. His visits had been of the most pleasant character. It had been the long-cherished wish of his life to meet with educated Irish Celts, from whom he could learn the living characteristics of the Irish dialect of Gaelic. One touch of Gaelic made the whole Celtic world kin, and he was instantly at home with his Irish brethren, who received him (as a representative of this society) in a most friendly manner. What he had seen was most gratifying—old and young assembled together—the younger portion with their exercise books in hand—to receive a systematic course of lessons in the primitive language of the British Isles. The Scotch had never given the Irish their due meed of credit for the beautiful and scientific orthography of the Gaelic language, which the Irish

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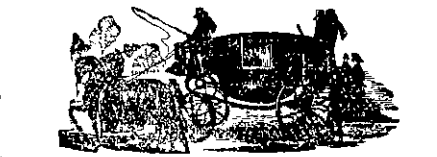
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I am, yours truly,
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alone of all the Celtic races had either invented or acquired and gifted to Scotland. All the other branches of the Celtic tongue—Welsh, Cornish, Armorican and Manx—as well as the Scotch Gaelic of 300 years, as evidenced by the poems preserved by the Dean of Lismore, were all more or less phonetically spelt; and the speaker showed by examples the philological advantages possessed by the present-day method of Irish and Scotch Gaelic spelling as compared with the phonetic method. The speaker concluded by hoping that the warmest fraternal feelings would ever exist between the two societies so closely knit together by the ties of a common mother tongue.

The gold medal offered by the Very Rev Father Lynch for the best essay on the Irish Gaelic language and literature has been won by Mr Patrick Hall, who wrote under the *nom de plume*, borrowed for the occasion from Dr Douglas Hyde, of "An Chraobhin Aoibhinn." We publish the essay in another place. We may add that all the essays sent in were, without exception, very creditable—namely those signed respectively "Sneas" and "Samonn an Chnoic."

In the *Pilot* of January 26 a correspondent gives some particulars of the work as it goes on in Boston. "The Irish school of the Philo-Celtic Society," he writes, "re-formed its classes last Sunday for the spring session. The junior class, which is composed of twenty-five members, received its first lesson from Superintendent John O'Daig, who gave a systematic exposition of Irish orthography, showing that Irish is superior to any other language in its system of writing words, and explaining at length the celebrated canon of Celtic orthography, known as "*Caol le caol agus leathan le leathan*," (Slender to slender and broad to broad.) At 5.30 o'clock the pupils gave their usual weekly exhibition, which is free to the public, and consists for the most part of songs, readings and recitations in the Irish tongue. President John P. Lane presided."

There is, it seems, a Scottish delicacy not, like some others, famous throughout the world at large. It is known to the initiated as a "ceapaire," and is described as a Sandwich made of oatcake butter and cheese. A certain Highland matron is thus celebrated in Gaelic verse for her generosity with regard to it:—

A the bhain taigh na srulaigh,
'S e do dhutchas bhí fial;
'S iomadh ceapaire maib garbh
Rinn thu dhomb-as gun diol.

It will not, perhaps, be out of place to contrast with the generosity of the Highland matron the charity ascribed by an Irish beggar to a certain house. He thus described the alms bestowed on him:—

'Bá mór leathan ar bheagan taois.
Mug nó fada agus baonne fada shóis.
A big broad cake of little dough,
A big long mug and milk long down.

The *Gaelic Journal* for January, besides the pages devoted to the memory of the late Mr Cleaver, in the panegyric of which we have spoken and a fine poem on the same theme, contains a quantity of matter also of great interest. There is a continuation of that folk lore of Ireland, which in its particular way, has hardly any equal and cannot be surpassed, combining, as it does, the visions of a quaint and weird imagination with an insight into a simple and guileless peasant life. There is a song of Donegal in which the fate of a stray sheep is described with a very pretty pathos. Riddles from MS in the British Museum; proverbs; notes in which curious points are explained or examined; and some other contributions, complete an excellent number. The publication merits all the

support that can be given to it and deserves the widest possible circulation.

THE GOOD SLEEP OF A BAD MAN.

In a certain prison that we have all heard of lay a convict upon his narrow iron cot. He was to be hanged the next morning. Yet he lay there, covered by a rough blanket, sleeping as quietly and soundly as a tired schoolboy. Occasionally the guard in the passage outside peered between the bars of the cell, only to find his charge breathing deeply and regularly. This man had violated the law prohibiting murder; yet he had not violated the physical laws governing his own body, and Nature rewarded him as if he had been the noblest of his race.

That same night, less than a mile away, a rich man tossed and tumbled upon his luxurious bed. He was a good and useful member of society, yet he could not sleep. And, worse still, this happened to him every night. Sleep—that blessing, which the Psalmist says, "God giveth his beloved," was practically as strange to this man. What ailed him? The tortures of conscience? Want of money? The fear of enemies? Nothing of the sort. Then why didn't he sleep as well as the murderer? You would like to know? Right, let us look into the matter.

"I got no sleep at night; I would lie for hours tossing about. In the morning I was worse tired than when I went to bed."

Thus writes Mrs Eliza Mathews, of 1, North Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, near London, under date of September 22nd, 1892. Just two years before this time she lost her health. A foul taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and great distress after eating were among the first things she complained of. She craved food at times, and fancied she could eat heartily, yet when the very dishes she had asked for were set before her she turned from them as though they were filth from the gutter. Her skin grew sallow, her eyes yellow, and she had a constant pain at her chest, sides, and between her shoulders. Her bowels were constipated, and the least exertion set her heart thumping as if it must jump up into her mouth. At such times it was as much as ever that she could get her breath. She got so thin and weak she was no good for work. She couldn't walk out doors without stopping to rest every few rods almost.

The doctor did what he could for her, all any doctor could do. At first he said he thought her illness was owing to the smell of the farm-yard. This looked possible. Even the smell of violets has made strong men turn pale and faint dead away. Yet the doctor was wrong. If he had been right, she would have got better when the family left the farm at Bentley Priory and went to live at Burnt Oak. But she was not improved by the change of air; she grew worse and worse.

"In May, 1887," says Mrs Mathews, "I went over to Chelmsford to visit my aunt, Mrs Troughton. She told me of the good Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done her when she had indigestion and dyspepsia. She bought me a bottle, and I began taking it. After a few doses I felt relief. I kept on taking it, and in two months I was strong and well as ever. My husband and friends were astonished, yet I assured them that Seigel's Syrup had done it. Yours truly, (Signed) ELIZA MATHEWS."

The point is plain enough. The convict slept soundly because he was a healthy man, although he was a wicked one. Our rich friend rolled about all night because his nerves were unstrung by the state of his stomach. Our correspondent was prostrated by the same thing—indigestion and dyspepsia. The remedy named cured her because it has that power. The reason remains a secret with the roots and herbs from which it is made. Yet so long as it drives away disease and gives us back our health and strength, who cares for its mystery? Results, not arguments, are what we all want.

"Burnt Oak House, Edgware, September, 22nd, 1892. I have known Mrs Mathews for some seven years, and remember her long and lingering illness. She informs me that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured her, after medical and other means failed. Mrs Mathews is a lady of respectability, and her word can be implicitly relied upon. You can use this statement in any way you may think proper. Yours truly, (Signed) T. H. HOUSE, Grocer and General Provision Dealer, Burnt Oak Stores, Edgware."

J. G. SHRIMPTON, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Licensed Pawnbroker, 135 MANCHESTER ST., CHRISTCHURCH (opposite Burke's Hotel), has in stock Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery of the best makers, and of the latest designs, at lowest possible prices. Advances made on Jewellery, Clothing, and other merchandise at lowest rates.

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D. MURPHY,
King Street, Roslyn.

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W. H. TAGGART.

In taking over the above Business, I shall make every effort to please those who may honour me with their patronage, and may mention that I intend to carry on the Criterion Stables in connection with the Empire Stables at Palmerston, and with my business as Coach Proprietor on the Macraes, Nenthorn, Naseby line from Palmerston.

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WILLIAM GRUBB DRUMMOND - - - Manager.

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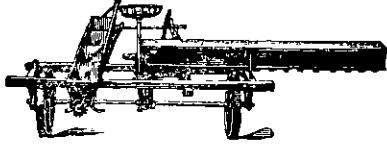
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