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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### A FUNNY PROTEST.

THE *N.Z. Presbyterian* for April has some notes on education that are enough to give you a reel in your head. We have heard of Scotch caution, but this, as the saying is, "bangs Bannagher." What

on earth is the man afraid of that he does not speak out his mind? He evidently sees the evils of secularism plain enough, but he is afraid to denounce them openly. He lets the truth slip in one sentence, and then bites his tongue and contradicts it in the next. The schools, he says, are not godless, but there is no religion taught in them. There is not a famine there, it seems, but there is nothing to eat. The teachers are God-fearing men, but there is a tendency among them towards secularisation. They are better than might be expected, in fact—considering that they are on the high road to the devil. When they get there—as they certainly will if things go on as they now are—our pawky contemporary acknowledges, as well he may, that "the system will deserve the odious epithet so lavishly bestowed upon it by our Roman Catholic brethren." Meantime, we are told, larrikinism is growing; and though, as every one must understand, secularism is not to be accredited with its origin—tell it not in Gath—it will contribute its quota to it. But here is a fair sample of our contemporary's style—"In the Australian colonies," he says, "there is a distinct criminal taint in larrikinism, derived, no doubt, from the early convict associations; and it is not a little remarkable how closely the manners of the youth of one colony resemble those of another throughout Australasia. So much is this the case, that some people can scarcely help believing that larrikinism is in the air." Our cautious contemporary would not for the world speak out plump and plain, and say that there is a criminal taint in the larrikinism of New Zealand, though he gives us to understand that such is the case. He manages, nevertheless, to come to something like a candid conclusion. "For although it cannot be said," he writes, "that our secular system has produced the larrikin, we ought to have an education which would make him next to impossible, which would at least keep any considerable number of the colonial youth from sinking—in manners, habits, and aspirations—below their class." Well, let us be thankful that we have been brought so near the truth at long last. Under the circumstances it would be over-severe to be critical. But if our contemporary believes, as he evidently does, that secularism is not only incapable of hindering larrikinism among the people, but that it also tends to drive the teachers to the bad, in entering his protest by means of such a round-about kind of a rigmarole, instead of speaking out once for all, decisively and sharply, he exercises his caution at the expense of his charity.

### A PREGNANT FAILURE.

*Truth* of February 5 quotes some passages from a letter written by an English gentleman in Basutoland, and in which the writer gives his experiences of Christian missions in the country. We do not

however, suppose that he expects to be taken as an authority where Catholic missionaries are concerned. They are certainly not to be included among those whom he describes as leading easy, comfortable lives, and making money. In other respects we may look upon his information as accurate, especially since it only confirms what we had already been aware of:—"I am living," he writes, "quite close to a very large mission station, and personal observation every day convinces me more and more of the folly of their operations. Were the natives taught one creed, or even one code of morals, I should in many ways approve of the work; but here we have Wesleyan, Dutch Reform, Church of England, and Roman Catholic Missions, each showing these poor benighted creatures different ways to Heaven. For instance, the English Church Mission allows a man to have as many wives as he chooses to marry, and is ready to marry him to the whole of them. The Dutch Reformed Church Mission, on the other hand, tells him that he can have but one wife, and that he is damned if he has more. Again, the Nonconformist people do

not hesitate to impress on their disciples that the Christians belonging to the Roman Catholic mission are as bad as, if not worse than, the heathen Basutos. Between all these contradictory teachings, it is impossible that any native can understand what Christianity really means. The missionaries out here lead very easy, comfortable lives, and generally make money. When once they can persuade the natives to wear trousers or petticoats they flatter themselves that the people are converted. The truth is, and it is well known to every practical man who has lived among them, that the change of garment, instead of making them earnest Christians, renders them both immoral and dishonest, and gradually reduces them to far lower depths of depravity than they were in before this 'conversion.' It would delight me to be in England and to meet some of the people who support these missions. I could give them a few facts from my personal experience of converted natives and heathen natives which would open their eyes very considerably." *Truth* comments on these passages as follows:—"I have never disguised my opinion that these missions are a monstrous waste of money. That opinion I have formed on what can be discovered at this distance as to the progress of Christianity and the character of the Christianised African. When an observer on the spot—a Christian himself—forms the same opinion, there can be little doubt about the truth. I have no word to say against any Christian, who feels a call in that direction, going among the heathen to preach the Gospel. The propagation of religion; however, by means of rival, not to say hostile, associations in London, with salaried evangelists *in partibus*, is a vicious system. Christianity was not originally diffused by that method, and never could have been. St. Paul would not have been St. Paul had he been employed at so much a year by an office in Jerusalem, with a rise in salary for each addition to his family." But it is only on Catholic principles that missions such as those preached by St. Paul could be conducted. All this confusion in Basutoland is the fruits of departing from these principles, and the necessary results of Protestant methods. We find, in fact, in the inevitable failure of Protestantism to convert the heathen, and the positive hindrance it opposes to this, a convincing proof that it was not to it the commission of preaching the Gospel to the world was given. Its pretensions, therefore, are in all respects groundless and false.

### SINISTER RUMOURS

THE gossip inevitably attendant on the declining years of a reigning Pope as to the Cardinal likely to succeed him, and which for some time has now been going on with respect to Leo XIII, seems in

this instance to be affected by some motive more sinister than usual. We have, it is true, in this instance also the more ordinary claptrap. We have already alluded to the manner in which the late unhappy man Crouch, was allowed to defile the pages of a respectable periodical in Sydney by his impudent predications on the subject. The rumour besides more recently spread as to intrigues undertaken by Cardinal Parocchi was of the same kind. And we may remark in passing, that the rumour in question had, even before it was circulated, received a conclusive contradiction from the nature of an address delivered by the Cardinal in Rome. The address was that made by His Eminence on the occasion of his inaugurating a monument to the late Polish Cardinal Czicki, and when he referred to the position of Poland in a strain that was said to call out the disapproval of the Pope, as likely to give offence to Russia. For this, of course, it would be rash to vouch. The Pope finds many interpreters ready to speak for him, and to attribute to him utterances which he has never made. What is, nevertheless, certain, is that Cardinal Parocchi had expressed himself openly and on a public occasion in a manner that was understood to reflect severely on Russia's treatment of the Poles. But a Cardinal intriguing for the succession of the Papacy would avoid any expression of the kind and would be very careful as to incurring the resentment of any one of the great European powers. The mention, however, of Cardinal Lavigne especially as likely to succeed the present Pope is suggestive of a motive deeper than that from which idle gossip proceeds. The election of a Frenchman might be displeasing to both Germany and Italy—though, where the latter Power, at least, is concerned, it may be

doubted as to whether it would not make her way easier in oppressing the Church, since the allegiance of the Italian people to a foreign Pope might prove less sensitive. But, in any case, were such an election intended, it might, if they desired it, furnish these Powers with a pretext for interference. It is not impossible, then, that a design is entertained of forming for these Powers a pretext to interfere with the next conclave. Nor would it be necessary for them that the French Cardinal named should survive the present Pope, and, indeed, he described himself the other day as so much worn out as to make it unlikely that he would live to see the completion of another great work undertaken by him. It would be sufficient to give the Powers in question a pretext, if only arising from an impossible intention, of which they would know how fully to avail themselves when the time came. We see, therefore, that a deeper meaning may be attached to the rumours referring to the Papal succession than to those prevailing on former occasions of a similar kind. The Catholic world may not be able to hinder the interference referred to if it be attempted, but at least by being forewarned and prepared they will be in a better position than if they were taken unawares.

## Roman Notes.

AMONG recent visitors to Rome has been his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was accompanied by his son, Colonel Fitz-george. His Royal Highness obtained an audience of the Pope, and is said to have afterwards given his opinion very freely to some members of King Humbert's suite as to the manner in which his Holiness was treated by the Government.

Italy also has experienced a winter of unusual severity. For very many years such a fall of snow has not been witnessed in Rome. The snowing-up of trains and other casualties have been reported from various parts of the country. At a place called Reggio Emilia, a most distressing accident happened through the falling-in of the roof of a military riding-school, by which several lives were lost, and a number of men were seriously, though less severely, injured.

Signor Crispi has been turned out of office owing to an attack made by him, during a debate on a Bill for increasing the taxes on spirits and oils, or the foreign policy of the Government in 1875. His accusations led to a loud outburst of indignation in the Chamber, and when the measure was put to the vote the Premier was heavily defeated.

News from Rome just now must be taken with even greater reservation than usual. Some more than ordinarily imaginative journalists have been giving several newspapers the fruits of their invention, and the consequence has been a complete deluge of false reports. Both the Vatican and the Quirinal have been favoured by the attentions of these scribes, and it is very necessary, therefore, to be cautious in receiving as true paragraphs that are going the rounds of the Press.

The latest official returns show a grave increase of crime in Rome. The Procurator General, in an address recently delivered by him, attributed this state of things to the presence in the city of a large population from other parts of the kingdom. Such, therefore, we may conclude, are the consistent effects of the Piedmontese usurpation.

According to some of the French papers an address recently made by Cardinal Parocchi, in inaugurating a monument to the late Cardinal Czacki, who was a Pole, has been disapproved of by the Holy Father, as tending to give offence to Russia, with whom the Holy See desires to preserve a good understanding.

The encyclical of the Pope on the social question is anxiously looked forward to. The forecasts of it, however, published by certain newspapers are absolutely without authority. Nothing whatever as to its true contents has yet transpired. Conjecture only is, therefore, to be accredited with whatever has appeared with regard to them.

The reproduction of the Old Testament, from the ancient copy of the Bible known as the Alexandrine Vatican Codex, is closely approaching completion. The New Testament, similarly reproduced, has already been published. The work has been most exactly executed and forms in every respect a perfect copy of the original. The Codex dates from the fourth century, and is of the highest possible interest.

A report to the effect that Cardinal Lavigerie was likely to succeed the present Pope, idle though it must seem to all who were better instructed, was still not without some meaning. There can be little doubt that it originated in a sinister desire to arouse the jealousy of Germany with regard to the election of a French Pope—and thus to bring about the interference of the Government alluded to with the conclave, when, in the natural course of events, it was called upon to assemble. True, the death of Cardinal Lavigerie might previously occur, but German sensitiveness being once acted on, some desirable consequences would be likely to ensue. The enemies of the Papacy are both ingenious and provident.

Even in the judgement of men who are less favourably disposed towards the Catholic Church, the restoration of the Temporal Power is no longer the chimera that some people would have it to be. The wretched state of the country, and the crushing taxation—with every prospect of disastrous increase, have led to a proposal for the foundation of a federal republic to replace the kingdom, and under which the Pope would re-enter upon the possession of at least a considerable portion of his former territory—including the city of Rome. In any case, it seems impossible that the present condition of things can last much longer.

Among the more notable deaths of the new year has been that of Father Larocca, General of the Order of St. Dominic. He was a native of Spain where he was born in the year 1813, and had been elected in 1880 to the high position filled by him. He died at a house of his Order in Rome.

A sensation has been caused by the removal by the French Government of Mgr. Puyol, Superior of the church of Saint-Louis des Français. The offence given to the Government of the Republic by Mgr. Puyol, was simply his having fulfilled a commission entrusted to him by the Holy Father to forward certain honours to some priest, in France who had incurred the Government's displeasure. The step thus taken in revenge is generally considered as a direct affront offered to the Pope. Mgr. Puyol is an ecclesiastic of the highest distinction.

The Pope has written a letter to the Archbishop of Genoa giving his approval to the religious celebrations appointed by the Archbishop for the 400th centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus. His Holiness says it is most fitting that the celebration should take place in Genoa, the birthplace of the discoverer. That it should take a religious character, his Holiness adds, is also most appropriate, the chief motive of Columbus having been to prepare the way for an extended spread of the gospel light.

Lord Salisbury's attack at Cambridge on the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel and the Irish priesthood, has caused some sensation at Rome. The Pope himself is said to have pointed to it, as an example, not unexpected by him, of the tone of the Protestant spirit in England. The *Moniteur di Rome*, the organ of the Vatican, appeals to it as testimony borne to the unwavering fidelity of Catholic Ireland, and further finds in it proof of the weakness of the position occupied by the Prime Minister. All thoughts of a possible alliance between the Vatican and the Tories have necessarily been put an end to by the utterance in question. Not even the most obstinate of the English party can any longer entertain such a hope.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P., though he has resigned his position as a member of the Carlton Club, makes it clear that he is still a Conservative in principle. He does not see why all Conservatives should not be Home Rulers.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, in his "Echoes of the Week" in the *Sunday Times*, has two paragraphs about Nazareth House. Here is what G. A. S. has to say.—I can still dig a little, thank goodness; yet to dig I am not ashamed, especially at Christmas time, and when the alms that are asked for are to help a really useful and merciful work. I don't want a million of money; I only want ladies and gentlemen who have a little cash to spare over and above the requirements of their own particular charities to pay a visit to Nazareth House, Hammersmith, and see for themselves what the good Sisters there are doing by day and by night all the year round to succour the maimed, the blind, the blind, to shelter worn-out old men and women, harbour motherless babes, and feed hungry wayfarers. In this bitter weather the free Soup Kitchen at Nazareth House should be in full swing. Go up and judge for yourself whether the *hospice* is worthy of support or not. These excellent nuns are old friends of mine, and for years past I have made it my duty, at Christmas time, to plead their cause—or rather that of the multitude of miserable objects whom they harbour and feed, and tend *as long and as far as they can*. I have put these last words in italics because I wish to emphasise the fact that the Sisters' capacity for doing good is strictly limited by the amount of help given them by the benevolent public. Go and see them, and you will relish your Christmas dinner—may it be a merry one!—all the more heartily.

## American Notes.

THE reported death of Father Craft, the Indian missionary, has proved to be untrue. The missionary was dangerously wounded by an Indian who stabbed him in the back, piercing one of his lungs, and his life was despaired of. He has, however, recovered. It is said the Indian acted under the influence of panic, and was not accountable for, or, indeed, aware of, his deed. The wounded missionary continued for some time to fulfil the duties of his sacred office among the dying, and had just given absolution to a young soldier who sought his aid, when he himself became unconscious, and at the same time a fugitive Indian was clinging to him for protection. Father Craft denies the responsibility of the military for the slaughter that took place, and declares they acted only in self-defence. The squaws were not distinguishable in the fight, in which, indeed, they were boldly taking a part. Father Craft and other missionaries still maintain that the hope of the Indians lies in their being transferred to the care of the War Department.

Foreign workmen have of late been showing to some disadvantage in the United States. On New Year's Day, for example, a numerous mob of Hungarians attacked the men employed in a steel factory near New York, and more recently a mob of Italians behaved riotously in New Jersey. Something more, therefore, than the interests of protection may prejudice Americans against immigrants from European populations. They evidently bring with them across the ocean something of an unruly spirit.

An outcry, to the effect that Mr. Blaine's policy regarding the Behring Sea question was due to his anxiety to catch the Irish vote, has been traced to Mr. Cleveland and his followers. The crowd referred to naturally suspect others of adopting tactics that they themselves have employed. Mr. Blaine's determination has been to protect fisheries that, owing to excessive working, have been largely reduced and are in danger of complete exhaustion, and his appeal to right is abundantly supported by evidence. His contention is sufficiently justified, without any ulterior object.

A violent storm which occurred in New York on the night of January 24th played havoc with the telegraph posts and deranged the whole electric apparatus of the city. To prevent fatal accidents the electric light companies were obliged to cut off their currents, and on the next night the streets were in darkness. Many people received severe shocks from coming in contact with displaced wires, and, in one instance, a horse was killed. Fortunately no human lives were sacrificed.

In reply to certain questions put to him by a newspaper in Philadelphia, Cardinal Gibbons has expressed his belief that the Republic will last for another hundred years;—that the greatest peril to the country is its departure from those Christian principles upon which its laws and institutions are based, and that there is no danger that a change of government will ensue from the investments of foreign capitalists and syndicates. His Eminence adds that he looks upon the influx of capital as a benefit to large areas of the undeveloped continent.

The rapid growth of a Syrian population in New York has made it necessary to provide those Catholics among them who worship according to the Maronite rite with a separate chapel. This is the second chapel devoted to the use of the people in question, those of the Syro-Greek rite having had theirs for more than a year. Ancient Greek and ancient Syriac are the respective languages of the different rites. Each has also its own priest,—Father Abrahams for the Syro-Greeks, and Father Peter for the Maronites.

A rather famous resident of New York has recently passed away in the person of one Mr Daniel Murphy, who, when a mere lad, some sixty years ago, had to make his escape from the County Kerry, owing to his entanglement in some political movement—treasonable or patriotic as it may be differently regarded. Mr Murphy all his life remained faithful to his early principles, and some years ago had a tomb prepared for his remains, on which were prominently inscribed the rather remarkable words, "To out-last the British Empire." He had amassed a large fortune, and, as a property-owner in the city, was notable for his kind and charitable method of dealing with his poorer tenants. He had been blind for some years, but continued active in attending to his business. His death is much regretted.

A practical contradiction of Mr Henry George's theory seems to be afforded by the condition of things in New England. An abandonment of farms in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont is

almost general agriculture there, notwithstanding the proximity of great markets, being found hardly to afford a living. The explanation is said to be that the easy means of transport bring the farming districts in question into competition with the more fertile lands of Western States, and that they are not able to sustain it. It seems plain, however, that the single tax could not be successfully applied in the districts referred to.

A marked contrast to certain members of the house to which he belongs is furnished in the person of Mr. Charles Jerome Bonaparte, grandson of Jerome, brother of the great Napoleon, by his first and only true marriage, that with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. Mr Bonaparte, who is a leading member of the Bar, is also a prominent member of the Catholic Church, and one ever ready to exert himself in her service. He has recently responded to an invitation to deliver one of a course of lectures to a young men's society in Boston, taking for his subject an authoritative utterance made some thirty years ago by a New York journal. The prediction in question was to the effect that Catholicism in America was destined either to total destruction or complete change, owing to political equality, a public system of Protestant education, and sectarian toleration. In showing the fallacy of the prediction Mr. Bonaparte appealed to the immense growth of the Church in the United States, and argued that liberty, as represented by American institutions, was good for her. Among the English-speaking peoples, he said, the Church had gained ground, from the large measure of individual freedom, under a popular Government, enjoyed by them. He went on to point out the difference between the spirit that actuated the people of America, and that of those ephemeral republics which the century had seen rise and fall in Europe, concluding an able lecture by claiming that no American could be at once a good Catholic and a bad citizen.

Another lecture of the same course was delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. The subject was "Our Christian civilisation and how to perpetuate it," and, in the hands of the eloquent lecturer, who ranks high among American orators, it received admirable treatment. A passage considered especially remarkable was that in which the most rev. speaker compared the chief contest of the day to the gladiatorial fights of old. "Not the 80,000 men and women that the old coliseum held, he said, but all humanity are the spectators. The gladiators confront each other. They are Capital and Labour. They glare into each other's eyes. They close in deadly combat. They slacken for a moment their awful grasp, draw off from each other, brace themselves for another charge, when suddenly Christianity, like the monk of old, steps in between. To the gladiator Capital she shows his absolute dependence on his brother Labour, and urges on him justice and magnanimity. To the gladiator Labour she shows his equal need of his brother Capital, and counsels him to patience and resignation to God's will. Then she joins the hands of both, in the name of the God of Heaven and Earth, the source and owner of all riches, who will use the poor man, Christ, working at the carpenter's bench."

Wealthy California Hebrews have incorporated a society for the colonisation of Russian Jews with a capital of 1,000,000 dols, by which the immigrants will be enabled to secure land and living upon comfortable terms.

Dr. Bell, the father of the telephone, will devote his remaining days and the major portion of his great fortune to the cause of mute education. What Dr. Bell's fortune is he wouldn't say, even if he knew, but when the statement is made on good authority that he has set aside 40,000,000 dols. for the use of his wife, herself a deaf mute, his decision becomes somewhat interesting.

It is thirty years since Appomattox, but the pensions steadily increase. In 1870, five years after the war ended, we paid 29,000,000 dols for pensions. This year we pay 136,000,000 dols, with a conceded probability of a deficit ranging from 10,000,000 dols. to 25,000,000 dols. more. In 1873, five years after the peace was declared, we had 238,411 pensioners—now we have 600,000 with 1,600,000 claims in the Pension Office yet unacted upon. We have paid for pensions since the war closed, 1,500,000,000 dols.—as much considering the change in values, as the war actually cost the winning side. This enormous tax is paid by the people.

Mr. Bulmer, who is the latest addition to the ranks of English converts (says the Liverpool *Catholic Times*, January 9) will be an acquisition to the Church on account of his finished scholarship and his strong reasoning powers. He has published editions of some of the best known Latin classics; and he has also written translations of English poems, and, strange to say, some of Euclid's propositions, in Latin verse. Mr. Bulmer was formerly a fellow and tutor, and also one of the examiners of Durham University. His degree of Bachelor of Music he took at Trinity College, Dublin; and he has written a sacred cantata and other musical works. Unlike the majority of clerical converts, Mr. Bulmer never was a High Churchman, and never held the "Banch Church" or "Continuity" theory. His father, who belonged to the old-fashioned Protestant school, was for many years rector of Boldon, near Sunderland. It was certainly no liking for "ornate services" which caused Mr. Bulmer to return to the faith of his fathers. We believe that, like Cardinal Newman, he hardly ever attended a Catholic service until he was himself a Catholic.

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## CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. J. Moultrie, who was until recently Anglican curate of Christ Church, Doncaster, has joined the Catholic Church.

When the Church of St. Bernard, in New York, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning of last week the whole interior was completely ruined, except a crucifix, which wholly escaped even the faintest injury.

The Vatican library has increased by 100,000 volumes during the past year. All the new books are gifts from foreigners, sent to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. The speculum for the equatorial photographs has also arrived; it is entirely of iron and steel.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to Dr. Windthorst, warmly eulogising his zeal in founding "The German Catholic People's Society," one of the principal objects of which is to combat Socialism.

Professor Newman, in his reminiscences of his brother the Cardinal, says he agrees with an expression he has heard made use of that the leader of the Tractarian movement would have shone as a lawyer quite as much as he did in the Church.

In Silesia 620 of the country schools are under the control of the barons; of these, 240, with their 586 teachers, belong to the Lutherans, while the remaining 380, with their 598 teachers, are under Catholic influence. The Hebrew Baron Rothschild owns eighteen schools, which, strange to say, are under Catholic teachers. The majority of these schools (patronage schools they are called) are very poorly provided for. The riding whip of the baron is the principal wand of authority.

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception a new Catholic Cathedral was consecrated at Mandalay, the old capital of Burmah. The Cathedral was built at the sole expense of a wealthy Burmese convert to Catholicity. On the following day the Very Rev. Rocco Tornatore was consecrated Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Burmah. Mgr. Tornatore was one of the pioneer preachers of the Gospel among the half-savage Karen tribes in the Shan Hills, and has been a missionary in Burmah since 1868.

Dr. Hurd von Schlozer, the representative of Prussia at the Vatican, in an audience granted by the Pope, announced that while the German Government was unable to accede to the return of the Jesuits to Prussia, all other religious bodies were free to return. The permission necessary for the return of the Jesuits, Dr. von Schlozer said, was withheld for the present.

*Appropos* of the publication of the letters of Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, it is not generally known that his youngest son "seceded" to Rome, and is now on the clerical staff of the Brompton Oratory. The Rev. R. B. Godolphin Osborne is in point of fact one of the ablest Catholic preachers in London.

By her will, the late Lady Edith Noel gives all her personal estate and effects to the Catholic School of St. Vincent de Paul at Mill Hill, London, and appoints as sole executor of her will her brother-in-law, Sir Alan Bellingham, by whom the value of the testatrix's personal estate has been sworn at £2,684 3s 8d.

The newspapers have been conjecturing a good deal as to the nature of the forthcoming Encyclical on the social questions, but nothing really definite is known on the subject.

Pere Didon has commenced a series of sermons in the Church of La Madeleine, Paris, with the object of soliciting subscriptions to erect a church in Rome, as a present to the Pope, upon the occasion of the celebration of his episcopal jubilee.

At the annual Catholic reunion in the Birmingham Town Hall, the Duke of Norfolk, who presided, said the number of forms of religious belief, which twenty years ago were under one hundred in this country, were now as many as two hundred and fifty.

The petition to the Holy Father for the canonisation of Columbus bears 900 signatures, including those of archbishops and bishops in various parts of the world. The Holy Father has written a warmly commendatory letter to the promoters of the Columbus monument at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. William Young Craig, ex-M.P. for North Staffordshire, and a large colliery proprietor in the same district, has recently joined the Catholic Church. Mr. Craig is a Liberal and a vigorous advocate of Home Rule. A large employer of labour, he is exceptionally popular with the working classes throughout the Potteries.

Negotiations between Russia and the Vatican are, it appears, still continued. Last week the Russian envoy to the Vatican returned to St. Petersburg for instructions, particularly, it is said, in reference to an appointment to the Archiepiscopal See of Moheloff.

M. Gorex, a learned physician of Bruges, in Belgium, recently ascertained the fact that the figure on the crucifix in the cathedral at that place is a real human body in a perfect state of preservation. It is said to have been in its present position since the beginning of the 11th century.

At the Catholic Congress at Coblenz last autumn it was resolved to take immediate steps to erect more churches at Berlin, where the rapid growth of the capital has left a large Catholic population dependent on two churches in the centre of the old town. The foundation-stone of the first of these new churches, dedicated to St. Sebastian, has just been laid. The church will cost nearly £30,000. The Protestant municipality of Berlin has given the Catholics the ground for the church free and £20,000 to the building fund, to which the Emperor has added a personal donation of £3,000. He sent one of his officers to represent him at the ceremony.

May 13, 1892, will be the centenary of the birth of Pius IX. A committee has been formed in Italy to celebrate the occasion, (1) by completing and solemnly inaugurating the monument to the great Pontiff at the Basilica of San Lorenzo, outside the walls, (2), by erecting a monument to Pius IX. at his native place, Sinigaglia, (3), by presenting an address of loyal devotion to the reigning Pontiff Leo XIII. in a special audience on the day of the centenary.

Cardinal Simor, Archbishop of Grau and for the past twenty-four years Primate of Hungary, died at Grau lately. By his death one of the most powerful and distinguished prelates of the modern Catholic Church disappears. His career justifies the boast that the truest of democracies is the priesthood, for he was the son of a poor shoemaker, and rose step by step through sheer abilities in the most exclusive country in Europe to be the peer of Kaisers and the companion of Princes.

The fourth centenary of Christopher Columbus is about to be celebrated at Buenos Ayres by the erection of a statue to the great discoverer. To the promoters of this project the Holy Father has addressed a brief of warm encouragement, "Columbus," says his Holiness, "has done such great things, his genius and constancy have been the source of so much benefit all over the world, that few men can be compared to him. But, if his memory is in great honour with Us, it is specially because, in undertaking difficult voyages, in supporting great fatigues, and encountering immense dangers, he had for his aim to open the path to unknown regions for the propagators of the Gospel." The Pope concludes with his blessing upon the project, with which he repeats the expression of his hearty sympathy.

The Centrum or Catholic party is taking lessons from the Socialists, who, as is known, desire to be recompensed for the unconstitutional ravages of the Iron Chancellor during the period when the special laws against them were in force. In the same way, the Church now demands restoration of the clerical salaries sequestered during the Kulturkampf. Now Windthorst's party is considering the advisability of sending to the Reichstag a number of Jesuits to battle for the readmittance of the order into Germany as the Socialist leaders did for the suppression of the special laws framed against them, Father Aschenbrenen, who, by his personal bravery in the battle of Le Bourget in October, 1870, won the Iron Cross of the first class, is to be pioneer Jesuit Deputy in the Reichstag. He will be put up for election at the first vacancy that occurs.

William's sudden determination to put an end to the Kulturkampf is interpreted as an indication that he feels the necessity of having Catholic Bavaria solidly at his back in case the ship of state strikes rough water. He will not allow the Jesuits to return to Germany, but in other respects the Catholics now enjoy equal liberty with Protestants in his empire, and he has had a long personal letter from the Pope thanking him in affectionately paternal tones for his action in the matter. This marks a very notable change from two years ago, when the young Kaiser's visit to Rome was made the vehicle for a characteristic Bismarckian insult to the venerable Pontiff; but, then, everything is changed in Germany since that unworthy period.

An exemplification of the catholicity of the Church, in the universal significance of the word, was witnessed in St. Peter's Church, New York, on the Feast of the Epiphany. Mass on that morning was celebrated according to three rites—the Latin, the Syro-Greek, and the Maronite. "It was the same sacrifice, the oblation of Christ, with varying ceremonies and in different languages; and afforded a lesson to the two classes who declaim against the unity and the cast-iron discipline of the true Church," remarks the *Catholic Review*. The services reveal the fact to the general public that there are Syrian and Armenian colonies in New York, just as there are Hungarian, and Italian and German colonies.

A glaring instance of the philistinism of irreligion is reported from France. Some gentlemen connected with the Education Department subscribed enough money to have Millet's picture, the *Angelus*, engraved, intending to send copies of the engraving to the public schools. The parcels, it is said, had actually been made up for distribution, when some godless jacks in office intervened. The word "Angelus," they declared, "reminded them of the worst days of superstition." They could not let it pass; and so the schools lose the pictures. Only in Scotland, we believe, or among Irish Presbyterians, could bigotry like this be matched.

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 Cabinet maker, Upholsterer, and Under-  
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 and Gillies), begs to notify that the Libera-  
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The Business in future will be carried on by  
 John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity  
 to thank his numerous friends and the public  
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 respectfully solicits their future favors, when  
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 still be conducted with the same care and  
 attention as in the past, affording the best  
 accommodation to be found in the Colony.

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 A splendid billiard room. Two minutes' walk  
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 medicine, and in curing either the chronic or maladic  
 nature of the complaints which are more particularly  
 connected with the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
 against those evils which so often beset the human  
 system—colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of fevers, dysentery,  
 diarrhoea, and cholera.

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 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases, in fact, when  
 used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
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## DRAWING OF WORKS OF ART.

(From the *Otago Daily Times*.)

As additional funds, beyond those realised by the recent concert in the Garrison Hall, are required before sufficient will be in hand to enable the erection of a small Roman Catholic Church in the North East Valley to be proceeded with, an art-union has been organised, with the permission of the Colonial Secretary, and with the approbation of Bishop Moran, with the view of augmenting the fund. The scheme has been vigorously taken up, offers of prizes have been made freely, tickets are being sold rapidly, and the drawing will be held, absolutely without any postponement, on the 25th May. We have had the opportunity of inspecting some of the principal prizes that are to be awarded, and have no hesitation in declaring that they are considerably above the average merit of works distributed in art unions, and that the winners will be indeed fortunate in their shilling investments. Among the prizes are a number of exceedingly valuable articles, including a great variety of paintings in oils. The winner of one of these prizes will receive a handsome walnut drawing room suite of nine pieces, in tapestry with plush border, made by Messrs Scoullar and Chisholm, valued by them at £25, and now on view at their warehouse. Another prize of great value is a Celtic cross, set with 13 large uncut diamonds in solid gold. It is presented by Bishop Moran, who obtained it in South Africa. The cross is an exceedingly handsome ornament, and the fact that the gems are set in it in the original condition in which they were extracted from the mine imparts an unusual attraction to it. A large copyright steel engraving of Gustave Dore's, "The dream of Pilate's wife"—a picture that is an allegorical representation of the 19th verse of the 27th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel and conveys much food for thought, will probably be one of the most coveted prizes. It is enclosed in a handsome frame of carved ebony and gold. A portrait in oils of Bishop Moran, by Wirth, will also be reverently prized, no doubt, by the member of the bishop's flock who will be fortunate enough to secure it. An elaborately embroidered and handsomely-mounted drawing room chair will be a useful, as well as ornamental, prize to receive, and so also will a costly Hindoo tea service, which is being offered. A pair of handsome bronze figures, representing Saracen and the Crusader, constitutes one of the prizes; Knight's "Imperial Shakespeare" is another—and to the students of literature a much to be desired one; a pair of valuable barbotine vases, which cost 12s at the Melbourne Exhibition, is another; a pair of white carved marble vases is another; an electroplated flower stand of handsome design is another; and a steel engraving of Mrs Elizabeth Melville's painting, "One Bright Star," in which two children are depicted gazing from their bed in wonder at the morning star, is another. Of the paintings that are offered, one of the best works is the representation in oils of Lake Como. The blue waters of the lake are shown, hemmed in by the foliage-covered hills, and while the drawing is good, a beautiful soft colour has been given to the picture. "An Alpine Castle by Moonlight" is the subject of another work in oils, and is a capital example of aerial painting. Another moonlight scene is a bolder but hardly less effective picture, and there is a painting of Hokitika in the "golden days," which will remind old inhabitants of the West Coast of the departed glory of the place. In the absence of any history of that portion of New Zealand, pictures such as this one possess a peculiar interest, and must inevitably become very valuable. The presence of a number of vessels at the wharf and in the river, including the old *Lioness* and *Challenge*, indicates the prosperity of the town, and a character is given to the picture by the representation of a number of diggers on the quay. There are some oil paintings on plaques, including two animal studies in oils (after Landseer), which go as one prize, and a view of South Dunedin, with a corner of St. Joseph's Cathedral in the foreground. Panel painting is represented by a study of lilies on oak; and another prize is a picture on opal of a rustic bridge across the Water of Leith. The above exhausts the list of prizes which are quoted on the tickets which have been issued for the art union, but there are a large number in addition to these, and among them are about a score of oil paintings already referred to, some of these being of large size. A view of "Preservation Inlet," by G. Ferry, who presents a scene that we do not remember to have before noticed conveyed to canvas, is one of the unmentioned prizes; and there are also some old works, with "Schloss Chillon," "Andernach am Rhein," and a pastoral scene as their subjects. An enlarged photograph of Bishop Moran and the priests of the Dunedin diocese in 1891, mounted and framed, will be an interesting souvenir of the time. An oleograph picture of Pope Pius IX. and several lithographs and photographs are included among the prizes for distribution. Altogether, over 50 prizes have been already received, and there is not one of them that is not worth winning, or that could be described as shabby; while on the other hand there are, as already mentioned, many that possess considerable value.

Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., has been called to the Bar, of which his brother John is already a member.

## "THE CHURCH OF BALLYMORE."

(From the poems of ARTHUR M. FORRESTER.)

I HAVE knelt in great Cathedrals with their wondrous naves and aisles,  
Where so fairy arches blend and interlace,  
Where the sunlight on the paintings like a ray of glory smiles,  
And the shadows seem to sanctify the place.

Where the organ's tones like echoes of an angel's trumpet roll,  
Wafted down by seraph wings from heaven's shore—  
They are mighty and majestic, but they cannot touch my soul  
Like the little whitewashed church of Ballymore.

Ah! modest little chapel, half embowered in the trees,  
Though the roof above its worshippers was low,  
And the earth bore traces sometimes of the congregation's knees,  
While they themselves were bent with toil and woe!

Milan, Cologne, St. Peter's—by the feet of monarchs trod—  
With their monumental genius and their lore,  
Never knew in their magnificence more trustful prayers to God  
Than ascended to His holy throne from Ballymore.

Its priest was plain and simple, and he scorned to hide his brogue  
In accents that we might not understand,  
But there was not in the parish such a renegade or rogue  
As to think his words not heaven's own command!

He seemed our cares and troubles and our sorrows to divide,  
And he never passed the poorest peasant's door—  
In sickness he was with us, and in death still by our side—  
God be with you, Father Tom, of Ballymore.

There's a green graveyard behind it, and in dreams at night I see  
Each little modest slab and grassy mound;  
For my gentle mother's sleeping 'neath the withered rowan tree,  
And a host of kindly neighbours lie around!

The famine and the fever through our stricken country spread,  
Desolation was about me, sad and sore,  
So I had to cross the waters and in strange lands to seek my bread,  
But I left my heart behind in Ballymore!

I am proud of our Cathedrals—they are emblems of our love  
To an ever mighty Benefactor shown;  
And when wealth, and art, and beauty have been given from above,  
The devil should not have them as his own!

Their splendour has inspired me—but amidst it all I prayed  
God to grant me, when life's weary work is o'er,  
Sweet rest beside my mother in the dear embracing shade  
Of the little whitewashed church of Ballymore!

Seventy-five women of Pera, Ind., whose husbands spent their earnings in gambling dens, have warned the professional gamblers they must close their places in twenty-four hours and remove from the city within ten days all their gambling furniture or it will be burned in the streets.

The name of the new Nationalist daily about to be started in Dublin will be the *National Press*. It will appear in March. Mr. John Hooper, the editor of the *Cork Herald*, and at one time a member of the Irish Parliamentary party, has taken temporary editorial charge. The business management is in the hands of Mr. William O'Malley, formerly manager of the *Star*.

M. Paul Guern has just completed his "Dictionnaire des Dictionnaires," an encyclopaedic dictionary of the French language. It is in six large quarto volumes of over 1,200 pages each, making nearly 24,000 closely-printed columns. Already 6,000 copies have been sold. It may be recommended as an excellent book of reference for Catholic college libraries, other modern works of the same kind, such as Littré's and Larousse's, being written in an anti-Catholic and anti-Christian spirit.

Catholics have often maintained that dissenting congregations are in many cases as much social and political as religious societies; but we have never seen any Catholic criticism of Nonconformist chapels, which was nearly as bitter as that with which Mr. C. H. Spurgeon attacks them in *The Sword and Iron*. Not only does he say that some Nonconformist churches "might be called clubs for social, political, literary, and sportive purposes," but he goes on to declare that the recreations connected with those chapels are such as to encourage a taste for gambling and loose songs of the low music hall type. Our own knowledge of the subject is limited; but we cannot believe that this picture is not exaggerated. The friendship of the artist may be sincere; but his candour is a little too striking. There may be some, we imagine, who would prefer the somewhat mundane air of the Congregational chapel to the close, pride-stained atmosphere of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. That is a matter of taste; but when we remember that the dissenting communities represent Protestantism in its purest form, Protestantism doubly and trebly refined by repeated secessions of the "unco guid," this judgment from the mouth of the most evangelical popular preacher in England seems all the more startling.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.



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And CITY BOOT PALACE, George Street,  
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155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
Large new Stock of Gas Fittings, Gas Boiling and Grilling Stoves, Gas Fires, from the best English maker—viz, Fletcher, Wilson, Wright, etc. English-made Patent Instantaneous Water Heaters (made of strong copper, tinned inside)—a hot bath, any time day or night, in from 5 to 15 minutes, by simply turning on the gas and water taps.

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Copper Working-Boilers and Furnace Cases,  
PRICE, 12 gallon Boiler and Furnace Case, 33s  
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FIELD'S PATENT STEAM  
Price and particulars on application.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

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## Irish News.

**Antrim.**—At the first examinations under the Pharmacy (Ireland) Amendment Act of last session, held in Belfast Queen's College recently, thirty-six chemists and druggists of Belfast and other parts of Ulster presented themselves as candidates.

A specially-convened meeting of the Belfast National League was held when a motion expressing confidence in the party by Mr. McCarthy was carried by nineteen votes against thirteen.

**Carlow.**—The present unsettled condition of national affairs in Ireland called together a great number of members at the recent meeting of the Donegal National League. Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling on Mr. Parnell to give up the untenable attitude he has assumed, approving of the O'Gorman Mahon's action in opposing Mr. Parnell, and of confidence in the majority led by Justin McCarthy.

**Cavan.**—A large and representative meeting of the united parishes of Kingscourt, Muff, and Corlea was held in the Parochial Hall in Kingscourt to consider the question of the leadership of the Irish party. Rev. J. Flood presided. After a few preliminary remarks from the reverend chairman, Rev. J. Duffy, C.C., in an able and practical speech, moved a resolution expressing confidence in the leadership of Justin McCarthy M.P., which was seconded by M. Donegan, merchant. Dr. Dempsey moved an amendment conferring the leadership on Charles S. Parnell. The resolution was declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

**Clare.**—Twenty horses were recently engaged in conveying to the poor at Kildysart turf granted them by Lord Annally.

A meeting of the shopkeepers of Ennistymon and people of surrounding district was held at the Temperance Hall, Sunday week, for the purpose of considering the best means of dealing with the prevailing distress now keenly felt amongst the small farmers and labouring classes in the district. Father Newell presided. A resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the Government to provide seed potatoes for the small farmers and employment for the labourers.

Ballynacally Labour Federation recently held a meeting to consider the action of some members who, unauthorised, gave the position of president of the Federation to Mr. Parnell and deposed Mr. Davitt. The members present expressed great indignation. The following resolution was proposed by James Meany and seconded by Michael O'Toole. *Resolved*.—That we, the members of this branch, in meeting assembled do pledge ourselves to stand by Michael Davitt, who has suffered years of imprisonment for the cause of his down-trodden country.

**Cork.**—The Mayor and M. D. Daly, J.P., visited the gaol recently, and saw Father Crowley and P. Stanton. Both were in good health and spirits, and had no complaints to make.

The news from Kilkenny was anxiously awaited at Youghal. When a telegram was received great satisfaction was generally felt when it was learned that Sir John Pope Hennessy, who is considered a townsmen, had won by such a sweeping majority.

Rev. Mr. Anderson, a Protestant Home Ruler of Cork, died recently in Kingstown. His demise is deeply regretted by Nationalists. Genial and witty, he was personally very popular. Sad to say that owing to the political opinions he held and was not afraid to express, his life was made burdensome to him by some of his congregation, from whom he chose to differ.

**Derry.**—There was great rejoicing in Magerafelt on the reception of the news of the North Kilkenny poll. The general feeling was that the constituency has declared emphatically for Ireland against Parnell. The rejoicings in Draperstown were unanimous and unprecedented when the result was known.

**Donegal.**—At a recent meeting of the Donegal League, Jerome Boyce presiding, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—1. That we heartily congratulate the sturdy Nationalist electors of North Kilkenny on the magnificent victory they have achieved in favour of Ireland and Home Rule. 2. That we hereby sever all connection with the Central Branch of the Irish National League as at present constituted. 3. That we pledge ourselves to support the true Irish National party, under the leadership of Justin McCarthy. 4. That we condemn the action of the *Freeman's Journal* and *Derry Journal* in the present political crisis.

**Fermanagh.**—The two strongest supporters of Mr. Parnell are the members for this County, William Redmond and Henry Campbell. The latter was the deposed leader's Private Secretary.

**Galway.**—The National League branch in Tuam has pronounced for Mr. Parnell.

Captain John Smyth of Masonbrook, Loughrea, through his agent, Laurence Egan, granted 20 per cent. reduction below the valuation of their holdings to tenants on his Cummer property near Tuam. Then all cheerfully paid their rents.

Relief works have been commenced in Carna and Carraroe. Major Peacock is in charge of the work, assisted by Mr. Perry, county surveyor. About 300 people are employed in making roads, etc., which in due time will be taken up by the Grand Jury.

A large and important meeting of the Craughwell parishoners was recently held, Father Quinn presiding, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—That we cordially approve of the manifesto of the Archbishops and Bishops declaring Mr. Parnell unfit to be the leader of the Irish people; that we approve of the action of our representative, David Sheehy, in voting with the majority of the Irish party; that we condemn the seizure of *United Ireland*, and the one-sided feeling at present adopted by the *Freeman's Journal*.

**Kerry.**—At a special meeting of the Ballybunion National League, held a few days ago, the committee adopted the following resolution unanimously:—We declare our confidence in the views of the Parliamentary party as expressed by the majority. We also express our approval of the action of our member, John Stack, M.P., in adhering to the pledge taken by the representatives of the nation of sitting and voting with the majority. Signed on behalf of this branch of the I. N. L., William O'Sullivan, president; James Collins, treasurer; Robert Stack, secretary.

At the meeting of the Killarney Board of Guardians, the distress which exists in the union was under discussion. M. Joy presided. There was a large attendance of Guardians. A number of labourers from the parishes of Bathmore and Gueevgrilla, on the Kenmare estate, gathered into the boardroom urging the Guardians to find them immediate employment to enable them to tide over the distress. They handed in a letter from Rev. John O'Brien, Bathmore, which stated that the labourers of Bathmore and Gueevgrilla were in a deplorable state.

**Kildare.**—The Celbridge Board of Guardians passed a resolution expressing the fullest confidence in Mr. Parnell as leader, not alone of the Irish Parliamentary party, but of the Irish people.

The parish priest of Carbury, Rev. L. Dillon, wrote to the *Irish Times*, enclosing a resolution passed by a large majority of the Carbury branch I. N. L., declaring their determination to stand by the party led by Justin McCarthy. Father Dillon complained that the resolution was denied publication in the *Freeman's Journal*.

**Kilkenny.**—The result of the North Kilkenny election so pleased the people of Ireland, England, and Scotland, that innumerable letters reached Right Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of the diocese, to which he replied as follows:—"The Bishop of Ossory begs to acknowledge with most grateful thanks a very large number of kind and sympathetic letters and telegrams during the past ten days from persons of every rank and condition in Ireland, and even in England and Scotland. Their kind words of encouragement aided very much all here who have been engaged during those stirring days in their battle for religion and country. It is quite out of the question that all those communications could be replied to personally by the Bishop, as he would desire to do, but our many friends will, he trusts, accept this public acknowledgment. It must not be forgotten, too, that the *Irish Catholic*, by its powerful advocacy, has contributed very materially in achieving our great victory, while other newspapers, long trusted by the people, have cruelly and heartlessly deserted us in this trying crisis."

**King's County.**—It is currently reported that Bernard C. Molloy, member of Parliament for the Birr Division of King's County, has left for South Africa, and placed in Justin McCarthy's hands his application for the Chiltern Hundreds to be used as advisable.

The usual monthly meeting of the Rahan I. N. L. Branch was held recently, Rev. P. Tuite in the chair. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—That we reprobate the insane conduct of Mr. Parnell in sacrificing the interests of his country to his own vanity and ambition; that we heartily endorse the action of our county members, Dr. Fox and Mr. Molloy, in preferring Patriotism to Parnellism; that henceforth we will give our allegiance to the National League as organised and directed by the majority of the Parliamentary party, which alone we regard as the National party.

**Leitrim.**—The people of Glenade and Drumlease parishes have pronounced against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Cooway, their representative in Parliament.

The members of the Glenfarm Hall branch recently passed several resolutions bearing upon the National crisis, amongst them being the following:—That we tender to the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party our sincere gratitude for the noble part they took in defending the honour and the fame of dear old Ireland, and in tallyhoing out of public life the McMurrrough of the nineteenth century and his crazy gang of pliant pledge-breakers.

**Limerick.**—S. Geary presided at a meeting of Castlemabon League, at which the action of W. Abraham was endorsed. Mr. Abraham is of the majority party.

Sir Stephen de Vere, of Foynes Island, was recently presented with a magnificent address and a handsome carriage and horse by the

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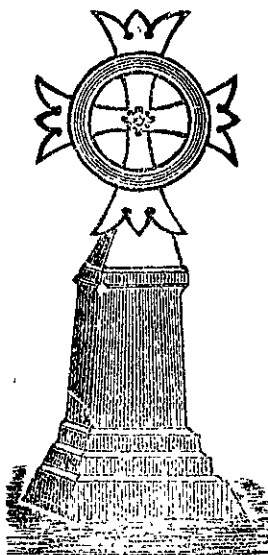
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residents on his removal to the mansion, Curragh Chase. The estate has an area of over 4,000 acres. Sir Stephen has been a resident of Foynes Island for thirty-five years.

When the evicted tenants on the Tower Hill estate, Cappamore, recently presented their checks to the National Bank, Limerick, for grants given by the Central Executive of the National League, they could not obtain the cash.

Buyers were not numerous at last Rathkeale fair, but there was a good supply of cattle. Prices were lower than at former fairs—Springers, best quality, realised from £15 to £19; inferior, £12 to £14; milch cows from £10 to £16; three-year-olds sold at £12 to £14; two-year-olds, £8 to £10; yearlings, £4 to £6; strippers and dry cows fetched from £7 to £10; best mutton, from 7d to 8d per lb; lambs, 25s to 45s each. The pig fair was well supplied, but prices were low—32s to 35s for best, and 30s to 32s per cwt.

**Longford.**—The baronies of Moydow and Ardagh, in the County Longford, have been proclaimed under the Coercion Act.

After last Mass a few Sundays ago the Ballymahon parishioners held a meeting in the chapel-yard, which was addressed by Fathers McGoey and McKeon. The meeting declared in favour of the Irish M.P.'s led by Justin McCarthy.

That the Balfour who is soliciting relief for the distressed people of the West Coast is the same relentless Coercionist as ever was proven by the prosecution of Patrick Lennon, Curraclarehan; Joseph Allard, Tashinny; Daniel Farrell and John Heey, Newtown; Thomas Farrell, Stonepark; Joseph Kgan, Ballagh, and G. W. Tully, of Boyle, on a conspiracy charge in connection with the Jessop estate.

**Louth.**—At a meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians it was proposed by James R. Drew, seconded by Ald. R. J. Kennedy, and carried—That we emphatically condemn the conduct of Mr. Parnell in this crisis of Irish affairs, when it is apparent he will trample under his foot every principle we value and every hope of our country in a desperate effort to retain a position which his country's needs required him to resign, and we tender our confidence to Justin McCarthy and those of his colleagues who remained true to Ireland.

**Queen's County.**—A numerously-attended meeting of Bathdowney National League was held, Father Brennan presiding, at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:—Resolved, That we shall ever recall with pride the patriotic action of the people of this district, who on Monday last gave such a *ceud mille failte* to the illustrious and self-sacrificing Michael Davitt, and on the same occasion showed their abhorrence of the conduct of the enemies and traitors of our country by driving Parnell from our town, amidst the howls and execrations of an outraged and indignant people.

At a meeting of the Killeslin Branch, Rev. J. Farrell presiding, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—Proposed by J. Carey, seconded by Mr. Mullins—"That we view with dismay the deplorable division in the Irish National ranks, firmly believing the continuation of the present state of things must result in disaster to the Home Rule cause." Proposed by P. Brennan, seconded by Mr. Doolin—"That we have implicit confidence in the purity of motive and singleness of purpose of John Dillon and William O'Brien and that we strenuously support the policy of these gentlemen."

**Roscommon.**—The members of the Corrigenroe National League have called upon their representative, J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., to retire for supporting Mr. Parnell.

An eviction notice at the suit of the Right Hon. S. Wolfe Flanagan against Michael Kelly and John Kelly, of Knockhall, in the electoral division of Killybeg North, has been served upon the local Union officers.

A very large meeting of the Ballyoughter club was held on Sunday week at Lugboy, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the Parnell-O'Shea controversy. Edward Egan presided. A resolution in favour of the majority led by Mr. McCarthy was passed.

A Star-Chamber inquiry was held last week at Castlelea. William Britchard was committed to Castlebar Gaol for refusing to give evidence. A large number of other persons have been summoned. The inquiry is instituted for the purpose of getting information about the Plan of Campaign on the De Freyne estate.

**Tipperary.**—The members of Borrisokane National League branch at recent meeting declared in favour of Mr. Parnell, and warmly approve the action of P. J. O'Brien, M.P., in supporting him.

New Tipperary was illuminated in commemoration of the victory, and a bonfire was lighted on the square of the new town, at which John O'Connor was burned in effigy.

A despatch from Dublin, January 9, stated the people of New Tipperary were going back to the old town. It is also stated that to obtain funds to prevent a total depopulation of his new settlement has been one of Mr. O'Brien's chief objects in his Boulogne conferences with Mr. Parnell.

An exciting scene occurred recently at Carrick in connection with an attempt by the Parnellites to burn in the public streets some copies of Mr. Davitt's weekly newspaper. A body of anti-Parnellites, tradesmen, and labourers attacked the demonstration, and after a

sharp struggle put them to flight, some of the Parnellites being injured rather seriously in the *mêlée*.

**Tyrone.**—Mr. Clark moved, at last meeting of Omagh Union, that owing to the partial failure of the potato crop, and the very inclement harvest weather, in the opinion of this Board all the landowners within the Union should grant a reduction of thirty per cent. in this year's rent, so as to prevent many struggling tenants from becoming a burden on the poor rates. The resolution was adopted.

**Westmeath.**—At the first Mass on Sunday week in Mullingar, Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, who officiated, in his sermon spoke strongly condemnatory of Mr. Parnell.

It was announced at the Masses in Mullingar on a recent Sunday that the priest of the parish had arranged to say Mass once a fortnight for all those who keep the total abstinence pledge.

**Wexford.**—There were two resignations of anti-Parnellites at recent Ramsgrange National League meeting. The secretary was directed to communicate with the National Committee and inform them that the branch was under the guidance and control of the majority of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

A meeting of the Oylegate branch of the National League, Adam Kelly presiding, recently passed the following:—Resolved,—That in our opinion Mr. Parnell would best serve the interests of his country by retiring from the leadership of the Parliamentary Party, and allow them to unite again in face of a general election, and thus save us from being helplessly thrown to the tender mercies of a Tory Government for the next seven years.

### AS FIRM AS EVER.

ELSEWHERE we (*Irish World*), print extracts from a great speech delivered in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on January 13, by Mr. John Morley, one of the foremost leaders under Mr. Gladstone of the Liberal party of Great Britain. What Mr. Morley says is highly interesting and highly important in view of recent statements that British Liberals were "weakening" on the Irish question, and that Mr. Gladstone and the "other old women" of his party were manifesting a disposition to cheat Ireland out of an honest measure of Home Rule. There is no sign of weakening in John Morley. He is as firm as ever, and his party stand as firm as ever they did on the Home Rule question, and he tells us so in those very words. Here is his emphatic assurance on that point:—

"Do they (the Tories) suppose when they talk of dropping Home Rule, do they suppose that all that we have said during the last five years has been mere smoke in the air and foam upon the wave? No, gentlemen, we meant what we said, and I, for one, believe, and you, as the first audience that I have addressed since these distractions (the Parnell troubles) came upon us, will tell me whether I am wrong or not. I believe that the Liberal party stand as firm as they ever did to the convictions, to the principles, and to the professions which have been growing and strengthening for five years in their hearts, their minds and their consciences."

These words were cheered enthusiastically by the vast audience of Englishmen to whom Mr. Morley addressed them. With regard to the quality of the Home Rule which the Liberal leaders stand resolved that Ireland shall have we find satisfactory assurance in what Mr. Morley said on the one matter of the control of the police. We quote again from his speech.

"What would I do about the police? In 1886, what we proposed and what we provided for was the creation of a civil force under the control of local authorities—a civil police under the control of local authorities—and Mr. Gladstone expressly said in his speech in which he introduced the Home Rule Bill that we had no desire to exempt the police of Ireland from the control of the Irish legislative body. Gentlemen, if a community is not fit to have control of its own police it is certainly not fit to have Home Rule at all! But until the Irish Parliament had organised a civil police, the Lord-Lieutenant was to retain control of the present armed and semi-military force as a temporary and transitory measure, to bridge over the interregnum before the Irish Government had settled the question of its own police in towns and counties."

Mr. Morley observed that upon such a plan as this "rational Irishmen and rational Englishmen might both agree." We agree with him. We think the scheme entirely rational, and we cannot imagine why any sensible Irishman should find fault with it. Before the existing police force ought to be or could be disbanded another should be organised to take its place. It would hardly do to leave the country without any police force at all, and the work of organising a new one under the Irish Parliament would take some little time. This seems so plain and so reasonable that one would think argument in support of it to be entirely superfluous. Yet the charge has been iterated and reiterated against Mr. Gladstone that he did not mean to give the Irish the control of the police.

On many other points Mr. Morley's speech is gratifying and reassuring, supplying reassurance to have been necessary. We commend the extracts to the attention of our readers.

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**CRYSTAL KEROSENE** is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

**CRYSTAL KEROSENE** has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliance, and Economy.

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

**WE** beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitkins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for sale, or for shipment on Growers' account. Also on Fat or Store Stock placed in our hands for sale.

We hold Auction Sales of Fat and Store Stock every Wednesday at the Burnside Yards. Sales of Wool, Hemp, Sheepskins, Rabbitkins, Hides, and Tallow every Tuesday; and of Grain and other Farm Produce every Monday.

Parties consigning Stock or Produce for Sale may rely on Sales being conducted to the very best advantage, and Account Sales rendered without delay.

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS. Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers, and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest current rates.

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers, Camberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

**THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION UNFERMENTED.**

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE And Unadulterated.

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WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.**E. O'CONNOR**THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,  
CASHEL AND BARBADOES STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLY TIME OF LENT.

Holy Week Book, or the Office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary, with an Explanation of its Ceremonies, 1s 6d.  
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The Glories of Mary, by do. 4s 6d. Crown of Jesus Hymn Book Parts I., II., III., IV., 2s 6d each.  
Forty Hours' Adoration, by do. 1s. Golden Grains. 1s 9d. Manual Sacred Heart. 2s.  
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Legends of the Blessed Sacrament. 6s 6d. The Christian Father. 2s 6d.  
Life St. Thomas Aquinas (N.E.) 6s. Mother. 2s 6d.  
Martyr from the Quarter Deck 5s 6d. A Sure Way to a Happy Marriage. 2s 6d.  
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Sins of the Tongue. 5s 6d. Imitation of Christ, in all bindings, from 1s upwards.  
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Devout Client of St. Joseph. 1s 3d. Works of Cardinals Manning, Newman, and Wiseman, Father Faber Brownson, etc., etc.  
Pure Wax Candles, Charcoal, Wicks, Tapers, Incense, etc., etc.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**

Registered under "The Companies Act"

CAPITAL ... £15,000,  
In 30,000 Shares of Ten Shillings each, of which it is proposed to call up Six shillings, payable 2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and 1s one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. THOMAS DICK, Messrs. H. GUTHRIE, G. E. ELIOTT, THOMAS BARMBY, and S. FRAZER.

The great success of Co-operation, especially where applied to distribution, has led to the formation of this Association, which will supply a much felt want in the community, viz.,

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY ON CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES.

Arrangements have been made to acquire the Old-established Business of Messrs. Lomas and Frazer, of the Octagon, Dunedin, which has already a Large and Valuable Family Connection.

The conduct of the business on a purely Co-operative basis must largely increase the extensive business which is being acquired.

The Articles of Association provide that all Profits, after paying a Dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, shall (subject to the creation of a reserve fund if thought necessary) be divided among the Shareholders by way of Bounties on their purchases.

The Articles Prohibit Dealing in Wines or Spirits.

As the Association will Buy and Sell practically for Cash, the Shareholders will secure a Maximum of Profit with a Minimum of Risk.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the Agreement dated the 6th day of January, 1891, between Messrs. Lomas and Frazer and the Association, can be seen with, and forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from, the Interim Secretary,

MR. STEWART FRAZER,  
The Octagon, Dunedin.**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.

# Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ending April 1, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—This market does not show much activity, though further on it is anticipated suitable cattle will be required for winter feeding, in the meantime, however, there is not much doing.

**Store Sheep.**—The demand continues good and the number now offering evidently insufficient to satisfy requirements. All classes are inquired for, but those in most demand are good breeding ewes, both crossbred and merino, which are freely taken up.

**Wool.**—There is nothing new to report regarding this staple. Centres now in the opening of the next series in London, respecting which the prevailing idea is that prices will continue firm. Locally a good demand exists, and very full prices are secured for all lots brought forward at the weekly auctions. Last week we offered about sixty packages which met with keen competition, and the whole were placed at prices fully up to those current at the earlier sales.

**Sheepskins.**—These continue to have a brisk demand; both dry and green command excellent attention. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 2s 3s 9d, do do merino, 1s 9d to 3s 10d; full-wooled crossbreds, 4s 9d to 6s 1d; do do merino, 4s to 5s 10d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 9d. Butchers' green crossbreds, best brought 3s 2d, 3s 1d, 2s 11d, 2s 10d, 2s 9d, 2s 8d; good to medium, 2s 7d, 2s 6d, 2s 5d, 2s 4d, 2s 2d; inferior, 2s, 1s 10d, 1s 8d; green lambskins, best 3s 2d, 3s 1d, 3s, 2s 10d, 2s 8d; medium to inferior, 2s 5d, 2s 2d, 2s, 1s 9d.

**Rabbitskins.**—There is no new feature of any consequence to note. The few that now come forward are readily disposed of, and, considering the quality, realise prices comparing favourably with those secured for better skins earlier in the season.

**Hides.**—We have no change to report. The market continues steady with a good demand existing for heavy sorts, which are short, and if any offered in satisfactory condition would command higher prices, while those current for medium and light are less satisfactory. Quotations for inferior and slippy, 1d to 1½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; medium, 2d to 2½d; up to 60 lbs, 2½d to 3d; 65 to 80 lbs, in prime condition, 3d to 1d more per lb.

**Tallow.**—A very fair demand continues to exist for the odd lots coming to hand. We quote—Prime rendered mutton, 18s 6d to 20s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s. Rough fat has good attention and continues to realise prices relatively higher than those current for tallow. Best fresh caul fetches 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The Easter holidays have interfered with business to a certain extent. The demand notwithstanding this has been good and now a slight advance on last week's quotations could be secured, for best samples there are indications of an improvement in the demand. We quote prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 10d to 4s; inferior, 3s 6d to 3s 9d ex store. Oats:—The market continues exceedingly flat, the only demand existing being for stout bright milling. We quote best short milling, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; best short bright feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; medium to good, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; inferior, 1s to 1s 2d (ex store, sacks extra.) Barley: There are but few transactions taking place in this cereal. The supply to hand of really good malting is limited, an idea prevails that the quantity of prime malting to come forward will not be sufficient for requirements, the market in consequence is likely to remain firm. We quote best malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; feed and milling, 1s 10d to 2s 4d (ex store, sacks extra).

**Ryegrass Seed.**—A moderately fair business still continues to be done in this. Until the spring demand begins to set in, from now forward, transactions will be of very much less importance. We quote—Best machine dressed, off old pasture, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; farmers' best dressed, 4s to 4s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d (ex store).—Cocksfoot seed is moving off quietly, but in slightly larger parcels. Stocks on hands are not excessive and prices likely to be maintained. Quotations—For best dressed, 5½d to 5½d; medium, 4½d to 5d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—The market is oversupplied, and consignments are difficult to place at satisfactory prices. A considerable portion of those coming forward are of inferior quality and almost unsaleable when better quality can be secured. Quotations this week—For best Derwents, 50s to 55s; medium, 40s to 47s 6d; kidneys, 30s to 40s per ton (sacks weighed in, ex store).

**Chaff.**—Sales are more easily effected, but there is no change in price, which we give as last week—for best, 40s to 42s 6d; extra prime, 45s; medium to good, 30s to 37s 5d per ton.

**Dairy Produce.**—There is no improvement to note in the demand for either cheese or butter, dairy-made cheese being obtained at 3d to 3½d per lb, while 4d to 4½d is asked for factory-made. Good salt butter is selling freely only for local consumption, but without any advance in price, which remains at 6½d to 8d per lb.

**Flax.**—A good deal of inquiry continues to be experienced for this. A considerable quantity is also coming forward, which we have been successful in placing at our late quotations—viz., for common, coarse and strawy, £13 to £15; medium, £15 10s to £17; good, £17 10s to £19; thoroughly well scutched, clean and good colour, £20 per t.n.

MESSERS. DONALD STRONACH AND SONS report for the week ending Wednesday, March 25, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—161 head yarded, of which number scarcely half were of medium to prime quality—with very few of the last-mentioned offering—the balance light and inferior, with a good few aged cows, many of which were little more than half fat. Best bullocks brought £7 to £6 5s; one or two pens of very heavy and prime cattle, £9, £9 2s 6d, to £9 7s 6d; prime cows and heifers, £5 5s to £6 15s; medium, £4 5s to £4 12s 6d; light and inferior, £1 10s to £2 15s and £3.

**Fat Sheep.**—2325 yarded, nearly all crossbreds, and for the most part of fair to medium quality only, the supply of prime sheep, both in wethers and ewes, being limited to a small proportion of the total entry. Average weight wethers brought 13s 6d to 14s; extra good, to 14s 6d; medium, 13s 9d to 13s 3d; light, 11s 6d to 12s. A few very heavy ewes brought 14s, 14s 6d, to 14s 9d, but good lines may be quoted at 12s to 13s; medium, 10s 6d to 11s; light, 9s to 10s.

**Fat Lambs.**—387 to hand, being little more than half last week's entry. There were few, if any, lots calling for special mention, as regards quality; but buyers operated freely throughout the various lots being disposed of to local buyers under a brisk competition. Best lines brought, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; medium to good, 8s 6d to 10s; inferior, 7s to 8s.

**Pigs.**—159 penned, including all sorts and sizes. The market under this heading was particularly dull, several lines of small stores sent to hand from short distances being taken home by the owners unsold. Prices generally for those sold being low and unsatisfactory. Suckers brought, 4s to 7s 6d; stores, 12s to 18s; porkers, 20s to 24s; baconers, 27s to 33s; a few extra heavy to 40s. We sold ships at quotations.

**Store Sheep.**—During the past week extensive transactions have again taken place in store sheep, both privately and at auction sales held at the various centres throughout the province. Despite the very large number of sheep which have changed hands during the past month or six weeks, the demand is apparently as strong as ever; in fact for all classes the supply is far short of requirements. It would be difficult to mention any description of sheep for which there are not ready buyers, but the bulk of the business passing just now is in breeding ewes, both merinos and crossbreds. Young crossbreds for turnip feeding, as also good lambs are very scarce and difficult to procure.

**Store Cattle.**—Business in this line still continues quiet, in fact there is very little doing beyond an occasional sale or two through the Burnside yards.

**Frozen Meat.**—Late London cables report:—Canterbury mutton, at 4½d; Wellington, 4½d; Canterbury lamb, 6½d; beef, forequarters, 3 9-16d; hindquarters, 4½d.

**Wool.**—London cables of March 22nd report as follows:—“Since the close of the wool sales the market has been quiet. The arrivals up to date total 200,000 bales, of which 54,000 bales have been sent forward.” Melbourne news of March 20 states “that at the wool sales in that city business was fairly active—good lines maintaining their position, faulty lots being irregular. Greasy merino brought up to 9d; scoured wool, 1s to 1s 2d per lb.

**Sheepskins.**—The catalogues at recent sales on Tuesday were again limited. Buyers operated freely. Full-wooled skins brought 4s to 6s; merinos, 4s to 5s 6d; good early worn dry pelts, 1s 9s to 2s 4d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; inferior, 10d to 1s 2d; butchers' green pelts (best), 2s to 2s 3d; light, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; lambskins, 2s to 3s.

**Rabbitskins.**—The catalogues submitted this week were again very small, but values, however, ruled much about the same as at previous sale—viz., Spring skins, 9d to 11d, exceptional lots a shade over; summers, 7d to 8d; suckers and half-grown, 3d to 5d per lb.

**Hides.**—The market is in the same position as last week—i.e., bare of prime heavy ox—for which there is a good demand—and fully supplied with light and inferior sorts, which are but little in request. Best ox may be quoted at 3d to 3½d; medium 2½d to 2¾d; inferior to medium, 1½d to 1¾d and 2d per lb.

**Tallow.**—There is no improvement in the tallow trade to report from last week. The English market is, however, firm, and exporters are prepared to pay rates for good rendered tallow. We quote—Prime rendered mutton tallow (in shipping casks), 19s to 20s per cwt; good rendered mixed, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 16s to 17s; inferior, 12s to 14s; clear cauls, 13s to 13s 6d; rough fat, 10s to 11s 6d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: There has been a much healthier local feeling since our last report, for a though millers are not inclined to purchase to any great extent at present prices, there appears to be a strong speculative demand, sufficiently so to enable agents to clear all lots of new wheat coming to hand. Since the latter part of last week prices have advanced here a 1d to 1½d per bushel, and present quotations are as follows:—Prime new Tuscan and velvet, 3s 11½d to 4s per bushel, ex store on trucks (no old wheat offering); medium sorts, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best red wheat, 3s 9d and 3s 10d to 3s 10½d; medium grades, 1d to 2d per bushel lower—these prices referring to bags weighed in, less 2½ per cent. to purchasers. Fowl Wheat. Little if any offering yet, but some has been sold at from 3s 3d to 3s 6d.—Oats: Meantime quotations may be given as under: Bright milling Sutherland to 1s 5½d per bushel (sacks extra), best bright sparrowbills to 1s 5d, medium to good feed, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d (ex truck or store, sacks extra). Barley: The only business doing in this just now, is in a few lines of the very best samples for malting. Quotations are as under: Prime malting, 3s to 3s 2d, medium malting, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, feed and milling, 2s to 2s 4d (sacks extra, ex store).

**Grass Seeds** are now in fewer hands than they were a month since, and at the time of writing comparatively little is being offered on growers account. Best machine-dressed parcels are worth, 4s 6d to 4s 9d, exceptional lots to 5s; good farmers' dressed, 4s to 4s 6d; inferior to medium, 3s to 3s 9d. Cocksfoot is now offering much more freely than of late, and anyone desirous of purchasing can do so on easier terms. Quotations for firm fair to good seed at from 4½d to 5d per lb; inferior, proportionate rates.

**Potatoes.**—There is still a large quantity of these offering, and prices are unaltered, prime Derwents selling at 52s 6d to 55s; medium, 47s 6d to 50s; while kidneys are difficult to quit at from 30s to 40s per ton.

**Chaff.**—The arrivals of chaff during the last week or ten days have not been so heavy, and if anything there is rather a scarcity of really first-class parcels, which could be placed in limited quantities at from 42s 6d to 45s. Inferior to medium may be quoted at 35s to 40s per ton.

# THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LTD.

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL ... .. £1,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

**W O O L, G R A I N, & c.**  
Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside  
Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.  
Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

Sole Agents for MALDEN ISLAND GUANO, a good Turnip Manure.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

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AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,  
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DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

**R O Y A L H O T E L,**  
T I M A R U,  
J. EGAN (late Fairlie Creek Hotel), PROP.

This old-established, well-known, and centrally-situated Hotel has been almost entirely re-built in the new. The rooms are spacious, lofty, and well-ventilated, and are furnished throughout in first-class style.

The accommodation offered cannot be surpassed in the colony. — Private rooms for families. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Only the best procurable Brands of Liquor kept in stock. Dunedin Beer always on tap.

**RARE OPPORTUNITY.**

To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.

CLEARING SURPLUS STOCKS

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OF

TIMBER, DOORS, SASHES,

And all kinds of

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH.

P.S.—Farmers and others about to build Rough Sheds should not lose this splendid chance.

**SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE  
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.**

**THE undersigned having purchased  
the above Work is prepared to sell at Lowest**

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PAPER RULING,  
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**H. E. SHACKLOCK'S**  
"ORION" RANGE  
Will burn Lignite, Coal, or Wood.

REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable

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Repairs Effected.

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Funerals, full-mounted or plain, as required,  
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Charges in all cases Strictly Moderate.

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FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.  
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HAIRDRESSER AND TOBACCONIST,  
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Finest Brands of Tobacco and Cigars  
always in stock.

**J. F. BRUNDELL**  
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER.  
HAS REMOVED TO STUART STREET  
(Corner of Bath Street).

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of  
Repairs of Jobbing at Moderate Prices  
and with Punctuality.  
Telephone No. 437. Baths fitted up, &c.

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SAUCE MANUFACTURERS,  
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Ask your Grocer for McNaughton's Prize  
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Took Two Awards at New Zealand Exhibition.  
Manufacturers of  
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BILLIARD BALLS RE-TURNED.

**BAND SAWING** and every description  
of Wood-Turning done at

**W. H. DAVIES,**  
TURNERY WORKS,

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**VENETIAN BLINDS**

VENETIAN BLINDS!  
At Moderate Prices.

**PATERSON BURK & CO.,**  
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(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)



**UNION STEAM SHIP  
COMPANY OF NEW  
ZEALAND, LIMITED**

The above Company will despatch steamers  
as under:—

FOR **LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON.** —  
**PENGUIN, s.s.**, on Monday, April 6.  
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR **LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and  
NELSON.** — **PENGUIN, s.s.** on Monday,  
April 6. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf  
at 3 p.m.

FOR **AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON  
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-  
BORNE.** — **TARAWERA, s.s.**, on Wednes-  
day, April 8. Passengers from Dunedin  
Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR **SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELL-  
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and  
AUCKLAND.** — **TARAWERA, s.s.**, on  
Wednesday, April 8. Passengers from  
Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR **SYDNEY, via LYTTELTON, WELL-  
INGTON, — HAUBOTO, s.s.**, about April 4

FOR **MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND  
HOBART.** — **TKANAU, s.s.**, on Friday, April  
3. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR **OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTELTON.**  
**BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s.**, on Monday,  
April 6. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf  
at midnight. Cargo till 3 p.m.

FOR **WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,  
LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.** —  
**MAHINAPUA, s.s.**, on Friday, April 3.

FOR **GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU  
WELLINGTON.** — Steamer early.

FOR **FIJI, from AUCKLAND.** — **TAUPO,**  
s.s., on April 24.

FOR **TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-  
LAND.** — **WAINUI, s.s.**, about Wednes-  
day, April 8.

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**IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,**

4 PRINCES STREET.

**W. HARRIS** has just received his  
new shipments of Goods from leading  
English and Continental Manufacturers,  
comprising Ladies' and Gents' SHOES AND  
BOOTS in numerous varieties, and is expect-  
ing duplicate orders, also New Goods by every  
direct steamer. Inspection respectfully in-  
vited.

Ladies' Walking Shoes, in Button and Lace,  
from 6s 6d per pair.

Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.

Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.

Gent's Shoes from 9s 6d per pair.

English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

Note the Address:

**W. HARRIS, IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT**

4 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Dairy Produce.—Prime salt butter is selling in small parcels at from 6½ to 7d per lb. but cheese is still difficult to quit at 4d to 4½d for medium size, and 4½ to 4¾d for loaf size per lb.

Flax.—We quote prime well scutched to £19 10s to £20; medium to good, £17 to £18; inferior to indifferent, £13 10s to £16 per ton.

MESSES. DONALD BEID AND Co., Dunedin, report for the week ending April 1, as follows:—

Sheepskins.—Green pelts, 1s 10d to 2s 11d; do lambs, 1s 9d to 3s; dry crossbreds, 2s 3d to 5s 7d; do merinos, 1s 8d to 5s 1d; do pelts and lambs, 6d to 2s 4d.

Grain.—Wheat: Milling (prime to extra prime), 3s 11d to 4s 0½d; do (medium), 3s 8d to 3s 10d; fowls' wheat and inferior, 3s 4d to 3s 7d. Oats: Milling, 1s 5d to 1s 5¾d; bright feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; discoloured, 1s to 1s 3d.

Chaff.—Prime heavy oaten sheaf, £2 2s 6d to £2 5s; mixed and light, £1 17s 6d to £2.

Potatoes.—Prime, £2 7s 6d to £2 15s; inferior, £2 to £2 5s.

#### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSES. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—We note a demand for young draughts that can be sold from £14 to £16. We quote—Really first class heavy draught geldings, £22 to £25; medium draught horses, £14 to £20; light and aged draught horses, £4 to £12; good spring-carters, £10 to £15; well-matched carriage pairs, £40 to £50; well-matched buggy pairs, £30 to £40; first-class hunters, £20 to £30; Useful hacks and harness horses, £7 to £16; weedy sorts, £2 to £5.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 3d to 1s 5d (bags extra), quiet. Wheat: milling, 3s 6d to 4s; fowls', 3s 6d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market full—£2 to £2 7s 6d; hay, oaten, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, kidneys, £1 10s to £2; der-wents, £2 10s. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, 7d to 9d; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Oatmeal, £8 15s.

#### THE CELT IN BRITAIN.

THE Celt is coming back with a vengeance. Writing in the *Fortnightly Review* apropos of Mr. Burne-Jones's picture, on "The Celt in English Art," Mr. Grant Allen says:—"For many mouths past Mr. Burne-Jones's beautiful dream of the Briar Rose and the Sleeping Princess has floated like a vision at a London picture-dealer's. Everybody has seen it, therefore everybody is now in a position to judge of the new element imported into English Art within a single generation by the Celtic temperament. The return wave of Celtic influence over Teutonic or Teutonised England has brought with it many strange things, good, bad, and indifferent. It has brought with it Home Rule, Land Nationalisation, Socialism, Radicalism, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the Tithes War, the Crofter Question, the Plan of Campaign. It has brought fresh forces into political life—The eloquent young Irishman, the perfervid Highland Scot, the enthusiastic Welshman, the hard-headed Cornish miner; Methodism, Catholicism, the Eisteddfod, the parish priest; New Tipperary, the Hebrides, the Scotland Division of Liverpool; Conybeare, Cunningham Graham, Michael Davitt, Holyoake; Co-operation, the Dockers, the *Star*, the Fabians. Powers hitherto undreamt of surge up in our Parliamentary world in the Sextons, the Heals, the Atherley Joneses, the M'Donalds, the O'Briens, the Dillons, the Morgans, the Abrahams; in our wider public life in the William Morrises, the Annie Besants, the Father Humphreys, the Archbishop Crokes, the General Booths, the Alfred Russel Wallaces, the John Stuart Blackies, the Joseph Arches, the Bernard Shaws, the John Burneses; the People's Palace, the Celtic Society of Scotland, the Democratic Federation, the Socialist League. Anybody who looks over any great list of names in any of the leading modern movements of England—from the London County Council to the lectures at South Place—will see in a moment that the new Radicalism is essentially a Celtic product. The Celt in Britain, like Mr. Burne-Jones's enchanted princess, has lain silent for ages in an enforced sleep; but the spirit of the century, pushing aside the weeds and briars of privilege and caste, has set free the sleeper at last, as with a blast from its horn, and to-day the Celt awakes again to fresh and vigorous life, bringing all the Celtic ideals, the Celtic questions, and the Celtic characteristics into the very thick and forefront of the actual fray in England. The *Times* may shake its sapient head, like Weithenin over the rotten dyke of the Lowland Hundred; the flood is upon us."—*Nation*.

Mr. W. J. Cantwell succeeds Mr. W. Sutton in the Beehive Grocery Store, George street. Mr. Cantwell will deserve a full share of public patronage.

The monastic system has just been formally recognised by the Church of England, and the "Lay Brotherhood of St. Paul" is being organised in London.

The Louisiana sugar crop is the biggest since the war. The New Orleans Picayune estimates it at 300,000 or 350,000 hogsheads, or three times as many barrels.

#### W A I T A H U N A .

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1891, should be a red letter day in the annals of our Lawrence neighbours. In addition to the usual sports there was the foundation stone of the new church to be laid, a description of which has already appeared in your columns. The presence of the Bishop alone is always sufficient to attract large numbers, but when in addition to this, the presence of so many visitors coming specially from your city to witness the ceremonies, and last, but not least, the expected arrival of the altar boys' choir, of whose musical culture so much has been said, lent an attraction, that, notwithstanding the busy time, drew people from all sides. The procession, needless to say, was a very imposing one. The collection amounted to the handsome sum of £350. The Very Rev. Father O'Leary contributed the generous amount of £150 (in addition to which the Waitahuna people have to thank him for the large amount of £10 he contributed to the improvements to the church at Waitahuna so recently completed). The Bishop also very generously contributed, as indeed did all the clergy and people present. The day was a most lovely one, and everything seemed to combine to render the proceedings an unqualified success. Too much praise cannot be awarded Mr. Byrne for his untiring exertions, nor to the Committee who so ably assisted him. The sports held in the afternoon were much enjoyed, but the expectations formed of the concert to be held in the evening were of the highest, warranted by the names of the performers. Therefore it was no surprise to find the hall filled to the doors, nor, as item after item was rendered, the expressions of pleasure heard on every side. High as were the expectations formed they were fairly surpassed by the result. At the close of the concert Mr. Byrne gracefully acknowledged the compliment they were under to the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly given their services, and thanked the audience for their patronage, after which the hall was cleared for the usual dance.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr and Mrs Dath, who have lost their eldest boy, a child of seven years, who died after a brief illness from an affection of the throat; another boy of the same age dying almost in the same way some years ago. The little fellow attended regularly on the weekly afternoon devoted to the religious instruction of the children by Father O'Leary, who was unremitting in his attendance on the child during his illness.

Last evening some insane individual amused himself by firing promiscuously over the township just about dusk. The bullets came whistling ominously in the neighbourhood of the railway station, causing those who were in the vicinity to take flight. Those who doubted their speed wisely took refuge on mother earth. One bullet struck the tank at the station, in close vicinity to the house occupied by Mr Barrett, railway surfaceman; while another lodged in the house itself, splitting a weatherboard in the room where the family were at tea. Yet another fell at the feet of two little boys sitting outside. The policeman, Mr West, has been communicated with, and the sooner the offender is brought to book the better for the peace of the community. There should be no trouble in finding out the perpetrator, as the shots were neither few nor far between, and had the bullet penetrated Mr Barrett's house instead of splitting the woodwork, something approaching a tragedy would surely have occurred.

The weather is very wet and cold, and harvesting operations have been arrested at the most critical time. Carting in had only just begun, and should the weather continue bad much longer, the damage done can be easily conjectured.

The danger of socialistic agitation in the German country districts is derided by a section of the liberal press, but its significance is apparent if we consult the census reports. There we learn that of the 47,000,000 Germans 21,000,000 are agriculturists. Of the latter, nearly 2,000,000 are between the ages of 15 and 30, a time of life when they are most liable to be persuaded to adopt principles, the realization of which promises to add so much to their welfare. Seventy-five per cent. of the army are recruited from these agriculturists, who, under present conditions, have nothing to look forward to but a life of military and civil servitude. Then another thing to be taken into consideration is that the feudal landowners are the patrons of the schools in which the peasantry receives its scanty elementary education.

Emmensite is a terrible new explosive to be added to the inventions which will by and by make us so destructive that the nations will be afraid to go into it, and for that very reason we shall have universal peace. Within the last few years some tremendous new explosives have been discovered, among them chemical compounds from the picrates, chlorates and other substances. Emmensite was invented by an American, Dr. Stephen H. Emmens. His compound has a high explosive power as dynamite and can be fired from a gun. Moreover, it cannot be exploded by friction, and is only set fire to by actual flame. The navy department has been experimenting with emmensite for some time, and its qualities now appear to be so valuable that a special gun is to be built for testing it further. The inventor of emmensite claims that if one shell containing a hundred pounds of it could be dropped upon the deck of the largest man-of-war afloat the vessel would be destroyed.

**S. BANNISTER, CHEMIST.**

(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British Embassy, Paris).  
**THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,**  
 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—A competent Assistant sleeps on the Premises.  
 Telephone, 297.

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Juniborg's Perfumes, Atkinson's Perfumes, Piesse and Lubin's Perfumes. Gosnell's Cherry Blossom, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Soap. Cashmere Bouquet, Savon Veloutine, Savon Tiha, Rimmel's Scented Oatmeal, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers.

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 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,  
 BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES,  
 Under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, D.D., S.M.

The Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, and German Languages, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, Book-keeping, etc., etc.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum (including one Extra), paid quarterly in advance; Entrance Fee, £2, paid once only. Day Pupils, £10 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Each quarter comprises eleven weeks.

**EXTRAS.**

Pianoforte	Singing
Harp	Drawing and Painting
Violin	(Oil and Water Colours)
Harmonium	Artificial Flower Making
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A reduction will be made in favour of sisters and pupils under ten years. No extra charge for the ordinary Singing, Drawing, and Painting Lessons. Boarders will be admitted any time of the year.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to the

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**DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN.**  
 BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, at which a thorough English education, together with pianoforte playing, class singing, and free-hand drawing, may be obtained.

The HIGH SCHOOL, in which extra subjects, including modern languages, are taught.

The KINDERGARTEN for little children.

TERMS Per Annum —

Boarders	...	...	£40
Day Pupils	...	...	12
Junior Pupils	...	...	6
Kindergarten	...	...	2

**CONVENT OF THE HOLY ROSARY**  
 OAMARU.

The course of instruction in these schools is the same as that followed in the schools of the Dominican Nuns Dunedin.

Sen or pupils	...	...	£12 per annum.
Junior pupils (under 10)	...	...	6 "
Kindergarten (children from 5 to 7)	...	...	2 "

**A GIPSY ENCAMPMENT**  
 WILL BE  
 PITCHED IN DUNEDIN  
 NEXT OCTOBER.

A number of GIPSIES will present various phases of Nomadic Life for the pleasure and profit of those who wish to help to LIQUIDATE THE DEBT on the FEW CONVENT SCHOOLS.

No subscriptions lists have been opened, and no soliciting of subscriptions is authorised.

By permission of the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

**A DRAWING OF WORKS OF ART**  
 (With the approbation of Most Rev. Dr. Moran)  
 In aid of N. E. VALLEY B. C. CHURCH BUILDING FUND  
 On MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891.

**LIST OF PRIZES:**

1. Diamond Celtic Cross, mounted in Gold (13 large uncut Diamonds) presented by Bishop Moran.
2. Large Copyright Steel Engraving (50 x 40) of Gustave Doré's celebrated picture, "The Dream of Pilate's Wife."
3. Portrait of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran (in oils), by Wörth.
4. Lake Como (a painting in oils).
5. Large, valuable, painted, glazed Vases, from the Melbourne Exhibition.
6. Alpine Castle by Moonlight (in oils).
7. An elaborately-embroidered, handsomely-mounted Drawing-room Chair.
8. Steel Engraving of Mrs. Elizabeth Melville's painting, "One Bright Star."
9. Pair of real Bronzes (Saracen and Crusader warriors).
10. Two Studies in Oils (from Landseer), on porcelain plaques.
11. Costly Hindoo Tea Service.
12. "Moonlight Scene" (a painting in oils).
13. Knight's Imperial "Shakespeare."
14. Oak Panel—Study of Likes, in oils.
15. Terra Cotta Plaque (in oils), partial view of North Tower of St. Joseph's Cathedral and South Dunedin.
16. Pair White, Carved Marble Vases.
17. Artistic, electro-plated Flower-stand.
18. A Rustic Bridge across Water of Leith (oils on opal).
19. Hokitika in the Golden Days (painting in oils).
20. Scoullar and Chisholm's £25 Drawing-room Suite in Tapestry with Plush Border.  
 &c, &c, &c, &c, &c, &c, &c, &c.

**TICKETS, ONE SHILLING EACH, NO POSTPONEMENT.**  
 A Complimentary Ticket accompanies each Book of Ten Tickets.

Winning numbers in TABLET of May 29; O. D. Times, Star, Globe, or May 26;

The following additional Prizes, among others, have been secured since tickets were printed, viz.:—A Study in Water Colours, by W. M. Hodgkins, Esq., President Art Society, Dunedin; Schloss Chillon (oils); Andernach am Rhein (oils); Pastoral Scene (oils); Welsh Castle (oils); pair large beautiful Landscapes (oils); Dunedin Harbour (water colours); Puzzled (chromo litho.); Electro-plated Tankard; Gold Ring (with opal); Gold Ring (with brilliant); Preservation Inlet, by G. Perry, N.Z. (oils); large photograph, 40 x 30 (Bishop Moran and Priests), by Burton Bros.; Pio Nono (large oleograph) and The Rock of Ages; Tower of London and Foreign Office (photographs); two Emu Eggs, and one of Raffael's Cartoons (chromo); "St. Paul Preaching at Athens"; and a number of smaller pictures of considerable merit and value. The pictures are generally gilt framed, well mounted, and have fully satisfied those interested in the small Drawing who have inspected them.

The Drawing-room Suite which will be presented to winner of prize No. 20, has been specially done by Messrs. Scoullar and Chisholm, is now on view at their warehouse, and is valued at £25.

N.B.—Good prizes. Tickets a Shilling. Drawing on 25th May (two months from date of issue). No Postponement.

Drawing to help to build a small Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus.

When sending postal notes, kindly make payable to Rev. P. Lynch, Dunedin.

If your name be omitted in above list, please notify immediately.

**DRAWING AND PAINTING.**

**J. DOUGLAS PERRETT,**  
 ARTIST,  
 HAS NOW RESUMED TEACHING.

Classes and Private Tuition. Terms at Studio, Moray Place West

**KUMARA ART-UNION,**

IN AID OF  
 CONVENT BUILDING FUND,

Has been  
 UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED UNTIL FIRST WEEK IN  
 APRIL.

Ticket-Holders are requested to dispose of Tickets and send in Returns On or Before that Date.

D. F. O'HALLAHAN, S.M.



TURKISH BATHS

RE-OPENED.

HALL - - - OCTAGON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing to Customers and the Public generally that I have taken over that Old-established Business the BEEHIVE GROCERY WAREHOUSE, lately carried on by W. Sutton.

W. J. GANTWELL.

SISTERS OF MERCY'S ART-UNION, GORE.

POSTPONED TO APRIL 23.

I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipts of blocks and remittances as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr Thomas Hickey, Wendonside ...	2	0	0
Mrs Beqiski, Mosgiel ...	2	0	0
Miss O'Connor, Invercargill ...	0	10	0
Mr J. Tahan, Washdyke ...	1	0	0
Mrs Boyle, Heddon Bush ...	1	2	0
Mrs McDavitt, Hill's Creek ...	0	10	0

(To be continued.)

Holders of books of tickets will kindly remember that the drawing is nigh at hand. They will consequently do their utmost to dispose of them, and so aid the laudable work. Blocks and remittances to be sent in before the 23rd inst.

W. J. NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

MR. P. J. MURPHY, Waikato, is appointed Agent for the TABLET for Waikato, Waikato, and Waikato North.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1891.

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

HOME RULE.

It is greatly to be regretted that on the conclusion of the O'SHEA trial Mr. PARNELL did not retire from the leadership of the Home Rule party. Had he done so, he should have carried with him the regrets and sympathy in his fall of the entire Irish race, who will never forget his great services to his country. And after a time, had he used that time well, he might have been restored to his forfeited position. But now, we fear, his obstinate clinging to a position which certainly the majority of his countrymen deny him, has so annoyed and humiliated them that it is exceedingly likely they will never again on any terms permit themselves to be led by him. This, we repeat, is very much to be regretted. He has weakened his own party and exposed them to the jibes and sarcasms of their opponents. These, however, have not such a triumph as they pretend; and it is ludicrous to see the efforts they are making to derive political capital from the circumstances. Ireland is as determined as ever to have Home Rule, and the vast overwhelming majority of Irish representatives still are, and will be in the future, uncompromising advocates of this measure, and as determined as ever not to merge themselves in any English party. Under these circumstances it is not easy to see where the triumph is, unless, indeed, the English

and Scotch electors recant their advocacy of Home Rule because there has been a temporary split in the Irish Party. But of this there is no evidence; on the contrary, such evidences as recent elections and speeches afford supply an argument for supposing that the advocacy of Home Rule by the Liberal constituencies in these countries is even more pronounced than ever. Nevertheless, some, at least, of the Unionist statesmen keep hammering away at the old platitudes and prophecies, and would fain make the British public believe that the split in the Irish Party disposes of the question in their favour. These statesmen raise their pious hands and eyes to heaven, and asseverate that it would be madness to give Home Rule to a people divided on the question of their leadership. Why, hearing this trash, one would fancy there never was a division in Great Britain on any subject whatever; whereas, nothing is more notorious than that in no country in the world are the people so divided on almost all subjects, even in the most important of all—religion—as in Great Britain. Still, Lord Hartington, for example, and Mr. Chamberlain, keep nagging away on the split in the Irish Party, though there is no split at all on the Home Rule question, about which even now the utmost unanimity prevails. No one is surprised at Lord Hartington, for it is habitual with him to labour ponderously about trifles, concerning which he often discourses so energetically and solemnly as to provoke ridicule and contempt. But it is different with some of his coadjutors, who are not so destitute of common sense and ability. These know well that the Irish Party on the Home Rule question are as united and powerful as ever, and as determined as ever to fight out the question to the end. It would be wiser for them to hold their tongues than parade themselves before a sharp and intelligent public as men only raised a little above silliness. In fact, Lord HARTINGTON and his fellows have only one argument, and this they repeat with disgusting reiteration. According to them Home Rule means separation. But this is not an argument; it is merely a prophecy, and when politicians pose as prophets there must be very little substance in their policy. These add that there is nothing that Home Rule could do for Ireland that cannot be done by the Imperial Parliament. Here, however, the Home Rulers have the advantage in argument. In this instance facts are opposed to prophecy. For ninety years the Imperial Parliament has misgoverned Ireland in the most shocking manner, and it is a fair conclusion that what has not been done in ninety years by the Imperial Parliament can never be done by it. Hitherto the government of Ireland by England has been an egregious failure. Even now unfortunate Ireland cannot obtain justice from the Imperial Parliament, and her state after ninety years of union is a disgrace to civilization. What then remains? Why, only to allow the Irish nation to govern itself. It cannot possibly do worse than the Imperial Parliament has done, and it may do a great deal better. At all events a trial should be made, for the present situation is intolerable.

ON Sunday next, Low Sunday, the anniversary of the episcopal consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran will be observed by the celebration, in St. Joseph's cathedral, Dunedin, of Pontifical High Mass at 11 a.m. The Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by the Bishop at Oamaru on Sunday the 12th inst., and on Sunday the 19th inst, at Invercargill.

ON Tuesday last, March 31st, a reception and profession of religions took place at St. Dominic's Priory, Dunedin. The young ladies received were the Misses Maria Cosgrave, Dublin, (in religion Sister Mary Columbanus), and Julia Hughes, Invercargill (in religion Sister Mary Philip Neri). Those professed were the Misses Eissenhardt, Greymouth, (in religion Sister Mary Scholastica); and Margaret Lowe, Wexford, (in religion Sister Mary Columba).

AN addition to the architectural beauties of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, has been made during the week in the shape of two of the pinnacles to surmount the buttresses of the aisles and of the clerestory of the nave. The pinnacles in question are on the Northern side of the building. They are particularly light and graceful. When completed they will form a highly ornamental addition to the church, and their erection would be a suitable object for pious munificence.

THE prizes in the art-union in aid of the building fund of the North East Valley church have been on exhibition during the week in

Dunedin—the suite of furniture at Messrs. Scouler and Chisholm's, and a number of oil paintings and other objects of art in the window of Mr. Braithwaite's Book Arcade. They have attracted much favourable attention, and everyone who has seen them admits that the price paid on the tickets is surprisingly low.

ON Easter Sunday the members of the Dunedin Irish Rifles and other Catholic volunteers, encamped near Oamaru, were marched, under the command of Major Callan, and headed by the Garrison Band and the pipers of the Dunedin Highland Rifles, to the Catholic church of the town, where Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Father McMullen. The Very Rev. Father Mackay preached on the gospel of the day.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD (says the *Wellington Post* of March 23) paid his first visit to St. Patrick's College this year on Saturday last, and addressed the boys in the study hall at some length upon their class duties. His Grace expressed himself well pleased at finding such a large number of boys before him, and brought his address to a close by granting the boys a half holiday for to-day. The proceedings were made the more pleasing by the admirable playing of several selections by the College Orchestra, under Mr. Trowell.

THE Otago and Canterbury volunteers appear to have had rather a jolly time of it in their Easter encampment near Oamaru. They, however, had also an opportunity to obtain experience that military life is not all "skittles and beer," as the saying is, and some pretty hard work seems to have been required of them. The men are reported of as having acquitted themselves creditably in their various evolutions, and some acknowledgment of their self-denial in giving up their holidays to the service of the colony is certainly their due.

THE ceremonies of Holy Week took place as usual last week in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. The priests who, besides the Bishop, were present at the office of Tenebræ on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and otherwise took part in the ceremonies, were the Very Rev. Fathers Mackay and O'Leary, and Fathers Lynch, Adm., O'Donnell (Port Chalmers), O'Neil (Milton), Hunt, McMullen, and P. O'Neil. On the morning of Holy Thursday the oils were blessed and Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop. The altar of repose had been very beautifully decorated with flowers and lights by the Dominican nuns, and the watch before the sepulchre was maintained during the day by the members of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and of the Sodality of the Children of Mary, the men of the Holy Family taking their place at night and occupying it until morning. The church was also visited by large numbers of the general congregation. On Good Friday, at 11 a.m., the Mass of the Pre-sanctified was commenced, the Very Rev. Father Mackay acting as celebrant. The Bishop preached on the Passion of our Blessed Lord, and, also during an instruction given by him the previous evening, referred to the exclusion of religion from the educational system of the Colony. The most rev. speaker characterised this as an insult to Christ and an outrage on the Divine Majesty, and pointed to the distress existing in the Colony as probably arising in punishment of it. On the morning of Holy Saturday, at the blessing of the paschal candle and font, and the High Mass following, Father Mackay again acted as celebrant. The music of the Mass was sung, as also on Holy Thursday, by the choir of the Dominican Nuns, an especially beautiful effect being produced by the singing of a Gregorian "Kyrie," harmonised, and without accompaniment. On Easter Sunday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m. by the Bishop, Father Lynch acting as deacon, and Father O'Neil as sub-deacon. The Bishop also preached, taking the Resurrection as his subject. The high altar and the sanctuary had been brilliantly decorated for the occasion by the Dominican Nuns. The choir, under the conductorship of Signor Squarise, and with Miss D. Horan at the organ, performed the "Kyrie" and "Gloria" from Mozart No. 1, the remainder of the Mass being from Gounod's *Messe Solennelle*. In the evening, after Vespers, the Bishop preached again. Both on Thursday and Saturday the number of communicants was large, and on Sunday it seemed to include the whole Catholic body, so continuous were the throngs approaching the altar.

THE Hon. the Minister of Education is still only in the morning of his days, and therefore we may hope that, with experience, he will gain consistency. The gay young Minister, in fact, began an address to the North Canterbury Educational Institute the other day with a protest of his firm resolution to avoid arrant folly. He, however, finished it up by giving way in a very marked manner to the folly he condemned. He spoke, for instance, of the outrageous extravagance by which the Colony has been brought to the brink of ruin—that, namely, of expending nearly £380,000 annually on the primary schools—as something to be proud and thankful for. He, moreover, spoke of it as forming a precedent to be improved on in more prosperous days—the very days against whose approach it

opposes an effectual impediment. The cream of the joke, however, appears to be our sprightly Minister's boastful contrast of the educated democracy to be formed by his primary schools with the democracies of America and the South of Europe. Is not this gay young Minister aware that the secular system he takes such a foolish pride in has long been established in America, and has produced there several relays of democrats? On what but arrant folly does he therefore base his expectations of better results in New Zealand? As to the democrats of Southern Europe, they are the very originators and founders of the system he delights in; and here again arrant folly seems to enter deeply into his calculations. Finally, as to the self-respect and self-control which, he tells us, are inculcated in the primary schools, even a passing view of the rising generation turned out by them can make us acquainted with their nature. "And it was, when, under these circumstances," concluded the Minister, "we heard the tramp of Democracy striding on that we listened to it with hope, expectation, and eager joy." But what of the yell of the larrikin that accompanies that tramp? Does it take nothing away from the transport of listening to it? Our Minister, nevertheless, is very young, and necessarily a little "green." He will know better by the time he has cut his wise teeth. He is "cute" enough, we admit, as it is, but "cuteness" is not knowledge, not even wisdom.

THE annual gathering and treat to the children of Panmure, Ellerslie and Howick, (says the *Auckland Star*), took place on St. Patrick's Day, in the pretty and shady paddock of Monsignor MacDonald at Panmure. There must have been 300 youngsters present, all neatly dressed, and the number of adults could not have been under 700. The gathering was a very animated one, and all enjoyed themselves greatly. After the "feast" the afternoon was taken up with all sorts of games and sports, the time-honoured pastime of "hurling" being engaged in for a short time. Amongst those present were a number of Maoris. In the evening a most successful vocal and instrumental concert was given in the Panmure Hall, the school children under the direction of Miss Honan taking a prominent part in the affair. The assemblage was one of the largest ever seen in the hall. The following took part in the concert:—Monsignor MacDonald and Tamihana (Maori duet), Mr Higgins, Mrs Badeley, Misses Brennan, Walker, Mr Absolum, Mr A. Loomb, Messrs Hannken and the pupils.

IRISH affairs still apparently leave much to be desired. Between what is really going on and what is rumoured matters seem pretty lively. Among rumours founded on journalistic or telegraphic invention, we may place the intentions ascribed to the Pope in giving an audience to the Archbishop of Dublin. Surely it requires a very brazen imagination to represent His Holiness, even after Lord Salisbury's late attack on the Catholic Church, as desirous of giving political assistance to the Tory Government. Everything, in fact, reported as to the Archbishop's visit to Rome, if such a visit has really been paid, may be set down to the same account. Of a like nature, no doubt, is the news as to a re-organisation of Fenians in London, and probably the conference of one of Mr Parnell's delegates in America with the Clan-na-Gael. A report that we may receive as probably true is that touching the continued styness of Mr Parnell to accept Mr Healy's challenge to resign his seat, for the purpose of putting his popularity to the test. Such is, besides, the report of Mr Parnell's activity in the County Sligo, and the consequent stoning there of Mr McCarthy and his followers. A stirring scene also was that which occurred in the burning down, owing to an over-heated flue, of the Courthouse at Tipperary while the trial of the men accused of riot was taking place there. Messrs Dillon and O'Brien, who had been brought there from Galway as witnesses, and were confined in cells adjoining the building, were removed, we are told, on the breaking out of the fire. Later intelligence states that the jury acquitted Breen, Breenock, and Keating, but disagreed respecting Dalton and Gill.

THE following extracts from a private letter received from a thoroughly reliable source, explain how matters are regarded in Ireland by people free from bias, and desirous only of the good of their country.—"You have seen, I am sure, an account of the tremendous row that has sprung up in Ireland about the leadership. Aye, not in Ireland alone, but all over the world wherever the Irish race is scattered. It must certainly be said that the man who has been so conducting himself for the past seven or eight years, and who persisted in his shameless career up to the last, knowing the damage his exposure would cause to Ireland's interests, deserves very little sympathy from Irishmen, no matter what his past services may have been. Things are looking more hopeful at present, as I see from latest papers that a settlement has been come to, though the terms of the settlement are not yet disclosed. We may thank the *Freeman* for most of the mischief of the past six or seven weeks, as but for that paper endeavouring to foist the deposed leader or the people the whole row would have been nipped in the bud. The *Freeman* backed him up. He seized on *United Ireland*, and having the

National Press, daily and weekly, in the hollow of his hand, he was pretty confident of sweeping the country. But, thank God, the people were true and staunch, and listened to sound and wise advice. By the time this reaches you we will have a new daily paper, the *National Press*, in full working order, and indeed it will be a sad day for the *Freeman* if it decided on taking the course it did take. The new paper is to be owned by a company, with a capital of £60,000 in 12,000 shares. Parnell has only a very small proportion of the voters, though he is able to gather fairly large crowds, consisting principally of the town and city roughs primed with liquor. We had a magnificent meeting in Nenagh, on the 11th of January, and some hot work in connection with it. Tim Healy, Arthur O'Connor, and Mat Kenny came to Nenagh the night before by the nine o'clock train, and only for a few good and true men who happened to be in town at that late hour the Members would have been badly treated." The writer mentions the names of a number of ring-leaders who attempted to head an attack, and each of whom is well known locally as a "Castle man," and particularly distinguished for an attempt made a few years ago at Thurles to enrol the young men of the athletic societies as Fenians, with the intention of betraying them.—"Those fellows," adds the writer, "cleared as soon as they saw they had got no back and afterwards no attempt was made to molest the Members, and the meeting passed off a credit to North Tipperary." This, it may be remarked, is a very different account of matters from that published by the *Freeman*. The character of the correspondent, however, who supplies it, is a sufficient guarantee for its exact truth.

VERY unfavourable comments has been excited by the contemptuous manner in which H. M. Curagoa behaved during the sham fight at Oamaru. Her captain evidently thought the whole matter completely beneath his notice, and hardly deigned to expend a charge of powder in recognition of it. We admit that a volunteer may perhaps under ordinary circumstances be even more deserving of the disdain of a naval captain than the traditional marine. But, seeing that the volunteers of New Zealand represent a force on which the colony, and even the empire, may possibly have to depend for defence from serious loss, and that they are identical with the only military power of a country which is by no means contemptible, the commander in question might have condescended to descend for the moment from his high horse. Indeed, we may doubt as to whether, in any case, the most high and mighty commander possible can be excused for a neglect of his duty. The Curagoa was sent to Oamaru to take a leading part in the manoeuvres and he failed to do so. Something more, therefore, than the marked affront offered by the captain to the colony appears to call for explanation.

THE Rev. E. T. Howell, incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, Dunedin, is to be congratulated on the honesty of his views and the consistency of his conduct. The rev. gentleman, who has expressed himself as strongly opposed to godless education, is about to open a day-school in his parish. Our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*, in a pert little bit of a leader, stigmatises Mr Howell's judgment as "audacious" and his action as "reckless," and holds up to him the awful examples of Dr Belcher, of the High School, and the Anglican Synod. It, however, by no means follows, as our contemporary implies it does, that because a man is a school-master he is a high authority on education; and as to Dr. Belcher's "emphatic eulogia," to which the *Times* refers, we all know the proper value of self-praise. With regard to the condemnation passed on denominational education by the Synod, it is unkind of our contemporary to recall the shabby political device by which that body disgraced their late session—more especially since they have been punished by enduring the mortification of failure. It is to be hoped Mr Howell may obtain from his parishioners the support he deserves, so that he may be enabled to give a good example, not only by his intentions, but by his success.

THE way for the great World's Fair to be held next year as a celebration of the Columbus centenary in Chicago is somewhat ominously being prepared by a severe and fatal epidemic of influenza. Among the rejoicings mourning will prevail in many households. What is worse is that the epidemic is spreading throughout the country, and we are also told it has made its reappearance in Russia.

If we are to believe the Brisbane cablegrams there is a kind of civil war proceeding rather quietly, everything considered, but still with great determination, in Queensland. The shearers' Unions are moving about doing all sorts of mischief, or, at least, tacitly threatening to do it—and the "military," whoever they may be, are following them with Gatling guns and warlike apparatus of all kinds, their rifles on full cock, and their fingers on the trigger ready to draw at a moment's notice. But are we to believe the Brisbane cablegrams, for that is the question? The "military" may be ready, and even anxious to fire, indeed, but is there any chance that the Unions will give them an excuse to do so? Now, for ourselves, the matter has

been made very doubtful if only by one little sentence which occurs in a letter explaining the situation with a strong bias against the Unions, which has been published by the *Otago Daily Times*. Our contemporary gives the letter as that of a young Scotch farmer, who, after trying New Zealand, went over and settled in Queensland—possibly, as we may suppose, preferring to employ coloured labour rather than himself to stoop to do his own work. The sentence referred to is this—"Vegetables are a necessity in this climate, and white men can't grow them." "Yet everyone," he adds, "who employs a Chinese gardener (as the writer says he himself does) is to be boycotted after 1st March."—Now, of our own personal knowledge and experience of some years, we are able to say that it is distinctly and directly untrue that white men cannot grow vegetables in Queensland. Around Brisbane, in fact, about twenty years ago all the market gardeners were white men, chiefly Germans, and they grew excellent vegetables with complete success. Over and over again we have ourselves been in vegetable gardens and fruit gardens near Brisbane and elsewhere in the colony, where the growth was most luxurious, and where white men were the only gardeners. The spirit, therefore, with which the doings of the Unions in Queensland are reported seems to us quite evident, and we naturally consider it necessary to take such reports with all due reservations and caution. In fact, if even half of what has been reported here were true, bloody work must have taken place in Queensland long before this.

In a letter on the third centenary of the death of St Louis of Gonzaga, which occurs on the 21st June this year, the Holy Father warmly exhorts Christian youth to take the life of St Louis for their model. His Holiness grants special indulgences for the occasion.

The Pope has written to the Kaiser, thanking him for his assistance in bringing to an end the troubles between the State and the Church, and saying that religious sentiment is the only means of solving the existing terrible social problems. "Our mutual conviction of this is a bond between us, although divided by faith."

### THE MILTON MISSION.

SPECIAL services have been held in three of the churches of this mission during Holy Week. At Mosgiel, St. Mary's Church was tastefully decorated on Holy Thursday, the altar presenting a very pleasing sight, with its numerous lights and flowers. In the evening a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, the children of the congregation being reinforced from all parts of the Taieri Plain. The handsome banners and bannerettes kindly lent by the Dominican Nuns for the occasion added considerably to the impressiveness of the ceremony. The Rev. Father O'Donnell, rector of Port Chalmers, assisted at the forenoon ceremony. Before the procession, a discourse suitable to the occasion was preached by Rev. J. O'Neill, rector of the mission. The church was crowded with a devout and earnest congregation. Miss Knott presided at the organ. On Good Friday afternoon the Very Rev. Father O'Leary, rector of Lawrence, preached on the Passion of our Divine Lord, after which the Way of the Cross was gone through, the Revs. James and Patrick O'Neill assisting.

At Greytown, the same evening, the devotion of the Way of the Cross was performed after a discourse by Rev. J. O'Neill, the children joining in the "Stabat Mater." At Milton, the altar of St. Mary's Church was nicely decorated on Holy Thursday, and the children, under the care of the Dominican Nuns of the Convent of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, formed relays of adorers throughout the afternoon.

On Good Friday the Way of the Cross was preceded with by Rev. J. F. O'Donnell, C.C., a large and devout congregation taking part in the ceremonies.

We are looking forward to a speedy commencement of the new building on the convent grounds. It will be none too soon, as the continually-increasing number of pupils is taxing the present accommodation to its utmost.

By invitation of the Messrs Hayward Brothers, of the New Zealand Pickle Factory, Kilmore street, our Christchurch representative paid a visit to the establishment, and was introduced to the large storeroom where the vegetables to be pickled are first taken and shot into large casks of brine. Several tons of these were awaiting removal to the sorting and cleaning department, in which quite a regiment of girls are employed in cutting up and preparing the material for maturing before their final appearance in the neatly labelled bottles which exhibit the now well-known "Flag brand." The factory is divided in such a way that confusion is impossible. The boiled pickles are gathered in a large well-ventilated room. Next comes the bottle-washing department, adjoining which are the large sheds. The vegetable stores, bottling, packing, and other departments were all inspected, and those in which are carried on the work of sauce manufacturing and fruit preserving. A large number of hands are employed in the factory, besides which the Messrs Hayward are giving employment to holders of small sections, from whom they buy vegetables in small quantities at remunerative prices. The proprietors have since commencing business gained no less than 20 awards for excellence, including certificates from the Dunedin Exhibition for pickles, fruits, and sauces.

# Correspondence.

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

## THE THANKS WE GET.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Irish people will never learn a lesson. At the last election in Christchurch, the Catholics of this city were enticed to vote for the Hon. W. P. Reeves. They thought they had a friend in him because he orated at one or two of our meetings here. A good many of us saw through him or thought we did, and believed very little in his pretensions. We saw his name in the TABLET black list, and knew so far as education was concerned, he was one of our arch-enemies. He was opposed to our claims even getting a hearing in the House. With all this before us we voted him in at the head of the poll. We are now getting the return we have earned. The mask is being thrown off. A feeling of indignation is caused here by the report of the dismissal of Mr. Duffy, the Deputy Registrar of Deeds, and of Mr. Lynskey, the clerk of the R. M. Court at Kaiapoi. The latter's place must be filled by someone else. In Mr. Duffy's case it is stated that casual hands are kept on while he is retrenched. There is no justification for either of these dismissals. Both officers were extremely popular with all who have had business with them. I am sorry to say that the opinion is that these two respected public servants are cashiered just to show that the present Ministry, and especially its Christchurch representative, is not to be suspected of showing any favour to Irishmen or Catholics. At any rate this is sorry treatment for the political support accorded to Mr. W. P. Reeves and party at the late elections. Save us from such friends! Now that Mr. Reeves has mounted the ladder, he wishes to kick away the steps by which he rose. Our turn will come again. The pity is that we cannot be wise in time. Our votes have put into Parliament some of the worst political fads we ever had.—I am, etc.,

Christchurch, N.Z.

DISAPPOINTED.

## LEESTON.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

WITHIN the last few months great changes have taken place here in Catholic Church matters. Father Chervier, S.M., is now living in our midst, having fixed his abode in the splendid new presbytery which was erected during last year, so that Leeston is now the head quarters of the parish from where the whole district is to be worked.

Now as the priest was living in our midst it was resolved that St. Patrick's Day should be celebrated in a becoming manner. With that object in view, a strong committee was formed some time back to collect subscriptions and make all necessary arrangements. The subscriptions rolled in without much trouble, so that the work of the committee in that respect was rather a light one. The celebration took the shape of a school treat and parish picnic combined, so that the old and young enjoyed themselves. Prizes and toys were procured for the children. Mr. Hammond of Leeston presented the committee with a valuable lot of toys for which the promoters were very thankful. The committee also publicly express their thanks to Sir J. M.H.R., for his subscription of £2 towards the prize fund.

On Tuesday, March 17, Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Chervier, after which all proceeded to the grounds of the Ellesmere A. and P. Association where the gathering was to be. Everything was in readiness there for an enjoyable afternoon; the weather, too, was all that could be desired. During the afternoon a long programme of races was gone through—the various events being contested very keenly—the three-legged, egg and spoon, and blindfolded races causing great amusement. While the programme was being gone through the children were having sports and games of their own. Refreshments were provided for all by the following ladies of the congregation, viz., Mesdames J. Fay, M. O'Brien, W. Gittens, P. O'Boyle, W. Holly, T. Greenan, P. O'Boyle, A. M'Cloy, W. Kelly, T. Donohue, Jas. O'Boyle, John O'Boyle, A. Campbell, J. Flood, P. McEvedy and E. Bohan. Late in the afternoon the step dancing of Messrs E. Bohan, J. Young, W. Gittens, and J. Kane, recalled familiar scenes in the old land to the minds of many of those present. During the afternoon many non-Catholics visited the grounds, and were made welcome by the committee. Nearly all the young people present were natives of the Ellesmere district, and it reflects the greatest credit on their Irish parents to have brought them up with such love for the land of their fathers. It was a great pleasure indeed to see the children of those exiles of Erin, taking a leading part in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Prussia has 232 Catholic periodicals, including 47 dailies. Italy has 24 Catholic dailies.

## TEMUKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, March 30, 1891.

THE treat which is held annually in connection with the Temuka and Kerrytown Convent Schools on St. Joseph's Day was this year a greater success than ever. A subscription list was taken round, with the result that a handsome sum was collected, and besides this there were many donations of cakes, butter, etc. The weather, as has always been the case on this day, was extremely fine, and the attendance was very large, about three hundred children being present, besides many adults. The holy sacrifice of Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fauvel at 9 o'clock. St. Joseph's altar was beautifully decorated—the work of the Sisters. This year, as on previous occasions, the First Communion of children took place, the number being about forty. The boys wore a broad red sash, and the girls the symbolic white. The choir had been specially trained for the occasion by Father Aubrey, and its selections were of special merit. Webb's Mass in G was sung, and at the Offertory and after Mass a hymn to the Saint of the Feast was rendered. Mass being over, the children were marched to the school, where a sumptuous feast was in store for them. There were five long tables, and on these were eatables of every conceivable description. These were set off to perfection by a profusion of flowers, which were in handsome vases on the tables, and the room was also decorated with evergreens, etc. Grace having been said, every child was feasting to its heart's content, and as there were fully three hundred present, the Sisters, as well as the large number of young ladies who assisted them, were kept busy in attending to their wants. After they had been satisfied, and grace after meals said, the children adjourned to the play-ground (boys into one paddock and the girls into another), and the adults had their turn. Father Aubrey took charge of the boys, and the Sisters of the girls. Games of all descriptions were indulged in, and a long programme of races, etc., gone through. Father Aubrey was assisted by Father Fauvel, Mr. Twomey, and one or two young men in getting up the races. Nearly every child present won some little toy or other. The principal events in the boys' division resulted as follows:—

Boys' Races—From 10 to 12 years of age: J. Lavery 1, J. Barry 2; over 12 years: Bart. Horgan 1, M. Nolan 2; 8 to 10 years: J. Flaherty 1, Samuel Connolly 2; under 8 years: Maurice Connell 1, T. Horgan 2.

Running High Jump—Under 12 years of age: M. Demuth 1, H. Bronsaban 2; over 12 years: J. Moore 1, D. Connell 2.

Running Jump—Over 12 years: J. Spillane 1, J. Barry 2.

Three-legged Races—Under 12 years: Edward Lavery and J. Dunn 1, J. Kelly and B. Burke 2; over 12 years: D. Heffernan and B. Horgan 1, D. Connell and C. Toby 2.

Sack Race—J. Stack 1, B. Horgan 2.

Walking Handicap—Under 12 years: R. Burke 1, J. Barry 2.

Hop, Step, and Jump—Over 12 years: C. Spillane 1, B. Horgan 2; under 12 years: M. Demuth 1, D. Murphy 2.

Vaulting with Pole—M. Demuth 1, T. Spillane 2.

Wrestling—Over 12 years: T. Spillane 1, D. Heffernan 2; under 12 years: D. Murphy 1, D. Hoate 2.

Besides these, a large number of events were gone through. No records were kept of the girls' races. The various events were contested in a very spirited manner, and in many a good deal of substance was shown. During the afternoon the children were regaled, and it is needless to say their appetites were rendered keen by their various modes of recreation. At four o'clock the programme was drawn to a close, and hearty cheers were given for Fathers Fauvel and Aubrey, the Sisters, Mr. Twomey, and those who had contributed to their enjoyment. The children were then marched into church and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought the day's fêtes to a close. The choir excellently rendered St. Mary's "O Salutaris" and "Tantum Ergo." The Litany was one which is composed in four parts, and which the Rev. Father Aubrey has taught the choir. The blending of the boys' voices with those of the others was very effective, and this is one of the most impressive litanies I have heard. While the congregation was dispersing the choir sang a hymn to St. Joseph. This brought one of the most successful feasts to a close. It might be mentioned that Father Aubrey is popular to an unlimited extent with the boys. At play-time he can generally be seen with them, which is a very commendable thing.

The offices of the Holy Week were carried out with great solemnity, an account of which will appear in our next issue.

Mr. H. E. Shacklock's Orion range is very highly spoken of by all who have given it a trial. It gives the greatest amount of service with the least amount of trouble. The ironwork generally turned out by the Southend Foundry, Dunedin, is also of a very superior kind.

## Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary, have begun to pass around the hat to obtain funds to purchase food and clothing for the suffering portion of the population of Ireland. Mr. Balfour now thinks that he sees a favourable chance of cutting into the popular feeling. But the country will be disappointed if the indignation of the people fails to find unequivocal expression. If the distress is so bad as to call for the action of the Government, then it is by the Government that it ought to be relieved, and not by the begging-box.

Most Rev. Doctor O'Callaghan, Catholic Bishop of Cork, has given an emphatic rebuke to the supporters of Parnell. It is usual in Cork, Dublin, and other Irish cities, for the Mayor, when a Catholic, to attend Mass in state on the first day of his term of office. On such occasions the Mayor, arrayed in his robes of office and accompanied by several uniformed subordinates, is received at the main door of the Cathedral by the bishop and a number of the clergy in their sacred vestments, and escorted to the pews set apart for the municipal dignitaries. This year Bishop O'Callaghan has refused to give any such official recognition to Mayor Horgan of Cork, the reason being that the mayor has publicly taken the side of Parnell. Bishop O'Callaghan is a genuine Nationalist and Home Ruler, and his sympathies and support are of course with the majority of the Irish party.

Timothy Healy and Arthur O'Connor addressed a meeting in Longford County on January 18. Shortly after the meeting began the speakers' platform collapsed. Mr. Healy was severely shaken up, but nobody was seriously injured. In consequence of the accident the meeting was adjourned, but the speech-making was soon resumed. Mr. Healy, in his address, accused the Parnellites of having sawn the prop with the intention of killing their opponents. He said Mr. Parnell was fonder of sawing planks than of sleeping thereon [referring to the plank beds upon which political prisoners are obliged to sleep in the gaols]. The Government police were backing Parnell in order to stimulate violence and to discredit Ireland. Mr. Healy said that when the Parnellites awoke from their dreams he would befriend them all except Parnell, who had brought all this misfortune upon Ireland. He himself would not tolerate Parnell's leadership, either covert or open. Parnell was Ireland's enemy, and would ultimately lead the Orangemen. Mr. Healy finally said that if Mr. Fitzgerald (Parnellite), member of Parliament for Longford, South Division, would resign his seat, he himself, being member of Parliament for Longford North, would also resign, and contest Mr. Fitzgerald's seat with him. At Armagh, Archbishop Logue, of Armagh, warned his congregation against the Independent Parnell Club.

Father James McFadden, the Patriot priest of Gweedore, County Donegal, Ireland, who for a generation has been known and honoured for his devotion to the Irish cause and the oppressed Irish tenantry, has written a letter to the Robert Emmet Branch (Patrick, Scotland) of the Irish National League of Great Britain, in which, referring to the Parnell crisis, he says:—"Touching the political crisis in Ireland, you will be glad to learn that I am dead against the late leader of the Irish party. The feeling in Donegal, in Ulster, and, indeed, in all Ireland, is in the same direction. The result of the Kilkenny election shows how the feeling of well-balanced and thoughtful minds runs. We here feel very strongly on the scandalous and disgraceful life led by Mr. Parnell whilst he was regarded as a man of high social and political integrity. He was a sad fraud, and his brazen absence of common shame and decency is disgusting to every one. His scandalous conduct since he came to Ireland completes his downfall. I am greatly pleased that you have taken the right view of the situation in Patrick. Every right-thinking man is with you in your view. After a short time Mr. Parnell will find his proper level, and very probably he will be allowed to remain there. He is ringing his death-knell, and will be very soon forgotten. The cause of truth and justice will go on without him. The Irish priests and the Irish people faithfully guard the interests and the honour of Ireland, and will steadily march forward in glorious triumph to final victory."

Archbishop Croke, in sending a cheque for £5 to the fund started by the Cork *Examiner* in aid of the family of the late Rev. R. O. N. Anderson, Rector of Drinagh, writes:—"I see by this day's *Examiner* that a fund is being raised in Cork and elsewhere for the family of the late Rector of Drinagh, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who for some years before his death had been cruelly ill-treated and even boycotted by certain members of his flock, because he had the courage to break away from the bulk of his class and order and declare for Home Rule. I fully participate in the feeling expressed in the correspondence which appears in your columns that Mr. Anderson's family should not be allowed to suffer want or endure humiliation because of the patriotic stand made by him in favour of the rights of his country,

and I am specially pleased to share in this benevolent movement to befriend a Protestant family in distress, since by doing so, along with discharging one of the corporal works of mercy, I shall be bringing balm to the generous spirit and sympathetic heart of Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, and allaying in so far those painful apprehensions so recently entertained by him regarding the future treatment of our dissenting brethren in Ireland under a Home Rule Government. He poured forth his sad forebodings on this subject in the speech he delivered, I think in Tralee, wherein he is reported to have said that as a result of the action taken generally by Irish priests in the recent dispute, especially during the Kilkenny election campaign, guarantees should be given to Irish Protestant families scattered throughout the country that they would not be injured in property or sentiment when Ireland recovers the right to rule herself. Mr. Parnell is the last man alive who should entertain or give expression to so foul and baseless a calumny on the Catholic people of Ireland, who together with the priests and bishops eight years ago presented him, a professing Protestant, with a money test amounting to nearly £40,000, that is to say he has been in receipt of nearly £5000 a year from the Irish people for the last eight years, and I now put the question to him and his political adherents whether it would be possible for him to realise for himself such a sum as that or anything approaching to it in any legitimate calling; and furthermore, whether, admitting that his services have been great and his labours considerable in the National cause, he has not been super-abundantly paid for them by money alone, to say nothing of his political influence and patronage."

While Mr. Justin McCarthy is enjoying his lettered ease and newly-acquired political distinction in dignified retirement at Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, Mr. Parnell is taking time by the forelock and is out on the war path, stamping the country. He has just been campaigning in Tralee and Athlone, delivering a couple of addresses at each place, and firing off short speeches from the carriage windows *en route*, like an oratorical *franc tireur*. The Tralee speech was full of the old fire—bitter, biting, and bellicose. He boasted that he was no "mere Parliamentarian," and said the English radicals knew they had in him as leader of the party and the nation a man who knew his business a good deal better than they did, and who is determined to submit to no dictation from Englishmen. This he qualified by saying he was perfectly willing to regard English public opinion where it is just and well informed, and where it has reference to subjects of English or Imperial interest and concern, but not when it is a question which only concerns Ireland. This was merely saying in other words what Mr. Gladstone himself said many years ago in Scotland, that Ireland should in future be governed according to Irish ideas.

The Irish Relief Fund now amounts to over £20,000. The destitution is severest in the West coast, with which communication is kept up by steamers specially procured for the purpose by the Irish Government. Relief works on a large scale are in course of construction on the Western seaboard, upon which 35,000 men will be employed. There are at present 3,500 labourers employed in the light railways, and 2,000 more will be engaged within a fortnight. The Viceroy speaking at the College of Physicians on Monday evening appealed to the clergy of all denominations for co-operation and support in relieving the poor. The chairman of the Westport Board of Guardians says only for the private charity of priests and others they would have had deaths from starvation. The Rev. T. J. Reedy, C.C., Killawalla, has brought under the notice of the Castlebar Union the desperate state of the people in the mountainous districts. The large peninsula between the Bays of Bantry and Dunmanus, county Cork, which is about thirty miles in length and six in breadth, is seriously affected, so is Whiddy Island, a large tract of country around Gengariffe, extending eastward as far as Keimaneagh and Gougane Barra, and westward and southward to Adrigole and Castletown, along the seacoast as well as the district running out to the Mizen Head. The scenes to be witnessed at the meetings of the Bantry Board of Guardians day after day are most distressing—men, women, and children, demanding work or bread. The relief list has assumed enormous dimensions.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy on Monday, January 25—the Rev. Dr. Haughton, S.F.T.C.D., presiding,—Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., read a paper on the skeleton of the Irish giant, Cornelius Magrath—a case of so-called acromegale. The giant was born in Tipperary in 1734, and died in May, 1760. His parents were in no way remarkable for their stature, nor were any other children of the family tall. In July, 1752, according to an Irish newspaper record, he was exhibited in Cork and drew crowds of people. According to this authority he then measured 6 feet 8½ inches, and had grown to this height in less than one year from somewhat over 5 feet. He was subsequently exhibited in Bristol, London, Paris, and other places, and on his return to Ireland he was found to measure 7 feet 8 inches without shoes. His skeleton was secured for the museum of Trinity College. Professor Cunningham quoted from some of the advertisements of the period concerning Magrath, according to one of which—the London *Advertiser*—Magrath was the only representative of the ancient and magnificent giants of the kingdom

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and possessed the truest and best proportioned figure ever seen. His height was variously estimated at from 7ft. 8in. to 8ft. 6in.; but Professor Cunningham, from a careful examination of the skeleton, believed his height to have been 7ft. 2½ in.; and as regards his figure, there could be no doubt that it was a case of so-called acromegale—an undue development of certain portions of the anatomy—to wit, in this case, abnormal size of the hands, feet, and lower jaw, which projected greatly below the upper, and also of the pituitary fossa and body, which must have projected into the orbital cavity, while the head itself was not in equipoise with the vertebral column, and in this respect resembled the negro head. Professor Cunningham exhibited parts of the skeleton of the giant, and mentioned that some former custodian of the bones had for some reasons best known to himself given them a coat of paint and two coats of varnish.

"One who Knew Him," writes in *United Ireland*, January 31:—There is one spot in historic Newry which has an abiding interest for the Irish people: it is the old Meeting House Green in the High street—the quaintly picturesque graveyard in which John Mitchel is buried. A sad scene was witnessed there on Saturday last when the remains of Mr. William M. Mitchel, the dear brother William of the "Gael Journal" pages, were laid beside those of the great patriot in the plot of ground in which are also interred the father and mother and other members of that fast-disappearing family. John Mitchel is interred in the principal tomb in the plot alongside his father and mother; the family of Mr. Hill Irvine, of Dromolane, have the next tomb; beside it a new granite slab records the death of a sister of Mitchel; the third space now embraces all that was mortal of William Mitchel, though the stone which marks it tells in simple language the story of that other career with which Mr. Wm. Dillon has so recently made us minutely acquainted. The words are slightly worn away through the action of the weather. They are—

In Memory of  
JOHN MITCHEL,  
Born November 3, 1816,  
Died March 20, 1875.

After twenty-seven years of exile for the sake of Ireland he returned with honour to live among his own people, and he rests with his father and mother in the adjoining tomb.

By the removal of Wm. Mitchel, Ireland has lost a true and noble son. That he was no ordinary man the vast demonstration of sympathy with Mrs. John Martin, his sister on Saturday sufficed to indicate. Mr. Parrell was specially represented at his grave-side. As a scientist Mr. Mitchel contributed to the world's riches by his inventions, and his townsmen were conscious of bestowing well merited honour when they elected him the first President of the Newry Literary and Scientific Society. His scholarship was undoubted. He was sixty-one years of age.

## FRANCES.

(By MAGDALEN ROCK, in the *New York Freeman*.)

THE same strong gale that was sweeping over the fields of clover and blowing the white blossoms from the hawthorn hedges was causing dire dismay to the captain and crew of the steamer Earl of Ulster on her journey from Fleetwood to Belfast. The storm had raged all night, and now at three o'clock in the morning the good ship Earl of Ulster, with her propeller broken, was drifting straight on the coast of Down. Few passengers were aboard, and of these but two were on deck. The common peril, or perhaps the fact that each carried an infant closely pressed to her breast, had drawn these two women together, and now they sat shivering in the gray dawn of the May morning. One, the elder apparently of the two, alternately prayed and wept, while the other sat quiet and more composed.

"God's will be done," she said resignedly, in answer to some remark of the other.

"So you can say," the elder woman cried wildly. "You have all you care for in your arms, while I—oh God! what would I not give to see my boy!"

The younger woman bent to kiss her baby.

"My little Frances, if we are to die, thank God we die together."

"Frances! Is that your child's name, too?"

"Yes, an uncommon name to me. But when she was born but three days after my husband's death, Father Carr baptised her by that name because she was born, he told me, on the feast of St. Francis. I was too ill to choose her name myself."

"And your husband is dead?"

"Yes," the younger woman answered sadly, "three months ago. He was killed at Wellington Colliery in Durham, and I was never able to return home till now. Some of the men gave the child a little purse, and they insisted I should take a cabin passage. God bless them all."

There was silence for some time, and then the woman who had last spoken asked

"Is that child your own?"

"No," the other answered shortly. "My boy is with my own people in Ireland. How I wish I'd never left him!"

Meanwhile the steamer had been drifting right before the wind, and now there, not two miles off, was the bleak coast of the Cope-lands.

"She'll go to pieces there, sir," said an old sailor to the captain.

"Aye! Better get up the passengers. It is well there are so few."

"Yes, sir. No women but those two there," indicating the spot where the women were crouched.

"None. Look out there!" he cried, as a wave struck the vessel fiercely.

For a few minutes all was confusion. The engines were got to work again, and when the ship answered her helm the course was slightly changed for Belfast.

No one noticed the two women for a little, and when one of the sailors hastened towards them, she who had spoken of her husband lay motionless on the deck.

"Poor soul! she has got a nasty cut," he said, raising her head. "Hadn't she a child?" he asked the other woman, who was clutching the infant in her arms tightly to her breast. "Where is it?"

The woman was white and trembling, and made no effort to answer, but nodded towards the sea.

"Swept overboard! Did she lose her hold of it in falling?"

"Yes—no—I did not see rightly. I saw her fall, and then the water rushed over us."

Two or three of the crew had by this time gathered around them.

"It'll be some time till she opens her eyes again," said one of them. "Look at this cut, Bill."

"Can you do nothing to stop the bleeding?" the woman asked.

"We'll try, ma'am. I wonder who she is."

"A Mrs. Nolan, from Cossett. Her husband was killed in a colliery accident, and his mates sent her and her baby home."

"Well for it, maybe, poor little thing, it was drowned," said the stewardess, who had come on deck. "Let us take the child from you," she continued, turning to the woman who had stood near all the time.

"Oh! no, no, thank you. I shall change her clothing now," she answered, and hastened down to her berth.

In a few hours the disabled vessel reached Belfast. The poor woman, Mrs. Nolan, had not recovered consciousness, and the captain decided to send her to the Royal Hospital.

"Perhaps her friends will make inquiries about her," said the captain.

"She hasn't any friends," said the stewardess. "So she told me last night."

"Well, that's all we can do for her. That woman, Mrs. Harper left this for her use," holding out five sovereigns. "Who or what is she?"

But the stewardess shook her head. "I don't know. She wasn't very communicative."

"No matter, she seems to be a kind-hearted woman."

"Not a bit of it. You men never see farther than the outside."

"Maybe so," laughed the captain, "and sometimes it is far enough."

Twenty years almost had come and gone since that May morning when the Earl of Ulster escaped wreck, and in a pleasant drawing-room, looking out on a wide expanse of lawn, two women had been speaking of it.

"And you have been so good to me, grannie dear, said a tall girl, "that I have never known the want of father or mother."

"You have time enough for that, dear," said her grandmother, "but what would my life have been without you?"

The girl seated herself at her feet, caressing the thin, delicate hand that was placed on her shoulder.

"Poor grannie! It was a great trial."

"Great, yes; but one at last grows resigned."

"So I suppose," said the girl.

"Yes," said the grandmother, as though speaking more to herself than her listener. "First I heard of my son-in-law's death by a fall from his horse, and only a day later of Ada's death and your birth; and I was helpless at the time—almost a cripple—not fit even to go for you."

The girl stroked her hand softly and said: "But, Mrs. Harper—that was her name, wasn't it?—you say brought me to you safely, though we were nearly shipwrecked. I often wonder why she did not remain."

"Well, you see her son was growing up, and she wished, not naturally, to have charge of him."

"Yes, but it seems strange you never hear of her now."

"Oh! Brentwood is a long way from Donaghbeg. She was always very attentive and careful, but somehow your mother did not like her."

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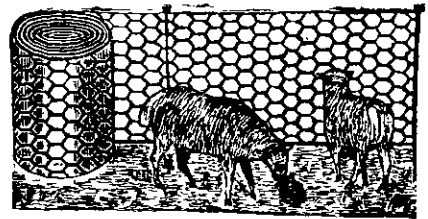
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"Am I like mamma, grannie?" the girl asked in that hushed tone in which we speak of those who had been near and dear to us.

"No," answered her grandmother thoughtfully, looking at her, "though you are fair too, Ada had golden hair and blue eyes, while your eyes are grey and your hair is brown. You are taller, too, and more upright than she."

"Then I resemble papa?"

"No, Frances, I can't say you do, though your eyes are a little like when one looks at them closely."

"Poor mamma," the girl said softly, "her's was but a short life."

"But not an unhappy one," her grandmother answered, while her kindly blue eyes were set with tears. "Henry and she were very happy—there is consolation in that thought."

"Were papa's friends not pleased with his marriage?"

"So I heard then. It seemed his uncle wished him to marry a ward of his, and I believe they never spoke to each other again."

"That was Roland's father?"

"Yes, Mr. Hugh Brentwood, a bitter, bad man, I fear. He didn't even attend poor Hugh's funeral."

"And he and Roland would have inherited Brentwood but for me?"

"Yes. Your father had no will made. A poor little mite you were to be such a great heiress."

"And uncle Hugh and you were appointed my guardians. Somehow I never cared much for uncle Hugh. Roland isn't a bit like him."

"Not much. Still since his father's death Roland has grown more like him."

"Oh! not a bit, grannie."

"Well, perhaps not. Isn't Roland coming to-morrow?"

"Yes, this is our last quiet evening. Mr. and Mrs. Parr and Annie are coming to-morrow, too."

"Of course I shall be glad to see them, but for all that I am beginning to regret our quiet life at Rosemount—though that is selfish."

"You selfish! Why, you wouldn't know how. But come out to the terrace, and I will fix you famously."

Frances assisted her grandmother to her feet. She was still a youthful-looking woman for her years. Those delicate, sensitive women, with fair hair and blue eyes, have a charm all their own in their old age. All her trials she was wont to say came together. A year or two previous to her daughter's marriage her husband died, then came her daughter's death, caused, the doctors said, by the shock of Mr. Brentwood's death. At that time she herself was ill with some spinal complaint that had left its marks behind.

It was to this woman in her quiet country home that Mrs. Harper brought her daughter's child. Mrs. Harper had lived with Mrs. Acland for some years, and had been sent to attend that lady's daughter before Mr. Brentwood's death, but when she brought the baby home after that terrible night in the *Earl of Ulster*, not all Mrs. Acland's persuasions, backed by the offer of a generous salary, could induce her to remain. She was ill, she said, and besides her boy needed a mother's care; so she left Rosemount. From a village named Donaghbeg Mrs. Acland had heard from her at long intervals during a few years, but since she and Frances left Ireland some years ago she had heard nothing of her.

The view from the terrace was always fine, and Mrs. Acland, unable to walk far, spent much of her time there. This evening, with the rays of the sun falling on the beeches and oaks that stood thickly together, and flashing here and there on the little stream that rushed merrily along, Frances thought she had never seen Brentwood look fairer. Away in the distance the thick smoke showed where Sudbury, the nearest town, stood. A few houses gathered round a little church, not far from the park gates, made up the village of Brentwood.

"How beautiful Brentwood is!" Frances said, "or is it that the early summer makes all places beautiful?"

"It being all your very own, as the children say, perhaps gives you that feeling."

"No, that's not it; but I think that my father and mother both dying here so young has something to do with it."

"Why Frances, child," the elder woman said, "I see now how I have spoiled you. You need companions of your own age, while here I have always kept you tied to my side. You are growing morbid."

"Indeed, I am not, grannie. But," speaking quickly, "I did not tell you of my adventure."

"Adventure?"

"A tiny little one only. You know I walked to Sudbury to-day for your wools, and I lingered longer than I intended, so that I was hurrying for luncheon. Well, there is a path through the meadows, a saving of a mile or more, and I came that way, and in crossing the river the plank gave way, and there I was left clinging to a tree that stretched over the river. It must have broken in a second or two when a gentleman lifted me over, and—guess who he was?"

"I don't know, indeed."

"Mr. Rivers, the member for South Tyrall."

"How did he come to this quarter of the world?"

"He is staying with Sir Charles Darce. Perhaps we may meet him to-night. And now, grannie, if you are tired I shall settle you in your chair and run off for some roses for my hair."

But Mrs. Acland was not destined to rest long.

"A lady desires to see you, ma'am; she is in the library," said her own maid, coming to her side.

"A lady! Who is she, Jane?"

"I don't know, ma'am. She gave no name."

"Thank you, Jane, that will do. I can manage now myself," and Mrs. Acland went towards the library, and opening the door saw the person Frances and she had been speaking of a little before—Mrs. Harper.

She was plainly dressed, but Mrs. Acland saw at a glance that she expected to be treated in a different manner from that of former days.

"Why, Mrs. Harper, how glad I am to see you again!" said Mrs. Acland. "You should have told your name at once, and I would have brought Frances. She will be pleased to see you."

"Thank you, Mrs. Acland, but I wished to see you first, and I don't think I need trouble Miss Brentwood."

"Oh, just as you like," Mrs. Acland said, puzzled by something in her visitor's manner. "Pray sit down. Did you walk from Sudbury?"

"No," Mrs. Harper answered laconically. "I did not."

"Perhaps I can offer you some refreshments—a glass of wine?"

"No, thank you, Mrs. Acland, nothing. I wish to speak to you first."

"Very well, but I am sorry we dine out this evening, and," looking at her watch, "my time must be necessarily short."

"I will not detain you long. Do you know a gentleman named Mr. Rivers?"

"The member for South Tyrall?"

"Yes."

"No, but I expect to make his acquaintance to-night. Why?"

"He is my son."

"Your son!"

"Yes, my son."

"But his name—"

"Is Charles Harper Rivers."

"I don't understand."

"No. Well it is easily explained. All my savings were expended on his education, and a gentleman, Mr. Rivers, took a fancy to him when at school, and helped him to get on."

"And left him a fortune, I make no doubt. Indeed, Mrs. Harper, I am very glad he was so fortunate."

"He was not fortunate in that respect. Mr. Rivers died intestate. My boy has nothing save what he makes himself."

"But I am sure he will succeed now. You must be very proud of him, Mrs. Harper."

"I am," she answered, "and anxious to see him marry a woman of means."

"Naturally enough," smiled Mrs. Acland.

"He might rise to any position if he once had money. Mrs. Acland, I wish to see him married to your granddaughter."

For a minute there was silence, then Mrs. Acland rose, speaking slowly.

"Mrs. Harper, you forget yourself strangely. Please excuse me, but I really have no further time to spare."

But Mrs. Harper, more active than she, stood before the doorway, "You shall listen to me," she said, her black eyes glittering, "Why should not this match take place? He is young, handsome, and talented. Why should he not wed Miss Brentwood?"

"As I said before you forget. He is your son, and she—"

"Is Frances Nolan whose mother earns her bread by charring."

Mrs. Acland never moved, and she went on.

"On the night I came from Fleetwood with your daughter's child, you may remember there was a storm. Only another woman was on board, and she, too, had a baby with her nearly of the same age as the child I carried. While we were waiting for the ship to go to pieces, a wave swept the deck. How, I cannot tell, but the child was borne out of my arms, and at the same moment Mrs. Nolan was thrown violently on the deck. She struck her head in falling, and I, not meaning but to save the child, lifted it. There was great confusion on deck, and this passed unnoticed. When, at length, help came to us, all assumed that it was her child that had been swept overboard. I did not enlighten them then, and finally I resolved to bring her child to you."

While the woman was speaking Mrs. Acland dropped into the chair.

"You are saying this to frighten me," she gasped.

"I am not. It is true. I knew how you would feel for the baby, and the woman Nolan was poor, and not likely to recover from the effects of her fall, as I was told, so I brought her child here,

# NEW PROCESS TOMATO SAUCE.

AFTER DINNER

[The following lines have been written on the Tomato as a cure for dyspepsia. The fruit has of late years been largely recommended by physicians as one of the most useful alteratives that can be taken, and especially for all forms of indigestion and the complications arising therefrom.]

Don't talk to me of coleranth or famed cerulean pill,  
 Don't mention hyoseyan us or aloes when I'm ill;  
 The very word podophyllin is odious in mine ears;  
 The thought of all the drugs I've taken calls up the bleeding tears  
 The Demon of Dyspepsia (a sufferer waits to say)  
 At sight of the tomato plant will vanish quite away.  
 The Faculty will diet you till digestion stops,  
 On what have always seemed to me interminable slops;  
 A daunt dish is sure to be the worst thing you can eat;  
 The bismuth and the charcoal come like nightmares after meat;  
 Away with all restriction now, bring mutton, beef, and veal,  
 As long as ripe tomatoes come to supplement a meal.

Hepatic action, doctors say, is very hard to start,  
 And if you have too much of it, that also makes you smart;  
 And so the fate of many folks, especially in town,  
 Is first to stir the liver up, and then to calm him down.  
 Now he can trouble us no more, although we go the pace;  
 A diet of tomatoes keeps the tyrant in his place.  
 Away with deleterious drugs, for here's a plant been found,  
 Worth all the weird concoctions that dispensers can compound;  
 Get fresh tomatoes, red and ripe, and slice and eat, and then—  
 You'll find that you are liver-less and not like other men.  
 Come ye who dire dyspepsia's pangs impatiently endure;  
 It cannot hurt, and may do good, this new tomato cure.

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**CONNOR AND CO., DUNEDIN.**  
 NO FIRST-CLASS TABLE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.


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 Began to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has started business in the premises formerly occupied by the late Mr Angus Wilson, and lately by Mr. J. Millea, next Carroll's Hotel,  
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 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Hand-sewn and Pegged, made to order.  
 Repairs Promptly and Neatly done. Charges Moderate.

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 NGAHAURANGA, WELLINGTON.

J. BREEN ... .. Proprietor.

J. BREEN begs to intimate to the residents of Wellington and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and will leave no act undone to ensure Comfort and Convenience to his Patrons.  
 Wines, Ales, and Liquors of the best brands always on hand.  
 Meals at all hours; Good Table; Charges Liberal.  
 Night Porter always in attendance.

YOURS TRULY,  
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**NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP**  
 PASTE, PASTE,  
 LIQUID, LIQUID,  
 POWDER, POWDER  
  
 THE ORIGINAL OR PARENT NON-POISONOUS DIP.

FREE FROM THE DANGER AND INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF POISONOUS DRESSINGS.

IS A TRUE SPECIFIC FOR SCAB.

EXTERMINATES ALL INSECTS ON ALL ANIMALS.

HEALS ALL SORES AND WOUNDS.

INELY STIMULATES THE GROWTH OF WOOL.

Whilst its action in destroying INSECTS is even more certain than Poisons, it does not act by POISONING, but has the effect of coagulating or solidifying the INSECTS, so that they instantly cease to breathe.

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To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Invercargill	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d	5s 6d
Amara	... 6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	... 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Auckland	Each addi-	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Napier	1s	2s 6d	4s 0d	4s 6d
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Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be held at Burnside, commencing next Wednesday, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitskins, Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

Liberal advances made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.

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MESSES J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES,  
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BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. Coffee that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

Buy the Best and insist on having  
**NOONDAY FAMILY OIL**  
 From your Grocer,  
 BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

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Tons of Goods are daily being brought forward Damaged by Fire and Water.

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods damaged by water has been stowed up-stairs on the roof, and we are getting them into the shop daily.  
 £8,000 WORTH £8,000  
**WET AND DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE, AND WATER.**

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GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK  
 From Recent Fire  
 NOW ON.

1,000 LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,  
 New Shapes.  
 The Boxes of these were only singed. These Bonnets were 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d each—now sold at 3d and 4d each.

"I can't believe, I don't believe it," Mrs. Acland said. "And if it be so, why do you tell me now?"

The woman smiled. "It is you who forget now. I tell you now that you may help to bring about that marriage I spoke of."

"Never. Let Frances be who she may, she shall never marry a son of yours."

"Gently, Mrs. Acland, and think of the consequences. I tell this now. Will any one disbelieve me when I say that you knew that the baby I brought you was not your granddaughter? Every one knows that Hugh Brentwood was no friend of yours. Will his son be credulous enough to suppose that you did not know who kept him out of his inheritance?"

"But you have no proof of this?"

"But I have. On Frances' shoulder there is a birth-mark, a red star. Mrs. Nolan will recognise this mark. The nurse who attended Mrs. Brentwood will swear there was no such mark on her child."

Mrs. Acland rose again, white and trembling.

"You are a bad woman, Mrs. Harper, but give me a few days time."

"A dozen if you like, but remember the loss to Frances if this becomes known, and remember it rests with you for all things to remain as they are. And I ask nothing difficult, only that you ask my son—no one need know of me—bare, and let him win Frances, if he can."

"If he can?"

"Yes; at least let him try. He has many things in his favour, and he has seen your—Frances, I mean, at church, and in the village, and is half in love already. You are to meet him to-night I understand."

Mrs. Acland looking up inquiringly.

"At Sir Charles Darce's."

"Oh! at dinner, but I cannot go; I am not able."

"Oh! yes you are. Frances would suspect something, and she must know nothing."

"Oh! no, no. She must not know," Mrs. Acland moaned.

"And now, good-by. You shall hear from me in a few days," and in a few moments Mrs. Harper was away from Brentwood.

(To be concluded.)

## FROM MOUNT MELLERAY TO MOUNT ST. JOSEPH.

(Continued.)

(From the Irish Catholic.)

THE interval of these three years was employed in internal arrangements, erecting altars, fitting up a stair, etc., and in remodelling the tumble-down out-offices into a temporary monastery to admit of easy access to the church in the small hours of the morning, when the community assemble there for the Divine Office. The tottering walls of the stables were repaired, and in some cases raised a storey. The western walk of the cloisters was built from the foundations, and formed the connecting link between the church and the rest of the monastery. The old out-offices formed a sort of courtyard, a perfect square, the northern side of which was removed to make room for the church which encroached on it. Two sides of this square having been roofed, the lofts were used as a dormitory, and the ground-floor as dairy, bake-house, laundry, etc., while the old barn, then roofless, was covered in and made to pass muster as a refectory. On St. Patrick's Day, 1881, the community moved into their new quarters, and the old mansion was given over exclusively to the use of guests who wished to make a Retreat at the monastery. In the same year a diocesan subscription was authorised by the late Dr. Ryan, the most faithful friend of the monastery, and nearly every parish in the large diocese contributed most generously. With this the loan that was raised for the completion of the new church was nearly cleared off.

Hitherto ladies who wished to pass a few days on retreat at the monastery were prevented from availing themselves of so precious an advantage by want of accommodation in its vicinity; so, at the urgent request of many who eagerly wished for it, a handsome building, with comfortable rooms for their special use, was erected just outside the avenue gate. A very facile lady writer thus dilates on the interior, no doubt as an encouragement to visitors to go and see for themselves:—"Two exquisitely-furnished reception rooms open off a tiled hall—the one dining-room style, ruby carpet and morocco chairs, the other an æsthetic study in olive green. The bedrooms, seventeen in number, open off two corridors running parallel to one another, and in truth they are very great contrasts to anchorites' cells." Though the Irish Trappists resemble very much the old Columbian monks in their manner of life, yet when there is question of receiving the "devout sex" at their monasteries they widely differ. St. Columba would admit no black cattle into his island home in Iona, "for," said the saint, "wherever there is a cow there must be a woman to milk her, and wherever there is a woman

there is mischief." Not so the Trappists at Mount St. Joseph; they are welcomed there quite cordially, and waited on by devoted Brothers, who look to their creature comforts during their stay. Special rooms are prepared for their use during the day, and in the evening they retire to the ladies' retreat described above. A line is drawn, beyond which ladies are not permitted to enter, but the day runs pleasantly between attendance at the Masses and offices in the church, a turn on the "Mound," a pretty knoll, crowned with evergreens and intersected by gravel walks through fragrant shrubs, and provided with rustic seats, whereon to rest and listen to the myriad songsters of the grove. Some more adventurous souls set out in company with a lady companion for a quiet stroll through the hedgerows, or to climb the hills at the rear of the house, and from their summit to catch delightful views of the distant Devil's Bit Mountains on one side, or Slieve Bloom on the other. Many are the regrets uttered at departure that their sojourn in this quiet resting-place for body and soul should necessarily be so short.

After the consecration of the church in '84, the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, late Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, in his paternal solicitude for the promotion of the welfare of Mount St. Joseph, expressed his desire to have it canonically erected into an abbey, and in the following year signified his wish to that effect by letter to the Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, who presented it to the General Chapter of the Order, when the application was sanctioned and submitted to Rome for approval. His Holiness was graciously pleased to order a brief to be expedited raising the monastery into an abbey, and conferring on it all the honours, rights, and privileges of abbeys of the Cistercian Order. Accordingly in August, 1887, the community of Mount St. Joseph proceeded to elect an abbot, and their choice fell on the Right Rev. J. C. Beardwood, who was solemnly consecrated on the 30th October following in the abbey church by Monsignor Persico, the Papal Envoy, in the presence of a vast assemblage, who thronged to witness so novel a spectacle, the like of which had not been performed in public since the days of Queen Mary. Since the accession of the new abbot very material progress has been made, and a fresh impulse given to the whole system under his immediate inspection. Gifted as he is with rare powers of organisation, his professional knowledge of building enhances considerably his natural talents, and eminently fits him for a position where they can have full scope, and can impress themselves on the works that are yet to spring up. His attention was arrested at the outset by the want of suitable farm offices; the old ones, being crowded round the monastery proper, and occupying the site of a portion of it, they should of necessity be removed. So he drew up a plan of a few plain buildings as a beginning, and, limiting the outlay to his means, he employed a few men, who constructed a barn, a stable, and byres for cattle at a convenient distance from the main buildings. Next a large reservoir for damming up a plentiful supply of water was erected, and machinery of divers kinds procured and set in motion by a turbine wheel. The concern which contains all of these may well be termed a hive of industry, for thence issue the hum and whirl of many monsters that crash and labour each at its respective work. Within a very limited compass, yet so as to give ample space to each, I have been collected a saw-bench, a mortar mill, threshing and winnowing machines, and grain elevator, these three latter working in harmony and simultaneously; a crushing mill, a general joiner for planing, moulding, etc., lathes, chaff-cutter, and turnip-pulper. On the arrival of the new abbot, the church only and a portion of one walk of the cloister were built, and, as already stated, the community were temporarily housed in the remodelled out-offices; but their numbers increasing, fresh space was demanded, and could only be provided by a new building. Where were the funds? "God knows my wants, I shall go ahead trusting in the Lord. He will furnish the means." Such are the thoughts that stimulate every religious superior who essays an important undertaking demanding an outlay which his financial condition does not in human prudence warrant him to make. Therefore, in April of last year the abbot laid the foundation stone of a new refectory after the style of the old Cistercian buildings, and which he imitated in the plan, with one single exception, that whereas the old refectories had rows of columns supporting the floor of the dormitory in the upper storey, he dispensed with these columns, using the modern rolled girders for that purpose. It is a plain building with high pitched gables and pointed mullioned windows, in keeping with the design of the church with which it runs parallel. The work is far from completion, but depending on Providence and the aims of the devout clients of Mary and St. Joseph, he hopes to be enabled to carry it on without accumulating fresh debts. It is often said, and truly, that the work of God progresses slowly, and that every religious undertaking of magnitude must strike root under the shadow of the Cross. That twenty years hence Mount St. Joseph's Abbey will be a flourishing institution is even now predicted by those who visit and observe the peculiar advantages it possesses. Now the traveller who has not seen this house of God during the intervening years since its foundation, and since the spot was known as Mount Heaton, will pause with wonder when at the bend in the

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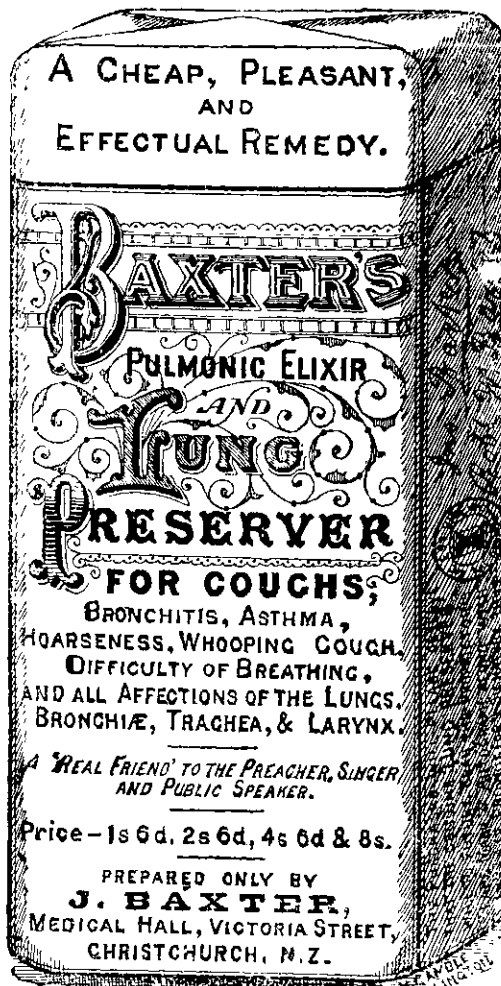
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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, says.—



"If we could nip every Catarrh in the bud, what a catalogue of ills we should prevent. And yet this is not such a difficult thing when we have a chance of trying it. But, unfortunately, Colds are thought so lightly of by patients that they seldom try to stop them till they become severe, have lasted an unusual time, or have produced some complication. Nevertheless, I believe they would do better in this respect if they had more faith in the possibility of stopping Colds; if they knew that Colds could be stopped without lying in bed, staying at home, or in any way interfering with business."

**BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVE**  
SPEEDILY REMOVES CATARRH  
And even where Complications have arisen, used according to the directions, it effectually eradicates the complaint.

DR. EWART writes:

"I regard your Lung Preserver as a really good preparation. In cases of Asthma it quickly cuts short the paroxysm. In Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough it is useful; the discharge of mucus is greatly assisted, and the wheezing and difficulty of breathing are greatly relieved by it. In Acute Bronchitis it is also beneficial; and whilst it tends to check inflammation, it promotes expectoration, and thus relieves the difficult and laborious breathing so general in these attacks. As a Cough Medicine for persons of all ages it is excellent." Vide "Book for Every Home."

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Purchasers are requested to see that each packet of Lung Preserver offered for sale is a *fac simile* of the above drawing, and that the words "Baxter's Lung Preserver, Christchurch," are blown in the bottle.

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JOHN BAXTER.  
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REFUSE ALL OTHERS AS COUNTERFEITS.

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The house has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and Splendid Accommodation has been provided for boarders and visitors. New stables have been erected, and with all these improvements the house will be second to none in the Colony for comfort and cleanliness. None but the very best of all brands of Beer, Wines, and Spirits kept.

P. CORCORAN,  
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**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 PERSONS.

**I**N thanking my many friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past ten years, both at the Victorian and Southern Cross Hotels, I beg respectfully to inform them that I have taken a long lease of that conveniently situated and commodious Hotel, hitherto known as BARETT'S, and situated at the corner of Manchester and High Streets, which it is my intention to thoroughly renovate. The spacious bedrooms afford accommodation for over 100 persons, whilst the private sitting-rooms are second to none in any hotel in the Colony. The lofty and well-lighted dining-room is unsurpassed, and as I have secured the services of a first-class Chef, the Cuisine will be both liberal and professionally perfect, and I confidently hope that the satisfaction given by my catering for the Canterbury Saleyards Company, the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry for the past three years will be a sufficient guarantee that nothing shall be wanting as regards this department.—Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of Travelling Cricket or Football Teams, etc., and Rooms can be obtained at any time for the use of Clubs Associations, and others wishing to hold meetings.  
P. BURKE.

**BALLARAT HOTEL,**  
ST. BATHANS.

M. NOLAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel has undergone a thorough renovating, and the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

avenue the massive, many-gabled church attracts his attention, with the venerable mansion crowning the height at a little distance beyond. Let him pursue his course and approach. At his left is a hedged enclosure, with low, metal crosses bearing the names of the Brothers who repose underneath, and the dates of their deaths. That is the cemetery of the monks. Over the principal entrance to the church is a mural tablet, stating that the sacred edifice is dedicated to God under the invocation of His Immaculate Mother. The church is about 220 feet long, by 60 feet wide and 70 feet high. It has aisles and transepts like all the old Cistercian churches, but differs in the provision for the tower, which will rise over the southern transept, and to which access will be obtained by a spiral staircase. This latter was built with the church, but the tower is a part of the programme for the future. At present the two magnificent bells, named respectively after St. Cronan and St. Kieran, are placed on an elevated platform, and surrounded with louvred framing. In the old churches the tower rose over the crossing, that is where the nave and transepts intersect. It was also called the lantern.

Standing at the western door the sight of the church is imposing, with its rows of pillars and Gothic arches; its clerestory windows, and many altars. Of the latter there are three in that portion allotted to the use of the people who frequent it for the Sacraments and to hear Mass. Three priests attend in the confessionals from early morning till night, according as their services are required; and the convenient situation of the abbey renders it quite possible for inhabitants of the neighbouring towns to go there by rail, hear Mass, approach the Sacraments, and return home by midday. To the rear of the altars is the rood-screen, and over it, supported by a beam resting on corbels, is the rood itself. Beyond the rood-loft is the choir of the monks, where seven times each day they chant God's praises.

(To be concluded.)

## THE POPE'S FORTHCOMING ENCYCLICAL.

THE announcement of the Holy Father's intention of publishing an encyclical on the labour question and the proper manner of satisfactorily solving it has attracted attention throughout the civilised world. In these days when labour is regarded as a commodity, it is well the world should be reminded that the element of justice cannot be eliminated in the dealings between capital and labour without society suffering sooner or later.

No one is in a better position to teach this necessary lesson than the head of the Catholic Church, whose views on the labour question it is hardly necessary to say, are radically different from those entertained by the class that counts men as a mere producing machine out of which as much profit as possible is to be made.

A Protestant writer, Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, writing of the forthcoming Encyclical, says:—

"While Lord Salisbury clings to the old type of the Established Church, the head of the Roman Communion displays a much more progressive and enterprising spirit. According to the Roman papers Leo XIII. will make this Easter memorable by issuing his long-expected Encyclical upon the social question, in which he will expand his programme for dealing with questions that more and more occupy the attention of all thinking men. The Pope will from the brief forecast of his expected utterances, take up the parallel equally against the millionaires and the paupers, the object of the Church being to get rid alike of excessive poverty and inordinate wealth."

We have quoted these words of a Protestant writer because we believe they indicate the spirit in which all interested in the Labour question, no matter what their religious opinions may be, will receive the views of the Holy Father on the solution of the social problems, that have assumed such colossal proportions. It may be reserved for Leo XIII. to perform for society a great service by inducing it to a loft method by which the interests of labour and capital can be harmonised on equitable bases that will leave to each what rightfully belongs to it.—*Irish World*.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives 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. Read.—[ADVT]

Miss F. May Armstrong, to whom Mr. W. J. Lane M.P., is about to be married, according to an American contemporary, "a beautiful blonde, about twenty-one years of age." Her father was the late John B. Armstrong, who made a fortune in the silk business in New York.

## THE BABY ON A BATTLEFIELD.

ON the night after the battle of Waterloo, in the blood-stained mire of a ploughed field, lay an English officer, dead where he fell. At his side lay the body of his wife, who had followed him from England, and perhaps arrived in time to receive his last sigh. On his breast was their baby, sound asleep, and smiling amid that dreadful scene as though angels were inspiring its dreams.

Ah, God: what a thing is childhood; touching Heaven in its innocence and earth in its agony. While we have the children how large the places they fill! When we lose them how great the vacancies they leave!

Read the story of an escape, as told by a parent. My daughter Kate, now eleven years old, had always been delicate. She was pale and thin, and, as it seemed, as though a breath of cold air would destroy her. She was now better, now worse, but never well. In the summer of 1885, she complained of a sense of weight in the chest and side. Her abdomen was distended as though she had over-eaten, when in fact she ate scarcely more than a bird. She spoke of a bad taste in the mouth, and would always be holding her sides, or placing her hands against her temples, as if to relieve the pressure there.

She also had pains between the shoulders and her breath was very offensive. She was always tired and languid, and though naturally a bright, intelligent child, would lie for hours in a listless condition. She grew weaker and weaker until she could scarcely stand. We thought her to be in a decline. Then came a sign even more alarming,—a short, dry, deep-sounding cough. My wife and I feared it was consumption. In our anxiety we consulted the doctors, who said, "Yes, your daughter has consumption." What a sad prospect for us!

About Christmas, 1885, I removed my family from Huntingdon to Manchester. Poor Kate was too weak to take the journey with us; she remained with her grandmother at Thorp Farm, Norfolk. Still the dear child sank from week to week. What was our surprise some time afterwards, to receive a letter from grandmother reading like this:—"Kate is very much better. She is eating well and sleeping well; and the roses are coming into her thin cheeks." What could have happened? In another month we had the happiness of welcoming our daughter in our new home in Manchester. How great was our joy when we saw the wonderful change which had taken place in her. She is now a fine, healthy child, and never ails anything more than any girl may.

Now, what wrought this change? What gave us back our daughter, seemingly almost from the brink of the grave? I will answer frankly, for there is nothing to conceal:—seeing her deplorable state, and that none of the medicines she had taken proved appropriate to our strange malady, her grandmother one day said to herself, "I think I will give Kate a dose out of my bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." Her grandmother had received great benefit from this medicine herself for a complicated disease. It was given to Kate and the good effect was immediate. She at once felt more tranquilly and had something of an appetite, and a week later her grandmother was justified in writing to us as I have already stated! (Signed) Frederick Butcher, 6, Birch Road, Crumpsall, near Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Butcher are people of the highest respectability and well educated. For some years Mr. Butcher was an assistant at the great shop of the Messrs. Lewis, Market street, Manchester, and an impartial acquaintance writes that Miss Kate Butcher is one of the brightest young girls to be met with anywhere—quick, precocious, and full of vivacity and wit. Speaking of the daughter's recovery her mother says: "I do not care what anyone may say, there is no medicine so good as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup."

The proprietors of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup desire to make no false impressions. The young girl did not have consumption:—She suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia, and from poverty of the blood, like myriads of her sex. The hollow cough, which sounded so consumptive, was one of the symptoms, not the disease. She needed life and strength from her food, but how could she get it with her stomach torpid and dead? Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup corrected the ailment at its root, and recovery quickly followed. We repeat once more the fact that is taught by this interesting case:—When indigestion and all complaints as symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and in nine instances out of ten you will see just such a wonder as narrated above. We wish long life and happy days to this young lady and her good parents and friends.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that whole villages of Jews are being depopulated on the pretence that they are forbidden, and in some instances where the villages are not really within fifty versts. The estates which the Jews are compelled to abandon are being obtained by land speculators for a mere song.

The death is announced, at Bordeaux, of Dr. Edmund Sexton William Coppinger. His father, the descendant of Irish Jacobites, settled at Bordeaux, and took refuge at the Revolution in England. Dr. Coppinger was born at Hampstead. He was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware, and in Paris. In 1833 he settled at Bordeaux, and till his death was prominent in all Catholic and philanthropic movements.

Baron Hirsch has given 2,400,000 roubles, in aid of Hebrews who are being driven out of Russia. A board of trustees in New York city is to be invested. From the income poor Hebrews will be provided with houses and farms. In this country schoolhouses will be built, and in other ways Hebrew immigrants are to be assisted. The charities of Baron Hirsch to the poor of his race in Austria and other parts of Europe already amount to 12,500,000 roubles. Baron Hirsch is 55 years old, has a wife and no children, and is reported to have a fortune of 100,000,000 roubles.

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**DRESS DEPARTMENT.**—For general Summer wear in city or country nothing is more stylish and durable than the light weight Tweeds and Cheviots, the latter being shown in greater variety than ever. The following are a few of the many lovely Fabrics shown by us.—Harris Dress Tweeds, Noppe Dress Tweeds, Fancy Knicker Tweeds, French Crape de Serges, Black Grenadines, Donegal Rough Tweeds, Flaked Snow Tweeds, Natural Diagonals, French Model Robes, New Black Lace Cloths, etc., etc.

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**CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**—Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing manufactured at our Manse street factory. Heads of Families are invited to inspect the Boys' Clothing. Only tested Colonial Tweeds kept in Stock. Any particular style can be made to order at a few hours' notice. We are showing a nice range of Washing shirts at moderate prices.

CUSTOMERS unable to make personal selections will have prompt and careful attention assured to all their orders by post. Goods forwarded to any part of the Colony on receipt of remittance or satisfactory references.

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A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

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## THE KNEIPP SYSTEM.

THE latest panacea for the ills of humanity, says the New York *Tribune*, is the "cure" of Father Kneipp, of Voerishofen, Germany, and to seek it is now the fashionable fact of the day. For some years the system has been gaining favour. But now that Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has come to Voerishofen, all the grand *monde* of Vienna will follow in his train, and the obscure hamlet will rival Carlsbad and Gastein in fame. The curious part of the business is that no one is making, or will make, any money out of it. Father Kneipp makes no charge for treatment. Wealthy patients, however, pay a fee of twenty-five cents a day for the use of the "Kur Anstalt," and that is all. If they wish full board they pay fifty cents. As for the villagers, they follow their pastor's example, and only accept from the visitors who lodge in their cabins the smallest possible sum—just enough to meet actual expenses. Whether they will always remain so unmercenary is a problem. The head of this remarkable institution, Sebastian Kneipp, is the village priest. Half a century ago he was very ill. The doctors said he must surely die. Then, he says, he invented a system of self-cure, which speedily restored him to entire health. He devoted the whole of his life since to developing and perfecting his system. He began by curing himself. Now he cures others. The little village is crowded with people, who come from near and far to take his advice, which is given *gratis*; for he devotes his life to fighting disease according to the system which he has found in his own case, and in those of hundreds of his patients, to effect a marvellous cure. He is himself, at past seventy, as sturdy and fresh in body and mind as a man in the prime of life, and he attributes his wonderful health to the rules by which he lives. Father Kneipp does not believe in wearing wool or flannel next the skin; he declares that it renders the skin delicate, and his great aim is to harden and invigorate—not, be it observed, by violent means, which he strongly deprecates, but by natural and gradual ones. He recommends that all under-clothing be made of very coarse linen, the roughness of which stimulates the skin without encraving it, as wool does, and, moreover, possesses the advantage of allowing the perspiration to pass through it quickly. Wool, he says, often induces rheumatism, and is only advisable for outer-clothes. Water plays an important part in Father Kneipp's system, but his mode of water-cure differs greatly from that usually known under the name of hydropathy. He prefers cold to warm water; but employs it cautiously, and allows old and nervous persons to use tepid water. Before everything he enjoins rapidity in bathing. According to him, a cold bath including undressing and dressing, should only last five minutes. This seemed an impossible period in which to take a bath. It is, however, explained by the next and one of the most startling rules in the Kneipp method; the patient is forbidden to dry himself after a bath, but is told to put his coarse linen under-clothes straight on to his wet body, then his outer clothes, and then take at least a quarter of an hour's exercise. Father Kneipp declares that the drops of water left on the skin serve as fuel for the inner warmth, which uses them as material to form a rapid and intense glow of heat all over the body, assisted by the activity of the skin induced by the coarseness of the linen. Another means of hardening and invigorating the body and promoting circulation adopted by Father Kneipp is the practice of walking or running barefooted in wet grass, in cold water, or in freshly fallen snow. Voerishofen lies in a valley, in the midst of green meadows, which seem to have been made especially for this form of exercise, and are constantly occupied by the patients taking their daily runs with naked feet. The exercise at first lasts only five minutes, but the period is gradually increased to half an hour. At the end of the prescribed time the patient is ordered to put on dry socks (made of coarse yarn similar to that of which the linen for the under-clothing is manufactured), without drying his feet, and then take a smart walk. Father Kneipp is great on the diet question, and fulminates furiously against the amount of tea and coffee drunk by the present generation, to which practice he attributes the enormous prevalence of nervousness and nervous diseases. He also objects to the great quantity of meat usually consumed, the proportion of which, in relation to other foods, he considers far too large. The nourishment he recommends consists chiefly of bread, fruit, vegetables and milk. He approves of meat and wine, but in moderation. He particularly praises the many farinaceous dishes, and dishes composed wholly of vegetables peculiar to Viennese cookery, and little known elsewhere. Although a Bavarian he is no great admirer of beer, and prefers wine as a stimulant. He strongly recommends brown bread, for which he gives a receipt especially adapted for dyspeptic patients. His two particular "fancies" in the way of food, those which he considers the healthiest and most nourishing, are peas and sauerkraut! There are few better meals, he says, than plenty of fruit and a piece of bread. Three meals a day, he says, are sufficient. He advises his patients to drink before eating, never while eating, and after eating only if very decided thirst be felt. He advocates hard beds, and cool, well-ventilated bed-rooms. He does not in the least object to smoking in moderation. In fact, he approves of the use

but not the abuse of all good things, except tea and coffee, which he does not consider at all good. He is much looked up to by the medical profession, and many doctors go to Voerishofen to study his method.

## IS IT SUICIDE?

MARK TWAIN tells the story: that at the inquest held on the body of Buck Fanshaw—who during the delirium of a raging typhoid fever had taken arsenic, shot himself through the body, cut his throat, and jumped out of a four-story window, breaking his neck—the jury after due deliberation, sad and fearful, but with intelligence unblinded by its sorrow, brought in a verdict of "death by the visitation of God."

Buck undoubtedly committed suicide, and so does everyone who neglects the first symptoms of approaching sickness and disease. Nature always gives ample notice of any disturbance of physical processes; sometimes it is neuralgia, sometimes a sharp shooting pain in the abdomen or side, or a dull or throbbing headache; no two persons get the same symptoms. What you have to do is to attack the first symptoms, for if consumption, dropsy, cancer, or Bright's disease once gets a start, you cannot stop its headlong course to the grave. These are facts there is no disputing, for all the medical skill in the world cannot do much for you when real organic disease has set in.

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Mr. John Plummer (Fort street Public School) says:—"Mrs. Plummer has frequently derived great benefit from the use of CLEMENTS' TONIC."

Mr. S. D. Wood (Vergar of All Saint' Cathedral, Bathurst), writes:—"That he found CLEMENTS' TONIC a grand pick-me-up and it completely cured him of low spirits, indigestion, giddiness, and humming noises in the ears."

Mr. G. Swan, Junee Junction, who suffered from debility, cardiac weakness, and nervousness, following on typhoid, took CLEMENTS' TONIC and says:—"That after taking 6 or 7 bottles his health was fully restored, and that he can now eat anything, and do any reasonable amount of work, whereas before taking CLEMENTS' TONIC he could do none at all."

CLEMENTS' TONIC can be obtained from all medicine dealers or from M. M. CLEMENTS, Newtown, Sydney.

The Imperial Tribunal of Leipzig, Germany, has decided that henceforth a refusal to rise and participate in a toast to the health of the Kaiser shall constitute high treason.

There is some talk of war with Great Britain in connection with the Behring Sea dispute. In the event of it, England would have the best of us at the start. Our coast cities would be laid under tribute in a month, and the Capitol and every public building in Washington be shelled.

James Redpath, the famous Irish national journalist and lecturer and the Vice-President of the Anti-Poverty Society, was knocked down by a street car in New York recently, and died at St. Luk's Hospital from the effects of his injuries. Mr. Redpath was born in England in 1838. He went with his parents to Michigan in 1848. He became a printer, newspaper correspondent, and editor. He was emigration agent of the Haytian Government in the United States, and later was Consul at Philadelphia. He was a war correspondent, and after the war became Superintendent of Education in Charleston, S.C., where he founded an orphan asylum and public schools for coloured children. In 1868 he established in Boston the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, later edited *Redpath's Weekly*, and during the latter part of his life was an associate editor on the *North American Review*. In 1888 he was married to Mrs. Carrie Chorpenning, of Washington, who had nursed him through a severe illness.

We have frequently written on this subject and told of the ruin drink was working among our people. Few dare to question the truth of this, but the difficulty is, how is the evil to be grappled with. The Bishop of Salford in his letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, and again on Sunday night at Salford, boldly admits this, and the unquestionable figures of Mr. Austin Oates confirm it. "Drink was the main cause,"—he might have almost said the sole cause, "of the loss and destitution of so many children." "Out of seven thousand children dealt with, he did not hesitate to say that intemperance was the cause of six thousand. The Rescue Society has only led a brief existence. What has become of this class of children during the last twenty years? If all rival agencies—vigilant, zealous, and well supplied with funds—have been actively at work in London, Liverpool, and Manchester since 1868, which have periodically taken hundreds of children to Canada. Who can tell the thousands of our children that have been lost to the Church? The Bishop of Salford may weep and lament; Mr. Austin Oates may work and draw his terrible life pictures; but drink will go on destroying the souls and bodies of our people until there is some combined action among the clergy themselves to practice as well as to preach abstinence. This is the plain truth. Most people believe it, though few venture to speak it. —*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

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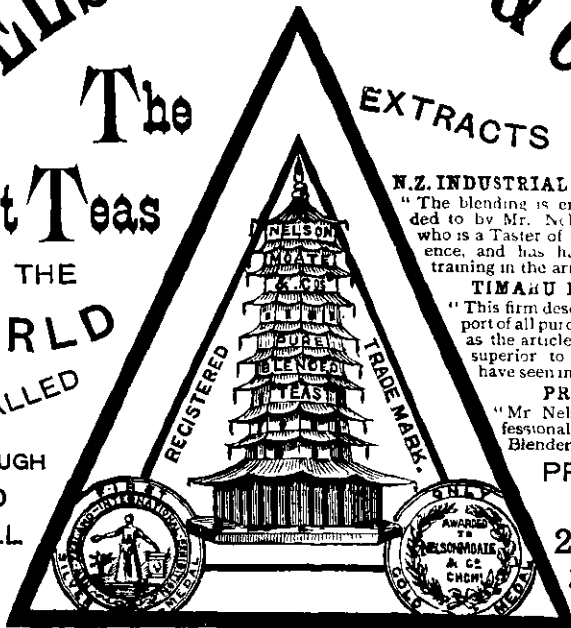
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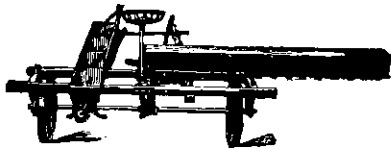
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