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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MR WARD is represented by the political gossips as ODDS AND ENDS. hankering after a return as Agent-General to the scene of his late festivities—with the additional object of obtaining an Irish seat in the House of Commons. This, we are told, has long been an object of the hon gentleman's ambition. It is not, meantime, on every Irish member that the British public is anxious to bestow unlimited roast beef and plum pudding. It is besides, possible that Mr Ward, as an Irish member, might find himself more roughly handled even than he has been as a colonial Minister. It would be hard to foretell what still lies before the Irish party in Parliament. In whatever character, however, Mr Ward returns to London, if he does so, it may be safely predicted that he will still, *mutatis mutandis*, give us good an account of himself as before.

Sir Julius Vogel has been appointed to replace Sir Penrose Julian as financial adviser of the Government in London at a salary of £400 a year.

A curious instance of how great public situations may be turned to private account is the following—related recently, in effect, by a French writer:—In a railway carriage on the line from Paris to Boulogne, one morning in the spring of 1878, Mr Bancroft, Mr Clement Scott, and Mr Stephenson were travelling. The previous evening they had been present at a representation of "Dora." Bancroft had bought the right of translation from M. Michaëlis who himself had bought it from M. Sardou. The puzzle was how to convert the piece into an English one. Some one suggested the Eastern Question which at this time, carefully handled by Disraeli, was exciting—to put it mildly—British self-esteem. All the music halls were echoing with the famous refrain—"But by Jingo if we do." The thing was to interest Jingoism in the matter, and make Disraeli cooperate with Sardou. "On stopping at Amiens to swallow a mouthful," says one of the three accomplices "the problem was solved." We know how, under the name of "Diplomacy," "Dora" had in England a success still greater and more marked than in France.

Ireland and Scotland it would appear have made their indelible mark on the language of the colonies—and possibly of the empire at large. The *Athenæum* in reviewing a book recently published by "Tasma," a colonial authoress, writes as follows:—"Tasma is still so colonial that she uses 'will' for 'shall' and 'would' for 'should,' but as not only all Australia, but a large part of America does this, and as the error is based upon Irish and Scotch authority, we fear we shall have one day to bow to the majority."

A French political writer of some authority gives his opinion as follows, respecting the existing state of affairs:—"More than one point in the world remains obscure. Something undefined is expected of Lord Salisbury. All that can be said is that we are arrived at one of those moments in history when diplomacy has need of all its vigilance to make up for what the most wide-awake perspicacity cannot always foresee."

The *Athenæum*, in speaking of the Institute of Journalists recently founded in London, comments on the varied nature of the profession referred to:—"Even when it attains maturity," says our contemporary, "it is not likely that the Institute will be much more than an organisation for promoting good fellowship amongst those who belong to it. It can never be a trades union, or even, as some prefer to call it, a formidable guild. The functions of journalists are so various, and the conditions of their work are so diverse, that they can scarcely be expected to organise themselves into one compact body. They are discreet, therefore, in not attempting to become one, and in giving themselves up mainly to enjoyment."

Irishmen, we perceive, are still doing service to England in foreign parts. A concert of English music, for example, was announced to be given in Berlin at the beginning of October. The musicians engaged in the matter were Professor Villiers Stanford, Mr Plunket Greene and Mr Leonard Borwick. The two first are Dublin men. The second named is, we conclude, a grandson of the late Baron Greene, and of the third Lord Plunket. The families in question, at least, were connected by marriage.

Among more recent scientific discoveries was one to the effect that the surface of the moon—somewhat as that of the planet Mars—was crossed by mysterious lines. To these also imaginative minds had attributed an artificial origin. A recent writer argues that they are dried up river-beds. "They often extend," he says, "for hundreds of miles in approximately straight lines over portions of the moon's surface, frequently traversing in their course ridges, craters, and even more formidable obstacles, without any apparent check or interruption, though their ends are sometimes marked by a mound or crater."

A writer in a late number of the *Forum* attributes a decline of agricultural profits in America to Protection. Its promise, he says, was that the factory and the farm would be placed side by side. This promise has not been fulfilled. "The farmer has found the articles he needed made artificially dear, but there are every year fewer factories in his vicinity and lower prices for his products. The universal depression of agriculture, east and west, the dwindling population of agricultural communities, would seem to indicate that the cultivators of the soil are being exploited for the benefit of manufacturers, and that the cities are appropriating the largest part of the profit."

A traveller as perplexing to guides as Mr Mark Twain and his comrades of the "Innocents Abroad"—though not quite so lively—was recently encountered at Cairo, by an American writer. The traveller in question was an English lady, who had engaged a boy to conduct her to the mosque of the Sultan Haman. A dragoman, indignant at the violation of his rights, called out, "Do you think that lad will be able to explain to you anything you are going to see?" "The Englishwoman turned her smiling face. I fancied she would be angry at the impertinence, but she was not. She had that absolute command of herself and of the situation, which is the birth-right of her race. 'It is precisely because I know he can explain nothing that I take him with me,' she said. 'If I could be equally sure of your silence, I should be willing to take you.'"

A remarkable passage in the address to the British Association recently delivered by Dr Douglas Galton, the president, is that relating to electricity. "It is only within the last few years," he says, "that we have begun to realise that electricity is closely connected with the vibrations which cause heat and light, and which seem to pervade all space—vibrations which may be termed the voice of the Creator, calling to each atom and to each cell of protoplasm to fall into its ordained position, each, as it were, a musical note in the harmonious symphony which we call the universe."

A French missionary in China recently expressed himself as follows—to one Mr G. E. Morrison, an Australian traveller. So, at least, says Mr Morrison in his book, "An Australian in China":—"No Chinaman can resist temptation; all are thieves. Justice depends on the richness of the accused. Victory in a court of justice is to the richer. Talk to the Chinese of religion, of a God, of heaven, and hell, and they yawn; speak to them of business, and they are all attention. If you ever hear of a Chinaman who is not a thief and a liar, do not believe it, Monsieur Morrison, do not believe it; they are thieves and liars, every one."

One note only of humility do we find in the address delivered last week by the President of the Women's Franchise League. It referred to the capabilities of those women who, in 10 or 15 years, might perhaps become members of Parliament. The President, however, although in a rather mixed sort of way, has disclaimed on the

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.

Smoke T. R. Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

part of her sex all desire for such honours. The lady's humility was shown by the estimation placed by her on the abilities of existing Members, to whose intellectual level, she expressed a belief, some women might possibly in 10 or 15 years attain. The Parliament now existing she defined as "The Wellington Farce of Follow my Leader to the tune of £240 a year," adding that no more ability was required for playing the part of Member than for playing lawn tennis.

"Her Cherished Idol—Alice (sobbing): 'What can be more cruel or heartrending than the disappointment a girl suffers when she discovers that her ideal is unworthy, that her cherished idol has but feet of clay?' Kitty (consolingly): 'It is terrible, my dear; an' Mr Notman's feet were the biggest part of him.'"

Indifferent, meantime, as, according to the President, the Legislative Chamber is, the Legislative Council is much worse. "A most material modification of their powers of veto" is the mildest correction which the lady proposes.

The address in short, was throughout a glorification of petticoat government. In fact an improvement on that motto which these ladies propose for their combined political organisation "The New Zealand women's Federal Council" would be "Self-righteousness (rather than righteousness) exalteth the nations." These ladies evidently regard themselves as strongly—even violently, exhaling the odour of sanctity, and they are firmly convinced that on them—and on them alone—the salvation of the country, if not of the world, depends.

"A gouty old gentleman, after making his will, called his serving man and remarked: 'Michael, I've left you in my will all the impudence I possess.' Michael: 'I'm glad to see by your generosity I inherit the greater part of your estate.' 'Well, well, Michael, you have come into your inheritance remarkably soon.'"

The Presbyterian Synod of Otago has also expressed a "down" on the Legislative Council. The Synod's temperance report lays it to the blame of the Council that the Liquor Bill introduced by Government has not been passed in a satisfactory form.

Of the cause of temperance generally the report takes a hopeful view. It thinks, however, that "the spirit of aggressive work is perhaps lacking"—in which probably old toppers and their kind will discern something of a threat. The Clutha district is referred to commendably and the Clutha report—to which we recently alluded as defective in grammar but gushing in confidence—is quoted.

"'My task in life,' said the pastor complacently, 'consists in saving young men.' 'Ab,' replied the maiden with a soulful longing 'save a good one for me.'"

Among the methods proposed for the advancement of the cause is another experiment on that *corpus vile* the schoolboy. He is to have a text book on alcoholism and its effect on the human system introduced into his course. No doubt it will be comparatively harmless. The schoolboy, as a rule, is not yet advanced enough to seek a common relief from an enforced attention to dry subjects.

"'Schoolmaster: 'What's your father?' New Boy: 'Dead.' Schoolmaster: 'No, no. What was he?' New Boy: 'Buried.' Schoolmaster: 'No, before that, I mean.' New Boy: 'Alive, sir.'"

The Legislative Council, however, remains under a cloud. It may be a question for Governors in future to consider as to whether sanctioning appointments to it does not involve a complicity in demoralisation. The majority of the hon Councillors are evidently, to say the least of it, no better than they ought to be. It would be impolite not to receive the dictum of the Women's Franchise League, and disrespectful not to regard the Presbyterian Synod.

What are we to understand, therefore, of the defensive condition of New South Wales? The Colonial Secretary says the colony was never in a better state of defence. He, at the same time, accepts an authoritative statement to the effect that certain high military officers fail in qualifications and that large quantities of the powder on hand are useless. For efficient defence, he explains, there must be a larger expenditure. On the whole it seems reasonable for us to conclude that—if, in the respect in question, there was never a better state of things, bad, as the saying is, has been the best.

Lord Salisbury boasts great things of the late elections. He claims them as the turning point in the political history of the Empire. There is, however, a turn down as well as a turn up. Lord Salisbury must wait a little while to realise which has been taken. Meantime, he promises aid to the farming industry. He evidently judges, and judges rightly, that a steadier and less critical support

might be gained in the country districts than in the towns. Foreign opinion, as we have seen, expected something—it did not exactly know what—from Lord Salisbury. His Lordship's appeal to the conservatism of Hodge—through his personal interests—is clever, if—considering the power attained to by the towns—it is not too late.

"Magistrate (to prisoner): 'Way did you leave that town?' 'Didn't think I was strong enough, your worship, to bring the town with me.' He was sent to prison for fourteen days in order that he might guess again."

Sir Robert Stout's periodical charge against the Government, with respect to advertisements, is not borne out by the Parliamentary returns. From these it may be seen that the Opposition papers have had a very fair share in the plunder. We do not know that it is the first time for Sir Robert Stout to make a mistake—periodical or otherwise. We should be rash to predict that it would be the last. Still, they say, it is never too late to mend.

Here is news that seems to promise at least a postponement of any immediate breach of the peace. The Czar, we are told, has fixed his coronation for May 18. If the Czar can help it, then, nothing will occur during the intervening months to prevent the ceremony from taking place or to mar its splendour. Those who recollect the Crimean war will remember the coronation that followed it—that of Alexander II—as particularly marking the reconciliation of Russia with her late enemies. May the coming event be more propitious still, as further promotive of friendships that have not been broken.

*On dit*, that a uniform consolidated debt, proposed for colonial federation, would save, in interest, one million per annum, or sufficient to cover the cost of federal government; that a man at Ballarat named Kelly has invented a torpedo to fly as well as dive, and render protecting nets useless to ships; that French opinion pronounces Russia unlikely to neglect a chance of squeezing China; that an expedition of British troops against the Ashantees is impending; that the French have annexed certain islands in the Society group; that it should be cheering to Mr Seddon and others to learn that the Dunedin Women's Franchise League take a "watchful interest" in them.

The bicycle also, it would appear, has been pressed into the service of Satan. Not that, in horns and hoofs—with a tail or without it,—a tail, too, would form a remarkable adornment for the wheels, he visibly figures on them. But invisibly he occasionally sits behind, or, possibly, avoiding the traditional place of his offspring, pallid death, before the rider, directing his course. The bicycle also, in a word, is made an instrument of Sabbath-breaking. So much we learn from the report on religion delivered to the Presbyterian Synod. Religion generally, in fact is not in quite so flourishing a condition as it might be. But here is the climax:—"Pleasure-seeking is also spoken of as involving serious desecration of the Lord's Day. It appears in several forms, such as bicycling, fixing football and cricket matches on a Saturday, feasting the visiting teams afterwards, and sending them to their homes on Sunday not always in the best mood for being considerate of the feelings of others. Shooting and fishing are also indulged in by some. Even amongst professing Christians, who have a regard for the sanctity of the day, it is reported that Sabbath visiting, not for religious edification, but for ordinary social intercourse, is common.

"Bacon: 'Did you notice Miss Fussanfeathers on her wheel to-day?' Egbert: 'No, I didn't, and she ran into me.'"

Sanity, then, can take strange shapes. So much, at least, we seem to gather from the following cablegram, dated London, October 29.

"The Lunacy Commission has released Miss Lanchester, aged 24, whom her parents seized and confined in an asylum owing to her desire to live with Socialist agitators without marriage."

A defeat of the French Ministry took place last week, by a momentary union of Socialists and Conservatives, on a question of inquiring into a recent railway scandal. A new Ministry has consequently been found, with M. Bourgeois for Premier. Under the circumstances of the times the new Minister for War may possibly also attain to exceptional prominence. He is M. Cavaignac.

An official announcement has been made of the engagement of Princess Maude of Wales to the son of the Crown Prince of Denmark—the prince, that is, to whose rational ideas of human nature, even as contained in royal vessels, we referred a week or two since. His royal consort, perhaps, may give him a better conceit of himself. The marriage, meantime, will be, once more, a family affair—bride and bridegroom being first cousins.

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Mr Ward then, still considers himself a man of honour. So we perceive from his protest last week that Mr Duthie had placed his (Mr Ward's) honour at stake. The occasion was Mr Duthie's charge that Mr Ward had been detected in confabulation on the wharf in Wellington with Mr John Murray—the subject being necessarily some nefarious plotting connected with the Banks. Mr Ward, it must be admitted, waxed somewhat hot on the matter, but not better, perhaps, than the circumstances excused. The hon gentleman was able to give quite another account of himself than that which Mr Duthie had received. But a man who remains conscious of rectitude, in spite of all the assurances to a contrary effect that Mr Ward has received, may at least be accredited with some considerable strength of character.

The Emperor William appears to be less sensitive to ridicule abroad than to that at home. A cablegram, under date Berlin, October 30, runs as follows:—"Dierle, editor of the *Vorwärts Berliner Volksblatt*, a daily newspaper, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of *lese majeste* in ridiculing the Emperor's remarks at the Sedan ceremonies." Such a tyranny of conceit must necessarily deserve the laughter of the world. Its effects in Germany may possibly be more serious.

Consistency is always to be admired. It may perhaps deserve special admiration when it is shown by people whom, as a rule, it does not characterise. There, for example, is Sir Robert Stout. He has been consistent to the last. His speech at the close of the session, which took place last week, was as full of dissatisfaction and complaint as those generally delivered by him since the Ministry assumed their present form.

Sir Robert said, in effect, that everything was wrong and that nothing had been done. With regard to this, however, Mr Ward rather had him. The Government, he said, had carried important Bills, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of Sir Robert Stout and other Opposition Members.

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We may point out, too, in passing, that Sir Robert Stout has been impolite enough to give a flat contradiction—indirectly indeed—and, no doubt, unintentionally, to the ladies of the Franchise League, who had accredited the Government with a great deal of useful work—laying the blame for any failure on the Legislative Council. This however, was but a slight inconsistency with the well provided admiration of Sir Robert for the qualifications of the sex.

Where a groundless, and a rather petty resentment against the Government is concerned Sir Robert Stout has been consistent throughout.

On dit, in Russia, that Great Britain is seeking a pretext to declare war against China; that the plague of rabbits is increasing in Victoria; that owing to the drought the prospects of the wheat harvest in Australia are gloomy; that the situation in Turkey has depressed the continental bourses; that the present value of alienated lands in New South Wales is £140,800,000; that Messrs Huddart Parker and Co will obtain an imperial subsidy of £75,000 for a Canadian-Pacific service.

M. Bourgeois seems desirous of signaling the beginning of his Premiership by a bold stroke of policy. It would seem that his plan is to declare an annexation of Madagascar without any concealment, and to establish a colonial army. The Press is represented as hostile to the Ministry—and more especially with respect to the exclusion from office of M. Hannotaux, as likely to endanger foreign relations. M. Hannotaux had opposed an annexation of Madagascar. Are we, therefore, to conclude—and possibly with congratulations—that a less vigorous foreign policy commends itself to France?

The impending campaign against the Ashantees appears to be a source of enthusiasm. Officers of all ranks, we are informed, are offering their services for it. It is to be hoped that Lord Wolseley, by his wisdom in directing the matter as Commander in Chief, may add complete laurels to the wreath he won by his daring in years gone by.

It is reported that, to prevent the resignation of his Premier, M. Stoil ff, who no doubt acts under Russian influences, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria consents to have his son baptised into the Russo-Greek Church. If this be true the Bulgarians have made a tall exchange. Prince Alexander was a man; Prince Ferdinand is a poltroon.

General Booth seems to have rather doubtful views with regard to the disposition of people in New Zealand. He represents them as willing enough to countenance an amelioration of their own disreputable neighbours, or "submerged section" as he calls it,—but not anxious to receive his over-sea colony. The General possibly concludes—and is right in concluding—that if he is considered worthy of confidence in the one case, he may be so considered in the other.

Meantime, is not General Booth moving somewhat slowly in the matter? In proportion as he himself advances in years, it would appear, doubt as the success of the colony may reasonably increase. The General is certainly possessed of very uncommon powers as an organiser and leader. His sincerity also is unquestionable. Who shall answer for his successor? The over-sea colony, without the personal superintendance of General Booth, might seem open to suspicion.

The situation in Turkey is increasing in gravity. A plot for the murder of the Sultan has been detected among the guards of the palace, and his Majesty is said to fear a Moslem rebellion. The Armenians, too, are gathering in armed bodies, and show a menacing attitude. A fight of more or less importance seems inevitable.

A horrible case of lynching is reported from Texas, where a negro—who indeed had committed an atrocious crime,—has been burned alive. In this case too, crowds of lookers-on were present—a very sinister proof of the feeling existing among the people.

The attendance of children at the Catholic schools of France had increased from 916,253 in 1887 to 1,127,560 in 1892—an increase of 211,307. In the same period the attendance at the secular schools had decreased from 4,505,109 to 4,281,183—a decrease of 223,926.

The kernel of the question of the re-union of Christendom (says Cardinal Vaughan in a recent sermon) consists in the admission of the Roman claim that the Pope had received by Divine right authority to teach and govern the whole Church as defined in the Councils of Florence, Trent, and Vatican, and as set forth by Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the formulary drawn up as a test of Catholic doctrine in 1413, and approved by the Convocation of Canterbury.

The essence of the Anglican position on the other hand and the *raison d'être* of the Anglican Church (explains his Eminence) is the negation of the Roman claim. It declares that the Pope has not authority by a Divine right bestowed on blessed Peter to teach and rule the whole Church of God; that the Pope has no jurisdiction in England.

The whole question of re-union lay, therefore, within a nutshell. It was not a question of examining and accepting a long list of Catholic doctrines. It was simply a question of the fundamental and essential constitution of the Church.

A French contemporary has recently published some extracts from memoirs, brought out in weekly numbers, by Miss Diana Vaughan, as an ex-member of Palladic Masonry. Miss Vaughan gives an interesting account of a visit of some days paid by her to a convent—and of the kind consideration with which she was treated by the nuns. She quotes the prayer of repentance and contrition which, in the convent chapel, on the eve of beginning her work of writing, and before the Blessed Sacrament—longing to make reparation for the outrages committed by her late conferees, she poured

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forth from her heart to Almighty God. The prayer is of great beauty and fervour.

Miss Vaughan's special devotion is to the Blessed Joan of Arc:—"Vous Jeanne," she prays, "vaillante et pure martyre, soyez mon interprète céleste et défendez ma cause devant le trône de Dieu. Portez mon amende honorable à Jésus, dont vous inscrivez le nom triomphant à côté de celui de sa très sainte Mère, sur votre ékendard, et dites au Tout-Puissant, au seul Tout-Puissant, qui vous a admis dans sa gloire, que je lui offre ma vie pour la conversion de quiconque me hait."

Miss Vaughan's identity was known to two of the nuns only. To write her memoirs she was obliged to retire into a secret retreat. The publication is of intense interest and high importance, unveiling, as it does, the mysterious and Satanic practices of the Luciferian Triangles.

A letter from a Catholic missionary in China to the *Missions Catholiques* narrates the inconveniences that may sometimes arise from the action of imprudent neighbours. The scene is laid at Su-Tobner, where suspicion had been excited against foreigners by an operation unsuccessfully performed on a Chinese woman by a Protestant missionary. Other imprudences in the same quarter filled up the measure of discontent, and brought on an attack on the Protestant mission, whose houses were burned down. The Catholic mission was then attacked, and the missionaries, the bishop especially, ill-treated. The whole missionary establishment, in short,—orphanage, church, and all—was destroyed. At the time at which the letter was written reports of violence against the Christians were coming in from all sides, and the writer expressed himself as very uneasy.

A sad state of affairs, too, was reported from Peking. The peace had done nothing towards amending matters. Deaths from hunger were no longer to be counted; abandoned children were innumerable; the orphanages were full, and the purses of the missionaries empty.

In cursorily looking over the mission report of the Presbyterian Synod, we came upon the following paragraph—which, by the evident marks it bore of the poor and the ignorant, arrested our attention. On referring to the heading we found that the report had been submitted by the Rev W. Bannerman, and that explained the matter.

Here is the specimen in question:—"Rumours are again current that the French are renewing their designs to obtain possession of the New Hebrides group, and increasing efforts are being made by French Romish priests to obtain a footing there. It is needless to say that success in either of these directions would be highly injurious to the interests of the natives, and hinder their progress towards civilisation and their reception of a pure Christian faith. It is to be hoped that the British and Australasian authorities will strenuously and successfully resist the aggressive action of the French Government, who e agents the Romish priests are understood to be."

"French Romish priests," then, and Scotch "Holy Willies." Between them it is, as the saying goes. The choice does not appear very difficult.

As to the Rev Bannerman and his sort, we fancy that even the most polite French official would know where, for example, deservedly and with the best effect, to plant on their respective persons the toe of his boot.

Dr Nevill, too, has been going in rather heavily—not indeed boorishly, though, perhaps, not altogether according to knowledge—in his Lordship's rather lofty style, in short, and with the pretty fancy, if not conceit, by which he is distinguished.

Was it, then, as marking his longing for unification that his Lordship assumed the tone of a Cumming or a Baxter? At any rate he entered upon an interpretation of prophecy and the signs of the times—finding especially in the loss of the Temporal Power a notable fulfilment—of exactly what his Lordship acknowledged himself doubtful. This fulfilment, he acknowledged, was far less evident than others. Let us hope the good Bishop may survive to see the restoration, which will certainly come in God's good time—and to puzzle his brains as to what it also can possibly mean.

Dr Nevill, we need hardly say, is much concerned about the reunion of Christendom, chiefly concerned, however, that it should not take place in the manner proposed by the Pope.

Dr Nevill's reliance here is once more on the Greek Church—which he declares has not hearkened and will not hearken to the Pope's appeal. The Greek Church, he says, in effect, does not recognise the Papal claims. But, says Dr Overbeck—a high authority on

the subject—"the Orthodox Church does not recognise the English Church to be a Church at all."

More to the point still, however, does Dr Nevill find the attempted reunion among the Wesleyans. And here, undoubtedly, we must agree with him. The Church of England has much more in common with the Nonconformist sects than with even the most degraded of those Eastern communions—whose claim, nevertheless, to valid Orders and the Apostolical succession cannot be called in question.

Dr Nevill among the prophets, in short, taking up the tone of a Second Adventist or a Latter-day Saint, does not seem very far off from the bosom of the spiritual family to which, as a matter of fact, he belongs.

## WAVERLEY CATHOLIC CONCERT.

(Patea County Press, October 28)

THIS invariably successful annual gathering took place on Friday last, in the Town Hall, and added yet another to the already long list of successes scored by our Waverley friends. Although the clerk of the weather dealt somewhat unkindly with the promoters in the early portion of the day, the rain cleared off somewhat towards evening and allowed the more distant residents to come in and share the enjoyment of the evening. The hall was most tastefully decorated, the stage being a perfect greenery (which, however, had a deadening effect on the voices), and exceedingly effective. The following programme was given:—Piano duet, Misses Hearn and Kennedy; song, "Holy City, Miss Mitchell; duet, "Truth in absence," Misses Flynn; song, "Ora Pro nobis," Mrs Kemp; song (with organ obbligato), "Eternal rest," Miss Shanley; song, "Leonore," Mr Hooper; duet, Mr and Mrs Newcombe; song, "Scenes that are brightest," Miss McAlpine; song, "Why must we say farewell?" Miss Kennedy; song, "Bring back my fisher boy," Mr Holtham; song (comic), "Grand-mamma's advice," Miss Flynn; duet (cornet and piano), Mr and Mrs Clark; song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Bremner; duet, "Life's dream is o'er," Mr and Mrs J Holtham; song, "To-morrow," Miss Thompson; song, Mr Muir; song, Mr Hamilton; song, "Killarney," Miss Shanley; song, Mr Alfred. The programme, as will at once be seen, was both liberal and excellent. The items by Miss McAlpine being exceptionally good, completely entrancing the audience, while the song "Eternal rest," with organ obbligato, was an item long to be remembered. Mrs Kemp's "Ora Pro Nobis" was a much appreciated item, as was also Mr and Mrs J Holtham's duet "Life's dream is o'er." At the conclusion of this portion of the evening's entertainment, the Rev Father Golden, in a few well chosen words thanked the performers for their willing assistance and the audience for their valuable support, and invited all to adjourn to the adjoining room and partake of refreshments, after which they would be able to continue the evening's entertainment. The audience, in no way unwillingly, made a combined attack on a most abundant and *recherché* supply of edibles, provided by the lady members of the congregation, to which most flattering justice was done, and after the expiry of a pleasantly spent interval, the second portion of the programme was opened, and to first-class music supplied by Mr F. Sparks, relieved occasionally by Miss Flynn, of Hawera, and other volunteers, the rest of the evening was given up to the service of Terpsichore in which, needless to say, all seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost, and all felt sorry when the highest numbered hour being past the time for separation arrived, but notwithstanding this feeling of reluctance, one and all were loud in their records of enjoyment of this last great success of the season.

P.P.P.—Pacific Pain Palliative cures all Sprains, Neuralgia, Rheumatic, and similar ills. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

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'shire 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.

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, has written a new book called "Legends of River and Mountain." The Queen is one of the few royal personages whose work possesses true literary merit.

Mrs Edward Saker, who plays Lady Capulet in the revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at the London Lyceum, is the widow of a well-known actor and manager, whose Shakespearean productions at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, were in their way as remarkable as any that have attracted attention in London West-end theatres. Mrs Saker, as Marie O'Barne, was trained for the lyric stage, and was a member of the Mapleson Opera Company in the sixties. Then she became a dramatic actress, and appeared at the old Court Theatre, until in 1873 she married Mr Saker. Mrs Saker's three sons—George, Richard, and Frank—promise to keep their name distinguished in the annals of the contemporary stage.

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 your manufacture.

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

Oamaru, September, 11, 1893.

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# Irish News.

(From the *Irish World*)

**Carlow.**—Most Rev Dr Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, died in Carlow August 19. He was a native of Carlow. Forty years ago he commenced his studies in the local college and concluded them there also. His first curacy was at Elenderry, King's County; subsequently he laboured in Kill, Arles, Maryborough, Naas, and immediately previous to his consecration at Monasterevan. On New Year's Day, 1889, he was consecrated Bishop by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin. His name appears upon the rolls of membership in Royal Irish Academy and Royal Society of Antiquarians. His works include "Collections of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin," "The Month of Mary for all the Faithful," "The Month of November," "The Book of Holy Indulgences," and "Pleadings of the Sacred Heart."

**Cavan.**—At a special court held at Shercock lately Mr Coyle a reporter on Anglo-Celt, was asked, during the hearing of a case for trespass, some questions as to the working of the Shercock Branch of the National Federation, but, refusing to answer, the justices sentenced him to eight days' imprisonment. As Mr Coyle was making arrangements to leave with the police the magistrates announced that they had no jurisdiction and ordered Mr Coyle liberated. Mr Coyle acted with a fitting regard for the dignity of his profession. Irish reporters of all political parties have steadfastly refused to allow themselves to be used as Queen's evidence.

**Cork.**—Mother Francis Regis of the Presentation Convent, Hobart, Tasmania, died recently. She was a native of Donoughmore. When aged 25 years she entered the Presentation Convent, Fermoy. In 1866 she proceeded to Tasmania and laboured in the causes of religion and education from that until her death.

**Donegal.**—Many pilgrims were at Lough Derg lately. They made a truly edifying sight. Their devotion, their patience, their piety, their joyous countenances proclaimed it a holy place to salutary Christian atonement. Cavaliers may smile, unbelievers may scoff, but there is the fact as true as Holy Writ. On Sunday morning over four hundred pilgrims were traversing these rugged beds barefooted and without covering on their heads, in the midst of a drenching rain. No marmur against the elements. No desire to stay their self-imposed toil in honour of Him Who suffered for them on the tree of salvation. Determined to do a little in His behalf, they persevered in their penance. This is a sort of fanaticism Otway scorned and Carleton cartooned.

**Dublin.**—There was great grief in Dublin at the news of the Kucheng massacre, for the Rev Mr Stewart, one of the victims, was a well-known Dublin man, and highly connected. He was related to Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, while his wife was a sister of Sir Philip Smyly, Bart., surgeon to the Queen. Miss H. Newcombe was also a Dublin lady doing mission work; her sister was rescued.

Peter Maher, the pugilist, arrived in Dublin last week from America. It is stated that he is prepared to fight Frank Slavin to a finish, and that Jackson has refused to meet him. Maher spent five years in the United States and will return to his country in September. He is a native of Galway. His father, who is 80 years of age, resides in Drumcondra.

A largely attended amnesty meeting was held on Sunday evening in a field in the St Patrick's division of Dublin. Speeches were delivered by William Field, M.P., Dr Kenny, M.P., and J. J. Clancy M.P., in which it was announced that one of the principal pieces of business which the Parnellites would have in hand in Parliament was to raise the question of amnesty. A resolution demanding the release of the prisoners imprisoned under the Treason-Felony Act was passed unanimously.

On July 20, 1894, Mr P. McArdle, Drumcondra, Dublin, placed in a tin box, filled with a liquid preparation, a dozen fresh-laid eggs. The box was wrapped in paper, secured with string and sealed in the presence of Mr Thomas Porter, Mr D. Buchan and others at the Land Commission (Agricultural Department) offices, Merrion street. At these offices the box was left until a few days ago. After thirteen months it was opened in the presence of Mr Porter, Mr Buchan and the editor of the *Weekly Irish Times*. When taken out the eggs were examined under a strong light and found to be beautifully clear. Then several were boiled, and when opened presented all the milky appearance of new-laid eggs, while the taste was faultless. A couple of them were poached and were equally good. There was not an unsound egg in the dozen. Mr McArdle obtained a certificate from Mr Porter setting forth the facts of the experiment. The composition of the preserving fluid is known alone to Mr McArdle, who has not time sufficient to make an industry of his discovery; but no doubt he would be prepared to impart his knowledge for its value to those who would do so. His preparation would be invaluable to egg exporters.

**Fermanagh.**—The crops in the Derrygonnelly district are looking well, and an abundant harvest is expected.

At recent meeting of Enniskillen Town Commissioners, Mr Hugh B. Lindsay was, on the motion of Mr J. J. Roberts, seconded by Mr O. M. Stewart, unanimously re-elected chairman for the ensuing year. Mr Lindsay is a Catholic and Nationalist, while the great majority of the commissioners are Protestant and Unionists.

**Kerry.**—The tenants on the estate of Aremburg Chute, Doologue, Portluff, Ballabowl, and Bronghane, Castleisland, came to Tralee during the week to complete arrangements for the purchase of their holdings. They had all signed purchase agreements in November 1891, the terms being seventeen years' purchase at the judicial rent, to which both the tenants and the agent, Mr J. Townsend Trench, agreed. But the head landlord would not agree, and the business was not clinched. The tenants are determined not to pay rent. They wish to have the agreement perfected.

**Kilkenny.**—The members of the Presentation Convent, Mooncoin, are on retreat. The convent and church of the parish are on a rising portion of the land, surrounded with wild and beautiful scenery, having the noble River Suir just under them to the south.

**Leitrim.**—A most interesting discovery was recently made at Lough Erie, between Drumsna and Mohill. A black oak canoe, supposed to be in the waters for seven hundred years, was dragged from the bottom of the lake by Mr William Sydney Lauder, Bonnybeg. The canoe, which is in a remarkable state of preservation, is 26 feet in length, over 2 feet in width and 18 inches at bow.

**Limerick.**—Mrs Mary Francis Young, a well-known Limerick lady, died recently at Ballybunion, County Kerry, aged 85 years. When her husband died she had his remains carried from place to place with her, until she settled at Ballybunion, where she erected a residence and memorial church. Mrs Young was connected with several old Limerick families, and was a notable personage in many ways. She was in receipt of a government annuity of £1,000, purchased thirty odd years since. She was very kind to the poor.

**Louth.**—A new and important industry is being established in Dundalk, Lunham Bros and Co., the celebrated firm of Cork, bacon curers, have decided to make Dundalk the seat of a branch factory, and have taken a site comprising five acres adjoining the Great Northern Junction Railway. Mr Walker of Cork, the architect of the firm, has been in Dundalk measuring and surveying the ground, for the contemplated factory, which will be erected at a cost of several thousand pounds. This new industry will be the means of giving a great deal of employment, both in the erection of the expensive buildings and subsequent working of the concern, and will vastly benefit the farmers of the country and the local fair and pork market. From 1,000 to 2,000 pigs were weaned during the season will be required by the firm, and this should stimulate and make profitable the rearing of pigs.

**Mayo.**—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and the Most Rev Dr MacCormack, Bishop of Galway, were guests of Mr Thomas Tighe, The Heath, Claremorris, his Eminence, accompanied by Dr MacCormack, arrived in Ballinrobe, whence they drove to Partry, returning in the evening to Ballinrobe, where they remained for the night at the Parochial House. Following morning his Eminence celebrated 6 o'clock Mass at the convent, where both prelates breakfasted. His Eminence, who is a native of the district, conversed freely with the people he met during his brief visit.

Rev J. P. Canning presided at recent meeting of the Ballyhaunis branch of the Irish National Federation, and the following were in attendance:—M. A. Waldron, Michael Delaney, Anthony Morley O'Leary; Thomas Cribbin, Lecarrow; M. J. Lyons, Thomas Flanagan, J. Lyons, Michael Caulfield, J. Slogan, Owen Nolan, Pat Lyons, Patrick Dwyer, James Murphy, John A. Fitzmaurice, John Michael Fitzmaurice, William Murphy, Peter Fitzmaurice. The reverend president in the course of an eloquent address, dwelt on the necessity for unity in the National ranks. The following resolution was unanimously adopted amidst applause: "That we learn with pride and satisfaction of the decision of the pure-souled patriot, Michael Davitt, who unfurled the banner of the Land League at Instown, to sit as our first Parliamentary representative, and in common with all the Nationalists of South Mayo we extend to him a hearty Irish 'ceud míle fáilte.'"

**Meath.**—A great number was present on Sunday on the grounds of the County Committee at Athlumney, Navan, when two contests of Gaelic football were brought off. The teams engaged were the Pierce Mahonys and Emmets, Navan, for the championship of Meath, a match which was looked forward to with no little interest. The referee awarded the match to the Mahonys. The score stood—Mahonys, 3 points; Emmets, 1 point. The field was cleared for the Rathmore and Owen Roes, Drogheda. When time was called the Drogheda men were victors. The score stood—Owen Roes, Drogheda, points; Rathmore, nil. From beginning to end the match 1 goal 10 was a very fast one, and a fine exhibition of Gaelic football.

**Monaghan.**—At recent meeting of the Clones Board of Guardians, Mr Joseph Carson presiding, a communication was read from J. Magovern, stating that a boy named John Cassidy came to him suff'ring from the bite of a dog, and left cured. His father had stated that the Guardians of the Clones Union would pay him his fees, as he was too poor to pay himself. He fee was £2, which he



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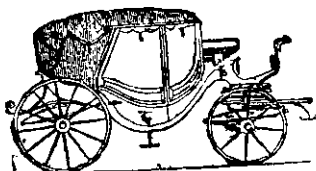
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trusted the board would forward him. The clerk—The Local Government Board might not sanction the payment of it. Mr Maguire said he recollected the Local Government Board had refused to allow payment. Mr Ballie—In Enniskillen they took chances and sent a check to Mr Magovern. I really think the money should be paid. Mr Knight—I think it's a shame the Local Government Board don't take up Magovern and throw Pasteur overboard. There is no mistake he can cure hydrophobia.

## INTERVIEW WITH MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the N.Z. TABLET waited on Mr Davitt shortly after his arrival at the Bluff on Tuesday. The following is a report of the interview:—

What, under existing circumstances, do you think of the prospects of Home Rule?

I do not think that the prospects of Home Rule are in any way permanently injured by the results of the recent general elections. I would say that the Irish National cause is arrested for a time on its progress towards victory, but not in any way permanently delayed. The triumph of Tory-Liberal-Unionist coalition was due more to other issues involved in the recent election than to its opposition to Home Rule. In the one place within the United Kingdom where Home Rule was the direct dominant issue in the electoral contest—in Ireland—the cause was advanced. That is, we had but eighty Irish Home Rulers in the Parliament of 1874, whereas we have eighty-two Home Rule Members in the present Parliament. Then, again, when you look at the political situation at Home, so far as Home Rule is concerned, you will find that the large majority which the coalition Government possesses in the House of Commons is due more to what I would call bad distribution of representation than to solid electoral strength. It has been shown conclusively that Lord Salisbury and Mr Chamberlain have obtained office by having received 100,000 more votes than were cast for the Liberal party; in other words, if 50,000 more votes had been given for the Home Rule cause, the Liberal party might have been returned to power. Moreover, by the actual votes recorded in favour of the Unionist party their majority in the House of Commons should be fourteen instead of 150. Taking all these facts into consideration, I conclude that the prospects of Home Rule are in no way dimmed by the outcome of the general election.

Does it seem to you possible that the Conservatives may be won over to the cause?

I do not think it at all likely, during the Premiership of Lord Salisbury, the Tory party will be induced to carry out a policy of justice and conciliation to Ireland. If Lord Beaconsfield were alive he might carry out a policy on this Irish question similar to that which he adopted in 1867, with reference to the question of household suffrage—that is he would be capable of disabing the Liberal party on the Home Rule question. And, in fact, he intimated in an interview he had with the American Minister in 1874 or 1875 that he was contemplating the adoption of such a policy—that is, a solution of England's difficulty in Ireland on the lines of federal Home Rule. But Lord Salisbury is not a Lord Beaconsfield, and all we may expect from the present Tory Government is the direction of satisfying the demands of the Irish people is a measure of county government in Ireland such as was passed for England, Wales, and Scotland a few years ago. If such a Bill is introduced in the next session of Parliament it will receive from the Irish party the freest consideration. County government will not be accepted as a substitute for National self-government, but it will be a long step in that direction, and every concession which makes towards the goal of Home Rule will be welcomed at the hands of the Irish party.

How far do you agree with the assertion recently made by the Irish Secretary (Mr Gerald Balfour) to the effect that the Irish people were tired of agitating for Home Rule?

Well, I have known the Irish people for a lifetime; Mr Gerald Balfour has been acquainted with them officially during the last six months; and I know that the Irish people are not tired and will not become tired of agitating for what is in justice and in common sense their right to demand. It has been a peculiar feature of Tory views of Ireland that they have always been loud in their declarations that the people of Ireland were tired of every movement that has existed in that country for the last hundred years. On the eve of the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1829 it was asserted by the adherents of the Duke of Wellington, then the leader of the Tory party, that emancipation was a cry got up by political agitators, and that it did not represent the feeling of the mass of the people. Again, with reference to the agitation for the abolition of tithes, the same assertion was made in the Tory Press and in Parliament. Again, with reference to the various movements in Ireland for a radical alteration of the land laws, Tory Prime Ministers and Tory Chief Secretaries were never tired of proclaiming that the tenant farmers of Ireland were happy and contented if only let alone by "mercenary agitators." And now we have a repetition of the stupid purblind Tory policy with reference to the Home Rule

question. How Mr Gerald Balfour can deliver himself of such a absurd declaration in face of the fact that the Irish people have elected 82 Home Rule Members out of a total Parliamentary representation of 102, is quite beyond sane political comprehension.

To what extent do you consider the divisions among the Nationalist party likely to affect the movement?

The divisions within the ranks of the National party are very much to be deplored, as they have undoubtedly discouraged our friends in Great Britain and disheartened our supporters in these colonies and in America. I don't think, however, that these will have the effect of postponing to any considerable extent the inevitable solution of the Anglo-Irish difficulty. They are not incurable: In fact I strongly hope and believe that these dissensions will be settled much sooner than Mr Balfour and his party wish. The divisions exist really amongst the few leaders and scarcely at all amongst the people of Ireland. I believe that patriotic common sense will soon assert itself in the minds of the few who are perpetuating these divisions, and I am confident that we are likely to see a re-union in the ranks before the next general election.

Do you attribute any particular importance to Mr Timothy Healy's course of action?

In answer to this question I wish to say that I have refrained in my lectures and interviews while in Australia from discussing Mr Healy's course of action. I, however, most strongly condemn the course which he has pursued as being unpatriotic, unwise, and unworthy of the man and his record. I do not, however, believe that he will continue a course which can only give strength and satisfaction to the enemies of his country. I rather hope that he will see, through the joy he has given to the enemies of the Home Rule cause, how much he has injured a movement, to the success of which in past years he has contributed so much by his brilliant House of Commons record.

Do you believe that the confidence reposed in Mr Justin M'Carthy, leader of the Nationalist party, is still justified?

Yes. Speaking for myself I have unbounded confidence in the patriotism, judgment, and self-sacrificing spirit of the present chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. He is however, most anxious to evade the position into which Mr Parnell's unhappy political fate thrust him. Mr M'Carthy would to-morrow most freely relinquish the position to any one of the Irish Home Rule representatives around whom the whole of the Irish Members would rally in support of a common cause, and I am confident that whenever that man is found, or steps to the front, no man will more rejoice to make way for him than Mr M'Carthy.

Is there any foundation for the statement that the Nationalist party are anxious to enlist the co-operation of some representative New Zealander, and were desirous of providing a seat for either Sir George Grey or Sir Patrick Buckley?

I have been so long away, and I have seen so little of the Irish National Press during my tour, that I cannot speak as to any negotiations for such having taken place, with the object of securing for the Home Rule cause the services of either of these two eminent New Zealanders in the House of Commons. I do know, however, that there is a strong predilection in Ireland to have among the Home Rule party in the House of Commons, representative men from the Irish race abroad, or from amongst the honest and consistent upholders of the Home Rule cause in other parts of the Empire. We have already three Irish Australians among our colleagues, and I, speaking for one of the party, should be glad if we could add a New Zealander or two to our ranks. Should either of the two men you refer to express a wish to join the Irish party in this battle in Westminster for Home Rule, I feel sure there would be every disposition among the party itself and in the constituencies in Ireland to satisfy that wish. So far as Sir George Grey is concerned we in Ireland have an unbounded admiration of his great services to New Zealand, while, in common with the people of Great Britain, we hold him in the highest esteem. We know that he has been a consistent upholder of the just demands of the Irish people, and I feel assured that if he wishes to enter the Imperial Parliament, there will be rivalry between England, Scotland, and Ireland, as to which country shall have the honour of giving him a seat in the House of Commons.

Seeing that Mr E. Blake, Q.C., one of your colleagues will shortly be a visitor to this Colony, will you be good enough to say whether in your opinion the experiment of including a prominent colonial politician in your party has had the effect of strengthening it, and what is Mr Blake's standing in the House of Commons?

I believe that Mr Blake's adhesion to our party has strengthened its position enormously in the House of Commons. He is a Canadian statesman of the highest and cleanest record; he is a man of spotless public character, as well as one of the most estimable of men; and such an acquisition to the ranks of Home Rule representatives must necessarily increase its prestige and strength with the British people. Moreover, he has brought to the counsels of the Irish party a long and trained political experience, and I know that the party has derived the greatest possible benefit from his wise and prudent counsel. His standing in the House of Commons is very high, both as an orator and as a party tactician, and I am delighted that he has

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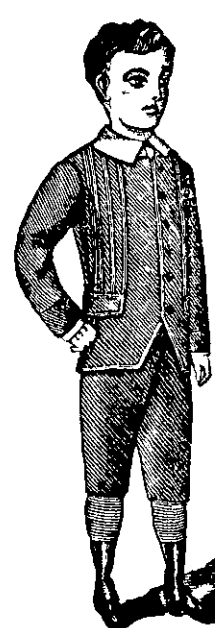
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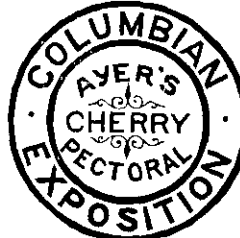


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<b>NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—</b>			
Flora	Thurs, Nov 14	3 p.m.	D'din
Manapouri	Thurs, Nov 21	2 30 p.m.	trn
<b>SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—</b>			
Wakatipu	Tues, Nov 12	2 30 pm	train
Hauroto	Tues, Nov 19	2 30 pm	train
<b>SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND—</b>			
Manapouri	Thurs Nov 21	2 30 pm	trn
Tarawera	Thurs, Dec 5	2 30 pm	train
<b>MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—</b>			
Waihora	Mon, Nov 11	2 30 pm	train
Tarawera	Mor, Nov 18	4 pm	D'din
<b>WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and NELSON—</b>			
Omaperi	† Frid, Nov 15	5 p.m.	D'din
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Herald	Wed, Nov 23	10 p.m.	D'din
<b>NAPIER WHARF, via OAMARU, and TIMARU—</b>			
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consented, despite the efforts made in Canada to re-enlist his services in the Parliament of the Dominion, to continue to be an Irish representative at St Stephen's. This colonial element in the Home Rule party is a manifest strength to the Irish cause. The presence on the Irish benches of representative men from Australia and Canada is a constant manifestation to the Imperial Parliament of the strong sympathy which exists throughout the Empire for the Home Rule cause, and I sincerely hope that before long we will be able to include a representative of New Zealand among our colleagues to further emphasise this bond of colonial sympathy with our aspirations.

Has your mission to Australia realised your anticipations in respect to the feeling of the colonists towards Home Rule?

My anticipations have been more than realised. I came out in May last expecting to have a little of the experience of the mixed reception which awaited the Messrs Redmond in their tour in 1893, and Messrs Dillon and Edmond five or six years ago. I naturally expected that there would be in the six colonies I have already visited some manifestations of opposition either in the Press or from the platform. But I am happy to be able to say that up to the present hour I have had no experiences whatever of that kind. On the contrary, I have been received in the kindest manner possible wherever I have gone in my travels, and I cannot call to mind a single instance in which I have been attacked by a single paper or from a single platform in the colonies which I have visited, viz., South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and West Australia in that order. I do not say that all the people in these colonies are supporters of the Home Rule cause, but I believe that the prevalent feeling in Australia is favourable to such a solution of the Anglo-Irish difficulty as has satisfied Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen who are found in the colonies to which I have referred.

Reverting now to labour questions: Will you kindly explain the causes that led to the rejection of so many of the labour Members at recent general election at Home?

I believe the chief cause was the action of the independent Labour party under the leadership of Mr Keir-Hardie. This party put forward—very unwisely I think—an ultra-socialist programme which had for central issue the nationalisation of the means of production and exchange. This issue really means, if it means anything, that the whole industrial and productive system of the present day should be completely revolutionised and that the State, in its corporate capacity, should undertake the doing of everything, from the making of a pair of boots to the building of a cathedral, which is now carried out by individual or co-operative enterprise. In a word, it means the complete annihilation of individualism in the industrial economy, and as this in turn spells the millennium, the people of England, Wales, and Scotland, who are on the whole a level-headed, common-sense people, declared by the insignificant number of votes given for the labour socialists that the British nation was not yet prepared to embrace the promised blessings of this socialist millennium. The extravagant demands of Mr Keir-Hardie and his friends caused an inevitable reaction in the minds of the British against the whole labour movement with the result that Mr Keir-Hardie and his twenty labour candidates were severely left out in the cold. I believe, however, that now, the action of the Trades Union Congress at Cardiff in practically annulling the extreme socialist programme which was adopted at Belfast in 1893 and more emphatically in Norwich in 1894, will have the effect of strengthening the position of the labour cause in Great Britain and Ireland. I believe that the labour movement, on the lines laid down by Mr John Burns and men of his stamp, has a successful future before it. I think that the Labour party in Great Britain will be wise in following the political action of the Home Rule party in Ireland in co-operating as far as possible with the Radical and Liberal party and thereby will obtain such measures of reform as one man one vote, payment of Members, payment of election expenses, and the taxation of land values—reforms that will enable the working classes of England, Wales, and Scotland to have a full and fair representation of their order at Westminster.

Did the setting up by Mr Keir-Hardie of an independent labour federation have the effect of diverting the sympathy of the workers in England from Home Rule?

To some extent the policy of the Independent Labour party had the effect of weakening the position of the Liberal friends of the Home Rule cause in Great Britain. For instance, the supporting of a Socialist candidate by Keir-Hardie for Newcastle-on-Tyne had the effect of causing the defeat of Mr John Morley. The Irish Home Rulers believed that after the retirement of Mr Gladstone into private life Mr Morley was the man on whose shoulders the grand old man's mantle had fallen in the matter of Home Rule, and the rejection of such a staunch and sterling Home Ruler as Mr Morley by a constituency such as Newcastle-on-Tyne did undoubtedly damage the prestige of the Home Rule cause in the recent general elections.

Have the present Labor party in the Commons any definite programme? If so, what is it?

No; there is no definite Labor party or programme in Westminster such as you have in the various Australasian colonies. We have two kinds of Labor representative in the House at present—one the old trades union representative, typified in the persons of Messrs Burt, Broadhurst, Fenwick, and others; and the next in the persons of Mr John Burns and Mr Havelock Wilson, who may be termed Moderate or State Socialists. Both these types of Labor representative unite in accepting from the Liberal party or from the Tory party, as the case may be, any measure of reform which will advance the general interests of the working classes. We have, however, up to the present, no definite organised Labor party in the House of Commons, and are not likely to have one until we obtain those measures of radical reform to which I have already referred—an equalised franchise, payment of Members, and payment of election expenses. We have, of course, a very large number of Members of the House of Commons belonging to these Labor groups—Radical, Liberal, and Home Rule—who unite in favour of a drastic reform of the land laws of the United Kingdom; in other words, they are in favour of some form of the nationalisation of land, breaking up the land monopoly, and the substitution in some way of State or municipal ownership or control of the soil for individual ownership. This sentiment is recognised by the Labor party to the extent of having on its platform a plank declaring for the taxation of land values for public purposes.

What are the prospects of the Conservative party taking up labour or social problems, and in what directions, do you imagine, the legislation they will promote will go?

I don't think the Conservative party at all likely to satisfy the demands of the Labour movement with reference to social problems. One of the most prominent issues in the labour programme is the abolition of private ownership in land, and, as I have already pointed out the substitution of State or municipal ownership, and as the Conservative party is, *par excellence*, the landlord party, or a party of land monopoly, it is not to be expected that they will commit territorial suicide, if I may use the expression, in order to conciliate the workers. Anything that Lord Salisbury may be willing to do in the way of dealing with social problems will be in the direction of weak and worthless palliatives, rather than substantial or courageous reform.

Seeing the prominent part taken by Mr Chamberlain on the question of old age pensions, is there any prospect of it forming part of the Ministerial programme?

I have no doubt that Mr Chamberlain will succeed in inducing the Ministry, of which he is so prominent a member, to sanction the bringing forward of his ridiculous old age pension scheme. I do not use the word "ridiculous" by way of disparaging or disapproving of the proposal to provide a substitute for the degrading workhouse, and thus caring for the aged workers of society. I thoroughly sympathise with and will support any measure which will do away with these institutions of pauperism and provide a support for broken-down workers which will be free from the stigma that attaches to the present workhouse system. But Mr Chamberlain's proposal is absurd on the face of it. It amounts to this. Every worker who wishes to become entitled to the benefits of Mr Chamberlain's plan will be expected to begin to pay a shilling a week out of his slender earnings at the age of twenty, and to continue that payment until he or she reaches the age of sixty, at which period of life he or she will be entitled to the munificent sum of 5s per week for the remainder of life. In this proposal there is nothing whatever to induce the working classes to comply with such terms, and I am confident that nine out of every ten of the 25 millions of wage earners in Great Britain and Ireland would reject Mr Chamberlain's scheme if it were submitted to them to-morrow. I therefore confidently predict that this scheme whenever brought forward on its present basis will prove a signal failure. The counter proposal brought forward repeatedly by representative labour leaders, and acquiesced in by I believe the majority of the Radical and Labour party, is one which would utilise the present income of the Established Church in Great Britain for the purpose of providing adequate pensions for worn-out workers who are incapacitated by age from earning their livelihood. To this we would add a tax upon land values in the United Kingdom, and in this manner carry out a scheme which Mr Chamberlain himself advocated under the term of "ransom" in some of the speeches which he delivered in 1884 and 1885, when he was the recognised leader of the Radical party in Great Britain. It is in some such way as this that I believe this social question of old age pensions will ultimately be solved in the United Kingdom.

Demand for "Royal Colors" tobacco increases daily. "Spring Blossom" tea is the only beverage. All who try it are agreed on its excellence.

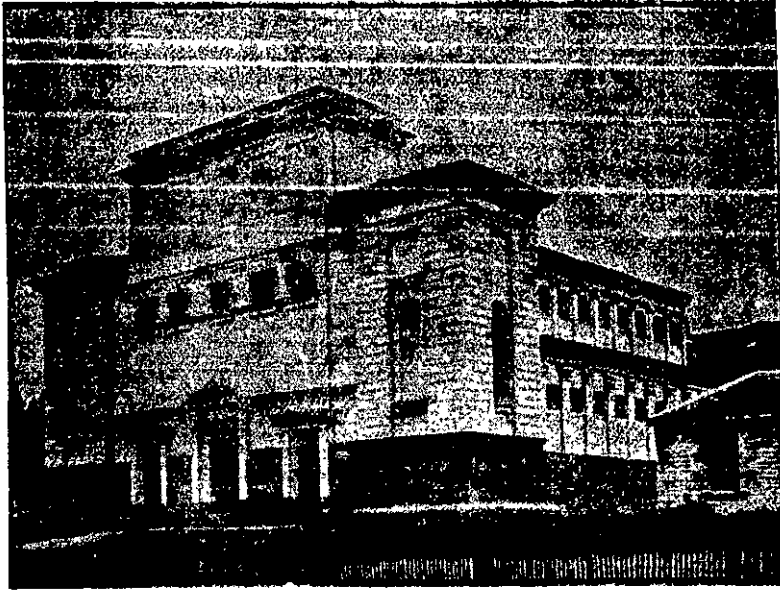
There is a run also on Juno tobacco, which is pronounced first-class.

Messrs Brown Ewing and Co's new attractions for the season should be seen by all ladies of good taste.

Ebnrite—The new enamel works wonderful changes in worn articles. A coat of it has the power of complete renovation.

Why suffer when you can be cured by P P P. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

OAMARU BASILICA ART-UNION.



NEVER WAS SUCH A COLLECTION of Art Gems offered before to any Public on such terms. Everyone ought to have a chance in this drawing. JUST THINK OF IT.

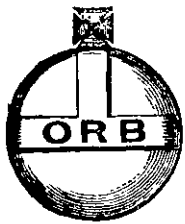
1st Prize - A Magnificent Oil Painting, splendidly framed, of Kenilworth Castle, valued at least thirty guineas, and to this is added a splendid suite of furniture, and many other very valuable prizes, any one of which may be had for ONE SHILLING.

DRAWING TAKES PLACE ON THE 18TH. Kindly send in Blocks at once and oblige.

I most thankfully acknowledge Blocks and amounts from the following kind friends: -

- J. Molloy, Mrs Coorey, Miss McKay, Miss McAuley, M. Moran, T. J. Moloney, J. Fitzgerald, Pat Dooney, Miss Rosta, Dan O'Kane, J. O'Donnell, Mrs Ritchie, Rev Father Murphy, Miss McMullen, Mrs Brown, J. R. McLean, Mrs Castello, Miss Columby, Tim Moloney, D. Boland, Miss Collings, Mrs Kerr, J. McInnes, Miss Jeffares, P. Curtain, H. Donnelly, P. Galvin, Nat Driscoll, Miss Izard, P. O'Farrell, H. McLean.

JOHN MACKAY.



LYSAGHT'S ORB BRAND GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON. Sold by all Ironmongers and Merchants.



WANTED KNOWN

GEORGESON AND CO are the Cheapest and Best in Dunedin for FISH, OYSTERS, and POULTRY. Country Orders punctually attended to. GEORGESON AND CO. FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS, 15 Rattray Street, also 113 George Street, and MacLagan Street, DUNEDIN

PETER BARR, M.A.N.Z. SIDNEY COOPER LEARY.

BARR, LEARY AND CO., PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, FINANCIAL, ESTATE, MINING AND INSURANCE AGENTS AND TRADE ASSIGNEES, CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. ESTATES LIQUIDATED.

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Land Board Business and Crown Lands Sales attended. Clients represented at the Land Ballots at Dunedin, Oamaru or Southland.

TWO WELLERS TOBACCO.

Made from Extra Choice MATURED SUN-CURED LEAF.

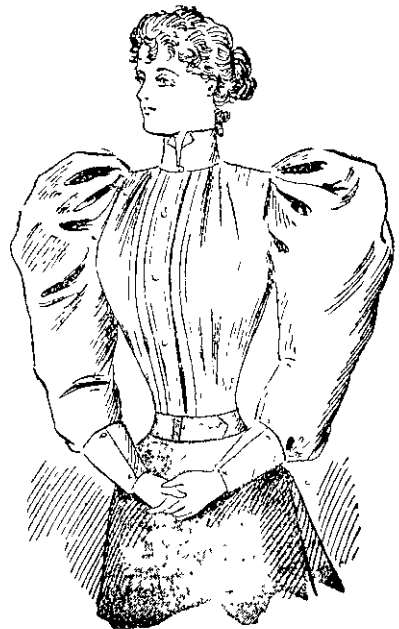
Gives a Pleasant, Cool Smoke.

Try it and it will give you satisfaction.

KLOSTER GESANG VEREIN.

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.



BLOUSE AS ILLUSTRATED.

In Figured Print, 3s 11d

In White Cambric, 5s 6d

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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.

DRINK ONLY "SPRING BLOSSOM" TEA.

Packed in 1/2lb, 1lb, 5lb and 10lb air-tight (net weight) Tins. FRAGRANT AS THE FLOWERS OF SPRING.

**THE BISHOP MORAN MEMORIAL FUND**

Nicholas O'Toole, Waitaki (per Rev Father Regnault, S.M., Waimate)	£	s.	d.
P McEvedy, Southbridge	1	0	0
	1	1	0

**WAIKOUAITI.**

Luke Mulvaney	0	10	0	Michael Byrne	0	10	0
James Carter	0	10	0	Michael McGarry	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0	Mrs Quantan	0	10	0
Mrs Hoshy	0	10	0	Thomas Lynch	0	10	0
Michael Barrett	0	10	0	Patrick Twomey	0	10	6
John Reardon	0	10	6				

**OAMARU.**

Very Rev Father Mackay	5	5	0	W Waddell	0	10	6
Rev Father McMullan	5	0	0	Hodge and Jones	0	10	6
Mrs F Gract	3	3	0	P Kelly	0	10	6
O Devine	2	2	0	Miss M Lynch	0	10	0
N McPhee	2	2	0	J Maxwell	0	10	0
Miss L Hanning	1	1	0	T Lyuch	0	10	0
M J Hanning	1	1	0	A Friend	0	10	0
J Cooney	1	1	0	John O'Connor	0	10	0
T O'Grady	1	1	0	T Rodgers	0	10	0
P Corcoran	1	1	0	T Kirwin	0	10	0
J Cagney	1	1	0	M Ronan	0	10	0
J Matherson	1	0	0	M Nulty	0	10	0
James O Connor	1	0	0	R Cuddihy	0	10	0
Mrs O B Wise	1	0	0	Thomas Falconer	0	10	0
D Boland	1	0	0	W Dailey	0	10	0
J Quinn	1	0	0	J Foley	0	10	0
Mrs Beattie	0	10	6	— Lynch	0	10	0
Miss N Smythe	0	10	6	Smaller Contributions	8	10	0

**LAWRENCE.**

Very Rev Father O'Leary	2	2	0	Miss Mary Tracy	0	10	0
Rev Father Coffey	2	2	0	Maurice Spillane	0	10	0
Henry Hart	1	1	0	Andrew Moody	0	10	0
P Cummings	1	1	0	T Crowley	0	10	0
John Donlan	1	1	0	T Fahey	0	10	0
James Delaney	1	1	0	Thomas Hand	0	10	0
B Hart	1	1	0	William Hand	0	10	0
James Burke	1	0	0	James Crowley	0	10	0
J J Woods	1	0	0	Miss Sarah Graham	0	11	0
James Hand	1	0	0	Thomas Aiken	0	10	0
Miss Honora Broughan	1	0	0	John Real	0	10	0
Michael Richards	1	0	0	Philip Madden	0	10	0
Patrick McInerney	0	10	0	P McLoughlin	0	10	0
Patrick Fahey	0	10	0	Ellen Hand	0	10	0
John Fahey	0	10	0	Julia Hand	0	10	0
James Real	0	10	0	John Hand	0	10	0
Thomas Fahey, junr	0	10	0	M A Liffy	0	10	0
James Hart	0	10	0	Peter Shiels	0	10	0
Mrs Anderson	0	10	0	James Bolton	0	10	0
Daniel Keenan	0	10	0	T Dooley	0	10	0
John Duffy	0	10	0	T Broughan	0	10	0
Thomas Boughan	0	10	0	Charles Kerr	0	10	6
M Hunt	0	10	0	P Galvin	0	10	0
M McAllen	0	10	0	D Cormack	0	10	0
Mrs Airey	0	10	0	James Roy	0	10	0
George Lsche	0	10	0	William Fahey	0	10	0
— Napier	0	10	0	Catherine Waigh	0	10	0
Mrs D Crowley	0	10	0	John H Waigh	0	10	0
Denis Boughan	0	10	0	Misses Finnegan and			
John Boughan	0	10	0	Mullen	0	10	0
James Kelliher	0	10	0	Small Sums	7	1	6
B Hart	0	10	0				

**WAITAHUNA.**

Martin Ryan	1	1	0	Mrs Ward	0	10	0
Thomas Leonard	0	10	0	John Lutz ns	0	10	0
John Sinclair	0	10	0	Small Sums	4	1	0
Michael Ryan	0	10	0				

**VISIT OF**

**MR. MICHAEL DAVITT TO NEW ZEALAND.**

MR. DAVITT will lecture in the following centres on dates given below:—

GORE, Nov. 7	GREYMOUTH, 16	WELLINGTON
LAWRENCE, 8	KUMARA, 18	NAPIER
DUNEDIN, 11	HOKITIKA, 19	PALMERSTON NTH
OAMARU, 12	REEFTON, 20	WANGANUI
TIMARU, 13	WESTPORT, 21	AUCKLAND
CHRISTCHURCH, 14		THAMES

CORRECT DATES, as near as can be given, for Towns in the North Island, will appear in next and subsequent issues of TABLET.

**MILTON ART UNION.**

TO meet the wishes of a number of friends who have not yet disposed of all their tickets in the above Art Union an EXTENSION of TIME has been agreed upon. The drawing will take place accordingly on the 31st day of December.

All friends are requested to exert themselves in the interval, and make the Art Union as successful in a financial way as it is admitted to be in the matter of valuable prizes.

J. O'NEILL.

**TRUST MONEY TO LEND**

on FREEHOLD SECURITY. In large or small sums, for long or short periods, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY, SOLICITORS, NO. 2 JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

**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.

**DEATH.**

DWYER—Of your charity pray for the soul of Mrs Dwyer, mother of the Very Rev P. V. Dwyer, President of the Sacred Heart College, Maitland; and of the Rev J. Dwyer, Goulburn; who died at Petersham, Sydney, on Sunday, October 6.—R.I.P.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 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.

**CEUD MILE FAILTE.**



WELCOME! *Ceud mile failte!* A hundred thousand welcomes! Our heartfelt greeting to the distinguished Irishman who has just landed on our shores will be re-echoed far and wide throughout New Zealand. The Irish colonists feel honoured by the visit of an unselfish patriot. MICHAEL DAVITT will, we are sure, carry home pleasing recollections of a fair country where love of Dear Old Ireland warmly burns in many a heart. "*Celum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

"Go where you will from pole to pole,  
Where'er the Celt may be,  
You'll find he loves dear Erin's Isle,  
Which sparkles in the sea."

The Irishmen at the Antipodes do not yield even to their brethren at Home in love for their native land. Those who have trod the Green Isle have not a monopoly of Irish patriotism. The children of the Irish exile, thanks to the fidelity of Irish

By Special Appointment to His Excellency Lord Onslow.



**R. R. TUCKER,**

SHOEING SMITH begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has removed from his late premises, Montreal Street, to the central premises in MANCHESTER ST., CHRISTCHURCH, opposite the Union Steamship Co.'s Offices.

parents, the devotion of Irish priests, and the care of Irish religious, have imbibed a great love for the Island of saintly and scholarly forefathers. We sincerely hope that Mr DAVITT will see his way to reconsider his decision, defer departure, and lengthen his stay amongst us. His advent will cause the sacred fire of patriotism to burn more brightly. His presence and addresses will dispel much prejudice and do incalculable good. He will no doubt find opportunity to tell us truly how stands the case of Ireland. We feel certain he can inform us that the cable too sedulously circulates and magnifies, in the case of Ireland, the inevitable troubles in every human struggle for justice and right. The dissensions among the Irish Members loudly trumpeted by Tory agencies to the four corners of the world are grossly exaggerated and unfairly accentuated. If the petty troubles of our Seddonites and Russelites and Stoutites were circulated with the same care and activity as the unessential differences of the McCarthyites and Healyites and Redmondites, New Zealand would not obtain a three per cent loan in the London market. MICHAEL DAVITT will tell us that the passing clouds of inevitable political trouble, fostered by wealthy, cunning, and unscrupulous men, will soon roll by. The hearts of the people's representatives are sound in the main. When sharp reverses come pessimists throw up their hands and cry, "all is lost." The nations, however, have advanced in spite of the disagreement everywhere found as to "whom shall be king." Divisions have punctuated the history of the world. The existence of opposing parties is indeed considered necessary in modern times for the prevention of tyranny and the exercise of legislative freedom. Anyhow we must not expect angels where we ought to look for fallible men—men, however, impelled by a lofty ideal. *Discimus errando.* We learn sometimes by making mistakes. The Irish Members and the Irish people are just now learning a lesson. The Irish nation has learned a bitter lesson from the divided past. The present solidarity of the people which the powerful efforts of a moneyed and influential ascendant class cannot break presages a united future. The priests and people of Ireland have the future in their hands. Dissension in the face of a determined people will soon disappear. In whatever form it shows itself, we may regard present dissension as the dying kick of a policy which, after the action of seven centuries, has not destroyed the spirit of the Irish nation. We hail the advent of Mr DAVITT as a fresh link to bind us to the Old Land. Our wish that greatest success may characterize his New Zealand tour will be fully realised. Enthusiasm will, if possible, increase as the visitor goes along. MICHAEL DAVITT does not need the newspaper puff and special effort of the skilled avant-courier. His name has been passed along, and that is sufficient to prepare the way for an enthusiastic reception and warm-hearted welcome.

### "THE MONTH OF OUR DEAD."

JOHN RUSKIN says that "flowers seem intended for the solace of ordinary humanity." Hence without doubt the extensive use of flowers at modern obsequies. Non-Catholics ordinarily do not believe in the efficacy of prayers for the dead. They direct, then, the effort of charity to comfort and solace the living. With well-meant but unjustifiable kindness they practically canonise the dear departed. Flowers and white plumes—emblems of gladness and joy and purity—are sadly out of harmony at many a funeral, with the prevailing thoughts in the minds of the mourners about a life, spent away from God, which was remarkable only for intense worldliness. "Consolation to the living rather than relief to the dead" is the clearly salient feature of most of our burials. It is to be feared that Children of the Church draw in too readily the poisoned breath of the children of earth. Attempt is made to lessen the sorrow of the living: it is usually a vain attempt, for grief must run its course; but it answers a purpose. Respect is shown to the remains of the dead—"our respect for the dead when they are just dead is something wonderful"—but the soul is not always thoughtfully, certainly not prayerfully, considered. These thoughts are suggested by the Month of the Dead which we are already hurrying through. A Catholic journalist has his duty to the dead as well as to the living. We notice that effort is being made by some rational burial enthusiasts in our midst to discourage the flower show at funerals. Those who will not allow prayers for the dead will, even on the score of useless expenditure, find it diffi-

cult to take away external tokens of sympathy with the living. We all wish to do something more than say "I am very sorry." We like to prove our sorrow by work or sacrifice of some kind. The Catholics can effectively do this by suffrages for the departed soul. The flowers of prayer and the Passion-Fruit of the Holy Sacrifice give sweet consolation to the living and real relief to the dead. A fervent "Eternal rest grant to him, O Lord" gives more balm to a mother's bruised heart in the hour of bitter grief than a ton of sweet-smelling flowers, which to-morrow will wither and the next day begin to quickly decay. Mere human sympathy appeals to our human feeling; Catholic sympathy appeals to our Christian instinct, and remains in longest remembrance. Time was when death was allowed to preach its *hodie mihi, cras tibi*—to-day for me, to-morrow for you. Now modern unbelief, either by cremation or the gorgeousness of the funeral pagant seeks to hide death, blunt its sting, and remove its terrors. The spirit of the Church incites her children to treat the bodies of the dead—once the temples of the HOLY GHOST—with respect, and to follow the soul with beneficial suffrages. The Church, indeed, directs "a crown of flowers" to be laid on the coffins of children who carry baptismal innocence before the throne of God. Garlands are for her innocents and her saints. Prayer and sacrifice are for all whose salvation is not assured. *Ut quid perditio haec? why this waste? why this re-appearance of old pagan custom? is not so much our plaint as, why the too frequent neglect of the dear departed? Even legatees have sometimes short memories. The words of St AUGUSTINE come to mind when one hears the eulogies at funerals and reads the epitaphs on monuments: "Laudantur ubi non sunt, cruciantur ubi sunt." "They are praised where they are not, they are tormented where they are." While there is much undoubted kindness, there is much hypocrisy in *post mortem* ostentatious sympathy. "We all know," says RUSKIN, "how many a poor family will nearly ruin themselves to testify their respect for some member of it in his coffin whom they never much cared for when he was out of it." Too true! The *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* tells us that nearly three hundred pounds were spent not long ago on flowers at the funeral of an American Catholic student! One *De Profundis* would be immeasurably better for the deceased. The modern funeral flower show is the outcome of the modern pagan renaissance. The Church long ago put an end to the deification of the dead, and for many centuries allowed sepulture to silently preach its effective sermon. Attempt has been successfully made to minimise the Christianity of our burials. The sooner Catholics realise the tread of modern agnosticism and the work of the Continental Lodges, the better for the dead and for the living. Worldly sympathy does not, we repeat, comfort the sorrowing Christian. A not improbable supposition will clearly illustrate what we mean. A young man, beloved by his parents, and respected by his fellows has suddenly died. The relatives, with intense grief, bewail the sad loss and premature demise. Many messages of condolence are received. Beautiful wreaths and exquisite floral crosses are piled around the coffin and scattered about the death-room. For these the father and mother and brothers and sisters are duly grateful. It is a return of courtesy tendered by them to others on similar sad occasions. A letter comes without a gift. It is short, but powerfully moves the Catholic mother. "May God bless you! May God reward you!" The grateful words of the comforted mother are re-echoed by all the family as they read the short message. "Accept my heartfelt sympathy. I had the Holy Sacrifice offered this morning for the repose of the dear departed. I know you would prefer that to wreath or cross, however beautiful. May he rest in peace." The flowers of fervent prayers are the most sympathetic offering we can make to a bleeding Catholic heart. While we discourage useless funeral expenditure, we must certainly denounce the post funeral apathy which shows itself in the neglect of the graves where lie the bodies of those whom, just at death, we professed to admire and love so much. The Church does not object to a well-kept grave, with flowers and verdure clad. Far from it. She has now the same spirit as of old when the Christian poet PRUDENTIUS wrote:*

"Upon the spot where lie their bones,  
We scatter verdure and flowers."

She solemnly blesses her cemeteries and shows respect to the graves of her children. We were recently in a small Catholic churchyard where the dead are not forgotten.

DRINK ONLY "SPRING BLOSSOM" TEA.

Packed in 1lb, 1lb, 5lb and 10lb air-tight (net weight) Tins  
RICH AND DELICIOUS IN LIQUOR.



NOW READY!

# KIRKPATRICK'S

## GOLD MEDAL

### BRAND "K" BRAND

## NEW SEASON'S JAM.

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

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

**S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers, NELSON.**

Every grave without exception bore evidence to the thoughtful care of the family survivors. So should it everywhere be. A visit to the cemetery, a care for the grave, and a prayer for the departed are duties of the Month of the Dead.

Mr Michael Davitt arrived at the Bluff on Tuesday morning by the s.s. Mararoa from Melbourne. Telegrams of welcome had been sent from Dunedin as follows. "Greetings, with cordial welcome, from the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society. Rely on our co-operation and command our services.—John Hally, president; P. O'Rourke, vice-president; D. O'Mahoney, treasurer, James O'Connor, secretary." "The Dunedin Catholic Literary Society heartily welcome you to New Zealand, may your mission in this Colony be a pronounced success in every respect, Pat F. Hally." "Welcome! I wish you success in your New Zealand tour." P. Lynch.

Mr John Murray, who had gone to the Bluff on Monday for the purpose, represented the NEW ZEALAND TABLET in personally welcoming the distinguished visitor on his arrival in New Zealand.

MR JOHN F. PERRIN, at the close of the current month, will retire from the editorship of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. Early in December Mr Perrin will enter upon the duties of a similar position in Sydney.

A MEETING of the Bishop Moran Memorial Committee was held on Tuesday evening. In addition to various sums being received from sympathisers with the movement throughout New Zealand, completed returns have been forwarded from five parishes in the late Bishop's diocese. It was decided to close the list on the 10th December next, and those to whom lists have been sent are requested to return same by that date to the hon. treasurers (the Very Rev. Father Lynch and Mr Francis Meenan).

YESTERDAY afternoon (says the *Nelson Colonist* of October 28), at the request of many friends residing in the district, most of whom contributed to the purchase of the instruments, the Stoke Orphanage Brass Band gave a promenade concert in Richmond Park. The weather was delightful and there was a very large gathering. An excellent programme had been prepared for the occasion, and, under the leadership of Bandmaster Leaper, the juvenile performers played admirably. At the close of the performance, the Brothers in charge and the members of the band were entertained by Mr O'Brien of the Railway Hotel, and, needless to say, they duly appreciated the kindness.

BY the retirement of Mr Seffern from the editorship of the *Taranaki Herald*, after 28 years' service, the Press of New Zealand loses a highly esteemed member, whose career as a journalist in this Colony covers the long period of 40 years. As a literary man, however, Mr Seffern will still remain with us. "Chronicles of the Garden of New Zealand," a new work by him, will be published in about a month. It may be expected to prove a valuable contribution to the history of the Colony.

STEPS to give Mr Davitt a hearty reception have been initiated at Kumara. A committee have been appointed as follows:—Rev. Father O'Hallahan, Messrs John Mulvihill, Peter Dungan, Robert McGlone, James McRedmond, John Flynn, Jeremiah Gilbert, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Michael Flanagan, with James Murdoch (solicitor) and William Gilbert, joint secretaries; Mr Peter Dungan, treasurer. We are pleased to learn that Mr Davitt has decided on visiting the West Coast. In that quarter the Irish cause has always obtained genuine sympathy, and sterling support.

WE (Nelson *Colonist*, October 29) have been shown a letter from Messrs Fincham and Hobday, addressed to the Very Rev. Father Mahoney and the Committee of members of St. Mary's Church, in which the writers state they had selected a design with a view to saving time, a photograph of which was forwarded with the letter. The writers also state that they have every hope of having the organ ready for Christmas. At a meeting of the organ committee the design was approved, and a cable message was sent to the builders last night intimating that fact. We may state that the design is a particularly handsome one, and is in keeping with the church, so that on its erection the interior will be even more effective than at present. Judging by the excellent organ supplied by the same firm to the Trinity Presbyterian church, the quality of the organ for St. Mary's church, both as regards tone and workmanship, may with confidence be expected to prove highly satisfactory. It is hoped that the new organ will be available for the Christmas services, and the opening will no doubt be looked forward to with interest. The committee have resolved to hold an art-union as a means of assisting to defray the expense in connection with obtaining the organ, and for this art-union the prizes are of a superior class, and some of them may be seen at the establishment of Messrs G. Flemming and Sons, in Hardy street. Tickets are now obtainable, the price being one shilling each, and it is hoped that early applications may be made for tickets, so that the drawing may take place very shortly.

WE publish elsewhere a list of the places where Mr Davitt will lecture. Owing to the shortness of the interval remaining to him Mr Davitt is obliged to decline many invitations which otherwise he would have gladly accepted.

ON the list of successful candidates at the recent examinations held at the Otago University we are much pleased to notice the names of several former pupils of the Christian Brothers' School, St. Joseph's. The young gentlemen referred to are Messrs Eugene O'Neill, Arthur Hall, Gabriel East, and Charles Morkane. Some of the names occur in no less than four or five different class subjects. All the above are studying for the medical profession. Indeed, so successful has been the first-named—Mr O'Neill—in his various examinations that he will, if all goes well, be able to take out his degrees in about twelve months from the present. These results must be very gratifying to the young gentlemen themselves, to their parents, and to their former teachers.

### AN EXPLANATION.

THE following correspondence explains itself:—

N.Z. TABLET Office, November 5, 1895.

Dear Father Lynch,—A word as to my resignation of my position on the TABLET is specially due to you, not only in your own person as my particular friend, but as representing, under his personal blessing, our late beloved Bishop in superintending my work. I have served a long term here—20 years all to a few weeks, and it would be affectation in me to pretend to believe that, on the whole, my record had not been favourable. On the other hand I am not vain enough to suppose that my resignation can in any way affect the continued success of the TABLET, which I shall always have closely at heart—very sincerely desiring as I do to see it every year make better progress. My relations towards everyone connected with this office have always been cordial, and I shall retain most kindly and grateful recollections of them. Australia, however, was the scene of my earlier colonial experience, and where that takes place, they say, the immigrant must needs feel most at home. I have constantly

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## WOOL.

The Company have pleasure in intimating that WOOL SALES will be conducted as usual at their Commodious, Convenient and Well Lighted DUNEDIN Stores throughout the Season, the principal Sales being held on following dates:—

THURSDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1895

THURSDAY, 9th JANUARY, 1896

FRIDAY, 31st January, 1896

THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1896

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Receiving and Classifying	...	½ per lb
Commission	...	2½ per cent on first £200 and 1½ per cent on balance

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ANDREW TODD, Manager.

looked forward to returning there some day or another to beat up old friends and renew old associations. The opportunity, therefore, that offered itself to me was not one that, under the circumstances, I cared to refuse. In all probability nothing of the kind might again occur while I still retained my powers to work, as I hope to do for a few years more, in the good cause in which I have so long been engaged in New Zealand. Time does not wait for men who are verging on their sixties.—I am, dear Father Lynch, very faithfully yours, JOHN F. PERRIN.

Very Rev Father Lynch, Adm.

Bishop's House, Battray street, Dunedin, November 6, 1895.—My dear Mr Perrin,—I am exceedingly grieved—we are all grieved—to learn that you have definitely made up your mind to leave New Zealand. You said years ago that you thought of going back to Australia if suitable opportunity for congenial and remunerative work presented itself, but I did not look upon your leaving Dunedin in the near future as even probable. The unexpected has happened. I can only say that I deeply regret your approaching departure. Regret and good wishes mingle. My best wishes and prayers will be yours wherever you are. I cannot help feeling a sense of loneliness at the loss, so soon after the death of our beloved Bishop, of a true friend, and one for whom Dr Moran had unbounded respect. The sincerest regret of the priests and people of this diocese will be shared by Catholics and Irishmen throughout New Zealand. I know you dislike anything that savours of praise, but simple truth compels me to say that New Zealand loses and Australia gains a devoted Catholic, a true-hearted Irishman, and a scholarly and uncompromising Catholic journalist. Wishing you and yours every blessing,—I am yours very sincerely, P. LYNCH.

John F. Perrin, B.A., F.C.D., Editor NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

### ARRIVAL OF MR MICHAEL DAVITT.

MR MICHAEL DAVITT arrived at the Bluff by the Mararoa on Tuesday morning and was accorded a hearty welcome to New Zealand by the Rev Father Vereker of Invercargill, and Mr Murray of this journal.

A deputation representing the Irishmen of Invercargill, consisting of Messrs McKeown, McAllister, Coakley and Hughes arrived soon after and gave the illustrious visitor a most enthusiastic welcome.

The reception at Invercargill railway station was equally enthusiastic, the platform being crowded with the general public. The Mayor read an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens.

Mr Davitt thanked the Mayor most sincerely for attending in his official capacity, and also expressed his thanks to the citizens who had signed the address, for their sympathy with the cause which he represented. It was a hopeful augury to begin his tour of New Zealand with such a welcome. This colony enjoyed constitutional liberty and was prosperous. All that Ireland asked was the like privilege, and when that was meted out to her she would be a contented member of the Empire. It was for this right he had tried to carry out a soldier's part, and he should continue to fight on for the same object, bearing in mind, at the same time, his duty to strive for the interests of the working classes (applause).

Three cheers for the visitor were given with great heartiness.

Mr Davitt is just fresh from a visit to Western Australia, and, as may be expected, is not in such robust health as we should like to see him in. We express the hope, however, that the gentle breezes and invigorating atmosphere of our New Zealand climate will speedily restore him to his accustomed good health.

## Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, report for the week ended November 6 as follows:—

Wheat—A much firmer tone pervades the market, and all offering is readily placed. Prime milling velvet, 4s to 4s 1d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; inferior to medium, 3s to 3s 8d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Oats—The market is steadily improving, and a further rise has to be recorded this week. Prime milling Sutherlands, 2s 1½ to 2s 2½; prime bright sparrowbills, 2s 1d to 2s 2½; medium to good, 1s 11d to 2d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 10d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—Market quiet, but all offered is saleable. Prime malting, 2s 9d to 3s; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 3d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass Seeds—The demand is confined to retail lots. Best dressed perennial ryegrass seed, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 4s to 4s 3d; undressed, 2s 3d to 2s 10d (net, ex store, sacks extra).—Cocksfoot: Best dressed, 4½ to 5d; medium, 2½ to 4d per lb.

Potatoes—Market bare, but buyers are not disposed to increase stocks, purchasing just sufficient for present requirements, best derwents worth £3 5s to £3 10s; medium, £2 15s to £3 2s 6d net per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in).

STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report for week ending 29th inst as follows:—

Fat Cattle—Best bullocks reached £10 17s 6d.

Fat Sheep—Very prime cross bred wethers sold up to 22s.

Rabbitskins—Best winters 14s for does and 1s for bucks.

Oats—At auction on Monday 2s was paid for prime feed, and a shade more for milling, with other grades in proportion.

Potatoes—There is at last some move in derwents, and sales have recently taken place at 60s and 65s for good samples.

Chaff—The supply keeps up pretty well. Best parcels sell up to 62s 6d to 67s per ton (sacks extra).

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats, feed: 1s 10d to 1s 1½; milling, 2s to 2s 1½; Good demand Wheat: Milling 3s 10d to 4s; fowls' 3s to 3s 7d, both in quiet 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, 35s; loose, 35s per ton; glutted. Potatoes: Good demand 50s to 60s; kidney, good seed, 30s to £2; Flour: sacks £10; 50lbs, £10 10s; Roller, stone, 10s to 20s; less according to brand; Oatmeal, 25lbs, £11; Fresh butter 6d to 10d; Factory, 10d; salt, medium to good, 5d to 8d; Eggs, 7d Bran, £3 10s, scarce.

### INACTIVITY OF THE KIDNEYS.

When not promptly remedied is the certain precursor of their disease and destruction. Wolfe's Schnapps reclaims and invigorates them.

P.P.F.—The great remedy for Sciatica, Sprains, Neuralgia. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

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

Footballers and Cricketers use nothing but P.P.F. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

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# Dublin Notes.

(From the *Weekly Freeman*.)

THE Lord Lieutenant gets £20,000 a year to maintain his Viceregal Court in Dublin Castle, and the Viceregal Lodge in the Phoenix Park. In addition, £4,750 go to pay the salaries of the various functionaries of the household. The Court season at the Castle is brief. It opens early in February, and ends on the 17th of March; but into these six weeks are crowded many State and social functions, drawing-rooms, levees, dinners, and balls. The etiquette of the Viceregal Court is as elaborate and economical as the etiquette of the Royal Court at Buckingham Palace, Windsor, Balmoral, and Osborne. There is a *Court Circular* in which the movements of the Viceroy and those about him are duly chronicled; and the names of guests staying at the Castle, and of those who "have the honour of being included in the Viceregal dinner"—as the Court chronicler puts it—are published. The Viceroy is styled "His Excellency," and his lady is, by courtesy, called "Her Excellency," but in this case, as in the case of a king and his queen consort, he is the superior being, and whatever glory she possesses is but reflected from him. When the Viceroy enters a room in which company are assembled they all rise and remain standing until he intimates by a gesture that they may be seated. He takes precedence of everybody but the Sovereign. He leads in to dinner the lady who is highest in rank, and her Excellency follows with the greatest male personage present. A lady staying at the Castle or Viceregal Lodge needs to be an adept at curtsying. She is supposed to curtsy whenever she meets the Viceroy. When at dinner her Excellency indicates the time for the ladies to leave the table. She first salutes the Viceroy with a curtsy and backs out of the room, and is followed by the other ladies in due order of precedence, each in like manner curtsying to his Excellency as she passes backwards from the apartment. The gentlemen have only to stand on their feet while the ladies are going through this trying ordeal. Then when the last of the ladies has disappeared they resume their seats, and the wine and cigars are produced.

Mr Justin M'Carthy, M.P., publishes in the *New York Tribune* a letter in which he says:—The Tories may come to find that they had better make some terms with the inevitable and get the benefit of the arrangement. But it is not on such a chance—on such a possibility—that I would build my hopes. Let the Tories remain Tories as long as they will, they cannot prevent the political world from moving. And even Tories feel the movement. But of course the great solid strength of Ireland is in herself and her own cause; in the teachings of history; in the lessons of experience. There is not, so far as I know, any people in the world who are so nearly unanimous on any political question whatever as the Irish people are on the subject of Home Rule. In England we have many distracting questions of controversy which are constantly crossing and entangling each other and dividing the public attention in the most perplexed and unexpected fashion. The great collapse of the Liberal party in England at the late elections was due to all manner of conflicting influences—the Local Veto Bill dragging here, the Independent Labour party pulling there, the Liberal financial system making enemies in one direction, the Home Rule question making enemies in another. But in Ireland the whole battle was fought on the question of for and against Home Rule. The land question is to Irishmen a subject of the highest importance, coming certainly next to Home Rule. But the Irish public now feel well convinced that any Government coming in, Tory or Liberal, will have to deal with the settlement of this Irish land tenure system. Therefore, the fight was for or against Home Rule. See what happened in Ireland. In Scotland and in Wales things went not so well as might have been expected with the Liberal Party. In England herself the overthrow of the Liberals was something disastrous. But in Ireland Home Rule kept all its former places, and captured two seats from the Ulster Tories. We have recaptured the historic city of Derry, for generations the fortress of Ulster Orangeism. I personally rejoice in the recapture of Derry City, which it was my singular good luck at one time to win for the Nationalist cause, and which my friend, Mr Vesey Knox, has now after three years recovered. Well, my contention is that when we thus have the vast majority of one people—of one nationality—all set in favour of a certain principle of government that principle is sure to be established in the end. The English Liberal Party are our sincere and untiring friends, but we do not rest our hopes merely on the friendship of any English party. We rest them on the justice of our cause and the unalterable tenacity of our purpose.

Of all the holy spots that have become places of pilgrimage in Ireland the Sanctuary of Lough Derg, known as St Patrick's Purgatory, is the most celebrated in Ireland itself and on the Continent. Obscurity shrouds its origin and early history; the destruction of every object of religious interest in Reformation times has left the historian very little as a guidance. In a treatise written in Louvain in the seventeenth century, it is stated that St Patrick, on one of the

occasions when he was accustomed to spend some days in meditation and prayer, retired into a lonely cave on an island in Lough Derg (Derg Irish, a cave), and while there the pains of purgatory were revealed to him, and, awed at their severity, he ordained that this place should be frequented by those desirous to placate heaven by prayer and penance. In any case it seems certain that St Patrick frequented Lough Derg for retreat and spiritual exercises, that his example was imitated, perhaps by his orders, and hence the place would come to be known as St Patrick's Purgatory, or the scene of his penitential exercises. The Danes, in the day of their power in this country, plundered and desolated St Patrick's Purgatory. But with the decline of Danish power in the beginning of the eleventh century it regained its old celebrity. For the next four centuries, under the direction of monks of the Augustinian Order, it possessed European renown. At this period the famous Knight Owen, the Crusader, made a pilgrimage to Lough Derg, and while in prayer in the Cave of St Patrick had, according to his own account, a vision of the future life. A monk named Gilbert, who had accompanied him from England as interpreter, related the Knight's story to the well-known writer, Henry of Saltry, who gave it to the world in a Latin poem in 1163. This poem was translated into most European languages. Metrical versions of it, made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, are preserved in the British Museum. Manuscripts treating of Lough Derg are found in the principal libraries throughout Europe. Indeed, some of the greatest mediæval poets treat of St Patrick's Purgatory as of world-wide renown. Ariosto, the great Italian poet, refers to it in his "Orlando Furioso"; it is believed that the second part of Dante's *Divina Comedia*, "On Purgatory," is founded on Henry of Saltry's account of Lough Derg. It certainly gave the great Spanish poet, Calderon, the ground work for his drama, "Purgatorio de San Patricio," a work translated into English by our Irish poet, D. F. M'Carthy. Thus the fame of Lough Derg spread, and for centuries, from every nation in Christendom, pilgrims of every rank crowded for retreat, and prayer, and penance, to the lonely lake in distant Donegal. In the beginning of the reign of James I. the churches and oratories were destroyed. Yet the pilgrimage continued; but in 1622 Lord Justice Boyle "ordered Sir John Balfour and Sir William Stewart to seize unto his Majesty's use the Island of Purgatory." The Augustinian monks were expelled, the religious houses demolished, foundations, vaults, and walks were dug up, and all relics and religious objects thrown into the lake. In the reign of James II the pilgrimage revived. The Franciscan monks, expelled from the neighbouring Abbey of Donegal, undertook the dangerous duty of attending to the pilgrims who now again began to crowd to Lough Derg. In 1704 an act was passed prohibiting pilgrimages in general, and that of Lough Derg in particular; fines and punishments were decreed, and the district between Pettigo and the lake "planted" by Protestant settlers. Nevertheless, the pilgrimage lived on; it appears to have suffered very little by these enactments—partly on account of the good will shown to it by these same Protestant settlers and their descendants, even to the present day.

## THE TREASURE-TROVE.

(*Edinburgh Catholic Herald*.)

"My dear Nina, I fear there is no help for it. We must either let the place or sell it."

"Sell our old home?" I cried tearfully. "Oh, Phil, you cannot mean what you say?"

"But I do mean it," my eldest brother replied in his grave, earnest tones. "To live here on our present income is clearly out of the question. Retrench as we may the thing cannot be done, besides there are the boys to be considered. Their education is no light matter, and, with Denis' unusual intellectual gifts, it would be a grievous pity—"

"Yes, I know," I hastily interposed. "Of course the darling boys must not suffer, but could we not think of some other way?"

"My dearest girl, I have thought until my brain is weary, and I have come to the conclusion that this painful alternative is the only one open to us. We cannot keep up the old home without getting into debt, and that we have never done yet, thank God! Be reasonable, Nina; you must see for yourself, that it is no use putting off the evil day. As a matter of fact we have delayed too long already, and I reproach myself for not having spoken to you sooner."

I did not answer; Philip's burden was heavy enough, I felt, without my adding to it by useless bemoanings and vain regrets. We were orphans, and our grandfather, an eccentric old man of great reputed wealth, had died rather more than two months before, leaving Phil in possession of the beautiful old home; but of the money, about which he had often spoken in his curious rambling way, there was absolutely no trace.

It is true that just before he died he sent for Philip and vainly endeavoured to give him some instructions. His strength failed suddenly, however; his words became a confused, unintelligible murmur; the meaning they were intended to convey we could not even guess; and so it came to pass that my brothers and I found our-

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selves in possession of the fair home which had been in our family for generations, but with means so straitened that we could not by any possibility remain there. It seemed hard—cruelly hard! Yet what could we do? Of course there was the estate, but property in Ireland is not a very profitable legacy nowadays. And as for pressing our dearly loved tenants, that was not to be thought of for a moment.

While I sat in gloomy silence, my elbows resting on the table my face hidden in my hands, the library door burst open, and the boys dashed in.

"Hullo!" cried Egbert, stopping short.

"What's up? Why, Nina is doing a little weep, I verily believe!"

"I am doing nothing of the kind," I answered, indignantly. "I am only thinking. Oh boys, listen! We shall have to go away from here."

"To go away from here!" they both echoed in wondering tones. "What on earth for?"

"Because we can't afford to stay," I tersely replied.

The speaking faces of the boys reflected their respective feelings a way curiously characteristic of each. Egbert, the irrepresible, was, as usual, the first to break the silence.

"Perhaps something may turn up in the meanwhile," he suggested, tentatively. Then a sudden thought seemed to strike him. "I say, Nina," he cried, impulsively, "why don't you ask your patron saint to help us?"

I may here explain that my real name is Antonia, though the boys always call me Nina for short, and my patron is the great and glorious St Anthony of Padua, on whose feast I was born.

"He might find us a treasure-trove."

"How likely," I contemptuously replied. "Such extraordinary favours are not usually showered upon ordinary mortals like ourselves."

"Nina, Nina, what a sceptic you. I declare you ought to have been named Thomasina, for, without doubt, you are far and away the most faithless, unbelieving girl I ever met."

"She is no hing of the sort," in exposed Denis kindly. He invariably took my part in all our discussions, and dearly as I loved all three of my brothers, I loved him best.

He understood me as no one else in the world ever had or ever could do; he knew all my weak points and never took advantage of them; he was clever—oh, far! cleverer than I!—but he never made me feel my inferiority; and although he was only sixteen and I nearly two years older, already I had learnt to lean upon him and seek his advice even more than Phil's. He had wonderfully gray eyes, glowing with an intellectual light, and a beautiful, earnest face; he was full of noble aims and high ideals; and, to crown all, he possessed the sweetest temper and keenest sense of fun imaginable.

"I don't think it is unbelieving not to expect treasure-trove," he remarked, in answer to Egbert's surprise at my sceptical turn of mind.

Dear Egbert! He had with all his wild fun an inveterate love of teasing, the most vivid faith in the world; and I honestly believe he often felt a little shocked at my inability to accept some of the really impossible stories put forward by our servants and many of the good people on the estate.

"I tell you what it is, Nina," he said, reproachfully. "you've got no devotion to our patron—not one scrap. No, it's not a bit of use shaking your head. You know I'm right, and I call it a downright shame! However, it doesn't matter to me what you do. I intend to begin praying to him from this day, and to go on straight away till his feast. Who knows? Perhaps he may get us out of this trouble. I should think you would hardly doubt his power then!"

"I don't doubt it now," I answered, promptly. But I knew all the time that a simple, sincere, and loving confidence was far enough from my heart.

"Well, doubts or no doubts," remarked Philip, looking up suddenly from the heap of letters and papers scattered on the table before him. "I propose that we all three follow Egbert's example, and, beginning from to-day, unite in imploring St Anthony's intercession in our behalf. What say you, Nina and Denis?"

"That we are quite of your opinion," we both answered.

And so the compact was sealed.

Time sped on with cruel haste. It was April when Phil told me that we must leave our dear old home—April with budding woods, whose sheltered glades were carpeted with greenest moss—such fern-like moss as is only to be found in the Emerald Isle—and delicate primroses clustering round the twisted roots of beech and elm in lavish profusion, "while the religious spring offered the incense of her blossoming." May, sweet and fair followed all too quickly for us who were counting every moment that yet remained for us in the place we loved so well. But alas! the long sunny days seemed to have taken to themselves wings, they flew so fast, and now June was well on its way.

My feast-day had come; already the stooping sun was dyeing the western skies with gold and crimson glory; but no turn of Fortune's wheel had brought any change in our prospects—no unexpected piece of what, for want of a better name, is usually termed "Good luck" had fallen to our lot.

Phil was in communication with an English manufacturer who, though he ardently desired to possess an ancestral home, had no desire to pay a fair price for it.

"People don't care to live in Ireland nowadays," he told my eldest brother, with brutal frankness—being, as he was pleased to call himself, an exceedingly plain-spoken man. "I should strongly advise you to meet me half way; you will only hang on here a month or two longer, and then be heartily thankful to let the thing go for a mere song."

The indignation of the boys and my own contemptuous rage, when these pleasant truths were repeated for our edification and amusement by Callaghan, one of our faithful retainers, who did duty on that memorable occasion when the stranger come over to "view the place" and have luncheon with Phil, may be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say that Egbert and I vowed vengeance on the would-be interloper, while Denis sat silent with the pained look on his face that any allusion to our approaching departure always brought there.

(To be Continued.)

## RE-UNION 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 IX.—THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH (CONTINUED). APOSTOLICITY OF THE CHURCH.

"You are fellow-citizens with the saints, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and the prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone" (Ephes., ii, 19-20).

JESUS is the solid Rock on which the Christian Church is built; Peter is the secondary rock, resting on Jesus Christ, Who imparts to him and to his legitimate successors strength and durability, so that the gates of hell cannot prevail against him because He has prayed for him that his faith might never fail (Matt., xvi, 18; Luke, xxii, 32). He is the divinely appointed expounder and interpreter of the Christian revelation that he might be able to safely guide the whole flock of Christ, the sheep and the lambs, in matters of faith and morals, and confirm and enlighten them (Luke, xii, 32, xxii, 32). The twelve Apostles are the twelve pillars of the Church; they established it by their preaching and the shedding of their blood. Having received her doctrine through the Apostles, and been edified by their virtues, examples and heavenly miracles, the Church has always cherished their memory; she instituted a special festival in honour of each of them; she encourages her children to study their lives, follow their examples, imitate their virtues, and be ever mindful of them and grateful to them for the benefit of Christian faith they have inherited through them, and also for the privilege of their fellow-citizenship with the saints they have obtained from Jesus Christ through their meditation, for "we are fellow-citizens with the saints, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and the prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone" (Ephes. ii, 19-20). We profess to believe nothing but what was taught by Jesus Christ, the Founder of the Church, and by His Apostles, to whom He gave special powers to make known to us the whole of His revelation. We hold that not even the Pope can add anything to or take anything from the Apostolic teaching, and that he is empowered by Christ only to explain it to us, and define it as circumstances of time and place may require. Let us now explain more fully what is meant by the Apostolicity of the Church. By Apostolicity we mean that the Christian Church was, by the command of Christ, established and organised by the Apostles, that it received through them the constitution which our Blessed Lord had framed for it, her doctrine, the powers of the priesthood, her hierarchy, the mission of her pastors from the beginning, and that she must continue to the end of the world unchanged in the profession of the same faith and doctrine in the uninterrupted succession of pastors, having received their order and mission mediately or immediately from the Apostles. Hence the Christian Church must be Apostolical: (1) By its origin, since it was founded by Christ and His twelve Apostles. Our Lord empowered no one but the Apostles to establish His Church and give it its constitution. The true Church must, therefore, be Apostolical in this sense, that its pastors form one moral body, extending from the Apostles to the present time; or, if you prefer, they must be true successors of the Apostles. Any Church established after the Apostolic time which was not founded by one of their legitimate successors cannot be the Christian Church established by Jesus Christ and founded by His Apostles. Its posterior origin condemns it as an anti-Christian Church, no matter what name it may assume, or by what civil authority it may be supported, or even how numerous, relatively at

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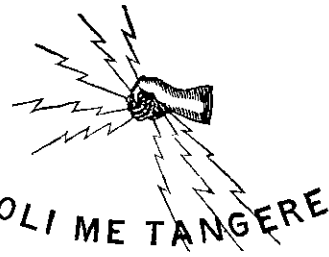
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least to certain times or places, its members may be. It does not rest on Jesus Christ as the corner-stone, on the twelve Apostles as the foundation, on Peter as the secondary rock, resting on Christ Himself as the primary Rock; therefore, it cannot be the Apostolical Church founded by Jesus Christ. Though it may assume the name of Christian Church, in reality it is anti-Christian, being established to attack and oppose the True Apostolical Church of Jesus Christ, which never changes, and, according to the promise of Christ Himself, is to continue spotless and undefiled to the consummation of the world (John, xiv, 16-17; Matthew, xxviii, 20). (2) By its doctrine.—The Christian and Apostolical revelation, as we have seen, is so complete, precise, and perfect that nothing can be added to it; nothing can be taken away from it; nothing can be explained in a different way, or a different meaning be attached to it besides that given by Jesus Christ Himself and His twelve Apostles. No new revelation can ever take place till the end of the world. The Christian revelation is final, irreformable, irrevocable; consequently, the teaching of the Church can never need a reformation. The members of the Church may need reforming, because they may fall into error or lead criminal lives; abuses may have to be opposed, but in matters of faith and morals the Church will ever be spotless, immaculate, because the "spirit of truth will abide with her forever" (John, xiv, 16-17) and because "Christ Himself will always guide and protect her," according to His promise (Matthew, xxviii, 20). To maintain the contrary opinion is to deny the veracity of Christ, and give a death-blow to Christianity. Hence, all those who, at various times, pretended to reform the Christian Church were impostors. How could a man reform the work of God? How can anyone pretend to be more enlightened than Jesus Christ and His Church, which is the pillar of truth (I Tim., iii, 15)? How can anyone have the presumption to set himself above the bride of Christ, whose mission is the perfecting of the saints (Ephes, iv, 11-14)? Secondly, since the Church must be Apostolical as to its origin, all the posteriorly established churches having no Apostolicity of origin, their ministers have no power to give grace, to preach or administer the Sacraments. They are not the ministers of Christ, and have no power and no mission from Him; they are cut off branches from Jesus Christ, the Tree of Life planted in the middle of the Paradise of the Church. All those who are not in communion with the Vicar of Christ are schismatics; lacking jurisdiction, even if they preached the same doctrine as the True Church, they are without a divine mission, without organic life. They are not the Apostolical Church of Jesus Christ. Any Church which rejects one or more truths contained in the Apostolic revelation, always believed from the beginning, or when, later on, it was contested or forgotten by many, defined by the Church, is a free selector in matters of faith or a heretic, for such is the meaning of the word *aisesis*, to choose, to select. In matters of faith or morals there is no such thing as free selection or private judgment; when God speaks to us either directly or through His approved representatives, the moment we are certain He has spoken, and, aware of what He has said, we are bound to believe it, and if we refuse to do so, we, by the very fact, reject Him, and completely separate ourselves from Him; we practically set ourselves above Him and His Church, and become our own infallible guide and, to a certain extent, our own God, since we consider ourselves wiser and more enlightened than He and the infallible Church He has established to teach us His religion and lead us to sanctity and holiness, and to heavenly bliss. When any Church has been established by an intruder, a king, an emperor, a czar, a parliament, etc. and not by the authority of the Church founded by the Apostles, and presided over by the Vicar of Christ, all those who receive their orders or mission from him and their successors are also intruders, no matter by what name they may call themselves. The Jewish Synagogue was an image of the Christian Apostolical Church. In the Jewish Synagogue no one was admitted except the members of the family of Aaron, who was, as it were, the root of the priesthood in the Synagogue; in like manner in the Christian Church there is a perpetuity of ministry by the right of Apostolical succession, that is, by the proper reception of holy orders and jurisdiction from Jesus Christ, our High Priest, and the Apostles, and His first representative, the Roman Pontiff (John, xxi, 20; Rom., x, 15; Acts, xx, 28; I Tim., xiv, 14, v, 22; Tit., i, 5; Hebr., v, 4). No one can be called a legitimate pastor, who was not sent as Christ by His Father; wherefore, any minister who cannot trace back his mission to the Apostles, immediately or mediately, is an intruder—a wolf in sheep's clothing (St Gregory Nazianzen, Oratio in laudem Athanasii, n., 8). Who can have a right to preach, to administer the Sacraments, or to govern the flock of Christ unless he be sent by God (Rom., x, 15)? When Jesus instituted the Apostolic ministry it was to endure for ever. How could it endure for ever if the ministers of the True Church were not, by an unbroken succession and unity of faith, united with His Apostolic Church? If they had not inherited the powers and privileges He conferred on His Apostles and their legitimate successors, how could they be called ministers of Christ when they did not receive their orders or mission from Him? How would the words of our Saviour be verified in them, "As the Father has sent Me, I also send you," "Sicut misit me Pater, et ego mitto

vos" (John, xx, 21)? The visibility of the Church also requires this Apostolicity, lest intruders should usurp the sacred functions of the ministry and deceive the faithful. When Jesus said: "Behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world" (Matthew, xxviii, 20), surely He meant only those who had been chosen or would afterwards be chosen by Him, His Apostles, their legitimate successors, and His Vicar on earth. The pure doctrine of Jesus must come to us from His Divine Heart. Jesus promised His Apostles to be with them all days even to the consummation of the world, that is, He promised to continue to guide and protect them, that they might teach His religion, and administer the sacraments, and lead souls to perfection. The miracles which the Apostles and the missionaries who succeeded them performed were their credential letters, a proof that they were the ministers and ambassadors of Christ. The work of evangelisation from the beginning was carried on under the direction of the Apostles. Properly speaking, the Church begins with the Apostles; they are the first church, the mother church, which, in course of time gave birth to all the other churches. The whole Christian Church is an expansion of the Apostolical Church, with the same unity of faith and government. All particular Christian Churches in all ages and places are linked with the Apostolical Church. As the Pope is the successor of St Peter, so bishops are the successors of the Apostles, because the Apostles consecrated bishops and appointed them as their successors. All Christian antiquity recognises in bishops the successors of the Apostles. The Christian bishops, however, cannot discharge their office independently of the Pope. By their consecration they have a right in the share of the administration of the Church, but in union only with, and subordinate to, the Vicar of Christ on earth. Bishops administer the dioceses entrusted to them, and meet in council with the Pope to deliberate on Church matters, and in union with him frame decrees for the government of the whole Church. The faithful, as we have seen, have no voice in the government of the Church; the State or Government can claim no right in ecclesiastical matters; the State is only for temporal things, and the Church for spiritual ones. The Apostolic sap must flow through the veins of the true Christian Church like blood through the human frame; all the true Christian Churches of the world must be visibly united to the main Church, as the main Church itself is visibly united with Jesus Christ Himself, its Founder, and His Apostles, without any break or interruption. Thus, Christ rules over all the faithful, and they are all united with Him and He with them; this is why the Church is called "The union of all the faithful under one head." Thus it is also that Apostolicity of origin, succession, and doctrine is the test of the true Church established by Jesus Christ. Schism and heresy have always tried in vain to pass for Apostolical Churches, but their very recent origin betrays them, and they cannot show the succession of their pastors from the Apostles. Most of them have only fragments of the Apostolic doctrine, and none are united with the centre of Christendom. They have no Apostolic mission; they are detached branches from the tree of the Church. Not so the Catholic Church, it can show the list of all its pontiffs and how all its churches were started by Apostolic men in union with, and with the approbation of, the Vicar of Christ. It is for this reason that from the apostolic times, it has been the custom to keep the exact catalogue of the pontiffs of each diocese until the present day. The same has been done for all the principal churches. Whosoever had not a legitimate succession or mission, was always looked upon as an intruder. Thus St Cyprian said to Novatianus: "Novatianus does not belong to the Church, he cannot be called bishop, who, despising Apostolic tradition, succeeding to no one, was self appointed and ordained." "*Novatianus in ecclesia non est, neque episcopus computari potest, qui Apostolica traditione contempta, Nominis Succedens, a seipso ordinatus est*" (St Cyprian Epistle, xxxix ad Magn-n. 5). Speaking of the Donatists, St Optatus says: "Show the origin of your See, who pretend to belong to the holy Church of Christ?" (St Optatus de schism, Don. l, ii, n, 3, 4). Tertullian makes use of the same argument in his book of Prescriptions (Tertullian de Prescription, n, 20; 29, 32). We make this same challenge to all the churches existing in these colonies, and in all the British Empire. Let them show the origin of their Sees. Let them tell us from whom they received power to preach and teach. If they cannot show their Apostolical credentials, whatever name they may assume, they certainly are not the Church of Jesus Christ. We may distinguish a two-fold Apostolicity: Immediate Apostolicity, when, by an unbroken succession of legitimate pastors a see is connected with the Apostolic times. Mediate Apostolicity, when a Church of more recent origin, has been branched off from another church of Apostolic origin, with the sanction of the Holy See; this church, through the Mother Church, can be traced back to the very Apostles of Jesus Christ, and may truly be called Apostolical. From all we have said it is evident. (1) That any Church founded after the time of the Apostles, not having mediately or immediately powers, orders, and mission from them, or not in union with the centre of Christendom, cannot be the Church of Christ. (2) That any Church which has not preserved the whole of the Apostolic Doctrine pure and entire, without any change,





is not the Apostolical Church of Jesus Christ. (3) That any Church established by civil authority, a king, and emperor, a czar, or a parliament, or by self-appointed teachers, is certainly a false church without power to teach, or administer the sacraments.

In our next lecture we shall speak of the sanctity of the Church.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From Contemporaries.)

It is understood that Iceland—that isle of the Arctic regions about which so little is known—is about to be the scene of an apostolic crusade, conducted by two Danish missionaries. The Holy Father, Leo XIII. has just ordered Mgr J. d'Each, Vicar-Apostolic of Denmark, to establish immediately a mission on that island, where there is a population of 75,000 souls, all Lutherans, with scarcely a single exception.

A Catholic newspaper states that the Pope has been presented with a valuable cross by some wealthy English High Church ladies and gentlemen. It was sent over from London with a letter of congratulation, and among the signatures were the names of two canons of the Church of England. The Pope immediately sent the donors his thanks and blessing, and stated that he would be pleased to receive them if they visited Rome.

The French Minister of War has made a graceful recognition of the services of Sister Angelica, of the Mercy community, Paris, by presenting her with a "medaille d'honneur," on the recommendation of the Medical Inspector-General of the Army. The presentation was made in presence of the military officers and the Sisters of the community, and the function was one of great brilliancy, General Commandant M. Arnoux, in presenting the medal, referring to the long years which Sister Angelica had served in the military hospitals of France. "All the Sisters," he added, "have a long past of abnegation and of devotion, but the Minister of War wishes in an especial manner to recognise the twenty-three years service which Sister Angelica has fulfilled."

Writing in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, the Very Rev William Canon Moser, Peterborough, deals with the question of "The use and abuse of flowers at funerals." He draws a distinction between the obsequies and the grave. "It is one thing," he writes "to cultivate flowers on the tomb where our dead sleep waiting for resurrection; it is quite another thing to pile them up round their corpses in the days when we are mourning for them. The latter custom, Canon Moser thinks, is of Pagan origin, and opposed to the spirit of the Church and to Christian tradition. "So long as the spirit of the Church held sway over funerals, flowers were not to be seen at them. Only in the evil days of the French Revolution did the custom revive in a Christian land of lavishing flowers on the coffin of one who was not a saint." It is worthy of note that the tendency of late years has been more and more to dispense with flowers at funerals, and that especially among Catholics.

At the consecration recently of a church belonging to the Trappists in Soligny, France, Mgr Tregarc, Bishop of Sez, delivered a discourse in which he advocated a strenuous resistance to the official policy of plundering religious propriety. "The spirit of evil has assumed," said his Lordship, addressing the Trappists, "a new aspect. But you who know and who so admirably put into practice the Word of God—Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow"—you know how to courageously resist that spirit. As for us, we will join with you, and whilst on the mountain you raise your hands in prayer we in the plain will wage the combat. You will be brought before the judicial tribunals, but He Who has redeemed the world will save you. Let us never yield." His Lordship's words and the immense enthusiasm evidenced on the occasion have created not a little commotion in official circles. The Trappist Order is determined to resist "passively" the fiscal exaction.

About the 24th of February last, Edwin Leigh, of Burnhaves Scotia Road, Burslem, Staffordshire, being an apprentice to the building trade, was at work fastening a chimney pot on a house when he slipped and fell off the roof, alighting on his back across a porch over the doorway. He sustained an injury to the spine. From that day he had lain on his back a helpless cripple. He was attended by resident doctors in Burslem, and for seven months was an inmate of the Heywood Hospital, from whence he was discharged as incurable. Having read of the cures at Holywell, he had the conviction that could he visit Holywell he should be cured. The idea was for some time scouted, but he persisted in his convictions. He was sent to Cefn, near Ruabon, for a fortnight to recruit his health but he felt getting worse and telegraphed to his father, with the result that he was brought on Wednesday, September 3, to Holywell, travelling in the guard's van on a spinal reclining chair. He was taken to the Well on his arrival, and given a bath. The effect was magical; he was no sooner immersed in the water than he jumped out of the attendant's arms, and it took three persons to hold him. He knew nothing of what was proceeding after he was put in the Well, and remembered nothing until he found himself lying at the side of the

bath. He then said to his father, "Raise me up." They lifted him up, and he stood on his feet. He took his second bath on Thursday, after which he walked up the steps of the Well, and, with assistance a short distance of the road. On Friday morning he went for a walk round Holywell, and during the day walked a considerable distance, the only discomfort he felt being a stiffness in the limbs and weakness in the ankles. The joy of Mr Leigh and his parents and brother was great. The case excited great interest in Holywell, and Mr Leigh held quite a levee on Friday, so great was the number of people who called on the young man whose cure was the talk of the whole town. Mr Leigh, it should be said, is a Wesleyan.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce of upwards of twenty-five Irishmen and other persons interested in the proposed visit to this city of Mr Michael Davitt. Mr M. Nolan, who was voted to the chair, said that all lovers of liberty everywhere respected the name of Michael Davitt. It was, therefore, most fitting that he should receive a suitable reception here, and the meeting had been convened to arrange for such a reception. Mr Davitt was expected to arrive at the Bluff on the 4th of the present month, and in a fortnight hence would probably be in this city. Mr E. O'Connor J.P., said he had written to his Worship the Mayor asking him to attend the meeting. His Worship replied, regretting that he was unable to be present. Mr O'Connor had also sent letters to the representatives of several Trades Unions, inviting them to be present, and he understood the absence of the last-mentioned was due to the belief that Mr Davitt's tour was likely to be a political one. Mr O'Connor explained very clearly that Mr Davitt's visit was not of a political nature, and that he was simply coming on a lecturing tour, in order to reimburse himself for losses entailed when driven into bankruptcy through contesting his right to a seat in Parliament whereto he had been elected. As an Irishman Mr Davitt deserved the highest esteem of his countrymen, and he was also honoured by persons who sympathised with the labour party, and by the friends of humanity generally. Mr O'Connor apologised also for the absence of Mr John O'Halloran, of Glenties, who regretted being unable to be present. Messrs R. P. Lonargan, J.P.; A. H. Blake, W. Jones, and M. Donnelly made speeches on the grand character of the expected visitor and lecturer, and Mr Donnelly showed that Mr Davitt should not be exclusively considered a labour advocate. In Mr Davitt's addresses, said the speaker, there was nothing which could give offence to any class; and Mr Jones, in the course of his eloquent speech, proved that Mr Davitt was an humanitarian in everything. He was one of the leading minds of the age, and his motives were unselfish. Mr Lonargan moved—"That those persons present form themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, to make arrangements for Mr Davitt's reception and lectures. Mr Blake seconded the motion which was carried unanimously. The meeting then went into committee, and Mr O'Connor was elected secretary, Mr P. Burke, treasurer; and Messrs M. Nolan, T. P. Lonargan, T. G. Jones, M. Donnelly, A. H. Blake, W. Jones, G. J. Sallars, J. Hynes and J. Nelson were chosen as members of an executive committee, with power to add to their number. On the motion of Mr Donnelly the secretary was instructed to write to Mr Perrin, of Dunedin, asking that Mr Davitt should visit this city and give one or more lectures, and the committee decided that when a reply in the affirmative arrived the executive should prepare a plan for Mr Davitt's reception and lectures and report the plan to a subsequent meeting of the general committee to be called together by advertisement. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to Mr O'Connor for convening the meeting, also to the chairman for presiding thereat.

In the issue of the *Lyttelton Times* of Wednesday last appeared an interesting article on Michael Davitt. The article gives a historic account of the great patriot's career, and points out that he had refused to accept a national testimonial in recognition of his services to Ireland. "Mr Davitt," continues the article, "was repeatedly urged to enter Parliament, and at last consented to become a candidate for North Meath. He was elected by a majority of 403 votes over Mr Pearce Mahony, but was unelected on petition. The expenses incurred in fighting the case were so heavy that he was driven into the bankruptcy court. During his brief sojourn in Parliament, Mr Davitt made, during the debate on the Government of Ireland Bill, a speech which excited the highest admiration from friends and foes by the closeness of its reasoning, and the power of its eloquence. It was styled by the *London Chronicle* "the most impressive voice of Irish nationalism since the days of O'Connell." Mr Davitt is an interesting figure to others besides the people of that land for which he has done and suffered so much. He is a friend of humanity as well as of Ireland. He has displayed some leaning towards Socialism in his speeches and writings—he has

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dental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
bush.Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
diarrhoea, and cholera.**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
ulcers, rheumatism and all skin diseases, in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable  
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized  
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  
laundries, hospitals, asylums and hotels in the  
United States, Canada, Australia, Tasmania  
and New Zealand.The rapid sale and increasing demand is  
proof of its great value. It is used for clean-  
ing clothes, floors, paint-work, crockery, etc.,  
making everything beautifully clean and as  
good as new.THE BEAUTY OF THE FLUID is that  
the clothes require no rubbing and that it  
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 de-  
cided success and will supply a long-felt want  
in every household as it can be used without  
injury to the clothes and lessens the shrinkage  
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,  
etc., add half a cup of fluid to each large pail  
of water. Sold in bottles at 6d and 1s.**"MAGIC POLISHING PASTE,"**Guaranteed to clean Gold, Silver, Brass, Glass,  
etc., etc. Price, 1s per box.Sold by all storekeepers and chemists through-  
out the world. Manufactured only by the  
American Fluid and Magic Paste Co.Head Office for New Zealand—  
18 Victoria street, Christchurch.  
W. A. HALBOURNE, Manager.Wholesale Agents—  
MESSRS MITCHELL & CO.,  
Chemists and Druggists, ChristchurchMANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,  
Near Railway Station,  
CHRISTCHURCH.WINDMILLS, SEED AND GRAIN  
CLEANING MACHINERY.**JOHN MARSHALL**, late of  
Springston, has removed to 204 St  
Asaph street, Christchurch, and is Manufac-  
turing WINDMILLS of the Most Simple, Strong,  
and Durable Make. None but the very best  
iron and steel is used in their manufacture.

Derricks Supplied of either Wood or Iron.

Windmills from L5 upwards; Derricks from  
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me will have my most careful attention.**JOHN MARSHALL**,  
Agricultural Engineer,  
204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.**SYRUP OF SACRED BARK**This is without doubt one of the best reme-  
dies ever introduced into New Zealand for  
the relief and cure of Indigestion, with its  
accompanying symptoms of pains and fulness  
after meals, flatulence, constipation, bilious-  
ness, want of tone and appetite, sick head-  
ache, and the tired, listless feeling caused by  
sluggish liver. It is easily taken as the  
dose is only a few drops and the price, 1s 6d,  
places it within the reach of all.The Trade Mark has been  
registered and anyone  
infringing the same will  
be proceeded against.Prepared only by  
**THOS. JOHNSON**,  
Pharmaceutical Chemist  
Licentiate of the  
Pharmaceutical Society  
of Ireland,

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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application.**JAMES GRANT**VETERINARY HORSE-SHOER AND  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

TEMUKA:

Horses carefully shod. All inquiries and  
malformation of the feet carefully treated  
gratuitously.**A GOOD CERTIFICATE**Warner's Hotel, Christchurch,  
July 2, 1895.

Messrs Menzies and Co, Dunedin.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find cheque for amount  
of your account for MENZIE AND CO'S Wor-  
cestershire Sauce. I am very pleased to in-  
form 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

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PODOPHYLLIN, TARAXACUM  
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For Biliousness and Indigestion.

These PILLS are SILVER COATED,  
purely vegetable, and do not contain one par-  
ticle of mercury, or any deleterious ingre-  
dients whatever. They are having a fast  
demand in the other colonies and are sold  
purely on their merits. It has been by re-  
quest that the inventor has come to take his  
abode among us, and place his Valuable  
PILLS for the use and benefit of the New  
Zealand Public.Indigestion, heartburn, pains in the side  
and back, sickness, sensation of fullness after  
meals, or oppression on the chest, costiveness,  
occasional relaxation of the bowels attended  
with griping pains, bitter taste in the mouth,  
and furred tongue, want of appetite and  
irregular craving for food, with (frequently)  
a dislike to it when procured, flatulence or  
wind on stomach, hardness and distention of  
the bowels, nervousness, headache, giddiness,  
dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness during the  
day, and troubled sleep at night, want of  
energy to pursue the ordinary business of life,  
attended frequently with extreme lowness of  
spirits, etc.Any one or more of these symptoms indi-  
cate some derangement of the most impor-  
tant organ, the Liver, and disturbance of the  
digestive system.**MITCHELL'S**  
PODOPHYLLIN, TARAXACUM  
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taken up literary work as a means of livelihood—and his theories on the land question have been described as being somewhat in accord with those of Henry George. His work in the cause of humanity has received recognition from many men of other races than his own. The London *Chronicle*, referring to his Australian tour, says:—"We are glad to hear that there is every prospect of a brilliant reception, not from Mr Davitt's own countrymen alone, but from the labour world of Australian labour, and Irish Australia would indeed be ungrateful if it failed in cordiality to one of the few heroic figures in modern politics; but may we suggest to Mr Davitt that, when he comes back, he should return to the House of Commons? Both Irish Nationalism and English Radicalism want him." In an address presented to him by the trades and labour organisations of Melbourne he was described as "the unselfish friend of humanity, the ardent opponent of all monopolies and privileges which oppress the human race, the leader, who, above all things, proclaims the equal right of all to the land on which they must live and work." Therefore, in the words of the address, men of various creeds and nationalities "offer the homage of their heart, and witness in the flesh, one whose great sacrifices in the cause of the poor and the oppressed have endeared him to the democracy of every land."

A conversazione will be held on Tuesday, November the 12th, in St Patrick's Hall in order to welcome the Very Rev Father Cummings, S.M., V.G., who will shortly return from Sydney, where he went several weeks ago for the benefit of his health, which a withdrawal from parochial cares and a sojourn in a milder climate have happily greatly improved. The ladies of the parish are about to very tastefully decorate the hall and prepare it for a general gathering of the Catholic people in the city. An address will be read to the Very Rev Father Cummings, and an attractive vocal and instrumental musical programme will be gone through. The absence of the Vicar-General has been much regretted, and on the occasion of his return and reception no doubt St Patrick's Hall will be greatly thronged by persons anxious to express by their presence the great joy they feel to see him again in the parish and in good health. This method of honouring the Very Rev Father Cummings was decided upon at a large meeting of ladies in the Presbytery on Thursday last. A nominal sum is fixed for admittance to the conversazione, and whatever amount is realised from the sale of tickets will be expended in liquidating the remaining remnant of the parish debt.

There was solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during the afternoon at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last, and in the evening the Vespers of the Blessed Virgin were sung in honour of St Charles Borromeo, whose festival the Sunday was. After Vespers a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place around the interior of the sacred edifice. The Right Rev Dr Grimes spoke again on the occasion in refutation of the unfounded statement in the pamphlet written by a local Anglican clergyman, and published in this city. The Bishop's discourse proves a fact well-known, that any person, even a fool, may ask in five minutes more questions than a person of learning and talent could answer in as many hours or sometimes even days. If not urged on by a sense of duty, and by charitable motives the Bishop would, indeed, treat the publication with what it justly merits—silent contempt. For what other motives could induce one to waste one's time in refuting the purely gratuitous assertion that the Anglican Church, established by law, existed in England prior to the reign of Henry VIII? In answer to this and similar unfounded statements the Bishop quoted from the writings of Froude, Dr Childs, Dr Lee, and of other non-Catholic authors. On next Sunday evening the Bishop proposes to speak for the last time in refutation of the extraordinary and extravagant statements with which the pamphlet is literally crammed.

On Monday evening next the members of the local branch of the League of the Cross will give a concert in the schoolroom at St

Mary's in order to raise funds for parochial purposes in connection with that parish. During the same week the same performers, will proceed to the parish of the Rev Father Chervier at Leeston and give there a concert and a dramatic entertainment.

### WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

HE was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—but wait; let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice; first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with vast draughts of beer and wine. Then he would gorge himself on sardine omelettes, fried sausages, eel pie, pickled partridges, fat capons, etc, etc.

Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor, and a friendly courtier thus described the power that compelled him to do it. "'Tis a most truculent executioner," said the orator; "it invades the whole body from head to foot: It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and pauses not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is not fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell us what man this was? A thousand, no doubt.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little later it attacked my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being soft and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and embrocations, but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1889. At first I had merely a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr W. Simpson's, in North street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism nor from indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell lane, North street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1893."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) Mrs E. Schofield, 10 West Hill, Southampton street, Reading, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abdication by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having as hma and gravel, with the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and Mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

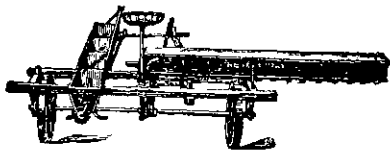
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TESTIMONIAL. Tapanui, January 11, 1895.

Dear Sirs—Your TURNIP and MANURE DRILL which I got this season has quite  
pleased me. I have sown all manures and guanos known to my district, with Fison's Local  
Superphosphate, Chesterfield and Malden Guanos. It will sow to a nicety with phosphates  
and blood manure from 60lb up to 400lb; and in guanos, from 60lb to 600lb, and no trouble  
—wet or dry all the same, the manure must go, and it goes properly in a regular stream as  
it should, though I did not riddle my manures—five classes (5). I consider your drill as  
supplied to me meets a long-felt want and it only requires to be known to those who wish a  
sure and certain crop of turnips.

JOHN MACKIE.

GRAY'S PATENT AUTOMATIC SINGLE AND DOUBLE BAGGERS.

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English and German Pianos,  
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Banjos, Guitars, and Mandolines.

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Reasonable terms. Special Arrangements  
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1895

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