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AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE

A writer in the Contemporary Review for March gives particulars respecting the referendum in REFERENDUM. Switzerland-both of its history and its working. Of the twenty-five cantons, he says, ten have the

compulsory and eight the optional referendum. By the compulsory system, he explains, "the people are called together once or twice in the year to ratify the principal acts of the Legislature. Each citizen receives in advance the text of the measures to be submitted to him, together with a message explaining them and a voting paper on which he writes Aye or No to each of the proposed measures. On the day fixed for the ballot he goes and deposits his paper in toe ure. In some cantons the electoral assembly, meeting at a fix d hour in each commune, may re-discuss the measures proposed before proceeding to vote; but in general this discussion takes place through the press or in non-official public meetings." Of the optional referendum the writer speaks thus :-- "It consists in the right of a certain number of citizens to demand within a given time that such and such a measure shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. If the term of delay is not utilised in the prescribed manner, the bill or resolution is held to be passed. If, on the other hand, the signatures to the demand attain the requisite number, the text of the controverted proposal is distributed to all the active citizens, who are summoned to vote on a given day. The optional referendum, being in its nature an act of opposition, generally provokes a pretty lively contest, first over the getting of the signatures, and still more over the votes themselves " The writer goes on to speak of the relative value of the two systems. "This question," he says, "is intimately associated with another question. What are the matters which have to be submitted to the referendum?" It was found, for example, by the experience of several cantons, that, owing to its repeated rejection by the people, the budget could not be included. "Toe confederation itself has been obliged to exclude from the referendum, not only the budget, but the ratification of international treaties, where a rejection might place the country in an impossible position. It has also been found necessary to restrict the class of resolutions which are dependent on the referendum to such as are of general import. Such are the encouragements held out to agriculture, to technical education and so forth. Those resolutions on the other hand, which refer to such matters as public works, the construction of buildings, the conservancy of rivers, and the like, are treated as purely administrative and not requiring the formality of popular sanction. Finally, it has been necessary to provide for the plea of urgency being admitted in certain cases." The drawbacks to the system, meantime are, that the optional reforendum "plays too much into the hands of the Opposition. In order to obtain signatures, the Opposition has to create a sort of adverse current, which is afterwards very difficult to control." Again-"tae fear of the referendum tends to make timed regislator , who sometimes lack the courage to vote for what they believe to be the best for the country, or having voted for it, to stand up for it before their fellow citizens; they prefer to let it go without a struggle. The referendum has also given birth to a camarilla of politicians who exploit the credulity or passions of the populace in order to oppose measures which are perfectly legitimate." The system, nevertheless, says the writer, has borne good fruits. The people, on the whole, have shown themselves wiser than meddling politicians, and the net result has been a great tranquilising of public life. The writer in summing up expresses an opinion that the system cannot easily be adopted elsewhere. "In constitutional countries it would be necessary, to begin with, to adopt the Swiss doctrine that a negative vote on the referendum does not entail the dissolution of the Chambers ; otherwise the result would be a state of perpetual agitation, worse than that it was sought to remedy. Logically, according to this doctrine, the Cabinet also ought not to be obliged to retire before an adverse vote of the Chambers; and hence would result again the periodicity of m disterial functions, which would put an end to that

office-hunting which is the chief motive of many a Parliamentary man. It would mean a radical transformation of political life in those countries. . . . If in these countries the appeal to the nation on any question were to originate with the nation itself, as is the case in Switzerland, one cannot conceal from oneself that it would probably lead to the most unexpected consequences. It would, indeed, be possible to fix beforehand the subjects on which it should be obligatory to consult the people, which would deprive the reference of any hostile character. But, with the ideas current in those countries, would there not still be a tendency to regard a negative vote as an expression of want of confidence, before which the representatives of the people would be constrained to retire?" writer concludes by expressing his opinion that, in all probability. the referendum, as it exists in Switzerland, could not succeed in any other country, whose government was not, in all respects, the same.

ODDS AND

THE death of Sir Robert Peel is reported, which took place suddenly from hemorrhage of the brain. Of Sir Robert Peel, who was the eldest son of the famous Statesman of the name, and the inheritor

of his title, we had of late years heard very little. There was, nevertheless, a time when, as a young man believed to be a rising politician, a good deal of public attention was given to him. Our personal remembrance of the manner in which he was spoken and written about is that it was somewhat like that in which, of later years, the late Lord Bandolph Churchill was mentioned. A fair share of latitude seemed to be allowed him, and nobody appeared quite able to make up his mind as to whether he was to be respected and liked or treated in a different way. A memorable event in the political career of the deceased was a journey which he made through Ireland when-at the beginning of the "Sixties," if we recollect aright-be filled the position of Chief Secretary. The tour was then a new departure from the associations of the office-and at first something was expected to come of it. The distinguished tourist expressed himself pretty freely with regard to what came under his notice, and, in particular, we remember that he gave, in certain quarters, dire offence by describing the town of Galway as a "hung y place-which, in fact, it still was, although it had in some degree thrown off the phase of Dantesque horror, so finely and exactly described by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in his recollections of Carlyle. Sir Robert Peel, however, came and went, and it remained a matter of indifference whether people in Connaught were hungry or full, until Mr Balfour, driven by desperation in an attempt to check the national movement, made a similar trip, with, for the time being, more helpful results. For that, nevertheless, considering his motives, he was little to be thanked. Of the later events of the life of the deceased baronet we had heard little or nothing. It is plain, however, that he had not fulfilled any promise he had given as a

The small majority, that of 14 only, by which the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Irish Crimes Act was read a second time in the House of Commons has given Lord Rosebery cause to reprove the Members of the Liberal party for their apathy. A large number of the Labera's, it appears, abstained from voting. If, nevertheless, abstract justice were allowed by these gentlemen to have any claim on them, it would be difficult to account for their indifference. Ireland's record of the past year or two is almost crimeless, and, under the circumstances, to suffer her to labour under the burden and stigma of such an Act is outrageous. It is to be feared, in fact, that Mr J. E. Redmond is not altogether without foundation for his assertions. There seems, at least some reason to suspect that Liberal apathy may not be much less harmful in its results than Tory oppression. Lord Rosebery declared that the Government would continue to hold office until defeated. The obsticacy of the House of Lords, he added, was not the fault of the Government, but that of the Liberal Party, which must bestir itself.

The debate on the Bill was made an occasion by O'Donovan Rossa, who was in the strangers' gallery at the time, to distinguish himself in a characteristic way. Referring to certain remarks that had been made concerning him by one or other of the speakers, he cried out, "An assassiu's blow is being given me in this house, and shame placed on my name." The offender was of course immediately chucked out, making a noisy exit. To introduce his name, we need hardly say, was most unfair to Ireland, for Rossa represents no class there. His failure of late to arouse sympathy shows how little he is esteemed among the Irish people. His outbreak, however, in the House of Commons will, no doubt, be turned to good account. Had he been bribed by the Unionists, he could scarcely have done better

We learn from a cablegram that the Archbishop of Melbourne has expressed himself with regard to the utterance on the so-called union of the Churches lately made by the Anglican Bishop of Ballarat. Of how well qualified his Grace is to deal with this qu stion of union, the lecture on Anglican pretausions published by him, some little time ago is an ample guarantee. The cablegram runs as follows :- "Archbishop Carr, replying to Bishop Thornton, of Ballarat, on the question of the union of the Roman and Anglican Churches, deprecated his remarks with reference to Romeand said that Bishop Thornton's address was remarkable chiefly as proving the deep and widespread interest the question had aroused. Catholics looked forward hopefully to the issue. They were not active disputants in the matter. Whatever the outcome might be, he was certain that many Anglicans were yearning for a union with Rome. They had adopted Catholic practices and devotions to such an extent that a stranger, on entering an Anglican church, found it difficult to distinguish the counterfeit from the real. They felt the

inconsistency of the thing being so near and yet so far from Catholic." The Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney also has given an opinion on the subject in question. His Eminence, in replying to an interviewer, contradicted a charge made by a certain leading Nonconformist in England to the effect that the converts would be victimised by the Church, instancing the honours conferred on such men as Newman and Manning-in proof of her true disposition in the matter, The Cardinal stated positively that where the teaching of the divine faith was concerned, the Church could make no compromise. mere matters of discipline, however, he explained, it was otherwise:--'When asked whether such a question as celibacy of the clergy would not come within the category of arrangements of this kind, the Cardinal replied: 'I am confident that no change would be made in the discipline of the Western church in that regard. Of course the discipline in the Eastern church, in the Greek church, is quite distinct, but whilst there is no possibility of the discipline of the Western church being changed in regard to the celeuacy of the clergy, special concessions might be made to enable those already married in the Anglican church to continue in the sacred ministry. This has often been done in the Eastern church. If the Holy Father considered it prudent it is quite within his province to permit it again to the dignitaries or clergy of the Protestant church. Finally, no change is probable regarding the Latin liturgy, though a concession is possible in the reading of the Scriptural portion in English.

A case that has recently occurred in Melbourne enables us the more easily to receive the explanation given of the feeling against the Jews-still prevalent and still general in Europe-that it is due, not to their religion, but to the peculiar manner of their dealings in trade and commerce. The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo explains the case in a recent pastoral in which he attributes the cause of existing distress among his people to "the tyranny of the Jewish bank, to Jewish capital and usury." The matter, meantime, to which we more particularly allude occurred with regard to a Jewish firm, known as H. Abraham and Co , trading as gunsmiths in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. Their plan of business, as transpired the other day in the First C.vil Court of the city named, was to import cheap guns from Belgium -- and then, after certain manipulations, to turn them out as second-hand articles, stamped with the names of famous makers and valued at high prices. These prices, moreover, were duly obtained from greenhorns, the firm having its watchwords by which its employees were admonished, or admonished one another, as to the nature of the customers they had to serve. "Kaffee," for instance, meant a smart man-not to be taken in. "Smcogee" meant "take him down," and "Schlock it on " meant put on the price. The âme damnée of the firm, a witness named Frederick Driver, who had manipulated the guns and been present at their sale, expressed himself, moreover, as quite conscious of his moral rectituie, so long as he committed bimself in no such manner as might lodge him in gaol. From Toledo to Melbourne is, no doubt, a long way. Still, when we find a fl m of high repute conducting its business by methods like this in the one city, we are able the more easily to understand how a bank in the other city, under somewhat similar management, deserves reproach. It behoves the Jews to clear themselves from all suspicion of such associations, before they can explain the dislake they inspire as arising from religious considerations only.

Bible Christians will not allow a man to mix the shade under which he sits. He may have his fig-tree but not his vine. We take our information from a report published by the Daily Times of a meeting the other neight in Dunedin of the congregation in question. A rev. visitor who was present on the occasion strongly dissuaded his bearers from following the advice given by Signor Bragato as to planting ing the extraction of a tooth. Read-[ADVI.

"What," he asked, " did it profit a man if he gained the vineyards. whole world and lost his own soul." The speaker added that the wine made in South Australia was "miserable stuff," and then he left his hearers to draw their own conclusions. The argument, if not convincing, is certainly suggestive. And, by the way here is a nice little exercise in Scriptural exegesis which we may propose to our friends of the private interpretation. Let them prove to their own satisfaction that the vine spoken of in Holy Scripture is not a grape vine. They can easily do it, or at least quite as easily as they prove other points.

If we may trust a report published, without any acknowledgment whene it was taken, on Saturday evening by our contemporary the Dunedin Star-published, too, we admir, with wonderful promptitude, considering that a cablegram relative to the matter in question had only been received here on April 8, a case of witch-burning had actually occurred in Tipperary. But this comes of the march of progress and the enlightenment of the period. Had not the spread of education brought publications such as those lately issued by Mr Stead and others, and stamping with the note of cultured approval the most degrading tales of superstition and folly as existing still in England and other advanced, quarters we may take it for granted that nothing of the kind would have happened. An attempt was made, it would appear, to expel the spirit of a witch by whom a young woman was possessed-in which possession we find not only strong traces of Mr Stead's teaching but some also of that of Florence Marryatt-by holding the victim over a fire. Evil communications, then, it is evident, still corrupt good manners, and the Irish peasant suffers from his contact with the advancement of the period.

The French Republic continues to discharge the debt due by it to the Pope-and which even Republicans themselves acknowledge to be great—by imposing burdens on religion. A system of taxation, evidently including ecclesiastical property of every kind, has now been added to the oppressive measures already in existence, and threatens to be most severe in its effects. We gather that a vigorous protest has been made, and that even the Holy Father has expressed himself regarding the matter. But no doubt the spirit of persecution will be maintained to the bitter end. Nothing, in fact, can seem more incongruous than the present state of things in France. We shall not be surprised to find, ere many more years have passed by, that the French people—the Catholics who are apathetic or cowardly, as well as the infidels who are aggressive—have earned for themselves another chastisement, heavier even than that which they received some twenty-five years ago, at the hands of the Germans.

Their Lordships, Dr Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn; Dr Byrns, Bishop of Bathust; Dr Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale; Dr Dunne, Bishop of Wilcaunia; Dr Doyle, Bishop of Grafton; and Dr Higgins Auxiliary Bishop of Sydney, (says the Sydney Freeman of May 4) at the close of the annual episcopal meeting held in Sydney last week, besides sending through the Cardinal-Archbishop a telegram of sympathy to Dr Murray, Bishop of Maitland, decided to visit the venerable prelate. This resolution was carried out, all the Bishops making a journey to Maitland before returning to their respective dioceses. His Lordship of Maitland, it may be remarked, is the senior Bishop of the colony both in age and service. The Cardinal wished to accompany the other prelates, but was strongly advised not to risk the journey in his present state of health. The latest intelligence from Mailland is that Dr Murray is "slightly better.'

A witch in Indiana, meantime, has recently been placed under the protection of the law. This is a man named Stapleton, who, at the age of fifty-six, had lately married a girl aged fifteen. girl's brother had sworn to kill him, and his son had applied for legal protection. The young wife, dec'ared herself, as well as her mother and sister, bewitched by her busband. "After the recital of the story in court," says the report, "the three women suddenly began to scream, while their muscles twitched and jerked as if they were in agony. This continued until all three fainted and were carried from the room. They declared this attack was due to a spell which Stapleton had cast upon them "

Here is a suggestive sentence t ken from the conclusion of the address delivered at Knox Church, Dunedin, on Sunday, by the Bev J. Anderson Gardiner, in memory of the late Rev Dr Stuart :- "Nor has he forgot'en us, for he is still a man of God and servant of Christ, and to-day in the calm and beautiful retreat of the heavenly home he thinks of us, works for us, and prays for us "

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Dunedin, April 23, 1895

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GAELIC NOTES.

A FRIEND has kindly given us some Gaelic verses clipped from a Scotch newspaper. They have, however, come into our possession in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Of those that remain intelligible we give the following as an example. Most people who have emigrated will sympathise in the sentiments expressed, though perhaps not all of them had left home with so light a heart.

> An uair a dh' fhág mi Tarascabhaig 'S mi sin 'a am bhalach óg Gur beag 'bha leam de chùram Cò'a taobh a stiùirinn romham; Ach nis o'n laidh an aois orm Tha mi 'smaoineachadh gach lá C'ar son a dh' fhàg me Tarascabhaig, Am baile 'a an robh mi óg ;

Gur cuimhneach leam 'auair dh'fhág mi'n áit Mo mhàthair 'bhi fo bhrón, Mo pheathraichean 'bhi dubhach chionn Nach fuirichinn 'n an cóir ; Tha cuid a nis 'n an sineadh ann 'N ciste chaol fo'n fhòd, Is dh' fhàg sud mise aonranach 'S mo emacintean fo bhròn.

Mo shoraidh uam do Shléibhte Do gach sliabh 'sh 'ann is tom Far 'n óg 'bha mise cluaineiseach N' am buachailleachd nam bò ; O'n tha mi nis 'fàs fann is sean, Is m'anail call a treòir, B'e mo mhiann 'bhi 'n Tarascabhaig, Am baile 'an robh mi óg.

SLEIBHTEACH.

more easily known from what stock each family was descended. would appear, however, from some pedigrees of acknowledged authenticity, that, in a few instances, the surnames were assumed from remoter ancestors, as in the families of the O'Dowds and O'Kevans in Tireragh in which the chiefs from whom the names were taken were contemporary with St Gerald of Mayo who flourished in the seventh century, and in the family of O'Neill, who took their surname from Niall Glunday, monarch of Ireland, who was killed by the Danes in the year 919. It is obvious also from the authentic Irish annals, that there are many Irish surnames now in use which were called after ancestors who flourished long subsequent to the reign of Brian. But it is a fact that the greater number of the more distinguished Irish family names were assumed from ancestors who were contemporary with this monarch."

The movement of the "Ancient Order of Hibernians" to establish a professorship of the Gaelic language in the Catholic University at Washington (says the Brooklyn Catholic Review) is one most sincerely to be commended. Every lover of linguistics knows that Gaelic is the most fascinating of all languages to study. Besides its immense antiquity, which is shown in its purity of root and of construction, and the bistoric interest that thereby attaches to it, its mechanism throws a great deal of instructive light upon the process of language development followed by languages of later origin, such as Latin and German. Every one who has ever become, even in the alightest degree, addicted to Gaelic has at once become a Gaelic enthusiast. Some of the most ardent students and admirers of Gaelic during the last thirty or forty years have been Germans, who have produced a great number of grammars, dictionaries and criticisms of the Gaelic language and dialects. Whoseever once acquires possession of Gaelic is bound to ride it as a bobby, but it is a pleasant hobby, and it is now time to concentrate serious attention upon it and turn it into a useful subject of intellectual effort,

Celtic literature (writes Mr Connellan to the Pilot) owes a deep debt of gratitude to John Stuart Blackie, who died at Edinburgh, March

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Some people ask what is the use of learning Gaelic. It seems to us that the question is easily answered. First of all the exercise possesses all the advantages of learning a language, which, in themselves alone, are proverbial. Secondly a knowledge of Gaelic involves an acquaintance with the roots of words in many tongues, and no derivative word can be fully understood unless its root or roots be mastered. Thirdly the Gaelic literature is rich and copious, and such as to study must confer or perfect scholarship. In Euglish we have a fine language, that of Shakespeare—but that, alas! more currently-in which 'Arry expresses himself and which of all tongues is best adapted for the slang and smartness of the day. In French we have a language of which the ordinary English-speaking student may, for example, acquire, as Mr Max O'Rell tells us, proficiency enough to read Zola for his coarseness. In Gaelic we have a pure tongue, a written language of saints and scholars. A language to which to give the mind a little now and then is as restful as it is to the body to withdraw occasionally from a hard and dusty highway to the shelter of some grass-grown lane. We have a language of unique simplicity, of a quaint naïveté—and yet of power and depth. The use of learning such a language, we fancy, cannot be very far to seek.

Hardiman in his Irish Minstrelsy writes as follows :- "Carolan never prostituted his muse to party politics or religious bigotry, though attachment to the accient faith and families of Ireland was the ruling principle of his heart; yet he could discern the virtues and celebrate the praises of those who dissented from the one or claimed no connection with the other."

C'Donovan, in a treatise on Irish family names contributed by him to the Irish Ponny Journal at the beginning of the "forties" admits that Dr Keating and his contemporary Gratianus Lucius, were generally correct in asserting, on the authority of ancient Irish MSS., that family names or surnames first became hereditary in Ireland in the reign of Brian Boru-who ordained that a certain surname should be imposed on every tribe, in order that it might be the

Although unacquainted with the language, he was the promoter of the idea of establishing a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh, and he succeeded in bringing together £12,000 as the means for this excellent purpose. Stuart Blackie, as he was familiarly called, had a predilection for Italy, and came here on several occasions. I met him in 1881 at the residence of a prominent journalist here in Bome, and found him a most interesting personage. Aged as he was, his activity of motion and his rapidity of speech were surprising. He was thin and dry, with long flowing white bair. To some be had a striking resemblance to Theodore Mommsen, the great German historian of Rome, and to others he appeared more like the late Abbé Liszt, the celebrated Hungarian musician and composer. Lake the former he had a tendency to Bohemianism, which was marvellously attractive. His conversation and his very manner, might be described as refreshing. There was a buoyancy about him that was quite contagious. His talk was interspersed with quotations from several languages; but he seemed to prefer stalian, which he spoke with a strong Scottish accent. An Italian friend of mine, who visited him some years ago at Oban, in conversing with him on the authenticity of the poems of Ossian, says that Blackie manifested the idea that the majority of them were authentic; but declared that many of them belonged to Ireland, probably brought into Scotland by the early Scots, who emigrated from Ireland and gave Scotland its name. The Finnish or Fenian legend goes back to the time of the northern Fin Galls or white strangers. Hence the bero Fingal. Black strangers, or Dhu Galls, were, instead of the Danes, so-called from the colour of their armour. The spirit of music was one of the gifts of Stuart Blackie; he wrote verse of a certain quality of freshness and spirit that rendered it attractive, and he sang Scottish songs with much feeling.

The "Jeswish Question" is just now very much in evidence on the Continent. It has been exercising the minds of the French and Italian people, and it has been discussed in the German Parliament.

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(From an occasional Correspondent.)

May 2, 1895.

On Monday last St Patrick's Church was filled with spectators, Catholics and non-Catholics, over 600 being present, the attraction to the sacred edifice being the marriage of Mr G. W. Tempericy (a recent convert to the Church) to Miss Clara Duine, (a member of St Mary's choir). It was only reasonable to suppose that there would be a large gathering for the reasons that both parties are long and favourably known in Napier, the church in the centre of the town, the love of females generally to witness a marriage no matter how far they have to go, or to what inconvenience they subject themselves, and last, but not least, the fact that it was the first mar fage in the new church-a matter to be proud of by the bride and bridegroom. At three o'clock the wedding party entered the church. The bride who was leaning on her father's arm, looked beautiful in a dress of white crope de Chine, trimmed with white satin and valenciennes lace, with veil and orange blossoms; she carried a nice bouquet of white chrysanthemous and maidenbair fern. The genial Mr Alf. Bowden was best man. The bridesmaids were the bride's two sisters Misses Agnes and Bella Durney, and Miss Rose Samson. The first two wore dresses of cream pongee and lace, and the latter, cream pongee trimmed with white swansdown; each of the bridesmaids had a bouquet of chrysanthemums, roses, and ferns. Following the bride were three little girls, Florrie and Gerty Darney, and Mary Beattie (nieces of the bride), nicely attired in white delaine, and four little boys dressed in white drill-Artie Duff (nephew of the bridegroom), Bertie Durney, and Philip and Willie Beattie (nephews of the bride). The whole effect was very pretty indeed, as they entered the church. The Very Rev Father Grogan, who performed the marriage ceremony, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion in his well-known style. The marriage ceremony over, the happy couple left the church amidst a shower of rice, the "Wedding march" being also played by Mrs St Clair. The party then visited a sick relative who was unable to be present at the wedding. In the evening a large number of guests were entertained by Mr T. Durney in first-rate style. The toast of "The bride and bridegroom" was proposed by Mr T. M. Murphy, and responded to by Mr Temperiey, in short speeches. The rest of the evening was devoted by the young people to dancing, singing, games, etc., a very pleasant evening's amusement being brought to a close at a late hour.

FANCY FAIR AT PANMURE.

(Manukau Gazette, April 22)

For considerably more than half a century the name of Father Walter has been a household word in the province of Auckland. His fame as a public man has extended over the leng h and breadth of the Colony, zealous in the discharge of his pistoral duties, an enthusiast in futherance of all great public movements. In social circles he has always been a welcomed guest, a true spirit of Catholicity has marked all his public e.forts. If any evidence were needed of the popularity be enjoys, of the esteem and regard entertained for him or of the respect in which he is held by all classes, it was shown on the evening of Easter Monday, when a Fancy Fair was held at Paumure for the purpose of enabling his people and friends of other denominations an opportunity of giving in a substantial manner proof of their respect and veneration for him, on whose behalf it was specially arranged. Much labour had been expended and considerable indusiry shown in the arrangements for the fair, and the committee had the satisfaction of having their labours crowned with success Bright flags were suspended from the beams across the hall, and ferns and greenery were liberally disposed about the building. The platform was specially decorated. Altogether the interior of the building bore a charming aspect. The stalls were laden with large collections of articles, useful and ornamental, all displayed to best advantage. These goods were the result of a special effort of the ladies and were very varied. A special one shilling stall was conducted by Miss Funke and Miss Searchfield; Mrs I, Sanly was in charge of the flower stall. A fish pond was on the right of the main entrance and was an exciting feature of the Fair, and was unable to withstand the high pressure brought to bear upon its resources. It was in charge of Mrs Doherty and Miss Lydia Bright, ably assisted by Mr Joseph Finnerty. A copper coin only being required for speculation.

The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and the hall was quickly crowded so that locomotion became difficult. Monsignor McDonald, in introducing Mr Morrin, who had kindly consented to open the Fair, spoke of the great kindness and encouragement the committee received and the noble success attained. The efforts of the promoters would not have been so successful if they had not been backed up by kind friends of other denominations. Miss McDonald presided at the pianoforte.

The Fair closed on Wednesday evening in circumstances which must be very gratifying to all connected with the undertaking, which involved considerable thought and energy and the expenditure of much labour. The promoters had the satisfaction of having a crowded house. The crowd gathered was so large that it was impossible to move about with any degree of freedom. The arrangements were in capable bands, and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings. A promenade concert was held, after which a dance took place, and all present enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Father Walter had a number of Maoris, in whose welfare he has taken a deep and abiding interest, on the stage, and addressed them in their native tongue. At an early stage of the proceedings Father Walter took occassion to thank one and all for the great effort made, and expressed his deep gratitude to the ladies who had so successfully managed the exhibition, and to the immense company of friends of all denominations who had met together to honour him.

Monsignor McDonald acknowledges with feelings of deep gratitude the sum of £3 from his Excellency the Governor in aid of the recent fancy Fair at Panmure.

NAPIER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

On last Monday, April 30th at 3 p m, St Patrick's new church was crowded to the doors the occasion being the marriage of our popular townsman Mr G. W. Temperly and Miss Clara Bridget Durney, second daughter of Mr Thomas Durney of Napier, contractor. Both the bride and bridegroom being held in much esteem it was but natural to see so many friends assemble to witness their marriage, especially being the first marriage celebrated in the new church. Before "the mystic knot was tied" the celebrant, Father Grogan, called the attention of the large audience to the meaning of the marriage ceremony, how sacred before God and in the eyes of the Church, being as it were the very fountain head of humanity. For the worthy reception of the sacrament of marriage the Catholic Oburch always impresses on her children, the indispensable necessity of a good Christian preparation without which a marriage cannot be blessed by God. Irreligious marriages are the bane of society, and bring incalculable misfortune not only on families but upon mankind generally. He knew no greater cause, he said of the spiritual disease and degradation of society and of religion than the ignorance of the sacrament of Matrimony together with the disrespect with which it is received by the great majority of men at the present time. The spirit of piety and devotion so manifest in preparing for the other sacraments is scarcely visible when there is question of the marriage ceremony and yet it is a sacrament as well as they are for our individual salvation as well as for the salvation of society. I may mention that Mr Temperly has been under instructions for several months and was received into the Catholic Church by Father Grogan a few days before his marriage. He is originally of Auckland and a man of considerable abilities. He and his young bride have the usual good wishes of his many friends in their new bome.

Mr George Hutchison, M.H.R., and Member for Waitotara lectured here last Friday night. The theatre was crowded. He was, as expected, severe upon the present Government and their work of last session. During that time, he said, of the one hundred Rills they boast to have added to the laws of the land, better than 99 still remained out in the desert. There seems to be some truth in this; indeed we hear it said every day that if the New Zealand Legislature continues to legislate on every little nick-nack, and pile up act upon act, the future history of our politics will be found to be a veritable labyrinth or debating field for lawyers like Mr Hutchison in generations to come. Of course the Conservative papers here found no fault with him as he is of their party.

Extensive preparations are being made for the opening of the new Catholic church at Hastings which is to take place next Sunday, the 12th inst. His Grace Archbishop Redwood with his Lordship Bishop Grimes, of Christchurch, are expected by the express on Saturday, when addresses are to be presented by the congregation. His Grace will preach at Mass (Pontifical High Mass), and Dr Grimes is advertised to preach in the evening. On Monday evening a conversazione is to take place in the Town Hall when the Bishop of Christchurch is to give one of his famous lectures. It is to be hoped the visit of the curates to Hawke's Bay will be accompanied by fine weather.

Mr Gawne, of Dunedic (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. Those who have not yet tried the Colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two —Abyr. tion with a bottle or two. -ADVr.

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PREMIER WORKS

Correspondence invited.

A PLEA FOR PATRICK AND BRIGID, AND THE IBISH LANGUAGE.

(Sydney Freeman, May 4.)

His Lordship the Right Rev Dr Doyle, Bishop of Grafton, speaking at the breakfast of the Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, held at St Peter's Surry Hills, on Sunday morning last, said he had noticed one or two weak points in the Australian-Hiberman character. He had never found Scotchmen ashamed of the name of Sandy, or a Frenchmen denying St Denis, and he had never known an Englishman ashamed of anything appertaining to his country. But he had this to say, that often when asking the name of Irish parents in the Colony at a baptism, the answer came-" Horatio Albert Septimus Patrick." The Patrick-a name associated with the faith and traditions of Ireland-is kept to the last, and breathed in a whisper. And so with Brigid. If he asked the name of a female child the answer was "Euphemia Albertius Juliana Bridget." The Bishop, continuing, said this was not a general practice, but in too many cases there was room for complaint. "What's in a name?" was current as a popular phrase, but he would like to say there was a good deal in a name. Not only were Irishmen in the Colonies dropping the old names, but one seldom heard the Irish salutations, "God save all here," "God and Mary with you," "God and Mary and Patrick with you." He felt that in that company he could, as an Irishman, speak freely. Why was it that his countrymen had been made ashamed of those two names, Patrick and Bridget? From their enemies' point of view, it was a good thing that these two names should be forgotten. In Ireland every effort was made by their enemies to cause the names of Patrick and Brigid to fallinto disuse. This was part of the attack on Irish faith and Irish patriotism But Irishmen and Irish women and their descendants should glory in names which were, so to speak, racy of the soil, and which carried the true Irish and Catholic ring in their very sound. He did not mean to say that in every case the names should be used, but at least they might place Patrick and Bridgid on the list as being as good as any others. Here was another matter in which he would like to say a few words -and he was speaking now principally to Irish-Australians. Many of their fathers had not had the opportunity of learning the English language-many, in fact, knew only one language, and that was their own native Irish. Now, he had frequently heard young people who had been listening to their parents speaking in broken English or with what some were pleased to call a strong brogue, say "They're talking Itish." Nothing of the kind, for if they were talking in Irish they would be talking in a perfect languag-a language which was purity itself compared to the mixture called English. He did hope something would be done in Sydney to teach and preserve the old tongue. Would it not be well to establish a school in which their youth would be instructed in the language of their fathers?

Mr Daniel O'Connor (who might have told the assemblage had he wished that one of his sons was named after Patrick Sarsfield, another after Daniel O'Connell, and a third after Wolfe Tone) did not share in the remarks of Dr Doyle. He begged to assure his Lordship that as far as his experience went, the grand old Irish names were "kept up" in Australia. There were a few "shoneens", who affected English names, but they were not worth talking about He was in agreement with his Lordship as to the desirableness of establishing a school for the study of the Irish language in Sydney.

ST BRIGID'S CHURCH, WAITATI.

THE opening of the new church at Waitati took place as announced by us, on Sunday. A large congregation was present at the ceremony, several of whom had taken advantage of the means of conveyance provided in Dunedin. The celebrant was the Very Rev Father O'Leary, who was assisted by the Very Rev Father Lynch, and the Rev Father Newport. The preacher at Mass was Father Lynch, who took for his subject the good Samaritan, introducing also a brief but pithy panegyric of the Patron Saint. In the evening at Vespers Father O'Leary preached, delivering an appropriate and instructive sermon on the Real Presence. The music in the morning was Farmer's Mass, which was admirably sung-sopranos, Mrs Sandys and Miss Horao; alto, Miss K. Blaney; tenor, Mr E. Eager; bass, Mr W. Woods; - Cherubini's "Ave Maria," sung by Mrs Sandys; Luzzi's "Salve Maria," sung by Miss K. Blaney; and "Consider the lilies," sung by Mr E. Eager. In the evening the Misses Horan sang as a duet an "O Salutaris." Miss D Horan, with her well-known ability, acted throughout as organist. The church is Gothic, with a belfry, the dimensions inside being 36ft by 18ft-which includes 10ft of a sanctuary. The height of the walls is 12ft, and there is a steep roof, surmounted by a handsome iron cresting, the gift of Mr O'Connell. There is seating accommodation for 100 people. The material of the building is red pine, on a concrete foundation - and within, the walls are plastered above a varnished dado. A Gothic arch divides the sanctuary from the nave, and there is a neat altar rail. The sanctuary is very tastefully and richly carpe ed. The architect was Mr W. F. Petre, and the contractor, Mr D. W. Woods.

The church, under the supervision of Mrs Colehan, had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with garlands and other choice floral adornments, and the same taste and judgment had directed a most effective ornam intation of the grounds.

The visitors from more distant parts, in the interval between the ceremonies, found all that could be desired for their bodily needs and refreshment at Mr Colehan's hotel. The weather, too, proved favourable—although the day could not be described as bright and sunshiny. The temperature was agreeable, and the rain that fell came down while the ceremonies were taking place in the church. The congregation were consequently under shelter. The collection amounted to £50,

The Rev Father Newport is to be congratulated on the successful termination of an ardness undertaking, and the completion of so creditable and convenient an addition to the churches of his pastoral district.

La Presa of Buenos Ayres, in an editorial, says: "If it be true that German war ships are going to Venezuela to enforce the payment of railroad guarantees the action shows the probability of European powers interfering by force in the affairs of American republics. Europe must not be utilized to endanger the sovereign rights of the independence of South American republics. Foreigners loan money at their own risk. They are aware of the conditions. To menace weak creditors at the cannon's mouth is an insult to republican sentiments."

It looks strange to us, but it is a fact that the pastor of a Protestant congregation in Masillon. Ohio, has the bell of his church rang every day at noon, as is the Angelus in Catholic churches, and requests all citizens on hearing it to devote a few moments to reflection and prayer. Certain Catholic journals note in this a further proof of that recognition by Protestants of the value of the Church's spiritual methods which is gradually but surely awakening.

Half a century ago (says the Philadelphia Catholic Times) a little Irish immigrant landed at Castle Garden with money enough to buy a shovel and pick. He crossed to what is now South Brooklyn and began to dig cellars, trenches, anything, for a livelihood in the soft sand along the lower bay there. Quick of wit, he prospered; he bought a cart and horse. Then he bought two carts and hired a fellow of his ilk to help him. He grew apace, became a shrewd contractor, got into politics, and finally persuaded the legislators at Albany to give him a contract for filling in the long sweep of shore along there—nothing save wastes ite meadow and marsh land. The little Irish contractor was to have for bimself all the land he thus reclaimed. Why not, when he was doing a service to the State by snatching its lands from the waste of mershes and giving stray ships safe and commodious basins wherein to lie in peace while they were shifting cargo? That shrewd little Irishman was Billy Beard.

Japan, on the silver basis, writes Henry Carey Baird, in the Philadelphia American, with gold at a premium of 100 per cent, challenges the admiration of the world by her power to carry on war, at sea as well as on land. By reason of this premium on gold, she has a protective tariff of 100 per cent upon all merchandise coming from Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, and Australia, and a corresponding bounty upon all exports to those countries. Thus is she building up her industries and at the same time overcoming the blighting effects of the duties fastened upon her, under treaty, by Great Britain—duties so low that they did not produce enough revenue to pay the cost of collection. Thus also has she freed herself from the military and naval domination of that tyrant and robber. What a contrast does Japan now present to the United States, with its prostrate industries and desperate struggles to maintain the gold basis! Asiatic competition by reason of the depreciation of all silver, has, for a decade, confronted the American people, but its future looms up in vast and overwhelming proportions, of which they cannot, too quickly, take note, and taking note counteract by the full restoration of silver to its old place as a money metal.

Through the death of Professor Blackie has disappeared one of those men of whom we have, alas, too few in the latter end of the nineteen h century—a despiser of pelf and utilitarian doctrines, and an enthusiast for that love of country and mankind which is sometimes in derision termed sentimentalism. He was a true exponent of the feeling of the Celt, and his success in collecting £12,000 as a fund for the endowment of a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh was a practical proof of his zeal for the promotion of Celtic lore. His sensibility to the value of the poetry of the Highlands was of no little benefit to him in the interpretation of the Homeric epic. With the exception of Dr Maginu no one probably has given us an Kiglish version more in keeping with the Homeric strains as they sounded in the mouths of the ancient Rhapsodists. By none, too, has the beauty of the dramas of Æichylus been presented in a more scholarly style. It is to be regretted that Professor Blackie was templed just before his death to enter the domain of religious controversy. He wrote an article for the Homeric of the People's Friend in which he maintained the stereotyped Protestant view that Tetzel offered, "unlimited pardon for all sins on the condition of so much prompt cash payment," and that Erasmus was an advocate of Luther's doctrine. Professor Blackie was a sound classical scholar, but his theological knowledge was so limited that we cannot be surprised at his having misunderstood the true character of an Indulgence. He ought, however, to have been better acquainted with the position taken up by Erasmus, whose matters, he was at the same time an orthodox Carbolic, and repudiated Luther and all his works,—Catholic Times.

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(From contemporaries,)

Antrim.—The steel bark Lough Neagh, which has been lying in the Salisbury Dock, Belfast, for sale, was the subject of an interesting religious ceremony. The vessel was recently sold to Italian shipowners. She was built three years ago by Workman, Clark, and Co, Limited, and has been the subject of considerable litigation. After the sale and transfer of the vessel the new owners, in accordance with Catholic practice, directed the blessing of her by a Catholic priest. The crew arrived in Balfast from Naples by the Dynamic, and among them is an apprentice to the sea, Prince Pignatelli, a scion of one of the oldest and noblest houses in Italy. Father McElvenny, Adm. St Joseph's, proceeded on board the vessel, which is now named the Emilia Ciampa, and performed the ceremony. The function was the first of the kind in Belfast.

Armagh.—The bear which was giving some trouble to the districts around Newry lately was reported to be prowling near the city of Armagh. He was in the meadows of Mullinure. As the news spread like wildfire, a large crowd, armed with all sorts of weapons, collected in the meadows. For hours the police and the excited crowd scoured Mullinure and neighbouring townlands, but the whereabouts of the much-dreaded beast remained undiscovered. The only apparent trace which could be found of him was in the numerous marks discernable in the snow, which still covers the fields in the abone.

Cavan.—In the House of Commons on Monday night Mr Ross:—I beg to ask the Chief 8 cretary whether he is aware that Hugh Moore of Lisnafun!, near Virginia, County Cavan, who took a farm from which a former triant had been evicted for non-payment of rent, has been and is boycotted, and has been prevented from selling his horses by disorderly crowds, who followed him about blowing horns in fairs and markets; that on February 2, while drawing hay to his farm, he was attacked by a large crowd and violently assaulted and his cart overturned; that on several occasions horn-blowing crowds assembled about his house, and that Moore's sister is also boycotted, and that the mill hands in the neighbourhood have refused to scutch her flax or grind her oats. Chief Secretary John Morley stated be was not aware of that which the honourable member mentioned.

Clare.—The judge at the recent spring assizes held in Ennis said he had to congratulate them that their district was more auspicious now than it had been for the 'ast month, and he hoped the return of fine weather would be a mark of prosperity to Ireland and to Clare. He was glad there was not much of a criminal nature to come before them.

Down.-The bear roving around Newry district is keeping the residents on the lookout. It pursue is plumber named Nesbitt, who only considered him-elf out of harm's reach when he safely gained a field, having scaled a wall six or seven feet high. In an interview Mr Nesbitt said be never b fore exterienced such a shock, and were it not for the presence of mind which he maintained, his activity, and the wall that served as a barrier against his vicious assailant, he belived the animal would have devoured him. Search parties proceeded in pursuit of bruin. These included Sergeant Durnan, Sergeant Kilcourse, Newry; Sergeant Kanne, Camlough; Constables Campbell, McConnell, Gilmore, Fitzpatrick, Phillips, Sheridan, Rettly, M'Cusker, Mr Richard Doherty, and many others, who divided themselves into groups and went in different directions tracing the marks of the brute. They made a minute search of the townlands of Tullyhappy, Clonduff, Seurse, Knockduff, Crobine, Shinn, etc., but at no time did they come in sight of the troublesome one, and a second day's investigation had no results. The country is being scoured by the police and civilians, but bruin has not been

Dublin.—Most Rev Dr Wash, Archbishop of Dublin, has been appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, Not since the days of Most Rev Dr Murray has a Catholic prelate sat on the board.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev Father Linus O'Reilly, C.P., which took place in St Paul's Retreat, Mount Argus, at an early hour on Saturday morang. Father Linus, who was 48 years of age, was a native of County Cavan.

On St Patrick's Day the Empress Frederick of Germany diplayed a bunch of shamrocks, and in addition was attired in costumes especially made in Ireland. It is not improbable that her Majesty will visit Dublin in the autumn, but prior to this the Duke and Duchess of York are expected, when they will be the guests of the Lord Lieutenant.

Galway.—The late Mr Digby Seymour, Recorder of Newcastle, and County Court Judge for Northumberland, who was known in Newcastle and a wide radius round as the "eloquent judge," was

the son of the Rev Charles Saymour, rector of Clifden, County Galway, a clergyman who was greatly given to declaiming against what he was wont to term "Old Popery." The son was decidedly free from bigotry.

Kerry.—The Doon protection post has been discontinued, and the men who were located there transferred to Trales. It is expected that other protection posts in the county will be abolished.

Mayo.—The evictions of seven families in Coogue Middle and adjoining localities on the Dillon property has just been effected. The evictions were carried out under the supervision of Messis Jackson (under agent), Stewart (land steward), Forbes, Cassidy, Duigran, and others. The parties evicted were—Anthony Kilduff, Pat Davin, L. Conboy, Widow Flynn, Widow M'Nicholas, M. Mullen John Kearney (Liscat). The four first-named were not re-admitted but the remaining three were allowed back to their holdings as caretakers. In consequence of the extreme poverty existing in the locality the evicted parties will be a burden on the rates, and it is felt that unless the Government comes to the relief of the people in the district some sad tales—similiar to those of '48—will be told. Widow M'Nicholas was re-admitted in consequence of the illness of her child and the fact that her mother was in an extremely delicate condition.

Monaghan .- Mr A. Magennis, one of the old Ulster race, after a lingering illness, departed this life recently in Dublin, fortified by the rites of the Church to which he was so znalously devoted. He, as well as the rest of his family, was a native of County Monaghan. They were distinguished alike for their love of faith and fatherland. They are lineal descendants of the great chieftains, the lords of the territory of Iveagh in the County Down, who in conjunction with Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, fought in the wars with Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently joined Owen Roe at the battle of Benburb. One of the family of Iveagh, after the confiscation of their property and the outlawry of its rightful owners, made his way to County Monaghan, and from there the deceased, Arthur Magennis, and his family are descended, as the latter's grandfather had documentary and other proofs to show. The deceased was a gentleman of considerable intellectual attainment. He was for a time a professor in Bockwell College, County Tipperary, and he was the winner of the gold medal offered by the Marchioness of Queensberry for the best essay on Home Rule. Mr Magennis was a prother of the late Mrs Ellen Forrester, a sweet Irish poet.

Sligo.—At the recent meeting of the Sigo Board of Guardians, a letter was received from the Chief Sicretary, Mr Morley, stating that he had received a communication from the Congested Districts Board from which it appeared that the Board had decided that the reconstruction of the sea wall estimated to cost £1,100 at Ballsconvell, County Sligo, would be beyond their resources. The Board had, however, decided to vote a sum not exceeding £180 for cleaning stones from the tenant's land making it available immediately.

A meeting was called for the purpose of considering what action should taken with reference to the sealed order of the Local Government Board ordering that the Sligo Abbey burial ground should be closed against interment was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall. The Chamber was thronged to suffication, and the feeling of those present was characterised by unanimity. On the motion of Mr Thomas Hanney, seconded by Mr Kelly, Mr John Ward, civic delegate, was moved to the chair smid loud cheers. Mr Patrick Mechan was unanimously elected secretary to the meeting. Mr Patrick Meehan then read the following resolutions:-" That we, the descendants of the old inhabitants of our ancient borough, hear with the greatest regret the steps ordered to be taken in regard to the closing of our ancient burying ground, the Abbey, and as a sealed \(\frac{\display}{2} \) order has been issued to that effect by said board, still we are conorder has been issued to that effect by said board, still we are con- a dient that if our corporate body, who are the chosen representatives of our town and borough, call on the board to reconsider their decision, and grant the privilege to those who can claim such right of being interred with the dust of our forefathers, beneath its ballowed shrine, we are almost certain such privilege will not be refused, and that it will stem the tide of discontent among the inhabitants and be the means of preventing future questions in that regard." The same course, it is stated, will be pursued by the Local Government in regard to St John's Cemetery.

Tyrone.—Becently blasting operations brought the sinkers at the Dunganoon colleries to the coal which had been discovered some months ago. During the week all obstacles were removed and excavations made in the seam to the depth of three feet, and several tons of coal raised. The coal was at once tested for steam and demestic purposes, and proved to be of excellent quality and much superior to Scotch coal. It is expected that an abundant supply of the coal will be placed on the market during April. The result means extensive employment and cheap fuel for the working classes.

The tenants on the Shankey estate of Mr G. B. Kennedy, Muilantain, Stewartstown, which consists of the following townlands:—Urbakeagh, Gorlaclophan, Doonagh, Donaghendry, Shankey, Cloughton, Tullyfaughan, and part of the lands of Soare, have offered to buy their holdings at fifteen years' purchase with the current year's rent off—practically fourteen years' purchase.

ET YOUR HAIR CUT at TED NOBTON S Hairdressing Saloon (next Tonks, Norton and Co's), Colombo St, CHRISTCHUBCH.

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BOTANIC SPECIALIST.

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On the following Diseases :- Bronchitis, Asthma, Influence, and all Chest and Lung Affections, for the Permanent Cure of which I hold Highest Testimonials from heading Citizens of Dunedin.

N.B.-F. CURTIS holds the highest Gold Medals in the World from International Exhibitions for his

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MES LISION ... Proprietor (Late of the Douglas Hotel).
Having purchased the lease and good-will of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. bopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share

of the public patronage,
Suites of rooms for Families, Terms strictly moderate,

A Special feature, 1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths,
The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.
Two of Alcock's hest Billiard Tables.

A Night Porter in attendance

JAMES LISTON.

IN INTIMATING TO THE IN-HABITANTS OF DUNEDIN AND SUBURBS that for the future we intend mak-SUBURBS that for the future we intend making a specialty of the Cash Trade in connection without Business, we also inform them that, on account of want of room at main shop, we have bad to arrange to OPEN A BRANCH in GEORGE STREET, in those Premises lately occupied by Nelson, Moste, and Co, which will OPEN for Business on FRIDAY AFTER. NOON, July 13th, and trust that our efforts to meet the requirements of the public in direction aimed at will receive recognition. The Terms at Branch will be all cash. Our counter prices at both shops as under:— The Terms at Branch will be all cash. Our counter prices at both shops as under:—
BEEF, ROAST, from 2\frac{1}{2}\d to 5d; RUMP STEAK, 6d; BEEF STEAK from 4d; STEWING BEEF from 4d; CORNED BEEF from 2d; MUTTON from 2d to 3d per lb; CHOPS, 4d; KIDNEYS, 6d per dezen. Civility and Full Weight Guaranteed,

GARDEN WATSON,

CITY (OMPANY, RATTRAY ATTRAP)

CITY COMPANY, BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.



HAYWARD BROS Celebrated
FLAG BRAND PICKLES, WORCESTE
AND TOMATO SAUCES.
25 First Awards to 1891.
CHRISTCHURCH. NEW ZEALAND WORCESTER

E UROPEAN HOTEL (late Carroll's), GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),

DUNEDIN. E. DWYER Proprietor.

Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, commodious, and centrally situated Hotel (three minutes' walk from Bailway Station), and is now in a position to offer First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Roarders. Hot, Cold, & Shower Baths.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best procurable Brands.



Branches: Wellington, Christchurch,

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Parcels Packages, &c., delivered at any address in the world at Theorem and Fixed RATES.

Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:

1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain... W. R. Sutton & Co.

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HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

0 H NGILLIES Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bed steads and Bedding all kinds fresh and new

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

INDIGESTION And Liver Complaint

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Mr. T. J. CLUNE, of Walkerville, S. Australia, writes:

"SIX years ago, I had an attack of Indiges-tion and Liver Complaint that lasted for weeks. I was mable to do any hard work, had no appetite, lood distrissed me, and I suffered much from headache. Myskin was



salloy and show did not refresh me. I tried several remodes and consulted a doctor, without obere me any relief, finally, one of my custone rs to commended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, n helped me from the hist.—In fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a calld."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Has cured others, will cure you. Made by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Retablished 1859. NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and
Beserves, £435,000.

OTAGO BEANCE SUB-AGENCIES tsford ... Walter Stewart Abbotsford Alexandra South ... James Rivers Blueskin Edward Johnson, Balclutha ... Blackwood and Chapman Broad Bay Geo Green ... Olinton | Wm Moffat Caversham George Allen Henry Hotop Wm. Sutherland ... Cromwe1. Dentroca Greytown J. Williame Edward Lefevre C. Todd, juor Donald Malcolm Hampden ...

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ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY. LIMITED DUNEDIN.

GRAIN.

GRAIN.

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

OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.,

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on GRAIN when received into Store.

Large Stocks of Cornsacks and Twines on hand.

FAT STOCK SALES CONDUCTED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT BURNSIDE YARDS.

ANDREW TODD, Manager.

Waterford.—At Knocknaska House, Cappoquin, Mrs Margaret Cheasty died at the great age of 102 years. The roads to the family burial ground, Newtown, Kilmacthomas, being impassable since the late snowstorm, the temporary interment took place in Ballinamilla, which was crowded with relatives and friends. The pail was borne by four grandsons of the venerable lady-Mr Edmond Phelan, Knocknaska House; Mr Thomas F. Walshe, Kilmacthomas; Mr Frank Power, Ballicakill, Waterford, and Mr T. J. Cheasty Ballybrack.

Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile AGENCY Co., LIMITED, report for week ending May 15, as follows:

Store Cattle-The business done in these at the moment is not very extensive, at the same time there are buyers for all offering.

Store Sheep.—There is no alteration to note in the tone of the

market. A moderately fair demand exists, and prices lately ruling

market. A moderately fair demand exists, and prices lately ruling are being fully maintained.

Wool—The sales in London seem to be progressing steadily, and the the change, if any, slightly more in favour of sellers. Press Association telegrams to hand at the beginning of the week report that on the 10th instant buyers were the chief operators, and that prices were irregular, though on the following day bidding was spirited, and prices very firm. Medium greasy have recovered 4d per 1b on the opening decline. Foreign houses, especially Prussian, are making heavy purchases. There is no business of any consequence being done in the local market beyond the usual odds and ends being catalogued on skin sale day.

catalogued on skin sale day.
Sheepskins—The market for these remains comparatively steady.
The usual demand is experienced, and all brought under the hammer

The usual demand is experienced, and all brought under the hammer are as a rule well competed for, more especially medium to full-woolled skins, but short woolled and inferior, bare pelts, are almost neglected. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 51 to 2s 3d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 1s 7d; medium to good crossbreis, 2s 21 to 3s; beavy, 3s 31 to 3s 9d; extra do, 4s 3d to 4s 10d; good to best merinos, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; heavy, 3s to 3s 10d; dry pelts, 1d to 1s 1d; green crossbred pelts, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; extra heavy, 2s 41 to 2s 7d; green lambskins, 1s 6i to 2s 4d each.

Babbitskins—A very good demand is experienced for these, all sor's are being freely competed for at auction, late saved skins have the preference and gradually improving in price, this week's offering topping last week's by \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) i per 1b. On Monday we submitted a moderate catalogue, and all the buyers bling present bidding was spirited every lot was disposed of at full prices, best autumn greys fetching 91 to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) i; medium do do, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) do 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) d; best autumn black and fawn up to 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d; summer, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) i to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) d suckers and inferior, 1d to 3d per 1b. 3d per lb.

-There is no change in the market since our last report, all brought forward are readily placed at late rates which are for inferior and light, 1d to $1\frac{1}{4}d$; light to medium, $1\frac{1}{2}d$ to $1\frac{3}{4}d$; heavy, 50 to 60 lbs, 2d to $2\frac{1}{2}d$; over 60 lbs, in perfect condition, $2\frac{3}{4}d$ to 3d

per 1b.

Tallow and Fat—Market steady at late quotations which are for best rendered mutton, 17s 9d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior to medium, 10s to 13s; best caul mutton fat, 11s 6d to 12s; medium to good, 10s 6d to 11s; inferior to medium, 9s to 10s per cwt (ex store).

Wheat—The market at Home seems to fluctuate somewhat.

Oablegrams to hand during the past week are not quite so favourable quotations of the previous week not being maintained. The local market continues very firm but most of the buyers being now pretty market continues very firm but most of the buyers being now pretty fully supplied for a time no further advance of much consequence is likely to be secured at anyrate. Quotations for prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 9½d to 2s 10½1; extra do and fir for seed, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; good to best ditto, 2s 9d to 2s 9½1; good to best red wheat, 2s 91 to 2s 9½d: medium and best fowls' wheat, 2s 8½1 to 2s 9d; inferior to medium, 2s 5d to 2s 8d (ex store, sacks weighed in, targets). terms),

Oats—Quotations for prime milling, 18 3 d to 18 41; best bright stout short feed, 1, 2d to 1s 2 d; extra prime, 1s 3d; medium to

good, is id to is id dex store, eachs extra, net.

Barley—Quotations for prime malting, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; extra do, s shade more; medium, nominally 2s to 2s 3d; feed and milling,

schole more; medium, nominally 2s to 2s 3d; feed and milling, 1s 6d to 1s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass Seeds—Best dressed ryegrass, 3s 9d to 4s medium do, 3s 3d to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot: Best dressed offering at 4d to 4½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d per lb (net).

Potatoes—Best Derwents, 30s to 35s; medium, 22s 6d to 27s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Chaff—Considering the quantity coming forward the market has not fluctuated much since our last report. A very good demand is experienced and prices unchanged, say, for best, 40s to 42s 6d; extra prime, well cut and heavy, 45s; medium, 30s to 37s 6d per ton (ex truck, sacks extra or returned, net).

Dairy Produce—There is little or no change to note in the position of the market, and only a retail business passing. Prime salt butter, dairy made, fetching 6½d to 7d; medium, slow sale, at 3d to 4d; North Island, factory made, 7½d to 8½d; local factory, 10d to 11d. Factory-made cheese, medium size, nominally, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf shape, 4¾d to 5d; dairy made, 2½d to 3½d per lb.

Flax—The market is void of any animation, no business of any consequence being done Quotations nominal, say, for medium to good, L13 10s to L14 10s; inferior to medium, L8 to L10 10s per ton (ex store).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

A fairly large number of horses were entered for our sale on Saturday, but although the attendance was good the demand was very slack, and prices ruled in favour of buyers. The class of horses, with the exception of a few good ordinary draughts, forward, were mostly from medium to inferior and aged, and these just now are the hardest to sell. The backs and light harness horses offered met with a fair amount of attention, and the sales made were about equal to last week's values We quote:—Heavy draught horses (4yrs to 6yrs). L14 to L20; light and small dc, L8 to L12; aged and inferior do, L4 to L6; unbroken colts and fillies (2yrs and 3yrs). L9 to L15; upstanding active spring van horses (unbroken), L13 10s to L17; useful light spring cart horses, L9 to L12; upstanding hacks and harness horses (young), L7 to L10; aged and inferior do, L2 to L5.

WELLINGTON STOCK, HORSE, AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Fat Sheep—At our last fat stock sale at Lower Hutt, medium wethers brought up to 8s 61, nothing good entered; fat ewes, very medium kinds, 5s to 61; prime fat wethers, 9s to 9s 6d; best fat

ewes, up to 7s 91.
Store Sneep—Very fresh, 6s 6d to 7s 61; light, 5s to 5s 6d; ewcs in lamb, 4 to 6 too'h, 6s to 7s for good sheep; F.M., 3s to 4s.

Lambs--In wool, 1s to 43 6d.

Fat Cat le—In fairly good supply. Prime bullock beef, 183 per 100 lbs; shade better for anything extra good; cow beef, 143 to 15s. Store Cattle—Only young cattle are selling, very moderatemand for grown cattle. Fresh eteers, L4 to L4 15s; two to two-and-a-half-year-old steers, L2 10s to L3; yearlings, 253 to 30s; weaners, 15s to 20s.

Dairy block-At our yards Lower Hutt on Thursday, we had a good entry, the chief attention being 16 Ayreshire heifers and cows from the south. They were a very nice lot, and sold from 6 guineas to 11½ guineas. We sold ordinary heifers, near calving, L4 to L5 5s; cows, L4 to L6; nothing near calving entered worth recording. We can obtain up to L9 for really good cows close to calving, or just calved, at our Hutt sales.

Wheat—On the move, slowly but surely firming. No sales to report, except Chrisichurch wheat, which has feiched up to 2s 9d.
Oats—Market a little firmer and better exquiry for best feed up

to 1s 8d.

Wool—Market still firm for any odd lots coming to hand.

Sheepskins—Good demand, all coming forward selling readily up to 2s 9.1 for best skins, and up to 4½ 1 per lb for dry country skins.

We advise all to send any forward quickly.

ESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.

to LONDON.

Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS,
Steamers under Postal Contract with the
Government of France.
Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ,
and PORT SAID.

Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION,
MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST of AFRICA

			POT OF F	TUTTA	
Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- aide	
Australien Ville de la	6428	April 27	May 1	May 3	
Ciotat	6428	May 27	May 31	June 2	
Polynesien	6537	Jane 27	July 1	July 3	

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

Hates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wines and Su z Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the follow-

ing rates :-

1st 2ndClass Class. Class. Available nine months Available nine months £105 £70 £42 Ealoon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; £105 £70

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

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents, Dunedin,

N ORDDEUTSCHER -LLOYD IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.



SYDNEY, MELBOURNE
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Steamers	Tons	Leav Sydne	e y	Mel bour		Ade- laide
Gera	5500	May June	$\frac{23}{19}$	May June	$\frac{25}{22}$	May 1 May 29 June 27

And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Danedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10a.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

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

SYRUP OF SACRED BARK

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

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reach of all.

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

Prepared only by THOS. JOHNSTONE.

Pharmaceutical Chemist Licentiate of the

Licentiate of the

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

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SANITARY ENGINEERS (J. FCOTT, registered by the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, London),

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, TIN-SMITHS, GASFITTERS, And BELLHANGERS.

A Select Stock of the LATEST IMPROVED SANITARY WARE,

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Estimates given. Charges Moderate. TELEPHONE 362.

M A R K SINCLAIR COACHBUILDER AND IMPORTER, GT, KING AND ST ANDREW STREETS, DUNEDIN.

And at Burnside, Green Island.



Country Orders receive Special Attention. Correspondence Invited.

Nevery Description of Carriage and Buggy built to order; also Farm Drays Waggons, and Spring Carts. All kinds of Repairs at Lowest Price Largest Prize-Taker in Carriages until Prizes were discontinued.



KEEPERS.

Jewellery Repaired on Shortest Notice at Lowest Rates,

Old Jewellery remade into Fashionable designs.

A Large Supply of all kinds of Speciacles kept in Stock from Is per pair; Pebbles from 7s 6d.

well-selected Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Electro plate.

SIGHT TESTING A SPECIALTY, FREE.

SCOTT AND WILSON MANUFACTURERS OF BLINDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Venetian Blinds, Self-coiling Shutters with our own patented improvements.

Our Stock of Ladder Web unequalled for Quality, Durability, and Variety.

FACTOLY AND SHOWROOMS,

ST. ANDREW STREET, DUNEDIN.

NION STEAM COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED,

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

Steamers will be despatched as under: LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON— ora Mon, 20th May 3 pm D'din oraroa Wed 22 May 2 pm D'din Flora Mararoa NAPIEB, GISBOBNE, and AUCKLAND-Mararoa Wed, May 22nd 2 pm D'din Tarawera Wed, May 29th 2.30 pm trai 2 pm D'ain 2.30 pm train

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON— ora Mon, 27th M y 4.30 pm ne Thur 16th May 3 p.m. Waihora 4.30 pm train Talune 3 p.m D'din

SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND— oa Tues, 22nd May 2 pm. D'din era Wed, May 29th 2 30 pm. train Mararoa Tarawera MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART-Mon, 21st May 3 35 pm. D'din Mon, May 22nd 2.30 pm D'din Talone AKAROA,

WESTFORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—Dmapere Finday, 24th May 4 pm. D'din Corinna Friday, 17th May 4 pm. D'din Omapere Corinna GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYITELTON and WELLINGTON— Herald about 29th May from D'din

NAPIER, via BLUFF, OAMARU, TIMARU, end LYFTELTON—
Dingadee, Monday, 20th May, from D'din TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY— Laviuni About 7th June from Auckland Taviuni

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)-Upolu 23rd May From Auckland



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH, Near Railway Station, CHRISTCHURCH,

DRESSMAKING AND SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

MR3 YOUNG
(Late Collins street, Melbourne)
Begs to announce that she has commenced business at 42 Princes street (over Braithwaite's Book Arcade). Instruction given in Practical Cutting, Fitting, and Correct Making up. Butterick's Ladies' Tai or System, which Mrs Young has taught with great success both in London and Melbourne. By its aid any description of garment, eitner for ladies, gentlemen, or children, may be made in a most perfect and satisfactory manner. For simplicity, accuracy, and grace Butterick's System caunot be excelled; no fitting necessary. Young ladies, from the age of twelve, may easily learn. Mrs Young will be pleased at all times to answer any inquiries either by letter or otherwise, Terms, One Guinea per course, payable in advance. Evening Tuition for dressmakers and others engaged during the day. N.B.—The system is Butterick's—practical, raliable, artistic and useful; should be in use in every home. Hours, from 10 to 5. Private classes granted to three or more lady friends at ordnary class feer. MRS YOUNG to three or more lady friends at ordinary class

Do not forget Address: MRS YOUNG, COSTUMIERE, OCTAGON (3 doors from Dr Martin's)

N.B .- Perfect-fitting bodice linings cut to measure, 2s each.

SCOTT & MUFF, Tailors, 129 Lichfield Street (two doors from Manchester Street), CHRISTCHURCH, and one minute's walk from Burke's Hotel. Gents.' Suits made to order on the Shortest and one minute's walk from Burke's Hotel. Gents.' Suits made to order on the Shortest Notice and most Reasonable Terms. A Trud Solicited.

MESSES DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—
Sheepskins—Green crossbreds sold at 1s 3d to 2s 5d; do merinos, 1s 1d to 1s 7d; do lambs, 1s 6d to 2s 4d, dry crossbreds, 1s 8d to 4s 4d; dry merinos, Is 3d to 3s 1d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 1d.

This Delta beau, 2ld to 2d, medium 2d to 2kd, light 1ld

4d; dry merinos, Is 3d to 3s 1d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 1d.

Hides—Prime heavy, 2\fo to 3d; medium, 2d to 2\fo d; light, 1\fo 1\fo d; inferior, bull's, 1d to 1\fo per 1b.

Tallow—Prime rendered, 17s to 19s; medium, 15s to 16s; inferior, 12s to 14s; rough fat, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—Qaotations—Prime milling, velvet fusca, 2s 1ld to 3a; prime milling, red wheat, 2s 9d to 2s 1\fo d; medium milling, 2s 81 to 2s 9d; fowl wheat, 2s 7d to 2s 8\fo d per buslel (sacks in).

Oats—Prime bright Sutherlands, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; prime milling, 1s 3d to 1s 3\fo d; good stout feed, 1s 2d to 1s 2\fo d; inferior, 1s 1d to 1s 1\fo d per buslel (sacks extra).

Choff—Ecst caten sheaf, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; medium to good, L2 to L2 2s 6d; cow chaff, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d per ton (bags extra, Turnips—A considerable quantity have been disposed of at 13s to 14s per ton (loose in trucks). to 14s per fon (loose in trucks).

Sheep-554 penned. Crossbred wethers, 2-tooth 6s; crossbred ewes, 2 and 4-tooth, 6s 6d; crossbred lambs, 5s.

Cattle-25 yarded-all dairy cows except one pen. These sold at L5 to L5 7s 6d.

MB F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oate: good demand feed, is 1\frac{1}{2}d to 1s 2\frac{1}{2}d; milling, is 3d, to 1s 3\frac{1}{2}d; seed, nominal. Wheat: Milling 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 10d scarce. Chaff: Inferior, to medium, 30s to 40s; good to prime, to 28 100 scarce. Chair: Interior, to medium, ous to 408; good to prime, £2 58 to £2 78 6d. Hay: Oats, £3; ryegrass, £2 15s. Potatoes: locals, 25s to 35s per ton; market full. Flour: Stone, £7; roller, £7 10s to £8 10s. Oatmeal, 25lbs. £7 10s; bulk, £7 5s. Butter fresh, 6d to 10d, salt, 6d, fair demand. Factory, 10d to 11d. Eggs, Is 10d per dezen (scarce).

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

ENGLAND'S aggressive activity in South America may lead to serious complications, if not to war, with the United States. Some time ago Congress was assured by Minister Bayard and Secretary Gresham that the Bluefields difficulty was amicably and happily settled. Better judges of British methods doubted it, and their doubts are known to have been well founded. About a year ago a man by the name of Hatch, an English Consular Agent, was expelled from Nicaragua for intermeddling in the domestic affairs of that republic and for conspiring with the Mosquito Indians against its authority. At that time England claimed a protectorate over the Morquito Indians, and denied that Bluefields was Nicaraguan territory. She has since made it appear, or left the impression on the mind of our Secretary of State, that she yielded both those claime. It was this that caused Minister Bayard and Secretary Gresham to announce that the matter was amicably settled. But they were misled. English statesmen are fruitful in expedients. When they fail of their purpose by one method they quickly find another. Their purpose in the present case is to gain control of the eastern outlet of the Nicaragusn Canal, the great future waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, just as they control the Suez Canal. Aside from this purpose the Bluefields territory is of little or no consequence. Having failed to gain this control by her sham claim of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians and her pretence that the territory in question did not belong to Nicaragus, England uses the expulsion of Consul Hatch as a pretext to keep her land-grabbing hand on Nicaraguan territory, and makes a demand of 75,000 dols on the Republic as "smart money," or a fine, for having expelled the busybody and conspiring Hatch. This demand is peremptory, and requires payment to be made within six weeks. She makes other claims for damages to other English subjects, who were expelled for their mischief breeding, but these claims she considerately leaves to arbitration, with the distinct understanding, however, that one of the arbitrators will be selected by herself, the other by Nicaragua, and that the third arbitrator must not be a citizen of any American republic.

This is a direct challenge to the well-known Monroe doctrine It forces an issue which the United S'ates cannot avoid. There is no alternative but to reaffirm and enforce, if necessary, the Monroe doctrine that has been held inviolable by the American people of all parties for twenty years, or to abandon at at the insolent challenge of Great Britain. Is it is of much interest just now, in view of the overbearing attitude of England, we give here the text of the doctrine, as formulated by President Monroe in his annual message to

the Eighteenth Congress, December 2, 1823 :-

"We owe it to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this bemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere, but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

If this doctrine be once abandoned, if England be permitted to oppress the weak republic of Nicaragua, or in any manner control its destiny, it will be but a comparatively short time when European color ising nations, such as England, France, Germany and Italy, will be dividing up and parceling out South America, as they have parceled out Africa among them. The thin edge of the wedge once successfully introduced the rest will follow. It is this consideration that gives importance to the action which the Administration may take in reference to Nicaragua and Venezuela questions, which England is now forcing.

The outrage on Venezuela is still more glaring. Stripped of diplomatic phraseology, it is simply a case of The story may be told in a few words, robbery. territory on the northern coast of South America formerly belonged to Spain and Holland. The dividing line between their possessions was the Essequibo Biver. All east of that river belonged to Holland, and all west to Spain. In 1810 a large territory west of the river freed itself from Spain and formed the Republic of Venezuela, and inherited all the rights that belonged to Spain; that is, all the land from the Essequibo, southward to the frontier of Brazil. In 1814 Holland ceded to Great Britain that portion of her territory extending from the east bank of the Essequibo to the Coventin River, since known as British Guiana. Since this cession from Holland in 1814 England has, under one pretext or another, been advancing her lives west of the Essequibo River and seizing Venezuelan territory. In 1840 she claimed all the territory up to the Oronoco River. The republic at Venezuela always protested against these advances, and now protests. This is the situation as it stands now. This English colonisation on the territory of Venezuela is directly in opposition to the principle laid down by President Monroe in his historic message, "The American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects of future colonisation by any European power.

ST BRIGID'S CHURCH, WAITATI.

THE following address was presented to the Rev W. Newport and his Very Rev Confreres :-

We, the Catholic residents of Waitati and the adjoining districts, respectfully approach to bid you a hearty welcome. We regret very much the absence of our beloved Bishop on this joyful occasion, but can, through you, assure his Lordship that he has the fervent prayers of this congregation for his speedy recovery.

You have, Very Rev Fathers, come here to-day to join our own worthy Pastor in opening a new church, dedicated to the honour and glory of God, under the special invocation of the great patroness of Ireland, the illustrious St Brigid.

What better, then can we do than to wish you, in the sweet

torgue St Brigid spoke, a genuine Cend mile failte.

Our numbers are but small, still we have cheerfully given the little we could afford to erect this pretty church. We wish, likewise, to record here our grateful thanks to those of a different religious belief to ourselves who have so generously given their help

to aid us in this good work.

We end as we began by wishing you, one and all, a hearty welcome to Weitati.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A Short cut to the True Church, or the Fact and the Word. By the Rev Edmund Hill, C.P.

Rev Edmund Hill, C.P.

This is the third edition, published also at the office of the Ava Maria, of a very admirable book of controversy. The author, who is himself a convert from Protestantism, has the advantage of understanding, by personal experience, the difficulties that lie in the path towards "atholic truth of the Protestant. These he meets by clear and convincing arguments—examining each point briefly but fully and with a virile strength, and a simplicity that are very striking.

To the Protestant desiring to know what are the arguments on which Catholics base their doctrines, or to Catholics called on to defend the truths of their religion against the attacks of Protestants, a better book can hardly be recommended. Like all the productions of the Ava Maria Press it is admirably turned out.

Money and a Domestic Currency for New Zealand is the title of a pamphlet published at the office of the Woodville Examiner, and which contains a lecture recently delivered on the subject by Mr W. Sieveright. The lecturer argues strongly in favour of a paper currency for the Colony and a State Bank. The pamphlet may be read with profit by those who are interested in the very important subject with which it deals.

Messrs Dawson and Co. George street, Dunedin, are always provided with a first-class assortment of watches, clocks, and jewellery. Repairs are executed by the firm with nicety and promptness. Their stock of spectacles is suited to all requirements.

Mr S. D. Stedman, George and Princes streets, Dunedin, is now holding a clearing sale of bicycles. Bargains are offered during the month that the sale lasts. C talogues will be forwarded on application.

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CALENDAR. -- MAY 19-25.

Sunday, 19-5th Sunday after Easter. Monday, 20—St Bernardine of Sienna, confessor. Tuesday, 21—St Felix, confessor.

Tuesday, 21—5t Felia, contessor. Wednesday, 22—St Pascal Baylon. Thursday, 23—Ascension of Our Lord. Friday, 24—OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS.

Saturday, 25-St Gregory VII.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 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. 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.

ROMAN-ANGLICAN UNION.



HE question of the Renuion of the Churches continues to occupy much attention and cause no little speculation. One is frequently asked by Anglicans to give an opinion as to the probability of Roman-Anglican union. In a previous article on this very subject we expressed the doubt that England, as a nation, would ever return to the bosom of Catholic unity. Many individuals,

especially among the educated classes, every year make their submission to Rome, and enter the Church of their Fathers. It takes, however, a multitude of individuals to make a And the multitude will not be moved until gross ignorance in respect to the doctrines of the Catholic Church has been removed. There are certain obstacles in the path. Some say that confession is the great barrier. No doubt the practice presents difficulty, but the doctrine should not prove a great hindrance to the Anglican who has studied the Book of Common Prayer. In the order for the Visitation of the Sick, we find the following very decided instruction and formula of absolution :-

"Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special

confession of his sins if he feel his conscience troubled with any After which confession the priest shall weighty matter. absolve him (if he humbly and heartily desire it) after this

"Our Lord JESUS CHRIST, who hath left power to His Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in Him of His great mercy forgive thee thine offences. And by his authority, committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Our readers will bear in mind that these words are found in the authorised Anglican prayer-book, and not in a Catholic manual. We drew the attention of an Anglican to them a few days ago. The astenishment on his face showed that he had paid little attention to what is contained in this Protestant order of the visitation of the sick. Possibly there is not a little nebulosity among Anglicans in their knowledge of the doctrines of their own community. We must not, therefore, wonder at their widespread ignorance and misunderstanding of the position of the Catholic What are the chief difficulties? Some time ago in a leader on the second religious spring in Japan, we said that missionaries who entered the country thirty or forty years ago found, after the lapse of more than a century, without priests and without Sacraments, about thirty thousand people who still called themselves Christians and followers religion of St Francis Xavier. related by Cardinal Gibbons, illustrating our present subject, is found in the Japanese annals of the propagation of the Faith-" When a French squadron entered the Japanese port, a native Christian, named PETER, having learned that French priests were on board, put their faith to the test by proposing to them these three questions: " Are you followers of the Great Father in Rome? Do you konour Mary, the Blessed Virgin? Have you wives?" The French priests having satisfied their interrogator on these points, and especially on the last, Peter and his companions fell at the missioners' feet, exclaiming with delight, 'Thanks, thanks! They are virgins and true disciples of our Apostle Francis." In the test questions of the Japanese Christian we 1 enumerated the great difficulties in the way of Roman-Ar can re-union. The Anglican portion of the English nat will not submit to the supremacy of the Pope in spirit. They will not accept the doctrine of the Infallibilit of the Pope, because they confound it with impeccability and so misunderstand the whole question. So intense is the prejudice that they cannot understand the real doctrine because they obstinately will not take the trouble to inquire what it We have heard the opinion expressed by an Anglican that if an Englishman were elevated to the Papacy in succession to Leo XIII. the movement towards re-union would find more favour in England. No doubt national pride would be touched, but we scarcely think that, even in such an event, the already great zeal of hierarchy and clergy would be appreciably quickened. What the English Protestant requres is instruction in Catholic belief. As long as he remains in his ignorance of the real meaning of Catholic doctrine the residence of the Pope in the English capital would avail but little. Devotion to MARY, the Virgin Mother of God, is another great obstacle. Let the position of the Catholic Church be explained ever so often, the idea is still entertained by the mass of Protestants that we deify Mary, and give her worship analogous to the worship we give to the Almighty. England was once remarkable among Catholic nations for devotion to the Blessed Virgin. It is remarkable now among Protestant countries for the very opposite senti-It will take a long time to uproot erroneous cradleimbibed notions. Certainly, at the present day, the outlook is not promising, when we consider all the paganising elements which are at work to anti-Christianise, as well as anti-Catholicise both young and old. The celibacy of the clergy is a decided difficulty in the path of Anglican "priests"—especially if they have large families. The question must frequently arise in the mind of Romeward clergymen: "What shall I do if I become a Catholic?" The answer is, "lose my good living, and run the risk of precarious hand-to-mouth existence for myself and all who are dear to me." It is suggested that already married Anglican clergymen be allowed, like the Greeks and other Orientais, to retain their wives after ordination to the priesthood. The law of celebacy is ecclesiastical, and the Pope might make concessions to a whole nation entering the fold, but as we do not share the optimistic view of those who hopefully speak about an English National movement to Rome, we do not think the wise law of the Western Church will have any exception on the shores of Britain. Of course, it is not intended by the advocates of Corporate Reunion that, in the future, a married clergy should be allowed in England. Concession in favour of the present generation of Anglican clergymen is only spoken of. We have heard, as a reason for the concession being granted, that St PAUL, the favourite apostle of Protestants, was married! We always believed that the author of the phrase "Even as I" was, like the beloved disciple, unmarried, and was not even a widower, as Canon FARBAR and others hold. It is certainly very difficult to imagine a wife accompanying the apostolic wanderer, to whom storms at sea with shipwreck, nights in jail with insult, journeyings by land and sea with privations were very ordinary experiences. Whether any other of the apostles except St Peter was married is question a. which the advocates married clergy will find very difficult prove. Anyhow after their call to the apostolate they left "all things," which meant separation from all earthly ties and single-minded devotion to their glorious work. Instead of relaxing the law of celibacy the tendency is rather to extend the law. The trend of feeling in the East is in the direction of a celibate priesthood. The Maronites of Mount Lebanon, for instance, we were assured by a Maronite priest who lately visited New Zealand, have practically for the last fifty years fallen into line on this point with the Western Church. A married priest is now unknown among them. Whatever con. cessions the Pope may make we are convinced the even partial relaxing of the law of celibacy will not be among the number. Conversions in England, as elsewhere, will be the result of instruction and grace of GcD. Those who are thoroughly in earnest rarely ask for concessions.

In answer to many inquiries about the health of the Bishop of Dunedin, we regret to say that we cannot acnounce much improvement since the last attack prostrated him some weeks ago. After a consultation held recently, his physicians, who found him in a very feeble condition physically, recommended, in view of his avoiding exertion of every kind, that he should be relieved of all business in connection with the diocese. His Lordship has appointed his secretary, the Very Rev P. Lynch, St Joseph's Cathedral, administrator of the diocese, and fully authorised him to transact all diocesan business.

WE regret to find that the report of a witch-burning case in Tipperary, recently published here, was only too true. In fact, as we learn from the Weekly Freeman of March 30, the details were still worse than those narrated here. The horrible crime took place on March 15 at a place called Cloneen, near Clonmel. "There is a fierce indignation," says the Freeman, "amongst the people of Clonmel and district regarding the Cloneen outrage, and the popular antipathy towards the prisoners is deep and strongly marked, as was evidenced by the hostile demonstration by the people when the prisoners were being conveyed to and from the courbouse. Cleary and Ganey, the berb doctor, came in for special attention. There were cries from the people, as they tushed after the prisoners hooting and groaning, of "Hang them," and "Oh! the fairies," "Where is the herb doctor now?" In Cloneen parish, where the outrage occurred, the people feel the matter keenly."

AT New Plymouth on Monday evening (says the Weilington Post of the 11th inst) the Rev Father McKenna was presented by the ladies of his congregation with an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns. The presentation was made at a social gathering held in honour of the rev gentleman, and the address specially referred to the great interest he had taken in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Catholic community, and the high respect and esteem in which he was held by all.

A SAD case is reported from Patis where a lady named Amelot went mad the other day and murdered her confessor—'he Abbè Broglie, brother of the Duke of that name. To make the case more distressing Madame Amelot had been a good and pious woman, devoting a large fortune to charitable objects.

WE are glad to learn from an Auckland correspondent that the Gaelic movement bids fair to be vigorously taken up in the city in question. The Rev Mr Jordan, of Tauranga, will deliver a lecture on the subject at an early date, and Mr James O'Sullivan, who is an Irish-Gaelic scholar of high attainments, has kindly offered to throw open to those engaged in the work a library of looks in the sucient tongue. The Catholic Literary Society will also give their able assistance.

THE following is a cablegram under date Adelaide, May 14:— Mr Michael Davitt was cordially welcomed on arrival. He originally intended to remain in the colonies six or eight months, but owing to the death of his child is now unlikely to stop as many weeks. He returns via America.

WE, (Melbourne Advocate, May 4) are in a position to give this week a few more particulars respecting Mr Davitt's visit than were heretofore available. In reply to a cable message he received at Colombo from Mr Juseph Winter, manager of this journal, Mr Davitt has fixed Monday evening, 20th May, for his first lecture, and it will be delivered in the Hibernian Hall, the subject being "Parliamentary Photographs." In several quarters there will, no doubt, be a wish that Mr Davitt should turn aside from his purpose, and discourse on subjects not included in his programme. That is natural, but it would be unkind to place him under the slightest constraint. Motive, however good in itself, would be no excuse for subjecting him to any pressure in matters of the kind. Well and good if at any time in the course of his visit he should find time to depart from his programme, and be willing to do so for the gratification of his admirers, or any section of them; but no step should be taken that might embarrass him, or in any way prejudice his prospects of success. There is the more reason for such abstinence in the fact that his admirers are not all of one mind as to his views on several different subjects. He will take up no subject on which he may not be regarded as an authority and an intelligent exponent, and he will so treat none of his choice as to offend those who differ from bim. He will deal with national or social questions as a dispassionate public lecturer, and not as a partisan, and he should not, and will not, we hope, be asked to present himself in any other character. And that would be unavoidable if on any occasion he particularly identified himself with any section of his admirers.

JUDGING by their declamatory and ungrammatical resolutions (says the Freeman) the Irish landlords find it difficult to make a case against the Land Bill. They are very rich in abuse of the Bill, but very poor in argument, That much-laboured old word "confiscais resurrected for the occasion. Every Irish Land Bill has been denounced in turn as confiscation by the landlords. They have all confiscated more or less the right of the landlords to thieve and evict, It was confiscation to order compensation for disturbance and for unexhausted improvement. It was confiscation to give fixity of tenure and fair-or what was supposed to be fair-rents. It is now confiscation to rescue from the grip of the landlords, who have done nothing for the soil of Ireland but "salt it well with rack-rents," as the late Colonel King-Harman once put it, the improvements made by the Irish tenants and to admit the excluded tenantry of the country to the benefit of the Land Acts. Parliament, it appears rejected the proposals embodied in Mr Morley's Bill twenty-five years ago; therefore they are bad. This is the argument of the leading lights of the party that contains all "the educated intelligence" of the country. What a waste of good money to educate the intellect that offers such a reason in opposition to popular reform.

The Irish episcopacy (says the Dublin Freeman) has lost another zoalous and able member by the death of the Bishop of Down and Connor, which occurred on Tuesday March 26, from a painful disease, the tortures of which were borne with most heroic fortitude. Most Rev Dr M'Alister was, until disabled by disease, a most energetic prelate. During his all too brief reign the work of Catholic organisation in Down and Connor was carried on with vigour, and the traditions of priestly z al and patriotic devotion which he received from his beloved predecessor, Dr Dorrian, were worthly maintained. Recently through failing health his labours were interrupted, and the priests of the diocese had already chosen names to be submitted to Rome for the appointment of a coadjutor with the right of succession. As in the case of the late Bishop of Elphin, the Most Rev Dr McAlister was not destined to witness the consecration of his successor. The Catholics of Down and Connor have lost a worthy pastor.

THE eminent French author, Huysmanns, has become a convert from advanced freethought to Catholicism. In a book recently published by him, named En Route, he describes, with extreme candour, the work of his conversion.

JUDGING (says the Paris correspondent of the Catholic Times of March 29) from the resumé that M. Loyson (ex Père Hyacinthe) has sent home of his recent discourses in Algeria, his mind is drifting farther and farther from firm land. The latest chimera to which he has devoted his ill-controlled enthusiasm is the "religious alliance of the Gospel and the Koran." How far M. Loyson has gone adrift from sound doctrine may be judged from the following passage:—"I am a Christian priest, but as a sincere disciple of Jesus, I do not believe that I offend Him in recognising Mahommed as the prophet of the Arabs. It was not without the Divine inspiration that he founded the grand religion of Islam. By the political

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alliance of France and Islam we shall create a military power with length on cycling and gave some very humorous and interesting details which the world will have to count, and by the religious alliance of the Gospel and the Koran we shall make a light shine upon souls such as they have not yet seen."

In the course of his sermon at the opening of the new church at Waitati on Sunday last, Father Lynch said that Dr Moran, in a conversation on the previous evening, had spoken in feeling terms of the zeal and activity of his pricets and of the faith and generosity of his people, as shown in the erection of no fewer than six or seven churches in the diocese during his illness. The opening of the Waitati church would be followed in a short time by the reopening of an enlarged and beautiful church in Southland.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THERE was a very large attendance at the last meeting of the above Society, held in St Joseph's Schoolroom on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. The rev president (Father Lynch) presided, and the programme for the evening was an exceptionally good one. The excellent system of education provided by the Christian Brothers was very conceable to the form displayed by the young gentlemen who furnished the programme for the evening, and who have received their education at the hands of the Brothers. The papers contributed were as follows :-- Mr Hussay (Cricket), Mr Miles (Cycling), Mr Hestord (Football), Mr Nelson (Roving), Mr Drumm (Swimming), Mr Costelloe (Hurling). After listening to all the essays it would seem hard to say which was the sport most popular and the most desirable, so well did each writer handle the subject allotted him. Mr Hussey spoke of the advantages to be derived from cricket. Mr Miles pointed out the many beauties eyeling holds forth to its devotees. Mr Hesford grew enthusiastic on football and its golden future. Mr Nelson was elequent on rowing. Mr Druiam believed in swimming, while on the other hand nothing could satisfy Mr Costelloe but the ancient Irish game of hurling,

In proposing a vote of thanks to the essayists, Mr Griffin gave some interesting reminiscences of cricket in his schooldays. In his opinion cricket was the best sport. With regard to the various compositions placed before them that evening, Mr Griffic was pleased to be able to speak of them in the highest terms,

Mr Petre in seconding the motion was also very pleased with the papers he had listened to that evening. Mr Petre spoke at some

upon it.

Mr M'Cormack's sympathies were with cricket. He did not care for football or hurling. However, taking the essays as a whole, they were very creditable productions.

Mr M'Cormack, junior, also preferred cricketing and heartily sup ported the motion.

Mr Marlow, in supporting the motion spoke of the Australian game of football, which he believed was destined to supersede all other kinds of football.

The rev president was very much pleased with the various essays he had heard read that evening. They had afforded him much enjoyment and entertainment and the writers were commended and encouraged to continue by him.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr C. E. Haughton fairly brought down the house by a very humorous reading given by him, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanke.

Mr Marlow (Premier) gave notice that when the House met on Wednesday the 22nd he would move the following resolu ions.

let. That this House affirms the desirability of extending the municipal franchise to every resident of a borough whose name appears on the electoral roll for the House of Representatives.

2nd. With the addition of a vote to ratepayers who are not resi; dents in a borongh

3rd. No person shall in any case have more than one vote, Mr C. E. Haughton will lead for the Opposition.

The subject in question, "The extension of the municipal franchise," is becoming one of the burning questions of the day, and we bave no doubt but that a very lively and well contested discussion will be the outcome of the debate.

The usual compliment to the chair brought the evening to a

Mr Haughton faces the Society next meeting with a lecture on the " British Empire,"

So for the session has proved a very erjoyable one and will go far to improve and elevate the status of those who take advantage of the many opportunities for self-culture and rational enjoyment which the meetings afford,

A large party of Fen skaters recently accomplished the distance of 20J miles in the short space of five days. One of their number, writing an account of their experiences, closes his interesting letter to the Fuld with these words:—"We have since agreed that the one teetotaler and non-smoker amongst us stood the day's skating the

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studies.

A SEQUEL TO THE DREAM.

JOHN O'CONNELL having read in the TABLET the reverie of Pat O'Dwyer thinks, that he, too, could dream. Accordingly he sits down and thus addresses his youthful schoolmate, Charlie O'Malley:—

South Dunedin, May 14, 1895.

Dear Charlie,—Last Saturday being a free-day with me, I went out for a ramble towards the Taieri Plain. I was accompanied by Tom Maguire, Frenk Byrne and Ned Burke, three of as gay and sprightly lade as you could wish to have for a day's outing. When we not out a little beyond the Silver Stream we took to the bush to hunt rabbits, and as Tom and Frank had each a good dog with him, we were not long in finding plenty of sport. We ran and chased, chased and ran, leaping over fallen trees, tumbling over broken branches, until we were breathless. Tom and Frank than called up the dogs and down we all sat to have a little rest and take a monthful or two of lunch, which we much needed, as we were by this time tired and hungry.

Having satisfied the cravings of the inner man, we kept chatting together for some time, when suddenly a fine large have started up out of a clump of brushwood not far from where we sat. The two dogs immediately gave chase, and up we all jumped to follow them. We had not run many yards when I found one of my legs quite stiff and so I was unable to keep pace with my companions. I called out to them to go ahead with the dogs and that I would wait their return under the tree. Whether they heard me or not I could not say, but on they went at a break-neck pace, which, to me with my stiff leg, seemed quite astounding. I returned to the tree, stretched myself at full length on the grass, put Tom's overcoat under my head, threw my own over my legs, and was very soon wrapped in the arms of Morpheus.

The body was tired enough with the long walk and all the running I had, but the mind in one way at least, seemed as active as ever. Off I sped in the realms of fancy over many fair regions bright with the tropical sunshine, decorated with the gayest foliage, adorned with the levellest of Nature's flowers, and enriched with a profusion of the choicest fruits. Everything seemed charming. The birds themselves that inhabited thus fairy-like scene of loveliness appeared as if enchanted with its beauties, and poured forth joyfully their most melodicus strains as if in their own humble way they were thus returning thanks to their bountiful Creator. For bours together I sat, and looked, and listened; now delighted with the flowers, now pleased with the baimy edour of the air, and now chaimed with the soft sweet music of the bir s. The vantage ground on which I had taken my station commanded a view of the beautiful forest lying near, and of a fine expanse of country that stretched for many miles beyond. I kept gazing in wender on all that lay before me trying to make out in detail the various excellencies of all that met my eye, when suddenly I perceived something which had at first quite escaped my observation. In the centre of the open plan a number of whitewinged angels were arranging a lofty throne covered with purple and adorned with gold and diamends. The tapestry and richlyembroidered hangings that surrounded the throne far surpassed in beauty and magnificence anything that could be seen in the palaces of earthly royalty. When everything about the throne had been fully aaranged in the most admirable order, I saw, descending from the skies and taking her seat thereon, a queen of peerless beauty. She was greeted by the angels with hymns of sweetest praise, accompanied by strains of beavenly music. Indeed, such was her majes y that no one could behold her without feelings of reverential awewhilst the tender love and pity that beamed forth from her eyes would fill the heart with devotion and confidence,

When the concert of celestial music that greated the arrival of this fair queen had ceased, I saw trooping in crowds from all parts of the forest a number of bears, welves, hons, and tigers, and all there made up in admirable order to the foot of the grand throne. They crouched down quietly when they approached the queen, and she, with a most benignant smile, opened wide her mantle, extending it so as to cover them all. What the whole thing meant was to me a complete mystery. Suddenly turning I noticed an angel standing on my right, and from his kind look and gracious manner, I thought he would not be offended if I asked him for an explanation of the wonderful scene I had just witnessed on the plain. Accordingly, I did so, and he seemed quite pleased that I had put the question to him. "I am," said he, "your angel-guardian. Over you I watch with loving care night and day. Nothing that concerns your happines; and welfare can fail to be of interest to me. I shall, therefore, unfold to you the meaning of the wonderful sight you have just seen. The Celestial being that you saw seated on the throne is none other than the Queen of Angels, the acquet Mother of God. The dense forest around the plain signifies the world where men, alas! try to conceal themselves from Got, their Fither, as did their first parents in the shad woof Eden. The heavenly music that brok upon your ear represented the sweet calls of God's grace, with which, ever and aurn, he seeks the poor sinner. The bears, lions, and tigers that you saw crowding torth in numbers were those poor sinners who

beard and obeyed the voice of God speaking to their hearts, and who went in numbers to Mary's throne beseaching her to shelter them from the wrath of God and obtain the pardon of their sins.

(To be concluded.)

MGR. SATOLLI ON THE POPE.

THE Pontificate of Pope Leo must now be numbered among the longest in the history of the Church, and has been marked each year by some luminous act of profound wisdom and untiring solicitude for the good, not only of Catholicity, but of mankind at large.

No one in modern times has understood better than Pope Leo the needs of society in all branches of knowledge and fields of action.

It would seem as if, from the time when he succeeded Pope Pius, he had formed a grand plan, in which he took cognizance of all the needs of humanity and determined on the provisions he would make for those needs during the whole course of his Pontificate.

We can best distinguish this design of the Pope in three particular directions:—

Firstly, in the Holy Father's ardent zeal for the development of

Secondly, in the continued interest which he has shown in social science.

And thirdly, in his untiring efforts to bring peace into the Christian countries by the spread of civilisation, the teaching of religion and the promotion of concord between Church and State.

With regard to studies, Pope Leo has already reared a monument of imperishable fame by the successive acts of his Pontificate.

Early in his reign be turned his attention to the encouragement of the study of classical literature, of philosophy and the natural sciences, of theology and the various branches of sacred sciences, such as Biblical knowledge and ecclesiastical history, and of judicial sciences, especially of Roman law and comparative civil law.

To accomplish his aim he founded new chairs and new institutions in Rome for these various departments of literary and encyclopaedic knowledge, and called to his assistance some of the most eminent and learned professors.

With regard to sociology, it is another of the Holy Father's glories that at this latter end of the nineteenth century his ency clicils are regarded as so many admirable parts of a grand doctrinal system, comprehensive and universal, embracing all social sciences, beginning with the fundamental theorems of natural law and going on to the consideration of the political constitution of States and of every economic question.

The whole world knows how well the Pope's encyclicals have carried out his plan, and how, for this reason, they have their own peculiar character by which they are distinguished from the pontifical utterances of other Popes, even those of his immediate predecessor, Plus IX.

Turning again to his policy of pacification, the ecclesiastical history of his pontificate, the civil history of Europe, the universal history of the human race will in the future have to give up pages of the highest praise to Leo XIII.

Germany, Belgium, France and Spain profess their boundless graitude for the peace-giving interventions of Leo XIII, in many grave and critical emergencies, and for acts which have been of the greatest moment to those nations.

Asia, too, and Africa will be found joining in the chorus and lauding Leo, who so often and so resclutely laboured to reawaken those old and fossilized portions of the earth to a new life of Chris ian civilisation.

Nor will America throughout its length and brea th withhold its tribule of loyal and generous estrem, veneration and gratitude to Pope Leo for those acts of his positificate which have at vorious times been promulgated, and by which he has shown his confidence and hope in the grand future of this mighty nation.

During the memorable seventeen years of his pontifical rule nothing has been more remarkable or plain than the incessant growth of his benignant moral influence.

To-day the Holy Father's words are listened to with deference by every court, by every government, by every people.

On every question touching universal human interest his counsel is sought eagerly and welcomed gratefully.

Despite, then, all the adverse trend of mundate circumstances, despite the loss of the external symbols of its high authority, the Papacy has gained in power and splendour since the accession of the present glorious Pontiff. As Macaulay says in one of his most noble essays:

"The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mercantique, but full of life and youthful vigour,"

FR. ARCHP, SATOLLI,
Deleg. Apost,

Washington, March 2, 1895.

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Aublin Aotes.

(From contemporaries.)

THE Empress Frederick, accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg, before leaving London paid a visit to the branch of the Irish Industries Association, 20 Motcomb street, Belgrave Square. Both the royal ladies made several purchases of lace and embroideries. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, expressed themselves greatly pleased with the various kinds of work made by the cottagers in Ireland, for whose benefit the Association has been working for five or six years. The Queen has also shown a recent interest in the work of the Association.

Lord Dufferin has now seen through the Press the selection of his mother's songs set to music, which Mr John Murray is to publish. This will be a companion volume to the edition of her verse which appeared last summer. Helen Lady Dufferin was as gifted a musician as she was a poet, and set most of her own songs to music. Of those in the coming volume only wo or three have music by others "Dublin Bay," one of her best-known songs, she set to the familiar old English melody of "The Last Rose of Summer," Among the other songs given are "The Irish emigrant," "The charming woman," and "The fine young English gentleman."

During Mr Davitt's short stay in Parliament he was on more than one occasion protected by the Speaker in a manner that evoked his regard for that gentleman. When delivering his maiden speech, a Colonel Brookfield interrupted him, and asked the Speaker whether he was in order in "reading" his speech. Mr Davitt, with but one hand, had some difficulty in dealing with his notes, and to this was due the intervention of the "galant" Colonel. Mr Peel said that as he was thus invoked he was bound to express his opinion, and that was to the effect that the hon, member (Mr Davitt) was merely following a well-known and common custom of availing himself of notes. The tone of the ruling wat put by all as a soub for Mr Brookfield, and was loudly cheered. Later on when Lord Cranborne, the heir of the Marquis of Salisbury, referred in an undertone to Mr Davitt as a "murderer," the Speaker exacted a prompt withdrawal, and later on counselled that the incident should be allowed to close, and the expression of the "noble lord" left to the "contempt it so richly deserved."

A special feature in the post-prandial programme of the St Patrick's national banquet, held at the Holborn Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr Justin M'Carthy, M.P., was a new patriotic song, intensely emotional and redolent of Hibernian sentiment, composed by Mr William Allan, M.P., the member for Gateshead, and rendered for the first time in public on that occasion by Mr Lloyd Chandos, a new vocal artist with a rapidly rising reputation. The music, which is described as exceptionally appropriate and distinctively popular in character, is written by Mr Isidore de Lara. Mr Allan has received warm congratulation from his Irish friends on his felicitous contribution to the storehouse of Irish national song.

Mr Stannard M'Adam, agent of Colonel O'Callaghan's Bodyke estate, succumbed on March 12 to an attack of typhoid fever, which it is supposed he contracted in Dublin little over three weeks before. Mr M'Adam's connection with the Bodyke estate dated from 1891, after the position had been surrendered by two former agents owing to the impossibility of collecting rent from the unfortunate tenants who were bordering on starvation. Since then periodical attempts to seize have been made, and at times some exciting scenes were witnessed during the deceased agent's tenure of office. As a cyclist Mr M'Adam was one of the best known men in the South of Ireland, at different times winning coveted prises, such as the Ten Mile Championship of Ireland, which he placed to his credit so far back as '88, while in the following year he won the Twenty five Miles Championship at Ballsbridge, eventually securing the Fifty Miles Championship in 1891. He was an enthusiast in the football field up to some years ago, but till the last he took the greatest interest in the auccesses of the local team.

Dr Douglas Hyde, that most able and capable student of early Gaelic literature, is the author of a charming work on the subject just issued in the new Irish Library series. He deals with the Mythological, the Bed Branch, and the Fenian cycles, devotes special care to the early romances, the later annalists, the Christian writers, and the Danish periods. It will be observed by those who peruse the work that he differs from O'Donovan and O'Curry regarding the mythological foundation of the Tuatha de Danaans. To Dr Hyde's mind other conclusions present themselves in accordance with those held by anthorities in the past. If the field is a wide one, the scope within which to treat it is necessarily limited, but the author may be congratulated on the skill and scholarship displayed. Greater results may, we hope, yet be looked for from him.

Speaking at a meeting of the Cork Nationalist Society, of which be is president, Mr William O'Brien said Grattan's Parliament was of the landlord class, whereas, in the new Irish Pathament the humblest man in the country would have his place open to him as well as the proudest lord. The hon gentleman also declared that it was just possible in the designs of Providence that some of the little troubles of to-day might be the best means of fitting the Irish for the responsibilities of self-government when the time will come when it will be, of course, a most legitimate and wholesome thing that men should take different views, and that they should fight for their own particular programme in a manly and determined way. For the present, he believed the best all of us can do for Ireland is to keep all our forces together and to remember always the famous saying of Grattan, that we must either tolerate one another or tolerate the common enemy.

Writing in the New Ireland Review for March, the Riv T. A. Finlay, S.J., says something "On behalf of our woollen Industries." The article contains much plain speaking addressed to those Irish ladies and gentlemen who, whether from carelessness or otherwise persist in attiring themselves in inferior materials of Hoglish and foreign manufacture. A strong appeal is also made to our friehm in and priests to support Irish industries, and some of the words of the rev writer on this point well deserve quotation. He says :- " If 'be clergy of Ireland entered into an understanding that they would use exclusively, or even chiefly, the satins, salks, poplins, and linens of Ireland in the sacred vestments of their courches, a remarkable change would soon be effected in the condition of many industries. And if this understanding were extended so as to insure that they would adopt the serges and cloths of Irish looms for their person a use, the change would attain the dimensions of an economic revolu tion."

The statistics of Irish crime are not the only figures of gloomy portent that fell to the lowest on record in 1894. The same is true, the Irish public will rejoice to learn, of the emigration statistics Last year the number of emigrants was absolutely lower than in any year since 1851, and relatively lower than in any year except those three prosperous years, 1876-7-8, the rate of which was only slightly The total was 35,959, all but 64 of whom were Irish born. exceeded. It was large enough, but it was 12,287 lower thon in 1393, nearly 15,000 lower than in 1892, nearly 24,000 lower than 1891, less than half the total for 1888, and less than one-third the total for 1883. The tide is lessening none too soon. Even the most blood-thirsty of economic Sangrades should have his thirst slaked sufficiently by the blood-letting of Ireland. From May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1894, 3,602,425 natives of Ireland left the country to settle permanently in other lands. Munster lost 1,249,726—a number equal to 85.9 per cent, of the average population for the period; Uleter, 1,038,689, or 56.9 per cent; Leinster, 660,495 or 47.5 per cent; and Connaught, 542,847, or 62.9 per cent. Tae figures from Munster predominate still. Last year the emigration rate from the province was 13.9 pe thousand, as compared with 4 l for Leinster and 3 9 for Ulster. As usual the mass of the emigrants were in the prime of life. 83'I per cent of them were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years. 65 2 per cent of the men were described as "labourers." No one familiar with rural Ireland now will assert that there is an excess of good labour in the market. The 15,363 workmen who carried their

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Ledebur for the period of three years. He is a first-class Masseur and Medical electrician—he has also taken honours in anatomy and physiology.

The cases he attended for me were very much benefited by his

treatment.

I have found him at all times conscientious and painstaking 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 him.

JOHN McGILL, F. B.C.S., Edic.

Evandale, Cct. 6, 1893. Dear Sir,—I am anxious that a lady patient of mine should undergo your treatment. Your name has been mentioned to me by Dr Pardy. Kindly apply treatment over both ovaries, stomach and region of liver.

I hope to find as good results in this case as you have obtained in many of your other cases.

(Above case chronic constipation and other decangements. Cured in five weeks.— C. V. L.)

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

by profession, and is very successful in the practice of his art.

He hears a very high character and will succeed in his particular business wherever he may go.

L. GRAY THOMSON, M.D. business wherever he may go.

St John Street, Lounceston, 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 C. HALLOWES.

FR. C.S. Edin, and L.R.C.F., Lond. Surg. Med. School, London.

F.R.CS., Edin., and L.R.C.P., Lond. Surg. Med. Sc Consulting Surgeon Launceston General Hospital" Med. School, London,

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labour elsewhere should have been able to find more profitable employment at home than in the overcrowded markets to which they have gone. Ireland can spare very few more thousand of her young men and women.

Mr Murrough O'Brien's avidence before the Financial relations Committee merits passing notice. It is a direct impeachment of the system under which Ireland is governed, and is the more worthy of finger-posting from the fact that Mr O'Brien is no mere novice in the matter of investigating cause and effect. For example, quoting a report supplied to the Labour Commission. Mr O'Brien declared that the average weekly wage of an agricultural labourer-the only point upon which a comparison could be constituted-to be 10s in Ireland as against 14s 10d in Wales, and 15s 11d in England. Indeed, 10s he considered rather above the average. It was dearer to live in Dublin than in London; clothing in Ireland is very much dearerfor the poorer class-and altogether it was a source of wonderment how the labouring classes in Ireland live 1 at all. Mark this : -" If it were possible to get two farms, one in Ireland and one in England, identical in quality of land and equipments, he considered that for every 20s at which the English farmer could be fairly rented, the Irish farmer ought to be rented at 89 6d. The gross produce of a farm in Ireland was generally less than in the case of an English farm, and he thought that a larger proportion of the gross preduce went to the Irish landlord than to the English landlord." Mr O'Brien gives it as his opinion that the "agricultural statistics" for Ireland are "perfectly absurd," and he attributes their absurdity or inaccuracy to the method of collection—the old policeman method, with its counting of hons and chickens, and stooks of grain, and its consoling token of goodwill on the part of the farmer and his family in the chape of a "taste of churning." The day is long gone from us when the "agricultural statistics" did duty at vice-regal banquets in order to prove to a gullible English majority that Ireland never was more prosperous. With the destruction of that failacy, which even a travelling Royal Agricultural Show could not preserve, we began to understand our position, and the result is seen in the advance which is apparent in the British view of Ireland and all that concerns her

A DOUBLE VICTORY.

(By John J. Cantwell in Donahoe's Magazine).

"WHEN auger arises think of the consequences," said that wise old celestial Confucius, and probably one of the reasons that his epigram is not oftener considered is that people of the present day do not know him as intimately as they do Shak-speare or even Oscar Walde. But there are few quotations as apt as this ancient one, and while absorbing the details of this little domestic comedy, it would be quite apropos to put the moral in a safe place in your memory, for which purpose I have placed it at the beginning of the story.

Jack Leslie had political aspirations, ambitious, commandable or otherwise, according to your point of view in a young man whose 26 years had been hved in a model way; a young married man who had stepped from college to his father's banking business, and had been most successful; with a beautiful city home, deeded to him as a wedding gift, and possessing all those characteristics which make an able and popular fellow. It was not strange when the ward politicians were looking for a candidate for Senator that John Leslie's name came to be frequently mentioned. A nomination in the district was equivalent to an election, but there was another aspirant for the nomination. In the usual course of things the residence of Mr Leslie became a club house for the meetings of trusty workers and friends who had political influence in the district.

A June bride Mary Leslie had been, and while Jack was by no means as handsome as an Apollo, she had secretly been his champion for years. She would scan the papers for mention of his name, and once when a cut of him had been printed, as president of the ward committee, she treasured it carefully. Her hero was not long in finding out how matters stood, and as her brown hair and large gray eyes

had been his reseen in all his undertakings (although he kept her influence to himself), he so n claimed her, and the four months of their married life had been most happy. Since Jack was interested in politics, she deemed it proper also to obtain an understanding of the schence, and on one occasion she ventured to say:

"Jack, do you really believe that a cheap coat makes a cheap man?"

"Now, dearie," with a smile, "I am sure that a sealskin sacque becomes a dear gill, and you shall have one next month."

A few evenings later as he was resting after supper, the evening paper spread before him, and a cigarette between his teeth, she rushed in with a journal two days old and exclaimed:

"On, Jack, it says here that Mr Gr.ball, that man we met last summer, is running for the office of treasurer of Smith county again's

"You're behind the times, dearie. This evening's paper says that the authorities have found a shortage of 3,000 dollars in his accounts, and now the office is running after Graball"

At last convention day came, and if you have never been a candidate, you can little realise the importance of this day to him who, for a year, or pethaps longer, has spent his time and money on the result of the deliberations of the delogates Jack Leslie was only human. He realised that while success meant fame and further bonours, defeat at the convention undoubtedly sealed his political career. There had been a meeting of his friends on the prevous evening, and he had been assured that nothing could prevent his nomination; but the fact of the matter was, that an unpledged delegation, from a rural district, held the balance of power. This morning, probably from anxiety over the results of the coming convention, he felt a trifle indisposed. Mrs Leslie, sharing in the excitement, had a slight headache. Our candidate came down to breakfast a little late and started in with the vehemence of a very hungry individual. Mary noticed that he had omitted something, and said:

"Ob, Jack, you forget to ask a blessing on your breakfast." He looked critically at the meal, and answered, smiling:

"My dear, I think we've blessed everything here before.

She took this as a rebuff, although he only meant to joke, and during the remainder of the meal was somewhat silent. When he put on his cost, preparatory to going down town to the office, he remarked:

"Well, desire, by this time to-morrow I shall probably be sure of having 'Hon,' attached to my name."

"And I shall be hearfuly gl d to be rid of your district committees," she replied.

"I am sorry, little girl, of my friends have troubled you. attain object; on the sh ulders of others, you know."

"I hope the time will come when you will need no such assistance. Just leek at your new coat, Jack. You threw it on the chair last night, and some of your gentlemen friends threw a cigar on it and burned a hole in it."

"My little wife's headache is making her cross this morning.

I'll order a new coat to-day,"

"Thirty dollars at least wasted, just because you haven't the firmness to stop those men from smoking."

"Stop a delegation of politicians smoking? Jack laughed outright. "They are my friends, you must remember."

"Indeed I I must remember! You are going to dictate to me

"Now, dear, this won't do. You're getting angry."

"Angry, did you say, John Leslic? You are very anxions to charge me with being angry, but the touth is I don't care whether your friends, as you call them, come here or not, but I do care about being spoken to in this manner. Angry, indeed. We are married only four months and you are already bringing charges against me."

"That is impossible. I-

"You will charge me with falsehood next,"

"Why, Mary ! I never thought you had such a hot temper."

"Not quite as bot as yours, nor from the same cause. A man who can drink two buttles of wine at a sitting with his friends may well have a hot temper,"

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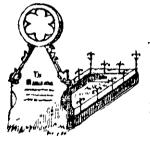
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Vinegar, English, per bottle
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4. Stafford Street. Dunedin, 31st March, 1894.

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"Mary, Mary, you know I drink very little, and, as you said, there were many others besides me here last night. Don't talk foolishly."

"I shall talk just as long as I please, and say what I please."

"That will do, then. Talk to yourself. I wonder how you dare act so."

"Dare! Mr Leslie, did you say dare! Then I say that I wonder at you for so forgetting yourself. What am I?"

"You are my own dearest wife, but you are acting very foolishly jast now."

"Thank you, sir. You have at last given me to understand the esteem in which you hold me. How I did love you, Jack Leslie, but now I will go back to my mother's at once."

Patient reader, I have the most profound admiration for a motherin-law, and I should have never introduced her had not she been the culminating point in my story. Jack Leslie was but a man, and that was the last straw.

"Then, hang it, go to her?" he roared, and slamming the diningroom door, he walked to the front entrance. Here he stopped as the sound of subdued sobbing reached him and he tiptoed his way back to the dining room and listened. Mary was crying, and then he remembered that for the first time since their marriage he had not kissed her "good morning." He longed to reopen the door, but, man, like, he said to himself. "I didn't start this quarrel and I won't go back." He went out, slamming the front door, and started briskly for the office, thinking as he went along, "I wonder if she had any real reason for quarrelling with me." He remembered that at the Jones' reception and ball last week she danced most of the plain dances with Tom Gray, his big college cousin, and she had had a long, confidential talk with him. He remembered how proud he had felt

"See that you do so hereafter. What can I do for you, sir?" turning abruptly to the visitor who had so disturbed his meditations. The man opened wide his eyes. He had undoubtedly expected a different reception.

"I'm Duffee, of Ridgefield," he answered.

"Please state your business quickly," as the appearance of his visitor did not seem agreeable to Jack Leslie.

"Its of no importance. Probably you'll hear from me again," significantly responded "Ouffee of Ridgefield," as he started toward the exit.

"Just as you please," and Leslie wheeled around in his chair, leaving the stranger still in amazement. The latter made a motion, as if to speak, and then, turning, left the office.

(To be concluded.)

CONCERT AND ART-UNION DRAWING AT PETONE.

(Petone Chronicle.)

THE art-union drawing in connection with St Mary's new Catholic church, Petone, took place during the concert on Friday, 26th April. publicly on the stage, by a committee of the following gentlemen, who were mostly non-Catholic :- Messrs A. Burns, Bailey, W. King, Cameron, Vance, Sullivan, Dunne, M'Gill, Coffey and J. Moore. The drawing was conducted on the usual art-union system, having all the numbers in one barrel, and all the prizes in another. Two boys out of the audience were taken to draw, one numbers and the other the prizes, and after each drawing the barrels were turned round to shake up numbers, then the numbers were called out twice, and the ticket

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when his wife said, when Tom asked her for a waltz, "I dance the round dances only with my husband." But Jack was just in the mood for thinking most dreadful things, and he muttered .

"Tom wasn't at our wedding last June, and why should be stay away, unless-

A hungry-looking dog came along just then and was unceremoniously kicked into the street, and the young man continued gloomily toward his office.

"Say, keep yerselves straight; de young boss is cranky dis mornin'," was the message the office boy sent down the line of clerks about ten minutes later, and before lunch it became quite apparent. The "young boss" was always the kindest of employers, but this morning there was trouble. The office boy had dropped a bottle of ink on the floor, an event which on any other occasion would have caused a laugh, but Mr Leslie, after angrily commenting on his carelessness, discharged him on the spot, though before departing the youth whispered confidentially to the head bookkeeper:

"Say, Mr Smith, I'll be back in de mornin'. He won't never think of it."

Tears came to the eyes of the pretty typewriter at the sharp way she was being spoken to, and even several business men were snubbed quite badly.

So the morning passed. No business. No lunch. He sat in the private office thinking, and the more he thought the more he multiplied the significance of his wife's conversation with his college consin. and the more miserable he felt. Just in the midst of this unpleasant reverie the junior clerk opened the door and announced :
"A gentleman to see you, sir."

The stranger, a plain-looking, red-faced man, stepped inside.

"Don't you know enough to knock at the door before you open it?" said Mr Leslie to the unfortunate junior clerk.

"I-I knew you were alone, sir, and I never knocked before nless you had visitors, sir," was the hesitating reply.

passed through three bands, to secure certainty, while another wrote down the number of the prize. The whole thing was carried out in a most open and straightforward manner, and the winners obtained their prizes by simply being lucky. We are glad to learn that some of the best prizes remained in Petone. No. 5 prize, an artistic painted 3 pannelled fire-screen, in oils, on satin, valued £20, won by Mr A. Ward, Petone; No 12 priza, a handsome painted mirror valued £10, won by Mr H. McGill, Hutt road; an oil painting valued £5, won by Mr Fenwick, Bailway workshops; an artistic fire screen, worked on velvet, valued at £5, won by Mr G. Woods, Hutt The whole proceedings were most interesting, and the concert was as usual one of the best ever given in Petone. When the Rev E. Donuelly gives a concert, talent and variety can always be relied upon, and be deserves great credit and support for putting such excellent talent before the Petone public, who always get at these concerts or social treats more than value for their money. The performers at the concert were Mrs Swift, an artistic sweet singer and one of Wellington's best soprancs; and the same may be said of Miss Gibbs, a contralto, who knows well how to use her voice: Misses Silva played two duets in their usual good style; Misses Cudby, McGuirk (2), Murphy, and Olive Moore, Messrs Dunn, Vance, James Moore, and Willie Moore were each excellent in their songs, and brought down the house with roars of applause. We hope to hear and see more of the talented Moore family in Petone, who seemed to gain the admiration of the audience. Before the drawing took place Mr Burns, editor of the Petone Chronicle, explained that the artwould take place on the usual art-union system. He himself was not a Catholic and had no interest in the art-union. The money realised from it was not for the benefit of the Rev Father Donnelly: he had all the trouble and expense in getting it up, but the proceeds go towards building a Catholic church for the Catholic people of Petone. It was to their interest and the interest of Petone, where the money would be all spent, not Father Donnelly's personal interest, but that of the Catholics of Petoce.

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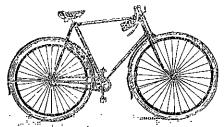
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P. KEARNEY,

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

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J. A. X. RIEDLE, Manager.

The drawing then took place, and the Rev Father Donnelly thanked them for their attendance and explained the cause of the delay and postponement, as sufficient tickets were not sold and the prizes being so valuable, they could not be sacrificed. There are other prizes, not filled up yet, a mirror, mantle drape and jewel case, which will come off in about a month,

VISIT OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD TO MASTERTON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Masterton, May 6, 1895.

On Sanday week last the Rev Father Goggan, S.M. of Wellington, celebrated Mass at St Patrick's in the absence of Rev Father McKenna who was assisting at the consecration of a new church at Martinborough by his Grace Archbishop Redwood.

His Grace, accompanied by Father McKenna, arrived from Martinborough about 5,30 p.m., and was met at the Waingawa bridge, three miles from here, by a mounted deputation from the Hibernian Society, in regalia, and a large number of parishioners.

In the evening, after Vespers, Dr Bedwood opened the mission in a most cloquent sermon, preached to a crowded congregation, laying special emphasis on the necessity of taking advantage of such an opportunity to further their spiritual interests and perfect themselves in the way of salvation,

The mission was continued throughout the week, and the church was filled by large and earnest congregations who listened with devout attention to the lucid and practical, as they were elequent and impressive, discourses of his Grace the Archbishop. His Grace dwelt particularly on the sacrament of Penance, and on sin, on death, on judgment, on hell, on heaven, and on purgatory, and devoted special sermons to sins of the tongue and the duties of parents towards their children.

On Thursday morning several of the children attending St Patrick's School received their first Holy Communion, and in the afternoon his Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some forty candidates.

The mission was brought to a close on yesterday (Sunday) morning. A special Mass for communicants was celebrated at 8 by his Grace, and every member of the thronged congregation approached the Most Holy Sacrament. Mass was again celebrated at 11 by the Very Rev Father Devoy, V.G., of Wellington.

After the 11 o'clock Mass, his Grace the Archbishop, wearing his mitre and carrying his crozier, delivered the last sermon of the mission, exhorting his hearers to persevere in the good resolutions they had formed during the week, and commending them for their edifying zeal and devotion. The most rev preacher then gave the Papal Blessing, and afterwards Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

Thus concluded a most successful mission, the spiritual effects of which, there can be no doubt, are far-reaching and incalculable.

His Grace opened a mission in Carterton last evening which will last until Wednesday. Thence he will proceed to Pahiatua, thence to Woodville, and from Woodville to Hastings where another new church is to be consecrated.

The Very Rev Father Devoy, V.G., of Wellington officialed at Vespers last evening, after which he preached an excellent sermon, taking as his text "For as the body without the spirit is dead so also faith without works is dead,"

GRANNY GORTON'S BIRTHDAY.

SATURDAY, January 21, was a great day in Central Village, in the State of Connecticut, in America. On that day Mrs Jonathan Gorton was 100 years old, and formally received her friends, of whom hundreds were present. She wore her best black silk gown, with a rose in the bodice. The venerable lady was seated in a comfortable armchair on a platform in the best room of her house. Then the train of callers filed through, each and all shaking hands with her. "Granny Gorton," as she is called, is a trim little body and very nimble on her feet. There was never anything ailed her, she says, and, except that her eyesight ian't quite so good as it used to be, she is as active as any woman of 50.

Why has Granny Gorton lived so long? Why is the so getting

Why has Granny Gorton lived so long? Why is she so active now? She lets out the secret berself when she says, "There was never anything ailed me." That's it, and all of it.

People who live 160 years are not so very rare. The deaths of 45 such were reported last year in England—22 men and 23 women. Yet, compared to the multitudes who die, these are nothing—nothing. Can we not keep things from alling us, and so live long as Mrs Gorton? Yes, if we will take the trouble to do it! Men and women 100 years old, still vigorous and clear-headed, should be a sight so common as not to be remarked, and will be yet in the future. Why not so now? "Ask yourself the question," as the boatmen say down on Deal beach. on Deal beach.

Here's how it is A woman's tale. She says she fell ill when a girl of about 15. She lost her appetite, had pains in the sides and chest, frequent headaches, and was often obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. All this didn't promise long life, did it? No; it

couch and rest. All this didn't promise long life, did it? No; it was a bad start.

Well, she got worse instead of better. She was often sick, vomited her food, and spitting up a sour fluid. For five years she went on this way. This brings us to October, 1831. She was then in service as parlour-maid at Leamington, Hastings, Warwickshire. Here she suffered from constant sickness, retching and heartburn. The chest pains were so had as to hend her double. No position that she could take relieved her. Her stomach was so tender and sore that everything she ate pained and distressed her. For months and months she only took liquid food—milk and beaten eggs, and so on.

She got weaker and weaker every day, so she says. Of course; how else could it be? A doctor at Rugby told her she had "ulceration of the chest," which she didn't at all. What is "ulceration of the chest"?

He gave her medicines and advice, but she grew no better on that account. This young lady was now about twenty years old, with a poor outlook for ever being much older. She didn't expect it, nor did her friends. Then another doctor, being consulted, said "ulceration of the chest," like his medical brother at Rugby. Both

wrong.

"After six months' medical treatment," she says, "I gave up my situation and returned to my home at Buxton Lamas, Norfolk, This was in June, 1882. Then I was taken so bad I had to take to My mother thought I was in a decline." my bed. My mother thought I was in a decline."

Now, the word "decline" means consumption, as we all know;

Now, the word "decline" means consumption, as we all know; a disease common in England and incurable everywhere. Thousands of bright girls and young men "decline" into their graves every year in this populous island. Sad enough it is to see.

Well, at this point her good and wise mother interfered in her daughter's case. She gave the ductors the go-by and sent to Norwich for some bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In two weeks the young patient began to feel better, and in three months she got a new situation and went to work.

"Since then, fifteen years ago," she says, "I have kept in better health than ever before in my life, thanks to Seigel's Syrup. Yours truly, (Signed), (Mrs) SABAH ELEANOR BARER, 8, King's street, Church Road, Tottenham, near London, September 30th, 1892."

A dozen words more and we're done, Mrs Baker's ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, nothing else, and quite enough. The "ulceration" was inflamation of the inner coating of the stemach, a symptom of the disease. We wish her a long and happy life, and merely add that if all her sex could avoid or care this one trouble most of them might live to be as old as Granny Gorton. most of them might live to be as old as Granny Gorton.

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l am, yours truly, A. J. S. HEADLAND. Oamaru, September 11, 1893.

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