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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER. WE have heard a good deal lately, and perhaps we are destined to hear still more, of the protest made by English Freemasonry against the introduction of the Grand Orient of France into New Zealand.

The outcry, however, has never deceived us, and, notwithstanding the protest made, we have not failed to perceive that societies having the same objects in view, and proceeding to carry them out by the same means, must necessarily be branches of the same system. We have, for example, secularism established in New Zealand—with the hardly disguised end of bringing about the complete stamping out of Christianity among us,—and in this the leadership of the Grand Orient of France has been implicitly followed. It is, indeed, of particular significance to find that within the last few months the Grand Orient has been openly moving for further measures against the efforts of the Catholics of the country to save the faith and morals of their children. Their demand is now that every avenue to preferment in the State should be shut against the pupils of religious schools. The *Bulletin du Grand Orient* for December last contains a petition addressed by the Lodge at Moulins to the Deputies and Senators, and in which such a demand is insisted on:—"Seeing that Government is forced to confide public functions to these of these candidates who have satisfied the exigencies of the public examinations, that it is consequently under the obligation of accepting as servants of the Republic enemies of this régime . . . no salaried public function shall be confided to any citizen who has not made his studies in a university establishment; no diploma, no certificate of studies shall be granted to candidates of either sex who have not made their studies in a university establishment, at least during the last three years"—The self-same demand is made by the Lodge—*Union, Travail et Liberté*—at Millau. The Grand Orient, as we see, no more than our own secularists, openly states its true ends, but pretends that it seeks only the safety of the Republic. Such pretences, however, are as old as the early persecutors of the Church, and no one can be blind to their meaning. But that the Grand Orient, the declared foe of Christianity, and almost the openly-avowed advocate of devil-worship, finds it advisable to employ a pretence in attempting to bring about its object, gives us further assurance as to the nature of the pleas our own secularists make use of. Nothing, in a word, can more clearly prove the identity of English Freemasonry with the Continental system—whatever may be its protests or whatever its demands—than the patent fact that its influence is used, and used effectually, and by means of the same measures and the same subterfuges, to promote the vital object and *raison d'être* of the Grand Orient of France.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS PRIG. THE news brought by the San Francisco mail to the effect that her Majesty the Queen shows signs of a breaking constitution, at the present juncture of affairs is particularly serious. It could be welcome news to none of us that a monarch who had, at the very worst, filled her exalted place with perfect respectability, had made way for a successor who gave promise of a completely different course. Her Majesty, we say, has always been a lady deserving of respect, and if she has failed to merit a warmer feeling, we do not know that the fault has been entirely her own. It must not be forgotten that early in life she fell under a malign influence which unfortunately became her guiding star. Most people now admit that the late Prince Consort was at best what is expressively called a prig. Some little disposition there was indeed immediately after his death to fall in with her Majesty's mood and recognize as his due a title that was then given to him—namely, that of Albert the Good, but the source of this was sympathy for his august widow's grief, and the sentiment, having no solid foundation in the merits of the deceased Prince, could evanescent. We do not, however, know that there is anything very bad to be said of Prince Albert. Indeed his position was such as must ensure his leading at

least a moral life, even had he been inclined towards any other character of the prig, we know, is not always a security against morality. There was, for example, that other prig, his relative to late King of the Belgians, who, notwithstanding, was a cold sensualist—as the memoirs of Caroline Bauer have revealed that the Princess Charlotte lived Prince Leopold, without much thanks to himself, might also have led to the end an irreproachable life. It is, moreover, a little suggestive that Baron Stockmar, whose revolting character Caroline Bauer has exposed as well, was Prince Albert's most intimate friend, as he had been Prince Leopold's toady and pander.—And what says the old French proverb?—*Dis-moi qui tu hantes et je te dirai qui tu es*. Had her Majesty fallen into different hands we should probably have known her better and felt more lovingly towards her. It is certain that in her girlhood, and when she was under the care of that excellent lady the Duchess of Kent, her feelings towards Catholicism, for example, were favourable, and indeed, we have seen reason to believe that, as her sense of Prince Albert's influence has necessarily grown fainter with the lapse of years, they have tended again to become so. The character of the prig, and, above all, that of the prig tainted with rationalism, is far removed from Catholic proclivities. It was but what we should naturally have expected, for instance, that Prince Albert's sympathies were openly denied to the two Catholic nations of Europe, whose sufferings he saw and disregarded. The Irish and the Poles, he said, were alike unworthy of sympathy—admitting, nevertheless, that there was a strong similarity in their positions. Can we regret that the unwarrantable effort of a man so minded to interfere in the government of the country, and to make use of his position to do what must virtually imply a breach of his wife's coronation oath, was met with a stout resistance on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, or at least on that of some of them, and if only for this, the memory of Lord Palmerston is particularly deserving of respect. We may rationally believe that the coldness with which the Queen has always treated her Irish subjects has had its source in the malign influence of the Prince Consort. This belief was very firmly held in Ireland during the Prince's lifetime; nor did his somewhat sudden and particularly tragic death and the grief of the Queen tend to obliterate it. The proposal made shortly afterwards to erect his statue in Dublin was scouted. One of the newspapers, the *Nation*, if we recollect aright, published a witty caricature of the Prince's effigy mounted behind that of King William on his horse in College-Green. And this seemed to kill the plan, of which we heard no more. But no one in Ireland doubted that so far as the character of a very tame and pragmatical sort of carpet-knight could be accommodated to that of a man who, with all his faults, was a valiant soldier, King William and Prince Albert were a match for one another. Under the circumstances, all we need be surprised at is that her Majesty has preserved so much of the milk of human kindness as she possesses—and we often see tokens that she does still possess it in no small degree. But her Majesty's death occurring just now, or, in fact, until such a time as her heir has had an opportunity of rehabilitating himself in the public eye, and giving proof that he will not carry with him to the throne qualities and practices that, unless he has been grossly calumniated, have disgraced his less illustrious station, must necessarily be regarded as unfortunate. It would certainly tend to lower the monarchy in the estimation of the people and to add another element of disturbance to the already sufficiently disturbed condition of the public mind.

A SILLY MOTION.

IT is to be hoped that the support which hon. Members have given to Sir John Hall's proposal for making provision in the electoral Bill for female franchise is a mere expression of their general devotion to the sex, and is not intended by them to be taken seriously. A great many civil things have been said, and even those who have not supported the motion have got out of it politely. Mr Parat, indeed, seems to stand alone in plainly telling a plain truth. "If this became law," he said, "it would result in continued squabbling between men and their wives." Of course it would, if it resulted in anything more than doubling the vote of the married voter of the sterner sex. There could hardly be a greater cause of division in any household than that of direct political variance between man and wife. T

picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate, in which some of the children are seen as following their father, and others of them as following their mother, and the acid disputes of public life are partaken of in the bosom of the family. In all probability there are few cases in which husband and wife are not agreed, and would not continue agreed upon such subjects. The more prosaic consideration of political opinions would be introduced into love making—if, as is promised, young ladies under the proposed circumstances gave more of their time to the study of politics;—and matches no doubt would be made, for the most part, among kindred spirits. And where husband and wife are agreed is it not sufficient that one of them should vote? But, if there happened to be a difference, is it not almost too much to expect from human nature that the husband, having in his hands the guidance of his household, should not endeavour to assert his authority. We are convinced at least that no one could expect of human nature that the wife holding such a power in her hands would not sharply insist upon such an assertion, and to hen-pecking perhaps more than one hon. Member might owe an ignoble return. The independent spinster, in fact, could alone be regarded as the uninfluenced female voter. Can we look upon her as a fit person to wield an influence over all-important public affairs? Let us put politeness aside for the moment, under the force of extreme pressure, and deal with the matter candidly. Who, then, is the independent spinster? The young girl between the age of 21 and another age which we will not specify, for it is not for us to discriminate in delicate matters of this kind. But the young girl—utterly inexperienced in life, and, as is certainly the custom among young girls, capable of all kinds of vagaries and sentimental notions. And when the independent spinster was no longer a young girl, what then? Here, truly, is another consideration, into whose mysteries it would not become us to enter too minutely. But is not the answer traditional? Surely the maiden aunt has been sufficiently long among us for us to understand her peculiarities. Our conclusion is, therefore, that where married women were concerned the franchise would be superfluous, or mischievous, and that where unmarried women were concerned, it would be altogether improper and out of place. We sincerely hope, then, that our legislators have been lightly airing their gallantry, and that when the crucial point of making the proposal law is arrived at they will be found in the exercise of their common-sense.

Colonial Notes.

THE motion carried in the House of Representatives for the holding of a capital and labour congress at Chicago during the forthcoming Exhibition in that city, seems to have a good deal to recommend it. So far as New Zealand is concerned, at least, such contact with the outer world appears very desirable. Isolated as we are here, our tendency must be to become too much bound up with our own ideas, and inclined to esteem local leaders the wisest of mankind. It cannot do us any harm, therefore, to give some attention to what men elsewhere have to say. In America besides, though no doubt there is a good deal that is foolish and something that is extravagant, there is still a solid substratum of good sound sense, that must prevent things from running to extremes. On the whole, we consider the congress at Chicago, if it can be arranged for, likely to prove very useful.

A significant clause in the Treasurer's Financial Statement was that in which he referred to the exodus from the Colony. "If we cannot retain our population," he said, "we should know the reason why in order that the remedy for such a state of affairs may, if possible, be applied."—There are none so blind, however, as those who will not see—and to a principal cause of the evil complained of our legislators, like a good many others, are voluntarily blind. While the youth of the Colony, in short, are brought up under a system that encourages dependence and discourages every thought of hard work, they will wander about on leaving school expecting that light employment shall be found for them, and resolved upon living by their wits. The loss of such a population should perhaps have little terrors for us. And, notwithstanding the waste of money on the education system, we might be glad to see them go if there were any chance of supplying their room by immigrants, less lished, with a superficial shine, but more manly and more steady. While the craze lasts, nevertheless, and until eventually a rough awake comes, as come it must sooner or later, our Statesmen will not acknowledge the reason nor be bold enough to apply the remedy.

In considering the public debt of the Colony, as given in the Financial Statement, that at the net sum of £37,359,157, our thoughts turn naturally to what would be the position of the public debtor if the proposals of our socialist friends were carried out. Under those circumstances repudiation were avoided, payment

could be made in commodities only. How would the public debtor feel, for example, if it were proposed to him to take it out in frozen mutton? It is only by coming face to face with such absurdities that we can perceive what is really involved in the proposals of our Socialist friends.

There is an awful expectation for our friends the abolitionists. Mr Ballance also says in his Statement that he does not see why there should not be an increase in the revenue for the current year under the heads of customs and beer duty. The Premier, then, evidently does not expect that the closing of public-houses will lessen the drinking habits of the people, and, in fact, as we saw last week from a leader in the *Scotsman*, experience proves that it has no such effect, at least in Edinburgh. But surely toppers in Auld Beekie are not more persevering and active in the pursuit of their cups than they are elsewhere.

The statement of the Treasurer respecting the lands of the Colony is especially important. Sixteen million acres of the Crown lands, we are told, are gone, and less than three million remain for settlement. What must the condition of the country be, therefore, should the time-honoured plan of settlement be pursued to the end? Population would necessarily already have reached its highest figures. But the necessity is evident not only for a new departure with respect to the shabby remnant still remaining but also for the recovery of large areas held by the monopolists. This is simply inevitable, and the proposal made for it in the Statement appears a mere matter of course.

The moderation of the proposals for a land and income tax appears to have come as a comparative relief to the partisans of the time honoured state of affairs. They acknowledge that nothing of a bursting-up process seems to be provided for. Their professed fears are lest the proposed taxation may not yield a sufficient revenue. Burst-up or not, however, the time has come for the old monopolies to reach their end. We admit, nevertheless, that there is still a chance for them in the very means that some of their principal opponents boast of as effectively taken for their destruction. Unless there is at hand an active, stirring population to take their place, even should they lose their hold for a little, they must inevitably resume it. But, as we have said, the education system now in force renders the existence of such a population impossible. Blatant secularists in a good many instances defeat their own object. And, by the way, monopolists, who, in turn, are frequently secularists quite as blatant, in all probability perceive how the land lies and make the best of their opportunity. For example, Mr Earnshaw, after all, may be merely the cat's-paw of Mr Scobie Mackenzie.

It is characteristic of Sir George Grey to insist that every man shall have his own. Every man shall be one voter. Even the convict shall be disfranchised only for the time he is in prison. The moment he is released he shall, in the intervals perhaps of running up another score, exercise his privilege as a citizen. And may we not conclude that Sir George will be equally generous towards the fair sex? We need not go into particulars, but we know the quarters, therefore, in which fair electors will pretty numerously be found. Verily the voice of *ces demoiselles* will be as valuable as it is respectable in influencing the destinies of the country. But such must be the results of conferring the franchise as actually proposed, on every adult male or female.

Never was there a more appropriate adjournment than that of the debate on the female franchise, which occurred at Wellington, the other night. Ladies crowded their gallery, and the most intense interest prevailed, when the hour arrived for the Governor's ball, and the House was immediately adjourned. Was there not something of bathos in the transition from the discussion of woman's rights to the dancing of the polka? But gravity and frippery never came more happily into contact.

As an instance of the musical progress St Patrick's College Band is making under the instruction of Mr S. Cimino (says the Wellington *Post* of the 16th inst.) it may be mentioned that the young musicians will, at the concert at the College on Thursday next, play the selection, "Linda di Chamonix," which was made the test piece at the recent adult band contest at Fielding.

In reference to the mysterious undertaking reported by the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, and to which we ourselves referred in our last issue, the Napier *Evening News* explains that the Government are charged with dismissing Protestant Inspectors and keeping on Catholics. "Some ignorant bigot," says our contemporary, "started the yarn, because there happened to be one or two Catholics in the present Ministry. As a matter of fact, two of the Inspectors retrenched were Catholics, and the majority of those who remain are, we believe, members of the Church of England

But even if it were not so, should the fact of a man's being a Catholic prevent his ability and value of his services being considered? Out upon such bigotry and ignorance!"

A very enjoyable social or "surprise party" was given in the Panmure Hall on Friday evening last (says the *Auckland Herald* of the 11th inst.). Monsignor McDonald, as usual, presided, and endeavoured to make everybody perfectly at home. The weather was anything but propitious; still a good number attended and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Messrs Hogan and A. Loomb, who were in splendid voice, did justice to their well-selected songs, whilst Masters Fleming and Sykes delighted the audience by their admirable rendering of the pretty song, "The Dear Little Shamrock." Mrs J. Hogan played the accompaniments with taste and effectiveness, and deservedly received a large measure of praise. The spacious and pretty hall was tastefully decorated by Miss Honan and other kind friends, and it was generally remarked that it never looked better. Mrs Fleming, with a few willing assistants, looked after the refreshment department, the quantity and quality of which could not fail to please even the most fastidious. The after music was supplied by Mrs Hogan and Mr Loomb to the intense delight of the pleasure seekers, the onerous duties of M.C. fortunately falling to the lot of Mr Howard. Father Walter, at the close, thanked the kind friends who had been instrumental in getting up the "surprise party," and expressed the very great pleasure he felt in being present at their innocent amusement, such as the "surprise," which he hoped would be at no distant day repeated.

Our suspicions respecting Sir George Grey seem to be justified. Sir George appears to have returned from Australia inclining still more to the character of Philippe Egalité than before. It is reported that he is dissatisfied with the proposals of the Government, and looks upon them as altogether too Conservative. Sir George, we are told, means to carry a land tax that will be completely bursting-up in its effects. His hopes seem to be based upon becoming the leader of the labour party. It will, nevertheless, be a matter for regret if this party allows itself to be misled. They would show themselves more independent and give a better promise of success by choosing a leader of their own class, and on whose sincerity they might rely.

The *Sydney Freeman's Journal*, in referring to the death of the Rev Michael Kelly, S.J., which has recently taken place in Sydney, speaks as follows:—"We are told that there are saints moving about in our daily life unknown to the world, and Father Kelly's old parish ioners were guilty of no irreverence in claiming their pastor as among the number of these holy souls and ministers of grace. He himself thought the noblest occupation of man was to do God's work on earth; and in the straight and oft-times thorny path of duty he went on till death, 'without one side look,' to use celebrated words, 'without one yielding thought, without a motive in his heart that he might not have laid open to the view of God and man.' He had been ailing for many long months, but no murmur escaped him." The immediate cause of death, adds our contemporary, was inflammation of the lungs and weakness of the heart. Deceased was in the 63rd year of his age.

In acknowledging a pamphlet on the persecution of the Jews in Russia, which had been sent by the Honorary Secretary of the Sydney branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, a letter has been received from Cardinal Moran. His Eminence writes:—"I beg to assure you that my entire sympathy is with your co-religionists in the suffering to which they are at present subjected in the Russian dominions. Furthermore, I do not hesitate to affirm that not only the Catholic community, but the whole public sentiment of Australia, is associated with me in this heartfelt sympathy. Were Russia a minor State the other Powers of Europe would have intervened long ago to prevent those deeds of persecution of which we read every day in the public press. But because it is a military Empire all Europe remains silent and permits it to pursue unchecked its career of cruelty and outrage. Believe me to remain, your devoted servant, PATRICK F. CARDINAL MORAN, Archbishop of Sydney."

Dr O'Doherty, the veteran of '48 (writes a Brisbane correspondent to a contemporary), who in his time has been member of both Houses of Parliament in Queensland, as well as member for Meath in the House of Commons, will be urged to re-enter political life. No man connects the old and the young ideas of progress more than he does. Although the great old patriot has grown grey, still his elastic step denotes that his physical strength is unimpaired, whilst his ideas and spirit have all the glow, freshness and vigour of youth. If ever there existed an unselfish patriot the genial doctor is one, and his experience would prove invaluable in directing the destinies of our colony, especially when we look round and see so many aspirants for legislative honours.

Father Michael Kelly, S.J., whose death is announced this week (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal* of June 13), was a very saintly man. Some few years ago the witty and brilliant Father William Kelly, resting from College work, was staying with his namesake and brother Jesuit at North Shore. Father Michael, who was in charge of the district, happened to be out one day when a parish ioner called at the presbytery. Father William opened the door, and in response to the question "Is Father Kelly in?" startled the questioner with "Is it Kelly the saint you want or Kelly the stunner, for if it's the saint you're looking for I'm sorry to say he's out."

The meeting at which Mr J. R. Cox, M.P., was to have pleaded the cause of the evicted tenants in Sydney, on June 8, was postponed until after the general elections for the colony had terminated. It is understood that his Eminence Cardinal Moran, as well as the Archbishop of Melbourne, is opposed to the holding of any public meeting relative to Irish affairs, so long as the present unhappy division in the National party continues. His Eminence is said to be apprehensive lest political strife should also be stirred up amongst Irish colonists.

A diamond mine lately discovered at Wessington, South Africa, is said to be the richest discovery of the kind yet made. Diggers are rushing into the district from every part of the country.

The effects of Masonic secularism are apparent in every part of the world. Our contemporary the *Annales* of Mauritius, of May 2 quotes the testimony of a journalist of the colony and a partisan of the system, as to the condition of things obtaining there in the Royal College. "It is an ascertained fact," writes this gentleman, "that ill-bred children are more numerous than is believed in what is called the leading class, in the bosom of families which pretend that they are paragons of good taste and good education. . . . One of my young friends, a pupil of the Royal College, has declared to me that the most ordinary discipline does not exist in what is sometimes called our 'first house of education.'" The *Annales* adds that there is nothing to be astonished at in this. One has only to read the programmes of Freemasonry, says our contemporary, of which the present rector of the College is a fervent adept, to be convinced that the system in force has no *raison d'être* but that of being destructive of religion and morality, and consequently of reverence and good education.

The *Annales* quotes from the *Journal de Maurice* the following anecdote illustrative of the spiritual equality existing outside the Catholic Church:—"Quite recently something rather queer occurred in the Anglican chapel of the Plaines Wilhelms district. It was communion day. Two young girls of the coloured population, who were about to communicate for the first time, had come early and taken their places on the first bench close to the foot of the pulpit. Half an hour after an English family arrived, who also were to communicate. Somebody—a cross between a sacristan and a beadle—went and begged the young girls of colour to give up their places to the whites who were coming in.—And this was done.

Que diable faites vous dans cette galère? There is our contemporary, the *Wellington Post*, a newspaper we were inclined to accredit with some degree of common sense, also going in for gallantry and that kind of thing. Our contemporary strongly advocates the female franchise. He goes further, and predicts as sure to follow, the female Member of Parliament—no doubt unconsciously conscious that misfortunes never come alone. "The presence of a few women in the House," he says, "might, and probably would, have a refining effect upon members, and lead to the observance of greater propriety in the discussion of public affairs." Don't you believe it, honest friend. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." When they get there they will be as bad as any of the rest, if they are not worse than them. As a matter of fact the way in which women have begun to go about competing with men in America has had a bad effect there. In the public conveyances, for example, we are told men no longer rise to make room for a lady who enters. Let them abide among the home life which you say they are so calculated to adorn Parliament, Heaven knows, has adornments enough without them.

As a piece of reverential gush this is about as neat a thing as you will often see. Its subject is Sir George Grey and its author is the Wellington correspondent of the *Globe*. It is to be hoped it will not escape Sir George's own eye, for he is known to have a keen sense of humour and could thoroughly enjoy the joke:—"I doubt whether that bent figure will be seen slowly walking up the Parliamentary garden path when the day of complete freedom has dawned upon New Zealand. Whether he will live to be the guest of an elective Governor, the elder brother of an elective Council, or the mentor of an elective House, I know not; but I do know that the memory of his wonderful and fascinating personality, of his self-renunciation and apostolic zeal will live for ever green. It may not be his 'to

OUR WONDERFUL BARGAIN PARCELS

FOR THE WINTER SEASON HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

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The Largest Drapers in the Colony. Give us one trial order and you will become a constant customer. We employ no travelling agents, therefore bad debts and all expenses connected therewith are entirely eliminated, the benefit of which we give our customers in the price of the goods.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cheque, Notes, or Postal Orders. It is advisable in all cases to register letters containing money:

PARCEL 1—A very special trial parcel, containing Two Dresses of 12yds each—one of Velour-finished Plain Melton Dress Fabric in navy, brown or maroon; the other a choice fashionable Broken Check Dress Tweed in myrtle, brown, or navy ground; 7yds of Linings, 4doz Buttons, 1yd of Plush or Velvetten to match, 1 good quality Ladies Cooking Apron with trimmed lace, 1 Ladies Tweed Cap, good quality. The whole lot, carriage paid, for 30s

NO. 27—Women's Boots at 12s 6d—1 pair high-leg Calf Balmorals (sewn), 1 pair high-leg Kid Balmorals (sewn), 1 pair high-leg Seal Balmorals (sewn). Any of these 12s 6d, post free.

PARCEL 4—Ladies Underclothing a Specialty—2 good quality Ladies Chemises nicely trimmed, 2 Night Dresses trimmed embroidery, 2 nice quality Knicker Drawers handsomely trimmed, all made of pure useful Calico, a Ladies Knitted Wool Petticoat and 2 pairs of Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose. The whole lot carriage paid, for 25s

NO. 22—Our far-famed Clothing Parcel contains 1 gent's splendid all-wool Tweed Suit, 1 good Tweed or Felt Hat. This parcel is specially prepared for meeting the requirements of our country friends who have rarely an opportunity of visiting town. The garments are made from a choice selection of Roslyn, Kaiapoi, and Mosgiel Tweeds, every article being well shrunk, cut, and finished in the very latest style by experienced workmen and has all the appearance of a bespoke suit at nearly double the money. Can be confidently recommended as being a well-fitting hard-wearing, grand lot. This lot, carriage paid to any address for 42s. In ordering please state size required.

NO. 8—Men's Parcel—2 strong-wearing Shirts, 1 pair heavy-ribbed Drawers, 1 Flannel Singlet, 1 heavy Cardigan Jacket, 2 pairs ribbed Colonial Socks, 1 soft Felt Hat, 1 pair Braces, 2 Ties. We shall send the above, carriage paid, for 30s

NO. 12—The Household Parcel—contains 1 pair Whitney Blankets 2½yds long, nice fleecy goods, 1 pair real Bolton Twilled Sheets 2½yds long (these will wash white in two or three washings), 1 blue and white Quilt 2½yds long, 6yds good Shetland or White Flannel, 6yds White Calico, suitable for Ladies or Children's wear, 1 pure Linen Damask Tablecloth 2yds long, 2 large brown Turkish Towels 42in long. The whole lot, carriage paid, for 32s

NO. 13—A Special Household Parcel—contains 1 very handsome Eiderdown Quilt 2yds long, covered, padded, and quilted in reversible sateen, and has all the warmth of a blanket and quilt combined; 1 pair best quality twilled Cotton Sheets, full size, 12yds fine longcloth Calico (36in wide) for ladies wear, 12yds superior quality Crewdson's Calico suitable for Ladies or Children's underclothing, 4 large brown Bath Towels, 4 unbleached Honeycomb Towels 45in long, 1 good Marcella-fringed Toilet Cover. The whole lot, carriage paid to any address, 37s 6d

NO. 26—Women's Boots at 10s 6d—1 pair blocked leather Elastic-side Boots, 1 pair high-leg Balmorals (light make or nailed), 1 pair superior Calf Shoes (sewn). Any of these 10s 6d post free.

NO. 28—Men's Boots at 10s 9d—1 pair strong nailed Balmorals, 1 pair strong Kip Blutchers, 1 pair Oxford Shoes with heel and toe plates, no nails. Any of these lines, 10s 9d post free.

FOR the benefit of those who are at too great a distance to pay us a visit, we give the Price at which we will Supply the Furniture for a Two, Three, or Four-roomed Cottage; and shall be glad to supply any information or estimate for any sized house or prices for single articles.

TWO ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BEDROOM, FOR £12.

4 strong wood Chairs	Kitchen Table	Scrubbing-brush	Black-lead Brush
Colonial Sofa (Carpet Cushion)	Fender	Set Shoe-brushes	Knife-board and Polish
2 Iron Saucepans, 1 large & 1 small	Iron Kettle	Teapot	Lamp
Frypan	6 Knives and Forks	Full size Wood Bedstead	1 pair Paliasses
6 Tea Spoons	6 Cups and Saucers	Wool Flock Mattress	Bolster
Milk Jug	Sugar-basin	2 Kapock Pillows	Washstand
6 Meat Plates	1 Meat Dish	Toilet Set	Toilet Table
Iron Tub	Iron Bucket	Toilet Glass	1 Cane Chair
Washboard	American Broom	1 piece Waxcloth, 6ft. x 6ft.	1 piece Carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

£21. THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS. £21

4 strong wood Chairs	Full size wood Bedstead	Kitchen Table	4ft. Wood Bedstead
Colonial Sofa (Carpet Cushion)	Wool Flock Mattress	Fender	Wool flock Mattress
2 Iron Saucepans, 1 large & 1 small	2 Kapock Pillows	Iron Kettle	2 Kapock Pillows
Frypan	Toilet Set	6 Knives and Forks	Toilet Set
6 Tea-spoons	Toilet Glass	6 Cups and Saucers	Toilet Glass
Milk Jug	1 piece Waxcloth, 6ft. x 6ft.	Sugar-basin	1 cane Chair
6 Meat Plates	Pair Paliasses	1 Meat Dish	Pair Paliasses
Iron Tub	Bolster	Iron Bucket	Bolster
Washboard	Washstand	American Broom	Washstand
Scrubbing-brush	Toilet table	Black-lead Brush	Toilet Table
Set Shoe-brushes	1 cane chair	Knife-board and Polish	Chest of Drawers (5 drawers)
Teapot	1 piece Carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.	Lamp	Piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

£50. FOUR ROOMS, SITTING-ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS AND KITCHEN. £50.

Tapestry Carpet, 12ft. x 11ft. 3in.	Pair Paliasses	2 Kapock Pillows	Set Shoe-brushes
Suite in Haircloth or Cretonne	Bolster	Toilet Set	Teapot
Pillar and claw Table (round or oval)	Washstand	Toilet Glass	Kitchen Table
8 set Fire Irons	Toilet table	1 piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.	Fender
Curtain-pole	Chest of Drawer (5 drawers)	Pair Paliasses	Iron kettle
Lamp	1 piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.	Bolster	6 Knives and Forks
Hearthrug	4 strong wood Chairs	Washstand	6 Cups and Saucers
Chiffonier (3ft 6in. wide)	Colonial Sofa (carpet cushions)	Toilet table	Sugar-basin
Steel bar Fender	3 Iron Saucepans	1 cane chair	1 Meat Dish
Black and Gold or Walnut Over-mantel	Frypan	4ft. wood Bedstead	Iron Bucket
1 pair white curtains, 3½ yards long	6 Tea-spoons	Wool flock Mattress	American broom
Full-size wood Bedstead	Milk Jug	2 Kapock pillows	Black-lead brush
Wool Flock Mattress	6 Meat plates	Toilet Set	Knife-board and polish
	Iron Tub	Toilet Glass	
	Washboard	1 cane chair	
	Scrubbing-brush	Lamp	

A & T. INGLIS

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

scatter plenty o'er a smiling land, and read his history in a nation's eyes,' but it will be his to be embalmed in the grateful remembrance of the ages, and enshrined in their veneration and regard."

The bi-annual entertainment given by the students of St. Patrick's College took place last evening in the large hall of the institution, (says the Wellington *Post* of the 19th inst) which was tastefully decorated with ferns and floral mottoes. His Grace the Archbishop was present, attended by the Very Rev. the Vicar-General (Father M'Namara) and a number of the clergy of the arch-diocese. The audience, which was an exceedingly large and thoroughly representative one, included the Hon. Postmaster-General, the Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., his Honour Mr Justice Edwards, and several members of the General Assembly. The entertainers had prepared a really excellent programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and recitations, every item being rendered in an efficient manner. The vocal soloists comprised Masters S. Hickson, N. Moloney, and C. Cimino, and the reciters Masters C. O'Galligan, P. J. Garvey, P. Keane, and W. Crombie. The College Brass Band, under the conductorship of Mr S. Cimino, and the College String Band, conducted by Mr T. L. Trowell, played a number of selections admirably, nor should the skill and taste displayed by Messrs W. Raymond, and J. Kearsley, who officiated as accompanists, be overlooked. The Rev. Father Braxmeier is to be complimented upon the perfection to which he had trained his youthful choristers. At the conclusion of the concert the rev. the rector (Dr. Watters) thanked the Archbishop and the remainder of the audience for the manner in which they had received the entertainment, and facetiously expressed the hope that a beneficent Government would furnish the College with funds to enable the accommodation of the establishment to be increased. The Archbishop briefly replied, and exhorted the boys to adhere through life to the College motto and follow after faith, which would sustain them through all the trials of this world and ensure them life eternal. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a conclusion. In dismissing the boys for their midwinter holidays, the Rector expressed the hope that the pupils would re-assemble punctually, if not joyfully, on the 13th July. The instrument used at the concert was kindly lent by the Dresden Piano Company.

We have already referred to the ugly piece of spite shown by Mr. Fisher in his question to the Government with regard to denominational education. Verily, the constituency is to be congratulated, which has returned to Parliament a representative, representing only his own conceit, and capable of avenging it in such a manner. But what hope can be entertained for a country in which a body of electors is to be found capable of such mischievous folly?

The following is the full programme of the mid-winter entertainment at St Patrick's College, Wellington. Part I.—Grand Selection, "Maritana" (Wallace), College Brass Band; Overture, "The Golden Lyre" (Herman), College Orchestra; Recitation, "Harmosun" (Dr. Trench), Master Charles O'Galligan; Solo and Chorus, "Boes Underneath the Snow" (Christy), Solo, Master Stanley Hickson; Chorus, College Choir; Duet (Piano) "Grand Valse," in A flat (Pito Mattei), Masters Eugene Kimbell and Nicholas Moloney; Recitation, "The Fall of D'Assas" (Mrs Hemans), Master P. J. Garvey; Solo, "The Dear Little Shamrock" (Jackson), Master Nicholas Moloney; Selection, "The Harp that Once" (Farmer), College Orchestra. Part II.—Festasia, "Linda di Chamouni" (Donizetti), (This piece was the test submitted at the late Brass Band Contest held at Feilding the final award being made in favour of Gray's Band, Wellington.) Valses, "Immortellen" (Gung'l), College Orchestra; Recitation, "The Bell of Atri" (Longfellow), Master P. Keane; Solo and Chorus, "The Fisherman and His Child" (White), Solo, Master Charles Cimino; Chorus, College Choir; Recitation, "Clerical Wit" (Anon), Master Walter Crombie; Solo and Chorus, "Children's Voices" (Claribel), Solo, Master Nicholas Moloney; Chorus, College Choir; Characteristic Piece, "Marche Indienne" (Le Thière), (An Indian Band is faintly heard in the distance; with its wild weird music it gradually approaches, and finally recedes), College Orchestra; Finales, "Liliputian" (Bound), College Brass Band; National Anthem.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, in an interview with a correspondent, has expressed himself highly satisfied with the result of interviews with the Pope, who, he says, entirely approves of the course taken by the Irish Bishops. Asked whether he thought the Parnell crisis would produce a religious schism, the Archbishop said, "I have not the slightest faith in these pessimist predictions. Besides, the present crisis will not last. After the general election, Mr Parnell will be politically interred. He now represents no national force, and the imposture that was so near imposing itself on Ireland is rapidly melting away.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is credited with saying, in reply to an ignorant, but pretentious woman who asked him if Bach were composing anything nowadays: "No, madame, he is decomposing."

William Henry Grattan, a native of New York city, died suddenly at San Francisco April 10, aged sixty years. He was lineally descended from Henry Grattan, the eminent Irish patriot.

CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST OF ST-ALOYSIUS AT ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

THE fruits of the preparation that had been made for the celebration of this Festival were apparent at the Masses on Sunday morning, when the number of communicants seemed almost to equal that of the crowded congregations present. Among them especially remarkable were young men and growing lads and girls, who, though they had left school for a greater or lesser length of time, still gave evidence in the best possible manner that the care bestowed upon them by their excellent teachers, the Christian Brothers and the Dominican Nuns, had not been in vain. The celebration was, in fact, as it was intended by the Holy Father to be, a celebration particularly made by the young. At 11 a.m. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop with the Rev. Father O'Neil as deacon, the Rev. Father Murphy as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., as master of ceremonies. The high altar and sanctuary had been beautifully adorned for the occasion by the Dominican Nuns and were resplendent with lights and flowers. A temporary altar of the Saint of the day, on the Gospel side, and that of the Sacred Heart, erected for the month of June, on the epistle side, were also richly ornamented and added much to the brilliancy of the scene. The music performed was the "Kyrie," "Gloria," and "Credo" from a Mass composed by Signor Squarise, with the "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei" from Weber's Mass in G, and at the offertory an "Ave Maria," of which Signor Squarise was also the composer. The accompaniment was orchestral, including sixteen instruments. The principal vocal parts were taken by Mrs C. T. Murphy and Miss Woods, soprani; Mrs Angus, alto; Mr P. Carolin, tenor; and Mr Jago, bass. Of the new Mass we have already spoken in detail, and it is not necessary for us again to do so. The scoring, however, was admirable, and in particular the use made of the wind instruments was most effective. The offertory hymn was new to the congregation, but no one could fail to perceive its extreme beauty—the melody being as charming and appropriate as it was original, and the devotional expression leaving nothing to be desired. Mrs Murphy, who sang it as a solo, almost surpassed herself in doing so. Signor Squarise acted as conductor, Mr E. Parker as leader of the orchestra, and Miss D. Horan, as usual, played the organ. The Bishop, on terminating his reading the epistle and Gospel of the day, returned thanks in his own name and that of the congregation to the choir for the exquisite music they had rendered—referring particularly to Signor Squarise's beautiful Mass, which he said had been generously presented by the composer to the cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Bishop to the following effect:—

His Lordship said that the day by the direction of our Holy Father was observed as one of special jubilation. The Pope had ordered that preparation should be made for it by a triduum or a novena. Looking out over the entire world, he saw the danger in which all classes of society were placed. Children were being brought up and educated amidst the evils of godlessness. Faith and morals, therefore, were in danger and society was threatened with ruin. The Holy Father desired that the axe should be laid to the foot of the tree. He would have the evil attacked at its fountain head. If children were educated in a Christian manner society would be Christian, if they were educated secularly society would be secular, and if their education were infidel society would be infidel. On education depended the well-being of society, as well as that of the individual. The remedy of the existing evil must be found in education. The Pope desired that St Aloysius should be especially honoured as a holy student. His education had been thoroughly Christian, and Almighty God by great miracles had set a seal upon his sanctity. If society was to be reformed, children and youths must be educated as St Aloysius had been. It was his (the most revd. preacher's) duty to bring the Saint's life before the people, the young people especially, so that they might imitate his innocence and his penance—and more particularly in his character as a student. St Aloysius had been born in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and had died in the 23rd year of his age in the year 1591. His father and mother were members of noble families and were attached to the court of the King of Spain. His mother was a lady in waiting on the Queen and his father was a distinguished member of the King's suite. He was the Marquis of Castiglione, and was besides a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. The Saint's mother was a noble lady, but was still more distinguished for her virtue. The Marquis seeing her virtue made a proposal for her hand in marriage. On this she betook herself to prayer and fasting and other penitential exercises in order that she might learn what was the will of God. At the time that the marriage was agreed upon a jubilee was being celebrated and the affianced couple went through with its exercises in order that they might obtain the blessing of God on their union. On their marriage they returned to Italy where the Marquis was in command of the forces. But the Marquis prayed to Almighty God that she might have a son whom she could rear up to His honour and service. All her ambition was to know, serve, and love Him. St Aloysius, who was born in answer to her prayer, almost as soon as he took

notice, as the saying is, was taught by her to bless himself, and the first words he spoke were the holy names, Jesus, Mary, Joseph. He had a truly Christian mother, and we need not be surprised to find that this great and illustrious saint was a model for youth. His mother had had him carefully instructed in the catechism. She had herself taught him and examined him in the rudiments of the faith. He corresponded well with the care bestowed upon him, and before he was seven years old he had been remarkable for his spirit of prayer and of mortification and self denial, but still more for his modesty. When he was eight years of age he had been sent, with his brother to be educated at the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whose relative he was. This court was remarkable for its virtue, and for the advantages it afforded of securing a solid and thoroughly efficient education. St. Aloysius had been placed under the care of a competent tutor to whom he yielded implicit obedience, knowing that he stood towards him in the place of his father, whom he was bound to obey by the command of Almighty God. In consequence he profited largely by the education given him. After two years spent at Florence the Saint had been removed to Mantua, whose court also afforded remarkable educational advantages, and by devotion to his studies he made rapid progress. St. Aloysius' chief characteristic, however, was his remarkable modesty. He made it a rule of his life never to look in the face of any female, even, it is said, of his own mother. If any of the maids in attendance on the household were sent on a message to him he met them with down-cast eyes, and heard what they had to say with the door of his chamber barely unclosed. When the Empress of Germany went to Spain he had been sent to the Spanish court as a page and resided there for a considerable time. Though he was accustomed frequently in his attendance on the young Prince to pay his respects to the Empress and the Queen of Spain, he never looked either of them in the face or knew one of these ladies from the other. The preacher said he mentioned this especially in order that the contrast might be noted. How different was this conduct from that of the youths of the present moment, from their staring and forwardness and self-assertion. Young people who indulged in such habits as these would never attain to virtue or to solid learning. After some time the young Prince had died of fever and St. Aloysius with his brother returned to Italy. One circumstance, said the most rev. preacher, he had passed over through forgetfulness. The Saint's father who was a soldier, wished to train him to the military profession. One day when he was about seven years old, he had taken him to a crowded camp where he was to hold a review, and the child felt a delight in marching at the head of the men. He, however, had heard some of the officers say words which were not becoming, and picked them up, and repeated them. His tutor pointed out the evil to him, on which he abandoned it with horror, repenting of it, although he had not been responsible, for the rest of his life. On reading of the labours of the Jesuit Fathers St. Aloysius had been possessed of a burning desire to become a Jesuit and to leave the world and abandon his high career. On hearing of his desire his father became angry, and threatened that he would have him scourged. His reply, however, was "O Father, how great a happiness to be thus treated for the love of the Divine Redeemer." His father had at length withdrawn his resistance, and even given his consent with joy. The boy, then, with delight resigned his place, giving up his claim to become a Marquis and a Prince of the Empire, and renouncing his property in favour of his only brother. All he had reserved for himself was a small pittance barely enough to keep body and soul together, and to pay for his education. The most rev. preacher described the diligent studies and penitential life of St. Aloysius as a novice of the Society of Jesus, dwelling particularly on his humility and self-sacrifice in choosing for himself the worst room in the whole college, scantily and miserably furnished. He (the preacher) pointed out the bright example of self-renunciation thus given to the youth of the present day. On an outbreak of the plague at Rome, the Jesuit Fathers had erected an hospital where the plague-stricken were received and tended. Several of the Fathers went to wait upon the sick, and St. Aloysius begged to be allowed to join them. While he had been engaged in prosecuting his studies he was remarkable for his humility, prayerfulness, and mortification. The novices of the Jesuits were submitted to a severe discipline, by which their virtue was tried. St. Aloysius delighted to beg through the streets, carrying a bag upon his back—not that he needed alms, but that he might, through the practice of humility, become more like his Lord and Saviour. He used to go to the kitchen and help the cook and other servants in the lowest menial work, that he might imitate the spirit of his Divine Master. He had caught the malady in the hospital and been brought near to death. He had recovered, but became thenceforward delicate and subject to great weakness, his health having been undermined. In about six months afterwards he had died.—The most rev. preacher said he had given but a rapid and imperfect sketch of the Saint's life. He had not said anything of his great miracles—of which there had been many. It would, however, take too long a time to enter upon any description of them. They had been recorded and proved, and in consequence Pope Benedict XIII. had placed St. Aloysius among the catalogue of saints and appointed him

to be the protector of youth, and particularly of students. This epitome, said the Bishop, had been given in strict obedience to the Holy Father, who had issued instructions that the example of the Saint should be placed before all. We might not be able to imitate the example of the Saint's innocence, but let us try to imitate his penance. It was no exaggeration to say that he had never grievously offended God, yet he had led a life of penance and mortification. The most rev. preacher went on to refer to the existing condition of things in New Zealand. He had nothing new to say; nothing they had not heard from him for the last 20 years, but the occasion seemed suitable for him again to raise his voice. He protested against a shocking system; not only as a Christian, but as a citizen, as one who had a stake in the country and desired its well-being. He was convinced that, if the present system were persisted in, the ruin of the country would be the result. Religion and morality would be eradicated from the hearts of the people, and they would become reprobate. There was no morality without religion, no sound morality without Christianity. If the system were continued the country would be ruined, souls would be lost for all eternity. This was an awful consideration. There was a terrible secret society that preferred devil-worship to the worship of God. They were worshippers of the devil, and had set up the secular system, the godless system, when all other means failed them. It had been adopted, and, if it succeeded, and if all other systems were excluded it would certainly succeed, it would bring about the destruction of the country. It could not succeed in destroying Christianity. It was promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against the Church. But it was not promised that they should not prevail against us if we neglected our duty. The State employed its whole resources and lavished them on this system that was destructive of Christianity and morality, but we must persevere, even though called upon to make great sacrifices. We were compelled to contribute our money to the support of a system that we abhorred, while the safety of our own children required of us the support of our own schools. This was a grievous injury. In conclusion, the most rev. preacher referred to the impiety of a few people calling themselves Catholics who sent their children to the godless schools, passing by the door of their own Catholic schools. These people, he said, would be lost, and their children would be lost also. It was his experience that children so dealt with could not be taught religion. They became stolid and their minds would not receive the religious idea. It was different in remote country places where there were no Catholic schools. There Almighty God seemed to protect the children, and they did not become stolid or incapable of profiting by religious training. But people who, living within reach of a Catholic school, sent their children to a godless State school, were certainly calling down destruction on their own heads and those of their children.

At 3.30 Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given to the school children, and in the evening Pontifical Vespers and Benediction took place—the Bishop preaching again. At all the ceremonies throughout the day the cathedral was crowded.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE above Society held its weekly meeting on Wednesday last—Father Lynch taking the chair—the attendance being about the average. There was one nomination for membership, that of Mr T. Lynch, on the motion of Messrs Mooney and F. Cantwell.

The business of the evening commenced with a rather humorous reading by Mr Carolin, entitled "Mr Moriarty."—Mr J. Connor recited "Shiel's reply to Lord Lyndhurst," which was very creditably rendered.—"The Sea Captain's Story" was given with great feeling by Mr E. W. Dunne.—Mr J. Cantwell delivered "Field's invective against Cobett" in capital style.—What undoubtedly was the gem of the evening was a recitation, or rather a series of recitations, by Mr Tobin, a visitor who was present. He gave "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in some of the ways he had heard it delivered on different occasions, and displayed the contrast between the different styles. Mr Tobin possesses the gift of "taking off" other people, if I may use the expression, in a remarkable degree, his gestures and his "brogue" in particular, where it happened to be brought in, were so natural as to require but a slight stretch of imagination to bring the original before you. "Cynical Remarks on Mankind in General" was the title of a rather lengthy paper by Mr Eager, in which he attempted to show that the general tendency of mankind was towards evil. The paper showed signs of careful study, the matter introduced covering a large area. It was well put together and was plentifully interspersed with quotations from a number of the poets.

A vote of thanks to these gentlemen was carried unanimously, the speakers being Messrs F. Cantwell, McKeay, Falkner, Simmonds, Griffen, Hally, Lynch, Mooney, and Haughton.

All the recitations were well received, particularly that of Mr Cantwell, who possesses a clear, distinct voice, and had evidently taken pains to prepare his piece well. Mr Eager's paper came in for a good share of criticism, both adverse and favourable.

Father Lynch, in conclusion, gave the members some advice in regard to selecting recitations, and threw out some valuable hints as to the best manner of giving criticism.



A WRITER says that language comes more easily to some than others. That's right. A barefooted man who stumbles over a rocking chair in the dark will find language coming to him a great deal more easily than it will to his wife who is in bed in the next room. To those who are fond of walking we would tender this advice:—Economise to some purpose by purchasing your Boots and Shoes at the leading house, the City Boot Palace. Their immense stock is offered at lowest cash prices, in order to ensure a large and rapid turnover; all qualities being sound, solid, and reliable.

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Irish News.

Antrim.—A largely attended meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall last week to take steps for establishing a new national journal for Ulster in Belfast. The Most Rev. Doctor McAlister, Bishop of Down and Connor presided, and many priests and laymen from various parts of Ulster were present. A company was formed and shares to the amount of £1,500 subscribed on the spot.

Armagh.—Whilst an Orange band was proceeding through the Catholic quarter of Lurgan recently a notorious scoundrel, Thomas Black, began cursing the Pope. There was some excitement over this, but no disturbance. When opposite St. Joseph's Convent, however, Black again cursed the Pope. A crowd collected, and but for Father O'Hare, P.P., who was in the Convent at the time, and got the disturber removed, a very serious riot might have resulted. The matter has been reported to the police, and Father O'Hare's action is much commended by the inhabitants generally.

Cavan.—In the townland of Dowras, about three miles from Aclare, some tenants of Lord Harlech's who were evicted a few weeks ago, had built mudwall huts on their former holdings to shelter themselves and their children, but these refuges from the weather were not allowed them. The bailiff and some attendant hangers-on broke down those wretched huts and set fire to them, leaving no refuge to the wretched tenants but the abhorred workhouse or the grave, as death was sure to ensue on continued exposure in the humid atmosphere general in Ireland at this season of the year.

Clare.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. B. Madigan, the popular medical officer of the town. His death occurred through typhoid fever. During his illness Very Rev. Doctor White was in constant attendance upon him, and he departed this life fortified with the rights of the Catholic Church. The attendance at the funeral was very large and representative.

The fair of Kilmibill which was announced to be held on Saturday week last, was practically boycotted by the farmers of Clare, as the collection of the tolls would be enforced on behalf of the landlord, Colonel O'Callaghan, of Bodyke. Police were drafted into the village to assist in the collection of the tolls, but in order to defeat the object the people had notices posted throughout South and West-Clare, announcing that the fair would be held at Clonreddan, three miles to the west of Kilmibill. The farmers accordingly drove their cattle and pigs to Clonreddan. This is one description of the many odious monopolies which weigh down the people of Ireland.

Cork.—A farm containing sixty acres situate at Gurntsnaga, near Mallow, which has been untenanted and in the owner's hands for the last five years, was recently on fire. The fire burned most vigorously, consuming every blade of grass on it, all the furze on the ditches, and so injured the fences of every kind that they must be rebuilt.

The tide of emigration has now fairly set in, and on certain days of each week the Cork railway terminus is crowded with young men and women and their large following of friends and relatives, who, weeping and wailing, block the passage to the train. Larger numbers also arrive from Ballydeob, Schull, and the extreme West towards the Mizen Head. The exodus appears to be increasing.

Derry.—As a result of the recent deputation to London by promoters of the railway from Derry to Draperstown, the Hon. Ash Society have by letter intimated to Dr. R. H. Todd, solicitor, Derry, that they will subscribe £10,000 towards the railway so soon as the Parliamentary powers are obtained for its construction. The other London companies holding estates in the County are expected to subscribe in like manner, and thus make up the greater part of the required share capital.

Down.—The prisoners confined in Downpatrick Prison were recently removed to Mountjoy and Maryborough Prisons. The Phoenix Park prisoners were confined in Maryborough. On arrival outside the prison gate, the convicts immediately struck up "God Save Ireland," and continued singing the whole way to the station, followed by a large crowd which joined in the chorus. Much interest was evinced to get a glimpse at Fitzharris ("Skin the Goat") who looked remarkably strong and healthy for his years, and seemed to be the most joyous of all the prisoners.

Dublin.—J. J. Lalor of 90 Middle Abbey street, Dublin, has issued a very handsome medal and badge intended for the use of members of the National Federation. The medal, which is cast in bright metal, bears on one side a portrait of the Chairman of the Parliamentary party, and upon the other a view of the Parliament House in College Green, with suitable mottoes at top and bottom. The medal is suspended from a green poplin ribbon ornamented with silver clasps.

At last meeting of Arran Quay National Federation, which was numerously attended, and over which D. Moran presided, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That we rejoice at the

great success which has attended the establishment of the Irish National Federation, and congratulate the country on the way in which it is closing up the National ranks and so generously sending in the funds in support of the cause. We also beg leave to express a hope that the city and county of Dublin will follow such a splendid example, and take measures to establish branches in every ward and district.

Fermanagh.—Thousands of Enniskillen's stalwart sons marched, headed by a band, to the great demonstration recently held in Dromore, County Tyrone. The ancient home of the Maguires is true to Ireland every time.

Galway.—Lord Ashton has given £20 to the nuns of Gort Convent to enable them to purchase and erect a loom, so that the making of cloth and linen may be successfully carried on in the institution and the girls attending there taught some profitable industry. The Bishop of Galway subscribes £20 towards the same object, and Mrs Brown of Merrion square, Dublin, £7.

At recent meeting of the Harbour Commissioners a letter was read from the Limerick Steamship Company applying for storage accommodation, as the company intends to send a steamer to ply between Galway and Liverpool.

Kerry.—A Parnellite meeting was recently held in Abbey-dorney, but the affair was awfully hollow. The voters of the district were conspicuous by their absence, and the gathering was a fizzle. Parnellism is "a thing of the past," in Abbeydorney anyhow.

The Tralee and Dingle Railway has already proved its utility in aiding the fisheries of the Western coast. It was opened for traffic on April 1. Previous to its formal opening a special train brought to Tralee over five tons of mackerel, the first catch of the season, in time to be dispatched by the night mail for the English market.

Parnell's tactics have brought the Kerry landlords to the front again. Aggressive and harsh measures are now being taken by them against the unfortunate tenants. Seizures under distress warrants were made recently from four to five tenants on the estate of Sir Maurice J. O'Connell, near Tralee, for the recovery of what is known as the "hanging gale," and the cattle of some half dozen tenants, on the estate of Sir Arthur Denny, near Kilmorin, were seized also under distress warrants, there being only a gale's rent due in each case. The landlords feel they have free hands whilst Parnell continues his present unpatriotic conduct, and will support him every time.

Kildare.—At the Naas Board of Guardians recently a letter was read from Most Rev. Doctor Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, requesting to have the election of a school-mistress adjourned as he was making arrangements with the nuns in Naas Convent by which, he hoped, one of the Sisters would offer herself for election. The Guardians agreed to postpone the election.

During the hearing of C. Bury's appeal at the Naas Quarter Sessions recently Samuel Wray of Woodville was examined as a witness, and in the course of his examination Judge Darley remarked that he was altogether too fluent, adding that his belief was that Mr Wray was prepared to swear anything Mr Bury would tell him. Mr Wray properly resented this imputation, and Dr Darley ordered the police to remove him out of court. Subsequently, Mr Wray entered the Grand Jury Gallery, and again protested against Dr. Darley's insinuations, when he was seized by the police and forcibly removed. The general opinion was that the Judge's remark was not warranted by anything that had occurred.

Kilkenny.—A meeting was held in Piltown last week, over which B. Barry presided, for the purpose of starting a committee in support of the leadership of Mr Parnell. There were very few persons at the meeting, and there seemed to be little interest taken in the business.

A very representative meeting was held at the Courthouse, Castle-comer, last week, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps in the matter of promoting a line of railway from Castlecomer to connect with the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway. Efforts are being made to have the proposed line brought through Ballinakill to join the Waterford Railway near Abbeyleix. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That this meeting desire earnestly to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the very serious injury to the agricultural and coal mining population in this district, arising from the want of railway communication. Farmers are unable to get purchasers to come for their produce and the most extensive coalfield, four hundred square miles in area, with from sixty to one hundred million tons of workable coal of the highest quality, remains undeveloped, while vast quantities of fuel are being imported into the island.

Leitrim.—At the Quarter Sessions at Manorhamilton, April 1, Judge Waters was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal business.

Limerick.—The uncut hay on the evicted farms on the White estate recently took fire. The experience of a prairie fire is novel in Ireland. It is to be hoped that the landlord is pleased with it, as he has elected to take it in preference to a fair rent from evicted tenants.

A N D R E W L E E S,

IMPORTER, 48 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS, PICTURE-FRAME MOULDINGS, and ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES
A large Stock of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS always on hand; also Patent Lustre, Diapre, Muranesse,
Venetian Rippled, Cathedral, and other kinds of Fancy Glass,
STANDARD GENUINE MIXED PAINTS, ready for use, made from the best materials, in patent self-opening tins.
STANDARD ENAMEL PAINTS, acknowledged to be equal to the best, and superior to many of the English brands.

Agent for WILLIAM HARLAND & SONS' VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Used in all parts of the world. Reliable, durable, brilliant
economical. The Best Varnish is the Cheapest in the end.

First-class Staff of Painters and Decorators constantly in our employ. All orders promptly attended to. Charges strictly moderate.

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Established 1859.

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The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS

(Marshall's) is now established as the universal remedy for Influenza (La Grippe), and one of the most useful medicines in family use for Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, etc., and as a disinfectant it has no equal. Ask Marshall's of all Chemists.—Price, 1s per bottle.

TOOTHACHE.—Why suffer such agonising pain from decayed teeth when a remedy like Marshall's Odontalgicon can be purchased for 1s from all Chemists.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,

with Hypophosphites, is so thoroughly established and recommended by medical men as the best remedial agent in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, and general Debility, further comment is unnecessary, except to caution those who have to take it, that good results much depend on the quality of the Oil and palatability of the Emulsion. In Marshall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion you have a guarantee of purity and freshness, as it is made only in such quantities to meet the demand. Sold by all Chemists.—Price, 2s and 3s 6d per bottle.

In every town and village in New Zealand you can buy Marshall's renowned Corn Cure—Cura Clava. The only sure cure; gives no pain on application.—1s 6d everywhere.

Wholesale Agents:

THE COLONIAL DRUG AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., DUNEDIN.

JAMES JONES, HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in Stock.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

DEALY ... Proprietor.

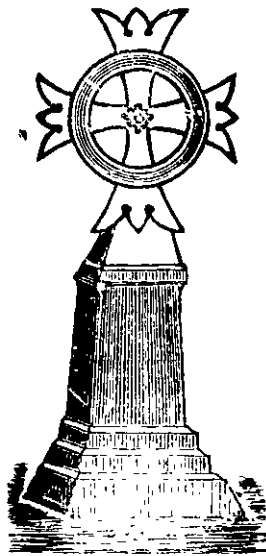
D.D., Lic. license. of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter in attendance.

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MONUMENTAL MASON, CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other materials to select from.



Ornamental Work of all kinds executed. Grave Railings in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS, MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

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SHAMROCK HOTEL, MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

Is prepared to offer FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION To all those who may favour him with their patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—Best XXXX Beer always on Tap.

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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 expecting duplicate orders, also New Goods by every direct steamer. Inspection respectfully invited.

Ladies' Walking Shoes, in Button and Lace, from 6s 6d per pair.
Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.
Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.
Gents' Shoes from 9s 6d per pair.
English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

Note the Address:

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THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEES ESTATE AND AGENCY COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

Capital £125,000.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. H. Reynolds M.L.C., W. Downie Stewart, Esq., M.H.R. Thomas Moodie, Esq., Walter Hislop, Esq.

MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

This Company acts as Executor or Trustee under wills and settlements; as Attorney for absentees or others; manage, properties; negotiates loans; collects interest rent, and dividends, and conducts all general agency business.

"ACME" BLACKING

IS now pronounced by the Public to be marvellous in its superior quality and effects. All grocers.

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HAS been tried. Astonishing results. Equal to "Acme" Blacking standard!!! encourage the industry.

ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, first manufacturers of Blacklead in the colonies, are now prepared to supply

THE "ACME" BLUE.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

DONALD STRONACH & SON AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, &c., DUNEDIN.

Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Reid and Maclean, Princes Street south, Dunedin.

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.

Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.

DONALD STEONACH & SON, Dunedin.

1891.

CAPRESSUS, MACROCARPA, and PINUS INSIGNIS we can quote for large or small lots.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Six leading varieties.

SEED POTATOES—The finest collection in the Colony.

PRYOR AND SON DUNEDIN.

Sub-Sheriff Hobson recently proceeded to New Pallas for the purpose of evicting Mrs Ryan, widow of the late Dr. Ryan. Acting on the certificate of Dr. Conway, of Tipperary, that Mrs Ryan was suffering from serious illness and could not be removed, the eviction was postponed for a month. On the same day John O'Brien, of Old Pallas, and his family were evicted.

Longford.—The decent people of Longford, who had remained faithful to "Charlie," are at last realising the true condition of affairs in relation to Parnell, and public meetings in support of the Federation are being held and branches established in the various parishes of the County. Peter Flood, President of the branch, has retired from the Parnellite cause in the town, and last meeting of the Parnellite League closed with a boxing match.

A great Nationalist demonstration was held recently at Moydow chapel. This is the centre of Dr. Fitzgerald's constituency in South Longford, and the meeting is doubtless the forerunner of the Doctor's disappearance from Parliament as their representative, he being a rabid follower of Mr Parnell. Father Dowdall presided. Bands with banners were present from Moydow.

Meath.—There was a good attendance and a moderate supply of stock at recent Slane fair. Prime beef sold at 58s to 60s per cwt; second-class, 52s to 54s; springers and dairy cows of good quality, £18 to £24 per head; second-class, £14 to £16; strippers, £11 to £14; three-year-olds, £13 to £14 10s; two-year-old, £9 to £11; yearlings, £5 to £9. Sheep, £3 to £3 3s for wethers and £2 to £2 5s for ewes.

At the Easter Conference of the priests of the Deanery of Navan, the following resolutions were adopted:—1—That while iterating the condemnation of Mr Parnell's leadership on moral grounds by the Irish hierarchy, we desire to record our deliberate judgment that on political grounds also the resumption of the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party by Mr Parnell would be absolutely fatal to Home Rule. 2—That the action of our Parliamentary representatives, Messrs Sheil and Mahony, in supporting Mr Parnell's pretensions after the majority of the Irish party declared against him, is unconstitutional and utterly subversive of the fundamental principle of every political party, viz., that the minority should be bound by the majority.

Monaghan.—A demonstration took place in Monaghan last week to oppose the leadership of Mr Parnell, and to advocate the cause of Home Rule. The number of people who flocked into the town, led by the clergy, was very large. The meeting took place in a field at the Finger Post, a short way outside the town. There were about 4,000 people in attendance, and a number of bands with banners paraded the streets. Most of the men wore green scarfs, and many horsemen were similarly decorated.

Roscommon.—On Saturday recently Mr Davitt was received at the Boyle railway station by an enthusiastic crowd on his way to the Sligo election. Amongst those present were:—James Lindsay, Patrick Mullany, Jasper Tully, R. J. McMorro, solicitor; Patrick Martin, Patrick Early, Daniel Priest, etc. Mr Davitt briefly addressed the people, stating that the last time he was in Boyle he went to Gurteen, and from Gurteen he went to prison. He was glad to find that Boyle set the cause of the nation above the cause of a man, and he expected that before many months they would put an end to the present crisis.

Sligo.—During the recent Parliamentary struggle in Sligo the Mayor, John Connolly, refused the use of the Town Hall to the Nationalists for a meeting, and Mr Davitt was compelled to address the lawful owners of the Town Hall from the steps. This is the kind of "Home Rule" the Irish people would have under Mr Parnell and his followers, from which a merciful Providence has saved them.

The first meeting of the Glenfarne National Federation Branch was held recently, the Rev. M. F. Kane presided. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Rev. M. Kane, President; J. Keany, Vice-President; T. Clancy, treasurer; M. McGuire, secretary. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That we enroll ourselves under the banner of the Irish National Federation, and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid in every way the new movement which is destined to wipe out the present policy of disruption resorted to by the misguided followers of Parnell, and which will win for us without a stain the national aspirations of the united Irish race.

The estate bailiff, assisted by a disreputable gang of "bums," recently visited the quiet little town of Aclare, and with them came a pile of misery and trouble; they came to evict. One of the invaders carried a sledge-hammer before him, which fairly represented his business. The sub-sheriff and agent proceeded to take possession of every house in the town, and in cases where the occupants were unable to pay four years' rent down the attendant "bums" proceeded in a most brutal manner to pitch out all the household effects. In most cases the tenants paid down the agent's demands and were re-admitted under new tenancies at an increased rent, the agent in every case imposing a ground rent on houses built since the lease was executed. This last is a confiscation of the tenant's labour and money.

Tipperary.—A meeting of the John Daly Amnesty Committee was held in Tipperary a few days ago for the purpose of making arrangements for the sending of a deputation to represent the town at the meeting to be held in Dublin.

Michael Hauly was accused with and pleaded guilty to the charge of posting a threatening notice at Spittal, Tipperary, last January. The notice was headed, "Boycott! boycott! boycott!" and went on to say:—"Renegades, pledge-breakers, and hirelings, stand aside. All Nationalists who have any devotion for the cause of Irish Independence are cautioned and called upon, at even the hazard of their own existence, to boycott, crush, and banish the following hirelings who are still aiding Smith-Barry." (Then followed the names of some shopkeepers and others.) Michael Landers was found guilty of a like offence on Tipperary hills. Sentences have not yet been passed.

Tyrone.—Two residents of this county died during the past week at remarkable old ages. Both resided within a short distance of each other on the old road leading to Fintona. The funeral of Mrs Ann Quinn took place on Easter Sunday, and the coffin recorded that she died at the age of 100 years. The remains of Mrs Maguire of Cannon Hill were followed to the graveyard a few days later.—This old lady has almost reached the century, and could boast of having been sponsor at the baptism of an infant born when the present century was in its infancy, and who in after years was distinguished as Most Rev. Dr. Kely, Bishop of Derry.

A body of Orangemen from the Aughalgoue and Mullantean directions, with fifes and drums, visited Stewartstown last week. On reaching the Hill Head which is an exclusively Catholic quarter, the local police ordered them to turn, which they did reluctantly.—However, having taken a circuitous route, they entered by way of Church street and proceeded by way of the Hill Head, playing party tunes and shouting and cheering in a threatening manner. Thanks, however, to the forbearance of the Catholics they were unable to create a riot.

The people of Mid and East Tyrone mustered in great strength at Carrickmore last week, where a public meeting was held in support of the Irish National Federation. The Nationalist members for the county, M. J. Kenny and W. J. Reynolds, M.P.'s, as well as Jeremiah Jordon, M.P. for West Clare, were the principal speakers. Rev. Bernard Murphy occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted tendering allegiance to the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party and Justin McCarthy. The violence practised by the deluded dupes that still cling to Mr Parnell was condemned.

An enthusiastic meeting of Dromore Nationalists was held on Easter Monday. A large concourse of McCarthyites assembled from different parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh. The following bands, each displaying a large banner, were in attendance:—The Fintona brass band, Drumquin flute, Enniskillen flute, Kinine flute, Dromore flute. Each banner on which Charles had been formerly emblazoned was now neatly covered with a little piece of crape or some other black stuff which hung like a pall o'er the sunburst. In front of the procession were two placards carried on long poles bearing the following inscription:—"Parnellism must be swept out; adulterers must retire," which created many a hearty burst of laughter as they passed the Market people. The meeting was addressed by Mr Kenny, M.P.

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.]

A curious custom more than six hundred years old, survives in England. It is the granting of the famous fitch of bacon at Dunmow to the couple that had been married one year, if both can say truthfully that they have not quarrelled with each other or wished themselves unmarried. The oath taken to that effect is in verse, a long, strange, wandering lot of rhymes. During the last three hundred years but five couples have won the prizes. Six maids and six bachelors compose the jury, and an amusing incident is told of a couple that appeared before them to claim the reward. As a last test, the bacon was put at the top of a greased pole, and the husband told to climb up and get it. He looked ruefully at the committee. Ah, he said, "I have my best clothes on, and if I get them greased my wife will scold me soundly." It is needless to add that he and his scolding wife went away without the fitch of bacon.

The *Sunday Times* says:—English Roman Catholics will be pleased to hear that the courteous Monsignor Satelli will probably be the next Nuncio in Paris, in place of Monsignor Rotelli, who is about to be raised to the Cardinalate. The Papal Embassy here is the last diplomatic resting-place until a Nunciature is established in London. This eventuality is still a long way off; and it is stated that its chief opponents are the English Catholic Bishops, who believe that in these days of rapid travel and electric communication, a papal Nuncio to the Court of St. James's would be an undesirable luxury, if not an encumbrance.

KAITANGATA COAL.

THIS Favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of standard quality, and is constantly used by all parties who have given it a trial.

Consumers who have not yet had it will add to their HOME COMFORTS by asking their coal merchant to send them KAITANGATA COAL.

WAIN'S FAMILY HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET (Opposite G.P.O.),
DUNEDIN.

MR. PALMER begs to intimate to Tourists, Travellers, and the General Public that from this date the whole Business of this Large and Commodious Hotel, which has a double frontage facing Princes and Manse streets, will be entirely under his immediate control, Mr. E. Wilson having retired from the Management of the Manse street portion.

By this change, and contemplated alterations, Mr. Palmer will be able to offer to Patrons Splendid Rooms (centrally situated) suitable for all kinds of Club Meetings, &c., and to Commercial Travellers.

SAMPLE ROOMS equal to any in the Colony.

The superiority of the general management of Wain's Hotel, from the Culinary Department and Cellar to the Dormitories, is too well known to need a detailed description.

ALEXANDER PALMER, Proprietor.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger etc
Octagon, Dunedin.

FOR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet, Octagon.

TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

PAINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

PPAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

CRYSTAL CRYSTAL CRYSTAL

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, Rabbitskins, 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, Rabbitskins, 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.

PROFIT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,

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

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, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

W. J. CANTWELL.

180 GEORGE STREET. Telephone No 443.

MRS. LOFT & CO.,

No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

TAKE CARE amidst the roar of rivalry and noise of competition amongst Boot Dealers that you are not misled. Look anywhere and everywhere, but buy none until you have seen

MRS. LOFT & CO'S,

No. 9, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

WHO SAID SO?

Why lots of people say they have tried shops all over Dunedin; but it's no use, they cannot get Men's sound and strong reliable Balmorals except at

MRS. LOFT & CO'S,

No. 9, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

LOST! GONE FOR EVER!!

A Lot of money that ought to have been saved. Parents will save money by buying their children's school boots at

MRS. LOFT & CO'S,

No. 9, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

J. MERRELL, MANAGER.

MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,

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
	Laundress Fee.

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

REV. MOTHER PRIORRESS.

Why buy a small bottle of Lea and Perrin's Sauce when you can buy a large bottle of Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce, of equal quality, and nearly double the quantity, for about half the price.

Have you tasted Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce? It is one of the Cheapest Sauces made, but is of Excellent quality. In fact, Gawne's Sauce is second to none in the market, and about half the price of English. It has a peculiar Relish and Piquancy; is a thorough Appetiser and Tonic, and will agree with the most Delicate Stomach. Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce is all that the most exacting connoisseur could wish, and should find a place in every household.

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 week ending June, 24 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—Best bullocks brought £7 10s to £8 17s 6d; extra prime to £10; medium to good, £5 7s 6d to £7 5s; light-weights and inferior, £3 5s to £4 5s; best cows, £5 17s 6d to £7.

Fat Sheep.—We quote, —Best crossbred wethers, 16s 6d to 18s 9d; ordinary, 14s to 16s; medium, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; small, 12s to 12s 9d; merino wethers, 6s 3d to 10s 6d.

Pigs.—There were only 70 of the penned, very few of which were baconers. For other sorts there was no improvement. Suckers brought 15s to 16s; porkers, 20s to 22s; baconers, 36s 6d to 45s.

Store Cattle.—The business transacted in these in the meantime is only to a very moderate extent. Half and three parts fat well-bred bullocks suitable for finishing off without much delay are about the only lots in any demand.

Store Sheep.—The market for these is now much quieter, only a very few offering. There are buyers still in the market for good crossbreds at prices comparing favourably with those ruling earlier. Mixed and aged lots also find buyers at prices satisfactory to the vendors. During the week we placed 500 fat crossbred wethers and ewes at 17s.

Wool.—This week we are in receipt of our London circular, dated May 16th, which says that no feature of importance has occurred since close of the auctions. Firm rates were secured. In the local market a few small lots are still disposed of. On Monday we catalogued 105 bales and 20 bags, of which we placed 58 bales and all the bags. All the local buyers were in attendance and competed very spiritedly up to certain limits, which, however, were rather below the rates lately ruling.

Sheepskins.—These have a very shady demand; and that with good competition at the hands of the trade. Country dry crossbreds inferior to medium, brought 2s to 3s 10s; do do merino, 1s 10d to 3s 9d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 10d to 6s 9d; do do merino, 4s 6d to 6s 3d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 8d. Butchers green crossbreds, best, 6s 6d, 5s 3d, 5s 1d, 5s, 4s 10s, 4s 8d, 4s 6d; good to medium, 4s 5d, 4s 4d, 4s 2d, 3s 11d, 3s 9d, 3s 7d, 3s 5d.

Rabbitskins.—An active demand is experienced for these, and although the supply is slightly increasing, it is still a long way short of requirements. On Monday we offered a moderate catalogue, when best greys made 1s 4d to 1s 4½d medium to good, 12½d to 1s 3½d; summer and autumn's 6d to 11½d; suckers and half-grown, 4d to 5d per lb.

Hides.—The market is steady, but no change to note in prices, which are as follows, for 60 lbs hides, 2½d to 3d; 65 lbs and upwards, ½d to 1d more; medium weights, 2d to 2½d; light do, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—During the past week the inquiry has been fairly good, and late rate rates fully maintained, viz., for medium to good 16s to 18 6d; inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s. Rough fat, best, 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 15s 9d per cwt.

Grain—Wheat.—The market continues firm, especially for really good milling sorts, at prices which exhibit no material alteration as compared with late quotations, while for the bulk of the southern wheat coming into the market there is no demand, except for feed purposes. Best milling velvet and Tuscan, 4s 7d to 4s 9d; medium to good, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; inferior to medium, 3s 3d to 4s (ex store, sacks in, terms).—**Oat:** Moderately fair demand, but buyers are not inclined to give prices previously ruling. Consignments continue to come forward pretty steady. Stout bright milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; best bright feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; medium to good, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; inferior and damp, 1s to 1s 2½d; black oats, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; long Tartars, clean and well grown, 1s 6d to 1s 7d (ex store, sacks extra, net cash).—**Barley.**—The demand for this is exceedingly flat. The supply is apparently in excess of requirements. Prime bright malting, 2s 9d to 3s; medium, nominal, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; feed and milling 1s 8d to 2s 2d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seed.—Ryegrass seed market quiet, best dressed perennial, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; farmers best dressed, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 3s 6d ex store; cocksfoot best dressed, 5d to 5½d; medium, 3½d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—Stocks heavy and no export demand, causing the market to continue flat quotations nominal.

Chaff.—Consignments continue on a limited scale, the market in consequence is steady quotations for best, 45s to 47s 6d; medium, 40s to 42s 6d; inferior, 30s to 37s 6d per ton.

Dairy Produce.—Only a small business being done and no change in values, good salt butter is worth, 6½d to 7½d; extra prime a shade more. Cheese factory made medium size, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf 5d to 5½d; dairy made, 3½d to 4½d per lb.

Flax.—A very fair demand exists for well dressed bright coloured flax, badly dressed and discoloured has less attention, quotations for good to prime, £17 to £18; extra fine a shade more, medium, £14 10s to £16 10s; inferior, £12 10s to £14 per ton.

MESSRS. DONALD STRONACH AND SONS report as follows for week ending June 17:—

Fat Cattle.—The supply this week consisted of 231 head, and it included some drafts of very prime heavy-weight bullocks. The demand for good quality cattle was fairly brisk and at prices quite on a level with those ruling a week ago. Medium and inferior quality were very dull of sale.

Fat Sheep.—The market was well supplied with 3416 sheep, including 400 merinos. Values all through were quite as high as last week, and in the case of prime freezing wethers a shade higher.

Pigs.—The market was glutted, no less than 400 being penned. Stores were almost unsaleable, whilst to effect sales of fat pigs a reduction in values had to be submitted.

Wool.—Compared with last week, values show a decline of from ¾d to ½d per lb for Leicesters, strong crossbreds, and merinos.

Sheepskins.—Large catalogues were offered on Tuesday, and disposed of under brisk competition. The demand was excellent for all descriptions of fine crossbreds, halfbreds, and good pelted crossbreds, though a little easier for strong woolled crossbreds, and Leicesters. Dry skins, crossbreds, low to medium, 1s 10d to 3s 9d; do do, full-woolled, 5s to 7s 1d; do do, pelts, 7d to 1s 8d; do do, lambs, 1s to 2s 10d.

Rabbitskins.—Though the attendance was satisfactory, prices, more especially for summers and autumns, which have of late been bringing over London values, were a shade easier than last week.

Hides.—A fair demand is experienced for all classes of hides, but the prices offered are far from satisfactory. Heavy, clean, and well-flayed hides are in short supply.

Tallow.—All country lots arriving meet with a ready sale at—mutton, 18s 6d to 20s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior, to mixed, 12s to 15s; and for rough fat, best clean caul, 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The only sales passing are to millers who wish to keep their stocks to the present level, and even then the prices offered are not quite so high as those ruling a week or two ago. Holders, however, in the view of a bare market and the very small quantity arriving, are not inclined to accept any reduction on current quotations. Oats: The demand has seldom been slacker than it is at present. Milling oats are scarce, and as there are one or two orders for shipment to be filled at present, any really prime samples could be placed at top rates. Ryegrass: At present there is little doing, but it is expected that there will be a good demand when the spring sowing demand sets in.

MESSRS. DONALD REID AND CO., report for the week ending June 26, as follows:

Wool.—Competition was keen, every lot being disposed of at satisfactory prices.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Tuesday, the bulk of which consisted of heavy crossbreds and merinos in good shipping condition, and a few lots of butchers' green skins, with good competition all through the sale. The catalogue was speedily cleared, the prices realised being in nearly every case above our valuations. Green crossbreds sold at 3s 4d to 5s 3d; do merinos, 2s 3d to 3s 5d; dry crossbreds, 2s 6d to 6s 1d; do merinos, 1s 8d to 5s 4d; do pelts and lambs, 3d to 2s 10d; skins in bales, 5½d per lb.

Hides.—There is a steady demand for all sorts, but no alteration in values to report. Local manufacturers, who are the only buyers, would prefer to have heavy hides even at enhanced prices, as the light class are not required, and difficult to place after being manufactured.

Tallow.—Good demand and readily disposed of to local manufacturers, who are the principal purchasers. Prime, 18s to 19s; medium, 15s to 16s; rough fat, 10s to 13s per cwt.

Wheat.—The tone of the market continues firm, but without animation. Milling, prime, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; inferior and broken, 3s 10d to 4s 2d. Fowls' wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 9d.

Oats.—The market is very dull. There is practically no inquiry and business in this cereal is almost at a standstill. Milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; feed, 1s 2d to 1s 4½d (sacks extra).

Barley.—A few lines have been cleared during the week at quotations. Malting, 2s 5d to 3s; milling, 2s 2d to 2s 4d (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies have quite ceased to arrive, and stocks are being steadily reduced at late quotations—£1 17s 6d to £2 per ton.

Chaff.—Moderate supply forward; good demand; prices weaker. Prime heavy oatsheaf, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d; light and mixed, £1 15s to £2.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—Only a very moderate entry of horses was offered at to-day's sale, and had there been a better selection to choose from a very large business might have been done in both draughts and light harness horses. An unusually large number of buyers (principally farmers) were present for draughts, and as purchasers of suitable saddle and harness horses, for shipment to India, were also in the market a very good demand for this class was experienced. We can recommend our country friends, who have horses of a good stamp and young to dispose of, to send them in now. Nearly every suitable draught was picked up to-day at prices showing an advance of from £2 to £4 per head, and, as an example, we would mention that a superior gelding that was sold a few weeks ago (and that at an exceptionally good sale) for £25, was to-day withdrawn at a bona fide bid of £30. We quote:—First-class draughts (extra heavy), £25 to £30; good ordinary draughts (young), £18 to £22; medium draughts, £12 to £16; aged draughts, £6 to £10; good hacks and harness horses, £12 to £16; medium hacks and harness horses, £7 to £9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, £2 10s to £5.

RABBITSKIN MARKET.

MESSRS. ROBERT CLELAND AND CO., Crawford street, Dunedin (next Pier Hotel), report as follows:—The auction sales this week have been small. Many of the skins were damp, a fault which consignors should endeavour to prevent. Prices remain unaltered and the demand continues good. During the week we have received many good lines from the country, and are open for any quantity more, for which we will pay highest market prices without any deductions.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats 1s 3d to 1s 5d (bags extra), quiet. Wheat: milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; fowls', 3s 6d, sacks included. Chaff: Market full—£2 to £2 7s 6d; hay, oaten, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes, kidney, £2 0s to £2 5s; derwents, £1 15s to £2. Flour: roller, £12 to £12 15s; stone, £11 5s to £11 15s, firm. Fresh butter, 10d to 1s; salt, nominal, for prime, 7d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Oatmeal, £9 0s.

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Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside
Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.
Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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THE PIER HOTEL

Corner of
CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY AND GREY
STREETS

(Directly Opposite the General P.O. and
leading on to the Queen's Wharf),
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MR THOMAS SEWARD (better known as
"TAKAPUNA TOM") having taken over the
above well-known Hotel, begs to intimate to
his numerous friends and travelling public
generally that he is now prepared to offer
them every accommodation.

The portion lately erected and known as
the Coffee Palace is furnished with a Private
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Nothing but the best brands of Wines
and Spirits kept in Stock.

A Superior Table. Hot, Cold and Shower
Baths; also a Good Billiard Table.

The PIER is the Best Situated Hotel in
Wellington, being in close proximity to the
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PROPRIETOR:

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TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES.

AS the undersigned are giving up
the nursery business, the whole of their select
stock of Fruit Trees and other Plants will be
sold at a great reduction in price.

GORDON BROTHERS,

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.

To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.

CLEARING SURPLUS STOCKS

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OF

TIMBER, DOORS, SASHES,

And all kinds of

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY

AT

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P.S.—Farmers and others about to build
Rough Sheds should not lose this splendid
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COAL MERCHANTS,
STUART STREET,

Have a constant supply of Coalbrookdale,
Newcastle, Kaitangata, Shag Point, Allan-
dale, and all local coals, which they will
deliver in Town or Suburbs at lowest rates.
Telephone, 608.

W. LANGFORD

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Furnishes Funerals with respectability and
economy. Adults from £6 upwards. Chil-
dren's from £2 10s upwards.

Country Orders receive prompt attention.
Town Office—133 Colombo St., Christchurch.
Telephone, No. 387.

Workshops—Corner of North-East Belt.

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If you wish to increase your business and
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The Best in New Zealand.

They are quick sellers. Good profit-makers.

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The FINEST DARK TOBACCOS
in the Market.
FLAT WORK and 12th NAVY TWIST.
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Sold by all leading Grocers.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, —
MAHINAPUA, s. s., on Monday, June 29
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NELSON.—MAHINAPUA, s.s., on Monday,
June 29. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTTELTON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wednes-
day, July 1. Passengers from Dunedin
Per 2.30 p.m. Train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—TARAWERA, s.s., on
Wednesday, July 1. Passengers per 2.30
p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTELTON AND
WELLINGTON.—HAUROTO, s. s., about
July 5.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—
HAUROTO, s.s., on Thursday, June 25.
Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON. —
OMAPERI, s. s., on Saturday, June 27,
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m.
Cargo till 3 p.m.

FOR GREY MOUTH, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU
LYTTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON. —
steamer early.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAUPO,
s.s., Friday, July 17.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND. — WAINUI, s.s., about Tuesday,
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BALLARAT HOTEL

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M. NOLAN, Proprietor.

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

All drinks in stock are of the very best
descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accom-
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MODERATE CHARGES.

Buy the Best and insist on having

NOONDAY FAMILY OIL

From your Grocer.

BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

MONEY TO LEND.

I HAVE various sums in hand for
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A. B. BARCLAY,
SOLICITOR,

No. 79, Princes street, Dunedin.

PROSPECTING IN MASHONALAND.

(S.A. Catholic Magazine.)

THE following extracts from a letter addressed by Mr Frank Mandy to Mrs Mandy, in Graham's Town, have been placed at our disposal for publication. Although dated as far back as January the letter was received only in April:—

Fort Salisbury, January 26th, 1891.

One who went away in all the pride of his health and strength was the first to die. Upington left us full of spirits, strong and healthy; but before night a message came back with a note which informed us that he had accidentally shot himself and requesting help. We decided that I should stay behind and take charge of the invalids at the camp and that Armstrong should go and see to Upington. He sent us a note the following day to the effect that Upington had had a marvellous escape. He was adjusting the bridle of his horse with his loaded rifle leaning against his breast when the charge exploded and the bullet entered just below his left breast and came out above the collar bone, miraculously breaking no bones and without entering the cavity of the chest. He was comparatively slightly injured and was able to ride and continue his journey. He and his companion had just fired at a fine lion which they almost rode upon in the long grass, and which lay looking at them not more than ten or twelve yards away. It was in order to follow up this lion which was only a short distance off from them that Upington was engaged in adjusting his bridle. Armstrong and Upington arrived at Fort Salisbury and a doctor was sent for at once. He examined the wound and pronounced it slight and not at all dangerous. Everything was going on well and the wound rapidly healing, Upington going to Communion on Christmas Day. But on the next evening when sitting chatting in front of the house he complained of great pain in the wound and a rapid change for the worse set in. In fact erysipelas had come on and though everything possible was done by those around him and the doctor was in constant attendance, he died on the following afternoon at 5 p.m. Father Hartmann gave him the last Sacraments early in the day when he was still comparatively strong. He was in full possession of all his senses, and knew he was going to die, but was fully prepared for it. His heart was strong and brave, and he was cheerful and even joking up to the last. He died quietly in his sleep.

One afternoon who should write up to the camp but Father Hartmann. He had received orders from Father Daignault to visit the native chiefs, not knowing that more than a hundred miles of roadless country separated the different gold districts, and the pioneers are scattered in small parties over five of them. However, Father Hartmann was a very welcome visitor to us. He said Mass for us every morning and helped us to nurse Dr Brett. About fifteen miles to the north of Mount St Mary's was a rather important chief called Zimba, with whom we had maintained very friendly relations. Nothing would satisfy the little Father but that he must pay Zimba a visit for missionary purposes. Providing him with a boy as a guide and food for the journey, we saw him off. He was to sleep there and return the next day. Some hours after his departure his horse came at full speed into the camp, and we knew that he had off-saddled somewhere and his horse had galloped off and left him in the veldt. It was too late to do anything that night, but next morning I saddled up, and taking the Father's horse, started for Zimba to meet him. About midday I arrived at the town, situated on the top of a very high and precipitous granite hill covered with immense boulders. Whilst still more than a mile from the town I heard the drums beating, not only in the principal town, but from the top of all the surrounding hills. The nearer I got the louder grew the din. The tops of the hills and the huge granite boulders that crowned them were fringed with a dense mass of black figures all watching my approach and all shouting at the top of their voices. All this drumming and shouting was in my honour, and I received a most flattering reception. As soon as I arrived on the first plateau of the hill, out of breath with my climb and leading the horses, I was met by a deputation bearing the chief's compliments and a large pot of beer which I drank with great relish. I was then escorted to the chief, whom I found in his hut in company with about fifty or sixty people in a small room. A fire burned in the middle and everyone shone with perspiration—it streamed down my face in rivers. More beer was drunk, and then I told them the object of my visit. The chief informed me that Father Hartmann had arrived the previous evening on foot and had left to return that morning accompanied by twelve men. After drinking more beer and losing gallons of moisture through the pores of my skin, I bade the jolly crew farewell. The whole town turned out to see me off. The drums beat, and long after I had left the town hidden from me by a densely wooded belt I could still hear the drums beating and the people shouting their farewell to me. But I never wished to have such a ride again. Both going and returning I was assailed by millions of blind flies. They covered the horses and their bites nearly maddened the poor brutes. The blood streamed from their bodies. I dared not dismount for fear they should break away from me, as had no doubt happened to Father

Hartmann. His horse had evidently fled the moment the saddle was off his back and gone to our camp, knowing that there at least there were no flies. The bites of the insects are like stabs of needles. I reached the camp and found that Father Hartmann had returned safely.

In this country on the plateau the climate is glorious, never hot, and the air exhilarating. Even down where we are at Mangame I do not think the climate is unhealthy. The fever from which our party suffered was very mild and was caught from our proximity to the river.

You can form no idea of the esteem in which Father Hartmann is held by all in this country. I don't say a word too much when I tell you that he is really loved by one and all—Protestant and Catholic. The little man was actually about to start from my place on Mangame for the goldfields on the Umfuli, more than seventy miles away, without a guide or anyone to go with him, to visit the Catholics down there. But I would not allow him. I told him that I had just received a letter from Father Daignault asking me to take care of him, and my first act in that direction was positively to forbid him to attempt such a thing. Endless forests, no roads or even paths, numbers of lions, rivers liable to become impassable at any moment and full of crocodiles, in fact, dangers of such a character as to make the journey without a guide or an escort nothing short of folly. His duty to his superior would have made him disregard every danger but for my opposition. The terrific thunderstorms alone should prevent such a journey. The surest way to get fever in this country is to get wet.

The more I see of this country the more I like it, although in its wild uninhabitable state there are many vexations to put up with. Plagues in the shape of flies—blindflies in millions, which bite as I have before described, other flies not by any means blind and quite an inch long with eyes as big as peas. When these last stab you, you jump and say naughty words. Midges in billions—"flying fleas" I call them—which settle on you and cause intense irritation. Other midges which settle on your face, hands and hair in a thick crust and each one with a sword. Then there are lions, wolves, and a number of lesser evils, which will all disappear when the country is occupied. Mind these pests don't come on all at once; one takes the place of the other as time rolls on, in the summer—the preceding plague ceasing almost immediately on the appearance of the fresh one. For two months on the Mangame two lions were our constant nightly visitors. They would spend the night roaring seldom more than two hundred yards away from our camp, and would often not leave us before 8 o'clock in the morning, but they never did us an injury. When Father Hartmann came to the camp they left us—I hope for good. Wolves are very impudent and sometimes come right into the camp stealing antelopes heads and skins. Now the rest of the pioneers have heard of our whereabouts, numbers are flocking to the new fields discovered by us, and we shall soon have lots of company.

Besides the sad disaster resulting in the death of Upington, there has been another tragical occurrence in quite a different part of the country. A number of pioneers went down to the eastward to occupy the Manica country. With them was a gentleman named Baumann. Whilst on the march he suffered somewhat from the chafing of his boots. He remained behind to take them off, telling the others he would catch them up. They went slowly on but as Baumann did not appear men were sent back to search for him. The place was found where he had sat down, but since that time nothing had been seen or heard of him. Denis Doyle and 200 natives had been scouring the country high and low—but in vain. The thing only that can have befallen him is death from having been seized on by a lion, for since then a party of natives was camped on the same spot, and whilst sitting on the ground in the broad daylight a lion sprang into their midst and carried off one of them. Other fatalities have occurred in other parts. On the road up a young man was gored to death by an ox. Another was seized by a crocodile. There is some small amount of sickness in different parts of the country, and the universal opinion is that we are in the richest gold country in the world, and one unsurpassed for agricultural advantages and general farming.

The various Trades Unions of Wellington took the occasion of Mr T. Seward entering upon the proprietorship of the Pier Hotel to entertain that gentleman at a smoke concert. A splendid spread was provided in the large room of the Pier Hotel, to which about sixty did ample justice. Mr Graham occupied the chair, and after the usual loyal toasts had been given, Mr Millar proposed the toast of "Our Visitors," coupled with the names of Mr Judge and Mr Slater, vice-president and secretary respectively of the Otago Trades and Labour Council. The toast of "Our Guest" was the next on the list, the honours being most enthusiastically given, with one cheer more for "Takapuna Tom." "The Parliament of New Zealand" was responded to by Mr George Fisher, M.H.R. Several other toasts were given during the evening, being interspersed with songs and musical selections by the band. The party broke up at a late hour after having spent a most enjoyable evening, all present joining in cordial good wishes towards Mr Seward in his new venture.

Arrival of Autumn and Winter Shipments.

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Just landed a large shipment of Furs, comprising Bear, Lyox, Fox, Skunks, Bacoan, and Opossum Modenas. The demand for Goods is very active. Intending purchasers should call early.

Boys' Melville Suits in Tweed and Serge
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All Qualities
Boys' Navy Worsted and Serge Middy Suits
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JUST OPENED
A Large and Varied Assortment of
BOYS SUITS
of all Descriptions, Shapes and Sizes,
To which they wish to direct the attention of
All Intending Purchasers
HERBERT, HAYNES AND CO.
are also Showing a Choice STOCK of
MENS OVERCOATS
in Tweed And Macintosh
In all conceivable Colours, Patterns and Shapes,
Which should enlist the attention of the
Most Fastidious.

Men's Waterproof Coats with Detached Cape
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Men's Waterproof Sleeveless Coats
Men's Waterproof Salisbury Coats
Men's Tweed Overcoats with or without Capes, in all Qualities and Sizes



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WEDNESDAY, 15th JULY, 1891,
At Eight O'clock.

GRAND POPULAR
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT

In Aid of
DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS
BUILDING FUND.

PROGRAMME :

Overture "Leonore" (No. 3) (Beethoven) Kummer
Messrs Barth, Timson, Schacht, Winckelmann, and Buckingham.
Song "The Admiral's Broom" Becan
Mr Manson.
Violin Solo "Polonaise" Lawb
Mr Geo. H. Schacht.
Valse Song "Speak" Ardit
(Quintett Accompaniment)
Mrs Wm. Murphy.
Pianoforte Soli (a) "Impromptu" Scharwenka
(b) "Polish Dance" }
Mr A. J. Barth.
Song "Thady O'Flinn" Molloy
Mrs W. Angus.
'Cello Solo "Mazurka" Davidoff
Herr Winckelmann.
Song "Margerita" Lehr
Mr F. L. Jones.
Vocal Quartett "From the valleys and hills" Balfe
("Bohemian Girl")
Mesdames Murphy and Angus, Messrs Jones and Manson.

Interval of ten minutes.

Violin and 'Cello Duo Leonard and Servais
Messrs Schacht and Winckelmann.
Song "Barney O'Hea" Lover
Mrs Wm. Murphy.
Viola Solo "Nocturne" Kalliwoda
Miss Busck.
Song "Good-bye" Tosti
Mr F. L. Jones.
Vocal Quartett "When a wooer goes a wooing" Sullivan
("The Yeoman of the Guard")
Mesdames Murphy and Angus, Messrs Jones and Manson.
Song "In Cellar Cool" Old German
Mr Manson.
Clarinet Solo Larghetto (from Op. 108) Mozart
(Quartett Accompaniment)
Mr W. H. Corrigan.
Song "Cradle Song of the Poor" Lindsay
Mrs W. Angus.
Tema con Variazioni from "Trout" Quintett Schubert
Messrs Barth, Schacht, Miss Busck, Messrs Winckelmann and Robertshaw.

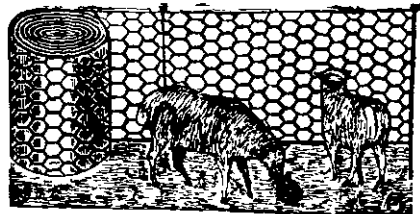
Accompanist ... Mr Jesse Timson
Musical Director ... Mr Geo. H. Schacht

NOTE—Owing to the length of Programme it is particularly requested that no item be re-demanded.

Doors open 7.15 ; commence 8 o'clock.

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The New Zealand Tablet


FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 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.

ARE WE, ON THE ROAD TO DAHOMEY?

 are not quite certain. It may be so, and some think we are. Already every swiper in the country is on a footing of perfect equality, so far as the franchise is concerned, with the best, the most highly educated, most learned, and most experienced in the land. Men of high parts, distinguished probity, and abounding learning have no more power or influence in the ballot box than any degraded wretch who is ready to sell his vote, or has actually sold it, for a glass of whisky. So people say. This, too, may be so; the public know best. And now it is proposed to place the *damus du parc* on a footing of equality with the best ladies in the country in the use of the franchise. Do the ladies in this country desire to have the franchise? There are some, no doubt, who do so; but how many are there? The giving of the franchise to the ladies implies the imposing on them of all political and civil and military duties. Logically they cannot if they once exercise the franchise be prevented from becoming Members of Parliament, Prime Ministers, soldiers and sailors, members of the police force, etc., etc. Once let the ladies mingle in the strife of parties, and share with men the privileges of the franchise, logically we must expect regiments of women, ships manned by women; in a word, women must be prepared to undertake all the offices and duties of men. If the women of this country are prepared for all this, we greatly doubt. As we said above, there

are, we dare say, some advanced females who would feel rather delighted at the prospect. Already, we understand, there are some females in Auckland who are practising football with the view of travelling to display their prowess at this manly and not over refined game; and are not athletics amongst the best preparations for the military and naval professions? We should not be surprised to behold as the outcome of this and the ladies' ballot box the formation of regiments of women, in which the rivalry element may be expected to predominate. It would be an interesting sight to see a thousand young New Zealand women armed with dirk, and sword, and rifle, as the Amazons of Dahomey are armed, and drilled in preparation of actual warfare, and, no doubt, this would be regarded as very liberal, advanced, and becoming the exigencies of the day. Probably this may be regarded as a fitting preface to the appointment of an elected governor, who must, of course, have a bodyguard to protect him from incensed Conservatives. In view of the coming millenium, when some of our gallant knights may be elected governors of New Zealand, all this is a suitable preparation. What better example can we have than that highly civilised cannibal, an ex-pupil of a godless school in France, the King of Dahomey. His Majesty's bodyguard is a regiment of women, than whom none are braver or more fierce, and none better calculated to warn off all assailants. Would it not be a beautiful sight, and a very advanced one, to see Sir This or Sir That surrounded and protected from all assault by a regiment of New Zealand women, armed to the teeth, and displaying the fiercest determination to settle once for all the opponents of our Liberal elected governors? Some say this state of things looms in the not very distant future. We, ourselves, think this is a calumny and little better than a caricature, but then our powers are limited, and we acknowledge our inability to foretell the great consequences that are to be evolved out of the policy of the hour. All that appears clear to us is that common sense ideas of prudence and justice, experience and principle, real knowledge and virtue are all to be cast prostrate under the feet of mere numbers and subjected to the contemptuous treatment of the last and most unworthy of the population unless many politicians be stopped in their mad downward career. Already God and CHRIST are banished from the schools, and now an effort is being made to banish good and wise and disinterested men from the political platform and all interference in the politics of the day.

A VERY fine programme has been drawn up for the concert in aid of the building fund of the Dominican Convent Schools. All tastes have been well consulted for and classical music, as well as music to please the million, has been judiciously selected. Mesdames W. Murphy and Angus, who have recently given such good proofs in their operatic success, of their cleverness in dealing with music requiring archness and a spirit of fun to render it properly, have each been assigned a humorous song. Herr Winckelman gives a mazurka on the 'cello, in which we may expect a display of the delicacy and brilliancy that characterise his playing. Mr. Barth gives a solo on the piano, Miss Busck one on the viola, Mr. Corrigan one on the clarinet, and Mr. Schacht, who also conducts, plays a Polonaise on the violin. Our popular amateurs, Messrs Jones and Mans on give each a pretty song or two. There are besides several other items, as may be seen, every one of which is in itself worth going to hear. Indeed the care and good taste shown in selecting the programme is a sufficient guarantee of success. We need not allude to the excellence of the object to be promoted, which admits of no kind of doubt. Friends therefore, to whom the sale of tickets has been entrusted have every motive for exertion.

ON Sunday, the Feast of St. Aloysius, at 3 p.m., the children of the Catholic schools were assembled in their full force almost crowding the church, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, where special devotions in honour of the Saint took place. The Christian Brothers' boys, of whom 113 had received Holy Communion in the morning, were invested by the Bishop with the brown scapular and also received into the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart. A reception of the girls of the Dominican nuns' schools into this Confraternity was also held. Afterwards both boys and girls united in making the act of consecration. The ceremonies terminated with Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

THE children of St. Joseph's school, Dunedin, are busy preparing for their winter holidays. On Monday some twenty-five of the younger pupils received in the schoolroom the badge of the Holy Childhood, a good proof of their having profited by the instructions given them during the half-year. The distribution of prizes will

take place on Friday the 26th inst., at 10.30 a.m., and the relatives and friends of the children are freely invited to attend.

THE latest important deliverance reported on Irish affairs takes the shape of an article in the *National Press* from the pen of the Archbishop of Dublin. His Grace declares that Home Rule is a forlorn hope for the present century. Some relief, however, is afforded us in the consideration that the century has reached its last decade. Still the postponement of the great measure for even ten years must seem to us a grievous disappointment.

MR REEVES'S Labour Bills,—Factory Bill, Truck Bill, Shop Hours Bill, appear to be very much to the point and to contain nothing that is not desirable. But what a comment do we not find in the Shop Hours Bill on the selfishness of some and the greed of others. Had the public been duly considerate and shop-keepers as a rule moderate in their desires no such Bill would have been necessary, and what is now made a matter for legislation would have been brought about by mutual consent. There is nothing extraordinary in the Bill, which provides for the closing of shops at 6 p.m. on four days of the week, at 9 p.m. on one and at 2 p.m. on another, the particular days not being specified. Among the shops exempted we perceive that those of the tobacconists are included. But why should this be, tobacco being neither a necessary of life nor a perishable ware? The Bill, however, is deserving of support.

THE Financial Debate was opened on Tuesday evening by the Hon. J. Bryce, who made an attack on the proposals of the Government, and pointed out several respects in which they must prove ruinous to the country. The Hon. Member's speech, however, savoured rather of clap-trap, and Mr Reeves, who replied to it, had not much difficulty in exposing its sophistries. Mr Macarthur followed with a speech which was characterised by the Hon. J. G. Ward as one of the bitterest and most fault finding which it had ever been his lot to hear—but which, nevertheless, does not appear to be considered a very brilliant effort even by supporters of the party to whom the Hon. Member belongs. It is believed that the debate will be protracted.

THE Rev. Michael Kelly, S.J., whose death has recently taken place in Sydney, paid a visit of a few weeks last summer to Dunedin, *en route* for the hot springs. Those of us who then had the happiness of making his acquaintance can fully understand the reputation for sanctity which we are told he enjoyed among people who were intimate with him. We regret to learn that his visit, in search of renewed health, to New Zealand proved so sadly unsuccessful. Still he had certainly benefited in a considerable degree by his short stay in this city. While here, he frequently celebrated Mass and preached once in St. Joseph's Cathedral.—*R.I.P.*

"A COMMISSION of Cardinals will henceforth administer Papal property, owing to irregularities in management during the past." If there is any truth at all in this it is that the Pope has taken some measures to try and protect the remnant of the Papal property from the plundering Government.

THE Labour party have had a success in the elections for New South Wales, returning several of their representatives. Sir George Grey has been equal to the situation and cabled his congratulations. But does not Sir George in turn deserve to be congratulated—on his astuteness?

"THE German Government is considering the question of forbidding pilgrimages from Alsace and Lorraine to Mount Rouner, Lourdes, and other places in France on a plea that superstition and ignorance are fostered thereby. The real reason is a political one. The people of those provinces, after visiting France, are more irritable and uneasy under their German rulers." We do not know where "Mount Rouner" is, nor can we conjecture what place is meant by the name, but Lourdes of course means Lourdes. If the German Government, however, again make an attack on religion they will again live to repent it. Religious pilgrimages can only encourage a spirit of submission to all that is just and right, and if the German Government fear the sentiment to be thus aroused, there is proof positive that their presence in Alsace and Lorraine is an outrage on justice.

"Of a total of 127,000 subscribed towards the Plan of Campaign, £3000 is unaccounted for, £20,000 was granted to tenants, £47,000 went in fees to lawyers and barristers, and £40,000 was spent on New Tipperary." This is probably a composition intended to affect the mission of Mr J. B. Cox, M.P., to the colonies. Were it otherwise, it would be rather an eye-opening phrase is, and that in more senses than one. With all respect to the Bar, none of us could wish to see its members going on like that—hardly even if Sir George Grey's Bill had been passed. We were all among them—every man Jack of us. But it is to be hoped, we would remember that honesty, as they say, is the best policy.

THE famous English contralto, Madame Patey, commences a short concert season in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Madame Patey enjoys the highest reputation in her profession in the Old Country, and it is to the credit of the musical taste of the Colonies that her singing here also has been highly appreciated. Everywhere she has delighted crowded audiences. The company by which she is supported are also highly spoken of.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 23, 1891.

THE Triduum which was celebrated throughout the Diocese of Christchurch in honour of St. Aloysius during the past week was brought to a close on Tuesday evening at the Pro-Cathedral by a Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, and the solemn dedication of the newly formed guild of St. Aloysius to the patronage and protection of that great model and guardian of youth. The Very Rev. Father Cummings preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the life and virtues of this servant of God, to a very large congregation, many of whom were members of other denominations. After dealing with the principal points of the saint's life, his consecration by his mother to the service of God, his father's determination that he should be a soldier, his own choice of a profession, which was that of a humble member of the Society of Jesus, and his death at an early age whilst spiritually and temporarily assisting the plague-stricken—the Rev. Speaker brought out into prominent relief the principal virtues for which he was distinguished. These were the virtues of purity, self-denial, love of God, love of the neighbour, and love of the Church,—virtues which were not practised to any great extent at the present day by the world, not even by our Catholic people. St. Aloysius was our model and if we followed in his footsteps we would one day enjoy his society among the elect in the Kingdom of God.

I regret very much to have to chronicle that one of the good Sisters at the Convent lies dangerously ill. At Mass and at Vespers on Sunday the prayers of the congregation were asked in an especial manner for the recovery of Sister Joachim.

The roll-stuffing by the brewers had contributed in no small degree to the success of the Prohibitionists at the last licensing election in our erstwhile model borough of Sydenham. It would seem indeed as if the bungling of the Prohibitionist Committee was likely to bring ridicule and disaster on their cause. When Judge Denniston threw his legal bomb-shell in their midst there were only two courses open to them—either of which would entitle them to the respect of all moderate minded men, to stand to their colours and refuse all licenses, or else resign their position and appeal again to the electors. They have done neither, but have set themselves to regulate the liquor traffic in the district in open violation of their election pledge and in direct opposition to their oft-repeated assertions that the liquor trade is a curse and a blight wherever it is, and that it cannot be regulated by the law of the land. Even very indifferent politicians change their opinions gradually, and only after the lapse of reasonable time, but the Sydenham Licensing Committee have out-distanced even the most inveterate rail-sitting independent, for in the short space of six weeks they have run counter to their public professions, swallowed their plighted words, and commenced to grant certain licenses for the sale of that which they consider to be a vile moral poison. In promising to grant two out of the eight licenses they seem to be guided by a very peculiar standard for prohibitionists, that is, the drinking capacity of the neighbourhood in contra-distinction to the requirements of the travelling public. They refused, on "their own motion," whatever that may mean, to renew the license of the Southern Cross Hotel, the nearest one to the saleyards, and within a quarter of a mile of the A. and P.A. show grounds, which are used for many public gatherings. Surely it is inconsistent for men who profess such a hatred for drink to set so much value on a bar trade and so little on accommodation for travellers. The adjournment meeting was held on the 22nd inst., when the further consideration of those licenses which were not to be renewed was taken into consideration, and also evidence in support of the applications, showing that such houses were required in the various localities. After receiving a vast amount of evidence as to the wants of the neighbourhood and the manner in which each hotel has been conducted, the committee adjourned again until the 23rd inst., when it is hoped common sense and justice will guide them in their decisions.

On Monday evening, June 22, an entertainment was given in the boys' school by the "Black Swans," a dramatic and musical combination composed of a number of our Catholic young men, a notice of which appeared some time since in your columns. This was the best of its kind that has taken place here for a long time, both from an artistic and musical point of view, the farce being well staged and exceedingly well played, whilst the musical items were thoroughly appreciated by a crowded and enthusiastic house, attracted no doubt by a very liberal programme, and also by the very popular object for which it was got up—the funds for building the

Brothers' house. The management departed from the usual custom of leaving the dramatic part until the last; instead, they wound up the entertainment with the musical portion. The principal characters in the farce were taken by Miss Courtney and Messrs Hoyts, Buchanan, Clarkson, O'Connor, Courtney, and Brandon, who kept the risible faculties of the audience fully occupied during the whole play. It would be invidious perhaps to make distinctions, as the opportunities for a display of good acting were unequal, but the palm should be certainly awarded to the two first mentioned gentlemen, especially Mr Buchanan, whose humour was irresistible. The musical items were a new waltz, the "Onslow," by Mr Bossiter, and performed for the first time; "Killarney," and "My Fiddle and I," with violin obligato, by Mrs Kelly. To say that they were sung in this lady's best style is sufficient guarantee that they were done justice to. Mr Haywood's contribution was very well received, as was Mr J. Hennessey's "The Bugler." Messrs J. and W. O'Neill, Peat, and Kelly sang some comic and character songs which were very much appreciated by the good humoured audience, who displayed their pleasure by calling on these for second editions. The last, but not least, was Miss Bryant, one of the most popular ladies connected with the pro-cathedral choir. She possesses a very pleasing alto voice, which she has used to much advantage in rendering several solos lately during the Masses in a very effective manner. As this was her first appearance on the public stage great hopes were raised of her success. These expectations were fully realised in her singing of "Apart," for which she was very justly encored. The whole wound up with a very effective *Tableaux vivants*. At the conclusion the Very Rev Father Cummings thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly contributed to the success of the entertainment, making especial mention of Mr and Mrs Kelly, who were a host in themselves, and also the large audience for their attendance.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND LABOUR DAY.

(Liverpool Catholic Times, May 8.)

THE working classes on the whole signalled Labour Day by orderly and creditable demonstrations. The principal manifestations in these countries took place on Sunday, and throughout England and Ireland the toilers gave proof of their power to organise and their desire to advocate their cause without disturbing the public peace or having recourse to deeds of violence. In London, Dublin, and other parts of the United Kingdom where public meetings were held, no need whatever arose for the intervention of the police, the thousands who assembled together being all animated by the common feeling that to commit any breach of the peace would argue little zeal for the interests of labour. The manly, dignified conduct of the mass whilst thus united in bringing their claims and grievances before the public reflects honour upon them, and cannot but prove immensely servicable to their cause. The views proclaimed by the speakers at Sunday's gatherings were in some few cases, it is true, of an advanced character, but the free discussion even of chimerical schemes is of advantage, for it tends to bring out clearly their unsoundness. The working-classes in these countries may be safely assumed to be capable of estimating at their proper value public addresses on a subject with the phases of which their daily duties render them familiar and they may be trusted to separate the wheat from the chaff. It is by the exercise of calm judgment on the part of the people that the free British Constitution was built up. Boldness of expression and the assertion of advanced ideas have never been feared; the principle that the citizens are safe guardians of the true interests of a free State has been acted upon, and therefore it is that a love of order is almost invariably exhibited at our great Labour demonstrations.

The contrast to our Labour Day processions and meetings displayed by Continental nations on the occasion of similar demonstrations is remarkable and instructive. Whilst working-men are here allowed to combine in serried columns, to march with banners flying, and generally to comport themselves like a vast army, in various parts of the Continent such assemblages are looked upon with suspicion and dread, and if not prohibited altogether, are held fairly within range of the guns of arrays of military forces. No doubt, the precautions on the part of the authorities are often necessary, as propagators of Communism and anarchy make no secret of their intention to avail themselves of such opportunities, if possible, to foment disaffection. But it appears to us that this anarchical disposition amongst certain sections of the working classes is the punishment of State despotism and governmental incapacity. For instance, whilst the toilers of Switzerland, which is ruled on the whole well and wisely, celebrated Labour Day as peacefully as our own working classes, serious collisions with the military are associated with the memories of the day in Italy and France. In Rome a soldier and a civilian were killed, and thirty-seven persons were wounded. At Fourmies, in France, fourteen persons were killed and forty wounded. There were a number of riots and skirmishes in other towns of both these countries. Now, Italy and France may not be despotically governed, but they certainly do not enjoy the fullest measure of freedom. They are under

the sway of men who are too much amenable to the pressure of cliques and classes and who do not take a broad statesmanlike view of the rights of the people as a whole.

It assuredly behoves the nations of Europe to be alive to the movements and aims of the working classes, for if we may judge by the signs of the times, the toiling multitudes are working towards changes which will affect the government of more than one State. They are, indeed, beginning to recognise that they hold Governments, so to speak, in the palm of their hands, and the unrest of which they are giving proof in some of the Continental nations is not a very happy augury for the present regimes in those countries. In Italy and Germany socialistic propagandism has been carried on so successfully amongst the working population, that the day is probably not far distant when they will consider themselves strong enough to attempt the abolition of the monarchical and the substitution of a republican form of government. Increased prosperity may retard the progress of the revolutionary movement, but it seems as if such results were merely a question of time. In Belgium, likewise, the action of the labouring classes is a source of grave anxiety to the authorities, and just now the country is the theatre of a gigantic mining strike which paralyzes almost every industry. A conspiracy against the Government may exist to some extent in that country; yet it is not probable that the spirit of republicanism has made headway in any notable measure amongst the Belgians, for they are governed judiciously and with a wise regard for the rights of every class. Of the Labour Day speeches, both at home and abroad, the key note has been the necessity of legally enacting and enforcing an Eight Hours' day. The project may be feasible enough in regard to certain occupations. To secure an eight hours' limitation for all sorts of toil will, however, be an utter impossibility until an international agreement to that effect is arranged, an event which may be expected at the Greek Kalends. To us the chief benefits of the Labour Day demonstrations are these: that the working classes are the better enabled to realise their strength and their responsibilities, and that their unity, so remarkably manifested, must impress upon employers the danger of quarrelling with a force so well-organised and powerful. In a word, the working classes show by such displays how capable they are of safeguarding their rights and contending against the efforts of capitalists who may endeavour to subject them to injustice.

LORD WOLSELEY AS AN IRISHMAN.

(From the Pilot).

THE Dublin National Press of May 13, says that since his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, Lord Wolseley has become a convert to Home Rule, believing that the giving of self-government to that country would not endanger the integrity of the Empire. Of course Wolseley is intelligent enough to recognise that fact, and it will be remembered that a few years ago he publicly proclaimed his sympathy with Ireland's demand for fair treatment.

Speaking at a banquet given him by the "Castle" folks of Dublin, in August, 1883, he said that his success had bred enemies and calumniators:

"Many stories have been propagated by them which are wholly and entirely untrue; but of all the unfair stories the foulest story ever invented about me, the greatest untruth stated against me, is that which has been stated by some people recently, that I am anti-Irish in my feelings and that my sympathies are not with the Irish people. That calumny I repudiate with all the strength that is within me. I decline most emphatically to be disassociated in any way with the land of my birth. I was brought up, my lords and gentlemen, to believe that Irishmen were cleverer, were abler, and were in every way better men than any other people in the world, I now speak of my countrymen as I know them, and after a long experience of them. After I have seen much of the world, and taking a clear view of all I have seen and gone through—speaking of them now I must say that I have seen nothing and heard nothing to make me waver in that faith."

His reiteration of these sentiments at the present time cannot fail of having a good effect. Wolseley is an Irishman in feeling as well as by blood and birth. What a pity that another distinguished Irishman, Lord Dufferin, loses his opportunity of winning immortal honour and gratitude in the same way. Dufferin might easily be the foremost man of his race if his patriotism were equal to his acknowledged ability as a statesman. It is not the least of Ireland's wrongs that her most gifted sons are absorbed by the service of her ruler. Independence would give them a worthier field at home.

At his half-yearly rent audit, Sir Humphrey de Trafford allowed the tenant farmers on his Barton estate a reduction of ten per cent. on their rents, as before.

The remains of the great Irish actor, Barry Sullivan, whose representations charmed and delighted the play-going millions in every land, have been laid in the O'Connell area, Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From the Liverpool *Catholic Times*).

A suitable monument is about to be erected over St Patrick's grave in the old burying ground attached to the cathedral at Downpatrick.

The Italian Government has just prohibited the taking of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets of Rome in solemn procession. Despite the prohibition the Catholics follow the Blessed Sacrament in larger numbers than ever.

There is no foundation for the report which has lately been going the round of the papers that the Holy Father has expended a million francs in saving a Catholic banker from suspending payment. The Holy Father has no such sum of money to spare.

The English college at Rome suffered considerable injury by the recent explosion. At the time it occurred the rector, Mgr Giles, was giving Holy Communion to the students. Great damage was done to the windows, and a huge fissure appeared in the room, while a temporary party wall, recently erected was thrown down by the force of the explosion.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that the Holy Father suffered no injury whatever through the explosion of the powder magazine outside the Porta Portese, Rome, though the shock caused considerable damage at the Vatican. Graphic descriptions of the effects of the explosion are given elsewhere by special correspondents of the *Catholic Times*.

The German Ministry has finally withdrawn the new Education Bill. To organise the opposition to this Bill was the last act of Windthorst's life. Its withdrawal is a new tribute to the power of the departed leader of the Centre.

A Spanish contemporary, *El Siglo Futuro*, of Madrid, says: "Our compatriot the Very Rev Father Patricio Padaver, has been appointed Procurator-General of the Franciscan Order in Rome." If he be all Spanish, how did he get the name of Patrick?

There was an imposing demonstration of Catholic workmen at Angers, in France, the other day. The occasion was the close of a mission. After the closing service, the mission cross was taken from the church and carried in procession by 6000 men to a hill overlooking the town, where it was erected as a memorial of the mission.

There is only a single Catholic church in Copenhagen. During Lent this year it could not contain the crowds who wished to attend the Lenten sermons. The Danish Catholics have resolved to build a second church in the capital, a sign of progress in what was lately an entirely Protestant city. The new church will be dedicated to our Blessed Lady.

Monsignor Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, has been speaking in Milan on the emigration of Italians. He is dead against their leaving the country. There are, he says, two millions of Italians in the Americas. Of the majority of these emigrants, Monsignor Scalabrini remarks that their lot is to suffer the most abject misery and to become the victims of infamous traffickers in human flesh.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has sent a personal donation of 10,000 marks in memory of Windthorst to the new church which is being erected at Hanover. This act of the Prince has produced a very favourable impression among the Catholics of Germany, who take it as an evidence that the anti-Catholic system of the late Herr Lutz has no longer any influence in the Court of Munich.

An immense moral weight has been given to the cause of Beatification of the Curé of Ars through the formal petitions which have been drawn up and signed by the hierarchies of England, Ireland, America, Canada, and Australia, and forwarded to the Holy See. Now that the process of Beatification is nearing its completion, the material help of the faithful is the more pressing, and we are sure that many will generously respond to the earnest appeals made for this object by the Rev B. J. C. Wolseley, O.P., of Holy Cross Priory, Leicester. The Holy Father has a second time sent his special blessing to Father Wolseley and all who help him in promoting the Beatification.

Our Dublin contemporary, the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, a Protestant periodical, has just had something sensible on the logical, or rather the illogical conclusions of the bigotry which is fond of ascribing the backward condition of Ireland to the religion of the majority. To such there is nothing pathetic and praiseworthy in the fact that the Irish race have held on with wonderful fidelity and firmness to their own form of Christianity; and that this very faithfulness was for very long period the cause of severe sufferings and disabilities which heavily weighted them in the race for temporal prosperity. Referring to the spiritual condition of England, which is forcing itself on the public mind, the writer says: "Thousands, perhaps even some millions, of people are practically heathens in Protestant England. Whatever we are in Ireland, we have not, so far as we know, anything like a corresponding mass of infidelity, indifference, and practical heathenism to what there is in England. We doubt also the wisdom of making material prosperity such a test of religious truth. We may be very proud of mills and machinery, and yet it

might be infinitely better that the majority of the mill hands were leading simple, natural lives in the open air, under the blue sky; far better for them both morally and physically. Temporal success and the acquisition of wealth do not of themselves recommend the individual to God, neither do they recommend the community." The prejudice which the Irish paper assails has been often refuted by reference to the prosperity of Catholic countries abroad and the success of enterprising and self-respecting Catholic Irishmen in America; but prejudices die hard.

The cause of the Beatification of Father Dominic, C.P., who received the late Cardinal Newman into the Church, is making slow but steady progress. The principal postulator is Father Gerardo, C.P., Rome, the well-known antiquary whose researches in sacred archæology have attracted much attention, particularly his discovery of the precise spot where the martyrdom of Saints John and Paul, mentioned in the Canon of the Mass, took place in the long-buried house directly underneath the church on the Coelian Hill. The sub-postulator for these countries is Father Pius Devine, C.P., of Harold's Cross, who is collecting evidence for the process at present before the Congregation of Rites in its initial stage. When the heroicity of his virtues has been established to the satisfaction of the Congregation it will, from an ordinary, become an apostolic process, being then before the Holy See. He will then be declared Venerable. At least two miracles will have to be proved for beatification, and two more, subsequently wrought through his intercession, for canonization. There is only one witness, Father Sebastian, C.P., in Ireland, but there are several in England—two in Birmingham, and two in London, and others elsewhere. The Right Rev. Dr. Hiley, Bishop of Birmingham, has been the recipient of a special communication from Rome on the subject. The evidence is nearly fit to be sent forward, but very few of the witnesses had anything to disclose pertinent to the salient points upon which information is most desired. Father Dominic's life has been written by Father Pius Devine, but its publication is being purposely delayed until the Pope shall have signed the Decree, and the subject of the memoir, which will be an interesting biographical pendant to Cardinal Newman's *Apologia*—the history of one who has had so much to do with the inner life of the great Oratorian at a critical turning point in his career—will be entitled to be styled Venerable.

The London *World* of June 9 contains an alarmist statement to the effect that it is probable that war will break out between the English and Portuguese before next autumn over the African colonies. The English troops are being augmented, and others have been ordered to be placed in readiness.

A fire sixty miles in length was, May 14, raging along the mountains between Punxsutawney and Ballwood, Pennsylvania, on the line of the Pennsylvania and North-western. Many persons have been made homeless.

The police at Magdeburg, Germany, made domiciliary visits to the abodes of many Socialists and discovered important documents. They reveal that a number of apparently legitimate labour unions are maintaining secret relations with the Socialists and aiding in the propagation of their theories.

The Governments of France and Belgium are keeping strict surveillance on the labour agitators and men engaged in present strikes in both countries, but the workmen are communicating by means of carrier pigeons to prevent the opening of their letters by the Governments.

The German Emperor the other day remarked that it was through the "Reformation" Prussia became strong. "Was there not," asks Mr George Augustus Sala, "a certain Frederick II, called the Great, who had something to do with making Prussia a strong power, and was he not an ardent disciple of Voltaire?"

Some fishermen recently accidentally dredged up from the bottom of the lower Lough Erne an ancient shrine, which has been secured by Mr Toombs Plunkett, M.R.I.A., who intends reading a paper descriptive of it before the Royal Society of Antiquaries at their meeting next summer. From the style of art displayed in the ornamentation of this very interesting reliquary it cannot be older than the ninth century, and certainly not later than the eleventh century.

An Irishman named Patrick Brennan, died at Hurley, Wisconsin, on the 8th of April, at the age of 120 years. He was at one time a servant of the Duke of Wellington, and accompanied him through the Peninsular campaign to the finish at Waterloo. He has left 104 descendants.

Lord Salisbury, in his famous Primrose League speech, asked his hearers if they could imagine all the estimable Anglican clergymen of London going up to the poll armed with blackthorns. We do not know that a man is any the worse for carrying a blackthorn in preference to a stick fashioned from other wood, but of this we are certain—that in zeal in political affairs the Irish priest can claim no superiority to the Anglican parson. What happened in Mid-Oxfordshire? The *Plymouth Evening News* appropriately reminds Lord Salisbury that were the parsons devoted themselves to the secular occupation he condemns, "looking up voters, securing carriages, intimidating those who may sometime need charity, coats and blankets, and conducting themselves as if their main aim in life was to secure Mr Morrell's return." The difference between the action of the Irish priest and the conduct of the Anglican clergymen is that the former gives his support to the cause which seeks to secure for the people increased comfort and a better share in the chances that life affords, whilst the Anglican minister, as a rule, throws his influence into the scale of social privilege.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE purpose of Mr Cox's mission to Australia has been evidently misrepresented by the Parnellite wire-pullers. He did not go there to solicit support for his party in the present dispute. He went to ask Irish-Australia not to allow the evicted tenants to be sacrificed. Theirs is a cause not involved in the struggle except in so far as Mr Parnell wills. But despite Mr Parnell they must be saved.

Mr John H. Parnell, brother of Mr C. S. Parnell, who owns a fruit farm in Georgia, has been called to Ireland by this brother. It is stated that he is among the number of candidates Mr Parnell is selecting to contest Irish constituencies at the next general election. We suppose that the choice has fallen on him because of his services to and sufferings for his country. The tenants of Mr Parnell in county Armagh will more than ever appreciate the meaning of Mr Parnell's pretensions.

The second step in the attack on Messrs Dillon and O'Brien has been taken. Last week Mr Parnell praised their gaoler. His words were immediately followed by Mr John Redmond's declaration that the Plan of Campaign should be abandoned for want of funds to carry it on, and that the tenants should betake themselves to Clanricarde, Massareene, Lansdowne, and the rest of the Shylocks asking for a settlement. As if there would be any chance of getting a settlement now, when it is plainly declared that the resources of the peasants are within measurable distance of exhaustion.

Ireland has given yet another prelate to the Catholic Church in America. The Rev Dr Brennan, lately consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Dallas, Texas, is a native of Tipperary, which he left when young. He studied his classics at Rouen, France, under the care of the Sulpicians; his theology at Innsbruck, Austria, and received the Doctor's cap at Rome. Bishop Brennan will make the Church of the Sacred Heart in Dallas, Texas, the pro-cathedral, and will proceed at once to build a cathedral and orphan asylum and establish a new Order of Sisters and a religious Order of men. Bishop Brennan, who is the youngest prelate in the United States, has one of the largest dioceses, covering 22,000 square miles, with a Catholic population of 22,000. Dr Brennan speaks a score of languages.

The air is full of rumours of a general election. The Unionists deny that we are near a dissolution. But the Liberals have warned their followers to be ready for an appeal to the country any date after the beginning of June. Those in Ministerial circles state that it was some time ago decided to have the election between the hay-making season and the harvest next year, and they declare that the plan has not been changed. It is not impossible that when the Land Bill is through the House we may have a surprise dissolution sprung upon us. The constituencies represented by Parnellites ought, therefore, to be up and doing.

Mr Leamy, M.P., not satisfied with the notoriety he gained as the grabber of Mr William O'Brien's newspaper, has now turned priest-hunter, and thrown in his lot with Messrs Harrington and Co. At Kingstown, on Monday, April 20, he told his audience that if the hierarchy gained an ascendancy in politics it would come to pass that no Protestants at all would be admitted to a Home Rule Parliament; and, moreover, that the priests had never been Nationalists till now. The wretched creature who could willingly stoop to such lying misrepresentation of the ever faithful bishops and priests of his native country is not to be envied. In the arms of Colonel Sanderson or Ballykibbeg's he will find a fit resting-place, and to that congenial abode his constituents will relegate him at the first opportunity.

Mr Michael Davitt on Monday, April 27, severed his connection with the *Labour World*. Circumstances, says the London correspondent of the *National Press*, have not tended lately to the success of the paper, and as these were not entirely within the control of Mr Davitt, it is a matter for regret among his Irish friends and all friends of the labour movement here that matters have so turned out. Mr Davitt will retire from public life for the present and will spend some time in the United States in the neighbourhood of San Francisco. The directors of the *Labour World* have been induced to carry on the paper under new management, with the help of additional new capital, subscribed by the friends of Mr H. W. Massingham, formerly of the *Star*, who has been installed as editor.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, in a letter to a constituent, has very clearly stated the position of the Irish party towards both Liberals and Unionists. Their alliance with the former is as independent now as it ever was. "Our position to-day is," he writes, "plainly this—We have worked for the past five years, and we mean to continue working, in honourable and self-respecting alliance with the British democracy and the English Liberal party. The English Liberal party have promised us Home Rule. As things go it is only from them that we can expect Home Rule. The English Tory party do not offer us a Home Rule Bill. When they do it will be time enough to discuss an alliance with them. We shall welcome Home Rule

from whatever quarter it may come. Meantime we decline emphatically to ally ourselves with Coercionists, be they Liberals or Tories. The English Liberal party have not changed in their attitude towards our cause. In spite of the unfortunate occurrences of the past few months, Mr Gladstone has nailed the Home Rule flag to the mast-head. When that flag is struck it will be for us to reconsider our position. But while it flies we shall persevere in the policy we have followed with such success since 1886."

The fallen leader's manifesto to the Irish National League of Great Britain must be a welcome pronouncement for his followers. "Our only leader" takes them at their word, and creates of his own free will an executive which he intends shall supersede the old one which has worked so long and so well. In consonance with their views, he has gone further and made Charles S. Parnell, M.P., president of this executive. Fault may be found with him, however, by some for nominating two vice-presidents and a committee of fourteen. Where is the necessity for them? "Our only leader" certainly possesses more than sufficient qualifications to do the work of these sixteen gentlemen. But, then, we must remember that all that will be required from them is implicit obedience to C. S. Parnell in all things. This is the only qualification for an Irish Nationalist since the proceedings in the Divorce Court.

"In 1880-81," says the fallen leader, "I founded the Land League of Great Britain, out of which has grown the National League. I guarded both organisations from the breath of English influence. I made both independent." If this be true where, might we ask, is the necessity for creating a new executive to take the place of the old one? Why, according to the Parnellites, the entire body has gone wrong; it is little better than an English Liberal organisation, and its respected President, Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., according to Mr. Parnell's Dublin organ, can scarcely be called an Irishman. The Irishmen of England will enjoy his appeal to them, "to maintain the attitude of a self-respecting people, to assert the principle of National independence, to show the spirit of a fearless race, to declare that Irishmen shall alone regulate the conduct of Irish business. Our fellow-countrymen in England require no appeal from the fallen leader to do their duty by themselves and by their country. Had he known anything of their glorious history he might have refrained from casting a doubt on their integrity."

Even some Unionists are beginning to grow disgusted with the outcry against the Irish priesthood. The *Spectator* of last week, commenting upon Sir Henry James's speech, observes that while they go the whole way with him in the denunciation of clerical intimidation—of the use of which we may observe there has not been the smallest scrap of evidence offered—they think "that there is some disposition manifested in his speech to treat as wrong and unconstitutional both the offering of advice by the priesthood and the taking of such advice when it is offered by the laity; and if that is what it means, we cannot at all agree with him."

"It is perfectly absurd," this Unionist organ remarks, "to assume that a priesthood has not quite as much right to offer advice frankly in relation to the exercise of political as it has in relation to the exercise of domestic or personal discretion. Protestant pastors certainly do so, and we never heard of any proposal to regard it as an unconstitutional act in a Methodist parson or a Baptist minister that he had recommended his flock to vote for the Disestablishment of the Church of England. Almost all the Welsh Nonconformist ministers do, we imagine, use, and even strain their influence in that direction, and it would be quite absurd for Churchmen to cavil or protest against any such use of influence acquired in the pulpit for the promotion of political objects. It is no more objectionable than a lawyer's use for political purposes of influence acquired in advising his client on the conduct of his private affairs, or of a good landlord's use of his influence with his tenants so long as it does not go a step beyond the free tendering of his advice. Indeed, it may well be less objectionable. A priest ought to be, and not unfrequently is, one of the very best men in his parish, and, of course, where it is so, his example and his principles and his councils do rightly affect the conduct of his people not only in private but in public matters. We no more blame a Roman Catholic peasant who has no very strong view of his own for voting by the advice of his pastor, than we blame an English Churchman or a Scotch Presbyterian for deciding his course in a similar manner. In fact, such advice is one of the most legitimate of all elements in the consideration of the question how to vote to any man who has not made politics a special study and interest of his own."

The first two contests of the "miniature general election" have been won by the Tories. In Mid-Oxford, Mr Benson, who is known to the tenants of Falcarragh, has been defeated; and in Whitehaven, Mr Shee, a Catholic barrister. The former constituency was not contested in 1886, and we are not surprised, therefore, that it was not won. The Liberal majority in 1886 was a small one, and we have noticed that it is a consistent feature of the contests in constituencies where no contest took place in 1886 that the results are not nearly so satisfactory for the advocates of Home Rule as in the constituencies where such contests did take place. A contest has an educa-

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tive influence. Whitehaven, however, we had hoped to see won. It is somewhat of an eccentric constituency, for the majority of 1886 was smaller than the Tory majority of 1885. The majority in the former year was 211; in the latter it was only 116. Now it is 233, or 12 more than in 1885. For once we agree with the *Freeman's Journal*, which says of the result: "Possibly, if we had had a united party, and if the independent alliance of Nationalists and Liberals had been preserved, we might have made an impression upon the constituency. It is just remotely possible; we might. So much was done in that way during the bye-elections which preceded the split in the Irish ranks, that it is not going too far to assume that even the torpidity of staid and stolid Whitehaven would have bent to it." Is our contemporary at last becoming conscious of the evil that has flown from Mr Parnell's adultery, and his attack on the alliance between the two democracies?

Ireland will know how to resent the insult sought to be put upon the Archbishop of Cashel in his own home by the miserable clique whom Mr Parnell has befooled. When one compares the characters and records of the two men, we wonder what spirit has possessed itself of those who would outrage the former for the glorification of the adulterer. The Irish race will sympathise with the patriot prelate, and we have not a doubt that in Greater Ireland no deed of Parnellism will provoke such indignation as this. "Ten years ago, while making my annual visitation," said his Grace, "I was carried in more than regal triumph from one end of this great diocese to the other, cheered to the echo as I went along by the voice, and sustained by the encouragement and approval of a united people. Have I changed in any substantial way since then? Have I dishonoured my high office? Have I done anything unworthy of Tipperary? Have I abjured the aspirations of my youth, or repudiated the principles of my maturer years? Have I besought for place or endowment for myself or others? Have I profited in any respect by the agitation of which I have been a conspicuous, as well as consistent, and fearless supporter? Have I grown cold towards my countrymen, or taken to my heart their enemies and revilers? Have I ever refused to grasp the hand of an honest friend, or to open my purse to those that were in need? No; I have done none of these things. I am still what, long years ago, I was described to be, unchanged and unchangeable, unchanged as truth itself, and unchangeable as the Rock from which, as your Archbishop, I proudly take my title." Would to heaven that the hero of the Parnellite mob were as unchangeable as this. Then we would be spared the scandals which are gradually substituting for the sympathy which the civilised world feels for a noble cause a measureless contempt for the deceit which has broken the National ranks, and the stupidity that has been gulled by the deceiver.

A HERO'S ACT OF FAITH.

(By WILFRID WILBEFORCE).

* The facts of the following narrative were related to the writer by Mons. Henri La Serre, the late Vice-President of the Ecole Internationale, an intimate friend of M. l'Abbe Guillemont.

THE storm of war had just abated. The peace which deprived France of her two provinces was signed, and the troops of Germany had once more turned their faces eastward, to enjoy the welcome which awaited them across the Rhine.

The town of St. Germain-en-Laye, lately the fashionable suburb where Parisians of the Second Empire found the brightness and gaiety which they loved in the capital, together with the pure air of the country, was now silent and oppressed with gloom.

The war, indeed, was over. No more was the silent darkness of the night made noisy and brilliant by the canon of Mont Valerien. No longer did the *revet* awaken a hostile garrison to carry on the bitter struggle. No longer did proclamations, signed by a foreign commander, appear on the boarding and blank walls of the town. But the horrors which war leaves in its train were present.

A terrible scourge of pestilence had fallen upon the place. A disease, as deadly as the German bayonet, and less merciful, had seized upon the unhappy town and held its helpless inhabitants in its grip.

The hospital was soon crammed with the sick and the dying.

A man might be walking on the Terrace healthy and strong on Monday, and the following Saturday would see him hastily consigned with maimed rites to a leper's grave. Husbands and fathers whom the war had spared were laid low by a war's ghastly aftermath, and the harvest of death, so abundant during the past winter, was still gathered in, in no gleaner's measure.

The hospital chaplain was old. His memory could recall many changes in this country. Monarchy, republic and empire had in turn come and gone. But his only politics were to turn the hearts of men to their Father and their God. In peaceful times his work at

the hospital was no sinecure. To be ready at any moment, day or night, to hasten to the bedside of the dying; to listen to the long untold tale of sin from the white lips of some man of whom the near approach of death had brought the desire of reconciliation with God; to comfort, in his closing hours, the Christian who had led a Christian's life; to fortify all for the last awful passage from time to eternity—such was the daily task of this devoted priest.

But now that the hospital—for so many months filled with the wounded, friend or foe—was once more crowded, this time with the victims of pestilence, the strength of the old chaplain was inadequate for the work; and the day came when the doctors warned him that a continuance of his labours would, before long, result in his death. "That must be as God wills," replied the old man simply. "My post is at the bedside of the sick. So long as I have strength to console them, to exhort them, to lift my hand over them in absolution, so long must I stay within call."

And so the days passed.

The Ecole Internationale had for some years been honourably known in the town. As its name implies, its pupils came from all parts of the world. Of this school there is no need to speak at length. For the purpose of this narrative it is only necessary to introduce the chaplain. He was young in years, but in sanctity he might well be called old. In a short space he had fulfilled a long time.

The characters ascribed to men usually differ according to the views and character of the speaker. In this case critics of all schools—Catholics Protestants, Atheists, Voltairians, Freethinkers, differing in all else, agreed when they spoke of M. l'Abbe Guillemont in describing him as a saint.

There was no one who, knowing this man, did not love him. His soul, pure as when it came from God, seemed to look out from his calm and steadfast eyes. "His face is like an angel's," was an expression often used about him. The poor, of course, were his warmest admirers, for it was among them that he spent the time that was not given to his duties as chaplain at the school. In the Ecole Internationale his classes were really enjoyed by the pupils. In the very rare art of catechism giving his skill was great. He accomplished the double difficulty of chaining the attention of the boys by interesting their minds and of leading them to God by touching their hearts.

The rich whom he edified, the poor whom he tended, the boys whom he taught, all loved and venerated the young priest.

In the midst of his labours M. Guillemont heard of the warning which the doctor had given to the hospital chaplain and the reply which the old man had made.

"He must have rest," said M. Guillemont to himself, "and I must take his place."

That very afternoon he called and offered his services. But the task of inducing the old chaplain to leave his field of labour was no easy one. At first he refused to listen to the proposal. But M. Guillemont was in earnest, and with all his eloquence he pleaded with his fellow priest to allow himself some rest, if only for the sake of being able, later on, to return to his work strengthened and refreshed. "You will not leave your patients uncared for. I am young and strong. While you are away, I promise to do all that in me lies to supply your place. At all hours of the day and night I will be at the call of the sick and dying, and, if it depends on me, God helping me, not one soul shall pass unabsolved to its Judge."

"I do not doubt your zeal," replied the old man, "and since indeed I feel myself to be all but worn out, I take it to be God's will that I should leave his vineyard for a time, seeing that He has sent so excellent a priest to take up my work. After to-morrow, then," he added, when the details of the change had been settled, "consider yourself the chaplain at the hospital instead of at the school, and may Our Lord bless and prosper your work."

Then two priests parted, never again to meet on earth.

As the epidemic was of an extremely contagious nature, it was impossible for one who had to spend several hours each day within the hospital to mix with the boys at the Ecole Internationale. M. Guillemont's duties at that institution had therefore to be regretfully resigned into other hands.

From what has been said above as to the character of this priest and of his mode of life, it will be readily understood that he was no stranger among the patients in the hospital. Sickness indeed spares neither rich nor poor; but in an epidemic it almost necessarily happens that the poor are chief sufferers; and the poor were M. Guillemont's dearest friends.

At no time surely is a friend more welcome than when he stands at our sick bed, and many a heart weighed down with the oppression and horror of this hideous disease, must have beat with something like hope when M. Guillemont's bright and holy face appeared in the hospital ward.

But there was one patient who received the chaplain's frequent visit with quite other feelings. His was one case too common, alas! a pious childhood followed by a life of indifference and sin. His faith, so long unfed by the grace of the sacraments and by prayer,

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had grown dim, until, as the years went on, its light was almost extinct.

To such a man, the life of M. Guillemont was unmeaning mockery. Soured and enraged by the hateful disease which in the prime of his manhood had laid him low, this poor wretch felt nothing but irritation and envy at the health and strength which he saw in the chaplain. The maxims of infidelity which had for years replaced in his heart the sweet teachings of the Gospel, made him anyhow regard the presence of the priest with what was little short of loathing; while his sufferings, unrelieved by any tinge of Christian resignation caused him to regard the chaplain's visits almost in the light of insults.

"You are not wanted here," he would say, as the priest, unmoved by his rebuffs, paused by his bed in his passage through the ward. "I am not a believer. Speak to those who are, I know too much about priests."

"Alas, my poor child," the chaplain would answer, "it is not for my own sake or my own pleasure that I visit you. I come to plead with you for your soul."

It is needless to dwell upon the replies which the dying sinner made to such appeals. Suffice it to say that as the days went by, M. Guillemont's patience never failed, that he never passed the bed of the wretched infidel without doing all he could to relieve his sufferings and without, above all, imploring the poor man to have pity upon his own soul and to turn to God.

At length it was plain that the sick man's end was near. The last stage of the disease was upon him. The chaplain now redoubled his efforts to win this soul for heaven.

With burning words he exhorted him to cleanse himself from his sins before it was too late.

"In a few hours," he said, "you will be in eternity. Nothing can now save your life. It rests with you to say whether, when yonder sun next rises, your soul is safely on its way to heaven or in the everlasting prison of hell. Which is it to be?"

"But, my good sir," replied the patient, "it is no use your talking of such things to me. Though I believed them once." He added with a sigh.

The priest saw his opportunity.

"Yes," he said, "think of that time. Think of your happiness then. Can you recall the moment of your First Communion with your mother kneeling near? Can you truly say that your after life has given you any happiness to compare with the peace and joy of that bright and happy morning long ago?"

"Stop, spare me," moaned the dying man. "Why do you torment me by recalling the past, which can never come back to me? Why do you not leave me at least as much peace as I can have with this loathsome disease?"

"Your peace may be beyond all words if you will but turn to the God of Peace. From whose hands did you receive the happiness the memory of which thrills you at this moment? From the hands of Jesus Christ. He is ready once more to bestow upon your heart this peace and happiness, if you will but let Him. I speak in His name, and I offer you His peace. I am the priest of Jesus Christ. If you listen to my words, our Lord will listen to you when, in a few short hours, you stand before His Throne."

The dying man lay silent for a few moments. There was no sign in his face—so scored with the ravages of disease—of the struggle which was going on in his soul. That contest, old as creation, was raging in his poor fluttering heart—the contest between good and evil.

At last it seemed that his harassed mind had reached some conclusion. The glassy eyes opened once more and turned towards the chaplain.

"You tell me," he said, "that you are the priest of Jesus Christ. But you do not imitate Him. You value your life like any other man. If you love Jesus Christ and believe that He is awaiting you, you should wish for death, and even court it, as a means of joining your Master."

"My son," replied the priest, meekly, "I am but a man, and I have, therefore, a man's natural clinging to life. Still, when God calls me, I trust Him that He will give me grace to face death. And indeed my life is not so dear to me but that I would willingly give it up for Christ's sake, or for the least of His redeemed."

"I do not believe it," replied the other. "It is easy to speak as you do in full health, and you are obliged, as a priest, to say such things. It is part of your profession. If you are sincere in your contempt for life, your readiness to die, and your belief in Christ, give me a proof. You see the state I am in. You see my face, black and fetid with the illness which is destroying me. You tell me that for Christ's sake you love me. Prove it. Stoop down and kiss my face, and I will believe in you and in Him whose priest you are. Risk your life by placing your lips against mine, and I will do all you ask."

Without a moment's hesitation, the holy man stretched out his arms, and folding them round the dying man, as a mother fondles her sick child, he stooped down and imprinted a kiss upon the fevered and discoloured face.

The victory was won. The zeal, true to death, of the holy priest had triumphed. Old memories of the happy past flooded the soul and softened the heart of the sinner. It was a heroic act of faith in the truth of what he taught which the chaplain had just made. He was under no mistake as to the risk he ran, when, to rescue that soul from hell, he kissed those parched and blackened lips. It was his life which he offered for that brother's soul, and he knew it well.

His sacrifice was accepted.

With hot tears, such as since childhood he had never shed, the dying man began to implore the priest for those life-giving sacraments which but a few moments before he had so proudly rejected. With his new-born humility, his faith of long ago once more revived.

An hour after, the sin-laden soul shone bright with the grace of God. The forgiving Lord—so long rejected and outraged—came to the dying bed the moment the sinner invited Him. The loving Saviour, in the Sacrament of His Love, came, as He always comes to those who call, to help that poor soul, who for so many years had been His enemy. There was no reproach—nothing but love and forgiveness, as though He Himself were receiving a favour which had long been denied Him, in being allowed at last to rescue the fallen soul from the devil's snares.

The end was not long delayed. With humble prayers for mercy with his hand clasping that of the priest who had given his life for his salvation, the penitent sinner breathed his last.

But the price of this sudden and wonderful conversion had still to be paid. Scarcely had the grave closed over the convert's body, when the chaplain began to feel the first approach of the dreadful disease. But in his brave heart there was neither regret nor fear. He had counted the cost, and with calm resignation he laid himself down to die.

At first it was thought that his seizure was but slight, and his friends tried to encourage him with the hope that his was one of the few cases in which the dread disease could be successfully combated.

A dear friend who visited him at this time, Mous, La Serre, the Vice-President of the Ecole, attempted to instil this hope into the priest's heart.

"We will soon see you back," he said, "teaching our boys. They are longing to have their old chaplain again."

For the first time since his illness began, the sick man seemed disturbed.

"Ah! those classes," he sighed. "I should like to have held them once more. But," he continued, his face brightening as he spoke, "it is God's will, and I will not wish it otherwise. No, do deceive yourself. I shall not recover. I have offered my mortal life to gain life eternal for the poor soul, and our Lord has deigned to accept the sacrifice."

He never for a moment entertained any expectation that he would recover.

A few hours later, with the calmness which is alike the reward and the accompaniment of a good life, M. Guillemont received the last sacraments, and within a few days gave up his pure soul to God.

Can we doubt that God received him? Surely not. What our Lord chiefly requires from us is love, and with His own Divine lips He has told us that "greater love hath no man than this, that a man should lay down his life for his friend."—*The Month*.

CREMATION.

(By a Theologian, in the Liverpool *Catholic Times*.)

It is difficult to account for the revival of this pagan custom. The reasons against it are so strong and the plea for it so weak that we are compelled to think it is based on a radical misconception both of facts and principles. It is without doubt a practical subject of the day. Crematoriums are established in some places, and in others will soon be pouring forth their unsavoury fumes. There seem to be many persons who desire their dead bodies to be burned and who balance the prospect as against its repulsive features in its favour. The objections against the practice, however, are such that we doubt whether it will spread widely or prevail for any long time.

Religion is against it. As a fact the religious mind, feeling, and sentiment condemn it. No Catholic opinion is to be found on its side. Earnest thoughtful persons in every place dislike it. This fact is plain and notorious. Yet here science steps in and interposes its veto. Religion declares ought not to speak on the matter. This arrogant claim of scientific men will assuredly be resisted. For it is not a purely scientific question. Of all bigots the scientific bigot is the most obstinate and the most conceited. His notions and conclusions may abide in his mind for only twenty-four hours, but so long as they there abide they are god-like and infallible. The scientist may expel them himself, but no other man may so much as touch them. The scientific veto, therefore, must be despised. Science is not everything, and the limits of science must be clearly ascertained.

The Catholic Church has never sanctioned cremation. The burning of dead bodies may be allowed in some cases for exceptional

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reasons, as in the plague and on the field of battle. But she has never gone beyond this. It may be *allowed*, and a thing allowed is never the same as a thing prescribed and laid down to be done as an ordinary rule of life and conduct. In recent times the practice has been again condemned in Rome.

The popular voice agrees with this disciplinary decree. The sentiment of the people is at one with the Church on the point. This again is a fact. Cremation is the pet of laboratories, the fad of plutocrats; it has never been embraced by the people. We do not say it never will be. The people are not infallible nor impeccable. They may grow used to the inhuman chimney of the crematoriums; they may, as experience shows, sink to any corruption. But their first simple instincts are proofs of right, and it is our business to guard them from perversion.

What are the principles of this fact? Religion generally, the Catholic Church in particular, the people are against cremation. And why?

In the first place cremation is not in itself wrong, otherwise it could never in any circumstances be allowed. No eternal principle bars its way. Dead bodies are no more than corpses, things without life, feeling, aim or object in this world. Nevertheless they are human bodies. They are not *mere things*. No sophistry can make them so. It is impossible to treat a body as a mere material thing. The cremationists surround their horrible custom with ceremonies that prove the fact. A dead human body cannot be thrown aside and burned like a piece of brushwood in a field. Yet why not? Because the sentiment of mankind would revolt at the idea and deed. The cremationists are thus driven to own that sentiment comes into the matter and has a predominant sway. The objection, it is said, to cremation, is one of sentiment. Granted; but if sentiment is not to be respected, then a body may be quite rightly carted away and burned upon the nearest dust bill.

Our contention is that every sentiment which is based on reason ought to be respected. Human life is made up largely of sentiment. The sentiment of modesty, of affection, and of all the rest, what are they but human treasures, holy bonds without which society would collapse? The question is, does this sentiment against cremation rest on reason? We remember the shudder with which we heard of an agnostic mother declaring that she had destined her little boy's corpse to be burned in case of death. Was this shudder a well-ordered one? Yes, we declare it was; it was argument that the maternal love in that mother's breast could not be as it ought to be, as it would be in the heart of one who would not for a moment associate the idea of cremation with her darling. Yes, indeed, there are sentiments in the human heart which are in themselves pleas and proofs for the holiest and most august truths. They overwhelm us as against cremation, and we have space only for a few.

A lawful, reasonable sentiment is a part of human nature itself. People who try to do without it never succeed. It returns upon them. It will not be denied. God has planted it in our heart. The scientific Gradgrind may put forth his unholy hand to pluck it out, but sooner or later the retribution will fall upon him.

The further question then is, is this a reasonable or unreasonable sentiment? There are no doubt sentiments that are altogether perverse, that must be rooted up. Is this one of them? The sentiment against cremation flows from that love and care for the body which is one of the primary principles of Christianity itself. There issues from this a dictate of reason not to destroy the body. Hence ensues that profound horror of death and corruption which man can never wholly disavow or renounce. To destroy the body living and dead by any violent overt act is therefore against the sentiment of nature and reason. To bring openly before sense the total destruction of the human frame by violence is a shocking action that outrages and tortures the deep sentiment and feeling in the heart of man. Cremation does this. It reveals the secrets of the grave. It parades the corruption of man. It disguises, ignores, and denies the fad dishonour of death, the mournful darkness of the tomb. By no other process is this accomplished. Man is buried. What goes on then is unknown, and so far as possible hidden altogether out of sight. The friends see the body, changed indeed, but not by their act, and still with the loved features upon it of one loved. The cremationists revel in the after thoughts of death, and flaunt dust and ashes before the eyes of mourners.

We have spoken the language of sentiment, of that sentiment which supports the opposition to cremation—a fact not to be denied. The sentiment here expressed finds an echo in unexpected quarters. Cremation was introduced by three scientific gentlemen. The only one of the three who has died was not cremated. To the great disappointment of his colleagues, he left no directions for that purpose. He was buried by his Catholic wife at least like a Christian. The sentiment of his heart did not respond to the cold calculation of his scientific plans.

Sentiment is reasonable, lawful and true. There are false sentiments; there is also a higher law of necessity which controls all sentiment, to which they must be conformed and by which they may be superseded,

The next question is:—Does this higher necessity exist? For ages bodies have been buried. Put cremation in the place of burial and what a different picture is presented to our eyes in the Holy Scriptures. Its passages of beauty become orgies of death. The antiquity of the custom is evident from the Sacred Pages. In other countries cremation was never the universal rule. The Egyptians embalmed, the Greeks and Romans entombed their dead. Their instinct was to preserve. If destruction must now be the law we must demand the ground for it. We are told that the cemeteries are crowded. Well, a little thought and care will obviate this difficulty. After all cemeteries take up very little room. Let there be more cemeteries. Let the graves be dug deeper. Let open coffins be used, and not the houses of wood which occupy the ground, and prevent a natural and decent dissolution. Let the costly mausoleums of the rich be taxed, and they will become fewer. We can think of a great many ways by which the difficulties of the case may be met, which an earnest conference of able men would bring forth as practical expedients for an acknowledged evil. If a precedent must be sought for in antiquity why should not the science of embalming be revived? It is far superior to the vile custom of cremation.

The public necessity, we assert, has not been proved. There are alternative methods of burial not yet tried. The present method may be improved. Only at the very last resort can cremation be tolerated.

Not in this serious spirit has this vile practice been introduced; far otherwise. It comes from men of little or no faith, from agnostics, infidels, materialists, from men still lower, who rejoice to think that man is but dust, that an urn can enclose his last analysis.

There are purely Catholic sentiments against cremation which we must at present pass by. They have been ably treated by other pens. A writer in the *Month* showed its connection with the doctrine of the Resurrection. The grave covers bones that will be clothed with flesh again and with the glory of heaven. Is it right, is it decent, to calcine those bones by violence with a light heart and label them as curiosities in a museum? This cannot detain us further at present. The Bishop of Middlesbrough penned an eloquent and persuasive letter on the subject not long ago in his cathedral city.

The scientific ground in favour of cremation is that the corruption of the body is hurtful to the living. Let science prove that point. Science must not go beyond that. It becomes, then, a moral question on which custom, sentiment, and religion must speak. It is a practical question, with many ramifications and connections.

The consequences of cremation will be curious and painful. The body is useless, say the cremationists. But science will advance rapidly, untrammelled by sentiment. The body is useful will be the axiom of another generation. Why this waste? Let the corpse serve for use. Let it feed the furnace and the mill, let it manure the field, let it underlie the growth of the commerce of mankind.

We contend that sentiment is a principle plain, true and powerful and that it is altogether adverse to cremation, and that no higher necessity can be shown for the practice.

LEO XIII. AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

(*Irish World*, May 23.)

As we go to press a cable dispatch brings the news that the Pope's Encyclical on the labour question has been distributed among the Cardinals and that its publication may be expected in a few days. A synopsis of it has been published which supplies the heads of the subjects that the Holy Father treats of in dealing with this most important question. The Encyclical is entitled "De Conditione Opificum" (Concerning the Condition of Workingmen), and is divided into three parts, the first part showing the position the Church has taken on the labour question in all ages; the second part deals with the social and labour questions of our day, showing the prominence they have assumed and the need there is of the Church dealing with them; the third part lays down the policy the Church adopts on these questions.

As the Catholic Church has in all times displayed a mother's sympathy with the trials and struggles of those who, like her Divine Founder, gained their livelihood by the work of their hands, it will not be a difficult matter for Leo XIII. to show that the Church has a right to speak with authority on the labour question. Mindful of the teachings of her Divine Spouse, she has ever insisted on the dignity of man being respected. She has never assented to that heartless doctrine of soulless political economists, who teach that labour is a commodity, to be bought and sold like any other commodity and who believe they silence all argument when they flourish in our face their wise saw about "supply and demand." The divine element in man they ignore, and treat him as they would so many cattle whose price in the market is determined by their number.

The Catholic Church would be false to her teachings and her traditions if she ever consented to take this view of the labour question. She has time and again placed herself on record as being



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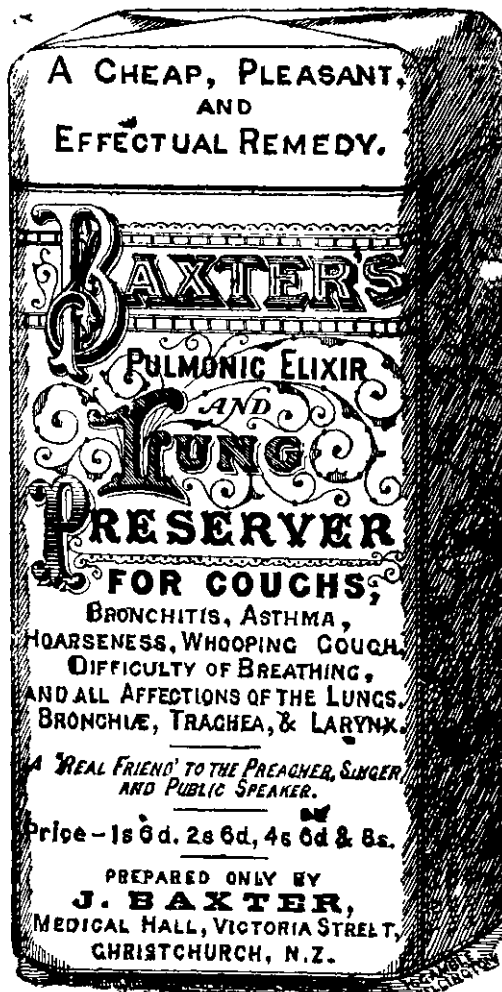
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M. FAGAN (late of the Sussex Hotel Dunedin) has taken the Empire Hotel, Palmerston South, lately occupied by Mr. Lloyd, and intends conducting the Business as it should be.

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unalterably opposed to the doctrine that a workingman is merely a piece of machinery from which as much profit as possible is to be extracted and when worn out to be thrown aside as any other piece of mechanism that has survived its usefulness.

This species of social paganism, however much it may be endorsed by political economists, is so revolting to the Church that she had never lost an opportunity of condemning it in the strongest terms. Whilst she has ever recognised and defended the just claims of capital, she has never swerved one inch from the position she has taken in regard to the dignity of man as the child of God and the heir of Heaven. She has, therefore, a strong claim on the attention of wage-workers when she speaks on the Labour question. Speaking in her name, Leo XIII. reminds us that the solution of the Labour question lies in the observance of the great truths taught by the Gospel.

It has been well said that if the Sermon on the Mount were taken by all men as their guide in their dealings with their fellow-men society would be regenerated from top to bottom. In the synopsis of the Encyclical that has been published the Holy Father is represented as saying that "the true solution can be found in the Gospel, which, if rightly studied, would teach the employer and the employed to become united while fulfilling their respective duties."

The Holy Father, however, recognises that in the default of men taking the Gospel as their guide in right living something in the way of alleviating the hard lot of labour can be accomplished by legislation. He holds that the State should countenance all institutions that are likely to improve existing social conditions. In this connection he deals with the question of strikes, wages, and hours of labour for workmen, and speaks of the good results of working-men associations. The brief summary of the Encyclical that has been published shows that the head of the Catholic Church is in full sympathy with the legitimate efforts labour is making in all countries to improve its condition. The Encyclical cannot fail to be a timely and valuable aid to the solution of the great social problems that are imperiously demanding attention in all civilised lands.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN ROME.

(From a Special Correspondent of the Liverpool *Catholic Times*.)

EARLY on St. George's Day Rome became the scene of a catastrophe which was attended with the most disastrous consequences. Fortunately, the loss of life is small, but the damage done to property is enormous. At ten minutes past seven in the morning a severe shock was felt throughout the city. The earth trembled, buildings shook, and a tremendous report louder than thunder was heard. At the same moment windows were shattered in all directions. Women ran shrieking into the streets, and the noise caused by the breaking glass and the echoes of the report led everyone to believe that buildings were falling in every direction.

The confusion was indescribable. People in the churches found the windows falling about their ears. Priests saying Mass were surprised at the altar by a shower of glass and dust, while the general panic was increased by the fact that the origin of the disaster was unknown. Shortly, however, a thick column of smoke was perceived in the direction of Porto Portese, and it soon became known that an explosion had occurred at the Powder Magazine about three miles from the city walls.

The magazine was situated on the side of a hill well covered with vineyards and many buildings. When the powder was first stored there many remonstrances were made about the danger of having it so near the city. But the Government, bent on surrounding Rome with forts, persisted in their intention, and large quantities of cartridges were stored there.

Shortly before the explosion two soldiers on duty were warned by a captain of the approaching calamity. They escaped, but he was thrown down by the force of the shock and severely injured. He still lies in a precarious condition, but it is hoped that he will recover.

Many others in the neighbourhood were enabled by timely warning to escape, but the great anxiety was to save the boys at the Vigna Pia. This is a large agricultural school founded by Pius IX., for the purpose of instructing poor boys in agriculture and the care of vines. The greater part of the lads were told to run over the hill and get safely away. The youngest ones were gathered under a vault which the Brother in attendance thought the safest place in the case of an accident. So in the event it proved. The building was completely wrecked. The vault alone escaped, and the Brother had the satisfaction of saving his boys from anything worse than cuts from falling glass and some bruises. Others were not so fortunate. A poor Dominican friar was struck down in his garden and was carried away to die. In another place, from a mass of fallen masonry and timber, a hand was seen opening and shutting convulsively, mutely appealing for help. Every effort to rescue the unfortunate man was made, but debris continued to fall in as fast as it was cleared away and the task was a hopeless one. In every direction from the scene

of the explosion are ruined houses and other buildings, the walls of which, in most cases, alone remain.

In the first reports of the accident it was said that the Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls had suffered considerably. The damage to the building was, however, confined to the facade, now in process of erection, and to the stained-glass windows in the nave, which are completely shattered.

Leaving the scene of the accident, the loss to property is less striking. Some factories near the Porta Portese had the tiles stripped off their roofs, and in many places the shutters and woodwork of the windows are torn away or shattered.

In the Trastevere nearly all the glass is broken, and some of the churches were closed for a short time. At St. George in Velabro, where the feast was being kept, the sprigs of box which it is here customary to strew in the churches on such occasions were mingled with the fragments of the church windows.

St. John Lateran has lost a great deal of glass inside the church as well as the windows.

St. Andrea delle Fratte has lost every pane of glass in the church and a great deal of the woodwork as well.

At the Gesu there was a second tragedy later in the day. A man who was mending the broken windows there fell from the ladder on to the marble pavement of the church and was killed.

There is probably not a church in Rome that has not lost its glass to some extent, but nowhere has the loss been so great as at the Vatican. The painted window on the Grand Staircase is a complete wreck. On the first staircase the enormous stained-glass windows representing St. Peter and Paul, which were the gift of the late King Maximilian of Bavaria to Pius IX. and which are familiar to every one who has visited Rome, are entirely ruined. The Loggia of Raphael lost nearly every pane, though the upper Loggia was almost uninjured. The whole Cortile of St. Damasus looks as if it had been bombarded. Even the clock has lost its face. The Pope's Library was laid open to wind and weather, though the room where the Holy Father was at the time was unharmed. But the Audience Chambers were so damaged that the audience which was to have been held on that day, and to which I was invited, had to be postponed. St. Peter's is in the same plight as the Vatican, while the Hall of the Beatification has had nearly all its panes swept away.

The entire extent of the damage is yet unknown. It is estimated already at enormous sums, while the question is being raised as to who is responsible.

The whole catastrophe is a warning as to surrounding a city of monuments such as Rome with such dangerous neighbours, and it is to be hoped the Italian Government will learn the lesson and evacuate the other magazines without further delay.

BODY-SNATCHING.

TORN FROM THE GRAVE.

AN Extraordinary Case has lately come under our notice. It appears that Mr H. A. Crane, who travels over this and the adjacent colonies in the interests of one of the largest importing firms in this city, and therefore is a well-known man all over the colonies, has lately been in very indifferent health. He had suffered from a severe shaking at the Windsor Railway Smash, and had been under the treatment of the best physicians in Melbourne and Sydney. The most troublesome symptom was Neuralgia, which was excruciatingly painful; he had been a sufferer from this complaint on and off for years, but since the accident he had suffered ten times worse than ever. He consulted physician after physician without benefit; they told him amongst them, he had every complaint from atrophy of the liver to heart disease. His case was so remarkable that we give his own version of it in his own words, considering that he has had a miraculous escape from acute suffering, if not from an untimely grave. He says:—

For the last seven years I have been a victim to the most excruciating agony from neuralgia, and also suffered from extreme nervousness. I tried hundreds of so-called specifics, but without avail, and, being a commercial traveller, am particularly liable to colds from exposure to draughts, etc.; a slight one even always fled to my facial nerves, and caused acute neuralgic pains, preventing sleep, and causing excessive sympathetic headache. I saw CLEMENTS' TONIC advertised, procured a bottle, and in two days the pain was completely cured, a consummation I had never expected, and am deeply thankful for same. This was four months ago, and from then till now I have never had the slightest twinge of the excruciating torture I used to have. You may make what use of this you like.

Yours gratefully,

HENRY A. CRANE.

We also received similar letters from T. Garrett, Esq., M.P., who says:—"He has found CLEMENTS' TONIC a great aid to appetite and digestion," and from Mrs Whalley, who was quite worn out, tired, weak and unable to move. She took seven bottles of CLEMENTS' TONIC, and now can eat, work, and sleep, and is stronger than ever before.

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THE ENCYCICAL.

(By associated Press Cable from Rome to New York.)

THE Pope's encyclical on the labour question, just given out, is probably the most important document that has emanated from the Vatican in recent years.

The treatise in its Latin form consists of 57 quarto pages. After a short introduction, in which the importance and difficulty of the labour question is referred to and the imperative demand for a speedy solution noted, the Socialist position is stated and carefully reviewed, the conclusion being that the solution implied in the abolition of private property and the substitution of common ownership therefore is delusive and unteachable. The reasoning of His Holiness does not differ much from that employed by the recognised authorities on the anti-Socialistic side. He has evidently studied the subject thoroughly and has consulted the leading writers of all countries.

His Holiness then presents the alternative solution held out by the Church, its doctrine and teachings. He admits that according to these teachings various principles and elements not strictly religious in essence must contribute to the solution. First, however, and above all, is the Church, without which all else is ineffectual.

At this point his Holiness recalls the Gospel teaching in regard to the relations to be observed among workmen toward each other and by workmen and employers toward one another. He points out the fact that all that is necessary for the maintenance of harmonious relations between masters and men is the carrying out of the simple injunctions of Scripture.

The observance of the Christian spirit as insisted upon in the inspired writings is the true solution. The fulfilment of the mutual obligations of justice, resulting in friendly and even brotherly union between employer and employed is not only practicable, but in a worldly sense beneficial to both interests.

It is the teaching of Christ that all men must live together in unity as members of one family. The Church not only keeps this teaching in mind, but earnestly strives to bring it into actual practice, and does its utmost to give the working classes all the moral and material help which can be provided for their advantage. The activity of the Church in charitable performance is dwelt upon as one instance of the practical carrying out of the Christian spirit of mutual aid. Christ is declared to be ever living in the Church.

The encyclical then discusses the province of the State in the treatment of the labour question. Broadly it is laid down that it is necessary for the State to do its part toward befitting the workingmen. The treatment of this theme shows a leaning toward the famous dictum of Cardinal Manning, that the State stands in the position of guaranteeing to the citizen either a living or the opportunity to make a living. There is also evidence that his Holiness is in sympathy, to a marked degree, with the position taken by Cardinal Gibbons in regard to the rights of labour.

Descending to particulars, the document maintains that the State not only has the right, but it is imposed with the duty to interfere between parties whenever its intervention becomes necessary in order to carry out its function of protecting the common rights of all and the equitable general welfare.

In elucidating this point the encyclical declares that one of the chief objects for which the protective action of the State is needed is the protection of private property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the securing of the advantage of workmen whether mental or physical.

The encyclical passes on to the consideration of the various questions bearing on the necessity of Sabbath rest, recreation in the shape of festivals, the utility of strikes, the proper adjustment of wages, etc. The question of the hours of labour is considered, with reference to the nature of the work, the age and sex of the worker, and last, but not least, with relation to the effect of longer or shorter stints upon the welfare of the worker.

The importance of a proper use of leisure time is dwelt upon, and the greatest stress is laid upon the benefits to be derived from the establishment among the workingmen of institutes, societies for mutual aid, funds for the succour of those who meet with misfortune or sickness, those disabled by accident, etc.

Various kinds of patronage in the interest of charity are suggested, and the education and welfare of children and youth is enjoined. The chief benefit offered by the possibility of syndicates, committees, and unions, is the possibility of co-operation among the workingmen is treated of, and such co-operative effort is spoken of as pre-eminently suited to the altered conditions of these times. The State, while leaving due freedom to all, ought to favour and encourage such developments and sustain the association so formed.

A good deal of space is devoted to these unions, upon which His Holiness seems to build his great hopes of good results. Suggestions are made as to the best method of forming them, and the fundamental principles which ought to govern them are enunciated. They should above all be animated by the spirit of Christ, the spirit of brotherly love and unity. Much good has already been done by

such organisations, and his Holiness urges the enlargement and extension of the principle as the most hopeful step toward the uplifting of the labourer.

The encyclical concludes with words of earnest exhortation to all interested in the labour question to observe the divine law as announced in the Scriptures, each determined to fulfil readily and without delay the duty lying upon him as employer or as workman.

Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh are co-laborating in the preparation of the English translation.

"THEY DROPPED OFF—POISONED BY MY BLOOD."

THERE is more or less of an impression upon the minds of some people that statements as to the merits and effects of popular medicines, should be received with a degree of allowance. That I to say, people are apt to think the proprietors of these articles often enlarge upon and exaggerate the real facts in order to create a demand for what they have to sell. We are inclined to believe this is seldom the case, as the intelligent persons who own these medicines are aware that any sort of over-statement tends to injure their sales rather than to increase them. The public are sure to form a correct judgment as to the value of an advertised article, and any false claims for it are certain to be recognised and denounced. Honesty is the best policy in this as in all other cases.

Therefore the reader need not hesitate to accept as true any announcements of which the following is an example:—

[COPY.]

"I, Thirza Daniels, of Wrafton, nr. Barnstaple, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"I was always a strong, healthy woman up to the early part of 1879, when I began to be troubled with my liver and stomach. In July of that year I took a chill from sitting on some wet grass, and this brought on sciatica and rheumatism. I had dreadful pain in my hips and legs; it was like knives cutting through me. My appetite left me, and what little I did eat gave me great pain in the stomach and chest. I had a bad taste in the mouth and pains in the sides and between the shoulders. Finally I got so weak I had to bring home my eldest daughter from service to look after the house and my four children. For several months I went on in this way. At first I doctored myself, rubbing my joints with a rubbing bottle and poulticing. Then I sent for the doctor, and he said my blood was poisoned. He blistered me and gave me medicine. I was under his care for five months, but I got weaker all the time and went thin as a skeleton. The pain whilst in bed was very severe, I could scarcely bear it, and I turned and turned, but could not find an easy place. Sometimes I was lifted to the floor, and lay there to see if any ease could be got. I became so bad I sent for a doctor from Braunton, but, as I got no better, my husband got a recommendation from the late Colonel Harding, of Upcott, and I attended at the dispensary at Barnstaple four months, and then went as an indoor patient in the Barnstaple infirmary, and was treated by two doctors. They agreed it was blood poisoning, and talked of performing an operation on my thigh, but concluded not to do it, saying I was too weak. They blistered me again, and no relief from this, they applied leeches, but as fast as the leeches were put on they dropped off, poisoned by my blood. I was so low-spirited in the hospital that I felt if I did not get home I should die, so they made arrangements to take me away. When I got into the open air my senses left me, and they thought I was dying. After reaching home I was in great agony, and sent my husband for our doctor. He said he would come, but it was of no use, as he could do no more than he had done. I lay for weeks and was so bad that when people spoke to me I had not the strength to reply. At this time my nephew, Robert Daniels, of Pontypridd, sent us word to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, as it had worked wonderful cures in the district where he lived. So my husband went to Mr. Farley's, the grocer, High street Barnstaple, and bought a bottle. Before I had taken all of that bottle I could eat, and my food seemed to do me good. By degrees I got stronger and stronger, and after taking fourteen bottles I was strong and healthy. My flesh came on, and all pain left my thigh and legs, and I have never ailed anything to speak of since. I thank God for making Seigel's Syrup known to me. I owe my life to it, and I wish others to know what I say. I consider it the Lord's doing, and I will be glad to answer any inquiries.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (5 and 6 William IV., c. 62).

"(Signed)

THIRZA DANIELS,

"Declared before me, at the Guildhall at Barnstaple, in the County of Devon, by the said Thirza Daniels, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1890.

SEAL.

"(Signed)

RD. ASHTON,

"Deputy Mayor of the Borough of Barnstaple."

William II. of Germany has at present in contemplation a project the realisation of which will be received and decided satisfaction by his Catholic subjects. The proposal is to divide the office of Ministry of Worship into two different departments, one Protestant and the other Catholic. One of the departments is to be under the direction of the Minister, whilst the other is to have at its head a Catholic Under-Secretary of State, with a number of Catholic assistants. The scheme is to be carried out forthwith. Its adoption will be an important concession to the Catholics. It is a fresh symptom of the strong sympathy which the Emperor entertains for the action of the Centre party.

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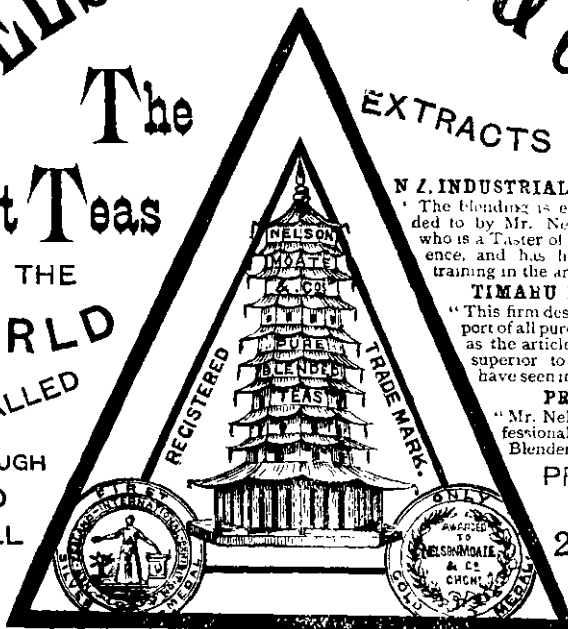
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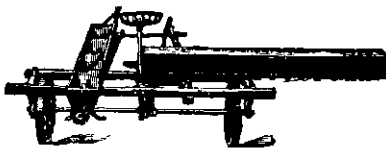
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