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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ODDS AND
ENDS.

THE discussion last week in committee on the liquor Bill had some interesting points; the adoption, for example, of a provision inflicting a penalty of £10 on any person obtaining liquor on Sunday under the false pretence that he is a lodger or traveller. Does this, by the way, include the informer who, under such a pretence, might try to entrap the unwary publican? Mr S. McKenzie's proposal, had it not been lost, might add to the interest of our streets and highways. It was to the effect that a prohibited person should wear as a distinctive badge a red or blue ribbon. The opposition was strong against Mr Seddon's proposal that the poll should be taken on the same day as the general election. We do not know however, that Captain Russell's inference might not have another side. Under the circumstances, he said, the sale of grog would dominate the whole political situation. But general politics perhaps would temper or counteract in some degree the prohibitionist fury. Mr J. W. Kelly's motion that the polling day be the second Wednesday in April, was carried on the voices. Most interesting of all, meantime, was Mr W. Hutchison's motion—that no liquor be sold to any woman. How, may we ask, does this fit in with the equality of the sexes? Mr T. Mackenzie would make an exception of the wife of a tourist or a traveller, to whom, while travelling, he would allow a glass of wine. On the whole it will be seen that as we have said the discussion was not without its points of interest.

One of the examination papers of a young girl in a city school contained the question: "Which zone produces the highest type of man?" In unmistakable characters the answer read: "The Temperance zone."

We had ourselves suggested that in dealing with Turkey relative to the condition of things in Armenia the British Government might find themselves in a position of some difficulty. A Mahomedan who writes in the *Nineteenth Century* bears us out. He describes the state of Mussulman feeling in India, concluding as follows:—"If the British and the Irish people, either Conservative or Radical, calmly think over the great responsibilities which they have as the rulers of the greatest Empire now existing in the world, and if they clearly appreciate their duty as the rulers of the greatest Moslem community in the world, they will not be carried away by racial or ecclesiastical prejudices. They will calmly and impartially judge before they condemn or agitate against any Moslem power or kingdom with which sixty millions of their fellow-subjects have strong sympathies. They will not readily take part in any outcry against Turkey or any Mussulman State, simply because the latter is not a Christian or European State."

Meanwhile outrages of the same atrocious kind continue to be reported from Armenia. Whatever, therefore, may be the claims on England of her Mussulman subjects, her obligations towards humanity are still more urgent.

A writer the *Fortnightly* for July says that it is "a fact not less remarkable than unexpected that in our day there should be an unmistakable renewal of strength and vitality in the Papacy." "As with the French peasantry and middle classes," he concludes, "so the Italians of the corresponding class only ask to be left alone, and in their hearts curse their rulers, struggling for plunder in the distant capital. So the Vatican looks on quietly until everything Italian has gone to smash. When the army has died for want of provisions, when the fleet has been seized by her creditors, when France garrisons Spezia, and a Russian squadron is moored in the Bay of Naples, when the last hungry deputy has scraped the final soldo out of the Treasury-chest and has retired to make boots once more in his village, when the *carabiniere* and the brigand, the *financiere* and the *contrabbandista* picnic amicably under the shade of the chestnut—then the time will be at hand for the great Restitution, and once more the character of the Holy Father will unite, with that of Sovereign Pontiff."

"The Church," this writer had before said, "believes that all the poorer and most of the middle and respectable classes sigh for the good old days—all save the political adventurer and the money-lender." "And," he adds in a note, "it must be admitted by any one knowing Italy, past and present, that they certainly were far more contented in those days."

The discovery of argon has led already to that, in our atmosphere, of another gas called helium, which in 1868 Mr Norman Lockyer had observed in the chromosphere of the sun.

At one time we had heard the common house-fly accused as the cause why the sandy-blight—an especially painful disorder of the eye—was a yearly recurring epidemic in a certain Australian township. When the flies were numerous people said it invariably renewed its annual appearance and became worse. Scientific experiment seems now to confirm this view. The experiments in question were recently tried by Mr W. T. Burgess. He, we are told, put flies in momentary contact with certain microbes prepared for the purpose—harmless microbes, lest, his conclusions proving true, mischief might result. Then he let the flies fly about for several hours in a large room. When caught again they were made to walk over slices of sterile potatoes. After being incubated for some days the potatoes were covered with growths of the organism wherever the flies had walked. The conclusion necessarily is that the destruction of house-flies, as a dangerous source of infection, is to be zealously undertaken and thoroughly carried out.

The office of the Church (writes Professor St George Mivart) is not to teach science, whether physical or historical. The Pope speaks, not as a critic but as a ruler, whose duty is to watch over the welfare, not of science, but of souls. Had the office of the Church been to teach science she would have failed indeed. But as long as we hold there is a moral ruler above us, and that our deliberate actions in this initial sphere of our existence have everlasting consequences, the Church's action is abundantly justified. All the errors of science, physical or historical, do not weigh in the balance, even infinitesimally, compared with the everlasting destiny of one human soul.

Mary (writes the Rev J. D. Breen, O.S.B.) is to be held personally responsible for the burning of heretics, only in the same sense in which Queen Victoria is to be held responsible for the massacre of Sepoys during the Indian mutiny.

Lady Cook is also, as we might suppose, an advocate for "rational dress reform." She publishes an article on dress, from the time it consisted in a smearing of the body with unguents down to the present day. One point, however, she misses—"Josephus," she tells us, "says that the Jewish ladies powdered their hair with gold dust. African princes do the same." How then had it escaped her Ladyship's researches that, among the follies of the Third Empire, was the same practice. The Empress Eugénie got the credit of introducing it—and, possibly with more truth than that with which in other instances she was accredited with initiating folly. The splendours of the Imperial court needed to be renewed or sustained. One extravagance brings on another. Probably this burnishing of the hair with gold led to the fashion of dyeing it red—in vogue at the same time, or a little after. The red, however, was not the carrotty hue that, for the most part, people do not admire. It was a deeper colour, somewhat more ruddy than old gold, and to some faces it was not unbecoming. Lady Cook, then, happens on a good deal, real or imaginary, but, in sweeping together her details, some points escape her.

"Inquirer must really address his future questions to 'Notes and Queries.' We do not believe a child's knickers were first worn in Nicaragua."

His Worship the Mayor of Dunedin last week, on behalf of the Governor, presented certificates and medals of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia to certain gentlemen, who had deserved them as follows:—Mr Welby Earl Fisher, of St Clair, who had rescued

James Peter Simon from drowning on January 25, 1894; Mr Andrew Russell, of Dunedin, who had rescued a little girl named Annie Hodge from drowning on December 15, 1894; Mr John Fraser, North-East Valley, who had endeavoured to save life in the wreck of the s.s. Wairarapa; and Constable Broberg, who had risked his life in rescuing a man from drowning at the Queen's wharf, Wellington, last December.

The Fair Rent Bill, which is expected presently to give Parliament some busy weeks, contains a provision for the division of the colony into districts, each to be managed by a board consisting of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The board, in cases in which there is a dispute between landlord and tenant, will receive applications from either party, and fix a fair rent. Fair rent in country districts is, in effect, to be understood as a rent made out of land over and above the cost of cultivation and production, the interest on capital expended, and the reasonable maintenance of the tenant and his family. Fair rent in townships is based on the letting value and business advantages of the property. Various other considerations are also included, such, for example, as access to markets and the state of trade.

The drought in the Australian colonies continues to inflict great and increasing hardships upon the people. The bush fires alone are a source of widespread devastation. Prophets of evil are, meantime, to the fore, who predict a continuance of the scourge still for some years as following in a regular course of nature.

M. Alphonse Daudet denies that he spoke as reported of Englishwomen. All he said, he asserts, was that he preferred the way in which French women dressed themselves. That, however, was tantamount to saying nothing at all, the point being one on which an international and world-wide agreement has prevailed from time immemorial.

"She: 'I think there is considerable room for improvement in ladies' dresses nowadays.' He: 'Well, in the sleeves especially, I should say there was room for almost anything.'"

"Cardinal Vaughan contends that the kernel of the reunion of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches is the admission of Papal infallibility." This sounds somewhat like a truism. Necessarily the Church entering into communion with Rome must accept the dogma of Papal infallibility. Necessarily, also, the individual or Church accepting that dogma must accept the whole body of Catholic doctrine. Cardinal Vaughan, nevertheless, may have found it desirable to explain an evident truth.

"Atticus" in the Melbourne *Leader* has been discussing the oft-discussed, and, perhaps, hardly definable, point, "What is a lady?" A Sydney monthly publication recently offered a prize for the best original definition of the word 'lady.' It went to one who suggested that 'She who is not ashamed to be called a woman may safely be called a lady.'" Does this imply that the young lady who is not ashamed to be called a girl, also deserves the more high-sounding title?

"Tomkins: 'Who was that lady I saw you with at the ball last night?' Jones: 'Lady? He, ha, ha? That's a good joke. I must tell her. That was no lady; it was my wife.'"

Mr F. A. O'Keefe, who withdrew, in favour of Daly, his candidature for Limerick, has now been returned for the seat by a majority of 807 over an opposing Parnellite. Mr R. Webb has been replaced for West Waterford by Mr Shee, also a supporter of Mr Justin McCarthy.

The Anglican Bishop of Exeter has issued a pastoral calling on his people to sing "Te Deum" for the defeat of the party which threatened the Established Church. Considering the prominent part taken in that defeat by the liquor interests of the country we may point once more to the time-honoured connection that subsists between "Beer and the Bible." Who, by the way, was the Anglican divine who declared, to Cardinal Manning's indignation, that he would rather see England drunken than enslaved? The Bishop of Exeter improves upon this ecclesiastical motto, and calls upon his people to give thanks for the continuation of the double privilege.

"An extra expense on beer was the punishment of Lord Burton's charging riders. He recurs wished to make it bitter for Bass."

An aristocratic couple are coming to Australia to hide their blushes. The Californian Press, it seems, has been too gossiping for Lord Sholto Douglas, who recently married an actress in San Francisco, and his bride, The Marquis of Queensberry, therefore, father of the bridegroom, advises that a refuge should be sought in

Australia. Are our reporters, then, less enterprising or more considerate?

"The Groom (at the first stopping place): 'It's no use, Clara; we can't hide it from people that we are bride and groom.' The Bride: 'What makes you think so, George, dear?' The Groom (dejectedly): 'Why, here the waiter has brought us rice pudding.'"

According to the Mines Statement, the prospects of mining in the Colony are brighter than they had been for some time past. The demand for mining properties by English capitalists is hailed as a healthy sign. Further facilities, however, are needed for the encouragement of foreign investors. The total value of all minerals produced last year in the Colony was £1,697,242, as against £1,822,674 for the previous year. The total value of all minerals of all kinds produced to the end of 1894 in the colony was £62,769,652.

Sir Robert Stout is still death on the cadets. He cited the other day an awful case, in which one had been appointed while two others were left out in the cold. In vain was it explained that the lad chosen had had special qualifications. Sir Robert reserved all his forces for another charge.

A boy who had visited the office of a certain irascible merchant a good many times as a messenger, and had heard how the old man talked to offending clerks, lost his place and at once applied to him for a position (says the *Detroit Free Press*). "I've got nothing for you to do," was the ill-natured response to the boy's request, but it never phased him. "I don't want nothin' to do," he replied promptly. "What are you coming to me for, then?" "Oh, I jest want a place to set round in yer office, so's you can cuss me whenever you get mad an' there ain't nobody else handy. I'm kinder used to that sort of thing; my pa ain't no Sunday school scholar himself."

The superintendent of village settlements recommends the adoption of more vigorous measures. He recommends the acquisition of lands near large centres for the settlement of artisans and others employed in towns. Men used to country work he would place in the country districts only. He also recommends grants of monetary assistance for the erection of houses and for clearing, burning, and grassing; such advances to be repaid, after the first four years, by instalments. The establishment of labour colonies in the country districts is recommended to counteract the attraction to the principal towns exercised by the funds raised there for the unemployed.

Lady Cook, by the way, to whom we have alluded, enjoyed the privilege of coming into the world ready christened—"née Tennessee C. Claflin." It must be admitted, too, that her Ladyship's pre-natal god-fathers and god-mothers had bestowed on her an appropriate naming. No *nom de plume* could better suit her style of writing. Excessive smartness, of a Yankee stamp, is her Ladyship's forte.

"So you are a rapid stenographer?" "Yes, sir." "I should think it would be very difficult to take down everything a speaker says." "It's not so hard when you understand it. I was reporting a speech the other day, and I thought I would try and see how fast I could report, and will you believe it, none of the speakers could follow me."

Talking of the Southern State, meantime, we perceive that an outbreak of voodoo among the negroes of a certain district is reported. The superstition is said to be of African origin and to have rites of horrible enormity. These embrace human sacrifices—particularly those of infants, who are stolen for the purpose. The kidnapper, nude and well greased so as to escape capture, creeps into a house in the dark and carries off the doomed child. It must, however, be remembered that charges of an addiction to voodoo have not uncommonly been brought against negro populations who were guiltless. Any report of the kind alluded to needs confirmation. The American imagination has often been accountable for more than this.

"At a negro wedding, when the clergymen read the words 'love, honour, and obey,' the bridegroom interrupted him and said, 'Read that again, sah; read it once mo,' so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity of de meaning. I's been married befo.'"

Here is another illustration of what is possibly the true inwardness of our colonial democracy. The London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* informs us that the Hon R. Oliver, M.L.C., having just fulfilled in Cornwall a brilliant course of canvassing for the Tories, has settled down for a year or so in a mansion at the West End. Those among us, nevertheless, who are actually engaged with pots and pans, are no doubt all for the people. How it may be with them when the ironware turns into gold is suggested by the example we have quoted.

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"Agitator: 'Are you a human being?' Sandwich Man: 'What?' Agitator: 'I say are you a human being or are you a chattel—a thing—a soulless creature of flesh and blood, made in the likeness of man, but without any of the attributes of manhood? Do you know the human race exists? You talk, you can stand upright, you wear clothes, you have hands, feet, head, body, and powers of locomotion, yet you voluntarily surrender yourself to wage slavery? At the bidding of some representative of organised greed you place that badge of servitude upon yourself, and without a blush of shame march forth into the light of day to advertise your infamy! Have you sold your birthright for a dog collar? Where is the manliness, the independence, the liberty that was born in you? Where is the spirit that should nerve you to throw off the galling yoke—?' Sandwich Man: 'Say, you cork up that mouth of yours and get out of my way! I'm something of a walking delegate myself.'"

An ex-detective named McCausland, a non-Catholic, writing recently in a local paper gives his opinion as follows of the public schools of Chicago:—"I have a son thirty years old whom I am proud of, and he was never in the public schools of Chicago sixty days. I have three boys; but if I had five hundred, not one of them would I educate in the Chicago public schools. I would not send my boy to the city schools, because I fear that he might go from there to the penitentiary. Two-thirds of the inmates of the Cook County goal come from the public schools. I know hundreds of cases of boys—and girls too—who have become absolutely demoralised by associations."

My dear Father Hyacinth (wrote Cardinal Newman in 1870 to the unfortunate ecclesiastic named):—"I am always pleased to hear from you and of you. It grieved me bitterly that you should have separated yourself from the one true fold of Christ, and it grieves me still more to find from your letter that you are still in a position of isolation. I know how generous your motives are, and how much provocation you as well as others have received in the ecclesiastical

he has come bravely to the front. In the report given by a recent number of the *Cork Examiner*, of a fête at Killarney, for example, we find the following:—"A capital exhibition of horse jumping took place. The entries were numerous, but the unpropitious weather of the past few days doubtless prevented many from competing. Notwithstanding, the competition was very keen, and the jumping first-class. The winner turned up in a beautiful little mare, Scotia, owned by Mr St John Donovan, and cleverly ridden by Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P."

Writing on my information of Sunday last (August 4) (says the *Freeman's* London correspondent) with respect to the Government policy for Ireland, Sir J. Wemyss Reid says in the *Speaker*, "I see that the *Freeman's Journal* speaks of the Endowment of a Roman Catholic University as being one of the schemes contemplated by Ministers. My private information leads me to believe that this statement is well founded. Of course these are early days in which to be discussing the future proposals of Ministers with regard to Ireland; but from all I learn the policy to be adopted will be one of liberal bribery in the first instance, and if that should not suffice of still more liberal concession. The complete failure of the Balfourian system of coercion is recognised by everybody, and it was never more true than it is to-day that the old 'game of law and order' is up so far as Ireland is concerned. The works of Mr Gladstone and the Gladstone Parliament manifestly live after them."

The following is a telegram under date Woodford, Co Galway, Friday, August 9: To-day a murderous assault was committed on a Clanricarde tenant under the following circumstances: The agent, Mr Tener, his police escort, a body of emergency men, and some police from Rossmore Station went on the lands of Rossmore and attempted to fence off a portion of land belonging to a tenant named Con Tully. The Tullys resisted, and young Con, a strapping son of the tenant, pushed his way through the agent's party, and seizing a stake which they had just planted struggled to pull it up again. He was immediately set upon by armed ruffians, and although old

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events which have been passing around us. But nothing which has taken place justifies our separation from the one Church. There is a fable in one of our English poets, of which the moral is given thus:

'Beware of dangerous steps; the darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

Let us be patient. The turn of things may not take place in our time; but there will be surely, sooner or later, an energetic and a stern Nemesis for imperious acts, such as now afflict us. The Church is the mother of high and low, of the rulers as well as of the ruled, *Securus judicat orbis terrarum*. If she declares by her various voices that the Pope is infallible in certain matters, in the same matters infallible he is. What bishops and people say all over the earth, that is the truth, whatever complaint we may have against certain ecclesiastical proceedings. Let us not oppose ourselves to the universal voice. God bless you and keep you!

Ireland (says the London *Times*) stands out in striking contrast to the result of the contests in the other parts of the United Kingdom. The Unionists have made notable gains in Scotland and still more, proportionally, in Wales. In England the opinion of the predominant party has been pronounced more decisively than at any time in our recent history. But the Irish constituencies remain by a great, and, indeed, slightly increased, majority Separatists.

The *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, in announcing that Sir Thomas Esmonde would come forward again for West Kerry, speaks in a highly appreciative manner of the candidate. "All shades of politics," says our contemporary, "have been pleased with the businesslike tactics of the Baronet during the last three years." Considering, moreover, the depths of some at least of the shades involved, this is no light saying. Never, in fact, was any one, under greater difficulties, all things to all men. Sir Thomas Esmonde deserves hearty congratulations.

It is not, meantime, only in the political arena that Sir Thomas Esmonde has been gaining distinction. In the world of sport also,

Tully appealed to the police to interfere his son was struck down before his eyes, having received first a blow on the back from a heavy mallet, and then one on the head from an iron bar, which inflicted a fearful wound, tearing half the scalp and crushing the skull. The young man was carried insensible into his home near by, and at the moment of wiring little hope is entertained of his recovery. Two emergency men named Nesbitt and Macaulay were arrested.

Among the *on dits* of the period is one to the effect that the late Czar, as also his father, was a heavy drinker. It is added that the Czar now reigning is sober but soft-headed.

A German newspaper recently offered a prize for the best epiphany of Prince Bismarck. The following was adjudged the winner:—"He made Germany great enough to be his burial place."

The bride recently wedded by the Duke of Argyll, it appears, did not come to his Grace empty-handed. She had been bequeathed a large fortune by a lover who died on the day fixed for their wedding. This too, seems at variance with the extreme youth assigned by some reports to the lady.

"When I marry I want a wife who is easily pleased," observed Evergreen "That's the kind you'll get," replied the rest of the crowd, in chorus."

The belief was current in the clubs last week (says *Modern Society* of August 10) that the visit of the Duke of York to the Premier meant something—something for the Duke himself. The plan, it appears, is to abolish the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland altogether, and to establish a Royal residence in place of the present Vice-regal Palace; so, naturally, the Duke of York, who one day will be King of England, is designated as the first occupant of the new Royal residence in Ireland.

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Lord Salisbury is a warm advocate of this scheme, and speaks enthusiastically about it to his friends. He argues that the Royal Prince, being above and beyond party, would be the living symbol of union, and that as his office would be social, instead of political, his reception-rooms would be the common meeting ground for Irishmen of all political complexions and creeds. How far this last is from being the case in Dublin Castle under the Vice-regal system all Irishmen, and many English visitors to Ireland, know.

A year or two ago the disclosures of Dr Bataille concerning the Luciferians were denounced as extravagant beyond all imagination. When we, for example, quoted a portrait of the devil given by the Doc or we were told that it was not a bit like him. We, not being ourselves acquainted by sight with the original, had, of course, no reply to make to such competent authorities. But now the matter has come within the sphere even of fashionable journalism. Thus a correspondent of *Modern Society*, *à propos* of the conversion of Miss Diana Vaughan gives a summary of the doctrine of the sect that might be taken from Dr Bataille's pages. *Magna est veritas et pravelebit.*

Luciferians believe that the Supreme Being is constituted by two Gods—a good and a bad. The wicked god is Adonai, the god of superstition, the one in whom Christians believe. The other is he whom Christians call the Devil or Satan, but whom they believe to be the true God, and whom they worship. His name, Lucifer means light; that is to say, beauty, truth, goodness—Lucifer. As long as time has been these two gods have been waging war against one another, since long before the creation of the material world. Lucifer they believe to be the principal of knowledge, good, light, and life, and therefore equal to Adonai, who is the principal of material darkness, evil, and death.

"You mentioned a fortnight ago that Miss Diana Vaughan will be received into the Catholic Church at an early date. She has lately made some very interesting revelations respecting the worship of Lucifer from which she is 'verting'. The object of Luciferianism is to make everyone worship the Devil. The headquarters of this sect is in Charlestown, America; an executive committee is stationed in Rome, and the administration is in Berlin. They have two 'temples' in Paris, one in the Rue Rochecrouart, quite close to the Church of the Sacré-Cœur; the other is on the left bank of the river, not far from the Hotel des Invalides.

"Diana Vaughan had a quarrel with Asmodeus, one of the 'angels' (would not 'demons' be more appropriate?) of Lucifer who appeared to her in a room. The subject of the quarrel was Joan of Arc, whom Diana said she loved. Asmodeus got into a terrible rage, and said that he would not allow her to love anyone except himself. Hence this split. When she was twenty-five years of age she was officially presented to Lucifer himself. On each of the two days preceding this event she had but one meal—this at night, and composed of milky herbs, black bread, and fried blood, highly spiced. She was only allowed three hours' sleep on each of these days.

"At seven o'clock on the night of the third day two members of the Masonic Veteran Association conducted her to the Sanctum Regnum, where they left her alone. Several peals of thunder then announced the arrival of the gentleman who has been described as not being so black as he is painted. Diana says that her pen cannot write words to express his beauty and imposing splendour. From head to foot he was dressed in golden mail, leaving the hands and feet uncovered."

"Michael Davitt has cabled another £1000 to Mr Justin McCarthy, principally the result of the Queensland tour and subscriptions." But this is all the more reason why Mr Davitt, during the remainder of his tour, should lecture in his own interests solely. He has certainly done far more than his fair part in the National interests. His friends should now exert themselves to make the lectures still to be delivered by him even, if possible, a greater success from a pecuniary point of view than those that have preceded them.

A new departure in the election-riot line appears to have been made at Limerick. The fighting, it would seem has set in since the return of the Member. A fight for pure fun, however, loses half its vice. Indomitable valour too must ever be recognised as a virtue. "London, September 15.—Pierce election riots are taking place at Limerick. Forty-six men were treated in the hospital, and many of them, after getting their wounds dressed, rushed out to rejoin the fray."

Ministerial Tourist (solemnly): "My friend, have you, in your sinful and ungodly life, ever enjoyed unalloyed happiness?"
Alkali Ike: "Looky yere, stranger! Do you reckon I've lived in

Oklahoma all these years and never participated in a lynchin'-bee?"
—Life.

REVIEW.

History of the Catholic Church in Australasia. By Patrick Francis Cardinal Moran. Vol II. The Oceanic Printing Company, Sydney and Wellington.

The second volume begins with the history of the Church in South Australia. Settlement here had commenced under circumstances very different from those that had marked its commencement in New South Wales. A model colony, admitting only people of respectable character, and possessing some means, had been planned. "Papists and Pagans were to be excluded from it; there was to be no State Church." A principal advocate of the scheme was Dr Whately, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. Papists, nevertheless, made their way into the colony, and a few years after its foundation Dr Ullathorne found at Adelaide some fifty of them—to whom, under some difficulties, he ministered. The growth of Catholicism in the colony, however, was comparatively slow, but, in 1842, Adelaide was raised to the dignity of an episcopal See and the Right Rev Dr Murphy was appointed Bishop. Of Dr Murphy's early life and the training he had received in England to encounter more than ordinary difficulties in his career as priest and bishop an interesting sketch is given. Dr Murphy was succeeded by Dr Geogheghan and he again by Dr Shiels, who, like his predecessor, was a member of the Order of St Francis. The later years of Dr Shiels' episcopate, as possibly some of our readers may remember, were times of trouble. The Cardinal quotes the decisions arrived at by the Bishops of Hobart and Bathurst, who had been deputed by the Holy See to inquire into the matter. Dr Reynolds, who succeeded Dr Shiels and who subsequently became Archbishop, had, for some time previous, been administrator of the diocese. His earlier years in the episcopacy continued to be years of more than ordinary labour. He writes in July, 1876. "I have visited twenty districts since Easter, and in eleven of them gave little missions or triduum, single-handed, as there was no other way for the poor people to satisfy Easter duty or to gain the Jubilee."—The diocese of Port Augusta is included in the territory united to South Australia. It is as Bishop of this diocese that the Most Rev Dr O'Reilly, now Archbishop of Adelaide, is spoken of. "For eighteen years," we are told, "he laboured with the zeal of an Apostle in the diocese of Perth, having the charge of the Fremantle district, and being for a considerable time the editor, and, very often too, the printer of the excellent Catholic newspaper, the *West Australian Record*, which has rendered in the past, and still continues to render, most valuable services to religion throughout the Western Colony."

Of the growth of the Church in Western Australia, we may take as an illustration two extremes. The one is the pathetic picture given us of the first Catholic settler in the colony—Mr Thomas Mooney, an Irish Catholic, settled at Albany, and still living there. "Nothing could exceed the desolation of the settlement in those early days, and Mr Mooney relates that he was accustomed on Sundays to climb to the summit of Mount Clarence, reciting the Rosary and shedding bitter tears at the thought that there was not a priest, or altar, or Holy Sacrifice within a thousand miles of him; and, turning towards the West, he would unite in spirit with his distant countrymen, and pray fervently to God that he might not be left always in such desolation." To-day the aborigines themselves are better provided for. The other extreme of which we have spoken is the mission of New Norcia. "The Spanish aboriginal mission of New Norcia," writes Governor Sir Frederick Broome, "is one of the most interesting establishments of the sort in the world. It is presided over by the good and reverend Bishop Salvado, assisted by a number of Benedictine Brethren, reverend and lay. Here you may see a medieval monastery with its religious and laborious life in chapel and in field. Wheat, grapes, olives, figs, and all manner of produce are cultivated on the extensive farms. Australian natives not only sing in church, or study in school, but are engaged side by side with the monks in agriculture and various industries, besides playing the violin and other instruments in the mission band, and cricket in the mission eleven, which visit Perth for an occasional match, and are generally victorious. . . . The Australian is a difficult and, unless caught very young, is generally considered a hopeless subject for the missionary; but the good Bishop and his Benedictines persevere, and succeed too, in their devoted and admirable work. . . . I have known a full-blooded low-type savage go out from the mission into civilized life, not only a good Christian, but an expert telegraphist."

Not the least interesting chapter in the volume is that which treats of the Church in Queensland, and narrates the life and career of its first Bishop, the Right Rev Dr O'Quinn. "The late Bishop of Brisbane," writes the Cardinal, "was a man of noble presence, of grave and courtly manner, in the true sense of the word a gentleman, and every inch a Churchman. His faculty of observation was wonderful indeed. Once seen, nothing was forgotten—names, faces, places. He seemed to know everybody and everything in his diocese.

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HEART DISEASE, INDIGESTION.

The children were not forgotten, and with them he was little short of an idol. One of his greatest pleasures was to see and hear them at work in the schools. He was equally at home in all circles—with the humblest workers as with the highest in the land. Everywhere he was a prince among men. He was a brilliant conversationalist and a very effective speaker—not an orator, but a man who had something to say and knew how to say it, and what he did say was solid, practical, and pertinent. Better than all—better for himself and better for his people—he was a man of most exemplary life, of deep and earnest but not ostentatious piety. An experienced missionary, who spent some time in the diocese of Brisbane, and had good opportunities of observation, said of the Bishop: "You can see at once that he is a man of God." Of the work done by the Bishop personally and of the advancement of religion generally in his diocese a very full and interesting account is given.

Of his Eminence's immediate predecessor in the Archbishopric of Sydney, the Most Rev Dr Vaughan, the Cardinal writes with a very high appreciation. The chapter in which Dr Vaughan's memory is dealt with will be found of a very particular charm, both because of the elevation and beauty of the subject and the manner in which it is treated by the illustrious writer.—The history of the Church in Victoria is also very ably narrated. To the great question of education the Cardinal devotes a separate chapter, exercising on it a master-hand.

His Eminence then enters upon the history of the Church in New Zealand. The Cardinal gives a preliminary glance at the early explorers and the discovery of the country. He devotes less than a page to the Protestant missions—in a few pithy remarks, strengthened by a quotation from the late Dr Lang, exposing their nature. Further on the writer quotes testimony to an attempt vainly made by the Wesleyan and Church of England missionaries to egg the Maories on to exterminate the newly-arrived Catholic missionaries. But it seems strange to consider that it is now only about five years since the first Catholic settler in this Colony was gathered to his rest. "The first Catholic settler in New Zealand was an Irishman named Thomas Poynton, a respectable dealer in timber, who arrived in Sydney in 1822, and proceeded thence to Hokianga in 1828." From this beginning the Cardinal traces the history of Catholicism in the Colony down to our own times—almost, indeed, to the present day. This is a portion of the volume we need hardly say that the Catholics of New Zealand will most desire to read. Nor will they be disappointed in their highest expectations. The details of the missions are set forth with the utmost fulness and fidelity, and in every case in which honour is due it is generously paid. Here at last, for example, the late Very Rev Dr MacDonald obtains the tribute owed to his great apostleship among the Maoris. The latest event chronicled is the dedication by Archbishop Redwood, in April 1891, of a church erected at Ohau, for the natives of the Ngatirakawa tribe, by the Rev Father Melu, S.M. Mr Poynton had vainly sought to obtain missionary aid from Archbishop Polding, who himself was too short of hands to accede to his request. The Cardinal traces the journey and voyage of the Marist missionaries from its outset, their pilgrimage to consecrate themselves and their undertaking to Our Lady of Fourvière, until their arrival, on Wednesday, January 10, 1838, at Hokianga. The history of the various missions, the erection of the Sees, and finally the raising of the See of Wellington to an archbishopric—all are graphically dealt with. The exactness, and, in many instances, the minuteness of the details given is proof positive of a very keen and painstaking research. His Eminence, we may add, has done us the honour of making two quotations from the columns of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

The volume closes with a chapter on the religious communities of nuns in Australia. There are, besides, some additional notes.

Of the manner in which the work has been published we have already spoken. It only remains for us to add that, in the second volume also, the illustrations are numerous and excellent. The frontispiece is a full-length portrait—a chromolithograph, of the Archbishop of Melbourne. In every respect, we say again, the work is most creditable to all who were engaged in its production.

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

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WELLINGTON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

September 9, 1895.

THE Thorndon Carnival and Fancy Fair in aid of St Mary's Cathedral Presbytery Fund has been most liberally patronised each evening since the opening, and it is a satisfaction to the promoters to find their efforts signally crowned with success. The takings for the seven days since the opening amounted to over £700, and it is expected this sum will be substantially increased before the Fair closes. To the credit of the organisers it may be said the exhibition is worthy of the results. "The unique spectacle of a crowded hall, superbly decorated, flitting fairies and stately queens of fashion, exciting and inspiring race games, spectroscopy, Punch and Judy, and guessing competition, photography by flashlight, and soothing refreshment bowers, outrivals in attraction the mammoth American representation, is remembered in the whirly maze of business, and brings votaries from far and near, beguiling the fleeting moment." Such was the secretary's description of the attractions at the drill-shed on Carnival nights. A series of programmes performed during the week included fairy dances and minuet by children in costume, vocal selections by members of the Operatic Society and pupils of St Mary's Convent, Highland and Irish step-dancing, etc. The music is under the direction of Mr Salvatore Cimino, while Messrs R. P. Johnston and Dennehy direct the entertainments and step-dancing, and Miss Griffin the children's fairy dances. The lime-light and photographic operations are conducted by Messrs Baldwin and McKee respectively, and the general decorations by Captain R. J. Collins. The Very Rev Father Dawson, who is ably assisted by the secretary, Mr McManaway, exercises a supervision over the proceedings generally.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood left for Blenheim last week to conduct a mission in that parish.

Mr J. M. Hickson, who has been appointed clerk of the Magistrate's Court at Havelock, left Wellington on Friday last to enter upon his new duties. During his residence in this city Mr Hickson made numerous friends, who are no doubt pleased at his promotion, but regret his departure from our midst.

General regret is expressed at the announcement of the death at Westport of that talented young colonist, Mr C. O'Regan, brother of the Member for Inangahua.

OBITUARY.

CORNELIUS JOSEPH O'REGAN.

It is our (*Inangahua Times*, September 7) painful duty to record the death of Mr C. O'Regan, who passed away calmly and peacefully at Westport at 8.20 this morning. The cause of death was heart disease, but neither deceased nor his friends had suspected the existence of the ailment until informed by Dr Willis about one week ago. As previously stated, Mr O'Regan had been feeling extremely languid for some time past, and on last Tuesday proceeded to Westport for medical advice. Dr Willis pronounced him to be seriously ill, and wrote to his friends to that effect. The letter was unavoidably delayed, and on Thursday morning a special messenger was despatched to the Inangahua Landing with the information that the young man was sinking fast. On receiving these tidings, Mr O'Regan, sen., started immediately, with his wife, son, and daughter, for Westport, arriving there late at night. Rev Father Rolland was also sent for, and arrived in time to administer the last sacraments to the deceased, who seemed quite resigned and even happy.

The greatest sympathy is felt throughout the entire district for the family of deceased, on whom this blow falls heavily. When a loss of this kind is sustained, our sorrow is generally in proportion to the value of the object lost, and in this instance the grief is intensified by the remembrance of the many good qualities and noble characteristics of the late Mr O'Regan. Refined and gentle in his manner, lofty and chivalrous in his ideals, kind, generous, and high souled, endowed with a brilliant intellect, and gifted with the poetic faculty to a degree that might be termed genius (the pages of the *Canterbury Times* and *New Zealand Graphic* bearing testimony to this fact), it is difficult to realise that death has claimed him; that he whom his friends were proudly wont to designate "the future Poet Laureate of New Zealand" had his bright career suddenly terminated in so melancholy a manner. Only a week ago he moved amongst us in all the robustness of early manhood, a tall, handsome youth, the very personification of strength and health and vigour. Now he is no more, and the mournful cortege that will reach Reefton on Tuesday next will be the last tribute of respect that can be offered to the memory of the late Con O'Regan.—R.I.P.

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I am, yours truly,
A. J. S. HEADLAND.

Oamaru, September, 11, 1893.

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CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

Irish News.

(From the *Irish World*.)

Antrim.—Mr and Mrs Richard K. Fox are at present in Belfast: He is the owner of the *New York Police Gazette*.

Armagh.—When the Armagh City Nationalist bands were passing through Scotch street, that city, lately, they were attacked by Orangemen, and one of the musicians was injured. Previous to this great excitement was caused by a number of party disturbances of a serious nature. The local branch of the Ancient Order of Free Gardeners' Society, and a band went by road from Armagh to Dungannon to attend the laying of the foundation-stone of a new hall. The conduct of the crowd which accompanied them passing through the Catholic quarter was reprehensible. On the Moy road they cursed the Pope and indulged in party expressions of a most annoying nature.

Arthur Donnelly Branch of the I.N.F., Lurgan, recently, per Andrew Donnelly, forwarded £40 to the trustees of the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Cavan.—A man named Moore was arrested at Virginia lately, charged with murdering a man named Reilly. Moore, it is alleged, holds a farm near Virginia from which a farmer named Brady was evicted, and while returning from Cootehill was accosted by three men, who commenced hooting him, whereupon Moore drew a revolver and shot Reilly dead. Moore was brought before the magistrate and remanded. Bail was refused.

Cork.—M. A. G. Martel, a French lawyer, said to have established a reputation as a cave explorer, has made arrangements to spend several weeks in pursuit of his favourite pastime in the world-famed Michelstown caves. M. Martel, who is provided with a map of the already explored area of the caves will be assisted by a party. The caves have been discovered more than half a century, but only a comparatively small area has been explored, though many are of opinion that their labyrinth extend for miles.

Derry.—Mr Thomas Hassan, Strangemore House, Belfast, wholesale spirit merchant, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the County of Derry. Mr Hassan, who has done much to develop local shipping business, is a native of County Derry.

A remarkable explosion occurred at Watt's Distillery, Abbey street, Derry, lately, from the bursting of a wash tun containing 35,000 gallons. A great hole was blown in the warehouse, and hundreds of tons of brickwork were strewn along the street for 50yds. The gap was about 30ft by 40ft, and two floors of the building fell. The iron plates of the tun were buried in all directions. Fortunately no person was injured.

Dublin.—Two houses in Abbey street, Dublin, collapsed at midnight July 4. Fortunately the inmates were got out in time, and no person was injured.

Recently 4,000 harvestmen from the West of Ireland left the North Wall for England. They arrived in Dublin by six special trains and were conveyed by special boats to Holyhead. While the last batch was getting on board a sad accident occurred. Nearly all the harvesters were provided with various implements of husbandry, and in the crush one of the poor fellows, named Hunt, had his arm severely lacerated with a scythe.

Galway.—Mr M. T. Creane, Land Commissioner, sat in the Courthouse, Ballinasloe, recently, and announced the fixing of fair rent of cases recently heard in Roscommon and Clara. The rents fixed showed a reduction of one-third all round on the old rents. On the Vandeleur estate, where rents were fixed by arbitration of Lord Russell (Sir Charles Russell) at substantial reductions on seven years' lease, fourteen of the tenants came into court and had their rents fixed, getting a still further reduction.

It is proposed to celebrate a *Requiem* Mass for the repose of the soul of St Ruth and his followers who fell at the battle of Anghrim. The 12th of July will be the anniversary of the battle, and the Mass will be celebrated at Anghrim. A letter from the Most Rev Dr Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert, shows that he approves of the proposal. Deputations from Galway and the surrounding locality will be present.

Kildare.—The Wolfe Tone anniversary was observed with customary solemnity this year. North Kildare was well represented and the Dublin contingent was strong. There is not a spot where the feeling heart can find more matter for melancholy than among graves of the patriot dead. At Bodestown the scene was one that was most inspiring, proving the intensity of the stern Nationalism which exists in the country yet.

The Athy Guardians are about erecting improved dwellings for farm labourers, and they are much needed.

Very Rev N. A. Staples, Prior of the Carmelite Convent, Kildare, has been appointed to the onerous position of Provincial of the Carmelite Order in Ireland.

The condition of the crops in the county just now gives occasion for much anxiety because of the great long spell of dry weather.

Almost every kind of produce is so seriously affected that the landlords need not hope to get all the year's rent.

Limerick.—Miss Agnes Quinlan, Limerick, has obtained some important prizes at the Society of Arts examinations. September next, it is stated, she will go to the United States and become teacher of music in the Convent of Sharon, Philadelphia.

Louth.—At Drogheda Petty Sessions last week the hearing of the charges of intimidation against the evicted tenants of the Massereene estate was resumed and concluded. The charges against Downey and Mathews were dismissed without prejudice, and the charges against Lawless and Tiernay were dismissed on the merits. The result was received with applause.

Monaghan.—Workmen have just finished putting into St Macartan's Cathedral, two new beautiful stained glass windows, bringing the number in the building to 30. One of those just finished was at the expense of Mr Patrick McGuirk, merchant, Monaghan, and is beautiful. The pictures of St Elizabeth, St Michael and St Catherine are the principal, and below these are the words: "Pray for the souls of Terence and Elizabeth McGuirk and Sarah Duff, Erected by their father, Patrick McGuirk, A.D. 1895." The second window was put in by Mrs Murphy, Dublin street. The subject is the Holy Family, the Child Jesus, with His cross, and the Blessed Virgin and St Joseph engaged in domestic work on either side. Beneath is the following: "Pray for the repose of the souls of Kate Woods, Monaghan; Patrick Woods, parish of Drumsnall, and Catherine Woods, parish of Drumsnall."

Queen's County.—A child named Joseph Glennon was playing on the banks of the canal at the harbour, Mountmellick, when he accidentally fell into the water where it is about 10ft deep. His companions ran away and left him to his fate, but a woman gave the alarm, and Mr James Laffy ran to the spot and, without divesting himself of his cloth, s, jumped in and rescued the child. It took half an hour to bring Glennon to consciousness.

Tipperary.—The people of Cashel will erect a statue of Archbishop Croke in Cashel as a memorial of his jubilee. At a meeting held in the Town Hall subscriptions were handed in amounting to £100.

Waterford.—The old St John's annual fair was held at Ballybricken lately. There was a very large supply of stock, but owing to continued drought cattle were in very poor condition and the demand dull. A majority of farmers had to return with most of their stock unsold. Good demand for prime beef, but the supply was very short; price up to 56s per cwt. Milch cows were also in fair demand, but those on the fair were in poor condition. Pigs were said to be unsaleable and forward slips which sold readily at £1 last fair would scarcely fetch 10s. In the other departments little business was done. Muttons 6½d to 7d per lb.

Westmeath.—Recently two evictions were carried out on the Westmeath property of the Marquis of Sligo, at Carpenterstown, near Castlepollard. The parties were Kiernan and McGrath. The tenants owed two and a half years' rent. They were willing to accept a clear receipt on payment of one and a half years' rent, but this was refused. Patrick McGrath was reinstated as caretaker, but the other tenant was left to the charity of the neighbours to provide him with a shelter.

Athlone Woollen Mills have been extending and adding to the general prosperity of the country. They now cover close upon a mile of ground along the banks of the Shannon, and give employment to over 400 persons, having grown from the very smallest proportions since 1859, when they were established by Dr Gleeson. In 1869, when the mills came under their present management, the number of employes was only 15. In addition to the main building there is an auxiliary mill at Burnbrook. The weaving is performed on 90 Knowles' fast American looms, and the weaving room is 120ft long by 56ft wide. As an illustration of the management it is pointed out that the suds from the scouring of the wool is treated so that all of the oil used is recovered instead of going to waste into the river, and is converted into soap. Although the mills are on the banks of the Shannon water is not used. The machinery is entirely worked by steam. The engines are 260 horse-power. A large proportion of the wool purchased is Irish, selected from Meath, Westmeath, Roscommon, Galway, Dublin, and Kilkenny.

Wexford.—Lord Templemore's desolating campaign continues. Bowen, shadowed by four policemen, was on the alert all the week in search of cattle to fill Dunbrody Park. Mr John Cummins had seven cattle in an obscure district, near Saltmills, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning the agent of the estate, in company with his brother bailiffs and a force of police, visited this place and effected the seizure. The cattle were subsequently sold. The following incident is worthy of note:—Rev Joseph Murphy, P.P., Tiernan, when passing through Arthurstown the other day, called at Glendine with a mission of peace. He told Bowen that he came to him as a friendly mediator in this struggle, and wished to know if it were possible to arrive at any settlement without carrying out the strife any longer. Bowen's answer was to the effect that Lord Templemore was determined to break up the combination or make a desert of the estate.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

(Ten years' London experience)

CORNER OF PRINCES STREET & MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

(Above Burton Bros., Photographers.)

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

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MABBER'S CORN STORE, 71 MANCHESTER ST., CHRISTCHURCH. Oats, Bran, Corn, Oat-sheaf, and all kinds of Farm Produce kept in Stock. Telephone 708. Grinding and Crushing done for the trade

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CANADIAN MASSAGE OIL—An Infallible Cure for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica and Sprains.

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MASCARINE—The Great Canadian Cure for Seasickness (used on all the Atlantic Steamers).

DE COURCEY'S FEMALE PILLS—They never fail.

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This Hotel offers First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Boarders, and has the additional advantage of being within Easy Reach of the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. The very Best Brands of Wines, Ales and Spirits supplied to Customers. Cold and Shower Baths.

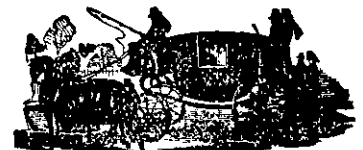
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60 PER CENT. OF PHOSPHATES GUARANTEED.

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Exhibited the Best Results at the Tests made under the auspices of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

3000 TONS USED IN OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND LAST SEASON.

PRICE, £1 15s PER TON.

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NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

FAT STOCK

SALES CONDUCTED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT BURNSIDE YARDS.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, DUNEDIN.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, report for the week ended September 17 as follows:—

Wheat—Market very quiet. Sellers are not disposed to quit at anything less than the prices lately being quoted, and buyers having sufficient to carry them on in the meantime are not over anxious to purchase except at prices that Australian wheat can be delivered at. Consequently very little business is passing. We quote prime milling Tuscan wheat, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; extra clean, fit for feed, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 10d, inferior to medium, 3s 3d to 3s 8d (ex store, sacks weighed in).

Oats—A considerable amount of speculation is now being displayed in this market owing to the disastrous effect of the dry weather prevailing in Australia, and at our auction sale on Monday prices were again higher. At the same time there is an idea gaining ground that should the weather break over there a collapse in prices would inevitably take place here; so that it is somewhat difficult to advise which to hold or sell. Meantime we quote prime feed and milling, bright and stout, 1s 11d to 2s; extra do, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; good to best, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—There is no business of any consequence done in this cereal, only odd lots for feed being placed. Quotations nominal; say for prime malting, 2s 9d to 3s; medium to good, 2s 5d to 2s 8d; feed and milling, 1s 8d to 2s 3d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass Seed—The market is fairly active in the demand for ryegrass seed for which we quote as follows: Say for prime machine-dressed, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; extra do perennial, 4s 9d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 4s (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot slow sale; best dressed, 4s 1d to 5s; extra prime, 5s 1d to 5s 1d; undressed, 3d to 4d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—There is no improvement to note in prices. Best derwents only fetching 35s to 38s; medium to good, 25s to 32s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Chaff—The market remains steady, and no change to note in prices. Best is fetching 62s 6d to 67s 6d; extra prime, occasionally 70s medium, 52s 6d to 60s; inferior, 40s to 50s; straw chaff, 39s to 35s per ton (ex truck, sacks returned, &c).

Sheepskins—There is no further improvement in values. Account sales to hand lately are not quite so satisfactory as previous reports of the tone of the wool market would lead those most interested to anticipate. Buyers of skins are in consequence exercising more caution in operations. Best green crossbreds, 4s 9d to 5s; extra heavy, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; picked hts, 5s 8d; medium 4s to 4s 6d, dry crossbreds, 2s 1d to 5s; do merinos, 1s 1d to 1d per lb.

Rabbitskins—There is no alteration of any consequence to note in these. Best winter greys, 10s 1d to 11s 1d; extra prime, thin-pelted does, 1s to 1s 1d (the latter skins already packed for shipment); medium to good, 9d to 10s 1d; best autumn, 7s 1d to 8s 1d; medium, 6d to 7d; summer, 3d to 5s; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2s 1d; best black and silver greys, 1s 2d to 1s 3s 1d; medium, 8d to 11d; inferior, 4d to 7s 1d per lb.

Hides—Market unchanged. Best, 2s 1d to 3s; extra heavy, 2s 1d to 5s 1d; light to medium, 1s 1d to 2s 1d; light and inferior, 1d to 1s 1d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Prime rendered mutton, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior to medium, 10s to 13s. **Bough Fat**—Best mutton caul, 11s to 11s 6d; medium to good, 10s to 10s 6d; inferior to medium, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per cwt (ex store).

LARRY AND CO, LIMITED, Wellington, report as follows:—

Wheat—Prime milling still meets with a good enquiry, and several lines have changed hands during the week at prices last reported. Good whole fowl wheat continues scarce, and values show a tendency to harden. We quote prime milling, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; f.o.b. southern ports, whole tawl wheat, 3s 8d (ex stores, Wellington).

Oats—We quote prime short oats, 2s to 2s 1d; duns, 2s 2d; Danish, 1s 11d; seed Tartarian, 2s 2d; Canadian, 2s 3d.

Barley—Feed sorts meet with moderate demand at prices about on a par with those last reported. We quote, good feed (second malting), 2s 3d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s; prime malting nominally, 2s 9d.

Pollard—Market firm at 87s 6d to 90s per ton.

Maize meets with fair enquiry at 2s 5d per bushel.

Chaff—We quote prime bright heavy, 72s 6d to 75s; medium to good, 65s to 67s 6d; cow feed, 57s 6d per ton.

Grass Seed—Cocksfoot: Market firm. We quote prime bright machine dressed, 4s 1d to 5s; prime heavy undressed, 3s 1d to 3s 1d; medium and inferior, 2d to 3d per lb—Ryegrass: Prime bright machine dressed, 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; rough farmers' lots, 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

Potatoes—In sympathy with southern advices values show a tendency to weaken. Meantime we quote, choice Oamaru Derwents, 45s; Canterbury, 42s 6d; Blenheim, 40s; inferior qualities, 30s to 35s per ton.

Flour—"Golden Gem" sacks, L9 10s; 100 lbs, L10; Empress, 100 lbs, L9 15s; 50 lbs, L10; Adelaide, L9 5s to L9 7s 6d.

Butter—Socks light. All prime lots reaching us are readily placed at our quotations. Prime separator in roll, 11d; ordinary, 10d; prime dairy, 8d; medium, 6d; prime salt, 7d to 8d; medium and inferior, 4s 1d to 5s 1d; pas ry, 4d per lb.

Cheese—Market is fairly well supplied at 4s 1d to 4s 1d for medium-sized factory; loaf, 4s 1d to 5s; dairy, 4d per lb.

Rabbit Skins—Fair enquiry. Best winter skins, 8d to 9d; medium, 6d to 7d; autumn, 3d to 5d per lb.

Sheep Skins—All lots reaching us are readily placed at our quotations. Country cross-breds, medium to fine quality, well saved pelts, 5d to 5s 1d; ordinary, 4s 1d to 4s 1d; medium, badly saved pelts, 4d; merino skins, well saved pelts, 4s 1d to 4s 1d per lb.

Hides—In good demand. Good plump heavy ox hides, well flayed, 20s to 22s 6d; medium, 14s to 16s; cow hides, 7s to 12s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

WEEKLY REPORT.

MESSRS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO report as follows:—

There was a fair attendance at our sale on Saturday, when we offered a number of draught and light harness horses. Draught horses were again in good demand, and we had no difficulty in placing all for which reasonable prices were asked. Really good upstanding harness horses are inquired for, and we have no doubt a few of this sort would sell well at present. Medium to inferior have on the other hand absolutely no demand, and can only be quoted at very low prices. Next month, however, we hope to see the demand for this description take a turn for the better. We quote: Heavy draughts, four to six years, £22 to £27; do, eight to ten years, £15 to £20; medium draughts, four to six years, £15 to £20; light and small do, £8 to £12; aged and inferior do, £4 to £7; upstanding spring cart horses, young and sound, £12 to £16; well-bred upstanding hacks and harness horses, £16 to £20; upstanding hacks and harness horses, £10 to £14; aged and inferior, £2 to £5.

MR F. MERRAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats, feed: 1s 7d to 1s 9d; milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; Good demand. Wheat: Milling 3s 10d to 4s; fowls' 3s to 3s 7d, scarce, both in good demand. Chaff: Fair supply offering, inferior, £2 5s to £2 10s; good, £3 to £3 10s; Hay: Oats, £3; ryegrass, £3 to £3 10s for good; Straw, pressed 37s 6d; loose, 37s 6d per ton; both scarce. Potatoes: market very dull, 2s to 30s; kidney, good seed, L2 to £2 5s; Flour: sacks, £9; 50lbs, £9 10s; Roller, stone, 10s to 20s; 1s according to brand; Oatmeal, 25lbs, £10; Fresh butter 6d to 10d; Factory, 1s; salt, medium to good, 5d to 8d; Eggs, 7d, Bran, L3 10s scarce.

Messrs Manning and Co.'s Christchurch Ales will be found sound and wholesome liquors of their kind.

The New Zealand Camera Company, Octagon, Dunedin, offer for selection the best and cheapest stock of photographic goods to be found in the market. Orders of every description in connection with the trade receive immediate and satisfactory attention.

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Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS, Steamers under Postal Contract with the Government of France.
Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.
Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST of AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Australien	5500	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 2
Ville de la Ciotat	2500	Sept 27	Oct 1	Oct 3
Polynesian	6700	Oct 27	Oct 31	Nov 2

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

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

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

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

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

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

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Sachsen	5313	Sept 12	Sep 14	Sept 20
Karlsruhe	5347	Oct 9	Oct 12	Oct 17
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And thereafter every four weeks. Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

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

A GOOD CERTIFICATE.

Warner's Hotel, Christchurch, July 2, 1895

Messrs Menzies and Co, Dunedin.

Dear Sirs,—E closed find cheque for amount of your account for MENZIES AND CO'S Worcester-shire Sauce. I am very pleased to inform you that the Sauce is giving entire satisfaction. There are too many people in the Colony prejudiced against anything of a local manufacture. The Sauce is used by my customers, and I am glad to say they are unanimous in pronouncing it equal to the best brands of the imported article.—Yours, etc, (Signed) W. F. WARNER.

Ask your Grocer for

MENZIES AND CO'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LARGE STOCK-TAKING SALE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

FRANK HYAMS,
THE WELL-KNOWN WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

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Being much overstocked, has decided to hold a

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FOR ONE MONTH ONLY, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE,

When the whole of his Large and Varied Stock will be offered to the Public at Prices hitherto unknown in the Colony.

Being a Direct Importer, and Buying Direct from the Makers for CASH, FRANK HYAMS has thus many advantages which are beyond the reach of the ordinary retailer, added to which his Stock is known to be of the HIGHEST QUALITY, but will be reduced to come within the reach of all classes. It is ten years since F.H. established in Dunedin, and in announcing to the Public this his First Sale he has determined to give

MOST EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

ALL GOODS WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT BOTH THE GOODS AND THE PRICES.

SPECIALY NOTE THAT THE PREMISES ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS WEDNESDAYS ALL DAY; CLOSED ON SATURDAYS FROM ONE O'CLOCK.

AND MANY OTHER LINES WHICH THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE HIGH-CLASS QUALITY OF WHICH IS WELL KNOWN.

Gold and Silver Stop Watches
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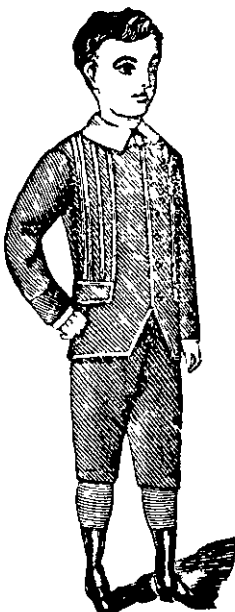
DIAMOND GOODS,
Rings, Brooches, Bangles
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High-class Chinaware and Bric-a-brac
Specimen Pieces of Bronze
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Silver Jewellery
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Matchboxes, &c.
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Of all
Classes of
MEN'S,
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CLOTHING.
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GOOD SOLID
TWEED SUIT
Made to Measure,
42s 6d
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VEST,
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(Next to Ashley, Berg and Co, Ironmongers)
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UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

SPECIALY REDUCED EXCURSION FARES IN FORCE ON ALL STEAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under:

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Orinna Mon, Sept 23 3 p.m. D'din
Tarawera Wed, Sept 25 2 30 p.m. train
NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—
Tarawera Wed, Sept 25 2 30 p.m. train
Flora Fri, Sept 27 3 p.m. D'din
— SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Wihora Thur, Sept 26 2 30 p.m. train
Faune Mon, Oct 7 2 30 p.m. train
— SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND—
Tarawera Wed, Sept 25 2 30 pm train
Manapouri Wed, Oct 9 2 30 pm train
MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—
Wakatipu Thur, Sept 26 2 30 p.m. train
Hauroto Mon, Oct 7 2 30 p.m. train
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and NELSON—
Brunne.* Friday, Sept 27 4 p.m. D'din
Omaperi † Friday, Oct 4 4 p.m. D'din
* Calls Nelson. † Calls Taranaki.
GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Herald Tues, Sept 24 10 p.m. D'din
NAPIER WHARF, via OAMARU, and TIMARU—
Steamer early
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—
Ovalon About Sept 25 from Auckland
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—
Upolo Thurs, Oct 10 From Auckland

RINK STABLES

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Carriages, Cabs, Landaus, Broughams, Dog Carts, Buggies, Daisy Carts, &c., always ON HIRE at the Shortest Notice. Horses Bought and Sold on Commission, and Broken to Single and Double Harness.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Vehicles and Harness of every description Bought, Sold, Exchanged or Stored.

W. HAYWARD & CO. Rink Stables, Gloucester Street, Christchurch. Telephone 197.

CONVENT OF MERCY, GORE.

RECEPTION OF POSTULANTS.

(Mataura Ensign, August 10)

A CEREMONY of considerable interest to the Roman Catholic portion of the community took place at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament East Gore, on Sunday morning last, the occasion being the reception of two postulants into the Order. There was a very large congregation, and the ceremony took place immediately after the 11 o'clock Mass.

This Mass was sung by the Very Rev Father Mackay (Oamaru) Adm., Fathers O'Donnell and O'Neill being deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

The "Concone" mass was sung by the choir with good effect, the soloists being Mesdames Neave and Hinton. "O Salutaris," sung by the former, was excellently rendered.

During the offertory "Sancta Maria" was given with much taste and feeling by Mrs Hinton and Mr Bowler.

At the conclusion of the Mass Father O'Donnell expressed the thanks of the church to the choir, especially to Mr Brett (the conductor and organist) and those of other denominations who had assisted in the musical portion of the service.

The procession, preceded by a cross-bearer (Miss Eveline Johnston), then entered the church, the two postulants being attended by two tiny train-bearers (Misses Mollie Carr and Pearl Fleming), with the reverend mother bringing up the rear.

While the procession was slowly filing up the aisle, the choir sang "O Gloriosa Virginum," followed by the plaintive chant "In Exitu Israel."

After they had answered the usual questions satisfactorily, the Very Rev Father Mackay invested the postulants with the religious dress of the Order.

The "Regnum Mundi" was then chanted with good effect, and the received novices prostrated while the magnificent hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was being rendered with great solemnity.

The ceremony concluded with the jubilant psalm "Ecce Qsiam Bonum," the two novices being warmly embraced by the other nuns present.

The names of the Sisters received are Miss Mary Finerty, daughter of Mr L. Finerty, of Invercargill (in religion Sister Mary Alphonsus), and Miss Nellie O'Donnell, daughter of Mr D. O'Donnell, Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland (in religion Sister Magdalen).

There was another crowded congregation in the evening when the Very Rev Father Mackay preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion of the morning's ceremony. After the sermon, the choir gave with much spirit the "Quid retribuam." During Benediction the "O Salutaris" was excellently rendered by Mrs Neave and Mrs Bowler, who, after the Litany, sang the "Tantum Ergo" (Rossi)—a splendid composition—in a highly artistic manner.

Mr Brett presided at the organ during the day with his well-known ability, and all are to be congratulated upon the marked success attending the celebration.

Correspondence.

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

A REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Some one has sent me a copy of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET in which a letter signed "An Irishwoman" charges me with sneering at the Roman Catholic Church in a small pamphlet written by me. I hope the letter is not a fair specimen of the letters which usually appear in your paper. I only notice it for the purpose of removing if possible any false impression that may be made by it. The leaflet in question was the result of minute inquiries made in most reliable quarters as to the circumstances of the death of a member of our Sabbath school in question and was meant for distribution in Presbyterian Sabbath schools to show that faithful teaching does tend to prepare boys and girls for entrance into a better world. I am not aware that it was put into the hands of a single Roman Catholic. That she would give utterance to such opinions one would naturally infer from the teachings she received. No Presbyterian expects the Roman Catholic Church to teach Presbyterian doctrine and no Roman Catholic will expect the Presbyterian Church to teach Roman Catholic doctrine. On the particular doctrine referred to I myself gave no opinion. No need to do so. That wasn't the object for which it was written. The opinions of Presbyterian ministers on that subject are well-known to the readers for whom it was written. Animus towards any other Church was unthought of. No name was mentioned; no reflections were passed on any body, and I fail to see what any outsider has to do with the dying sentiments of one who lived and died in the Presbyterian faith. Having said so much I do not intend to take any further notice of anything said or written on the subject—I am, etc.

JOHN DICKSON.

Temuka, September 12, 1895.

[Matter committed to print seems a fair subject for criticism. The intention may have been that of private circulation, but, like other

good intentions, it seems not to have been fulfilled. The "dying sentiments" quoted by "Irishwoman" were plainly controversial, as was the comment made upon them by the rev writer. As such a reply to them was legitimate.—Ed N.Z. TABLET]

DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

THE following is the result of the examination in musical knowledge held at St Dominick's Priory, Dunedin (local centre), on June 8, 1895:—

JUNIOR DIVISION PASS.

Misses G. O'Connell, M. Woods, McArdle, L. Crose, M. Meenan, C. Wood, L. Remshardt, St Dominick's Priory, Dunedin.

JUNIOR DIVISION PASS AND HONOURS.

Misses A. Dickinson, M. McArdle, M. Blaney, Dominican Priory, Dunedin; Miss D. Fagan, Dominican Convent Oamaru.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION PASS.

Miss A. Freed, St Dominick's Priory, Dunedin; Miss M. Crawley, Dominican Convent, Milton.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION PASS AND HONOURS.

Misses M. Miscall, O'Reilly, St Dominick's Priory, Dunedin; Misses Mitchell, J. Fagan, A. Toohy, Dominican Convent, Oamaru; Miss A. Crawley, Milton.

HAMPDEN.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

HAMPDEN, the great English Puritan, is not half so much esteemed by Lord Macaulay as ought to be by all pleasure seekers this beautiful little hamlet here called after that able statesman whose name is so lauded by the critic of "Lord Nugent's Memorials." The ebbing tide of the placid Pacific leaves behind as it recedes a long, long line of smooth strand studded here and there by some rare and beautiful boulders. Moeraki and Hillgrove break the monotony towards the south and enchant the eye with some beautiful bush scenery, curling smoke ascending from gay and comfortable cottages, and a flotilla of canoes plying in search of the "treasures of the deep" in the lovely bay. To the back of the township is a good tract of bush which affords a splendid field to all who take a delight in shooting. The sky and climate are Elysian, and hence any of your readers who are disposed to drown dull care for a while could not find a surer harbour than Hampden. They will find good accommodation at the Hampden Hotel at moderate terms. We would be very glad if the editor of the TABLET would favour us with a visit. He would be assured of a hearty welcome. He would find that what is here said of Hampden falls far short of the reality. As a further inducement it may be stated that we have Mass here now twice a month—the first and third Sundays. By the bye, this reminds me that yesterday ("Chapel Sunday") Mrs Culling, of Hillgrove, gave a very pleasant surprise to both the priest and congregation when she presented the Catholic Church, "Our Lady Star of the Sea," with a most beautiful and valuable set of vestments. The rev pastor, in acknowledging the gift, expressed a fervent hope, which was shared by everyone present, that it would be the happy lot of the Culling family and their descendants to be ever found in Hampden always ready to assist in building up and ornamenting God's Holy House. Such acts of generosity carry the mind back to those grand old Catholic times, when zeal for the beauty and glory of God's House devoured the prince as well as the peasant. I will bring this to a close by inserting a few lines from that well-known poem of Thomas Davis—"My Home." I think the lines fairly applicable to our beautiful Hampden.

"I have dreamt of a home—a happy home;—
The ficklest from it would not care to roam.
'Twas a cottage home, on native ground,
Where all things glorious clustered round,
For bigland glen and lowland plain
Met within that small demesne."

The Burka Baking Powder is generally pronounced a boon to housewives. It has all the properties necessary to save trouble and secure success.

The Government Insurance Department offers loans of money at the lowest rates of interest.

Mr John Marshall, 204 St Asaph street, Christchurch, is manufacturing windmills and derricks of first-class qualities at very low prices. Everything in the line of agricultural engineers is turned out by Mr Marshall in a manner leaving nothing to be desired.

Among the more interesting exhibits in the Caris church Industrial Exhibition are Messrs Atkinson and Tomline's "Angus" Patent pumps. Everyone who has passed that way knows that these pumps never need water pouring into them to start pumping however old or worn they may be. To users of pumps of any description the advantages of this will be at once apparent. The success which it is claimed infallibly attends the use of Messrs Atkinson and Tomline's pumps in this respect is achieved by means of a reservoir at the bottom of each pump which always retains water even when all the valves have become absolutely bad after many years wear. Instead of having to pour in water at the top users of the pump of the future will have ways find the water waiting for them at the bottom so that their pump bucket always dips right into it. The force and suction pump is a cunningly contrived and very powerful machine. The bottom reservoir is exactly similar to that on all the "Angus" pumps, but the barrel, top and handle fixings differ in this for the purposes of a force pump. The hand wheel on the top is a most simple arrangement to a low of the pump being used either as an ordinary suction pump or as a force pump as well according as the wheel is up or screwed tightly down. Agents wanted everywhere.



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Prayer Books, in Cloth and Leather, of every description at prices to suit all classes.

Imitation of Christ (pocket edition, handsomely bound) 1s. Larger edition, 2s. Imitation of Blessed Virgin (new edition), 2s.

The Mirror of True Womanhood, by O'Reilly, 4s 6d.
Alley Moore, by O'Brien, 3s 6d. How to Live Piously, by Murphy, 1s 6d.

Catechism of Perseverance, by Monsignor Gaume, 3s.
Children's Mass (with music), by Maber, 3s.

The Spirit of St Francis de Sales, by Monseigneur Camus, 3s 6d.
Little Treasury of Leaflets, 1, 2 and 3, 1s 3d.

Faith of Our Fathers, a complete vindication of the Catholic Church by Cardinal Gibbons, 2s 6d.

The Faith and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Rory O'Donel, Earl of Tyrconnell (enlarged edition, with notes), by C. P. Meehan, M.B.I.A., 10s.

Cabinet-Sized Photographs of the late Most Rev Dr Moran, in various designs, 1s post free. Cabinet-sized Photo by Morris, 1s 6d post free. Bromide Enlargement, 5s. 12 by 10 Card Photograph of the Funeral Procession, 2s post free.

Cabinet-sized Photos of the late Father Seraphin (drowned in the wreck of the s.s. Wairapapa). Price, 1s; post free.

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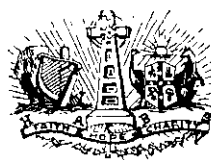
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P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary, Auckland.

NOTICE.

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

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

K L O S T E R G E S A N G V E R E I N .

A SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES has been opened by the DOMINICAN NUNS at ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLROOM, Dunedin.

The Class will meet EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 7.30 p.m. The fee fixed is very moderate. Ladies wishing to join the Class are invited to attend.

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THE LATE BISHOP MORAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE

ANY ONE becoming a SUBSCRIBER TO THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET for 12 MONTHS will be presented with a copy of the BEAUTIFUL CHROMO LITHOGRAPH PICTURE of the late MOST REV. DR. MORAN recently presented to our SUBSCRIBERS

THE BISHOP MORAN MEMORIAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
21 small subs., Thames	3	1	6	3 small subs., Patearoa	0	12	6
Very Rev P. O'Reilly, Thames	2	0	0	Annie McDonald, Patearoa	0	10	0
E. McDonnell, Thames	1	0	0	Michael McDonald, Patearoa	0	10	0
Jam's Herlihy, Patearoa	1	0	0	Michael Graham, Patearoa	0	10	0
John Cogan, Patearoa	0	10	0	Michael Graham, Patearoa	0	10	0
Patrick Cogan, Patearoa	0	10	0				
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Error on August 30—"E. O'Connor, £1" should be "E. O'Connell."

J. A. HALLY, Hon Sec.

(To be continued.)

M I L T O N A R T U N I O N .

The Rev Father O'Neill gratefully acknowledges receipt of remittances from the following friends:—The Very Rev Father Lynch, the Rev Father McMullen (Oamaru), Mrs P. Wash (Milton), Mr Christopher Davine (Oamaru), Mrs Butcher (Tapanui), Miss Hannan (Otekie), Miss Smeitman (Invercargill), Mr Allan Boyd (North Taieri), Mrs William Hall (Clarksville), Mrs R. Moir (Balclutha), Miss McClure (Dunedin), Miss Ida Dansey (Auckland), Mrs Moodie (Boxburgh), Mr Pascoe (Dunton), Miss Margaret Leaven (Milton), Mrs John Deveney (Oatram), Master P. Scanlan (Milton), Rev Father Vereker (Invercargill), Sergeant Fleming (Gore), Dominican Convent (Milton), Mrs Thosking (Milton), Miss Ryan (Milton), Mrs Palmer (Otekie), Rev Father Howard (Dunedin), Miss B. Lynch (Milton), Mr William Cassidy (Milton), Mrs D. Hassett (Milton), Mrs Swanagh (Milton), Master J. Scanlan (Milton), Mrs McTighe (Milton), Mr Tobias Burke (Milton), Mrs Kehoe (Milton), Miss Grealish (Milton).—To be continued. The time for the drawing is approaching, and funds are urgently needed.

INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK SHEA,

formerly of Horsemont, County Cork, Ireland; last heard of nine years ago in Auckland. Anybody will confer a great favour by writing to his sister, and will be suitably rewarded.

Address—KATE SHEA, care of A. H. GRANT, 64 Castle St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

DEATH.

LODGE—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Edward Thomas Lodge, son of Edward Lodge, Greymouth, who departed this life, deeply regretted, on 23rd April last; aged 26 years.—R.I.P.

Sunday Corner.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 22—28.

Sunday, 22—16th after Pentecost. Seven Dolours B.V.M.
Monday, 23—St Linus, Pope, martyr. St Thecla, virgin, martyr.
Tuesday, 24—Our Lady of Ransom.
Wednesday, 25—St Ninian, bishop.
Thursday, 26—SS Cyprian and Justina, martyrs.
Friday, 27—SS Cosmas and Damian, martyrs.
Saturday, 28—St Wenceslaus, king, martyr.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

THE OTHER SIDE.

NOW, when so much is said and written—when even, apparently, so much is legislatively enacted, for the reduction, if not the total destruction, of the fortunes of the rich, it may not be out of place for us to take a passing glance at the other side and see what may be advanced in favour of that alleged evil against which war is proclaimed. With means for such a glance we are furnished, for example, by some papers recently contributed by the well-known writer on economic and social subjects, M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU, to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Fortune, or individual wealth, the writer, in effect, tells us, has a social function, arising from its very nature, which it alone can well fulfil. It forms the power of commanding productions and work, and, consequently, of giving a direction to both. The rich man, as well as the politician is a leader of men. Fortune then, says the writer, in the hands of an individual, constitutes an administrative power. The first duty of fortune, we are told, like that of capital generally, is self-preservation. In the social interest, as well as in others, everyone should respect and maintain his fortune. Income only may be legitimately spent. The objects of expenditure, explains M. BEAULIEU, may even embrace luxury—luxury, however, having something of a lasting character. It is lawful for generations to leave durable and careful traces of their passing by—but always provided that there be no waste of fortune, even that it continue, within certain bounds, to be increased. An increase of fortune, says the writer, is one at least of the economic duties imposed on the rich man. He should continue, within bounds, to spare and to create capital in order to furnish society at large with the means of applying inventions and new discoveries—in order to augment the productive funds that ally the labours and increase the products of humanity. A rich man also, it is added, should be very careful in his investments. It is a

School of Shorthand and Typewriting, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, conducted by Miss A. M. CARR and her sisters. Shorthand, Pitman's and Light Lines, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Business Letter writing, etc., taught. Miss A. M. Carr's pupils have obtained from Sir Isaac Pitman the highest speed certificates ever granted in N.Z. Vacancies for Boarders, who will receive special training and instruction.

calling and a duty, one of the most important and most complicated duties of society, to be a capitalist. Of those trying tasks that fortune imposes, says M. BEAULIEU, democratic imbecility and jealousy take no reckoning.

A case of particular interest to us to which the writer applies his doctrine is that of large land-holders. This is a class of men of whom, for the most part, we are now accustomed to hear little that is good, and in favour of whose bursting up a great deal has been urged. M. LEROY-BEAULIEU is of a different opinion. It is believed, he says, that it would be advantageous more and more to develop small ownerships at the expense of those that are great—to do away with the latter altogether. But this, he asserts, would be to destroy the principal element of agricultural progress. Great proprietorship in good hands, he continues, has, from several points of view, a considerable superiority over small. Great proprietorship has proportionally more capital. Besides, up to a certain point, capital acquires by concentration a force which excels that which it has in a divided state. The soil can thus be better worked, and will return more fruits. The greatest advantage, however, possessed by the great ownership the writer attributes to its scientific and industrial superiority. This scientific and intellectual superiority of great modern proprietors, he says, is the pivot of all agricultural progress. The writer quotes examples of what the great proprietors have done. To them has been due, for instance, improvement in manuring; the adoption of new crops; the successful treatment of vines infected by oidium and phylloxera. At the present time they are concerning themselves about the cure of other pests. The mind of the small owner, we are told, is not active enough to take a lead in such matters. The State is too stiff and conventional to take the place of private initiative. Another advantage which the writer attributes to the great ownership is that of agricultural responsibility, without which, he says, there can be no methodic organisation, to decrease to a minimum the chances of checks and losses, and to increase to a maximum those of discovery and progress.

A great deal more the writer has to say and to adduce in support of his argument, as, for further example, the advantage to the small owner of the neighbourhood of the great owner, and the benefit, accruing from the system of tenancy, of giving a personal interest in the land to men of the liberal professions and others—men of the highest intelligence in the nation. We have, however, quoted enough to show our readers that something may also be said—and well said—on the other side. We leave them to draw their conclusions for themselves.

The social function of fortune, M. LEROY-BEAULIEU says finally, consists in supplying for the initiative, always arbitrary, often wasteful, generally but little enlightened or little impartial, and insufficient, of the State; and to guide and instruct, whether by direct contact or by practical examples, the classes in less easy circumstances. The social function of fortune is to be initiative and auxiliary.

THE TESTIMONY OF FRIEND AND FOE.

WE reproduce elsewhere the report of a speech recently delivered at Tralee by Sir THOMAS H. GRATTAN ESMONDE. We do not know of any source whence a better or a sounder view may be derived of the spirit by which the more sensible body—that is the great majority—of the Irish people are actuated.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE speaks in a tone of firm hopefulness that at the present time is particularly reassuring. He looks defeat in the face like a man, and declares himself ready to renew the fight, enumerating at the same time all the points that have been gained. Throughout the speech is characterised by a marked tone of moderation. The speaker proclaims himself the partisan of no party, and the sworn follower of no leader. The great object that he keeps in view is the welfare of Ireland and the means of obtaining for her the measures necessary to promote her interests. Although a check has been received, he sees that the true strength of the cause remains intact, and that there is no reason to despair of its being once more rallied and brought to bear upon the opposing camp.

Sir THOMAS ESMONDE too, like Mr SEXTON and Archbishop WALSH, to whom we alluded in a recent article, perceives the crying need of the hour, and the point wherein the power of the Irish people lies. He also may be

depended on to use all his influence, which, indeed, is of no light weight, to bring about the reunion whereon so much depends. "If," he said, "they had the Irish people behind them it did not matter how big was the hostile majority against them. They wanted only a good, strong, and secure footing at home." To confirm these words we may quote testimony uttered with a very different feeling—that, namely, of the London *Times*. The *Times* expresses disappointment, and implies more than it expresses, at the result of the elections in Ireland. Everywhere else, it says, the Unionists have made notable gains. "But Irish constituencies remain by a great, and indeed slightly increased, majority Separatist."

While Ireland, then, remains to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding some bickering—or even some shillela flourishing—among sections, one in determination, the chief point remains intact, and the source whence ultimate victory may be looked for continues sound.

This speech of Sir THOMAS ESMONDE'S, therefore, borne out by the unwilling testimony of the *Times*, may serve to reassure us. Sir THOMAS ESMONDE tells us that so long as the Irish people remain constant there is nothing to fear. The *Times* admits, with chagrin, that they do in fact remain so.

ON Sunday the 8th inst, Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the Very Rev Father Lynch Adm, acted as celebrant of High Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Auckland. In the evening, he preached at St Benedict's. On the Sunday previous the very rev gentleman had preached at Rotorna to a congregation of Maorie. Father Lynch returns to Dunedin to-day (Friday.)

ELSEWHERE we publish details of the success of the pupils of the Dominican nuns at the musical examination of Trinity College, London. It was the first time that the pupils of the nuns had been submitted to this test, and the per centage of passes gained by them—that is about 74—must be regarded as very creditable. We may add that extern pupils also are received at the Convent to be prepared for the examination in question.

THE funeral of the late Mr C. J. O'Regan, took place at Reefton on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The attendance from all parts of the district and outlying places was very large. The Rev Father Rolland, who officiated, paid an affecting tribute to the memory of the deceased. Among those who sent to the bereaved family telegrams of sympathy were his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and the Hon Mr Seddon.

A CONCERT of a very choice and refined nature was given at the Choral Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening. The occasion was the production of a programme drawn up entirely from the compositions of Miss Annette Wilson, A. Ph. S. Miss Wilson had long since earned a high reputation as a musician in this city. Still the full display now made of her talents and attainments must have come as a revelation to many. The music, which embraced a large and varied selection, was in every instance charming, one of its chief characteristics being a daintiness and grace that were particularly delightful. Most of the pieces were interpreted with an exquisite touch and fine expression by the lady herself on the piano; she was, however, assisted by a number of competent singers. The concert was throughout thoroughly enjoyable. We are happy to congratulate Miss Wilson on the laurels she has so admirably won.

A BREAK-UP of the drought is reported from Australia.

WE quote with deep regret the following telegram. "Lyttelton, September 15. A sad accident happened here this morning. A boy named Edward Loader, with two younger brothers, was hill climbing when Edward made an attempt to climb an old monument, which is built of rough rocks. It stands 12ft high, and was used in connection with the construction of the tunnel. Loader on getting some distance up the face caught hold of a stone, which gave way with him. He jumped backwards on to the ground, but the stone, which weighed nearly 3cwt, landed fairly on his head, and killed him instantly." The bereaved parents have our sincerest sympathy.

Mr E. Dunne, George street, Dunedin, has recently received several additions to his excellent stock of books and pious objects. A book which must especially commend itself to Catholics is a fine and comprehensive prayer-book—named "The Path to Heaven." This volume may be safely recommended to those who are in search of a work of the kind. It contains prayers for almost every occasion that can be thought of, as well as devotions well calculated to enkindle and sustain the pious spirit. A well selected number of hymns completes the work.

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Limerick, August 4, 1895.

You will have been, long before this letter reaches you, acquainted with the result of the general election in the United Kingdom, and by the time it appears in print the great political struggle will have passed into the domain of ancient history. At the same time a brief review of the principal features of the fight and the causes, as they appeared to an outsider, which led to the complete rout of the Liberal party—rank and file—will not be unacceptable to your readers.

Many causes have been assigned for the discredit into which Liberal politicians have fallen in Great Britain. Even among the leading Liberal organs in the country there is a great divergence of opinion as to the reasons why the party suffered so crushing a defeat, and when this is so, with those who are conversant with the variations of the political barometer, it would almost seem presumptuous on the part of a visitor to attempt to gauge the motives of the constituencies in turning a complete somersault, in many cases, after many years of faithful adherence to the principles of Liberalism and progress. There can be no doubt, however, that during the last three years the Liberal party have been getting into bad odour with the country, on account of the very little progress they were able to make with any of the reforms which occupied a prominent place on their programme when coming into power. True, indeed, the Lords barred the way in many cases, but it is contended that the members of the gilded chamber would have accepted the inevitable and passed measures, however unacceptable, had the Ministry shown more grit, and had they shown their determination to appeal to the country on the rejection of anyone of their policy Bills. The Lords had been cognisant for a long time of the weakness of the Ministry, and the narrow majorities which they could count upon in the Commons emboldened them in their rejection or emasculaton of measures sent up to them from the people's representatives. The attack on the House of Lords was not considered to be a genuine affair, but rather a party shibboleth for the purpose of diverting public attention from the incompetence and weakness of the Ministry and to cover the ignominious rebuffs which they received from time to time in consequence of their want of determination on matters of vital interest. Home Rule was hung up indefinitely, so that British measures of reform should have their innings, after which it was supposed that the real campaign against the House of Lords should begin. But any student of English history knows full well the tenacity with which English people cling to any of their institutions, and what a difficult matter it is to get John Bull to move in

the direction of reforming, not even to mention abolishing, one of the estates of the realm; and if he bears this in mind he will readily understand the Herculean nature of the task, which a weak Ministry undertook when it adopted as the main plank of its platform the abolition or radical reform of the Upper House. An Englishman to whom I was speaking the other day not unaptly compared public opinion in England to the movements of an elephant on ground which the animal is hardly sure of. The leaders of progress and those who are anxious for reform keep shouting to the animal to go onward, and prod it with their sticks to induce it to move, whilst the unwieldy and nervous beast now puts forward one leg, but before it reaches *terra firma* the animal draws it back again and then tries with the other, until, having finally satisfied itself that the ground is safe, it deliberately makes the final movement, where it remains firmly rooted until satisfied that more progress can be made. The elephant is not like the horse, which might be compared to some European nation, which rushes forward without taking sufficient notice of its surroundings, and finds itself in a quicksand and, having extricated itself with difficulty, rushes to the rear of its original starting point too terrified to make another attempt forward, but plunging to the right and left, to the great danger of the people in charge of it, and to the evident amusement of the attendants of the slow but sure elephant. It will require some years of continuous labour from the Liberal leaders of Great Britain to educate the public mind that the nation can get on without the House of Lords. Perhaps after some years under the *regime* of a Conservative Government they may alter their views and, taking the Liberal party into favour, give it a mandate to reform the Lords. But public opinion is certainly not ripe as yet for its abolition, and it is a mistake for the Liberals to follow up such a political will-o'-the-wisp until the members of the Gilded Chamber have so incensed the electors of Great Britain by their contemptuous rejection of some measure which the bulk of the people had set their minds on having. That reform must follow the wish of a united nation.

Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt are in their turn made the scapegoats for the ill-luck that has followed the banner of the party of progress at the hustings. Many of the Radicals consider that the late Premier was not sufficiently advanced in his views to be leader of the party, and that his attacks on the Upper Chamber were more pretended than sincere, their suspicions being more than confirmed by the additions which he made to it before leaving office. Some of the organs of Liberalism expressed the hope, after the defeat of Sir William Harcourt for his old constituency, that he should give way, as leader in the Commons, to a man less enamoured of fade, the particular hobbies of Sir William unsuited him for the leading position which he held. Sir William is a strong Local Vetoist, and had bound the Liberal Party to this creed. It is needless to say

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that such a plank in the platform of the Lib rals raised up hosts of enemies. "To rob the poor man of his beer" was worse than attempting to rob him of his liberty, or at least it was tantamount to it. "Bung and Co." is all-powerful still in the British Isles, and temperance disciples are making but slow progress there. The publican has always been the especial *protégé* of the Conservative party, for do not the whole of the breweries and nine-tenths of the public houses belong to the upper-crust people. Therefore, there never was an election in which the interests of the publicans and their friends, the brewers and their independents, and the Conservatives were more closely bound together than on this occasion, and, it is needless to say, that the latter made full use of their opportunity, and showed the liquor party that the return to power of the Liberals would be the death knell of the liquor sellers. Self-interest is the most powerful machine one can have for welding together in one compact whole the most antagonistic particles of society, and so it may be safely assumed that not alone the defeat of Sir William Harcourt but that of many other members of the party was due mainly to the Local Veto question and the very close alliance of the publicans and Conservatives.

The Independent Labour Party contributed in many cases to the defeat of the Liberal candidates. This section of the community, insignificant in numbers as has been clearly shown by their support at the polls, have deceived the public and have been deceiving themselves as to their real strength in the country. They have mistaken the applause which they had received in the promulgation of socialistic doctrines when haranguing crowds in Hyde park on Sunday afternoons, and at various places throughout the country, as approval of their socialistic doctrines, but the ballot box must have showed them conclusively that, however enthusiastically the British workman may applaud their frothy vapourings on a public platform, he wanted something more solid in a representative in Parliament. God, man, and beast were on the same level, according to many of these demagogues, and everything worthy of reverence, esteem, and love was to make way for the new god of Labour. Society was a monstrous evil, and religion was a barbarous superstition. Kier-Hardie was the apostle of this cult in the House of Commons, and it is superfluous to say that his eccentricities have done more to kill the pretensions of the independent, or socialistic Labor party than all the speeches of their opponents. However, there is every reason to believe that their egregious vanity in seeking to oust certain Liberal candidates from their seats had been carefully and sedulously cultivated by the Tory party for their own ends. As in the dark at cloud there is sure to be a silver lining, so the catastrophe that has overtaken the Liberals is not without its bright spot, and that is the complete quenching which the socialistic tail of the Radical section has received which will no doubt keep them quiescent for some time.

It is not much surprise that the Tories were successful in the country constituencies, for these have been their strongholds for many years. In fact everything was in their favour there at the present election. Agriculture has never been at so low an ebb as during the past few years in England. What with bad harvests, low prices, and unlimited supplies of all kinds of produce from abroad, like the policeman in the comic opera, the lot of the English farmer was not a happy one. There has been a mild sort of agitation going on amongst some of the Tory landlords and agriculturists for some years in favour of an impost on cereals, breadstuffs and meats from foreign countries, so as to encourage and assist British agriculturists. Although this has never taken any tangible shape still it was a sort of carrot dangled before the eyes of the agricultural donkey, who saw hope even in this very remote inducement. Besides this the Tories have always been more or less inclined towards a system of protection for agricultural products, whilst the Liberals are irrevocably wedded to free trade. Under these circumstances it is no surprise that the country population went solidly there ever for the Tories, especially as there were vague hints thrown out, by irresponsible Conservative candidates, that their party would very probably introduce a Land Bill for England similar to that which had been passed for Ireland.

The greatest surprise of all was the solid way in which many of the supposed Radical constituencies in London supported the Tory party. This is explained on the ground that there has been a great re-action in London in favour of Toryism in consequence of the muddling of the progressists in the County Council, where they have increased taxation to an enormous extent, and frittered away money in experimental reforms.

In many of the constituencies, too, in consequence of the attitude which the Radical candidates took up with reference to the voluntary schools, and the favourable replies which were received from the Conservatives, the Catholics supported the latter, and it is believed that in some cases they managed to turn the scales. As far as doing justice to schools where religion and secular knowledge are imparted side by side, there need nothing be expected from the Radicals either at Home or abroad.

In one sense the result, so far, of the general election in Ireland has been eminently satisfactory, as the country has again solidly demonstrated that it has not abated one whit in its demand for

Home Rule. Eighty-two Home Rulers have been returned, notwithstanding many adverse causes militating against the unity of the people from within and without the ranks of the people. Of these 70 are McCarthys, 11 Redmondites, and one political prisoner, and however these may differ in many essential points, still it must be conceded by the most ultra-Unionist that they agree on the main plank and that is a domestic legislature for Ireland. Not alone have the Unionists been crushingly defeated in the whole of the national constituencies where they had the temerity to appeal to the people, but the Derry election resulted in a brilliant victory for the Home Rulers, Mr Vesey Knox having succeeded in wresting the seat from Mr Ross, Conservative, who represented the city since 1892. Sergeant Hemphill also successfully upheld the Home Rule cause in North Tyrone, having beaten the Conservative candidate by about 90 votes, and thus reversing the result of the contest of 1892. These were the two most important contests in Ireland, inasmuch as the Conservative candidates were backed up by the combined forces of Orangeism, landlordism, and Unionism.

On the other hand, there has been a very unpleasant feature in connection with the general election in this country, and that was the intensity of the bitterness with which the Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites regarded each other. To an outsider this seemed nothing less than sheer madness. Instead of combining forces to work in unison against the common enemy, they wasted their energy in needless conflicts and in scurrilously abusing each other, no language being considered too strong when directed against the opposite party. To add to the confusion, there was a cleavage in the followers of Mr Justin McCarthy, the leader of the split being Mr Timothy Healy. It is needless to say that these internal dissensions have been a source of great joy to the Unionist party, who imagined that they would be able to slip in for some of the Nationalist seats in consequence of these internecine disputes. It was bad enough to have the Nationalist leader made the butt of all the sarcasm, hostile and unfair criticism, and mendacious and scurrilous abuse of the Redmondites and their allies, the Tories and coercionists, but, to make the "confusion worse confounded," Mr Tim Healy was reported to have said at a Nationalist convention in Omagh that the McCarthys had sold four seats in Ulster to the Liberal party for £200 each. The report of the convention, which was held in private, appeared in a Conservative organ, and, although Mr Healy has since denied the accuracy of the report, still he has not withdrawn the main points of the charge. It is needless to add that the charge of trafficking in seats was used not alone to damage the Irish party in this country, but the coercionists magnified and distorted the whole affair for the advancement of their cause amongst the English constituencies. Messrs McCarthy and Blake, on behalf of their party, and Mr Ellis, the Liberal whip, denied *in toto* the foul accusation; but the evil had been done, and no amount of documentary evidence would have availed in dissipating the bad impression which had been created by Mr Healy's political bombshell. Mr Healy has been condemned on all sides for making such a charge, especially in the midst of a general election, for even if it were true it was contended, and rightly so too, the time and place for investigating the truth or falsehood of such an indictment was when there was no thing else to disturb men's minds. The only conclusion one can come to is that Mr Healy was only too anxious to publish any charge which would further his personal interests, regardless of the consequences to the country. The true explanation of the matter was that the Irish party, finding their funds running short could not undertake the expenses attendant on a thorough registration of four northern constituencies, and had asked the Liberals to take these in hand, and, at the same time, allowing them to run Home Rule candidates for the same. Without attending to the registration the Irish party could not look at these constituencies, and, as they had no money to spare for this purpose, the Conservatives would have a walk over were it not for the Liberals providing funds and candidates. Such a compact was so evident gain to Ireland, and one wonders how such an able and astute politician as Mr Timothy Healy did not see it in this light, or, if he did not, why he did not refrain from making his charge when he should see that it would be used to the detriment of the Irish cause by our enemies. The *Times*, as usual, pounced upon it and worked itself up into a regular frenzy over the matter, and was not pacified for some days after the emphatic denials of the principals of both sides concerned. Were it not for this incident and a few others it is evident that the Redmondite party would have been considerably reduced at this election, and their power for mischief considerably curtailed, for, however honest or conscientious they may be—and I do not deny that they may be induced from good motives to persevere in the line of action which they have pursued for the past few years—still it is quite evident their methods are meeting not alone with the approval, but also with the tangible support of every Coercionist in the country. The Redmondite candidates received all the votes of the Tories in the constituencies where no Conservative stood, whilst the party gets any amount of fulsome flattery from the Tory organs. It may be safely said that there are not four Redmondite members, out of the ten elected, returned by a majority of the Home Rulers in the constituencies. The Redmondites have expressed themselves from time to time with indecent pleasure at the defeat of prominent members of the late Government, whilst they, and their organs, have been quite elated at the success of the coercionists. Looking from a neutral standpoint at this matter one cannot help doubting the sincerity of John Redmond and his party when they express their pleasure at the prospect of half-a-dozen years of Tory rule in this country.

(To be concluded.)

Dublin Notes.

(From contemporaries.)

MR JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the well-known leader of the Irish Party, was born in Cork, where he served his equireship to journalism in connection with the *Examiner*. Afterwards he removed to Liverpool, and then to London, where, after some time, he became editor of the *Morning Star*, a Liberal and Radical journal of considerable influence, but now defunct. Mr McCarthy transferred his services to the *Daily News*, for which he has written leading articles for many years, and is still a contributor. Mr McCarthy has written many novels, the best known of which are, "A Fair Saxon," "Dear Lady Disdain," and "Donna Quixote." The Irish leader is a man of wonderful memory, and of the most varied knowledge. He writes a clear, limpid English, which has made his "History of Our Own Times" as delightful reading as a romance. Mr McCarthy is following up this vein by a new "History of the Four Georges." As a speaker Mr McCarthy is hardly at his best, although his matter is always interesting, and his points forcible. In private life he is a brilliant conversationalist, and a man of charming manner.

In July, 1866 a danger menaced the township of Danville, in Canada, which threatened more deaths than are exacted by many a pitched battle. A van containing two thousand pounds of gunpowder had caught fire from an engine spark, and was smouldering towards an awful explosion. People left their houses when the news was spread about—with that lightning rapidity which ghastly news ever has. It seemed certain that ere many minutes had passed a shock would occur, compared with which the most terrible storm would be as child's play, and which would hurl into nothingness life far and near. Every moment might come the leap of flame, the hideous roar, and then—then—that ghastly dew of what had been living, sentient, men and women falling upon scared onlookers, of whom some would be for ever deaf, and others helpless, gibbering, frightened idiots. Fortunately, there was with the consignment of powder a sergeant's guard of the Rifle Brigade, and in that guard was a man prompt and brave to do and dare all. The van had, directly the fire was noticed, been detached from the train and run into a siding. Timothy O'Hea ran to it, opened the door, and hunted about amidst the burning wood till he found where the danger originated. This discovered, he hurried to a tank, obtained water, and then, when any moment might have hurled him into eternity, with steady hand and ready brain, proceeded to drown the fire, and succeeded. O'Hea probably thought little of the grandeur he had done, but his officers, his country, and his Sovereign did, and he took his place amongst the heroes of the land, the wearers of the Victoria Cross.

Some surprise was manifested at the Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's last Cabinet not receiving a portfolio in the present Ministry. But the Right Hon Henry Matthews is compensated by being raised to the peerage—the first exercise which the new Premier has made of his peermaking powers. The new lord is a Catholic, but this has not prevented him from defending the English Church Establishment and patting Lord Salisbury on the back when attacking the priests and people of Ireland. He is a rebegead Home Ruler also, and when he first took up politics was described by the *London Times* as "a cross between a Fenian and a Tory." He first entered the House of Commons as member for the Irish borough of Dunganon on advanced Nationalist principles. He ousted from that constituency Mr C. Barry, Q.C., (now one of the Irish Lords Justices) on the grounds that Mr Barry had, in the exercise of his profession at the bar, prosecuted prisoners for Fenianism! When in 1870, O'Donovan Rossa, then a convict in prison, was elected a member for County Tipperary, the House of Commons decided to annul the election and ordered the issue of a new writ. In seconding an amendment, which asked for a committee to examine precedents for Rossa's case, Mr Matthews said "he looked upon the election of Mr O'Donovan Rossa as being no more than an expression of the passionate sympathy felt in Ireland for the Fenian and political prisoners—a sympathy which had arisen, in part, from a sincere notion that they were patriots, and partly from the impression that they had endured great sufferings." Since the days Mr Matthews got into the House of Commons, partly on the Fenian and partly on the Nationalist ticket, he has sadly retrogressed. The *Times* was right in its summing up of his character. Mr Matthews was not very popular as a Cabinet Minister.

The *National Review* argues for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. It suggested that to each of the 1091 parishes £150 might be given a year, £500 each to the twenty-seven bishops, and £300 each to a hundred higher officials. Under the scheme the people should have legal right to the gratuitous performance of marriage and other religious rites for which fees are now charged. The writer argues that the great party which supports the endowed Churches in England and Scotland ought to be prepared not only to defend these existing institutions, but to go further and

to endow the church of the great majority of the Irish people. Writing on the above subject the *British Weekly* says:—"The *Spectator*, which is by far the ablest and most influential of the Liberal Unionist journals, entirely agrees as to the statesmanship and wisdom of this proposal and says that if it were seriously proposed by a Unionist Government and heartily accepted by the Irish Church, it would be extremely difficult for those who vote for Home Rule to refuse their assent. To do so might, indeed probably would, mean the destruction of the political hopes of the Gladstonians. The *Guardian*, which represents the main body of the Church of England, has repeatedly expressed similar views, and we do not see how establishments are to be permanently defended on any other principle. If Episcopacy is to be established in England and Presbyterianism in Scotland, it follows that Roman Catholicism must be established in Ireland. There is no knowing what the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland may be. It gave a late and somewhat reluctant support to Home Rule, which has not as yet been withdrawn. But in the event of the Home Rule cause meeting with a severe defeat it is quite possible the church might compromise with the Unionists for a bribe of this kind, in which case the question will immediately become one of practical politics."

Wherever (writes Mrs Lynn Linton) the true Irish lady-girl or woman is, there is the atmosphere of purity, of refinement, of feminine grace and sweetness. Fond of the open air, and for the most part a perfect horsewoman, she can subdue her roving propensities, into the gentlest home-staying practice when occasion demands. She can nurse her sick friend—be the right hand of her disabled father—take the cares of housekeeping off her overweighted mother—bring up, as a second mother herself, her orphaned nieces—marry the man she loves, resolute to make a good wife, a good housemistress, a good mother—and all the while she never loses her charm, and is never anything but what she was in the beginning—frank, natural, pure, and modest, "with no nonsense about her," as men say—a phrase that some times includes certain undesirable characteristics—and without one trait of fastness, boldness, or insurgency. Anyone going over to Ireland must be struck by the quality of the Irish lady—maid or matron. There is a certain moral perfume about her, which we in England have unhappily greatly lost. They remind one of ourselves of fifty years ago, when certain subjects which are now freely discussed before and by girls were then scarce spoken of below the breath between a couple of hardy matrons, and when girls did not pry into matters with which they have nothing to do. There is the same delicate reserve among the Irish ladies as used to be among ourselves; and if one were to speak to an unmarried woman of twenty-five or so of things which English girls of less than eighteen will broach of their own accord, the chances are she would not understand in the first place, and if she did, it would be to mortal offence and estrangement. In Ireland, too, mothers and daughters keep more together than is the modern fashion among ourselves. Chaperonage, even in country places, is not dispensed with; and the mother remains the friend and companion, and is not shunted as the nuisance, nor defied as the tyrant of our latest theory of feminine revolt. The home influence being strong over her life and conduct—her mind uncontaminated by the vicious knowledge which certain lost souls among ourselves desire to sow broadcast among our girls, and have sown broadcast, more's the pity!—our Irish lady is, for the most part, content with her home and not desirous to change it for the masculine independence so much desired by our modern girls. She has none of the aggressiveness got by the—ofttimes quite unnecessary—rough and tumble struggle with man for place and pelf. She does not understand the commercial instinct which sells a laudatory notice for so much and so much; and the interviewer's trade of gathering up every little trifle wherewith to make a spicy notice—true or not as it may happen—is as foreign to her as this other. She is hampered as yet by all the old-fashioned notions of delicacy and ladyhood, of humour and self-respect; and, so far as she has yet gone, she does not desire to exchange these qualities for those which constitute the state of being "Up-to-date" and "On the spot."

The writer of the biography of Parnell in the "National Dictionary of Biography" is Mr Barry O'Brien, barrister-at-law, who enjoyed the intimate friendship and confidence of the great Irish statesman, and was invited by him to contest, as his nominee, North Kilkenny against the late Sir J. Pops Heennessy—which, it will be remembered, was the first election after "the split"—but Mr Barry O'Brien, for reasons other than political, declined the invitation. Mr Barry O'Brien has not, however, allowed his friendship with Parnell to influence his estimate of Parnell's character and career. The biography has been universally regarded as impartial as well as accurate. Mr Barry O'Brien has made several important contributions to Irish history. His "Fifty Years of Concessions to Ireland" is an able review of English legislation for Ireland during the past half century, and quite recently he brought out an edition in two volumes of that very interesting book, "The Autobiography of Wolfe Tone." Mr Barry O'Brien has been, since the appearance of the *Speaker*, Sir T. Wemyss Reid's chief assistant in the editing of that organ.

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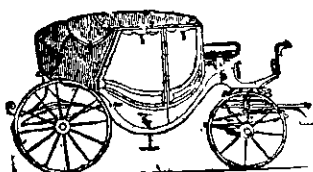
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ALL CHARGES ON LOWEST SCALE.

THE DESERTION OF PRIVATE DENHAM.

(JOSEPH SMITH, in the *Illustrated American*.)

(Concluded).

THE men descended into the arroyo quickly, and stood looking at the dead man in silence for some minutes. They gripped their arms nervously and scanned the arroyo up and down. Then one of the men stooped down and felt the pockets of the trousers and drew out a stained and crumpled paper, which he handed to the sergeant, who smoothed it out. It was a letter written in a big, round school hand, and read in this fashion:—

"Millville, Mass., April 19, 1872.

"My Dear Harry,—Father died last Wednesday after a sickness of two weeks, and was buried to-day. He had been ailing, as you know, and unable to work for many months. Sickness and death have taken all we had, and we are remaining in the cottage only through the kindness of Mr Coburn. Charley is down with fever, and poor mother is far from well. I have been away from the mill for weeks, and Beulah is earning all we live on. God only knows what is to become of us. The people of the church are so kind. Can't you come home? Surely they will not keep you now. Unless we have you or some money soon, I fear that mother and Charley must go to the town farm. Think of it, Harry. It breaks my heart. Come back to us, dear, we need you so much. With love from us all. Your loving sister,

"MARY DENHAM."

The sergeant's voice was low and husky while he was reading this letter to his comrades, and a painful silence followed its close. Then one of the troopers spoke in a low, unsteady voice:—

"Then this must be the body of poor Harry Denham of that 'doughboy' company back in Flanders, who deserted last May. He was a mighty nice fellow, and none of us knew why he deserted. It's plain enough now, and pretty rough, I call it."

Yes! They all recalled him now. They remembered the bright-faced, sober young New Englander whose efforts to secure a discharge had puzzled them and whose desertion no one could explain, except his captain. This letter explained all; answered every question; dissipated the mystery. Denham's family were humble people in a Massachusetts mill village, and they knew no way of influencing their distant Congressman or the army authorities to secure the discharge the young soldier sought and that meant so much to them. He was of age when he enlisted three years before and his parents were not dependant upon him; and the bloodless war department, which found it hard work to get and keep soldiers in Arizona, was not ready to let the lad go for mere sentimental reasons. He made a personal application for a discharge, setting forth the sickness and poverty of his home as good reasons for it; and his company commander had endorsed it with favour, if not with warmth. When the application had gone from post to district, and district to department headquarters, and had crawled along through the slow, devious, regular channels to Washington, it had crept back over the same red-tape route, fat with endorsements, lean with satisfaction—disapproved. And as the slow days crept by and the winter grew into spring, the anxious, waiting Denham grew despondent, despairing, desperate, for the saddest of letters kept coming from his distant home. His father was sick and unable to work; his mother, never strong, was breaking down, and the wolf was kept from the door by his young brother and his two delicate sisters. Every cent of his meagre pay that he could spare he sent back there gladly; but he grew heartsick and homesick, as the dark clouds gathered over his home. Then came that last sad letter and appeal, following fast upon the heels of that cold official letter that had put lead into his heart. The heart-strings of the poor lad were cruelly torn. Love and home called him back; duty and his conscience held him to the flag. It was a battle between red-tape and flesh and blood, and the latter won. No one may justify him; but who will blame him? If the recording angel, obedient to Him Who knows and reads all hearts, entered his sin against him, surely the motive of it all and the agony of his death were atonement in full.

One evening shortly after that letter came, Private Henry Denham disappeared from Camp Flanders. It was a perilous journey he was starting upon; but many another, with less noble motives, had tried it before him and succeeded, and that knowledge gave him courage. When he went out in the darkness into the desert he carried his rifle and ammunition, a canteen, some rations, and a few

dollars; a slender equipment, truly, with which to brave the desolation of those grey, thirsty valleys and hills, and began his march to freedom and home. He chose the seldom-used route that runs by the Carizo water hole and the Alamo, with the double purpose of avoiding his pursuers and saving the long, weary miles of the regular waggon trail. But he might have saved himself his tremors, for his captain was a man as well as a soldier, and made no effort to seek him.

What his journey was, and how he died, no man will ever know until that final day. Yet to the sophisticated troopers that bloody cloth and perforated foot told a plain story as they gathered round the shrivelled remains of the dead deserter.

Either in standing off some foe or securing game for food, he had depressed the muzzle of his rifle to load the chamber, and the cartridge in his nervous haste had exploded prematurely, the ball piercing his foot and leaving him wounded and crippled in the desert. He had limped in that thirst and pain to the water hole, dragging wearily over the blinding trail in the blistering sun and finding no surcease for his wound and fever in the baking arroyo. Maddened with thirst and the agony of his wound, the torture of despair must have crazed him, as he thought how fruitless had been his break for freedom. He must have staggered and raved around that Dead Sea of his hopes like a wounded wild beast and realised that he was to die all alone in that silent desolation, far from home and those he loved—to die by thirst and starvation and be forgotten until the final trump. Exhausted, weak with fever and thirst, despair must have entered into the lad's soul, and he dragged himself up the arroyo into the shadows of the gray sage bushes, the only friendly things in that blistered desolation, to lie down and wait for death tortured in body and mind.

That was the picture and the story that came to the minds of the shuddering troopers, who, of all the terrors of the desert, feared thirst the most.

"Pick up the body, men," said the sergeant slowly, "and carry it up under the bluff and bury it. We can't let him rot and bleach here like a wolf."

The sergeant picked up the rifle, the troopers the body, and they retraced their steps slowly to their camp, the thirsty horses staring out of their hot eyes at the procession.

Under the bluff they fashioned a shallow grave with their knives and in it they laid the bones of the dead man. Before the body was covered with the earth and stones that were to mark the spot and save it from desecration, Sergeant Fleming, with solemn face and husky voice, said to his comrades:—

"Boys, none of us are priests or parsons, but all of us, some time or other, when we were better, prayed at a mother's knee. This young fellow ought not to be laid away in the dirt like an Indian or a coyote; he ought to be buried Christian fashion, like a white man. I don't know that I can remember how to pray, but I can try, hoping that it may wipe out some of the charges on his muster roll up there."

And there in the gathering twilight, over the shallow grave, with head bowed and reverent, the rude trooper spoke in hesitating words the half-remembered prayer he had been taught by his mother; and that prayer in the desert went up to the throne of God as acceptably as the most eloquently intoned psalm in some noble cathedral.

Then over the poor relics they shovelled the earth with their hands and rolled boulders to bar the claws and teeth of wolf and coyote. Then without a word and actuated by a common soldierly motive, the five men took their carbines and made the silent desert echo with the three volleys that mark the last salute to a dead soldier.

When it was all over the sergeant said: "Bring in the horses, boys, and saddle up. This place is like a graveyard to me, and I almost feel as if my bones will bleach here if I stay any longer. There isn't a drop of water on the earth or in the sky in this desolate place; so let us push on while the night is cool and young."

The detachment rode out of the valley into the night, under the stars, away from that place of thirst and death, away from the shallow grave of the dead deserter; and the silence of the march was broken only when the trooper who rode by Fleming's side said:

"Sergeant, somebody's got to write and tell that girl."

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REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

(A Series of Lectures delivered in St Joseph's Church, Temuka, by the Very Rev Father LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S. M.)

LECTURE II.—IS THE BIBLE A FICTION—AN ALLEGORY? IS IT UNSCIENTIFIC AND INCREDIBLE? "THE LORD IS OUR LAW-GIVER." (Is. XXXIII, 22.)

This evening we shall confine our observations to the books of the Old Testament, whose authenticity, veracity, and integrity have been violently contested or positively denied by Rationalists. I.—Is the Bible a fiction—an allegory? The first thing which strikes me about the Bible is its antiquity. It is the most ancient book in the world. It was written long before the works of Phericides, Thucydides, Herodotus, and Xenophon, who are called the "Fathers of History," and at least five hundred before the poems of Homer and other ancient poets. Far from being a fiction or an allegory, it gives a precise account of the early families, races and nations of mankind; their habitations, their laws and customs. It throws a wonderful light on the primitive history of the Chaldeans, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Medes, the Egyptians, and many other famous nations. It points out the gradual growth of arts and sciences, agriculture, commerce, navigation, astronomy, geography, military art, music, etc. The descriptions of the minerals, plants, and animals of the Bible have astonished all scientists who have studied those questions by their wonderful precision, completeness, and exactness. II.—The Bible is not unscientific: science and the Bible are agreed:—(1) That all the things we behold were gradually evolved or taken out from a primitive matter. (2) That all the earth was once submerged and in a chaotic state. (3) That the luminous fluid existed before the stars, as is now admitted by the most eminent scientists and was suspected by Newton and Euler. (see Lyall's "Elements of Geology"). (4) That the vegetable preceded the animal kingdom. (5) That marine species were first created, and that fishes and birds have an aquatic origin, as Mr Huxley pretends to have discovered on the 7th February, 1868, although clearly stated by Moses 4000 years ago; that terrestrial animals next made their appearance on the earth, and last of all man, the lord of creation. (6) That the first man and woman were created in a perfect state, whereas the creation of plants, birds, fishes and other living creatures was multiplex. The theory of evolution of Mr Darwin is untenable, being both unscientific and unreasonable. (1) It is unscientific because science takes its data from facts, and the theory of evolution and spontaneous generation is a gratuitous assumption. Fourens, Milne Edward, Bland, Dumas, Bronsard in their joint report to the Academy of Sciences on the 25th February, 1865 declared evolution and spontaneous generation to be a myth, an illusion, and that there is not the shadow of a proof to show that it has ever taken place. (2) It is unreasonable because it is contrary to historical and scientific experience. The description of animals by Aristotle, Pliny, Herodotus, etc., is as accurate to-day as it was then. Again, no cause can produce an effect greater than itself; spiritual substances being superior to material ones, it is impossible that our soul, which is spiritual and intelligent, should have evolved from a material substance which is inferior to it. Let Darwin, Denton or Ernest Hæckel explain to us how thought and intelligence could be evolved from a material substance or from animal life. The difference between man and animals is striking. Animals never progress, they always remain the same. Man is the only being who can master languages, and is susceptible of indefinite progress in sciences and arts. The birds make their nests to-day as they did a thousand years ago, the bees their hives, and the ants their subterranean habitations, etc., but they never improve, they never change—they remain always stationary. Not so man, who always advances, progresses, and makes new discoveries. Let evolutionists produce a chimpanzee or an orang-outang able to play on the violin, on the guitar, on the harp. We shall listen to them with pleasure. Let these inhabitants of the forests come before our House of Parliament or Legislative Assembly and state their titles to our kinship. Until then let Mr Darwin and his friends permit us to believe that we are men and not monkeys. It is objected against the Bible that the cosmogony of Moses cannot be reconciled with modern geological discoveries. This is an illusion. There is no proof whatever that Moses intended to give a geognosis of the world. According to St Augustine in his book of "The City of God" the world was created in an indivisible moment, and Moses relates successively what God did in that instant to make us appreciate the wonders of creation. There is also the system of prophetic visions: According to this system Moses was favoured by God with six visions. He beheld the earth in a chaotic state surrounded by darkness. Then light appeared and scattered the darkness. Next the firmament was seen as a glorious dome suspended around the whole earth; then the golden sun, the silvery moon, the sparkling stars shone forth and divided day and night. Fishes swam in the waters; birds flew in the air. Again, animals ran on the surface of the earth; and, last of all, man appeared full

of majesty and grandeur, and God rested from his work. Moses relates things as he saw them, and the words 'day and night' simply point out the beginning and end of each successive vision. We may also admit the system of unlimited periods of hundreds of thousands, nay of millions, of years. During these unlimited periods those phenomena would have been produced which have recently come to light. Be this as it may, certain it is that the days and nights of Moses were not measured by the rotation of the earth around its axis or its movement round the sun, which made its appearance only on the fourth day of the creation. Any of these systems is sufficient to reconcile the cosmogony of Moses with modern scientific discoveries. III.—Is the Bible credible, as rationalists pretend? In order to answer this objection we must know how the Bible was composed. The facts related in it were collected immediately after they had happened, when their truth and accuracy could be ascertained by all those present. The account was read before the whole assembly of the people, and not accepted unless declared to be accurate and precise. It was then examined by the synagogue. The authentic version was kept in the treasury of the Temple under various locks and keys. Twelve exact copies were made, and one sent to each tribe, and carefully treasured up. It was painful death to add, diminish or alter the same. Add to this, that the Jews had such a veneration for their Scriptures that they were ready to die for every word contained in them, and always carried them along with them in their peregrinations to Chaldea, Persia, Egypt, &c. The miracles related by Moses were witnessed by 600,000 soldiers, without reckoning women and children. His sincerity was such that he did not conceal his own sins, those of his sister Mary, his brother Aaron, and those of his people. So disinterested was he that he appointed Joshua, a stranger, to succeed him instead of one of his children, because commanded to do so by God. The Book of Judges, the Books of King, and those of the Prophets confirm what he had said, and Christ our Lord approved of them all. Apion (an enemy of the Jews), Porphyrius, Sincroniathon admit the reality of the miracles of Moses. Alexander Polyhistor gives the history of Joseph. Mariette, the great Egyptologist, has discovered the prison of Joseph which is held in great veneration by the Arabs and is called Esynyusepp. The famous papyrus manuscripts of Sallier and Anastasius describe the ten plagues of Egypt. Paintings discovered at Thebes, and various Egyptian sculptures confirm the same. What a difference between the style of the Scriptures and of the Pagan writers! The Scriptures speak only of God and His wonderful Providence, and of the eternal destiny of man. Poets, philosophers, and historians trouble themselves very little about God's glory; they attribute all great actions to man's genius, science, and experience. The prophecies of the Scriptures have every characteristic of Divine inspiration. They state clearly and distinctly, in no ambiguous terms, what was to happen ages after. When he had no children Abraham declared that he would be the ancestor of the Messiah, that his posterity would remain four hundred years captive in Egypt and come out with great riches (Gen. xv, 13-14). Jacob foretold that there would be a ruler in the family of Judah till the coming of the Messiah (xlv, 10). The birth of Josias was announced three hundred years in advance (Kings, xiii, 2). Cyrus was called by his name two hundred years before he was born, and it was announced that he would destroy the Empire of Babylon (iv Kings, xx 16. Is. xlv, xlv). Jeremiah foretold the duration of the Kingdom, of the captivity of Babylon. Daniel announced the exact time of the coming of Christ, and the destiny of the four empires. All these prophecies, and many others we could quote, have been fulfilled to the letter, and clearly demonstrate the inspiration of the Holy Scripture. From what we have stated, it is evident that the Bible is not a fiction or an allegory, but a wonderful historical book, with graphic and accurate descriptions of places and peoples, their ways and manners, and the progress of arts and sciences. Secondly, it harmonises with modern scientific discoveries. Thirdly, the objections of rationalists rest principally on the misrepresentation of the sacred text. Fourthly, the facts of the Bible are authentic and true. Lastly, the wonderful miracles and prophecies recorded in it prove it to be the word of God, given to men for their guidance and to enable them to reach their destiny.

The living singers whose artistic greatness was once the talk of Europe are rapidly becoming fewer. Last year died Madame Albani; and now the death is announced of Madame Miolan-Carvalho, one of the first lyric actresses of the century. She was born at Marseilles 68 years ago, and as a girl of 12 entered at the Paris Conservatoire, where she studied under Duprez. Her voice was not of the first order in fulness, strength, and compass, but she had a fine musicianly instinct and innate skillfulness in impersonation. She was the original Marguerite of "Faust," and it was for her Gounod composed the part. When the work was converted into opera she and Christine Nilsson took the role on alternate nights. Her other great creations were Fanchonette, La Reine Topaze, and Mireille, and in whatever opera she appeared it was always with success. She married M. Carvalho, the director of the Paris Opera Comique, 1853, and appeared for a season at Covent Garden. It is nearly 10 years since she retired from the stage, but her voice had lost little of its freshness and clearness, and was often heard at charitable entertainments.

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Glenferry, April 23, 1892

I have much pleasure in stating that I have known Mr Carl v
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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.R.C.S., Edin

Evandale, Oct. 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.

J. G. JOHNSON, M.D.

(Above case chronic constipation and other derangements.
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,
and is very successful in the practice of his art.

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

L. GRAY THOMSON, M.D.

St John Street, Launceston, July 14th, 1894

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have known Mr C.
Ledebur for the last two years, and that during that time he has
been practising as a Masseur and Medical Electrician, and has
attended several cases for me, and has given satisfaction; he also
applied his treatment to my own knee when I was suffering from
chronic Synovitis, and I found him careful, painstaking, and obliging,
and decidedly derived the greatest benefit from his treatment.

HEBBERT C HALLOWES.

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In the person of the late Mr Patrick O'Brien a very venerable member of the Christchurch Catholic community has passed away at the advanced age of 89 years. Mr O'Brien, whose demise happened on Tuesday last at the residence at Papanui of his son, Mr Michael O'Brien, boot manufacturer of this city, was born in Limerick, Ireland. The deceased gentleman arrived in the Colony at Grey-mouth about twelve years ago, along with nearly a dozen priests among whom was the Rev. Father Walsh. Mr O'Brien for years has not been engaged in any employment, and one of the incidents of his past life, and an incident which he often recalled with much pleasure, was the fact that he had remained for 52 years employed in the capacity of storeman with the well-known firm of Messrs Bannatyne and Son, corn and flour merchants, at Limerick and at Ennis. Mr O'Brien was a widower, having lost his wife about three years before he left his native land. He was very cheerful, and in his ordinary state of health on Sunday last. But on the following Monday he became very unwell, and when he had received the last sacraments with great devotion from the hands of the Rev Father Marnane, he quietly expired after an illness of about twenty-four hours' duration. Mr O'Brien was a very good Catholic. The funeral was largely attended, and proceeded on Thursday last to St. Mary's and to the Linwood public cemetery. The Rev Father Malone said a solemn *Requiem* Mass in the church for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and the Rev Father Laverty, who visited the city for the occasion, said Mass for a similar intention on the morning of the same day in the Marist Brothers' Chapel. For Mr O'Brien the Right Rev Dr Grimes said Mass in the Pro-Cathedral; and he also officiated at the grave, where he delivered an address on the praiseworthy character of the deceased.—*R.I.P.*

The Right Rev Dr Grimes received on Wednesday last from Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, a letter, wherein His Eminence says that the health of the Very Rev Father Cummings has greatly improved during his brief sojourn in the capital of New South Wales. On the following day the Bishop had a letter also from the Very Rev Father Cummings which contains the pleasing news that he feels much better, and that in a few more weeks he will probably return to our city, as he is anxious to advance several important parochial matters. Indeed he would come at once, but the Bishop has requested him to remain until his health is completely restored.

The Right Rev Dr Grimes has during the week formally visited all the societies in the parish and on Tuesday evening the members of the Catholic Literary Society were honoured with his presence. The programme was readings from "Bondsmen," Mr Paul Cane's recent and celebrated novel, Messrs Lee, Carr, Hynes, and others very ably sustained the various characters in the romance, and the Bishop and members generally were highly pleased with the entertainment. On Thursday evening last the Bishop presided at a well-attended meeting of the League of the Cross, and the programme at the latter Society was original papers. Mr Findlay read a paper on "Irish self-government," Mr O'Bielly on "A visit to Mr A. J. White's furniture warehouse," Mr O'Connell on "Self-improvement," Mr Young on the "Library," and Mr Shanly on "A trip on the Port hills." When the papers were read the Bishop commented on them, and expressed the pleasure he felt to listen to such varied and excellent essays. He encouraged the writers to persevere, and referred to the necessity there is to labour in order to acquire the art of composition. While on this point, he mentioned a late English Cardinal who had written some sentences in his numerous and splendid works at least twenty times over. When the Bishop had expressed himself well satisfied with the Society generally, and had bestowed on its members his blessing, to which an indulgence was attached, he withdrew. The programme at a previous meeting was a mock trial, which proved a great success. During the evening the members presented Mr T. Mulligan with a handsome prayer book on the occasion of his departure for Auckland.

THE ROSARY OF MY TEARS.

Some reckon their age by years,
Some measure their life by art—

But some tell their days by the flow of their tears,
And their life by the moans of their heart.

The dials of earth may show

The length, not the depth, of years;

Few or many they come—few or many they go—
But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver grey

That creeps through the sunny hair,

And not by the scenes that we pass on our way—
And not by the furrows the finger of care

On forehead and face have made;
Not so do we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade
Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oftentimes old,
Though their brow be bright and fair;
While their blood beats warm, their heart lies cold—
O'er them the spring time—but winter is there.

And the old are oftentimes young,
When their hair is thin and white;
And they sing in age as in youth they sung,
And they laugh, for their cross was light.

But bead by bead I tell
The rosary of my years;
From a cross to a cross they lead—'tis well!
And they're blest with a blessing of tears.

Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me instead of a long stream of life
The tempest and tears of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years;
But never the foam brings the brave barque home—
It reaches the haven through tears.

FATHER RYAN.

SIZE AND STRENGTH NO DEFENCE.

HERE'S a point for you to think over: *Size and development have nothing to do with health.* A man may stand six feet two inches in his stockings and have the muscles of a prize fighter, and yet be an essentially unhealthy man. His frail-looking wife may be really the better of the couple; she may easily do more work, endure more exposure, bear more grief and worry, and outlive her big husband. There is a mystery in this that nobody can see into. It is a matter of vitality and organisation—not of dimensions.

Take, for example, the case of Mr T. B. Staples, of Oakwood, Ontario. He is a blacksmith; and I well remember how, when a boy, I used to regard a blacksmith with awe and wonder on account of his strength. It was fearsome to see him swing those mighty hammers and pick up a heavy cart-wheel as though it were a child's hoop. Yet I saw only in part and understood in part.

"Some twelve years ago," writes Mr Staples, "I became aware that the dreaded disease, dyspepsia, had chosen me for one of its many victims. It is hardly necessary for me to try to describe all the different feelings that came over me. I have talked with many people suffering with dyspepsia, and they have all had about the same experience. Among the symptoms on which we agreed are the following:—Bad taste in the mouth; fullness and deadness in the stomach after eating; getting no good from one's food; headache and palpitation of the heart; gas and sour fluids from the stomach; dizziness, especially when one rises up suddenly, or bends over his work; loss of appetite; pains in the chest and back, and the weakness that comes from not eating and digesting enough food to keep the body going. All these things I had; and you can imagine how bad they are for anyone, particularly for a man who has got to earn his living by daily hard work, as in my case.

"After I found out what was the matter with me I consulted a doctor at once, and began to take the medicine he gave me. I am sorry to say it did me little or no good. Although there is a common opinion that stomach troubles are not very serious and never dangerous, I must say that is not my opinion. No man who suffers from dyspepsia as long as I did (about six years) will ever talk foolishly or lightly about it. Even the doctors admit it is the hardest of all diseases to keep track of, and to cure. If it does not kill a man right out of hand it spreads the shadow of death over him all the time he has it, and takes all the laughter out of his days.

"Well, after the doctor's medicine failed, I kept on taking anything and everything that was recommended to me in hopes of relief. Yet none of them went to the root of the trouble. Sometimes I would feel a little better and sometimes worse, and that's the way things went on with me year after year, a dreary and miserable time. There's no money could hire me live it over again.

"I was still in this condition when a friend, that I had been talking to about myself, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I didn't know the merits of the Syrup then, but being anxious to try anything that might help me, I bought a bottle from Messrs Hogg Brothers, and commenced taking it. All I can say is, that I found relief immediately, and by continuing with it a short time, all my bad symptoms abated one by one, and I found myself completely rid of the dyspepsia. Since then I have never had a touch of the old complaint. If there is any other medicine in the world that is able to cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Seigel's Syrup does it, why I have never heard of it. I have recommended the Syrup to other sufferers, and they have been more than pleased with it; and I write these hasty lines in hope the publication of them may come in the nick of time to be useful to others still. Yours very truly, (Signed) Thos. B. Staples, Oakwood, Ontario, February 25th, 1895."

We need add but few words to Mr Staples' intelligent and manly letter. The disease which afflicted him attacks both sexes, all ages, and all classes and conditions of humanity. Neither youth nor strength is proof against it. It imitates other complaints, and so leads to fatal mistakes in treatment. If you are wise you will acquaint yourself with its character, as described in Mother Seigel's almanac, and know what to do in time of need.

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world, with directions for use in almost every language.They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.**THE AMERICAN "ELECTRIC" WASHING FLUID.**This Fluid is now used in all the leading
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making everything beautifully clean and as
good as new.THE BEAUTY OF THE FLUID is that
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will not injure them in any way.The following has been received from Mr
F. M. Mitchell, analytical chemist, Christ-
church re the Washing Fluid:—Victoria and Kilmore streets, August 1, '95.
The Manager American Fluid Company.Dear Sir.—I have had the samples you
kindly sent me tested, and I am highly
pleased with the result. The Fluid is a
decided success and will supply a long-felt want
in every household as it can be used without
injury to the clothes and lessens the skrinkage
of flannels.—Yours etc F. M. MITCHELL,
Analytical Chemist, Christchurch.Directions.—For clothes, soak them for one
hour, then place in copper and add half pint
of Fluid, boil 20 minutes, then rinse, and the
result will be pure white clothes. For floors,
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the bowels, nervousness, headache, giddiness,
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SIR THOMAS H. GRATTAN ESMONDE ON THE SITUATION.

ADDRESSING the constituents of West Kerry recently, at Tralee, Sir Thomas Esmonde spoke as follows:

They had hoped that by this time they should have had an Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin. That hope had not been realised, and there was no necessity for him to explain to them why that hope still remained unfulfilled. There was no necessity for him to explain the ins and outs of the great disappointments they had experienced by the rejection of the Home Rule Bill; but, at all events, they could say that they succeeded through their own efforts, and through the assistance of their constituents and the assistance of the great man who then led the English Liberals, in obtaining through, at all events, the House of Commons of England the recognition of the wrong which was done Ireland in the year 1800, the recognition of the act of robbery which was perpetrated upon the liberties of the Irish people when the Irish Parliament was taken away. They had hoped after that some indication would have heralded the opening of the Irish Parliament, but in that they were disappointed; still, he thought they could safely say that, the fact of the Bill having passed through the English Parliament, that some day or other, and, please goodness, before many years were over, they would have an Irish Parliament once more. He had seen in a great many English papers lately, and in speeches delivered by some politicians, that Home Rule was no longer a living question, that Home Rule had now been relegated to the background and was not likely ever again to appear. But they knew that as long as Irishmen remained, and as long as the Home Rule question was unsettled, so long would the Home Rule question remain. The mere fact of a temporary rebuff did not mean that the Irish people were to give up the labours and the struggles of years past, and that they were to lay down their arms and consent to a denial of their national rights. Whether there was a Home Rule majority or not at the next election the Home Rule question would remain until it was settled in a manner satisfactory and honourable to the Irish people. So that he for one was not one of those who took a very gloomy view of the present political situation. He knew they were disappointed, but disappointment did not mean defeat, and in Ireland everybody knew that disappointment did not mean despair. They had worked and struggled long enough to still maintain and preserve that feeling and that hope which had actuated them all through this struggle—namely, that some day or other, through their own patriotism and their own labours and the spirit of the Irish intellect, an Irish Parliament would be established in Ireland, and Irish affairs would be managed by Irishmen. He had not lost one iota of those principles or abated one jot or one tittle of that programme, and if they again elected him as their Member he would continue to work for them as he had up to that, and as long as he was able, for the vindication of Irish rights, and the rehabilitation of the dignity of his countrymen; and he could promise those English statesmen who think there will be no more of the Irish question—he could promise them in their (his constituents') name at all events,—that an Irish party would be returned to the English Parliament in no way wanting in the energy or the determination of Irish parties that had gone before them and who would keep the Irish question always present to the minds and to the senses of the English Parliament and the English people, and to show them that there was only one way of getting rid of the Irish difficulty, and that was on the basis of an honourable solution of the Irish question, such as they refused to make two years ago. He had not succeeded in all he hoped to get for the people of Kerry from the English Government. He did his best and gave the various Government departments who had to do with the administration of Irish affairs—he gave them at all events more trouble than they

cared for. When before long they would have a Conservative Government in England he believed it would be formed upon the basis of refusing to give Home Rule to Ireland, so that in the matter of Home Rule there was nothing to be looked forward to in the near future, but he was one of those who thought that a good deal of good might still be got from an English Tory Party, and that with a vigilant, energetic Irish Party in Parliament they might be able to get a good many good things from a Tory Government. The Tories say that they are very fond of us and that if we would only have sense to abandon our wicked ways and become good Unionists that they would do a great many things for the benefit of the Irish people. Well, they would shortly have an opportunity of showing how far they intended to benefit the Irish people. He did not care from what Party a benefit to his country came, he was just as ready to welcome it from a Tory Party as from a Liberal Party, and he could assure them, the Tory Party, that if returned to power after the general election—if they were inclined—they would give them every assistance in passing measures that they considered would benefit their country. The only thing that was absolutely essential to them for the proper conduct of their business, the only help they required to enable them to work for the benefit of the people was the sympathy and support—the thorough going support of Irishmen at home here in Ireland. Their party might not be perfect. He did not suppose any British party was perfect. They would be anxious to do the best for the people, and for that purpose they might safely rely on the future as in the past, upon the support of Irish public opinion. If they had the Irish people behind them it did not matter how big was the hostile majority against them. They wanted only a good, strong, and secure footing at home, and the good wishes of their own constituents, and if they had that mainstay, they could go forth into this next fight full of hope and confidence, and honest determination to leave no stone unturned, and leave nothing undone to work for the wishes and welfare of the Irish people.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

A HIGHLY enjoyable lecture, illustrated by limc-light views, was given by Mr Dobbin in St Jos ph's Convent Schoolroom last Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Society. There was a large attendance of visitors and members, including the Rev Father Mackay, Administrator; and Fathers Murphy, Howard, Hunt, and O'Neill. Mr C. E. Haughton briefly introduced the lecturer. Mr Dobbin's lecture was entitled "A trip round the world," and from beginning to end was really most entertaining. Mr Dobbin, who possesses a most pleasing delivery, was at intervals very heartily applauded. The audience were taken from London over the continent, through many of the American cities, Honolulu, and back to London again. There were also some charming scenes of New Zealand shown—the pink terraces, the lakes, and many other places of interest in the Colony. Mr Dobbin was full of anecdote—humorous, satiric, and at one time, when giving a description of a fight between two ancient heroes, highly dramatic. As giving an idea of the interest taken by Mr Dobbin in the Society it may not be out of place to mention that even all the expenses of the entertainment were defrayed by him, consequently the Society is indebted to that gentleman for an entertainment which may be well looked upon as one of the gems of the present session. The Society has again to tender its thanks to the Dominican Nuns for their kindness in so readily placing the schoolroom at the disposal of the Literary Society.

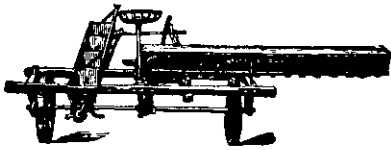
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