

in a country where some fifty years ago the so-called Papal Aggres have, anyhow, in life, except your food and your clothes and your sion was the innocent cause of such fierce demonstrations, the matter friends ? " "But," she adds, "I don't know anything about the Four Hundred and I don't want to." Mrs Green has two great occupations,---the one going to law. For thirty years she says she has never been free of a law suit, and in this respect she likens herself to a horse kept for that length of time in the front of an omnibus. Mrs Green's other occupation is dodging the tax-collectors-not, she explains, that she resists paying taxes, but that she does not want to pay them in the wrong place. In Chicago or ce she got an opinion from a lawyer that she could stay in the town 364 days in the year without being a resident, if she was absent on the other day. The lawyer evidently would have earned his 6s 8d only, unfortunately, his opinion did not hold good. The people Mrs Green was fighting with would not, she says, believe him. They were about to put the "screws " on her but she balked them. How, she relates as follows : -" I had money in five banks there," she continued with a chuckle, "and I went to all of them and told them I was going to take my money out. They got together and had a meeting, and they went to the people who were (gging the tax man on and said : 'Here, do you know what you're doing ? You're driving capital, millions of capital, right out of this town. If you think that's a good thing for Chicago, go right ahead. But you'll have to get some other banks to do your business for you.' "-On the whole, then, Mrs Hetty Green seems to be an interesting person, chiefly interesting, however, as we have said, because she is the richest woman in America,

A CUBIOUS disposition of the day is to recall and A SHADOW CF dwell upon the memory of Napoleon.- Absit omen : COMING may there be no casting before of shadows by future EVENTS? events. And yet the circumstances of the world are such as to make it rish for any self-inspired

seer to predict that there would be no return of military despotism. In fact, such a despotism already exists in part, for recent utterances of the German Emperor make it impossible to doubt that the power his Majesty holds, so far latent, in his hands, is such, to all intents and purposes, and only needs the necessity to be brought into play. Napoleon, at any rate, is in the air. We do not, of course, in comparison, think of Sir Boyle Roache's rat. Something of the glamour that went out from him during his life-time seems to revive, and the literature and art of the day are full of him. We have had pictures, too, of him during recent years that might seem calculated to dispel illusions, or to prevent them from coming once more upon the world In history Taine has applied a truthful pen; in fiction Erckmann Chatrian has made a life-like sketch. He (the Emperor), for example, comes at full gallop, shot up in his carriage, through the town of Phalsbourg on his way to Germany-and Leipsic. One c the dragoons, his outriders, goes down, man and horse, in contact with a post before a butcher's door. They lie broken and lifeless man and horse together. "A head leant out of the carriage-a big head, pallid and fleshy; a tuft of hair over the forehead; it was Napoleon. He held his hand up as if to take a pinch of snuff, and said a word or two brusquely. The officer who galloped beside the carriage door stooped to answer him. He took his pinch and turned the corner, while the cries redoubled and the cannon roared."

has been allowed to proceed so far in peace. What, notwithstanding of the English masses-the great body of the people, among whom, for any notable effect to be produced upon the nation, the change must be brought about. We do not know how far, even supposing the Pope to make an offer that could be accepted by the Church of England as a whole, her acceptance of it would aff of the masses. Possibly it might separate them from her more fully and widely than is even now the case. Much more doubtful does it seem as to the manner in which the submission of the section of the Church represented by the Church Union would react upon the nation. But with the people lies the future, and the religion that is not theirs can make its influence but little felt. The Pope, however, bas acted consis. tently. He has not ceased to warn the world of danger against which union in religion alone can afford them safety. The Papal Delegate in America, the other day, made very pointed allusion to the great trial that is approaching. To the East and to the West the Pope has stretched out his hands, appealing for the union that alone can oppose an effectual front to the enemy. His appeal may be irnitless-and not for the first time would a deaf ear be furned to the charmer. If so, it will be for future generations to deplore the blind. ness and reproach the memory of their fathers with the fault. Wise men-some even who are not Catholics-now see the wisdom of the Pope. But the worldly interests, the false persuasions, the deeplyrooted prejudices. Verily the way of the Church of England to Catholic unity is sorely blocked. The way may, nevertheless, be cleared. Possibly the steps now taken may begin its clearance for the feet hereafter of a penitent people-a people deploring the stubbornness and blindness of their fore-runners. No action taken by the Pope is likely, in the long run at least, to prove fruitless.

CATHOLIC FEELING IN FRANCE.

WE learn from our Noumean contemporary, L'Echo de la France Catholique, that in New Caledonia also the statement that M. Felix Faure, the recently elected President of the French Republic, was a Protestant, had been a cause of some sensation.

Our contemporary quotes from the Semaine Religieuse de Rodes, an article in which the statement in question is refuted, and a very ressonable argument drawn from the feeling excited by it in France as to the true sentiment towards religion existing in the country, and the way in which it might be called into action. The Echo says that the statement alluded to arose from an attempt made by the supporters of M. Brisson, M. Faure's opponent, to prejudice the Bight in favour of their own candidate. The Congress of Versailles, says the Semaine in effec', had chosen M. Faure, whose honcety and probity were known to all, and whose line of politics was reputed full of moderation and wisdom. It was on this account that the Catholics in the Chamber gave him their support. How the new President will justify the confidence placed in him, our contemporary says, the future must decide. The Semaine confines its argument to one point -namely, that most significant and suggestive one, as to how the people of France are at heart affected towards Catholicism. The incident of the election, it says, proves that the soul of France always responds to the appeal of Catholic duty. This was the

PHOENIX BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY SOLD EVERYWHERE

reception given to the report that M. Faure was a Protestant. Not only professed Catholics, but many of those who declared themselves independent of all belief-if not Freethinkers-were chilled by the announcement. M. Faure's friends bestirred themselves to give it a contradiction. His baptismal register has been published. Felix Faure, born at Paris, January 30, 1841, and baptised February 1st. in the parish church of St Vincent de Paul. Our contemporary recalls the events attanding on the succession to the throne of France of King Henry IV. The times, it says, are not the same. There would now be no call to arms as in the sixteenth century. But the simple besitation produced on the 17th of January at Versailles shows that there is still a groundwork of Catbolic belief in the French conscience, with which a reckoning must be made. It is, adds our contemporary, a symptom, and at the same time a lesson. Public feeling will have no apostates. The Semaine, therefore, argues that resolute action on the part of the Catholics of France is all that is needed to vindicate the rights of religion and save the country. If Catholic France, says our contem. porary, vigorously insisted on its resolution and demanded from its statesmen Christian Government, its voice would certainly be heard and obeyed. Our contemporary continues :- Thus a brave writer lately said that if some Catholic deputies, in imitation of Socialist manifestations, had boldly affirmed, on the r part, the social rights of our Lord Jesus Christ, and had placed in the urn the name of a brave man who would represent these rights, this affirmation would have found in the country an immense echo; for the country loves justice, honesty, honour, and probity. Hitherto these great virtues have not been the patrimony of politicians who insult the idea o God in Government. From their programme there have come forth, hitherto, only moral disorders, material disasters, catastrophies of alsorts, because the social edifice does not rest upon the corner-stone' which is Our Lord Jesus Christ, in Whom alone is safety. Neverthe. less, there is still Christian sap enough in the soul of France to render her capable of returning to the right way. The Semaine concludes with the following exhortation :-Let her then make haste and not wait until there are ruins only round about those who would be capable of resolution and sacrifice. Were there the will, there would be still time to cry halt upon the slope of ruin, and a generous exertion would still permit of the restoration of the thousand institutions which are the life of a people because they are the safeguard of all rights and of all interests.

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In connection with this article from the Semaine NAPOLEON ON Religiouse de Rodes, the following passages, which PROTESTANTISM we take from a conversation with Napoleon, translated for the Boston Pilot, seem to us very much IN FRANCE.

to the point. In some degree we see in them the vain ambition of the speaker, marked by his failure, as in his presumption to control the world through the Pope,-his most notable stumbling-block-and that especially by which he fell in the enows of Russia. But, where he alludes to the proposal made to him to turn France Protestant, his words seem full of wisdom-as are also those he speaks generally regarding the need mankind have of a Would a merciful God, we may ask in passing, have made religion. them subject to this need without providing them with the true means for its satisfaction ? But the passages are as follows :-- " In proclaiming Protestantism what would I have obtained? I would have created in France two powerful parties about equal, whereas I wished to put an end to all parties. I would have brought back the farious religious quarrels, when the spirit of the age and my own wish was to see them disappear for ever. These two parties, in their quarrels, would have annihilated France, and would have made her the slave of Europe, whereas I had the ambition to make her the ruler over all. With Catholicity I would the easier reach all the ends I proposed. With us the greater number would absorb the iess, and I proposed to treat them both with the same equality, that in the end they would become satisfied. Abroad Catholicism would give me the Pope on my side ; and with my influence, and our army in Italy, I did not despair, sooner or later, by one means or another, to obtain the control of this Pope, and with this influence over him, I would control the world. I am all-powerful to-day; but had I been disposed to change the old religion of France, she would have risen up sgainst me, and she would have vanquished me. If I had openly declared myself the enemy of religion, the whole country would have gone over to her ; I would have changed the indifferent believers into sincere Catholics. I would have been, perhaps, less jeered at had I favoured Protestantism than in attempting to make myself the patriarch of a Gallican Church, but I would soon have been hated by the people. Is Protestantism the old religion of France ? Is it not the Catholic Church, who, after long civil wars, after a thousand battles, finally conquered her enemies, in conformity with the genius and habits of the nation ? It would have been a vain attempt to have usurped the place of a whole people, in creating for them new tastes and new habits, together with recollec-tions other than those that already existed. The charm of a religion is in its attractions and souvenirs. The Catholic religion is the reli-

gion of our country, that in which we were born ; she has a strongly organised government, which prevents disputes, or as much so as is possible to prevent them, considering the wrangling disposition of This government is outside of Paris, for which we should be men. thankful .- No society can exist without morality ; there are no good morals without religion ; consequently religion alone can give the State a firm and lasting basis. Society without religion is always agitated, perpetually threatened by the clashing of violent passious, and undergoing all the effects of intestine war, which ends in great evils, and sconer or later infallibly ends in its destruction .-Last Sunday I was walking in the solitude and silence of nature, in the park of Malmaison ; the sound of the bell in the church at Beuil fell upon my cars. I was overcome by it, so strong is the power of our earlier habits and education. I said to myself : what must be the influence of the Church upon simple and believing men! Let your philosophers and dreamers answer this! Mankind must have a religion 1"

In an address delivered by him at Lawrence on PRESESSIONAL. Thursday evening, the 11th inst, the Hon Mr Larnach gave a general support to the Govern-

ment: He did not, however, accept all the acts of their administration as perfect or incapable of improvement. With regard to the Bank of New Zealand, for example, he regretted that they had not asked Parliament for larger powers. He thought, moreover, that they should have provided a better system of audit. The advances to settlers, he said, would be a failure or a success according as they were managed, but the measure was one for whose introduction the gratitude of the Colony was due to the Ministry. Mr Larnach proposed that a further step in the direction should be taken by providing for advances on mining claims, especially in the way of the conservation of water. This, he added, might also be turned to account for purposes of irrigation, by which fruit-growing might be encouraged, and land now barren might be made available for settlement in small sections. In speaking of the Lands for Settlement Act the speaker pointed to a large estate in the valley of the Molyneux, whose owner had lately died. The Government, he thought, could not do wrong if they acquired a portion of that land, and no injustice would be done the heirs if they were compelled to sell on fair terms. Mr Larnach condemned the depial given to the assertion that borrowing was going on. It was, however, he said, borrowing of a sensible kind, and he advocated an open loan for the completion of reproductive works. The Otago Central railway, he said, could not otherwise be finished nor could the Heriot-Boxburgh line be touched. The speaker made a significant reference to the education question. Provision, he said, should be made for the inspection of schools outside those of the Government. These schools were excellently conducted, and the people who supported them contributed also to the maintenance of the public schools. If there were not sufficient inspectors for the purpose the Government should have more appointed. It seems also significant that this claim of the speaker's was received by the audience with applause.

IT the old motto Le ridicule tue holds good, M. Zola should have but a short time to live. Fun of ODDS AND all kinds has been poked at him because of his late campaign in Bome and his abortive siege of the Vati-

can. The Débats, for example, gives a selection of entries from the en terprising suthor's note-book, in which he is represented as obtaining, in each case for a consideration, from Papal officials and servants, various details concerning the person and habits of the Pope and matters relating to the Papacy and its associations. For instance : 'A guard who told me the curious fact that the Pope never leaves his palace-2 lire. . . Dr \mathbf{X} , one of the special physicians of the Pope for telling me his Holiness' age-1 lira and a copy of 'Pascal.'" At any rate, however it may fare with the writer himself, it seems evident that the shire has been, in advance, taken out of his promised work on Rome.

Strindberg, an author who has made for himself some reputation in France, proteste, in a late number of a French periodical, strongly against the dominant position to which the women of the day aspire. He declares that their inferiority is written in their blood, which, he says, is that of the immature being. Their skulls, also, he says, are of a lower type and their brains are to match them. Woman, he says, if she wants equality, must drag man down to her level, for she can never attain to his. The fact that women claim such an equality—rebelling against the necessary sacrifices demanded of them-says this writer, in itself proves their unworthiness and unfitness for taking any part in the direction of the great social system.

The Pope has offered two gold medals, respectively, for the best essays on the inscription of Abercius-a Christian epitaph of the second century ; and the secular games of the Emperor Augustusfor which Horace wrote his wel'-known verses. The competition is open to the scholars of all nations and the essays, written in Latin, Italian, or French, are to be sent in before the last day of the current yeat.

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Friday, April 19, 1895

The famous Murty Hynes, the hero of one of T. D. Sullivan's songs. and a land-grabber of the earlier years of the Home Bule movement, has recently departed this life. The celebrity gained by the unfortunate man is said to have been ty no means to his taste and his life ever since was somewhat unsettled and uncomfortable. It would be harsh to refuse him pity. The warning given by his case, however, may probably have staid, in some few instances at least, the hand of the evicter.

As a specimen of the gross ignorance and the generally debased condition in which a man may exist, notwithstanding the fact that he bas learned, in some degree, to read and write, we may take a passage from a letter published last week by our contemporary, the Otago Daily Times. The subject is the Passion Play at Oberammergan, which, says the writer,-a deponent who signs bimself "Covenanter "-is "represented by the bulking villagers of an obscure place with an unpronounceable name in Bavaria." "These villagers," he adds, "too lazy to work, thrive on their impious caricatures of the most sacred mystery of our religion. They attract crowds of idle sightseers, who, without religion themselves, gloat over what they are pleased to call the artistic element in the 'play.'' We agree with our contemporary. The production was really worth publishing as an exposure of what m y exist in company wi h a cortain knowledge of the three R's. That, we conclude, was our contemporary's reason for publishing the letter, unless, perhaps, be elyly meant to offer an apology for Claverhouse.

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the music of a Mass. And are there not worshippers, and many worshippers, who must come to worship under the influence of similar associations? The music that, to graver minds, seems unsuitable for rel gious expression, may, perhaps, be the very music to awaken their p'ous sentiments. Did not Cardinal Newman admit that certain ways in which, among Catholic peoples, sincere piety was expressed were to him distasteful? It is barsh to seek to model all minds on one particular cast. Our own feeling, nevertheless, is very largely that of the right rev writer. Our personal sympathy would be with the reform he advocates. He seems to us, however, a little too sweeping-and perhaps somewhat too keen-in his condemnation. The article will be found well worthy of perusal, and, once begun, will hardly be laid aside until it is read through, -Dr John Donovan, Q.C., K.O.S.G., etc., contributes a graphic and highly picturesque sketch of the cathedral at Cordova. "The Church in Newfoundland," by a writer whose name is not given, contains an interesting and suggestive history of the growth of Catholicism in a colony where it had been encountered by a resistance amounting at times to positive persecution-and that within a comparatively recent period. "St Peter at Rome," is the first portion of a learned and able article in support of the primacy of the Holy See, contributed by the Right Rev Dr Higgins, Bishop Auxiliary to Cardinal Moran. This article is very pertinent to the present time, in which the appeal of the Pope for a return of the schismatic bodies to unity has drawn general a tintion to the subject. The right rev writer shows himself very capable of dealing with it. The Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney concludes his article---- " The Sisters of Mercy and the Catholic Chaplains during the Crimean war." The transition of the narrative from the nuns to the priests has in no way diminished its interest. Nothing, for instance, can be more touching than the quotations given by his Eminence from the letters of Father Molony-styled by his friends at home Parish Priest of Sebastopol. Take the following :--"Among the bravest of the brave were stretched our own dear countrymen. Poor Paddy, in your pains I saw you smile, and I heard your wit. As I passed by his gory bed his rough cheerful voice was heard, 'Lock here, your Reverence, look here one holy

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REVIEW.

The Australasian Catholic Record.

The second number of the Australasian Latholic Record comes to hand fulfilling and repeating the promise of the first number, and again giving us a very acceptable publication-with substance enough to be valuable, and lightness enough to be generally readable. An article entitled " Church Music in Australia," by the Right Rev Dr O'Beily, Archbiehop-elect of Adelaide-opens the periodical. In a bright, and, withal, satirical, strain, the writer deals not only with Church music in the colonies, but with the question at large. The music that has pleased him most, he tells us, is music that he heard some twenty-three or twenty-four years ago, at New Norcia in the Benedictine monastery of Bishop Salvado and his monks. This, the writer says, he found " pre-eminently touching in its beauty, and preeminently telling in its strength." Another instance in which the right rev writer heard Church music that pleased him was as it was performed, at a distance, in the Lutheran chapel of a South Australian township "The sounds wafted on that summer evening's sir," he says, " seemed the utterance of a living soul under the influence of strong spiritual emotion. . . . For the second time my dreams had been realised, and it seemed I had found music of an undeniably religious sort." But, as a rule, the melodies and harmonies of Church music have been found by the writer such as move only to "cariosity or irritation"-the last two feelings, he tells us, he desires to have excited when he comes to church to say his prayers. He gives an amusing sketch of the vagaries shown at one time, in the introduction into the Church of the commonest liks of the period. But even the composers looked upon as the greatest aro, in their religious works, displeasing to him. Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and even Gonnod, he would have none of them. May not, however, an argument, by which the right rev writer supports his views on this point, be, in some degree at least, tur. ed against He speaks, for example, of the anomaly presented himself? by Haydn, in sitting down, under influences of operatic associations, and fresh from such performances, to compose

look,' stretching out, as he speaks, a thigh without agleg, or an arm without a hand. 'Oo, your Beverence, if you were with us you would have seen the sport ; it was we that made the Russians hop ; but tell me, is Sebastopol down yet ?'" A note of the fearless devotion to truth that distinguishes the writer is his quotation of the complaints made of bitter intolerance on the part of Miss Nightingale -a revelation that, we confess, comes upon us as an unpleasant surprise. His Eminence is also candid in quoting the chaptain's conviction that for Irish soldiers Irish priests were fittest, and that English pries's were not the missionaries for them. The article is of thrilling interest throughout. The Right Rev Monsignor O'Brien concludes his article "The Church and Hypnotism." His final conclusion is that treatment by hypnotism is lawful when there is relatively a grave cause and when due precantions to prevent abuse are taken, but that its use for mere experiment or recreation cannot be too highly censured. The Bev O, O'Connell, S J, also brings to a con-clusion his very clear and convincing article "The Ascent of Man," "A Visit to Coolgardie," by the Very Rev Dr Bourke, V.G., Perth, makes us acquainted with a great deal that is curious and interesting. Here, for instance, is a lake worthy of a place on any atlas but whose place we might suppose best suited to maps of non-terrestrial spheres. The writer is speaking of a township called Southern Cross-withal, eays he, "a dismal and unwholes me place for human beings to live "Lake Polaris is near by, but its waters are nowhere to be seen. in." You must dig to reach them and when brought to the surface they are found to be eight times salter than the ocean." Coolgardie, we may add, is 120 miles further away than Southern Cross-io the lowest depth a lower depth. The right rev writer deals as lightly with it as possible. "However interesting," he writes, " may be a flying visit to Coolgardie, residence in the town would be quite a different affair. It must be said that it is neither a pleasant nor an economical place in which to live." An art cle on missions under the suggestive initia's C.SS. B. deals with an important subject-hardly one, however, for the ordinary reviewer to criticize. Some ecclesiastical docnments and one or two other papers complete, as we have said, a number in every respect worthy of that which had preceded it.

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THE VISIBLE EFFECTS OF AGNOSTICISM IN EDUCATION.

(Brooklyn Catholic Review.)

FOR well-nigh forty years now agnusticism has been making its way in gaining control of the education given by our public schools. Of course the familiar term for this shutting out of religion as a factor in the education of children is "non-sectarianism," but agnosticism more nearly describes the idea. The term Agnostic, from the Latin. was adopted first by Mr Huxley to describe the man who, while not denying God or the supernatural, yet refused to acknowledge, because the arguments for and against served only to keep his mind in a state of balance. Obristians maintain that Agnosticism is practically Atheism, for not to acknowledge God is to all intents and purposes a denial of His existence. At first, it is to be presumed, the omission of religious teaching from the courses of the public schools produced no widespread evil effects, for the reason that in that early day the parents of most of the children in those schools believed in some form of religion and took care that the lack of religion as an element in the every day schooling was made up for by supplementary instruction, either at home or in Sunday schools. But as time went on and religious indifference spread among masses of the people, whether native-born or immigrants, this religious supplementary instruction has become less and less in proportion until, within recent years, it safe to say that a very large proportion of the children of the public schools have been growing up to maturity without any religious training whatever.

In some parts of the country this progress of Agnosticism has been more rapid than in others, but everywhere evidences of it can be seen in the opinions and conduct of the new generation of Americans. There are everywhere evidences of the decay of morals that always follows a decline of religion and a consequent slackening of the restraints of conscience. There is fast growing among Americane an easy-going cynicism suspiciously like the so-called fin de siecle spirit supposed to characterise the irreligious element in France. The pursuit of wealth and of pleasure are the two prevalent aims of life, and now that the "non-sectarian," or Agnostic, scheme of education has left a large proportion of the new generation without religious or moral principles, the instability of marriage and the want of confidence in men's integrity in the haudling of other people's money has become almost universal.

Disregard of the Christian view of the obligations of marriage and the notion that it is only a fool that will not take and keep all that he can safely grasp, whether it is rightly his, or not, are the growing evil of our county to-day. Only the other day, the London

correspondent of one of our daily papers gave as the result of bis inquiries as to the cause of the European lack of confidence in American securities the prevalent belief in Europe that with usthere is no punishment for railway thieves. We have all seen, in fact, the rise of many fortunes founded wholly on disbonest transactions on a large scale.

Almost every American city can point to certain prominent citizens walking abroad and looked up to with a sort of respect, who, nevertheless, ought to be shut up in prison. Everyone feels that these men have been thieves, that their earnings have been unjustly accumulated out of the property of others. Still there is no indignation, no public sense of shame. Men who are still honest greet the thief and are glad to be recognised in return by him.

The standing joke has been that most of these big thieves are "church members." Whenever a bank-clerk becomes a defaulter, if he happens to have been connected, in no matter how vague a manner, with a church, much is made of that fact. As to this fact there are some remarks to make. And, first of all, the man who is a thief at heart, will not hesitate to "steal the livery of Heaven" if necessary to help him in his course of theft. He will first steal, if it seems to him as the result of his circumstances of birth and surroundings, all that is necessary to help him along in his dishonest coursethat is only the means to his end. And then he will go on to accomplish bis main purpose, which is the dishonest appropriation of the property of others. Most of the big railroad thieves referred to in the London correspondent's letter belong to the past generation, and, of course, their operations are carried on along the old lines. But the standing joke, referred to above, is, in fact, nearly worn out. It will not be long till we shall see the new order of thieves on a large scale, those who do not think it necessary to make religion a cover for their wickedness.

It is not too much to assert that we who now live will soon see a reaction in popular sontiment from all this. The day is not far distant when the American people will cry out for a system of education that will truly educate the children committed to it, not merely in the art of counting money, but also in the more important science of crediting money to its rightful owners. There is bound to come a time soon when the American people will demand that religion be restored to its place as an integral factor for the education of the children in the schools supported at the expense of the State.

The Enperor and Empress of Austria have just been visiting the ex-Empress Eugenic at Cap Martin, and driving out with her. As a further honour the ex-Empress has also been waited upon by Mr and Mrs Gladstone.

PREMIER WORKS

LUCAS BROS., General Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, etc., Kilmore Street, CHRISTCHURCH. Second-hand Engines Boilers and other Machinery on Sale.

Correspondence invited.

WESTPORT NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(By OLD IDENTITY.)

Aprill 7, 1895.

ME MICHAEL GAVAN DOFFY, of Wellington, has been appointed steward of the Westport District Hospital; There were nineteen applicants for the position. Mr Thomas Eastcott, the late steward, resigned to accept the appointment of dispenser in the Nelson Hospital, Mr Duffy has held similar positions in Victoria and New Zealand.

It has been decided to hold an art-union in aid of the convent building fund. The drawing is to take place on New Year's Day. The debt remaining on the convent building is £400. A strong committee was elected from amongst the members of the corgregation last Monday evening, a meeting of which is being held this evening to arrange the prize list and make other arrangements necessary towards bringing the praiseworthy project to a successful issue. It was intended at first to have a bazaar, but the idea was abandoned, not wishing to clash with the Presbyterian Bazaar at Christmas.

Mr Cornelius Deane, the newly-elected member for Karamea Riding, vice Mr George J. Cooper, deceased, took his seat at the quarterly meeting of the Baller County Council, held last week. Mr Deane was also present at the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board mesting, that body being composed of borough and county members.

The Buller County Council has reduced the salary of their engineer by £35 per annum ; county clerk, £25 ; and the chairman's allowance was fixed at £80 instead of £100. The members' travelling expenses were also reduced £1 each per meeting. This step has been rendered compulsory owing to the embarrassed condition of the county council's fiances.

Mr James Lynch, barrister and solicitor, formerly of Beefton, has permanently taken up the practice of his profession in Westport. Mr Lynch, in addition to being a sound lawyer, is a clever musician, and he will be a great acquisition to local musical circles, his presence will also add strength to the choir of St Canice's Church.

The Knights of Labour, of which Society there has been a branch established at Mokininui for two years past, have leased the Mokibinui Coal Co's mine for two years, with the option of renewal for a further term. The company receive a royalty of 1s per ton, and they find a market for the coal raised. Mr Thomas Alexander, formerly of Brunnerton, has been elected mine manager by his brother co-operators. It is sincerely to be hoped, for the sake of all parties concerned, that this mine will be profitably worked under the new order of things. The Knights of Labour Co. send a cargo of coal to New Plymouth to-morrow by the s.s. Oriti.

Work is going on satisfactory at the Cardiff mine, Mokihinui. They shipped 4,187 tons during the month of March, A large interest is locally held in this mine. Bailie and Co. have been appointed local agents; the head office is in Obristchurch,

The pionzer coal mine of the district, the Westport Coal Company's Coalbrookdale mine, continues to hold the lead, the output for the month of March being 18,379 tons. This company has let all the outside work such as lowering coal on the incline tipping, etc., by contract. The Westport Coal Company have resumed active operations towards the development of their very valuable coal deposits at Granity Creek. Several large contracts are in hand, When this mine is in full swing it is expected the management will be in a position to place coal of an excellent quality ou the market at a cheaper rate than at present, and at the same time more handsomely repay the Dunedin and other shareholders for their enterprize in developing a colonial industry. The Westport Coal Co. has been a good friend to this district, and are, therefore, well deserving the best wishes of the community in all their undertakings,

Messrs Gale and Seager, directors of the Mukihinui Coal Co., are expected here this week from Wellington. Mr James Colvin, of Westport, has been elected a director of this company.

In the recent Nelson Education Board election the local candi-date (Mr Colvin) proved victorions. The other two successful candidates were Messrs Talbot and Hursthouse. One of the defeated candidates had been a member continuously for twenty years, Mr Colvin is to be congratulated upon being the first representative from the Coast elected to a seat on the Board, and I am suce his straightforward actions on the Board will fully justify the honour conferred upon him. Two of the most useful members on the Board, viz, Major Franklyn and Mr Maginnity, are old coasters. I repeat this fact, as in my last communication the word "coasters" was cruelly mutilated by the intelligent "comp."

At the March meeting of the Nelson Education Board the request of the Bishops to have the Oatholic Schools inspected by the Board's inspectors was further held over. The matter is to be dealt with at the next meeting on the 17th iost. I learn that Major Franklyn will table a motion acceding to the reasonable request. Mr Colvin takes his seat at this meeting.

A well-known Addison's Flat miner, Mr Daniel McNamara, had the misfortune to have his right leg broken by a fall of earth in his the missorume to have dis right leg broken by a fail of earth in his I am ready to prove all I say to anyone who may wish to ques-claim a few days ago. The sufferer was brought to towe and I am tion me. Praise and thanks to the Immaculate Mother of God i

pleased to say he is progressing favourably towards recovery under the care of Dr Willis.

The initial entertainment of the pupils attending the High School of the Convent takes place at the Princess Theatre on Easter Monday night. The tickets are going off rapidly and an excellent programme is in rebearsal.

A fossicker in the bed of Maori Creek, Mokihinni, unearthed a 50z, nurget the other day. Judging from the appearance of the nugget, which is now in the possession of Mr Timothy Corby, Coal Creek, it has come away from one of the quartz reefs that abound in the neighbourbood of the find.

Thanks to the energy of the chairman (Mr James Scanlon) the Buller Domain Board are making extensive improvements in the walks, etc.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

April 7, 1895.

HIS Grace, Archbishop Redwood is soon going to make the archiepiscopal visitation to this parish of which he gave notice in his Lenten Pastoral. On the occasion of the visit, Dr Redwood will consecrate a new church which has recently been erected at Martinborough, a township at the southern extremity of the Wairarapa valley. His Grace will proceed from Martinborough to Masterton and will here open a short mission and administer the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation.

A concert in aid of the funds of St Patrick's school is being organised for April 25th. Besides the local amateurs who have kindly promised their assistances several prominent Wellington vocalists have signified their intention of contributing items and there is every reason to believe that the entertainment will be highly successful,

The usual monthly meeting of the Hibernian Society was held in St Patrick's schoolroom on Tuesday evening last, Hon Bro. Charles Hoghes, J.P. in the chair. The quarterly balance-sheet was read by the secretary and was considered highly satisfactory. Bro. Hughes expressed his regret that his intended departure for the Old Country would neccessitate his resignation of the office of President of the Branch. He assured the members of his never-failing interest in the Society and thanked them for the honour which they had done him in electing him to the position. Bros, O'Leary and Stemps spoke in high terms of the courtesy they had experienced from Bro. Hughes during his presidency and hoped that his trip would be a most enjoyable one in every respect.

I much regret having to announce the lamented death of Mr Michael McKenns who passed away at the prosbytery on the evening of Thursday April 4, aged 65 years. Mr McKenna was born at Newpark, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came out to Victoria in thesixties where he led an active life on the goldfields and in Melbourne. After some time he crossed to New Zsalan I and lived for many years on the West Coast where he made many friends. Some three years ago he came to Masterton at the invitation of his nephew, the Rev Father John McKenna, and was, until afflicted with the painful disease of the lungs which proved fatal to him, singularly blessed with health and cheerfulness for one of his years. His end was calm and peaceful. The Rev Fathers J. and T. McKenna officiated at the funeral obsequies which were largely attended.

ME CATRICK FARREN, of Naples, Santa Barbara Co. Cal., writes as follows to the Ave Maria :- Last November I was the recipient of a great favour, which I feel 1 ought to make public through Oar Lady's magazine, since it was through her aid I obtained it.

I had suffered from a severe rupture for twenty-three years and ten months, being obliged to wear a truss and be bound with straps and steel ban 's. During the last ten months I was confined to my bed most of the time, and had to be moved about like an infant. The doc'ors said that nothing but a surgical operation could help me, and even that might fail to give relief.

Having obtained a small vial of the Water of Lourdes, I applied a few drops of it, at the same time praying to the Bl seed Virgin On the firth day of the novena I was perfectly cured. I could run about, go up and down st irs without any pair, and without truss or other supports, and as quickly as if I were only twenty years of age, although now neat fifts although now past fifty. I called to see the physician about a month after my recovery.

I called to see the physician about a month after my recovery. He examined, ms and said 1 was perfectly cured, and inquired about the Water. I explained all to him, and he said it was truly a great miracle. The rupture measured three inches each way; it grew to-gether by touching it with a little of the Water, My wife, my sons, and my neighb ara of twelve years all know my late condition, and can testify that now I am perfectly well. I recommend all to love and honour the Mother of God, and to have great faith in the Water of Lourdes, by which I have been fully restored to the health and strength of youth.

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(By the author of "Tyborne." In the Ave Maria.) (Concluded).

There was a great deal of coming and going at the castle for the next few days, but only of poor peasants receiving alms and food. There was also much needlework going on in the long workroom, where spinning-wheels and embroidery frames were kept busy, and a great outfit was apparently being made for the young Baron. Carpenters were busy down in the hamlet at the foot of the hill on which the castle stood; and mules went up to the castle gave laden with large packages and returned to the village without their burdens. But nothing was said, and those who were in the secret of these preparations held their tongue.

A week after the chaplain's return the neighbourhood was ronsed by the thundering of horses' feet, as the Baron, at the head of a train of followers, all fully armed, swept through the hamlet and up the ascent to the castle, never drawing rein till arrived at the drawbridge, which was down. Seeing no sign of resistance, they crossed it, and throwing his horse's bridle to bis groom, the Baron sprang to the ground, and, followed, by his suite, strode into the hall. Up the stairs to his lady's chamber he went, his spurs and sword clanking at every step and giving notice of his approach. He threw open the door and entered.

His wife rose pale and gentle.

"Welcome, my lord," she said, calmiy. "Will you be seated while I order refreshments for you ?"

His eyes roamed through the room as he replied, roughly : "Where is my son ? I have come for him."

"You cannot mean to take him from his poor mother," she said, pleadingly. "Think, Fritz, he is too little to learn more than a mother's love can teach him as yet. Leave him a while."

"No !" thundered the Baron, and his eyes sparkled with arger. "I will have him now, and feed him on the forest wolves' milk rather than that he should drink in cowardice and learn pealm-singing in his cradle."

"Then, if you can find him, you will take him," said the mother, bravely. "I am defenceless."

"Where is he?" shouled the Baron.

"Here," said the mother, drawing aside a beavy curtain at the end of the room.

The Baron entered, and his companions crowded round him to catch a sight of the young heir Fut though he entered, and though he searched and stormed, and threatened the dungton and the rack to all concerned, he could never find the child, and yet the child was there. There was no wonderful mechaery introduced to conceal the young infant. God did not strike the father with sudden blindness nor was any miracle wrought in favour of the poor young mother', whose heart, inspired by the Virgin Mother, had prompted her to adopt a wonderful expedient, and at the same time to do a deed of charity.

The sight that met the Baron's eyes on entering the room was that of twelve cradles, each exactly alike, within which twelve babes were lying, all clothed in the same costly linen and embroidery. How could be tell one from another? If he took any one, it might be that very one was the son of Ralph, the one-eyed wood-cutter; or of half-crazy Huldab, the kitchen girl, whose husbard had been banged for murder by the Baron's own order six months before.

There was an atmosphere of peace in the room; and even the confusion caused by the Baron's rough entrance, and the cries of the twelve babies as he took one after another, vainly trying to find some sign of superior birth or resemblance to himself, could not long mar the tranquility. A stormy scene with his wife followed, in which her resolution bore his down; for if he should kill her, as he threatened, how could he ever hope to discover his child ?

At length he departed, secretly determined to return on some unexpected day, and find his own sow restored to his rightful position, But that day never came. Whenever he made a sudden raid upon the castle he found the twelve boys all growing up round the youthful mother, and vying with one another in love and obedience to her,

As years went on be questioned them. "What is your name, my boy?" he said to a fine, dark-eyed, black-haired boy, whom he thought might prove his image when older.

Fritz Peter, my lord," was the child's ready answer.

"And yours, my little fellow?" as he turned from Fritz Peter, scowling, to a golden-baired lad, with the blue eyes and fair complexion which seemed to point him out as the son of the Lily of Goldenfern,

"Fritz Johann, Lord Baron."

And so, in turn, each answered to the name of Fritz, with that of an apostle added.

Did he say to either, "who is your mother?" each answered "There is our lady mother," and bowed to the Baroness in reverence and love; while she smilled on them, well pleased that her inspiration to adopt eleven little peasants in honour of the twelve Apostles, and to bring them up as her own, had bee o bleased. After years of hopeless searching, the wild man gave up all quest of his son, but went daily from bad to worse. One day, however, Our Lord had mercy on him ; and while pursuing a stag slong a rocky path, his horse slipped, rolled over with him ; and when he came to his senses he found himself lying in a cave hewn out of a rock. with a venerable old man watching him anxiously. For many days he raved in fever from his injuries, and when he began to recover he heard that his horse had been killed close to the hermit's cave, and he himself seriously wounded. He was still compelled to remain for some weeks dependent on the hospitality and good nursing of the hermit for recovery of strength.

Little by little, as he lay there watching the old man at his vigils and disciplines before the rude crucifix in his cave, the Baron's proud heart softened. Memories of days of indocence, recollections of his gentle wife, longings for the boy who might have been his stay in sickness and old age, crept over him.

One day the hermit said to him, pointing to the figure of the Crucified :

" My son, thou seest what He has done for thee : what wilt thou do for Him ? '

The strong man's frame shook with emotion, as he answered, humbly and sadly:

"For me, Father ? Ab, you do not know me ! I am Fritz von Thornstein. He can not do anything for me."

Then the aged saint spoke to him of the Refuge of Sinners, and of St Dismas, the penitent thief; and by degrees won him to conlession and the promise of a new life.

But when at last, whole in body and soul, he was preparing to leave the cave, he said to his spiritual guide:

"My Father, I can not yet present myself to my dear and holy wife. I must first do penance and explate my sins in the Holy Land, which saw my Saviour die. I will at once join the Crusading army, which even now must be embarking for the East; and if it please Our Lord that I return, then will I seek her whom I have so sinned against, and pray her to show my son to these unworthy eyes."

eyes." "So be it, my son; and God be with thee in thy going out and in thy coming in 1"

Thus they parted.

B fore the gates of Acre lay heaps of the slain. Good St Louis bad died on the coast of Africa, but the English Edward and Crussders of all ranks and nations bad pressed on to the Holy Land. They had fought valiantly that day, and driven back the infidels the last rays of the sun were sinking into the sea, or gilding the bloody field with promises of crowns of glory awaiting those who had died in Our Lord's own land, fighting in defence of the faith.

A knight was going round among the wounded, giving drink to one, staunching the wounds of another with his own scarf, lifting another from beneath the horse which had fallen on him, when he heard a groan from one close at his site.

"Water, sir koight 1 A drink, for the love of God and the Lily of Goldenfern !"

At those words the knight started. He turned hastily, and saw a young warnior lying with upturned, boyish face. The golden-brown hair was clotted with blood, and the death-damp lay on his forehead.

"Who are you? In the name of God and Our Lady, speak agein!" And he raised the lad's head—for he seemed little more than seventeen or eighteen years.—and put his flask to his lips, helping him tenderly to swallow a few drops of the cordial.

The young crusader revived, and opening his large blue eyes, answered :

"Fritz Johann von Thornstein,"

"Tell me," gasped the knight, who was none other than Baron von Thornstein, "how came you here? Have you any brothers?"

"My mother is the Baroness von Thornstein. When the news of a fresh crusade came to our castle, she agreed, at our urgent request, that I with my eleven brothers should take the Cross and offer our services to Our Lord to obtain my father's conversion. We were to ask for everything in the name of God and for the love of the Luly of Goldenfern, while she united her prayers at home with ours on the battlefield."

"But where are your brothers ?" asked the father, in his agony of uncertainty as to which might prove to be his son.

The young Crusader gave a sweet, proud smile, and pointed right and left,

"We fought shoulder to shoulder as we had lived; and we all fell together, but they are dead. I crawled to each, and gave them all I had of wine in my flask. I am the last."

"And you—are you her son and mine ?" And briefly the penitent knight recounted his fall and his conversion,

"Thanks be to God! Bless me, my father!" murmured the dying soldier. "I am her son, but only ehe and I know it. She named me Johann in honour of the Beloved Disciple to whom the Blessed Mother was given. Ab! my head swims-see-there is light indeed! Dear father, take my mother my last word-Love!"

The sun sank, and the young Crusader's face lay in the marble stillness of death, with a golden halo lingering round it.

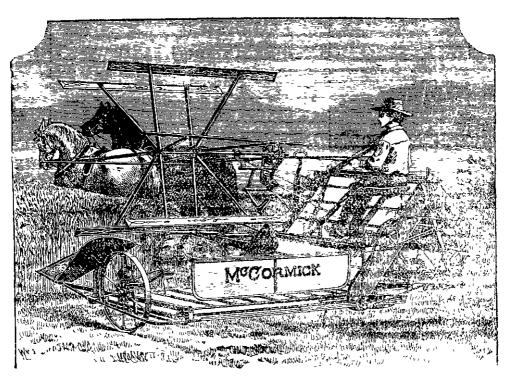
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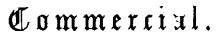
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FAT STOCK SALES CONDUCTED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT BURNSIDE YARDS.

ANDREW TODD, Manager.

From the bells clashed out the sunset Ave; the camp of the Crusaders resounded with their evening shout as each bent his knee-"For God and his Holy Sepulchre | God wills it !" And Baron Fritz von Thornstein knelt too, and from his penitent heart went forth the echo of that cry : " God wills it !"



A. TODD, on behalf of THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENOY CO., LIMITED, report for week ending April 17, as follows :-

Store Cattle-The ordinary amount of business is being put through, but the market shows no animation of any consequence,

through, but the market shows no animation of any consequence, indeed the tendency is towards lower prices. Store Sheep—A very considerable number of these are now changing hands, the greater portion being placed at auction, owing, doubtless, to the fact that sellers, in most instances, have deepaired of securing better prices this season, consequently salve are now more easily effected, since buyers show a keener desire to compete, having more confidence that the highest bid will be effected. Prices still remain low, and owing to the want of feed and various other cannee there is very little show for much improvement during the causes there is very little show for much improvement during the rest of this season. Wool—There wers no reports to hand this week in reference to

the position of the market at Home, and probably there will be none until after the opening of the third series on the 30th inst., when prices obtaining at the close of the last series on the 30th inst., when tained. The smount of wool available for this arrive of sheepskins.—The tone of the market shows an upwaid tendency, Sheepskins.—The tone of the market shows an upwaid tendency,

Sheepskins—The tone of the market shows an upwaid tendency, more particularly in respect to the value of country dry skins, which are well competed for at the auction room. We had all the buyers in attendance at our we kly accion sale on Tuesday, when the usual amount of spirit was displayed in the biddirgs, and full prices were obtained for all offered. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 4d to 2s 4d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 1s 81; medium to good cross-breds, 2s 6d to 3s; heavy, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; extra do, 3s 9d to 4s 4d; good to best merino, 1s 10d to 2s 9d; heavy, 2s 10d to 3s 9d; dry pelts, 1s to 1s 31; green crossbreit pelts, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; picked lots for special purposes, 2s to 2s 3d; green lambskins, 1s 6d to 2s 3d each. each

Rabbitskins-A very steady market exists for these, all off red being freely taken up. Prices are also showing some advince, more especially on late saved skins. The moist weather lately prevailing delays drying operations, consignments in cos que ce are less extensive than they would be under more favourable circums acces Owing to the holidays this week's sales were held on Tuesday instead of Monday, as is the usual custom. All the buyers, however, were in attendance, and prices fully up to and in some cases over those obtaining at our previous sale were secured. Good dry au umn skins, $5\frac{1}{2}d$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d$; summer do, $3\frac{1}{2}l$ to 5d; suckers, half grown, and inferior sorts, 1a to 3d per lb

sorts, 1a to 3d per 1b Hides—Market unchauged, all coming to hand being taken up at prices on a par with late rates, which are for inferior and light, 1d to 14 ; light to medium, 14 to 14 ; heavy, 50 to 601bs, 2j to 22 ; over 601bs, in faultless condition, 24 i to 3d per 1b. Tallow and Fat—the market is somewhat quiet. At the same time all the consumments coming forward are readily placed. We quote best rendered mutton, put up fit for export, 17s 6 i to 18; 61; medium to good, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior to medium, 10; to 13s; best canl fat, 11s 6 i to 12,; medium (0 good, 10s 6d to 11s; inferior to medium, 9 to 10s per cwt (ex store)

to medium, 9 to 10s per owt (ex store) Wheat-Owing to the holidays no business of much consequence has been transacted. A very fair demand exists for local requirehas been tiansacted. A very fair demand exists for local require-ments, and all good milling wheat offering meets with a ready sale. Fowle' wheat is also in good request, fetching at times nearly as much as the best milling. We quote prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 9 i to 2s 9 d; extra prime, a shade more; good to best,

28 8¹/₂d to 28 9d; good to best red wheat, 23 8d to 23 8¹/₂d; medium milling and good whole fowls' wheat, 23 7d to 28 81; broken and inferior to medium, 28 3d to 23 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms). Oats—This being a br ken we k business in cons quence had to some extent been interfered with. A very considerable quantity is now coming to hand, but notwithstanding the fact that a large number of growers are storing for a time there is still a sufficiency offering to growers are storing for a time there is still a sufficiency offering to meet the demands of buyers and at prices showing no improvement on late quotations, which are, say for prime milling, Is 3d to 1s 3¹/₄; best bright, short, stout feed, Is 2·1 to Is 2¹/₄d; inferior to medium and good, Is 1d to Is 2d; long Tartars, fit for seed, Is 3¹/₂d to Is 5d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Barley—The market for this is still inanimate—malteters only purchasing when the quality is extra prime. Being satisfied that the quantity available this season is more than sufficient for their requirements they are in no haver to not in stock, meanwhile at

requirements, they are in no hurry to put in stocks, meanwhile, at all events. There is a big quantity of very indifferent barley in store, which will be difficult to place. We quote—Prime malting, 2s 91 to 3*; medum to good, 2*3 to 28 6d; feed and milling, 1s 6 1 (0

91 to 34; medium to good, 25 of to 20 ou, 2000 - 24 24 (ex store, sacks extra, net). Grass Seeds - There is no change of an importance to note since we last reported. There are buyers of ryegrass, but are unwilling to give prices earlier obtaining. Quotations for best-dressed personal seed, 38 9d to 44, medium to good, 38 3d to 38 6d (ex store, sacks and the section of the store are under the impression that prices seed, 38 341 to 44, medium to good, 38 3d to 38 6d (ex store, sacue extra, net).—Cockefoot buyers are under the impression that prices must further drop, busi-ess in consequence is restricted. Quotations for best dressed, 4d to 44d; medium, 31 to 4d per 1b (ex store, net). Potatoes—Consignments lately having been on a larger scale buyers are not purchasing so freely, and to eff et sales lower prices have to be submitted to. B at detwents only fetching, 37s 61 to 45s; undimental store store, store scales weighed in net).

have to be submitted to. B st derwents only fetching, 37s 61 to 40s; indium, 32+61 to 35s p.r ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net). Chaff—The morke', meantime, is glotted, best being hard to place at 37s 64 to 40s; medium, 32s 66 to 35s; inferior to medium, 25s to 30s per ton (ex truck, sacks returned). Datry Produce—Prime salt butter has some enquiry from retailers, best dairy made fetzbing 6½ to 7d; medium, bari to quit; North Island factory made, 7½ to 8½ i; local factory made, 101 to 11d. Factory-made cheese, slow sale, medium size, 4½ to 4¾ i; lo if shape, 4½ to 5d; dairy made, 2½ to 3½ d per lb. Flax—There is no change to note in the demand, which is still limited to requirements for local factory mode, which is still

limited to requirements for local consumption. Quotations rominal, for medium to good, L13 10s to L14 10s; inferior to medium. L10 to L12 per ton (ex store)

The greatest mistry and desperation prevails in Sicily, which in

the old Roman d ys used to be rigaided as the granary of Italy. Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota, when addressing a large audience in Chicago on Washington's Birthday, on "American Citizenship," said: "The Republic of America was a supreme act of or filence in man, a confession such as had n ver been heard before of human dignity and human sullity. Its creation was the boldest act recorded in history." This is truly a magn ficent tribute to the heroism and genius of the founder of our great nation

set recorded in matory. This is truly a magn ficent tribute to the heroism and genius of the founder of our great nation Many ships have stilled to their doom in recent years, the most notable inserts being the following :—The City of Beston left New York January 25, 1870, for Liverpool. She had 110 passengers on board, and was never seen again. A board was found a month later on which was written the news that she was sinking. The British ironelad Captain capsized and sank off Cape Finisterre September 20, 1870, with 472 on board. The steamer Ella sailed from L nloit the autumn of 1873, and was never heart of. The steamer City of Glastow sailed from Liverpool f r P ildelphia March 5, 1854, with 480 op bard, and was never heard of. The steamer Pactic left Liverp of January 23–1856, for New York, with 186 pissengers, and was user beard of. The steamer Presi-dent left New York for Livernool March 11, 1841, with many passengers, all of whom were lost. Among them was a su of the Duke of Richmood. The ironelad Atlants, rechristened Triompho, sailed from Philade phia for Port an Prince December 1, 1889, with 120 persons all of whom were lost. Lloyds estimated in 1800 that 365 ships were lost in that year, ard in 1830 677 British vessels along were wrecked. In the 25 years following the disastrous year 1852 it was estimated that 60,000 wrecks occurred.

13

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14

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INTERPRETER will attend on board upon arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give	The Commercial Union also has Agents and Sub-agents in all principal
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passing their luggage through the Customs, etc. He will also accompany them in the	Colony,
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This is without doubt one of the best reme- dies ever introduced into New Zealand for	first-class Mourning Carriages SOLE PURCHASERS OF WARRIS'S
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SPECIALLY REDUCED EXCURSION FARES IN FORCE BY ALL STRAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES. Steamers will be despatched as under : LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON-Mon, 220d April Flora 3 pm D'din Tues, 23rd Wed, 24 h 2 30 D'din Hauroto Mararoa 3 p.m D'din NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND-Mararon 3 pm D'din 2 30 rm train Wed 24th Thurs, 2nd May 2.30 rm train Thurs, May 7.b 2.30 pm, train Tarawara Monowai 2.30 pm D'din Haurota 2 30 pm. train Talupe SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND-Rotomahana Thurs, 18th Mararoa Wed, 24th 2.30 train 4 pm. D'din 2.30 train Tarawera Thurs, 2nd May MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART-Tarawera Mon 15th Manapouri Mon, 29th 3.35 pm, train 2 pm. D'din WESTPORT, via TIMABU, AKABOA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON and NELSON -Friday, 26th inst Friday, 3rd May Omapere 4 pm D'din Corinna 4 pm, D'din GREYMOUTH, vis OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON-Herald About Wed, 1st May 10 pm. D'din NAPIEB, via OAMARU, TIMABU, end LYTTELTON-Dingadee About Tuesday, 23th April TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY-Faviuni About 7th May from Auckland Taviuni FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)-Upolu 25th April From Auckland

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(Late Collins street, Melbourne) Begs to announce that she has commenced begins at 42 Princes street (over Braith-waite's Book Arcade). Instruction given in Practical Cutting, Fitting, and Correct Making-up. Butterick's Ladies' Tailor System, which Mrs Young has taught with great success both in London and Melbourne. By its aid any description of garment, either for ladies, gentlemen, or children, may be made in a most perfect and satisfactory manner. For simplicity, accuracy, and grace Menner. For simplicity, accuracy, and grace Batterick's System cannot be excelled; no fitting necessary. Young ladics, from the age of twelve, may easily learn. Mrs Young will be pleased at all times to answer any invariant the latter of the artic. inquiries either by letter or otherwise. Terms, One Guinea per course, payable in advance. Evenir g Tuition for dress-makers and others engaged during the day. N.B.—The system useful; should be in use in every home. Hours, from 10 to 5. Private classes granted to three or more lady friends at ordinary class fees.

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NON PARATU 0.JAN MANSE S Almanacs for 1895, with view of Dunedin, on And Measure SCOULAR BROS, AND CO., application.

NEW ZEALAND TABLET

General Rews.

Oklahoma is desirous of entering the grand union of States, and great preparations are being made for the event in the Terri'ory.

Five hundred thousand gallons of oil were on fire a few days ago at the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Dallas, Tex.

Professor Wagner of the Vienna University, Austria, it is stated, has found a cure for insanity. Experiments have proved successful. Koch's tubercaline is the principal ingredient.

A hog has been killed on Frank Eno's farm, at Pine Plains, New York, the dressed weight of which was 1,200. This is the buggest porker known for years.

The total number of telegrams, inland, press and foreign, in Great Britain in 1869 was 6,830,812; in 1894, 71,465,380, an almost incredible increase.

The monks of the Great St Bernard have engaged 150 workmen for this year to build a new and larger hospice, as the Aosta-Martigny Pass is becoming constantly more used, and is much frequented even in winter.

His Holiness Leo XIII has presented to Bishop Emard of Vallyfield, Canada, the pectoral cross which he was wearing at the time of the late audience, and accepted Bishop Emard's cross in reture.

Ever since the Czar proclaimed his intention of maintaining the autocratic rule in Russia, his Majesty has, a German paper states, almost daily been the recipient of threatening letters and manifestoes from the Nihilists. It is even rumoured that one of the palace officials has been arrested on a charge of having placed various seditious illustrations in the Czar's study at night.

The young Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who is now in his 16th year, is slowly but steadily increasing in health.

A Commission which was appointed by the Bussian Government to consider the question of the advisability of exiling political and other effenders to Siberia has, it is reported, decided in favour of banishing only members of the privileged classes to that region, while eriminals belonging to the lower classes, will be confined in prisons in the mother country.

A Catholic has been elected to the Imperial Diet of Germany for the Mors District, in the Rhine Province. Two thousand was the majority. It was previously in the hinds of the Conservatives and an i-Catholics.

Three thousand prisoners in Belem prison, Mexico, had worked catiously and continuously during the past three months on a tunnel which would have eventually helped them to liberty but for its discovery by the officials. They had pierced the foundations in many places.

Kirk Ackerman of Big Pond, near Port Jervis, New York, played a trick on his neighbours last week. He gave out a report that he was dead, and they showelled the snow through the woods for two miles to bury him. Upon reaching the bouse they found him alive. He said he spread the story to fool them. On Friday he died without any fooling. He was 73, and a way veteran, De De Desting the story to fool the sto

Dr De Paradis is sim set as well known in Chicago as if he was a Chicago priest. He is one of the mist active and most popular members of the Columbus Club. He is regarded as one of the best theologians in the archdiocese, having been a graduate of the University Collegio Romano, where he was one of the most brilliant students. He was exiled from Rome in 1870, when the Pope was deprived of temporal power. He sought refuge in Paris, and subsequently came to America. He was chosen as one of the contributors to the "Magnificat," the memorial volume published at the celebration of the golden jubilee of Leo XIII, which contained 150 languages. In Archbishop Satolli's western trip last year Dr De Paradis was his confidential guide and adviser. He was to astmaster at the banquet given by the Italians in Chicago to the Ablegate.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has received from the Holy Father the order to prepare the decrees for the Beatification of the Venerable Bernardo Realino, a Jesuit, and Vincenzo Romano, parish priest of Ercolano.

A letter has been written by the Holy Faber recommending the bishops in Piedmont to aid as far as possible a society which has been formed in Tarin for promoting devotion to the Blessed Sacrement. Bishop Mace, of Covington, U.S.A., has begun the publication of a journal, the object of which is to promote the interests of the Eucharistic League.

Mr Gawne, of Duncdia (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 Worces'ershire 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. These 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.— $\Delta D \nabla r$.

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

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN WEST AUSTRALIA

(From the Monitor.)

BISHOP GIBNEY, of Perth, W. A., seems to have beld recently the very same position as that which Bishop Moran had to face, when years ago, in order to combat falsehood, calumny, and misrepresentation relative to Catholic affairs in the Press, he established a Catholic paper. By a coir cidence Bishop Moran's journal, the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, and Bishop Gibney's, the W. A. Record, are each in their twenty-second year of publication. Both of them have accomplished a very large amount of good, and both have now to wage a vigorous war, offensive and defensive, against the forces of secularism and bigotry arrayed against them. The most vital question at issue is Catholic Education. There is, however, a difference in the circumstruces. In N. Z. Bishop Moran is fighting for a proper recognition of Catholic claims. In W. A. Bisbop Gibney is single-handedly fighting against the bigotry and envy which would abolish the system of assisted schools, under which Catholics, in the larger centres at least, may give their children that education which their conscience will rest satisfied with. We may repeat here that according to the Act in force in Western Australia denominational schools are assisted on certain conditions, mainly on the grounds of efficiency, to the extent of £1 15s per head annually. Now while the heads of other' religious denominations seem, to say the least, somewhat apathetic the Catholics on the other hand are taking full advantage of the provisions of the Act. As a matter-of-fact their schools have been marvellously successful and for officiency and general excellence they stand unchallenged by any in the land. It is interesting to note that the schools are attended not only by Catholics but the children of non-Catholic parents, who appreciate the standard of education in these institutions. In some places the Catholic assisted schools have proved strong rivals to the State schools, and, as Bishop Gibney recently declared, "the assisted schools at Geraldton have a majority of four pupi's to one over the Government schools." It has been again and again pointed out that while the maximum annual subsidy to the assisted schools is set down at £1 15s per head for children taught in them, not less than £4 10s per head is annually spent in the education of children attending the State schools. It would be, therefore, difficult to account for the spirit of antagonism which the Bishop has to face, were it not that we knew it springs fron the envious bigotry of some and the secularistic spirit of others. On the authority of a secular paper, we have it that the Anglican Church has completely surrendered its position on the educational question in West Australia to the advocates of "free, compulsory, and secular education." The Anglican authorities have sold to the Government their chief school, and in the words of the Bunbury Herald-" There are now only the Anglical orphanages which receive aid from the grant ; the whole of the remaining assisted schools, acknowledge the supremacy of the hot-headed, warm-hearted Bishop Gibney." This is, we think, an eloquent tribute to Catholic efforts in the cause of proper education for the young. We hope that Bishop Gibney will succeed in overcoming all the obstacles relised by the bigots and secularists, who, having nothing to lose themselves, unite in the endeavour to aim a blow at Ca holicity by indirect and dishonourable means But, as the secular journal previously quoted from saya-" It seems almost certain that the Oatholic schools are too efficient and wellfounded in this colony (West Australia) to be wiped out by the wi hdrawal of the Government grant."

The Bussian Minister of Finance will make a large appropriation of money to promote the production of sotton in Russia.

A young man named Eugene came from Paris to London, England, last August, and made his home in the Anarchist quarter. He appeared to be destitute. The Anarchists fod him, clothed him, and found him employment. Gradually they admitted him to their cooff fence. He professed their doctrines and often took part in their secret councils. By the end of November he had attended several of their secret meetings. It was then observed that the Paris police were getting an unusual amount of information as to the Anarchist leaders began to suspect Engene. They were not sure, however, until an important document, addressed to Eugene by Commissary Andre, Third Brigade of the Paris police, was delivered by mistaks to an English Anarchist. Twenty-four hours later a special meeting was called. Engene was invited to be present. The moment he entered he was seized and bound. He was kicked, cuffed, spit upon, and, with a revolver at his head and several knives at his breast, was ordered to confess within ten minutes. He acknowledged that he was a trusted police agent known as Cotin, Guviller and Cottance. In a search of his person a bundle of police documents was found in a secret pocket. One of them was a letter from the Paris Prefecture, instructing him to watch and report in full the doings of a woman who was abcut to start from Dieppe for Lindon. When the detective had answered all the questions the Anarchists cared to ask, his captors proposed to kill him. Ultimately he was kicked into the street with the warning that be would be killed if he did not leave London at once. He started at once for Paris, and, it is said, will enter the army to protect his life. The London Anarchists will send pictures of him to France for circulation among the Anarchists of the principal cities.



DEATHS.

HOULAHAN.-Of your groat charity pray for the soul of Oatherice Honlahan, the dearly beloved w for f Michael Huulahan, of Leith Valley, Dunedin, who departed this life April the 9th, 1895, in her forty-fourth year. Wellington and West Coast papers please copy.-R.I.P. CURTIN.-The prayers of the faithful are solicited for Mary, the wife of Daniel Curtin, who died suddenly of heart disease, on Monday evening, April Str, 1895, at her late residence Harmon street, Addungton; seed 49 years. Deeply regretted.-R I P. MCKENNA -On April 4th, 1895, at the presbytery, Masterton, Michael, uncle of the Rev Fathers John and Thomas McKenna; aged 65 years.-R I P.



FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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



THE PETITION.

LXT Sunday-the first Sunday after Easter-was fixed upon by the conference of the New Zealand hierarchy as a suitable day on which to make a beginning in the matter of preparing and signing petitions from the Catholic body to the House of the Legislature. It is of greatest importance that every Catholic, male and female, of

an age to sign this petition, should immediately When signed, the petitions will be forwarded by the do **so**. clergyman of the district to the ordinary of the diocese. The Archbishop of Wellington, to whom they will ultimately be sent, will arrange for their presentation in Parliament. The text of the petition has been already published in our columns and in most of the secular journals. It is familiar to our readers. It prays Parliament to so legislate that Education Boards will be bound, by the clear terms of the Act, to immediately grant the request on application being made for public inspection of private schools. Though many hold that the Boards are now legally bound to grant the desired inspection when asked by the authorities of private schools, there are those who hold that the matter is optional with Education Boards. The easiest way to settle the question is to ask Parliament to make the Act so clear that there shall be no mistake about its meaning. The Timaru Herald, in a recent editorial, thus refers to the subject :-

"The construction put by the Conference on the provisions of the Education Act, relating to the inspection of schools other than those established and maintained by the State, appears to us to be a reasonable one. The words of the Act are : - Where the teacher or managers of any private school desire to have their school inspected by an inspector [appointed under the Ac'] 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.' It is clearly optional whether such application when Buthorised, shall be conducted in like manner as the inspection of public schools.' It is clearly optional whether such application shall be made or not, but it is not equally clear that it is optional, or intended to be optional, with a Board of Education to authorise the inspection or refuse it. The words used are 'not 'if authorised,' but 'when authorised,' and it may be contended that the legislature meant the authorisation to follow as a matter of course, and to imply merely the issuing of the necessary unstructions to the inspections who merely the issuing of the necessary instructions to the inspector, who is the servant of the B and and could not extend the ordinary sphere is the servant of the B and and could not extend the ordinary sphere of his duties without receiving instructions from his employers to do so. This question of whether private schools shall or shall not be inspected by the officers of the Boards of Education is not one which can properly be left to be answered by local authority. It the managers of private schools can obtain such inspection in one part of the Colony, it ought to be obtainable every where, and it should not be in the power of the Education B and to stand in the way. However, as the Act is not very clear on the point, and the Outholies have been unable to secure the inspection of their schools in all districts, they have adopted the proper course in addr. ssing the legislature." legislature,"

The petition, now ready for signature, does not merely contain a request for public inspection of private schools. It asks Parliament to take the whole question of Catholic education into consideration.

"We beg to renew," say the Bishops, "our off-repeated request that our schools receive from the taxes which we pay, substantial aid on account of the undoubted excellent secular instruction imparted in our schools. Our aim in asking for this aid is neither to destroy the present public system of education nor to impair its efficiency, but is simply a request on our part for justice to our own schools, and for a simply a request on our part for justice to our own schools, and for a fair participation in the expenditure of the moneys contributed by Ourselves.

The annual inspection of Catholic schools by Board Inspectors will certainly place our children on a footing of equality, as far as school certificates are concerned, with other children in the Colony. Public inspection will not, however, mean public recognition of the justice of our claims. We do not think it will very appreciably help on the great cause for which we labour and which sooner or later is bound to triumph. Our schools are already recognized nurseries of learning and good citizenship. Our fellow-citizens must be made to see and feel that our claim for monetary aid is just and in the interests of society itself. With our brethren in other lands we must with zeal and earnestness continue to fight the good fight. Carelessness in so sacred a cause is next to criminal.

HERE is a cablegram under date London, April 16, which we may take with some reservation. Canadian Catholics have given ample proof that they require no such extreme measures. The laity there, as elsewhere. are quite as ardent in the support of Catholic education as are the clergy :-- "Archbishop Langevin, of Canada," says the questionable message, " has declared the excommunication of Catholics who do not support the hierarchy with regard to the Manitoba schools."

WE are just now being treated in Dunedin to a newspaper correspondence in which the Pharisee once more gives thanks to God that he is not as other men are. Other men also, however, and with much better cause, may give thanks to God for that same. It is an ill-wind, they say, that blows nobody good. There really is some advantage in learning that there are worse conditions than that of the miserable sinner.

MR GULLY, of whom no one seems to know much and whose election was opposed by the Conservatives on that pretext, has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE oils for use in the diocese of Dunedin were consecrated at Christeburch on Holy Thursday by his Lordship the Bishop,-the Rev Father O'Donnell, of Palmerston South, being in charge of them.

THE Right Rev Dr O'Rully, Archbiebop-elect of Ade'aide, has dcc ined, with the kindest expressions of gratitude and appreciation, to receive an address and presentation from the people of Port Augusta, on his departure from them. A reception of a similar kind intended for the Archbishop at Adelaide has been abandoned for the same cause.

CARDINAL MORAN (says a Sydney cablegram), referring to the Easter encampment, said he would like to see all young Australians trained to arms. He fully recognized that there were no greater scourges than the standing armies of Europe; but it would be well if all our citizens were always ready to defend Australia and to repelany enemy. It was possible to obtain this measure of safety without risking the incubus of a standing army.

THE Paeroa correspondent of the Balciatha Free Press expresses regret at the defect of Mr Ramsay by such men as M'Kerrow and Clarke." No doubt," he goes on to say, "his defeat was largely due to the 'low-down' factics of his colleagues, and it was an open secret that 'oor Tam' would have liked to jump on his chest if he had dared at the board meetings, and when he found that he had caught a Tartar he took heaps of stock in the kick-him-out business, and he can now chuckle at his success. But ' when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.' There is a time in the near future when Thomas will require more than sophistry to tile him over, and he must not complain if 11 low-down tricks be used to relegate him to the blissful obscurity from whence he started. The hand-writing on the wall, 'Weighed in the balance and found wanting,' has been seen for some time. He has drawn upwards of £2000 of public money, and what has he done in return for it? Absolutely nothing but advertise himself until people are sick of egotisms.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the League of the Cross was held at Westport on Wednesday the 3rd inst. There was a large NEW ZEALAND TABLET

audience who appeared pleased with the efforts of the members who assisted to make the evening as plearant as usual. There were the usual complement of songs, readings, and recitations, and also a scene from the "Febool for Feandal " which did credit to the members taking part.

THE HOLY SEASON IN DUNEDIN.

THE ceremonies of Holy Week and Easter were conducted as usual in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evening the office of tenebræ took place. The Lamentations were chanted by the Very Rev Fathers O'Leary, and Lynch and the Rev Fathers Newport, O'Neill (Milton), Hunt, and Ryan,-and the Lessens by the Rev Fathers Vereker, O'Donnell (Gore), Murphy, McMullin, Coff y, and Howard. The sanctuary choir chanted the "Jerusalem," and, antiphonally with the priests, the "Benedictus" and "Miserere." On Thursday evening the Rev Father O'Neill preached on the Real Presence, delivering a very able and instructive sermon. On Friday evening, after the conclusion of the office, a relic of the true cross was exposed for the veneration of the faithful, the Very Rev Father I yuch explaining the devotion. On each evening a large congregation was present. The celebrant of the High Mass on Holy Thursday was Father O'Leary, the deacon, Father Newport, the sub-deacon, Father Vereker, and the master of ceremonies, Father O'Donnell. The music of the Mass was sweetly and devotionally sung by the choir of the Dominican nuns. The nuns, too, had decorated the altar of repose with a very refined taste-Adoration was kept up throughout the day by the members of the Society of the Children of Mary and of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, and throughout the night by the men of the Holy Family. The celebrant of the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Wriday was Father O'Neill, the deacon, Father Vereker, and the sub-deacon, Father Byan. Father O'Leary preached a very touching sermon on the Passion of Our Divine Lord. The church was densely crowded. On Holy Saturday the celebrant was Father Hunt, the descon, Father Lynch, the sub-descov, Father Howard, and the master of caremonies, Father Murphy. The music was sung by the nuns' choir.

On Easter Sunday the number of communicants at the early Masses was very large. High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m. by Father Lynch, with Father Murphy as deacon and Father Howard as sub-deacon. Father Murphy preached an excellent sermon on the Resurrection. An English version of the hyma "O Filii, Filia" was sung by the cathedral choir before Mass commenced. The Mass performed by the choir was Haydn's No I :- soprano, Mrs Sandys; contralto, Mies R. Drumm ; tonor, Mr E. Eager ; base, Mr J. Hally. There was a large congregation, and in the evening at Vespers and Benediction the church was crowded-notwithstanding the rain, which had set in on Friday forenoon, continuing, with little intermission, for the next three days.

HOLY WEEK AT PRO-CATHEDRAL CHRIST-UHUBCH.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

On Palm Sunday the ceremonies were as usual, the Bishop, Most Rev Dr Grimes, blessing the palms, with Very Rev Father Cummings and Father Ball deacon and sub-deacon respectively. His Lordship addressed the congregation from his throne on the celebrity of the day, after which the palme were distributed to them at the altar rails The Mass followed and was said by Very Rev Father Cummings. In the evening after Vespers the Bishop preached to a large congregation. The Tenebræ offices on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, were well attended. The following priests in addition to the local clergy took part-Kev J. F. C'Donnell (Palmerston South); Very Rev Fathers Chervier and J. J. O'Donnell, Rev Fathers Bowere, Ginaty, O'Connor, Treacy, Laverty, Salvador, Foley, Dunham, Regnault, Hyland and Hurlin. The sermon on Holy Thursday was preached by Very Rev Father O'Donnell of Ashburton, who handled his sabject in a very echolarly manner, deeply impressing his bearers with the solemnity of his discourse, which was listened to with the greatest attention by an unusually large and dev ut congregation, The sermon on the Passion was delivered by his lordship Dr Grimes who dwelt principally on the crucifixion. Needless to say the subject was treated by a master mind and in a most telling manner. The church presented a very beautiful appearance on Easter morning, the sanctuary especially being very much admired. There was Pontifical High Mass, Very Rev Father Cummings being assistant priest at the throne, and Rev Fathers Marnane and Bell deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir was strengthened by Misses Rose Blancy and Freda Marsden, also Mr Woodbouse. The Mass was Gounod's Messe Solennelle, the solos being taken by Miss Blaney, Miss Bryant, the Messre B. Hayward Hennessy and Hynes. Mr F. R. Woodhouse sang an "Ave Maria" with violin obbligato by Miss Maraden during the offertory. In the evening there was Pontifical Vespers and the Friday, April 19, 1895

sermon was preached by the Vicar-General. The choir was in good fettle, the music being excellent, the solos too were good, especially the one rendered by Miss Blaney. A worl of praise is certainly due to the organist Miss Funston as well as the new conductor, Mr G. D. Cronin, who have been meat assiduous in their endeavours to render the music during Holy Week in a befitting manuer.

MUCH and deep regret is on all sides felt at the somewhat sudden dcath of Mrs Mary Curtin, whose demise took place late on Monday evening, April 8th, at the age of forty-nine years. Mrs Curtin was a native of Limerick, Ireland. She left her native land in her girlhood, and went to Greenwich, London, where she eventually married. During h r sojourn near the English capital, she had the pleasure to become acquainted with, and to attend the ministrations of Bishop Grant, and other noted ecclesiastics in that place in those times. She arrived in this colony thirty-two years ago, and was one of the oldest residents in Addington. Endowed naturally not only with a kind and cheerful disposition, but also with a firm and sound judgment, she understool perfectly the duties of a good Christian, and though a plain and bumble woman, yet she was very intelligent and zealous in all matters. Mrs Curtin, who was universally liked, was, in a word, a gennine Catholic, and one whose place will not be soon filled. In spite of her feeble health and her domestic duties, she took a very active part in almost every parochial work, and as she was generous of her time and labour in any good cause, she was ever successful. Among other matters which engaged especially her attention, was the welfare of the Addington Catholic school, at the opening whereof she assisted about ten years ago. Mrs Curtin, who suffered much occasionally from a chronic weakness of the heart, had at the time of her demise just recovered from a severe attack of the malady, and hopes were entertained that her life would be spared for a few years at least. She leaves a husband, Mr Daniel Ourtin, and two grown-up sons to mourn her loss. A large number of friends and neighbours attended her funeral, which took place on Toursday afternoon last, from her late residence in Harman street, Addington. Her remains were interred in the old Catholic cemetery in Barbadoes street. The Very Bev Father Cummings, V.G., officiated in the procathedral, also at the grave where he delivered an address. -R.IP.

We record with great tegret the death of Mrs Houlaban, wife of Mr Michael Houlahan, now reatient in Leith Valley near Danedin, and formerly of Hokitika. The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late Mr Michael Murphy of New Castle West, County Limerick, was come of a good old line of Irish ancestry and was all her life true to the principles and traditions she had inherited. She was a good wife and mother, a good woman and a good Christian, and God rewarded her unfailing fidelity to the Catholic faith by giving her the grace of a holy and a happy death. She had been in ill health for about a year, but it was only some eleven weeks before the end that her state gave cause for alarm. She had all the consolations of religion, being visited frequently by the rev clergy of the mission, and baving a part in the prayers of the Dominican nuns, of whose community a niece of Mr Houlahan's is a member. The kind sympathy of very many friends also solaced her last bours, and since her death her sorrowing husband and children have received many marks of the esteem and affection with which she had been regarded. Numerous messages and telegrams of condelence have come from various places, among them one from Mr and Mrs Seddon, whom the preoccupations of public life do not prevent from giving a kind thought to an old friend. The Very Rev Dean Martin, also, who efficiated eighteen years ago at the deceased's wedding, sent a comforting word. The deceased lady, who has passed away at the comparatively early age of 44, has left a fondly attached husband and six children to mourn her loss .- May her soul through the mercy of God rest in peace,

First class photographs, at extremely moderate rates, are now being taken at Sciä'er's Photographic Studio, Manchester Street, Christchurch. The opportunity of so easily obtaining a speaking likeness should not be neglected.

likeness should not be neglected. An art union in aid of a projected home for friendless women will be drawn at Napier on Wedneeday, the 24th inst. Blocks and remittances are to be immediately returned to Miss S. Scullin, 65 Hastings Street, Napier. The undertaking, which is of a non-denominational character, is, we understand, diserving of support. Measre Lister and Barne, Stafford Street, Timaru, are con-ducting funerals on terms to suit all requirements, and in a manaer to give complete satisfaction to those who avail themselves of their Fervices. All orders promptly attended to and carried out strictly in

Fervices. All orders promptly attended to and carried out strictly in accordance with instructions.

An opportunity now offers at Auckland which may not soon again occur. It is for the purchase of a Catholic repository, which, in the hands of a suitable person, is capable of a very remunerative development. Particulars will be found in our advertising columne, Messes John Wilson and Co's New Lolly satinctices are acknow-ledged to be superior to all others. Their keeping qualities are un-visulad rivalled.

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18

Friday April 19, 1895

NOW READY! KIRKPAT'RICK'S GOLD MEDAL " K " BRAND BRAND EW SEASON'S \mathbf{N}^{-} JA \mathbf{M} APRICOT CONSERVE, in glass jars (2lb nett weight) | RASPBERRY JAM, in glass jars (2lb nett weight) NECTARINE " RED CURRANT JELLY, in stone jars (lib nett weight) PEÄCH CONSERVE, in glass jars (2lb nett weight)

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CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

THE sacred concert given by Mr Arthur Salvini in the Garrison Hall Danedin, on Friday evening, was, from all points of view, a marked success. The performance was most meritorious and the house was well filled by an audience who showed themselves fully appreciative of the music. To find music of so high a class so well received, moreover, may be set down to the credit of an audience, as well as to that of the performers.

The ladies who took part in the programme were Signora Venosts, Mrs William Murphy, and the Misses Baker, M'Kerrow, Oliver and Moseley. The gentlemen were Signor Borzoni, Mr Burns-Walker, Mr Arthur Salvini, and Mr E. Parker, Signora Venosta's solos were Sullivan's "The lost chord " and Gounod's " Worker "-in each of which the lady scored more than a succes. She sang with all the finish of an accomplished artist and gave a very fi e interpretation of the fine music. She also took part, with equal effec', in the quartet "Cast thy burden," from "Elijah"; a trio from "Faust"; and the prayer from "Moses in Egypt," sung by the full company as a finale. Mrs Murphy's solo, which she sang with all the charm and culture customary with her, was Lane's "The Golden Promise." She also took the soprano part in Vordi's "Miserere," Mr Arthur Salvini singing the tenor, and both singers giving an admirable account of themselves. An "Ave Maria" by Mascagni was nicely sung by Miss Baker. Miss Oliver who made her first appearance sang sweetly and plettily, Moir's "Waiting for the King," and Miss M'Kerrow saug very pleasengly Adams' "The Star of Be'hlehem." Miss Annie Moscley, who also appeared for the first time, played a violin solo in which she gave evidence of decided talent. Mr Arthur Salvini sang the solos Suppe's "Canto de Leila" and Rossini's "Cojus Animam " in each acquitting himself in a mancerquite in keeping with his high reputation as an artist. Signor Borzoni sang Tosti's "Preghiera" and Rodney's "Calvary"—songs very suitable to a sonorous bass and which the singer gave with good expression. Mr Burns-Walker sang the solos Faure's "Les Rameaux" and an "Ave Maria" by Hoben. The singer, whose baritone is of a brilliant quality, sang with a perfect understanding of the music and so as to deserve the enthusiastic applause bestowed upon him. He also, in Donizetti's duet "Sul campo della gioria" in which he took part with Mr Arthur Salvini, had his full share in the morits of an exceptionally fine performance. Mr E. Parker played the violin solo Ernst's "Elegei" with his usual taste and skill. The accompaniets, on piano and organ were Mr W. E. Taylor and Mr Jesse Timeon, and Miss Amy Murphy. This young lady, as a very young performer, deserves a special word of commendation. That Messes Taylor and Timeon did beir respective parts well was a matter of course. Oa the whole Mr Arthur Salvini is to be congratulated on the success of his undertaking. It resulted in a concert of fine music admirably performed and justly appreciated.

Bichard Young, 16 years old, of Treaton, N.Y., is dying from convulsions caused by excessive cigarette smoking the past year. After all the terrible warnings boys and young met continue to indulge in the life-destroying paper cigarette.

The '98 Club is laying proof eigenetic. The '98 Club is laying grand plans for an invasion of Ireland in 1898 in commemoration of the historic rusing in 1798. The members intend to erect a noble monument to those who perished in the struggle. It will stand on Onlert Hill, between Kaniscorthy and Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland.

Henry N. Castle, who was lost with the Ribe, was the editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, and a brother of William R. Castle, the angexation commissioner, and of James B. Castle, the Collector-General of Hawaii. He was an ardent republican and ancexationist. He was born in Honolulu, but was educated in America at Oberlin and Ann Arbor.

GAELIC NOTES.

THERE recently died in Paris, in his 83rd year, the Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone-one of the descendants of those Irish princely families who found in foreign lands a refuge from the hostile hand of England. The traditions of his Irish descent always remained dear to Viscount O'Neill, and it had been a privilege he valued highly to preside, in accordance with them, at the celebration of St Patrick's day, held annually in the French capital.

It was Fearflatha O'Gaimb, the ollay of John O'Neill-Seághan a' Diomuis, John of the Pride-who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at whose court he had been a visitor in attendance on his chief, composed a sorrowful poem on the fall of Ireland. It was entitled "Ar chéim- its na nGaodhal." As an example of its versas, we take the following :-

Tá brat-chiach os ár g-cionn Múchas glóir Gaodhal Éirionn Mar neull g-ceath gbrian-bháitheas goil Do leath iarght áitheas orrainn.

Dr Douglas Hyde gives the literal translation :—There is a mist-cloak over our heads, Quenching the glory of the Gaels of Erin. Like a cloud of showers sun-drowning valour, Viole ce (?) has spread upon u9,

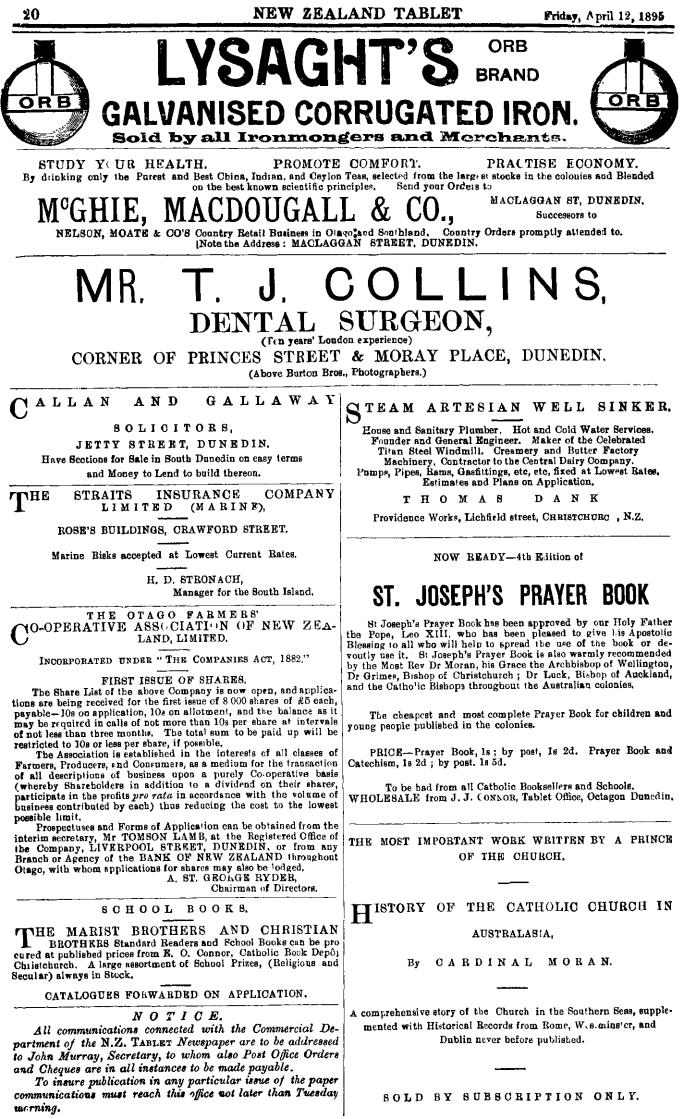
It has been recently pointed out by a correspondent of the Catholic Times that a similarity in their names frequently causes a mistake to be made as to the identity of two saints-The one Irish, the other Swedish ; but, as the correspondent also notes, the names are, or ought to be, spelled differently. That of the Swedish saint is Bridget. The Irish saint we find hailed by a bard 1000 years ago-Brighid baad oh, busil on fine, Victorious Bright, victory of the tribe

A curious reverence was given in modizival Ireland to the handbells that the saints of some four or five hundred years earlier had used. That of St Patrick is now preserved in the museum of the Boyal Irish Academy. It is rude in form and differs little from cattle-bel's now in use. These bells, however, were enclosed in splendid shrines and guardel as the most precions treasure of those into whose hands they had come-that is, families representing the founders of monasteries, to whose abbots the bells had beloaged.

An interesting relic of antiquity has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Newry. It was buried in the carth-a boat come down from prehistoric times :- Tuis ancient craft was hollowed out of the heart of a single oak tree, which must have been a monarch of the forest, for the cance is 25ft. long, and from 3ft, wide near one end to 2ft. 8in, at the other and 19 inches deep on the inside. The keel projects at the bow and stern, reminding one strongly of the rams of our modern warships, and of Roman and Grecian trucemes of old. There are two pairs of brackets left projecting, on which seats, probably for the carsmen, were placed, while the hull or shell of the boat was strengthened by leaving projecting ribs on the inner side, three of which are still visible. What are supposed to be the rowers' sears are three feet apart, and lying between them was a portion of the handle and blade of a paddle or small oar. This was so much decayed that it crumbled when touched.

A celebration of St Patrick's Day in New York was to take the shape of a sermon preached in Irish by the Rev John J. Carroll, pastor of St Thomas' church. The sermon was to be preached at High Mass, and to be attended in a body by all the Gaelic classes of the city.

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Frish News.

(From the Irish World.)

Antrim. — Moneyglass Branch of the Irish National Federation was held in the National Hall, Killyfast, near Toomebridge, Mr McClernon occupied the chair, and among others present were Messrs Henry O'Donnell, senior ; Henry O'Donnell, junior ; Hugh Devlin, B. Marron, D. Marron, P. McCann, D. O'Donnell, P. McCormick, Daniel Scullin, Daniel McCann, F. McIlheron, L. Devlin, J. O'Donnell, H. Donnell (Killyfast), W. Ke'ly, and others. The chairman spoke at much length on the present situation. He said that now was the time for the landlords of Ireland to show some of the signs of human nature by being merciful and sympathetic.

Armagh.-While a number of boys were skating on the Steamboat quay, Portadown, recently, the ice broke, and Joseph Towell, son of a tenter, residing in Kailway street, was drowned.

At Armagh Quarter Sessions, recently, there were a number of ejectments heard on the estate of George M. Dobbin, Annie Alicia D'Arcy, Barbara Olpherts, R. J. Harden, Henry Bruce Armstrong, Maxwell C. Close, John Blakeston Houston, Georgina Catherine Cope, trustees of the Charitics of Dr John Stearne, executors of William Leeper, Anna Lucy, Countess of Charlemont, and Robert H. Orr. In the majority of cases decrees were given.

Cork.—The offer of the Land Commission to purchase, on behalf of the tenants, the extitus of Giennalughra and Shanavoher, n the parish of Kingwilliamstown was accepted. Mr Justin MacCarthy, solicitor, of Westland Row, Dublin, son of the late Mr John George MacCarthy, acted on behalf of the tenants.

Mr Bobert Saunders, auctioner, C'on-kiity and Bandon, put up for sale the interest of a tenant in a farm at Carrigeen, near Butlerstown, containing twenty acres. Poor law valvation, £24 15s; annual rent, £20; old rent, £29. There was a keen competition, as the holding was a desirable one. The bidding was between Messers Michael McCarthy, J. Donovan, Edmund O'Brien, and D. Hollend It was knocked down to the former at £275.

John Twiss, who was sentenced to death on January 9, for the murder as James Donovan at Gleplara, has been visited daily since his conviction by the chaplaie, Bev P. O'Leary, to whose ministrations he has paid the greatest attentiot — At his own request he is also visited by two Sisters of Mercy. Twiss has been visited by his sister a few times since his sentence. He preserves a perfectly calm demeanour.

At Millstreet 'lately was buried an historic character, Paddy Lucey, whose age, if he had lived for St Patrick's Day, would be 100 years. He yearned much to see the next National Festival. He was a native of Oarriganims, and took much pleasure in relating his recollections of the Whiteboys in 1822. He was then 28 years old. One of his recollections was to see the military scouring the country and harrassing the peasantry. He saw, on one occasion, the parish priest stand opposite the church reciting 1. hereviary while a portion of his flock were being hunted by the yount v_{he} , under his eyes in the valley of the Foukerish, quite adjacent to where Arthur O'Leary was shot. He also stated frequently that he buried a "bottle green" coat belonging to Edmund Walsh, an ancestor of the present High Sheriff of that name, which was riddled with bullets, to conceal the matter from the authorities.

Derry.—The death has just been announced of Catherine Henry, at Gortree, at the remarkable old sgs of 112 years. The deceased was well known in the Waterside District by the name of Katsie Barbour. She lived at Gortree with Mr Caldwell Hunter for many years. Her daughter, nearly 100 years old, is still alive.

Nancy McCool of Dungiven, 110 years (born under the shade of Benbraddagh Mountain, in the year 1785), has just died. She often related the stirring incidents of 1798. The past generation often listened to her telling of the troublesome scenes when English troops surrounded the house of Mr Henry of Tergoland (she was an eyewitness) in search of the owner, who was a United Irishman, and after a futile search the soldiers set fire to the dwelling. The deceased was a faithful servant of the Mitchell family of Dungiven, and often talked of the childhood of John Mitchel, who grew up undar "her care. One of the last remaining links of that family, Mrs Joseph Cuthbert, late of Coleraine, wife of Mr Joseph Cuthbert, late chairman of the Coleraine Town Commissioners, has contributed to her support for the past twenty-five years. One astonishing feature in the deceased's life was the fact that up to the end she was able to thread the finest needle and read the Bible without the aid of glassest notwithstanding the fact that she was bedridden for sixteen years.

Donegal.—Mr M. Cafferty, N.T., Lifford, says that on the night of the storm the roof of one of his byres was completely lifted off and left upon a manure heap some yards away, and that a young stirk in the byre tied to a wooden upright fastened to the wall plate was carried cut along with the roof. He found it on the manure heap lying quictly under the roof and nothing the worse for its strange adventure. It must have been lifted at least nine feet high to have cleared the byre side wall. Mr Knox's goat, along with the little shed it was housed in, was lifted and laid on the top of his own dwelling house. The goat having freed itself from the wreck, in its fright and harry to get off the roof, fell down the chinney, the top of which had been but a few minutes before blown down. At At Carricknusla's one of Mr William Loughrey's grand cherry trees, over 200 years old, was uprooted. The aperture left by the separation from its long starding place measures 35 feet in diameter.

Down.—In the closing week of the year a meeting was held at which it was resolved to establish a branch of the Irish National Federation, and on that occasion officers were appointed. The meeting on Sunday last was held in the National Hall, Gilford, which is situated in the parish of Tullylish, and the attendance embraced representatives from the following among other districts: Gilford, Tullylish, Laurencetown, Clare, Ballycarry, Ballydoogan, Ballykelly, Ballylongh, Tullygranie, Anatherna, Ballynagarck, Kennon, Drumhork, Knocknockgor, Coose and Mallynackanallon. The hall was crowded, and throughout the proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character.

Fermanagh.—A splendid meeting of Knniskillen and surrounding districts was held in the Town Hall on Wednessiay. Mr Davitt, Jeremiah Jordan, M.P.'s; John Fergusson, Glasgow, and a number of clergymen and friends entered the Town Hall. By this time the hall and an'c-room were literally packed with a most respectable audience, among whom were many Protestant and Unionist farmers and citizens. The Knniskillen and Clough National bands paraded the streets previous to the meeting. The utmost good fellow? ship and enthusiasm prevailed in the town during the evening. The vast audience gave Mr Davitt, Mr Jordan, M.P.'s, and Mr Fergueson a most cordial reception.

On Wednesday, while a number of young folk were enjoying themselves skating on the Round Lake, adjoining the town, the ice gave away and nice persons were submerged in the water-J. Gillespie, engine driver; T. Wigham, J. Henderson, W. Parkinson; G. Young, Hotel; two commercials, Graham, Earls, Miss Lynn and A. McCuliough. After an exciting scene they were ably and heroically rescued by W. Irwin, B. Walker, V.S.; M. Flemming, Northern Bank. Great credit is due to these young men, and the attention of the Humane Society should certainly be drawn to the heroic conduct of Mr M. Flemming, who plunged in and rescued Miss Lynn and r G. Young, who seemed to have lost all presence of mind.

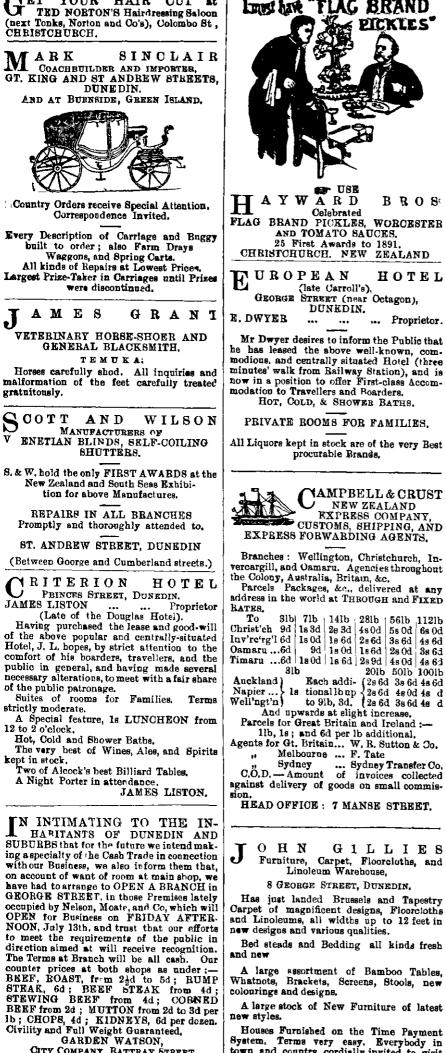
Galway.-Recently the Very Rev William Walshe, O.S.A., assistant-general of the Augustinian Order, and who for many years was identified with the old Friary Chapel, in John street, Galway City, and owing to whose zeal the present splendid Augustinian Church in Thomas street was built, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the dignity of the priestbood, which took the form of a Solemn High Mass of thanksgiving in the Provisional Ohapel of St Patrick at Rome. A large number of the friends of the venerable and beloved priest and the Irish residents in the Eterna FLAG BRAND

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City assisted. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated for the occasion with rich damask and gold hangings, and the music was of a very special character. The Rev J. Hennessey was dearon and Rev T. Cowmanost, sub-descop. After the Mass Father Walshe was the recipient of the congratulations of all present, and what particularly enhanced the festivities and ceremonies was the fact that the distinguished priest had offered the Holy Sacrifice before a miraculous picture of Our Lady which adorned the altar at which, fifty years ago, he had celebrated his first Mass. It will be placed in the magnificent cathedral of St Patrick, in Bome.

Lord Claremorris is giving up the mastership of the Galway Blazers, a position he has held for many years.

Kerry.—The building trade at Waterville continues, and shortly will receive a great impetus from new and important works which are about to commence. The new coast-guard station and watch-house are being pushed ahead rapidly, and the former is being covered in. A large addition is to be added to the Butler's Arms Hotel, and the ground has been cleared away for works. New works and additions are in course of construction at the Bayview Hotel, and at the Commercial Cable Company's offices. The Lake Hotel (now taken by the Southern Hotels' Company) is about to be internally allered, and some substantial enlargements are to be rade. Two large new shops are to be creeted immediately in the village, and a terrace of houses is to be built at once for married members of the Commercial Cable Company's staff.

Kilkenny.—The Kilkenny bounds were in the Mullicavatt district last week, and while Reynard was closely pushed he jumped into the chapel at Bigwood through an open window. He was soon hustled out, and the chase was continued.

King's County.—The King's County landlords met recently, Lord Rosse in the chair. The delegates and committee were re-elected and thanks paesed to the honourable secretary, Mr F. P. Dunne and the chairman, also a resolution of confidence and support in the Executive Committee. They are dying bard.

The lands in and around the districts bordering on the river Shannon in King's County have been inundated by the rainstorm of last week and serious damage has been done to property.

During the recent terrible storm experienced in the county and at other points in the island the night mailcar driver from Ballinasloe to Birr had a narrow escape. He was more than half way on his journey, which is twenty miles, when horse, car and all were whirled into the air by the force of the wind. The horse fell and broke both knees, but the driver escaped unhurt.

Limerick.-A most enthusiastic reception was accorded Mr Suxton, M. P., at Abbeyfeale railway station, on the arrival of the train which conveyed him from Listowel. A torchlight procession was formed. The brass band played a number of select airs.

Loutth.—At the meeting of the Drogheda Guardians, Mr Thomas Malone presiding, Mr Joseph M'Carthy and about a dizen labourers appeared as a diputation from a large number of unemployed in Drogheda, and asked that a deputation of the Guardians should wait on the corporation and ask them to proceed at once with sanitary works, to which the guardians would contribute half the cost. There was a great deal of distress. The labourers wanted work and not charity. In reply to the chairman, Mr M Carthy stated that there were 500 men and boys unemployed. If 100 men with families were employed it would give great relief. As the plans for the work had been agreed on, and the expenditure on the part of the guardians by the Local Government Board approved of, Mr P. Fullam and other guardians expressed surprise that the work had not been proceeded with by the Corporation. Action will be immediately taken.

Mayo.—The pr gramme has been issued of the Foxford Industrial and Technical Exhibition of Irish Industries, under the patronage of his Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, which is to be held in the Convent grounds, Foxford, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 4, 5, and 6, 1895. During the exhibition, demonstrations will be made in band spinning and weaving, butter making, dairy, cooking, and laundry work, rug and mat making.

SCHAFER'S Photographic Studio,

The technical manufactory will be thrown open to the public, and the "Humming Bird" Separator will be at work each day. The most attractive feature of the exhibition will be the poultry and horticultural show, and the "French Fair," presided over by the president and the ladies of the committee. A refreshment staly will also be added for the convenience of visitors coming from a distance; the various pastries, sweets, etc, to be the work of the cooking class. The proceeds of the exhibition (after the prizes and all expenses are paid) to be devoted to a fund for paying off the debt of £14,000 still due on the Technical and Weaving Schools, and further enlargements.

Mcath.—Mr James J. Gilsenan of Ashpark, Crossskiel, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Meath. Mr Gilsenan is a Nationalist.

Monaghan.—A snowstorm, unexampled for severity, visited Monaghan last week, and as a result pedestrianism and vehicular traffic were much impeded. The snowfall began, and it descended without intermission or abatement for twelve hours. At times the cakes were as large as a half-dollar piece. The storm was accompanied by high winds, a fact which rendered it almost impossible to be abroad. Large drifts of snow are found here and there, but at the shallowest the deposit is over six inches deep.

Wicklow.—Bray suffered severely during the recent storm. The harbour works were severely tested, and stood the gale, but a portion of the contractor's staging was knocked about, and many of the cottages in the districts were flooded. The northern end of Strand road was flooded, and an idea of the violence of the storm may be gained from the fact that the massive iron protection railings along the sea wall promenade were wrenched off. The ashphalt was also torn off the walk in places and the seats damaged.

Inblin Notes.

(From contemporaries.)

In the latest published volume of "The Dictionary of National Biography "-the forty-first-the great Irish patriot whose name stands at the head of this paragraph receives the longest notice. "The personal appearance of O'Connell was remarkably prepossessing. Slightly under six feet, he was broad in proportion. His features were good. But it was the finely-chiselled month which gave to his face its chief charm. He was habitually careless in the matter of dress, and from the commencement of his political career he wore, nothing but of Irish manufacture, and though his income was what most men would call large, he was constantly harassed by debt, for be was prodigal in hospitality. At his death his personal property amounted to barely £1000. He was an indefatigable worker, rising generally before seven, and seidom seeking rest till the small hours of the morning. A sincere Roman Catholic from choice and conviction, he was tolerant of every form of religious belief. Beligion was to him always more than theology. He possessed an inexhanstible fund of good bumour and mother wit, and spoke his mind freely on all subjects. His intemperate use of strong epithets he defended on the ground that it was right to speak in the strongest terms consistent with truth of one's friends and one's enemies. But out side of politics be was remarkably lenient in his judgments, and being free from jealousy he quickly recognized merit wherever he saw it. His letters to his wife reveal a tenderness and love that are at times extremely touching."

About sixteen miles from Dugort, in Achil Island, out to sea, looking like a thin line of sand in the waves of the Atlantic, is the Island of Ionisbkes. One fine morning our party started to visit it in a trusty hooker: As the hooker came in sight of the shore great excitement was visible among the islanders, and it was very bard to realise that we were still but thirty-six hours journey from London. The inhabitants turned out *en masse*. The women and children, in their scanty garments of red flanneis, crouched outside their cabins.

141 MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH (opposite Burke's Family Hotel).



while numbers of men ran down to the beach and put out in their coracles on chance of rowing us to land. It was a strange scene, and curiously like a picture plate in a boys' book of adventures. We knew there was a king of Innishkea and soon a tail bronze-faced man was pointed out to us as his majesty. On landing all the party were introduced and conducted by him to the palace, where the queen dowager, with her daughter, bade us welcome in true Irish fashion. The old lady was in her picturecque native costume-red diese and plaid shawl over her head. The princess, however, had evidenily on first sight of the booker arrayed berself in modern fashion to do us honour, and we were amused on penetrating into the receptionroom to find advertisements from shops in Buckingham Palace road and St Paul's churchyard hung up to embellish the wall, though only by a favoured few could they be read. The island was destitute of any school or means of instruction for the children, a very small proportion either understood or spoke English, and there was neither watch nor clock among the people, who had a happy-go-lucky idea of time and troubled themselves little as to Greenwich regulation. There were no church bells to ring, no trains to catch, no office hours requiring punctuality, so when the sun was high in the beavens they would get through their not arduous farming duties, and when he sank in the great waste of waters they could sleep. The king's words settled all disputes. It was an hereditary monarchy, and his people, so far as he was concerned, were untaxed. Happy these states, thought some of the visitors, where royalty could be maintained with so little grandeur. However, I am in honesty bound to add we found King Philip had other means of filling his coffers besides levying taxes on his faithful subjects, and learned the art of making good his opportunity whenever the Saxon stranger ventured to land on his shore. But Innishkea has an interest altogether apart from its situation, surrounded as it is by lovely views of mountains, cliff, and rocky headland. On this spot, hundreds of years ago, early Christian missionaries landed, and on top of a shelly mount, half a mile from the beach, are Obristian remains of great antiquity. West of the island there stand alsofthe rains of a church said to have been built by the successors of St Columbs.

The proselytisers are still at work in Ireland, and it is to connteract their efforts that an addition is building to the Sacred Heart Home, Drumcondra, Dublin. Archbishop Walsh laid the cornerstone of the new building on January 27, and gave a donation of 5,000 dols, to their fund. The proselytisers succeed only with the most degraded parents, but the children of these are more in need of Catholic protection than any. But even this success is entirely incommensurate with the money paid out to secure it. As one of the speakers at the public meeting which followed the corner-s one laying , the Very Bev W. Delaney, S.J., truly said :- "The proselytisers are convicted out of their own reports. The promoters of the Sacred Heart Home maintained the ninety children under their charge for a sum of £1,000 annually. The Bird's Nests, which received in one year £4,000, had seventy-four children. The inference is obvious. The large balance over from the maintenance of the children went to the wicked bribing of the poor to act against their consciences."

Mr Morley in the course of his speech on Mr Bedmoud's amendment, asked was there any understanding between the mover of the amendment and the Tory Opposition, such as astonished the political world in 1885, and proceeded-There is nothing bitter or cruel in reminding the House of those things which then happened. Does the hon and learned member who proposed this motion remember the action of the leader of the Opposition when the Bill for the second reading of the Crimes Act was carried ? He is now going to lead the leader who then told us that the advent of a Unionist Government would be the sign for the revival of that Act if it were repealed ; and with regard to the old problem and the old difficulties he would have resort to the Coercion Act. These words were so remarkable that I would ask the hon gentlemen from Ireland to consider them. He said it was not the time to abandon the Orimes Act when the necessity for it would arise so soon as the question of Home Rule was seen to be receding into space. The hon and learned Member for Waterford tells us that the question is receding into space, and we are invited to deal with a political paradox by turning out a Government that is willing to give Home Bule and put in its place a Government that is pledged to refuse Home Bule.

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The report has been published of Mr Roberts, C.B., to the directors of the Midland Great Western R ilway Company of Ireland on the plane for converting Galway into a station for American mails, and the probable cost, which he places at £670,000. He mentions that Lord Carnavon, in 1885, employed him and other members of a commission on a plan for converting Galway into a harbour of refuge by means of convict labour, but that the Administration prevented the project being carried ou'.

The history of the once magnificent abbey erected by the Cistercians at Mellifont is about to be written by a member of that Order, Father Joachim Hennessy, of the Cistercian Abbey, Roscrea. Mellifont was the first Cistercian Abbey in Ireland, and is intimately associated with the names of two great saints, St Bernard and St Malachy, and was, as its ruine attest, a splendid and extensive pile. It was, indeed the chief foundation of the Order in Ireland, where the Oistercians once had no fewer than forty-four monasteries. Father Joachim is well read in the celesiastical history of Ireland.

Curran was once engaged in a legal argument; behind him stood his collesgue, a gentleman whose person was remarkably tall and slender, and who had originally intended to take orders. The Judge observed that the case under discussion involved a question of ecclesiastical law, "Then," said Curran, "I can refer Your Lordship to a high authority behind me, who was once intended for the church, though, in my opinion, he was fitter for the steeple.'

Rev Father Thomas Hearn, P.P., of Portlaw, County of Waterford, Ireland, has been granted a patent for an invention for "removing" snow from railways." The contrivance consists in mounting a pair of tapering fans in front of the locomotive on longtitudinal shafts so as to be capable of rotating at right angles to the direction of travel. By bevel gear these fans are driven by suitable coupling rods from the driving crank of the locomatives, and as the train moves the fans are caused to rotate (each from the centre outward) and sweep the snow off the permanent way. The invention is about being taken up by a Birmingham firm of locomotive and carriage builders, and also patents are about being applied for in Canada, the United States and Russia, in which countries the necessity for such an invention is obvious.

There are English and Scotch demands that have to be met by the Government, and in helping them forward would the Irish Party opposite not be helping the Irish cause itself? The hoa member says that Home Rule is abandoned. He spoke of shelving Home Rule. He referred especially to the Prime Minister. I cannot find one word uttered by the Prime Minister since he first occupied that great office which justifies the construction he chooses to put upon the Prime Minister's utterances. I am not going to quote all his utterances, but I take the very last of all. Lord Rosebery, speaking on Tuesday night in another place, and talking of the reduction of crime in Ireland said-" I believe the reduction of crime in Ireland is due to another cause. It is the knowledge that the policy of an Irish Legislature for distinctly Irich concerns satisfying the just aspirations of the Irish people, and consistent with Imperial unity, remains in the forefront of the Liberal programme." Does the hon. and learned member for Waterford suppose that Lord Rosebery is cap ble of making in his place in Parliament, under the most solemn circumstances in which any Prime Minister can speak, a declaration of that kind, not meaning to carry it out, not believing that policy, and not intending to do the best he can to press it forward at a speed which any question in the forefront of the programme ought to command. I will tell the hon and learned member my view of what he described as the slackening of interest in the Irish cause. There was in 1886 and onward until 1892 a passionate awakening of the national conscience in respect of Ireland, and to those treasures of genius and eloquence and enthusiasm which were formed by the member for Midlothian into the most heroic task of all his heroic life. By this time that passionate awakening has been transformed, so far as my observation goes, from the stage of passion into a firm and steadfast conviction of National honour and National duty. I repeat, in my judgment, this firm conviction of the impossibility of governing Ireland on the old lines, the necessity of regenerating the national character in Ireland, and building up institutions in Ireland by selfgovernment is not one whit slackened and not one whit weakened.

Mr Healy, in the course of his speech, said-When we are told of what the deceased Mr Parnell would have done on this occasion, and what he would have done upon another, and remembering the fact that there is now a Land Bill in promise from the Government,

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my mind goes back to May, 1881, when Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, from an opposite bench moved a hostile amendment with reference, not to the policy of the Government, but with reference to a minute portion of the Act of 1881-viz., the question whether what are called English managed estates should be exc uded from the free sals provisions of the Act. We had the Government at our mercy, because there was a large section of the Liberal party, since mainly the Liberal-Unionist party, then attacking the member for Midlothian (Mr Gladstone). We could have put the Government out of office. It was a Coercion Government. It was the Government that held Mr Daviit and many others in gaol. What was the policy of the late Mr Parnell? Did he seize the opportunity to turn the Government out of office when he could have done it, and could have come back thirty stronger even upon the old franchise? No, sir, the member for Cork (Mr Parnell) said we could put the Government out of office, but we should lose the Land Bill, and he voted and we voted, and probably the member for Waterford (Mr Bedmond) voted with the Liberal Government upon that occasion merely for the sake of keeping in office, not a Home Rule Government, but a Government that offered remedial tenure for Irish farms. What is the occasion to-night? The member for Waterford recites in Shakesperian style the seven stages of Home Rule. But there was one stage of Home Rale which it was remarkable that he should have forgotten, and that the only stage to which I attach any considerable importancenamely, the passing through the House of the Home Bule Bill of 1895, and fancy a gentleman getting up in the House and giving an account of the progress of Home Rule who omits the slight incident of the framing and drafting and passage of toat measure.

> ТНЕ VEILS,

Lo1 my Guardian Angel Brought two veils to me. One was bright and dazzling Bordered gorgeously.

Thick and dark the other ; Strange the contrast seemed, Yet upon the dark weil Bright the sun's rays beamed.

Then my Guardian Angel Spoke in accents mild,

- "Both of these are holy, See them now, dear child,
- " That one white and brilliant To earthly bride is given ; This unto the lowly Cloistered spouse of Heaven,"

Then I fell in reverence, Low I bent my head, And unto our Saviour Tremblingly I said ;

"Lord thou only knowest Which is best for me. Where Thy loved voice biddeth I will follow Thea.

But oh I if Thou wilt call me To be more closely Thine, Then Jesus, dearest Jesus, Be the dark weil mine,"

J. A. X. BIEDLE, Manager.

"KISS ME, JACK, AND LET ME GO."

ONCE, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarrelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brainy, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pale as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1856. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently untouched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was " all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said cooly to the doctor, "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over bis erstwhile coum. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was caim. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and forgive her. Kies me and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby. After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show wherein they teach the same lesson. There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheless it is of wider buman interest than the other. A woman bad been ill more or hes all ber life. The details sre commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the j alousies of young men in laye. "At times," she says, "I suffered from pains at the back of the

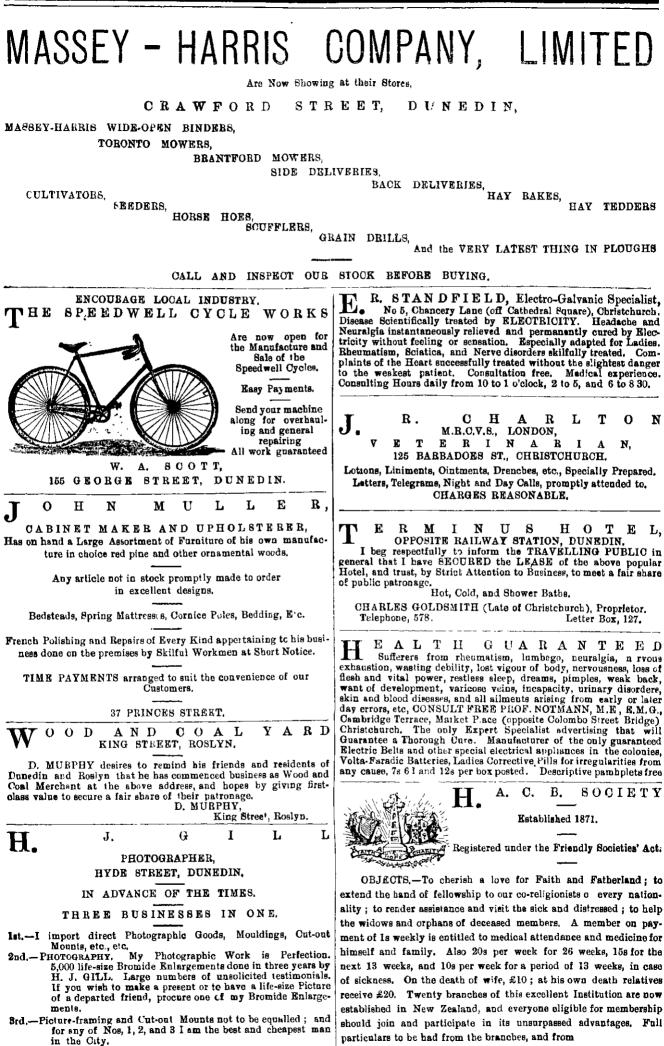
"At times," she says, "I suffered from pains at the back of the "At times," she says, "I suffered from pains at the back of the bead, and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling, too, of something hanging over me, as of same evil or danger that I could not explain or define. "My appetite was variable; sometimes I could eat renything and again I could not touch any food at all. But I was never laid up as it mere

it were.

Please note the last centence. It may seem like the weakest but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell

Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell you why in a moment. She goes on : "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August, 1830, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First the great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. Afteo a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment unoved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, the pain almost drove me mad My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged hids that I could scareely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas. "For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for s me time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furni-ture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Sergel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and contious in good bealth notwithstanding my age (48), and the 'change of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly (Signed), (Mrs) MARY JANE MILNES, 18, Walker's Buildings Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, October 12th, 1892." Now for the lesson of booh these incidents; what is it? This ; that it is not people in desperate extremities who suffir most. Pain is in proportiou to the resistance to disease. Those who sarrender, who are in deepair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. Dying persons are the most comfortable of all. Hope-lessness and dissolution administer their own anodynes. Those who are not laid up, who are ill, and

A stone, bearing the following inscription, has been inserted in the wall of the house at 42, Via Condotti, Rome: "Carlo Goldoni, the immortal father of Italian comedy, lived in this house from November, 1758 to July, 1859. S.P.Q.R."

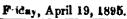


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THE WORLD BENOWNED MEDICINE MAN,	
Having Visited and Lectured in the Principal	Glenferry, April 23, 1892
โา≱ns of	I have much pleasure in stating that I have known Mr Carl v. Ledebar for the period of three years. He is a first-class Masseur
BNGLAND, IBELAND, SCOTLAND,	and Medical electrician—he has also taken honours in anatomy and physiology.
WALES, HOLLAND. BELGIUM,	The cases he attended for me were very much benefited by his treatment.
SPAIN, EGYPT, INDIA,	I have found him at all times conscientious and prinstaking in all the cases I have known him to have under treatment and shall be pleased to know that my recommendation may be of service to
BURMAH, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	him. John McGill, F.B.C.S., Edin.
CHINA, JAPAN, BORNEO,	
JAVA (Netherlands Indies), Will \$Shortly Appear before the People of Dunedin, and whilst	Evandale, Cct. 6, 1893. Dear Sir,—I am auxious that a lady patient of mine should undergo your treatment. Your name has been me.tioned to me by Dr Pardy. Kindly apply treatment over both ovaries, stomach and
introducing the World-famed	region of liver. I hope to find as good results in this case as you have obtained in more of your other cases.
SEQUAH REMEDIES,	in many of your other cases. J. G. JOHNSON, M.D. (Above case chronic constipation and other derangements. Cured in five weeksC. V. L.)
Demonstrate their Remarkable Powers in the Cure of	
RHEUMAT SM,	Launceston, Tasmania, 14th July, 1894.
	This is to certify that I have known Mr Carl v. Ledebur for about eighteen months. He is a Masseur and Medical Electrician
"SEQUAHI" SPEAKS,	by profession, and is very successful in the practice of his art. He bears a very high character and will succeed in his particular business wherever he may go. L. GBAY THOMSON, M.D.
	St John Street, Launceston, July 14th, 1894. I have much pleasure in certifying that I have known Mr C. Ledebur for the last two years, and that during that time he has been practising as a Masseur and Medical Electrician, and has attended several cases for me, and has given satisfaction; he also applied his treatment to my own knee when I was suffering from chronic Synovitis, and I found him careful, painstaking, and obliging, and decidedly derived the greatest benefit from his treatment. HERBERT O HALLOWFS. F. B.C. S. Elin., and L. R. C. P., Lond, Surg. Med. School, London,
	Consulting Surgeon Lanneeston General Hospital

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