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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### A NICE QUESTION.

THE proposal for the renewal of Kanaka labour in Queensland seems anything rather than a mark of progress. The spirit of the day is generally opposed to slavery, and among the more admirable movements of the times are some for the suppression of the remnant of it that still remains. It will, we know, be denied that the labour referred to has anything to do with slavery. We shall be told of the enlightened disposition of those who make use of it, of the precautions taken by Government to hinder anything in the shape of an abuse, and of the complete capability of the labourers to take care of themselves. We shall be told a great deal that is very plausible, but the more of this that, as the saying is, we let in through one ear and out through the other the better. As to the character of the employers, it may be very excellent. We have nothing to advance against it, but the best of good people, if they put themselves in a false position, may not be able to help themselves, and may have to act as circumstances demand of them. As to the precautions observed, neither have we anything to say against them. They may be very good so far as they go, but who is to answer for their not being evaded? The theory is that vessels sent to the islands to recruit take on board only such natives as, with a perfect understanding of what they are about, agree to emigrate and serve for three years for fixed wages. Into this there enters no mention of facts that, as is well known, have occasionally taken place; of the carrying off of men and boys against their will, and that of their people; of canoes overturned and their occupants seized in the water and flung into the hold; of everything, in short, that unscrupulous men, determined to make their enterprise pay, and knowing that the chances of their being called to account are as slight as possible, will naturally do. Nor is it to be received as proved that Government officials in the colony are to be relied on as impartial in their reports as to how matters are conducted there. We need not necessarily suppose that they would make voluntary misrepresentations. The influence of the rich man, however, has often something of a stupifying effect. It commonly inclines those who are subject to it to take the rich man's view of the case—and the capitalist is not always a philanthropist. As to the capability of the Kanaka to take care of himself, he is a stranger in a strange country. He does not understand the language of the locality, nor is his language understood there. He is simple and ignorant and helpless. He is for the time being a chattel in the hands of the master who has purchased him. Of course we know that the employer has only paid the sum required to defray his passage from the islands. This we know, as we know a good deal more, but we also know its meaning. The Kanaka must work to cover expenses—for even the most excellent employers cannot afford to throw away their money. But he has not been used to work, and does not easily take to it; no untrained adult does so. The probabilities are that even when he has been engaged by means of some sort of an agreement—and has not, in plain terms, as often happens, been kidnapped, he has understood nothing of what would be required of him. As they say, however, the bird, that can sing and will not sing must be made to sing. Suppose, then, there is some suspicion of a cow-hide on the plantation. We have personally heard something to that effect and on trust-worthy evidence too—but the subject is one that people who were not independent were expected to avoid, as a rule, independent people did not reside in the immediate neighbourhood of a sugar plantation. As a matter of fact, the very nature of the case makes Kanaka labour, to all intents and purposes, a condition of slavery. It is, moreover, a kind of slavery that is also demoralising and injurious in its effects, both with regard to the people subjected to it and to those among whom it is introduced. The islanders, who at best are humbugged and bamboozled into submitting themselves to it, have nothing to gain, but everything to lose by it. The colonists, with the exception of the moneyed minority, are exposed to unmixed evils from its existence among them. We are now

told that sugar cannot be grown in the more Northern portions of the colony unless black labour be employed. How this may be we do not know. We do know that at a time when the same argument was applied to the more Southerly districts we ourselves saw sugar grown there successfully by white labour. We saw in particular a plot of cane grown by white labour in a paddock adjoining one in which black labour was employed, and which was much the more luxuriant. Its grower, an English settler, a gardener by trade, and as such a man of first-class qualifications, ridiculed the claim that black labour was necessary—and, although solicited, would have nothing to do with it. The question is, meantime, as to whether, under any circumstances, slavery is permissible. Is it lawful to destroy, or to hasten the destruction of, even an inferior race of human beings, for the benefit, not of another and a superior people, but of a small and privileged class among that people—and that, too, to the prejudice and injury of the majority? Is it lawful to do evil that good may come, and does the end justify the means? Is it lawful to apply this axiom even to secular, or, as in this instance we may truly say, to profane objects? That, in fact, is the true meaning of the question regarding Kanaka labour.

THE latest news is that Sir Robert Stout has been appointed an honorary officer of the Grand Orient of France. Sir Robert, we are told, is now qualified to take his seat, when he visits Paris, in the Supreme Council of the Order. Sir Robert, we admit, is calculated to adorn the position. Nevertheless, it is not only Ollendorf that must form the subject of his studies, if he desires, as no doubt he does, to shine with especial brilliancy when he takes his seat in the Council, at Paris. Sir Robert, in fact, as we also saw a couple of weeks ago, belies his reputation. Instead of being foremost among the savans of the period, as we had long believed him to be, he has proved himself deplorably deficient. Sir Robert, we now find, is likewise altogether astray in his anthropology. We have before us a long list of the masters of this science, and every one of them contradicts him. Sir Robert, for example, quotes a few figures to show that crime is a matter of choice, a thing to be diminished, if not stamped out, by a short course of secular teaching. All the authorities we allude to declare that it is nothing of the kind, that the doctrine of free will is an enormity, an anachronism, that the criminal cannot help himself, that he cannot be corrected, that he fatally inherits his character as a criminal, and if not from his human ancestors, from those, at least, who were pre-human and simian. Sir Robert is years behind his time, to our intense amazement. He quotes a few figures in support of secular education. These authorities, on the contrary, with a more advanced science, place no hope whatever on education. Their plan, we may remark in passing, is not education but elimination. And how to eliminate the criminal element, that is the question. The simplest and plainest means of doing so is necessarily death; but for so prodigious a slaughter, though one of their more eminent members cites with admiration the examples of King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth in their short method of dealing with the criminals and vagrants of their respective reigns, our scientists are not prepared. Some of their proposals, nevertheless, may be, perhaps as questionable. Speaking of the criminal element, for instance, "*M. Garofalo demande que l'infécondité leur soit imposée par une opération chirurgicale*" (*Revue des Deux Mondes*, January 1, 1891, p. 187). With the methods proposed, however, we are not particularly concerned. Our task is to weigh the merits of Sir Robert Stout as an honorary officer of the Grand Orient of France, and, if we find him wanting as such, the fault is not ours. We may add that it would not do at all for Sir Robert Stout to quote figures in proof of the beneficial influence on their country of the Grand Orient, for during the half century in which they have been particularly active, namely from 1838 to 1887, as we have it also on the authority we have referred to, the criminality of France has increased by 133 per cent. As a mamamouchi of the Grand Orient, then we fear, Sir Robert has some months of tough study before him. It will never do for him to appear on the scene as a supporter of the nefarious doctrine of free will. We doubt if even his good intentions of bolstering up godlessness would be received in excuse of his implied denial of the simian ancestor. Everyone, however, must admit the

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as a champion of godlessness Sir Robert has received a consistent reward in the honour conferred upon him by the Society which has publicly denied the existence of God. Deficient though he may be in the advanced science of the period—and that is a fault that can be amended, now that it is pointed out—in filling the place of atheistical mamamouchi for the colonies, he is decidedly the right man in the right place. But let us ask ourselves how can it be any longer possible for any man in his senses to avoid seeing what is involved in the system whose champion is singled out for such an honour?

HERE is a paragraph which we take from our contemporary the *Adelphi Southern Cross*:—"Tall talk.—There has lately been a convention of Orangemen in Melbourne, and naturally the Home Rule question came up for discussion. One of the delegates from New Zealand felt so strongly on the matter that he maintained that rather than allow Home Rule to be granted to Ireland two million Orangemen would line every ditch in Ulster with rifles. Where the two million Orangemen were to come from he did not say; but as the Orangemen in Ireland number less than half a million he no doubt meant to import some. Long before any importation can take place Home Rule will be conceded, and the rifles—mythical, too, like the Orangemen—will be allowed to lie in the ditches. So much talk has been indulged in by those who profess to be leaders of the Orangemen in Ireland in regard to rifles and their use that it would be a positive relief if something occurred to bring them into requisition, otherwise they will become so antiquated that the people who take them in hand will suffer most from them." For our own part we could quite willingly lend the heroes in Ulster a loan of their confreres among ourselves, and we do hope that delegate from New Zealand contemplated just such an accommodation. Where, indeed, could our local Orangemen be found more appropriately than in the lining of a ditch? And the moddier the ditch the more at home should they feel there. As to the rifles, well—if they discharged them at all it must be from the shelter of a ditch, or some place of the kind, and it would probably be, moreover, by means of a string tied to the trigger they'd do it. "Tall talk," indeed. You may well say so, but if you saw the talking articles you would know that, comparatively speaking, Boney steeple was a dwarf to it. An inch of water in the ditch would drown the whole pack of them.

IT seems, however, that it is not only in Queensland that the unfortunate men of the South Sea Islands have been employed as slaves. Sir Thomas Esmonde, for example, in his book, "Around the world with the Irish Delegates," has a few regretful words to say as to the fate in which the civilisation of the day has involved the Islanders. He speaks particularly of the conduct of the Germans in Samoa. "A German firm," he says, "gain a footing there, cheat two or three chiefs out of portions of their land, of which by native law they cannot dispose, plant cocoa-nut trees, form plantations, to which they import hundreds of natives from other islands to work as slaves." Great things, meantime, we find are spoken of Fiji and of the admirable treatment accorded to the labourers there. But was it not, by the way, in recruiting labourers for Fiji that one Dr Murray—bat, if we recollect aright, was the gentleman's tit—became involved in atrocities that formed the subject of a *cause celebre* in Melbourne some twenty years ago? We do not remember that on that occasion Queensland was concerned. But even suppose that Fiji forms an exception to the rule, it is hardly possible to make very much of that. The fact remains that an unfortunate race, destined to extinction in any case, but at least capable of more mercifully suffering the euthanasia, is in danger of a renewal among them of a traffic and a system that had at one time been the cause of excessive misery to them, and against which every man of ordinary humanity is bound to protest. As to the employment of coloured labour generally in a British colony, there may possibly be a good deal to say, and probably the unions and the labouring population will be able to make their voices effectually heard in the matter. What, however, seems clear is that under no circumstances should the coloured labour employed be that of men unfit to work and incapable of defending or protecting themselves, if necessary. The recruiting and employment of the South Sea Islanders in the future are sufficiently discredited by what has certainly been their nature in the past.

SPARKLING  
EX-LEGISLATOR.

How many curiosities, we should like to know, of the type of Mr Samuel Hodgkinson, ex-M.H.R., have adorned the Parliament of New Zealand, or mayhap still adorn it. If curiosities of the Samuel Hodgkinson type have leavened that august assembly to any extent worth mentioning, or still leaven it, no wonder the colony is in the pickle it is in, and what is worse, there is small chance of its being extricated. If Mr Samuel Hodgkinson, as he reveals himself in a letter to the *Southland Times*, is unique, it might be well to stuff his mortal remains by-and-by, so that they

could be preserved in some museum for the warning and amazement of future generations. The Bishop of Dunedin waste a penny cracker indeed, in blowing up Mr Samuel Hodgkinson, as he claims. Why, a cracker worth a brass farthing would be wasted in the process. Mr Samuel Hodgkinson has gone off by spontaneous combustion. If Mr Samuel Hodgkinson had not exploded in his letter to the *Southland Times* we should not know anything about the gases contained in his carcase. The escape of laughing gas, for instance, that has thus taken place is stupendous. We should think it must effect the gravity of the colony from Stewart's Island to Cape Maria Van Dieman. But let us make all the allowances we can for Mr Samuel Hodgkinson. That sapient ex-legislator tells us he speaks, as we are suggestively told the planets move, in ellipses. Perhaps there is something to be understood in what he says that may preserve him from the appearance of a complete state of idiocy. But, if so, was it not unkind in the editor who published his letter not to prevent him from making the flagrant exposure he has made of himself? Mr Samuel Hodgkinson undertakes to convict Bishop Moran of a mis-statement in condemning as false the assertion made in Collier's history as to the sale of indulgences. He quotes, first of all, the old calumny relating to Leo X. and Luther. But what was it Carlyle's schoolmaster used to inquire when they brought him a new pupil? "Are you sure he is not a dunce?" We have no such certainty with regard to Mr Samuel Hodgkinson. On the contrary, Mr Samuel Hodgkinson has expressed himself in writing, and thus imposed a complete impediment to our giving him the benefit of the doubt. We need not, therefore, seek to enlighten Mr Samuel Hodgkinson. He has not faculties to take in the truth of the matter. But Mr Hodgkinson goes on to deliver himself as follows:—"However, as Romanists will not accept Protestant testimony I must summon witnesses from amongst members of their own Church." Into an examination of the labour expended by Mr Samuel Hodgkinson in doing this we need not enter. Much midnight oil, no doubt, he spent as he sweated over controversial manuals, compiled by men as egregious as himself. But the result is that for every point he desires to prove he produces a proof to the direct contrary. In testimony that indulgences were sold, (1) he cites a case in which a Franciscan monk condemned certain trafficking preachers as imposters and liars; (2) he cites the General of the Dominicans as equally emphatic against these people; (3) he cites several Councils as denouncing their practices. When Mr Samuel Hodgkinson, in fact, attends in court, if ever he does so, and sees the magistrate send a man to gaol for stealing, we may assume that he finds himself in a position to cite the case as a proof that the British Constitution approves of theft. "The Bishop also asserts," says Mr Hodgkinson, "that 'the people did not think the money paid for those pieces of paper or parchment would buy for them the righteousness of saints.'" Again, Mr Hodgkinson essays to prove that black is white by showing that it is black. In contradiction of the Bishop he proceeds to quote from (1) a bull of Pope Clement XIV; (2) a bull of Pope Leo XII; (3) Dens' Theology. And, again, not one of his quotations has the least bearing on the point he would establish. Can Mr Hodgkinson read, we should like to know, or did he merely get this letter written in his name and take it on trust. If so his amanuensis has seriously betrayed him. Here, for example is the concluding sentence from the passage he quotes from the bull of Leo XII. to prove, in contradiction of Dr Moran, that the people thought that the money paid for these pieces of paper or parchment would buy for them the righteousness of saints. "During this year of jubilee we mercifully give and grant in the Lord a plenary indulgence, remission, and pardon of all their sins to all the faithful of Christ, truly penitent and confessing their sins, who shall visit the churches of blessed Peter and Paul, etc." This passage contradicts, in a manner that we should have thought even Mr Samuel Hodgkinson must understand, the point he cites it and his other quotations to prove. Again, we ask, does Mr Samuel Hodgkinson know how to read? In one sense he certainly does not, for the man who does not understand the plain and evident meaning of what he reads cannot be truly said to be versed in the art. Mr Hodgkinson is accountable for a good deal more. We have, however, sufficiently illustrated his methods of reasoning to show how much Bishop Moran has to fear from his criticism. We have also done enough to prove how much the Colony is to be congratulated on the fact that the learned gentleman is an ex-M.H.R. Public affairs can ill afford to admit of the meddling with them of curiosities.

The best description of the feelings with which befogged Londoners hailed the return of daylight on Saturday, the 26th ult., is that of the London correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, who compares them to those of Stanley and his party as they emerged from the sinister gloom of the Aruwihim Forest.

The forthcoming visit of the Queen to Costebelle takes her to the particularly Catholic district of Hyeres, a resort, says the *Weekly Register*, hitherto comparatively little known to English people. The two no less—the Costebelle and the Hermitage—rented in Her Majesty's behalf, rest upon the breast of an eminence called the Mont des Oiseaux, the latter being crowned by the Church of Notre Dame de l'Ermitage, which is still a place of pilgrimage and the scene of many miracles.

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**PARCEL No 2.—FANCY DRESS PARCEL**—containing 6yds of splendid quality light mixture broken checked Beige, 42in wide (worth at least 2s per yard); 2doz fashionable Buttons, 6yds of good quality Lining; Twist, Binding Braid, Hooks and Eyes, Belting, Dress Bones; 1yd choice fancy silk Trimming to match; a handsome new muslin Apron called the "Sweet Lavender," being quite the novelty of the season; and ½doz good Irish lawn pocket Handkerchiefs. The whole lot, carriage paid, for 20s.

**PARCEL No 3.—A VERY SPECIAL TRIAL PARCEL**—containing 2 very nice Dresses of 12yds each—one a flaked costume Tweed in various shades of colouring, and the other a very pretty Ecarte Spot; 2doz choice dress Buttons to match each dress; and 4yds good twilled bodice Lining. The whole, carriage paid to any address, for 13s 6d.

**PARCEL No 16.—MEN'S BOOTS** at 10s 6d; 1 pair heavy Balmorals, 1 pair Oxford Shoes with heel and toe plates, 1 pair extra quality kid Bluchers, 1 pair stout Oxford Shoes. Any of these at 10s 6d per pair, postage free to any address.

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**PARCEL No 18.—WOMEN'S BOOTS** at 12s 6d. 1 pair high leg calf Balmorals, 1 pair high leg kid Balmorals, 1 pair high leg kid Balmorals with seal fronts (sewn). Any of these post free to any address for 12s 6d per pair.

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**PARCEL No 8.—THE WONDERFUL HOUSEHOLD PARCEL**—contains 1 pair Whitney Blankets (2½yds long), nice fleecy goods; 1 pair real Bolton twilled Sheets (2½yds long), will wash white in one or two washings; 1 good white honeycomb Quilt (2½yds long); 6yds white or Shetland flannel; 6yds of good quality 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 to any address, for 40s.

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## American Notes.

THE Rev Charles W. Eliot, LL.D., President of Harvard college does not believe in an undiluted secularism. President Eliot, moreover, is an authority whose opinion deserves attention. In a lecture recently delivered by him at Boston he is reported, for example, as speaking as follows—"I am to speak to you to-night of a subject which touches education and religion. I want to speak to you of the variety of American schools and colleges. In the first place there are the public schools and colleges supported by the State; then there are the endowed institutions. Of the endowed institutions the first are the denominational, which were Protestant institutions in this country. Let me say here that a denominational school should command our respect. It enables parents to have their children brought up and instructed in that mode of teaching which they cherish." President Eliot then referred to the semi-denominational and the undenominational or poly-denominational institutions, of which Harvard was the nearest example of the latter class, declaring that this form of institution is a precious one in American society. He spoke strongly in favour of private schools, and declared that the privilege of parents to direct the education of their children is a most sacred one, and one of the most precious of human rights. Continuing, he said that the great variety of educational institutions in this country is of advantage, because of the wholesome competition which invariably arises among the institutions. Endowed and private institutions are freer and more flexible than the public schools. To make a change in a public school system requires the consent of a great many persons. The institutions that are leading the way at this moment in educational reform do not, as a general rule, belong to the public schools. "The American public school is undergoing a new sort of trial. It has been forced, in my opinion, into an unnatural and untenable position. It has been forced into the position of secularisation. It has been made to appear as a school from which religion is excluded. The Roman Catholic Church desires that moral and religious education go together. I do not believe that religion can be relegated to Sunday. And you cannot separate religion from history, science, philosophy. It is everywhere in human thought and speech. Let us apply to the American schools the same policy which the American State applies to the American Church—perfect freedom in all things and the enjoyment of many privileges, including exemption from taxation. Let the American public schools do likewise, and the great source of discord will be dried up in the American people."

During the recent smallpox epidemic in Guatemala, the Sisters of Charity were conspicuous in their devotion to the victims of the dread disease, and five of them lost their lives. A national subscription was raised to erect a suitable monument to their memory, and the work was given to an Italian sculptor. The monument has safely arrived at Guatemala city. It is of white marble, with an angel supporting a cross and in the act of writing in Spanish the words, "Virtue is its own reward." The names of the Sisters—Josefa Chanzarmer, Teresa de Leon, Isabel Santana, Carlotta Aceituna, and Fidelia Cabezas—are inscribed upon the stone below. It will be erected in the Guatemala City Cemetery, where so many who died from the plague lie buried.

The late Very Rev Anthony Anderledy, General of the Jesuits, was the only incumbent of that high office who ever did missionary duty in America. He was driven from Europe by the Revolution of 1848, before his studies were completed, and came to St Louis University, where he finished his course, and was ordained to the priesthood the following year by Archbishop Kenrick. He served for about two years thereafter on the mission of Wisconsin. His tenure of the office of General was brief as compared with that of his predecessor, Father Beckx, who governed the Society for thirty-four years.

Another notable conversion to the Catholic Faith, says the *Pilot*, is announced—this time from San Francisco, Cal. Mr Lawrence J. Kip, a prominent lawyer of that city, a grandson of the venerable Dr William Ingraham Kip, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, and a distant relative of Dr Cleveland Cox, Protestant Bishop of Western New York, was received into the Church on Monday, January 25, by the Rev Joseph Sasia, S.J. The despatches give this bit of family history:—"The Kip family have been famous in the Episcopal Church. Bishop William Ingraham Kip is the second oldest bishop in America, being out-ranked only by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. He is a graduate of Yale and the General Theological Seminary of New York. In 1854 he was ordained missionary bishop of California. Before coming to the coast he was married to a Miss Lawrence, of New York, sister of the famous 'Don't Give up the Ship' Lawrence, commander of the frigate Chesapeake, and a cousin of Beach Lawrence, the noted jurist. Young Lawrence Kip's mother was Miss E. C. Kinney, of New York, daughter of a former United

States Minister to Tunis, a cousin of Bishop Cox, of New York, and ex-President Cleveland. Her half-brother is Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet and critic."

The luck of Dr A. Billhardt of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, furnishes a warning to the uncharitable. Many years ago the Doctor gave a small sum of money to a poor and delicate-looking man who begged of him one night in Philadelphia. Lately, upon opening a package directed to him from a mining town in South America, he found a brilliant. The following card was enclosed:—"Melmore, S. A., November 6, 1891.—Dr A. Billhardt—Dear sir,—Several years ago I met you in the streets of Philadelphia. I was starving and asked you for bread; you gave it to me. For your kindness I return you a stone. It is of great value, but nothing, in comparison to the gratitude I feel for the kindness you extended.—BARON INO BOSSA." The gem weighs twenty karats, and its value is estimated at 8,000 dols.

A severe persecution of religion has been going on for some time in Mexico, where President Diaz is making fierce war on the clergy and religious orders. Diaz is acting in the interests of Freemasonry. The New York *Herald's* special correspondent, telegraphing under date of January 6, says:—"During the past fortnight at least 300 padres, or priests, have been incarcerated because of their incendiary utterances against the Government." The correspondent admits the Masonic associations of Diaz, which quite explain the nature of the utterances against the Government attributed to the priests imprisoned. It is now reported that an insurgent leader has arisen in the person of a man named Garza, and that a large body of the people have given in their adherence to him. He is said also to have the support of many of the clergy.

The Third Congress of coloured Catholics of the United States has recently been held at Philadelphia. A very significant paragraph in one of the papers read was the following:—"It has been maintained that the Catholic Church is making great headway in the solution of the problem of evangelising the negro, and a cry of alarm has been raised that unless the efforts of Protestants to evangelise the coloured people are speedily redoubled, the great majority of them will be eventually found in the broad fold of the Catholic Church. It has also been discovered that improvement in the political, social, and intellectual condition of the negro rather increases than diminishes the danger of being 'Catholicised,' for education, it urged, is rather a help than a hindrance toward an entrance to Church. In a word, it seems to be feared that, unless some new and vigorous departures are soon made by the Protestant Church at large the great mass of the people of this country will indeed be absorbed by the Catholic Church."—The Convention has produced a very salutary effect on the coloured population generally, and its first fruits are to be noted in the conversion of a prominent man of colour named Swan. Mr Swan is the proprietor and editor of a newspaper at Philadelphia which will henceforth be known as the *Catholic Journal*, and issued in the interests of the Church.

The Convention of Catholic Journalists, or of the Apostolate of the Press, as it was appropriately called, held recently in New York, passed off with great *éclat*, and succeeded in strengthening for their important work not only those who took part in it, but those also whom they represented. The various manners in which the great organ might be most effectually brought to bear on the duty of supporting and advancing the interests of Catholicism in the country were amply discussed, and an enlargement of views, as well as a more clear understanding of methods was the result. Among the remarkable incidents of the Convention was the presence among the delegates of a numerous body of converts—bearing testimony to the influence of intellect and education on the growth of the Church—New England, especially, was thus hopefully represented.

Among the testimony borne to the admirable conduct of Minister Egan during the Chilean imbroglio, and which has been abundant, not the least valuable or conclusive has been that of the Rev Mr McIntyre, a Methodist minister who acted as chaplain on board the man-of-war, Baltimore. Addressing a meeting of his brother ministers the other day at San Diego, California, he declared that Mr Egan's conduct had been worthy of all praise, calm, watchful, determined, and thoroughly American. Mr Egan and his friends may well despise the accusations that have been brought against him. Their source and motive are very palpable.

Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Simeoni, who died on the same day, were also elevated to the rank of Cardinal on the same day (in 1875).

When Cardinal Place, Archbishop of Rennes, received the 1st Sacrament's last month a procession was formed, not only of the clergy, but of a multitude of citizens. As was the practice once in Rome, a certain number of the poor followed the Vatican into the house, filled the hall, and knelt upon the staircase and entered even into the room to pray with the dying man. The streets were lined with people on their knees.

# Mother Mary Joseph Aubert's

## REMEDIES.

### RESUSCITATION!

**EVERYONE** who has been attacked with the prevailing epidemic of Influenza knows that it is very lowering to the system, and that a general feeling of weakness permeates all through the body.

Now, it is highly necessary that some Tonic medicine should be taken to bring the system up to its proper standard, because if not immediately attended to more serious complaints may develop, and cause a large amount of unnecessary misery.

His Excellency Lord Onslow has communicated the fact to Mother Mary Joseph Aubert that the Remedy "Karana" as prepared by herself, is, in his opinion, and from his own experience in taking same, a perfect tonic and very fortifying, and the public may rest assured that the Governor of this Colony would not give such testimony unless he was well aware that it was correct.

Those persons who are troubled with a cough as an after effect from Influenza are particularly requested to give "Marupa" a fair trial, and it will be found that benefit will result.

It may be as well to mention here that these Remedies are not cheap and nasty preparations, but are made up in such concentrated form that they may at first sight appear expensive, but this is not so, as, from the very flattering testimonials which have been received, the proprietor is confident that value is being given, and that only good results follow with those persons who have given the Remedies a trial.

No medicines previously introduced into New Zealand have reached a total sale of eighteen thousand bottles in four months, and yet this has been done by Mother Mary Joseph Aubert.

Kindly remember that "Karana" is invigorating to the system, and that "Marupa" will successfully combat with any cold, cough, or bronchial affection.

**HIS EXCELLENCY LORD ONSLOW** speaks up for Mother Mary Joseph Aubert in a letter to Dr De La Bachoué :

[COPIE.]

Wellington, 18th Septembre, 1891.

MON CHER DOCTEUR,—

J. vous dois de la reconnaissance pour les consultations que vous m'avez données m'engageant à essayer les remèdes extraits des plantes de la N.Z. préparés par la R. Mère Marie Joseph Aubert.

J'en ai fait usage pendant quelque temps, et je puis vous affirmer que je m'en suis parfaitement trouvé. Ils sont toniques et fortifiants.

Veillez transmettre mes félicitations à la R. Mère au sujet de ses travaux. Ils sont d'une grande valeur pour le soulagement des misères humaines, me paraissant susceptibles d'ajouter aux industries de la colonie, et devoir être en même temps profitables aux bonnes œuvres dont elle poursuit la réalisation.

Agréez, mon cher Docteur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

ONSLow.

Dr De L. Bachoué, French Consulate, Wellington.

[TRANSLATION.]

Wellington, 18th September, 1891.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—

I feel grateful to you for your advice to try the remedies extracted from New Zealand plants, and prepared by the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert. I have used them for some time, and I am in a position to inform you that I have found them perfectly satisfactory. They are really tonic and fortifying.

Be good enough to convey to the Rev. Mother my congratulations on her labours; they are of great value for the relief of human miseries, and appear to me capable of furthering colonial industry, and should at the same time be profitable to those good works which she seeks to realise.

Accept, my dear doctor, the assurance of my appreciative feelings.

(Signed)

ONSLow

Dr De La Bachoué, French Consulate, Wellington.

## AUCKLAND IRISH NATIONAL FEDERATION.

## THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF IRELAND'S CLAIMS.

## AN INTERESTING ADDRESS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Auckland, March 9, 1892.

ST PATRICK'S HALL, Chapel square, was crowded on March 3rd at the usual fortnightly meeting of the Auckland Branch of the Irish National Federation, when Mr William Duncan gave a lecture on the subject, "Is Ireland's Demand for Home Rule Reasonable and Logical." Mr J. A. Toke presided.

Mr Duncan, who was received with applause, said that he would endeavour to prove that the demand for Home Rule was reasonable. The subject should be one of general interest, offering attractions not only for those who, like himself, were desirous of seeing Ireland transformed into a self-governing country, but also for those who, while not sympathising with what is generally known as Home Rule, are anxious that the present state of poverty and discontent in Ireland should cease, and are willing to consider in the calm light of history and philosophy any scheme proposed for that purpose by responsible politicians. He would try and deal with the matter impartially and dispassionately, weighing arguments for and against the scheme to see whether the proposal had any solid foundation in theoretic reasonableness, practicability, and justice. He went on to define Home Rule to mean the restitution to Ireland of representative government, or in other words a government in accordance with the constitutionally expressed will of a majority of the people, and carried out by a ministry constitutionally responsible to those they govern. The internal affairs of Ireland should be regulated by a parliament composed of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland. At present there was even centralisation of government. There was no fear of separation. It was not probable that two countries having so many social, geographical, commercial, and international ties would separate, or that the dismemberment of an Empire which Ireland had had such a large share in building up should take place. But he was just as strongly of opinion that no country should continue to control the domestic affairs of another whose wants it had no time to attend to, and whose aspirations it confessedly did not understand (applause). He claimed that the proposal for Home Rule was neither vague nor unintelligible, and that one of its essential conditions was the preservation of the unity of the Empire. It was neither communistic nor revolutionary, but simply preventing over-centralisation, and not violating one principle of the constitution (applause). He would now ask them to consider whether the proposal would stand the test of common sense, as one likely to improve the present deplorable condition of things in Ireland, and if it would bear the recommendation of political philosophy. The lecturer went on to show how England and Ireland were different, not only geographically and socially, but in history, religion, and national instincts, and national natures. Ireland had been the centre of civilisation when England was but a barbarous province of the Roman Empire. Long since the balance had, however, been reversed, yet mid unparalleled suffering Ireland had fought age after age for the preservation of her nationality. The agitation of the time of Grattan was then dealt with, when that statesman declared that no power on earth had a right to legislate for Ireland but the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, and citing his memorable dictum, "They knew their duty to their sovereign, and they were loyal, they knew their duty to themselves, and they determined to be free."

"The voice of Grattan smote wrong's domination,  
The death of Emmett sealed the cause of right."

The conspiracy which was entered into to rob Ireland of self-government was graphically detailed. A union, said the speaker, which required for a period of less than a century 87 coercion acts, and an army larger than that required to fight Russia in the Crimea, to maintain was surely impolitic and disgraceful. The effect in Ireland had been disastrous. She had been pauperised and depopulated, and left very often a prey to men of desperate designs. During that time the Irish population has decreased from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000. During the last 90 years 4,000,000 of people have been evicted from their homes. In the same period nearly 4,000,000 Irishmen have emigrated—have been forced to leave their native country, and driven to find homes in foreign countries. One thing, however, had lived through it all and that was "Ireland's undying faith in the ultimate triumph of her nationality" (loud applause). After dealing and briefly explaining the principle of federalism, quoting Mr Truman and others, numerous instances were adduced from history to show its successful working in the world's history from the formation of the League of Achæa down to the present time. The provinces of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Hungary and the colonial possessions of Great Britain, all warranting the assertion that Home Rule was reasonable theoretically. With regard to the practical advantages to

be derived; from it, many opinions were given, a good many Tories being amongst the number. The speaker then proceeded to answer some of the popular objections to the scheme, ridiculing the one of separation, and with reference to the statement that Scotland had prospered under the Union stated that she had done so not because of the Union but in spite of the Union. He, however, clearly pointed out the great difference between Scotland and Ireland in the matter of local legislation which was all in favour of Scotland, and he as a Scotchman would say that his country was entitled to a still larger measure of self-government (applause). The objection that if Home Rule were conceded to Ireland the Protestants would be likely to suffer persecution from the Roman Catholics, he held in the greatest abhorrence. It was cruel to turn it into a semi-religious strife. Contemporary history shows such is not the case. Pointing out how many Protestants the Roman Catholics had assisted to raise to power and how the best men of the Irish party were Protestants, he asked whether his own faith as well as that of the Roman Catholic did not teach them "to love each other," and if from this standpoint alone there was not enough when they looked the matter squarely in the face to urge them on to do something for the amelioration of the people of Ireland (applause). It was evident the Liberal party wanted to push the matter through, and when they had taken anything fairly in hand they had never known final defeat. Built up as this scheme was on the principles of liberty, justice, and love, the final result must be victory. In concluding an interesting lecture Mr Duncan said that he thoroughly believed that there would be no hope for the pacification of Ireland until the question was finally settled. Ireland's malady must be cured by herself. When Macbeth asks the physician:—"Canst thou minister to a mind diseased," the physician makes answer:—

Therein the patient  
Must minister to herself.

This is Ireland's state to-day. Her malady has baffled the most skilful political physicians of England. She must bind up her own wounds and cure her own diseases. The vital force which has lived through centuries of oppression still animates the race. The simple faith, kindly nature, and indomitable courage, which made Ireland in far off ages the centre of civilisation, still exist. Give them free scope, give them the bracing influence of a constitution, like that we ourselves enjoy, and before a generation has passed the long and dreary ages of persecution will be forgotten, and Ireland the Ireland of their hopes and prayers will have entered upon a new era of liberty, prosperity and peace (loud applause).

After several questions had been asked and answered, a vote of thanks was given to Mr Duncan.

A vote of thanks to Mr Toke for presiding concluded the meeting.

## THE DUTY OF CATHOLICS.

(Brooklyn Catholic Review.)

THE Duty of Catholics. is the title of a very significant article, taken from *La Revista Cattolica*, of Las Vegas, New Mexico. There are many, very many reasons why this subject should receive the most careful consideration of Catholics in all parts of the world. Why is it that a small number of active, energetic, determined workers, are to-day ruling the world, while the Catholics are the majority of the governed? Ask the Socialists, the Garibaldians, the Jews who control the daily Press in Italy. Why is it that a few infidels and Freemasons are driving the religious from the hospitals and other institutions of France? Because Catholics are pathetic and indifferent. Why is it that a possible ten millions or more Catholics in the United States cannot support one daily paper that would represent them truly and be a credit to them and to their religion? Because they are willing to meekly take the sneers, the jibes and the ridicule of a bitterly hostile Press and pay them for their insults. They read with patience the lies told to-day about the Holy Father, the bishops and priests of the Church and wait until to-morrow to have them retracted or contradicted. They read with the greatest composure about the ignorance, the vices, the immorality of Catholics in other parts of the world, as if religion could have one kind of moral code for the United States and another for South America. The *Revista* has taken this from the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus*.

"We confess, with shame, in view of the feverish activity of the hostile Press that the Catholic Propaganda, by means of periodicals, circulars and tracts and by means of engravings, pictures, chromos and the like, gives very little sign of life. All that is done in this respect by Catholics, may be compared so far as results to the effort to turn back the cataract of Niagara with a paper dam. One advantage and a very great one we have against our adversaries is that our work has the blessing of God while the Divine malediction follows the satanic work of our enemies. But we must not hope rashly and expect that God will do everything, if we do nothing or next to nothing, to arrest the torrent."



**AN OUNCE OF FACT IS WORTH A POUND OF FICTION.**

Mr M'Kay.

Dear Sir.—On May 2nd of last year I chose this pair of "Zealandia" boots from the general stock in the City Boot Palace

I wore them frequently about Dunedin during the following six months, and then almost daily from November 2 till January 27 (86 days) for 1,050 miles, walking over the interior of Otago, crossing a score of mountain ranges.

On previous similar tramps I wore other makes, including real "Cookhams," but all those were in a sorry plight long before the journey's end.

After twelve hundred miles' walking—mostly very rough—the original soles of this pair are still in fair condition, and the sewing of the same quite intact; while, with the exception of a small hole in the crease of each heel, the uppers are good for another thousand miles.

The boots received no special treatment—merely the application of neatfoot oil and blacking.

Yours faithfully,

ALEX. DON,  
Chinese Missionary.

Dunedin, February 3, 1892.

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20 FIRST AWARDS to 1890.  
20 FIRST AWARDS to 1890.



## Irish News.

**Antrim.**—In 1890 a Clyde builder had the honour of launching the largest number of vessels, but in the year just past a Belfast firm is first, a Hartlepool firm second, and Messrs Russell and Co., Greenock, who were first last year, are third. During the year wages have been exceptionally high, and there have been several strikes, which retarded the work to a considerable extent.

**Armagh.**—A large number of people of all classes are suffering from influenza in this city and through the country. Amongst the sufferers are Sir Calvert Stronge, chairman of the Armagh Board of Guardians; Jacob Orr, Cranagill, vice-chairman, and many public officials.

Most Rev Dr Logue celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination on December 23, and the Catholics of Ireland joined with the priests and people of Armagh in rejoicing at the event. The Primate has endeared himself to the people of the primatial city by his goodness of heart and the kindly interest that he has taken in all that concerns their spiritual and temporal welfare. To the poor especially the Primate has been a faithful and considerate friend, all who have known of the great services he has rendered to the cause of faith and fatherland will heartily wish him a long and glorious occupancy of the Primatial See.

**Cavan.**—During the days of the Land League this County spiritedly did its duty, and bears a splendid record for work performed in those trying years. Now it is well to the front in the cause of the evicted tenant, and a few days ago no less than £131 were subscribed and forwarded to Dublin for the wounded soldiers of the Land War.

the girls as they grow up to womanhood. A permanent cottage-industry may thus be established, with the convent weaving-school in the midst to teach the younger and encourage the older workers. Much has been done in a short time. If success still attends the efforts of the convent, it is patent that it will be the instrument of great good, material and moral, which must result from industrious, comfortable, and happy homes."

**Derry.**—Mr Balfour has refused the offer of the citizens of Derry to confer the freedom of the city upon him, as he objected to mixing in any way in local political matters.

The "late lamented" Rev Mr Walker, of "no surrender" fame, is not in with Colonel Saunderson. The gallant Colonel, we are credibly informed, recently headed the procession of Apprentice Boys with bands and banners round the walls of Derry.

In the event of Mr Justin M'Carthy, M.P., retiring from the representation of Derry city, a well-known Dublin Queen's Counsel will be invited to contest the seat as a Home Ruler in opposition to Mr John Ross, Q.C., the Conservative candidate.

**Donegal.**—After last Mass in Ballyshannon last week Rev P. Kelly warned his flock against the secret society movement that Parcellism he alleged, had revived. He spoke with much moderation, but great force, using persuasion rather than threats to show the terrible danger in which young men place themselves by joining such societies.

**Down.**—At the Bessbrook Protestant Church last Sunday, Rev A. Lockett-Forde, rector, after the service, briefly referred to the occurrence which had taken place at Mullaglass last week, when a corpse was disinterred and placed at his door. He fully acquitted the Catholics of any blame in connection with the foul and fiendish act. Speaking further on the subject, he condemned the conduct of the men—the horrid ghouls—who were guilty of such a base act, as

**SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED  
**STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES**  
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

ON THE HEEL. ONLY GENUINE WHEN

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ON THE HEEL.

IT HAVING COME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

**Cork.**—Arthur O. S. Cave is developing the minerals which abound in the western portion of this County, in which he has expended £3,000. He recently opened a valuable barytes mine at Mount Gabriel, near Schull.

Captain Thomas Leonard Leader was last week dispossessed from property in which he held a middle interest at Bawnmore North, near Kanturk. The eviction was carried out at the instance of the head landlord, General Sankey. There were six tenants on the land, who were also evicted, but reinstated. The tenants have now every hope of speedily arranging for the fair purchase of their holdings from the head landlord.

Last week Head Constable Dwyer, of Skibbereen, with a large number of policemen, made a raid on the townland of Lisaciarig, near Ballydeob, entered the house and premises of a farmer and blacksmith seized a jar and a cask containing *potheen*. They then made a search outside, where they discovered a boiler, alleged to be used in the manufacture of the stuff, which they smashed up, and brought their store into Skibbereen, and lodged in safely in the barracks. The proprietor of the place was not arrested, but will be proceeded against in the usual course at Petty Sessions.

The example set by the Sisters of Mercy at Skibbereen to establish a hand-loom linen weaving industry has (says the *Irish Textile Journal*) stimulated several other convents, and we learn from the report of the National Education Board that at Queenstown Convent nine looms are now running. Mr Connolly, the District Inspector, writing on the subject, says:—"At present pocket handkerchiefs only are woven, but the weaving of coarser materials is in contemplation. The number of looms will be increased if necessary. It is to be hoped that ultimately, as in the North, so in the neighbourhood of Queenstown, these hand-loom may find their way into the homes of

black-hearted in the extreme, and said that such an act was the most inhuman and un-Christianlike he had ever heard of.

**Dublin.**—During the month of December, 6,900 meals and 1,680 beds were supplied at the Catholic Boys' Home, Dublin.

The late Lady Sandhurst was the first lady who received the freedom of the city of Dublin.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Ald Meade) has been elected an honorary member of the Institute of Journalists of England in recognition of the cordial and hospitable reception he accorded to the members of the Institute on the occasion of the annual meeting at Dublin last summer.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., has entered an appearance to the writ served on him in the name of Dr J. E. Kenny, M.P.; T. Harrington, M.P.; Richard Lalor, M.F., and other members of the Irish National League in reference to the Paris funds. The Parnellites want to have Mr McCarthy, M.P., disqualified as a trustee, so that they might have the sole management of this fund.

Timothy Healy, the popular member of Parliament for North Longford, appears to be held in great esteem outside his native country. The natives of Donegal residing in Glasgow recently presented him with an address, inclosed in a silver casket, thanking him for his invaluable services to the Emerald Isle. Mrs Healy was also given a gold bracelet set with diamonds. Mr Healy responded to the compliment in appropriate terms.

Since the explosion in Dublin Castle on Thursday last the police have been extraordinarily vigilant in watching for dynamite suspects. The customs' officers, too, have developed extra activity in searching the effects of passengers landing at Queenstown from the trans-Atlantic steamers. The first person to fall a victim to the customs officials' newly-awakened ardour for the safety of the country is

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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.

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Finished under special arrangements.

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THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

D.D., late licensee 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, cleanli-  
ness and moderate charges being his motto.—  
A conveyance leaves every night to convey  
guests' luggage to and from both railway sta-  
tions. 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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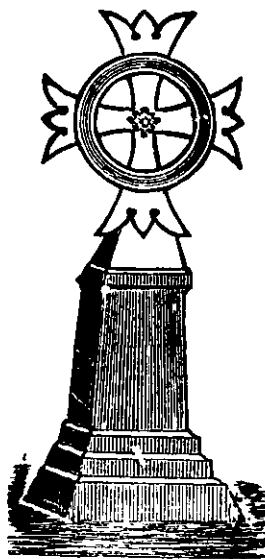
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Cheapest shop in Christchurch for Harness  
and every description of Saddlery, also a large  
stock of Horse-Covers for the coming season.  
Farmers will do well to inspect my stock be-  
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count allowed on all cash purchases.

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Capital ... £125,000

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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.

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AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK  
AND STATION AGENTS, &c.,  
DUNEDIN.

Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheep-  
skins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their  
Premises.

Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be  
held at Burnside, commencing next Wednes-  
day, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitskins  
Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

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

Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied  
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STRONACH BROS & MORRIS,

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## T H E O R I G I N A L C I T Y M E A T C O M P A N Y, R A T T R A Y S T R E E T, D U N E D I N.

Having PURCHASED the BUSINESS of  
Mr S. G. SMITH as from and including the  
first day of September, 1891, I respectfully  
solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage  
bestowed on Mr Smith. The requirements of  
customers will be most carefully studied and  
attended to. All description of Meat kept  
will be of the prime quality, and will also  
be supplied at reasonable prices. Quotations  
given on application.

GARDEN WATSON,

Proprietor.

P.S.—Coming forward a draft of prime  
Bullocks from Messrs Murray, Roberts, and  
Co's Gladbrook Estate; also to arrive, a large  
quantity of extra prime Hams and Bacon  
from Pigs fattened on the Awamoa Estate of  
Hon. M. Holmes, Oamaru, and fat Lambs  
from North Canterbury.—G. W.

Thomas Ryan, an army pensioner on the lists of the United States, who was a passenger on the Cunard steamer Etruria.

**Galway.**—The Convention recently held in Galway was the largest and most representative ever held in this important County, and is proof, if such were wanting, of the genuine patriotism of the people of Galway.

Four heartless evictions were carried out at Coolagh, near Killmore, recently by Josephine Burke and Mrs Dora O'Sullivan. The victims are:—Darby Coen and family, Martin Lowery and family, Martin Melody and family, Thomas Hayes and family. Much sympathy is felt for those poor tenants who have been evicted at such a period of the year.

The directors of the Carna Industries Company have passed a resolution expressing their deep sense of the loss which the parish of Carna and the whole district of Connemara has sustained by the death of Father Flannery.

**Kerry.**—Extremely harsh proceedings have been recently taken against a number of tenants on his estate at the instance of Lord Kenmare.

A woman named Stretton died in the almshouse, Tralee, last week, at the extraordinary age of 108 years. Early in the week at Barrow a woman named Margaret Moriarty, who attained the venerable age of 107 years.

**Kildare.**—The now historic village of Clongorey will, in the coming month of May, when all nature puts on its brightest verdure, be the scene of cruel and heartless evictions. Mrs Mary Kelly is to be the principal sufferer on the occasion, having got formal notice that, on that day, herself, her adopted daughter, her son-in-law, a numerous family of young children, including the persecuted little Emily Morrissey, together with some families to whom she had given shelter when flying from their burning or falling houses, will be driven from their humble habitations out upon a world of which they know but little.

**King's County.**—At recent meeting of the Phillipstown National Federation, Father Bergin presiding, a sad case of "sentence of death" was brought under the notice of the committee by Mrs Bobbins, of Kilmurray, who produced for inspection two notices to quit, served personally by W. A. Gowing, one to herself and the other to her bed-ridden husband, who is nearly 90 years old. Being asked why they had allowed themselves to be turned into weekly tenants, Mrs Bobbins replied that they thought they were in a second heaven when Mr Gowing became their landlord, and he promised "to make herself and her poor sick husband ever so comfortable," and she added that even when he came with the notice to quit she first thought he was going to give her a Christmas box, he spoke so sweetly to her.

**Mayo.**—A very great number of eviction decrees were obtained at the Quarter Sessions Court, which was held at Ballina on January 13. Most of these decrees were given for a year's rent, due last November—of course the rent will be generally paid up, but costs will be added. It seems as if the proprietors of the large estates in this neighbourhood were determined to get rid of as many tenants as possible.

**Mougan.**—Rev Mr Greer, who preaches in Drumm parish church, displeased some of his congregation by his ritualistic propensities, and when he went to the church on a recent Sunday he found the door locked. He attempted to enter the building through a window, but was dragged back and assaulted. Information of the affair was given to the authorities, and Sunday following a force of police appeared on the scene. The key was given to the police, and the door opened. Those who did not object to the doctrines of Mr Greer entered the building, while those opposed to him left the neighbourhood.

A meeting of the Nationalists of Mougan was held in the Christian Schools, under the chairmanship of Rev George McMeel, Adm. Father Lynch, Father Gallagher, Messrs P. Gormley, D. MacAleese, William Crumley, Owen Murray, John Hughes, Philip Davidson, and a large number of Nationalists of the town and district were in attendance. On the motion of D. MacAleese, seconded by P. Gormley, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved: That Michael Davitt deserves the gratitude, and merits the confidence of all honest Irishmen for the sufferings he has borne and the sacrifices he has made for the Nationalist cause; that we entertain the strong feeling that his presence in Parliament will conduce largely to the success of the cause, and we beg respectfully to ask the Nationalist electors of Waterford to rise to the importance of the present crisis, and return Mr Davitt by a triumphant majority.

**Tyrone.**—The Verner estate, situated in the Counties of Tyrone and Monaghan, is about to be sold to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act.

**Wicklow.**—There is apparently no cessation in the efforts made by Rev Mr Hallows to convert the people of the town to Protestantism; in fact any ism except Catholicism would please the preacher. The people are obdurate, and Mr Hallows continues the spiritual combat.

## THE LATE CARDINAL SIMEONI.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

At the memorial ceremony in St. Mary's Cathedral his Eminence Cardinal Moran spoke the following words:—

Cardinal Simeoni in his various official positions in the sacred Congregation of Propaganda was at the helm of the missionary barque, guiding the missionary zeal of the Catholic world, for over a quarter of a century. The public press which chronicles day by day so many events that mark the world's progress around us, gives but scanty notice of such missions. And yet perhaps in the world's history in modern times there is nothing more marvellous than the progress of Christendom as shown by the missionary harvest of those twenty-five years. Never since the days of St Francis Xavier have so many thousands been added to the fold throughout the various provinces of India. The glad tidings of Redemption have been preached in Asia Minor and Persia and China, even to its remotest Tartar territory. Few probably are aware that in one of the Chinese Vicariates, in an interval of four years, three bishops have shed their blood for the faith, and that in another Vicariate in the year 1884, 24,000 native Christians with 270 native nuns, 16 priests and 60 catechists suffered for the faith in the space of only two months. Surely the records the early Christians have nothing more glorious to show than this. In the Dominion of Canada flourishing missions have been established in its northern frozen provinces. The United States has now almost a hundred names on the bright roll of its episcopate. All through South America the various nations have been quickened into a renewed spiritual life, and even the hitherto impenetrable Patagonia now re-echoes with the anthems of the Gospel of Peace. In Africa, despite the many difficulties that as yet beset religion in that desolate land, three or four territories in which the standard of the Cross is not unfurled; and it is cheering to find that whithersoever travellers or explorers penetrate, representatives as they may be of England or Germany, of France, or Belgium, or the United States, all of one accord offer the tribute of their admiration to the devoted zeal of the Catholic missionaries. May I not say that in our own Australasian colonies some progress has been made? It is a little more than a quarter of a century that throughout this continent there was but one Archbishop with four suffragan Bishops. Now there are four Archbishops and 13 Episcopal Sees. It is during the past few years that the missions in New Guinea and the Gilbert Islands have begun to yield their fruit. Throughout the islands of the South Pacific Ocean the missionaries have been unwearied in their labour of love, and their first martyr, Blessed Chanel, received the honours of the altar. The group of islands of the North-East Pacific Ocean have won new lustre through Father Damien's heroism of charity. And yet what was his ministry but the daily record of a hundred other zealous missionaries and devoted Sisters who, under the sole impulse of Divine love, spend their lives in the various leper-stricken countries in the performance of the like deeds of Charity? It was the privilege of Cardinal Simeoni to be the leader of those who guided the zeal of these missionary bands, and he partakes of the merit of their victories. He has led many souls to the saving fold. As his reward his name is written in the Book of Life. He rests from his labours and his works follow him.



For invalids and delicate children Aulsebrook's Arrowroot and Tea Biscuits are unsurpassed.



Ladies, for afternoon tea use Aulsebrook's Oswego Biscuits; a perfect delicacy.

It appears that the superstitious terror of the unpopular number "13" is very strong in Switzerland. A few days ago the correspondent of a Swiss paper, who lodged in room "No 12" at an inn, observed that the rooms next to his own were respectively labelled "No 11" and "No 14." Upon asking the landlord why there was no "No 13," he received the answer "that there had once been such a number, but as the guests almost invariably refused to sleep in it, the number had been obliterated." This was in Basel.

Pilgrims to Lourdes, all who trace to the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes some special grace, or even some miraculous cure, or whose faith in apparition shows itself by the loving confidence with which they drink or otherwise apply the water from its ever-flowing stream; in a word, all clients of Mary will bear with satisfaction that a Feast of Our Lady, under that title, already authoritatively established in some parts of France, is for the future to be kept in Rome. The quality of the Feast is a Greater Double; its Mass and Office, which are proper, are the same as those lately approved for other districts. February 11 is the day fixed for its observance.

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 feeding the extraction of a

[ADV.]

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**W O O L, G R A I N, & c.**

Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.

Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

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**T**his Favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of 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.

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**GIGS  
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**ALL VEHICLES FITTED  
WITH OUR  
PATENT SEAT FASTENER**

WANTED KNOWN.

**G E O R G E S O N A N D C O**  
Have added a large saloon at back of Shop, 15 Rattray Street, where Oysters may be had with full table luxury for 6d per plate. Visitors Specially invited.

**G E O R G E S O N A N D C O.,**  
FISHMONGERS AND POULTEERS,  
15 Rattray Street; also 113 George Street and MacLaggan Street,  
DUNEDIN.

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THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,  
CASHEL AND BARBADOES STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

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And Unadulterated.

Testimonials sent free on application to  
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CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN AND ART FURNISHERS,  
Desire at this Season to direct special attention to their Stock of  
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Amongst which will be found the Newest and  
Choicest productions in

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Also a few  
TURKEY, MIRZAPORE, and MASULIPATAM  
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LINOLEUM and FLOORCLOTH  
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In these Goods we hold the Largest Stock and Greatest  
Variety in New Zealand,  
and are prepared to make and fit up  
WINDOW VALANCES and DRAPERIES, BED-  
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A choice of which can be made from some of the latest Parisian  
designs.

We have in Stock a few high-class  
DRAWING ROOM OCCASIONAL CHAIRS,  
which can be covered to suit purchaser's choice.

We are also prepared to estimate for and undertake  
Upholstery of every description.

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## ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

IS NOW READY.

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HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

All Orders to J. J. CONNOR, TABLET Office, receive  
prompt attention.

# Commercial.

**THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED,** report for week ending March 14, as follows:—

**Store Cattle**—A moderately fair demand exists for well grown bullocks in forward condition, and some business passing, but prices are now more in favour of buyers.

**Store Sheep**—The number of these changing hands is very considerable. The demand still continues good, doubt the number generally to hand could be disposed of without any trouble.

**Wool**—There is very little being now done in the local market, sales being confined to oddments stragglers and woolshed remnants. All offered met with a fair demand and realised prices quite in sympathy with Home rates.

**Sheepskins**—A very fair demand continues to be experienced for these, and the tendency of prices more in favour of sellers. Competition brisk for all sorts. Well woolled large green crossbred pelts, free from cuts, also good lambskins, had the preference, for which prices were fully up to last weeks. Country dry cross-breds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 9d to 3s 8d; do do merino, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s to 5s 8d; do do merino, 3s to 5s 2d; dry pelts 2d to 1s 4d; best green crossbred pelts, 2s to 2s 6d; selected, 2s 7d to 2s 10d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 2s; green merino pelts, 1s 3d to 1s 7d; green lambskins, best, 2s 2d to 2s 7d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 2s each.

**Rabbitskins**—Just now the supply is small, but the demand is good. Prices are much lower than they were previous to the last two public sales in London. The few well-furred skins coming to hand fetch 8d to 10d; late spring and summer, 5d to 6d; suckers and half-grown, 1½d to 3d per lb.

**Hides**—There is no change to note. All descriptions are saleable at prices according to weight and condition, which heavy, well-saved, and free from scars have the preference. Quotations for heavy, in perfect condition, 2½d to 2½d; 65lb and upwards—very few of which come to market, 2½d to 3d; average country hides, 1½d to 2d; light, 1½d to 1½d; inferior and slippy, ½d to 1d per lb.

**Tallow**—Good demand exists. Best-rendered mutton, 18s 6d to 19s 6d; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior to medium, 13s to good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

**Grain**—Wheat: Occasional lots are coming to hand threshed out of the stook, and, as might be expected, not exactly in the best of condition. A few sales are being effected, but the business done is a hand-to-mouth one. Millers being the only operators, the market shows little animation. Best milling, Tuscan and velvet (but little of the former required), 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; inferior, 2s 3d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: Owing to the fact that old stocks are now almost, if not altogether, cleared out, and that but very few of the new are now on the market, business is almost at a standstill. A moderate demand for good milling sorts exists. Best stout bright feed and milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; musty and inferior, 1s to 1s ½d (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Barley: Nothing of interest to note. Hardly any of the new crop to hand yet. Quotations nominal, say for best malting, 2s 10d to 3s; medium, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

**Grass Seeds**—Undressed ryegrass in best demand, only exceptionally clean will sell. Machine dressed has some enquiry, but prices expected by growers fail to secure orders. Quotations for the general run of undressed, 1s 9d to 2s 4½d; extra clean, 2s 6d to 3s; machine dressed, 3s 6d to 4s, ex store, sacks extra, net.—Cocksfoot seed has but little attention. Quotations nominal, say for best, 4d to 4½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d per lb.

**Potatoes**—Market over supplied with inferior sorts, while really good are scarce and worth 45s to 50s; kidneys and inferior difficult to place at over 30s to 35s per ton.

**Chaff**—The supply sufficient to satisfy present demand and prices are steady, say for best, 57s to 60s; a shade more for extra prime, inferior and new, 40s to 55s per ton.

**Dairy Produce**—Prime salt butter, dairy, firm at 7½d to 8d; factory, 10d to 11d per lb. Factory made cheese has a little more inquiry, but buyers decline to improve on late quotations which are for medium size, 4½d to 4½d; loaf shape, 4½d to 4½d; dairy made, 3d to 4d per lb.

**Flax**—Local buyers decline to give prices lately current. Best, L18 to L19 10s; extra prime, L20; medium to good, L16 to L17 10s; inferior, L13 to L14 per ton.

**MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS** report as follows for week ending March 9:—

**Fat Cattle**.—A fair demand for best quality and other sorts at full value.

**Fat Sheep**.—There were several breeders and graziers present, but prices were too high to tempt them.

**Fat Lambs**—Bidding was brisk, and good prices ruled.

**Pigs**.—Sales are quiet at prices without change.

**Wool**.—The only business done is confined to small catalogues of station and back country oddments, which elicit fair competition.

**Sheepskins**.—Invariably a good demand prevails, both dry and green have good attention.

**Rabbitskins**.—There are buyers for all submitted, and full rates are all secured.

**Hides**.—Market unaltered and more than supplied with light sorts.

**Tallow**.—No alteration to report. Fair demand exists.

**Grain**.—Wheat: Further improvement to note. There are some samples of the new crop now on the market, which will be difficult to place except at prices which will hardly satisfy growers. Oats: Quiet business on the basis of prices ruling last week. Barley:—There is no business of any consequence passing in malting, hardly any of the new crop being yet on the market.

**Chaff**: Medium and inferior sorts, which were hard to place previously, are now more readily disposed of.

**Grass Seed**:—The business in this is very limited, the only sorts that have enquiry being machine dressed, grown from old pasture.

**MR F. MEENAN**, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 5d to 1s 7d (bags extra), demand quiet. Wheat (easier): milling, 4s 0d to 4s 3d; fowls', 2s 6d to 3s 6d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, full supply—£2 0s 0d to £3 2s 6d; hay, oaten, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £4 0s. Potatoes, kidneys, new, local, £2 (market bare); derwents, £2 5s 0d. Flour: roller, £12 to £12 15; stone, £11 5s to £11 15s. Fresh butter, 7d to 10d; salt, nominal for prime, 7d. Eggs, 1s 0d. Oatmeal, £9 0s.

## DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

**MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co.** report as follows:—

The feature of Saturday's sale was the magnificent draft of eight horses (28 in number) from Mr John Grigg's Longbeach estate. The sale of these attracted buyers from far and near, and the one opinion expressed by equine judges was that, taken as a lot, the horses offered were the best that have been seen in Dunedin for years. We note a good many inquiries for strong harness horses for grocers' bakers' and butchers order carts, and for horses suitable for trams. There is also a demand for medium draughts. First-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts, L12 to L16; aged draughts, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium hacks and harness horses, L7 to L9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

## ROSSENDALE ELECTION.

(From the *National Press*.)

The decisive Home Rule victory in Rosendale has proved a desperately hard nut for the coercionist leader writers to crack, and more than one of them, after turning it over and over in a column of print, gives the job up in evident despair, leaving his readers to form their own conclusions. It was expected that the *Times* would deny that Home Rule had anything to do with the election, and the aider and abettor of Pigott has done so. "Mr Maden had to throw over Home Rule altogether," says the *Times*, but the thunderer is given to be by its own satellites. The *Standard* admits that Rosendale must be added to the list of Liberal constituencies who, having for one reason or another, refused to approve of the Home Rule measure in 1886, have now decided to give its author another chance of trying what he can do in the same direction. The *Morning Post* says "The Irish question was more to the fore than in any bye-elections." The *Morning Advertiser* declares that "the battle which Mr Maden has fought for Home Rule is remarkable." Here we have the three extreme Tory leading morning papers candidly confessing their defeat on the question of Home Rule. This is a more complete confutation of the brazen falsehood of the *Times* than anything that could be quoted from the columns of its contemporary opponents. Even the *Daily Chronicle*, a Liberal organ for a long time tainted with coercionist association and ideas, is forced to admit that this is "a victory which indicates that the Liberal Unionists as a party in Lancashire are not likely to live long." The provincial coercionist Press is equally dumbfounded by the blow that the Government has received. The *Manchester Examiner*, the pet organ of Lord Hartington, and the pillar of coercionist Liberalism in Lancashire, views the result with a dismay that is an admission of a sense of its own impending extinction. "It is inexplicable" it says, and it chronicles Rosendale's verdict "with exceeding great regret," and then proceeds to discuss it in a mandarin vein as "as much of a mystery as the genesis and spread of influenza, or presence of evil in a good governed world." The *Birmingham Post* the organ of Mr Chamberlain, is constrained to say that "there is no possibility of explaining away the figures of Saturday's poll, or of accounting for them, except on one condition, namely—a growing feeling in the constituency in favour of Mr Gladstone personally, and also in favour of his Irish policy." Its Tory contemporary, the *Birmingham Gazette*, caps the admission of defeat by bluntly telling the *Post* that "We do not believe that Liberal Unionism is strong enough to stand alone anywhere outside the immediate sphere of Birmingham's influence." This is the truth, and if it is justified by events we shall see at the next general election not 75 coercionist Liberals returned, as there were in 1886, but 16. This means virtual extinction of the faction. That these outcasts of the Liberal party will not receive any mercy at the general election at the hands of their Tory allies is clear from the observations of such prints as the *Liverpool Courier*, which, in its anger at the defeat of the Government, turns upon and rends the coercionist Liberal candidate. "The Conservatives have been shaping their course to conciliate the Unionists among the Liberals," it says, "and what is their reward? They have gained nothing in the constituencies, because Liberal-Unionism is not a popular force, but by this action they have done an infinite amount of harm to their own party interests." "Therefore," argues the *Courier* in effect, "let us throw over the Liberal-Unionists." Poor Liberal Unionists.

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AS the Public are continually hearing of strange things in connection with Photography, it would be well for those intending to be photographed to pause and examine the work now being produced by the Eminent Artist,

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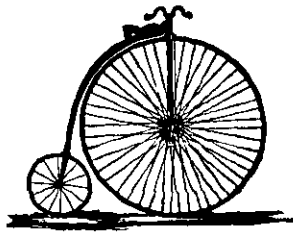
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FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, March 23. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND.—OHAU, s.s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Wednesday, March 23. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—TEKAPO, s.s., on Thursday, March 24. Passengers by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., about Tuesday, March 29.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—BRUNNER, s.s., on Friday, March 25. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s.s., about Saturday, March 19.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—OVALAU s.s., on March 25.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., on Tuesday, April 13.

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The following figures are useful for those who are talking about the Bossendale election:—

Total poll in 1892, 10,907; do in 1885, 10,288; increase in 1892, 619. Total poll in 1892, 10,907; do in 1886, 9,348; increase in 1892, 1,559.

Liberal poll in 1892, 6,066; do in 1885, 6,060; increase in 1892, 6. Liberal poll in 1892, 6,066; do in 1886, 3,949; increase in 1892, 2,117.

Tory poll in 1892, 4,841; do in 1885, 4,228; increase in 1892, 613. Tory poll in 1886, 5,399; do in 1892, 4,841; decrease in 1892, 558.

Liberal majority in 1885, 1,450; Tory majority in 1886, 1,832. Difference in balance (added), 3,282.

Tory majority in 1886, 1,450; Liberal majority in 1892, 1,225. Difference in balance (added), 2,675.

This difference is made up of a Liberal gain of 2,117 and a Tory loss of 558—2,675 as compared with 1886. This is the extent of the victory.

As compared with 1885, before the split in the Liberal Party, there is an increase in the poll of 619—the Tories being 613 better and the Liberals six better. This is the full measure of the present influence of Lord Hartington's apostasy. But how that influence has been declining. How are the mighty fallen! In 1886, when his influence was at its height, the Liberal poll fell from 6,060 to 3,949, a loss of 2,111, whilst the Tory poll increased from 4,228 to 5,399, an increase of 1,171—a total difference of 3,282.

A remarkable fact in this election is that whereas the total poll has increased and the Liberal poll has increased, the Tory poll has decreased. Thus the last crumb of comfort for the Tories is taken away. In previous bye-elections both parties usually had an increase, the Liberals winning because their increase was the greater. On this fact the Tories built their hopes and founded their excuses. What will they do now?

Of course in these calculations we use the word Tory throughout, instead of Unionist or Liberal Unionist. The latter terms are misnomers and the word Tory is best understood.

### A GRACEFUL PROPOSAL.

(From the Melbourne *Advocate*.)

A FEW of the many friends of Mr Gerald H. Supple, B.L., from whom that gentleman parted some years past when he went to New Zealand, propose to publish a selection of his poems in a rich and handsome binding, as a means of raising a substantial testimonial to his excellent qualities as a friend, and to his abilities as a *litterateur*. From the very long and intimate acquaintance we have had with Mr Supple as a friend and a valued contributor to this journal we feel assured that he has no wish that a step of this kind would be taken; but as his sight has for some years failed him, and he has consequently been unable to keep his income up to an adequate figure, it has been thought well to overlook any objections he might offer to the proposal now made. In bringing it under the notice of our readers, we may appropriately mention that from the time he reached man's estate, Mr Supple has been an able advocate of Irish nationality. At the most brilliant period in the modern history of the Irish struggle Mr Supple devoted his splendid talents to the cause in Dublin, and as an associate of its leaders, shared with them all the perils they incurred. He was amongst those who left their native land with heavy hearts when it was thought by some of the exiles that the corpse of Irish nationality was on the dissecting table; but when famine, plague, and coercion had done their worst, and there was again a glimmering of the old spirit, Mr Supple was among the first of Ireland's sons abroad to gladly hail the revival. And he subsequently did all in his power to advance the cause to which in his younger days he was so unselfishly and bravely devoted. To this journal he was naturally attracted at a very early stage of its existence, and contributed to its pages a series of very able philological articles in which the source of many words in the Irish language was traced to an eastern origin. Ill-health and other circumstances obliged Mr Supple to withhold from us for a time his valuable co-operation; but when he became free again to follow the bent of his inclinations, he once more became a contributor to our pages, and we may now venture to divulge, to his credit, that he is the writer of those much prized contributions to our columns entitled "Some Notes on Irish Subjects." There was no more beautiful writer on the Press of this colony than Mr Supple when he was attached to it, and that his splendid intellectual gifts are not impaired by the visitation with which he is afflicted is very evident from the high esteem in which his literary efforts are still held. We have had some hesitation in writing thus frankly on a delicate subject, but our reluctance has been overcome by motives of friendship and national considerations.

Gentlemen desirous of dress themselves or their boys at once cheaply, fashionably, and durably should visit the shop of Messrs Parker and Tribes, 199 Cashel street, Christchurch.

### CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 9, 1892.

ON Saturday, the 5th inst, his Lordship the Bishop (Dr Grimes) paid a visit to Leeston, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the Catholics of the district. His Lordship drove from Christchurch, and was met at Irwell by a large escort, consisting of about 30 vehicles and 50 horsemen, who conducted him to the church at Leeston, where he was presented with an address of welcome by Mr T. Fabing on behalf of the Catholic residents. After a short service his Lordship was escorted to the presbytery by the whole congregation. On Sunday his Lordship administered the sacrament of confirmation to 37 candidates at Leeston and 19 at Springs on. On Monday he visited the parish schools at Leeston, when the children, under the guidance of Mr James Murphy, presented him with an address, which was read by Miss Rose Campbell.

The parishioners of St Mary's, Manchester street, are very busy with preparations for a bazaar to be held during Easter week in the Tuam street hall in aid of the building fund. Their energy seems likely to be well rewarded, as the bazaar promises to be a great success.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Catholic Literary Society was held on Tuesday evening, March 1. The Bishop was unavoidably absent, not having returned from Leeston. The principal business was the election of a president. After several nominations had been received, the matter was postponed until next meeting. A discussion also arose as to the formation of an institute for young men, but was also adjourned to a future meeting.

### BOOK NOTICE.

"VOICE Culture and Practical Suggestions to Singers," by C. N. Baeyertz, teacher of singing. Dunedin, Stone, Son and Co. This is a handy little manual, which, we should say, would prove very useful to the fortunate class for whom it is intended, and from which others less fortunate may also take a hint or two. To the critic, for example, who is obliged to forsake his routine work on the race-course, or in the pugilistic ring, to take an accidental turn in the concert hall or the opera house, it should prove a perfect God-send. But how is the ordinary newspaper reviewer qualified to point out either the perfections or the faults in a technical work of this kind? We should say it must involve some considerable progress in the art of the musician fully to appreciate its excellence. And, by the way, is not the anatomist to some extent also concerned in the work? The chapter at least that deals with the mechanism of the voice is very suggestive of the fact that we are awfully and wonderfully made. It should form a useful exercise for the memory alone to remember all the hard words contained in its paragraphs. As to the idea of having all that in your throat, why, freedom from it is almost enough to console those of us whom nature has not endowed with vocal charms. The author, however, writes as one who has entered *con amore* into his task, neglecting nothing in connection with it, and the merest tyro can see that he is a devotee of the art he undertakes to teach. The parts of the book that we are more qualified to understand are so undeniably excellent that we are prepared, in a great degree, to take the rest of it on trust. It is not for us to say, for example, who the master is whose exercises are to be preferred, or to distinguish between the various means of improving or producing the voice, but the instructions given, for instance, for acquiring a proper mode of breathing while singing, or for clear and intelligent phrasing, must commend themselves to everyone of ordinary understanding. The writer deals sharply, but we should say wholesomely, with the singer who mounds his words. Indeed the sincerity and plainness with which he speaks are in many instances remarkable. A particularly interesting chapter, it strikes us, is that on German songs. The writer seems especially well versed in the merits of German composers, and he has much to tell us on the subject that is worth hearing. His hints as to the choice of English songs are also worthy of attention. We have spoken of the faults of the book, but we really do not see anything in it by which we can make good our word. An inexact distinction made in one instance between certain singers is most probably a mere slip of the pen, if not a typographical error. Grisi and Mario, for example, were certainly contemporaries, and, although the tenor kept the boards after the great soprano had retired, it was then a vexation of spirit to listen to him. The exquisite grace in a great degree survived, but the voice was gone. How great was the loss none who had not heard the singer in his prime could possibly imagine. Sims Reeves too might almost be counted a contemporary of Mario and Grisi—more justly so than of Patti, or, still more, of Madame Melba. For our own part, we heard Sims Reeves sing in 1854 and then he was not a young singer. Patti did not appear before '60 or '61, and Melba is still of yesterday. But this is to cavil at a mere accident. On the whole the book is a useful one, well and pleasantly written, and admirably calculated to serve the purpose for which it is intended. It is carefully and neatly printed, and turned out altogether in a manner creditable to the publishing firm.

**C**LASSES for the Study of **COOKERY, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, and DRESSMAKING**, in connection with the Dominican Convent Schools, Dunedin, were opened on **SATURDAY**, the 12th inst.

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**N O T I C E.**

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.

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B I R T H.

LEFEVRE—On March 2nd, the wife of D. E. Lefevre, Hampden, of a son.

D E A T H.

LEAMY.—At Dunedin on the 11th instant, John Leamy, late of Tinkers, formerly parish of Holy Cross, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 82 years.—R.I.P.

## The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1892.

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.

OLD TACTICS RENEWED.



HE patrons of godless education assume to know the doctrine and teaching of the Catholic Church better than one of its own bishops. A learned pundit, hailing from Southland, has written a long letter to one of the Invercargill newspapers to prove that the Catholic Church slls indulgences, although Bishop MORAN, who ought to know what he and his fellow bishops teach, declares that the charge is calumnious. And the fun of the thing is that our learned Southlander succeeds in proving that the Bishop is right. Well, as it is said, *de gustibus non disputandum*, but it would be fatuous to attempt to argue with a reasoner such as Dr HODGKINSON, who, in attempting to prove a position, succeeds in proving the very opposite. This grand success of Dr HODGKINSON has fired the ambition of another learned pundit, who, though equal in reasoning power with the learned Doctor, is far inferior to him in courage. Our second friend, retiring into obscurity, hides himself behind the anonymous name of "Historicus," and fires off his blunderbus from behind a hedge, and then bravely runs away. He, too, like the Southland Doctor, undertakes to prove that Bishop MORAN is quite ignorant of the teaching and history of his Church, and that he, the cowardly "Historicus," knows all about both, and can teach the Bishop the very rudiments of his profession. But why does he not give his name and put himself in line with the Bishop, who is always careful to speak openly and publicly what he has to say to the public? Some one of the name of WEAVER has been quoted by "Historicus." But who is this WEAVER? We have never heard of him, and on reading "Historicus'" letter in the *Star* on Tuesday evening, we consulted several biographies and encyclopædias, both Protestant and Catholic, and were unable to find his name or any notice whatever of him. So we conclude if he exists at all he must be very insignificant and unimportant, and not known in the world of scholars and literary or historical authorities. But be this as it may, we are curious to see the Latin text of the Bull of ALEXANDER the 6th. We are not prepared to accept the translation of this document given either by this man WEAVER, or "Historicus." We have a lively recollection of how calumniators of Catholics translate Catholic works. A controversy carried on in this city some years ago renders us very suspicious as to the ability of these gentry to translate a simple sentence of Latin. If "Historicus" will give the public the Latin text of the Bull referred to and sign his own proper name, we have no doubt the Bishop will answer him. But the Bishop cannot be expected to enter into a controversy with a cowardly anonymous writer.

We perceive by the *Daily Times* of Wednesday that the Wesleyan Conference is also on the war-path, determined, if it can, to continue to rob Catholics for the support of godless schools. This Conference has agreed to petition Parliament to refuse aid to denominational schools, and for the introduction of Bible-reading into public schools. The poor thing! What a chance it has of succeeding in these projects! The public are not going just yet, at all events, to pay for the religious teaching that will suit the sects, but they might, perhaps, do an act of justice to Catholics, and give them their own money, or an equivalent, for their own schools. It seems ridiculous for the Wesleyan Conference to resolve to present a petition on the subject of denominational schools at all. How have their people established their right to raise their voices in reference to education, and in opposition to denominational schools? By doing nothing, is it? by accepting in the past the present system of godless education? by never making even an effort to establish Wesleyan schools in which Bible-reading, of which they would persuade the public they are so exceedingly enamoured, should have a place in the curriculum? Is it because they have hitherto done nothing to provide schools for themselves that they claim a right to dictate to others—particularly Catholics—how their money should be spent? What sacrifices have the Wesleyans, or any other non-Catholic body, made in the cause of education? None that we have ever heard of. They all, apparently, are quite content to accept godless education, and seem to be solicitous to prevent Catholics from deriving any benefit whatever from their own money, forced from them to help to pay for the godless education of non-Catholic children. This is the only point in reference to education on which they dis-

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play any fear, or make any exertion. Is it likely Parliament or any sensible people will pay any attention to such men or such a Conference? Perhaps Parliament may, but we greatly doubt it. Parliament will naturally say—These people don't appear to be very much in earnest, all their children are to be found in the public schools. Such being the case, they cannot entertain any real objection to them. If there be a grievance, it must be merely sentimental, and we are rather disposed to think that whatever objection they have arises, not so much from any dissatisfaction with the public school system, as from a fear lest an act of justice and fair play should be done to Catholics, who, say what you will, are in earnest, and have proved that they act on principle.

THE mission of the Redemptorist Fathers will be renewed at St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Sunday next, the 20th inst. The mission will be conducted, as before, by the Rev Fathers Howell, Hegarty, and Mangan. The hours on Sunday will be 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The order for the week days has been appointed as follows:—Masses, 6, 7 and 8 a.m.; Mass, with instruction, 9 a.m.; mission sermon, 8 p.m. Tuesday evening has been set apart for men only, and Wednesday for women.

ON St Patrick's Day (to-morrow, Thursday), Masses will be celebrated in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, at 7 and 9 a.m. Pontifical High Mass will take place at St Patrick's, South Dunedin, at 11 a.m. On Saturday, the Feast of St Joseph, the Masses in the Cathedral will be at 7, 8 and 11 a.m., the last being, as usual, a Pontifical High Mass. On Sunday at 3 p.m., the foundation-stone will be laid of the new church of St Patrick, South Dunedin.

WE take the following from the *Auckland Star* of the 7th inst:—We understand that Father Walter is, as usual, actively preparing for the children's feast on the coming St. Patrick's Day. The lovely village of Howick, with its unsurpassable beach, will be the quarter of rendezvous. There will be two bands discoursing sweet music during the day, and it is expected that there will be in addition to the children an immense gathering of Father Walter's numerous friends.

THE *New Jersey Weekly Avalanche* of a recent date gives us the following:—"Among the many people who spent Christmas in town we noticed Mr James Collins of New York. He informed us that he is stenographer for the general manager of telephone booths, at 18 Cortland street. We are very glad to hear of his success and certainly predict a bright future for such an ambitious young man. When he had the opportunity to study stenography he grasped it and has been well paid for his efforts. Surely he has done a great deal better than a number of our young men, who, instead of trying to get up in the world in time, spend their evenings on the streets. In justice to James we might state that we are informed there are but few stenographers of his age in New York." Mr Collins, we may add, who is a nephew of Mr James Morkane, of Dunedin, is only 17 years old. We see here, also, another instance of the creditable manner in which Catholic youths are holding their own in the United States.

THE men of North Wexford, as we expected they would, have proved themselves staunch and true. There was no chance among them for a factionist. They have returned Mr Tim Healy's brother Thomas unopposed. The Tories also have been thrashed at Kirkcaldy, Mr Dalziel, a follower of Mr Gladstone, obtaining a majority of 1036. As a matter of course a Tory has been returned for Belfast—but, sure, what decent man would care to replace dirty De Cobain? The Orangemen themselves have expelled him, now that they could not help it.

CAPTAIN KANE, of Samoan fame, has been promoted to the post of Commodore, and has received the command of a ship on the African station.

SOMEWHAT of a coincidence this (says the *Sydney Freeman*):—At St Ignatius' College, the Jesuit students on prize day gave a dramatic performance, with his Excellency the Governor, Lord Jersey, in the chair. At St Ignatius' College, Malta, the students performed a play with the Governor presiding. In both cases the vice-regal chairman spoke in support of religious education.

THE Ipswich correspondent of the *Brisbane Australian* gives the particulars of the blessing by Archbishop Dunne of the Christian Brothers' new residence. The ground on which the building is situated was purchased from the trustees in the estate of the late Rev Father M'Ginty for about £600, while the corner lot was very kindly donated by his Honor Judge Real, and was worth £200. His Grace called on Father Moran for a statement regarding the cost of the building and the money collected. The total cost of the building, furniture,

fence, school furniture, partitions, etc., would be £1714 17s 6d, and added to that £400 debt which was on the school would make £2114 17s 6d. But by the liberal generosity of the congregation the actual debt now on the parish amounts to about £1000.

ON Sunday evening at St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, the Most Rev Dr Moran again spoke on the subject of education. His Lordship alluded to a contradiction given by the master of the Government school at Queenstown to the statement made by him at Invercargill that Collier's History was used in the school in question. The Bishop withdrew the charge, and expressed his readiness to apologise for his mistake. The error, however, was merely a local matter, as the book complained of is one of those authorised for use in the public schools, and in fact is actually in use in some of them. Mr Samuel Hodgkinson, moreover, ex-M.H.R., and a member of the Education Board at Invercargill, has made an attempt, to which we also refer elsewhere, to justify and corroborate the false statements that Collier makes. The Bishop's mistake, therefore, was not a very serious one. His Lordship reviewed and repeated the arguments employed by him at Invercargill—that the present system of education acted unfairly and unjustly towards the Catholics of this country—that it took their money for godless education—the money that should be spent on their own schools—and officially authorised the use of books in schools which contained insults and calumnies on Catholics and their Church. He spoke at considerable length, reiterating all he had said regarding the godlessness of the public schools, and introducing, as is his wont, some new matter.

THERE are now (says the *Sydney Freeman*) 48 students in St Patrick's Ecclesiastical Seminary, Manly, and in a few weeks the number will reach fifty. His Eminence Cardinal Moran has within the past few days completed arrangements for several series of lectures at the college. The Rev Father J. Milne Curran, F.R.G.S., is to lecture on geology, the Very Rev Dr O'Haran on sacred antiquities, and Monsignor Verdon on ecclesiastical history. A series of lectures on music with practical illustrations will be arranged within the next few weeks. It is probable that a large photograph of the college will be included in the New South Wales exhibits at the great Chicago Exhibition. Bishop Doyle, of Grafton, who has just returned from his visit to America and Europe, declares that although he "went everywhere and saw everything" he found nothing in the way of Catholic college buildings to surpass the institution at Manly.

SIR ROBERT STOUT has been lecturing at Hastings. Consistently with his new position as a mamamouchi of the Grand Orient he has finally adopted the motto of the Revolution, as the watchword of the day and of the coming centuries—of which we need hardly remark Sir Robert is *par excellence* an ancient—"Liberty, fraternity, equality." He will have to get it up, however, in the vernacular before he takes his seat in the Council at Paris. We perceive also that Sir Robert is already trying to pick himself up in science. He still, however, shows a deficiency in his anthropology. "Unfortunately," he said, "there was such a thing as heredity, and the fact that our idiosyncracies were transmitted should make men try to lead better lives." Sir Robert evidently admits the influence of the Simien ancestor, but he remains shaky as to free will. Perhaps Sir Robert cannot help himself. With a taint of softness inherited, perhaps, from some far distant great grandmother, he may shriek from the hangman's rope, or the mutilating knife of the surgeon. We perceive, nevertheless, that, on the whole, Sir Robert's lecture was almost worthy of his position as a mamamouchi of the Grand Orient. It was, from beginning to end, to all intents and purposes, a profession of extreme Socialism.

HERE is another of the gems from Sir Robert Stout's discourse at Hastings, as reported also by a correspondent of the *Napier News*, "The State functions must go on increasing—for the aim of true Liberalism was to create the perfect man and the perfect woman—that was the aim of true Democracy." But who is to fix the standard of the perfect man and perfect woman? The State perchance? And then what is the State? The sooner Sir Robert begins to talk the vernacular of his new position the better—for thus they will understand what he says neither here nor there: Consequently the perception that he is talking arrant nonsense will be avoided.

OUR contemporary, the *Dunedin Evening Star*, of Friday last, quotes from us Bishop Moran's address at Invercargill, under the neat and tasty heading, "Bishop Moran Fumes." Somebody else, it is plain than the Bishop, fumes. Is it to be hoped that nobody in the *Star* office may be suffocated.

ON Sunday afternoon the Stations of the Cross were solemnly blessed and canonically erected in the church of the Sacred Heart, North-East Valley, Dunedin. His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Rev Fathers Lynch, Adm; and O'Neil, officiated. Preparatory to the ceremony, the Bishop delivered a short address, explaining the origin of the devotion and the benefits attendant on it. Benediction

of the Blessed Sacrament took place afterwards. The congregation was crowded, and many of those present joined in singing the "Stabat Mater," and the hymns proper to the occasion. Miss K. Moloney, organist of the church, presided at the organ. We may add that the day being fine and bright the church was seen to great advantage. It is a very neat and pretty building, the roofing of the interior especially being extremely light and graceful. In every respect, however, the church is well designed and finished, presenting an appearance most creditable to all who were concerned in its erection.

BISHOP MORAN, before the instruction at St Joseph's last Tuesday evening, said he had just read an anonymous letter in the *Evening Star*, signed "Historicus," in which the writer had endeavoured to give him the lie, and in which he repeated the calumny that Leo X. had sent monks to sell indulgences. To prove his position, he quoted from a writer called Weaver some passages purporting to be a translation of a bull of Alexander VI. The Bishop called upon the writer, or in his absence the editor of the *Star*, who, by publishing this anonymous writer's letter under the circumstances, made himself responsible for this letter, to publish the Latin, that is the original words of the Bull, in order that the public might see whether "Historicus" was able to correctly translate a simple sentence of Latin. The Bishop said if this writer published a letter above his own proper name he would reply to him, but that he would take no further notice of a cowardly anonymous writer. He concluded by saying that all he said in Invercargill on the sentences quoted from Collier's British History he repeated.

THERE are many among our readers who will be glad to hear news of their good friend, the Rev Father Golden. The Rev Father is now at Coromandel, Auckland. He is well and happy, and, as usual, zealously engaged in the work of his sacred calling. A correspondent of the *Auckland Herald*, writing recently from Kuaotunu, a small goldfield in the district, gives us, for example, the following particulars:—"The Catholics of this township have made a move towards the erection of a place of worship. Some weeks ago the Rev Father Golden secured a central and commanding site for a church midway between the upper and lower townships. This initial step excited the desire of his congregation to have a new church. Accordingly, a meeting was held in Mr Loram's hall after Vespers, on Sunday, 28th of February. Though the meeting was small, as there had been no previous announcement, there was much enthusiasm, and a unanimous agreement on every point respecting the proposed building. Messrs McSheffrey, Hennessy, McCormick, Brody, Foughy, and Empen were elected as a committee to raise the necessary funds. A subscription list being opened, the sum of £18 was received on the spot. An excellent spirit prevailed. Father Golden thanked the meeting for the good work so far done, and expressed the belief that the energetic young men of the committee would require but a few weeks to secure sufficient funds to accomplish the end in view. A vote of thanks to the rev chairman closed the meeting. On Monday morning Father Golden and some members of the committee instructed two local builders to prepare estimates. There are good grounds for hoping that the church will be finished within the next three months. It will be Gothic in design, the material kaori, with an iron roof. The projectors deserve every success, as they have shown great pluck so far. Indeed, it was the zeal of the people that induced their pastor to make so early a start at church-building at Kuaotunu; for it is well known that Catholics do not feel at home in any building other than one exclusively devoted to divine worship. This feeling is common to priest and people alike. Hence the desire for a church, and the steps now taken to erect one at Kuaotunu.

AN Anglican mission given by an Evangelical parson from Ireland must necessarily be a contradictory sort of a thing. A quarter of a century ago Evangelical parsons in Ireland were, to all intents and purposes, Plymouth Brethren. How they had contrived, at their ordination, to swallow the Book of Common Prayer whole, by accepting on oath, and without even any mental reservation, every morsel it contained, was an enigma that possibly their majority, and certainly a minority of them, could not explain. The Bible, of course, being a Divinely inspired and mysterious book that no unconverted man can understand, may naturally be interpreted to mean white when it speaks of black. No such mystery as this, however, at least in Evangelical eyes, protects the prayer-book, and to receive as orthodox language plainly heretical was the task. A quarter of a century is, we know, a long time, but we have little doubt that Evangelical matters in Ireland still remain the same. We were at one time acquainted with a highly-respectable Quaker lady from the neighbourhood of Caher, in the County of Tipperary, who was wont to declare that, if the Society to which she belonged was reduced to one single member, she would be that steadfast individual Quaker. We are convinced that into the smug self-conceit of Irish Evangelicalism no modifying ray has penetrated, or almost ever can penetrate. The Protestant last man will certainly be the surviving member of the body in question. Any other species of Anglicans, therefore, must feel very queer in attending a mission of the kind we allude to.

THE following additional post-script which we publish for the especial benefit of Sir Robert Stout, we owe to our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*. We shall leave no source untried in seeking to attain the object we have at heart—that is the full preparation of Sir Robert for the part that now devolves upon him. It would never do for the colony to send him out to illuminate Paris while he laboured under any mistaken notions as to the science of the period. The egregious mistake he has made about bare figures shows us he has still a good deal to pull up before he starts for the Continent. Here then, is our quotation:—"Sceptical persons (says the *St James's Gazette*) exasperated by the lyrical enthusiasm of 'educationalists' over the elevating influence of education on national morality, have been known to declare roundly that its chief results hitherto had been to raise the percentage of criminals who can read and write. The chief constable of Manchester is apparently of this opinion. He has been provoked thereto by some remarks of the recorder's on the supposed diminution of crime by the influence of the three R's. He made a report to the Watch Committee in which he gives a very different view of the facts. The crime which is decreasing (says the chief constable) is of the vulgar violent kind commonly committed by the most ignorant part of the population. For this he finds an explanation in the rigorous suppression of disorderly houses, the common haunts of these beasts of prey. On the other hand, crime requiring the ingenuity and dexterity which education alone can give, is on the increase. Of forgery and the like, of 'long firm' frauds and other exaggerations of the ordinary resources of commercial smartness, there is more than there ever was; and if it does not appear that is because it is hushed up. So says the chief constable, alleging that he speaks by book; and we are afraid that he is only too probably right. Given a criminal disposition, it is at least plausible that the education which teaches the dangers of burglary may also teach the feasibility of swindling."

DURING the centenary celebrations in Sydney, (says the *Freeman's Journal*) in 1888, one of the visiting prelates while speaking of the humble beginnings and the wonderful growth of the Church in Australia, expressed it as a matter for congratulation that the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney had undertaken an historical work which would serve the double purpose of preserving all the facts and incidents connected with the foundation of religion in these colonies, and setting at rest the various doubts and misconceptions which have arisen with respect to certain important events. It is true that his Eminence was at the time engaged in collecting the material for a work of the character alluded to, and we have authority to state that the first portion of the History of the Church in Australia is now in the hands of the printers. During the week the Cardinal, who for the past three or four years has employed his scanty leisure on this the latest of his labours in the familiar fields of historical research, completed the opening chapters, and we think we can safely fix the date of the completion of the book at some time between this and Christmas. It is, we believe, his Eminence's intention to publish the history in January 1893, and as far as present calculations go the book will run into 800 pages. A suggestion has been made that copies of the book should be sent to America during the holding of the great Exhibition in Chicago, and if this proposal is carried out, our American Catholic cousins will be afforded a timely means of learning something of the eventful history of a branch of the Church which in many points closely resembles the great Church of the United States.

A VERY enjoyable concert and social in anticipation of the Feast of Ireland's Apostle (says the *Auckland Star* of March 3) eventuated in St Patrick's Hall, Panmure, on Tuesday evening last, and proved an unqualified success. The pupils of the school, under the guidance of Miss Honan, did their part well, the accompaniments throughout being tastefully played by her. Father Walter's Fife and Drum Band, under the conductorship of Mr J. Smith, discoursed a number of selections during the evening, which elicited from the large audience rounds of well-merited applause. Mr G. W. Smith, alternately with the Band, attended to the after music with much acceptance, the duties of M.C. falling to the lot of Mr G. Howard. Father Walter, as usual, presided, and announced the items of the programme to the audience. The contributors to the evening's entertainment were: Misses Lily Malone, Quinlan, May Howard, Fleming, Nellie Gavin, and the pupils.

OWING to the necessity of avoiding interference with the Civil Service classes which are held at the Dominican Convent schools, Dunedin, every Saturday from 12 to 5 p.m., the hour for the cookery class held there also has been changed to 11 a.m.

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

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

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

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

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.  
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Cumberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

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(POISONOUS)

POSITIVELY THE SOFTEST DIP FOR THE WOOL.  
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EFFECTUALLY KILLS TICKS, THEIR EGGS, AND LICE.

These Sheepowners who have used this dip have each year obtained the highest prices for their Wool owing to the fact that it leaves the Wool in a bright, soft, silky condition, perfectly clean and free from stain.

Prepared in accordance with the latest advancements of chemistry as applied to the Woollen Manufacturing Industry, it is a decided improvement on the old-fashioned dips, and only requires a trial to prove its superiority. At the late Sheep-dipping Competition, conducted by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association, the Kaiapoi Woollen Co., on behalf of the Association, for wool dyeing and general manufacturing purposes awarded the First Place to BROOKE'S 'PERFECT' SHEEP DIP.

## TESTIMONIALS.

MR C. M. BROOKE, Pendarves, 1st February, 1892.  
Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the lower price ruling for wool this season, I am pleased to inform you that I have obtained a better price for my wool this year after using your 'Perfect' Sheep Dip than I have done on any previous occasion with other dips on the same class of steep.—Yours truly, W. H. RULE.

Milburn, Feb. 3, 1891.

TO MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin.  
Dear Sirs,—We used Brooke's 'Perfect' Sheep Dip last season and it gave us great satisfaction. We have tried nearly all the dips in the market and consider Brooke's 'Perfect' Dip the best. There were no deaths through its use and at shearing the sheep were in capital condition, the wool bright, soft and glossy, free from ticks, stains, and other impurities. So long as this dip gives the same satisfaction we will not use any other. We can strongly recommend it to anyone wanting a safe, economical and effective dip. Please send us 5 drums at your earliest convenience.—Yours truly, JAMES and JOHN SUTHERLAND.

A large number of equally satisfactory reports to hand. Owing to the increased yearly sale of Brooke's Perfect Sheep Dip the price has now been reduced to 6s per gallon in 5 gallon drums only. One gallon makes 100 to 120 gallons wash. Packages Free.

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P. FAGAN ... Proprietor.

## Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

By the kindly initiative of the Vicar of Stranorlar, County Donegal, a movement has been set on foot to restore the grave of the famous advocate and patriot, Isaac Butt, who lies in the Protestant churchyard there. The last resting-place of the father of Home Rule has recently fallen into a dismantled condition, and a subscription has now been set on foot amongst the members of the Irish Bar to restore it.

Some of the Irish landlords who have not taken advantage of the Irish Land Purchase Acts or otherwise come to equitable terms with their tenants are still in a bad way. A titled lady who is in this position has just written to her bankers to know what can be realised on her library, her plate and jewels having previously gone. The catalogue, a bookseller tells us, was long enough to impress a person who had no knowledge of the value of second-hand books but from a dealer's point of view the lot was not worth more than a few pounds.

Among the floral tokens sent after Cardinal Manning's death was a handsome Celtic cross of white flowers with the following card attached:—"A tribute of affectionate regard to a great English Nationalist, one of Ireland's truest friends, an advocate of justice, and a champion of the toilers everywhere.—From Michael Davitt."

The Duke of Devonshire will pay a visit to his Irish estate in the course of the coming summer, and it is probable that he will stay at Lismore Castle for some weeks in the autumn. His Grace intends to take a more active personal interest in his Irish property than the late Duke found possible, and I do not think I am committing a breach of confidence when I say that he hopes to be able to aid considerably the development of Ireland's material resources.

The Rev R. J. Casey, C.O., St John's, Waterford, has written to thank all those kind-hearted friends and sympathisers who have favoured him with letters and telegrams of encouragement and sympathy before and since the persecution which he was recently subjected to, simply for having "cheered" for one of the most unselfish and noblest sons Ireland has produced within the last century—one who has travelled the world over to benefit his fellow-man, and to gather funds for the support of the widow and the homeless, and who has everywhere met with a reception worthy of the man and of the sacred cause he espoused.

A nephew of Daniel O'Connell has just died in Haverhill, Massachusetts. His name was Daniel Parant, and his father was a colonel in the Life Guards in the time of George IV., but afterwards left this country for America. Young Parant received a good education, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a volunteer and served with distinction. At the close of the war he found himself with no means of support, and took up the calling of an actor, playing with travelling companies. It was while performing at a benefit at Haverhill that he contracted influenza in a severe form, and died in a few days at the age of forty-seven.

It is stated in Dublin that in a very short time a case to which considerable interest will attach will come on for hearing in Dublin. The plaintiff will be a Mr Howard, who seeks to establish a claim for the Wicklow estates, and the defendant the present Earl of Wicklow, who is an infant. Some twenty-five years ago proceedings were instituted on Mr Howard's behalf, he being then only a year old, laying claim to the title, and by a decision of the House of Lords he was declared disentitled. Mr Howard claims inheritance from the present Earl's grandfather. Since that time Mr Howard has been living in France, and yesterday he returned to Ireland to attend a conference of eminent counsel.

We have not yet seen a more terse, and, at the same time, complete definition of the meaning of Home Rule than that given by Mr Asquith, Q.C., M.P. Here it is:—"He meant by Home Rule, in its application to Ireland—and it was a principle that was capable of a much wider application—the granting by the Imperial Parliament to the Irish people of a legislature and an executive of their own with full powers to deal with and to dispose of all matters that concerned the Irish people and the Irish people alone, subject to the conditions that the Imperial Parliament at Westminster shall retain in all its integrity a paramount and indefeasible authority over every part of her Majesty's dominions."

Mr William Redmond will not be in Parliament after the next election, as we learn on good authority that he will be the factionist candidate for Cork. The advocates of perpetual dissension really intend to woo the electors of this city once again. But they will do so under more favourable circumstances on the next occasion. No division of forces will take place at the general election. The enemies of Home Rule have been taught wisdom by the result of the three-cornered contest last November, and the sweetness of the eleven hundred votes cast for Captain Sarsfield will not again be wasted on the desert air. With Mr William Redmond will come forward a Unionist candidate, and the reconstituted party will vote solid for

the pair. Under such circumstances, the Nationalists must hold themselves in readiness for a sharp struggle when the next election comes round.

At the Limerick Petty Sessions recently the magistrates were occupied in hearing a summons at the suit of the Limerick Corporation, against Brother James P. Slattery, Superior of the local Christian Brothers' Schools, for the recovery of £73 1s 2d, rates for that portion of the school buildings in Sexton street, used as a dwelling house by the Brothers. Up to some years ago municipal rates were not collected on these buildings, but the attention of the Local Government Board auditor having been directed to the matter the Corporation, under fear of surcharge, had to claim rates on the dwelling houses. Brother Slattery stated the Brothers were teaching 1,700 boys, some of whom paid no school-fees, while others paid one penny, or twopence or threepence. They had a lecture room in the dwelling house for the use of the students. They could not, according to their vows, devote one penny of their school fees for their own maintenance, as they were bound to give gratuitous education. A decree was granted, and an appeal has been lodged.

An English paper states that that the vacant Archbishopric of Westminster will probably be bestowed on either Dr Vaughan, the Bishop of Salford, or Monsignor Gilbert, who had been for many years associated with the late Cardinal in managing the affairs of the great Metropolitan diocese: Dr Vaughan (remarks the *Cork Herald*) is proprietor of the *Tablet*, an organ which the Irish people have little reason to respect or revere. It has opposed the concession of self-government to Ireland with almost as much unscrupulousness as the *Times*, and Dr Vaughan's politics are those of his paper. He is a Tory of the Tories, and consequently has the support of the "Catholic" aristocracy of England. On the other hand Monsignor Gilbert's views are more in accordance with the opinions of the great rebel just deceased, and his appointment would be extremely popular with the great majority of the Catholics of London, especially amongst the Irish, who constitute the bulk of the adherents to the ancient faith and who would be bitterly opposed to the appointment of a prelate holding the political and social tenets advocated by Dr Vaughan. The name of the Right Rev Dr Bagebawe, Bishop of Nottingham, has also been mentioned in connection with the See of Westminster. It is well known that the able and kindly Bishop of Nottingham is a devoted friend of the Irish National cause.

Earl Charlemont died at Biarritz on Tuesday January 12, at the age of 72 years. His father was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1837, and the now deceased Earl, who was the third of the line, succeeded to the seat in the House of Lords in 1863. He will in turn be succeeded by his kinsman, Mr J. A. Caulfield, who will succeed to the Viscountcy. By the Earl's death a vacancy occurs in the Order of the Thistle. But Colonel Caulfield would not be Earl Charlemont if his elder brother had lived. This brother went away to Australia in the prime of life, and spent many years in the bush. Mr Caulfield once inoculated with the taste for bush life would not return to his native country, and he continued a roaming career until he fell into the hands of some natives about fifteen years since, and was killed. Viscount Dillon of the Irish peerage also died on the same day at his country residence, Ditchley Hall, Eastons, Oxfordshire, after a few days' illness. He was 16th Viscount of the creation, which dates back to 1621, and he had attained the age of 80 years. He was at one time clerk in the Home Office, but on the death of his brother, the 15th Viscount, in 1879, he succeeded to the title. His son, the Hon Harold Arthur Dillon Lee, succeeds him. The new Viscount is 48 years of age and married.

The late Lady Sandhurst was the widow of Lord Sandhurst, who was better known as Sir William Mansfield, of Crimean and Indian fame. She belonged herself to the Fellowes family of Norfolk. For very many years back she had been a devoted adherent of Liberal interests in the English metropolis, and was closely identified with the Women's Liberal Federation. Her name came prominently before the public notice for the first time in connection with the election of members to serve on the London Council. She was selected as candidate by the Liberals of Brixton and was triumphantly returned, but, on a petition before the Superior Courts, the election was nullified, on the ground that women were not eligible to sit on the Council, and her opponent, Mr Beresford Hope, was accordingly returned. Her memorable visit to Dublin in company with the Right Hon J. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., Professor Stuart, M.P., and other distinguished English visitors, will be fresh in our readers' memories. But long before that occasion her undoubted influence and ability had been at the service of the cause of Home Rule on many an English platform, and at various elections she had rendered excellent services to Ireland which were not forgotten on her arrival in Dublin. On September 21st, 1889, the freedom of the City of Dublin was conferred on Lady Sandhurst and the Right Hon James Stansfeld, M.P., in the City Hall, on their return from visiting the districts where the struggle between landlord and tenant had been most acute.

Lord Charlemont, who had reached the ripe age of 71 years never took any prominent part in public life. The family dates back to the reign of Elizabeth, when one Sir Toby Caulfield, hailing from

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Moir's Fresh do, 7d per tin—6s 9d per doz; Cutting's Salmon, 8d  
per tin—7s 6d per doz; Cocktail do, 11d—10s 6d per doz; Herrings  
in Tomato Sauce, 11d—10s 9d per doz; do do Shrimp do, 10d—9s 6d  
per doz; Mackerel in Sauce, 1s 2d—13s 6d per doz.

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Only, 6s per tin or 11s 6d per case.

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Begs to thank his friends and Customers who have given him their  
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and by giving a real good article at a moderate price, hopes to be  
favoured with your esteemed orders, which will always receive care-  
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JAMES McWILLIAMS.

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MAURICE CRONIN, late of Wellington, has just taken over  
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A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

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Continuous Porcelain Gum, which is so life-like that detection is im-  
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Great Milton, near Oxford, came over to do the Queen's business against the formidable enemy of English domination, the great O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Like so many others with a like mission, this Caulfield came to stay, and his residence was encouraged by the honours and considerable estates he acquired under the "plantation" schemes of Elizabeth and James I. In due course the family became "more Irish than the Irish," blossoming out into that fine specimen of an Irish nobleman, James, the first Earl of Charlemont, who became the unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the historic Ulster Volunteers, a force which numbered 25,000 fully armed men. As we are reminded in the publication recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, it was this descendant of Elizabeth's anti-Irish soldier who declared that "the emancipation of Ireland from the control of the Parliament of England had from his early days been the dearest wish of his heart." And it was he, too, who boasted that his having "contributed towards that object by the introduction of Henry Grattan into Parliament as representative of his borough of Charlemont was the happiness and honour of his life." The title, with the extensive Ulster estates, descends to Colonel Caulfield, D.L., of Drumeairne, formerly of the Goldstream Guard, and at present Comptroller of the Household to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Most Rev. Dr Nulty, Bishop of Meath, has addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese a pastoral, pleading eloquently for the completion of their great design, to accomplish which the Pope called upon the whole Irish race all over the world—the erection of a magnificent church in Rome, under the invocation of St. Patrick, their national Apostle. The mission of that church, the Bishop says, will be that of an authorised and a truthful witness of the vitality and the generosity of the faith of Irishmen now living, and bearing testimony to the sacrifices made for it by their forefathers in their reputation and fame, which they forfeited in defence of it; in their property and their estates which they could have saved from confiscation by surrendering it; and in their blood which they shed in torrents in the fierce and sanguinary struggle which they bravely maintained for centuries to retain it, and in which the combined powers of earth and hell left nothing undone to wrest it from them. This witness will be further authorised to enlighten the nations on the labours, the services, the sacrifices made not only by Irish missionaries, but also by the Irish race itself, to propagate, to disseminate, and to plant the Gospel of Christ as a vigorous and flourishing growth in nearly every civilised country in the world. But this is only one of the great objects for which the Holy Father has encouraged the erection of this church of St. Patrick in Rome. It will be essentially Irish in the faith it professes, in the liturgy it follows, and in the public worship it offers to the Almighty; and it is the well-known wish of the Holy Father that these, its essential attributes, should be accompanied by the distinctive peculiarities of our national character. In this Church of St. Patrick prayers and sacrifices will be offered up every day for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole Irish race in its dispersion as well as at home. Every Irishman who contributes according to his means to the erection and endowment of this church may justly expect a rich and invaluable share in the graces and blessings which the Almighty will shower down on our race in reply to the prayers and holy Masses that will be perpetually ascending to Him from this holy temple of St. Patrick in the Eternal City.

## THE NEXT POPE.

(Correspondence of the *New York Sun*.)

THE Powers, the Holy See, the Catholics, and public opinion in Europe are all occupied with the question of the successor of Leo XIII. Never before, perhaps, has the Conclave had so much interest for politicians and men of intellect. This question is, in the words of the poet,

"Mise au centre de tout, comme un echo sonore."

The interests of general politics, the future of the difficulty between the Vatican and the Italian State, the future form of the central Government, the relations between the Pope and the German Catholic cabinets, the destinies of Italy and the development of the Papacy, are all so many problems turning upon the future choice of the Roman Catholic Cardinals, as upon the pivot of moral and human affairs. The accredited ambassadors both to the Holy See and the Quirinal are making investigations and preparing their pointings. The Triple Alliance has concerted its plan. Russia has gathered all possible information on the subject? France has a national interest in it; Portugal, Spain and England openly profess their preferences and sympathies. At the Vatican and in the Catholic world it is the dominant question. At the present time the different groups are engaged in their calculations. Newspapers and books have dealt with the question, and we see everywhere political pressure, diplomatic movements and campaigns.

But this delicate subject has not yet been treated with competence and wholeness. Its very complexity arrests, so to speak, the commentators. One must have a knowledge based on constant study of the elements which constitute the problem, to be able to follow

with interest and benefit the unfolding and the secret action of all the factors that will influence the choice of the Conclave. Moreover, these contradictory interests and political passions obscure the true evidence. It is true attempts have been made to set forth the nature of the problem. One of the first came from M. de Cesare, a liberal Italian writer who has made a speciality of ecclesiastical affairs, a sort of journalistic Paolo Sarpi. In 1886 he wrote a heavy volume on the last and the next Conclave, just at the moment when the Government of Italy, unable to bend the inflexible political conscience of the Pope in the matter of conciliation, broke with Leo XIII and began to concentrate all its anxious hope upon the chosen one of the next Conclave. But, after all, this work is only a chronicle of more or less good taste. It is a mixture of vague hopes, fantastic conjectures and poor portraits of the Cardinals considered papabili, the whole enhanced by a dissertation on the liberty of the Conclave, which, in his opinion, proves the liberty of the Pope.

On the 1st of October, 1891, the same anti-clerical anecdotist published in the *Nuova Antologia*, a sort of Italian *Revue des Deux Mondes*, minus the ability and classic elegance, an article on the next Conclave. This article is of high importance; it is a manifesto. The Italian in this way tries to enlighten the public on this important subject, and to present the judgment of political minds. Its programme consists in the affirmation that it is Austria, a Catholic power in the Triple Alliance, which must in the name of the latter play the role of the Holy Ghost and the Grand Elector in the future elective assembly in the Sacred College.

The Pope preferred by the Italian Government would be a good old man, gentle and pious, somewhat timid, not too brilliant, who would do the Italian Ministers the favour of disappearing from the scene and making the solitude of the Vatican into a Trappist monastery, cloistered and shut against all the storms and aspirations of the century. The lofty statue of Leo XIII., his modern spirit, his great diplomatic intellectuality, his intervention in favour of democracy and of republics, his active, incessant and enlightened participation in the problems and preoccupations of the present hour; all this work of social recomposition and moral orientation on the part of the Church, vexes and exasperates the hostile and frondeur Italian Government far more than any claims in favour of the temporal power, the restoration of which no superior and intuitive mind dreams of now in Rome, either in the Vatican or anywhere else.

The future will create a new sovereignty, and a Pope adapted to the needs and conditions of the contemporary world. The manifesto of M. de Cesare has been widely commented upon, because it gives undeniable proof that official Italy and the Triple Alliance will put everything in motion to prepare and dominate the coming Conclave.

All who are familiar with Leo XIII. share this conviction, which has become a sort of religion among the company of his friends. They love to speak of the advanced age of his relatives, the almost indestructible constitution of the Peccie, which astonishes the whole country by its freshness and longevity. Living with the monastic sobriety of the earlier days, his body has the immateriality and the diaphanousness of a flower. He is transparent, like a soul covered with a thin veil. Those who have approached him in one of his happy moments, when his mind is full of energy and elasticity, have been amazed at his power, his facility of conception, and his extraordinary memory. Mr Dana, the editor of the *Sun*, when speaking upon Dante and literature with Leo XIII., had a chance to admire this intellectual power, for the Pope, carried away by the enthusiasm with which the Florentine inspired him, recited with splendid effect some of the most beautiful passages in the divine comedy. It was probably the first time since the days of St Peter that a Pope displayed so much emotion before an American journalist.

The place for holding the next Conclave is the first question. Where will it be? Will it be in Rome? Will it be abroad? The tradition is in favour of Rome, but the Piedmontese invasion of the city has modified the situation. Immediately after the occupation, Pius IX. drew up a bull indicating the new conditions of the future Conclave. This bull, amplified in 1876, and later on in January, 1878, immediately after the death of Victor Emmanuel, declares that the rule of exclusion of States is suppressed, and leaves to the majority of the Cardinals present at Rome the choice of the meeting place of the Conclave. It is entirely new legislation that Leo XIII. is perfecting, we are told, at the present time. Later on I will come back to the attitude of the present Pope. It is, therefore, the dawn of a new epoch in the history of the Church and the Papacy. In 1878, when Pius IX. was reposing in St Peter's, the great majority of the Sacred College of Rome, that is to say, the Cardinals of the Curia, had at first an idea of carrying the Conclave abroad, but Leo XII., then Cardinal and Camerlengo, that is to say Chargé de l'Interieur, made a splendid speech, in which he showed clearly that the situation was not so exceptional as to warrant such an important decision, and that the powers and public opinion would not understand the motive of such a proceeding. His argument was decisive and won the victory. It is said in the ecclesiastical world of Rome that to that powerful and highly politic address Leo XIII. owes the possession of the tiara. But from 1878 to 1891 history has advanced; the

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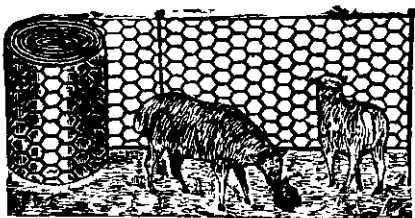
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situation has changed under the action of several extraordinary and powerful agents. In the past ten years the question of the Papacy has made great progress, and the problem of the conclave is naturally linked with it.

In the first place, the Pontifical cause has taken on another aspect. From our initial enmity we have reached a paroxysm of contention. Immediately after Leo XIII. mounted the throne he made the Pontifical question the centre of his operations, the ideal of his Apostolical labours. Pamphlets upon the subject greeted the new Pontificate as a display of fire-works intended to show its dominant aim and supreme inspiration. From 1880 to 1886 Leo XIII. thought that a reconciliation with the King was possible upon the basis of a bilateral understanding. Comprehensive genius and ardent patriot as he is, he hoped that the Italians would understand immediately the benefits of peace with the Holy See, and that it would suffice for him to advance until the contract of conciliatory ideas would force the Government to sign a treaty of alliance. While in the heart of Italy he was seeking to create a patriotic movement, he was drawing a line round the Quirinal in making, or endeavouring to make, peace with the sovereigns and the Powers. But, alas! this generous idea was illusive. Overawed, especially after the articles of the *Post* and the double game of Bismarck, official Italy defended herself by the Triple Alliance, because she did not believe in sincere peace, and hoped by force to compel the Vatican to submit or to resign. It was on the arrival of Crispi in power that this disagreement, before latent, became inflamed. When truces end in diplomatic checks, the war passion flames with more intensity. Crispi embittered the battle, and Leo XIII. increased his resistance and multiplied his demands. This duel brings us down to the events of October 2, which had this significance for the Vatican, that the Quirinal, rather than yield, was ready to go to any extreme. It is a combat to the death. Henceforth the question resolves itself in this: Which will drive the other out of Rome, the King or the Pope? Those who follow the development of the drama are aware that this is the point at stake in the struggle.

Now this new situation reacts fatally on the theory of the Conclave, and Leo XIII. thoroughly understands the modification of the question. He has declared to all his friends that the Italian revolution was treating him as a hostage, and that the struggle in Rome might finish, like the Commune in Paris, by the massacre of hostages. Hence the necessity of new measures. The intention of preparing the exile of the Holy See is attributed to Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, as well as more severe legislation in regard to the Conclave, so that the Sacred College may have laid upon it the duty of taking it away from Rome.

The reason of the Vatican are easy to understand. In the painful crisis through which Rome is passing, would the Conclave be free in the Eternal City? Would the Italian Government respect the choice of a new Pope who might not be agreeable to the Quirinal? Would diplomacy support the views of the Government? Would not the populace of Rome, excited by agitators, be inclined to rush upon the Vatican and dictate its despotic will? Certainly it is said that the Conclave of 1878 took place in perfect tranquillity; but has not that situation changed?

While the Quirinal holds the Vatican so near at hand, would it without intervention permit the development of an episode so important as the election of a new Pope?

Besides these inspired political essays we have some literary attempts. Take, for instance, the work of M. Berthelot, *L'Elezione del Papa*, written in concert with the Italian Government. It is a collection of documents taken out of old and dusty libraries, intended to furnish the anti-Pontifical journals with arguments against the Pope, to revolutionise public opinion, and to familiarise it with the idea of making the next Pope. I will not dwell now upon his piece of tactics on the part of official Italy, having to come back to it at a later period. In January, 1891, the organs of Crispi opened the campaign, showing that the part of diplomacy for Italy and the Triple Alliance must consist henceforth in preparing the election of the successor to Leo XIII. Among Catholic journals only one, the *Moniteur de Rome*, had the courage to discuss this eventuality, and that for reasons of delicacy easy to be understood. This journal, whose mission has often been to sound public opinion and to bring out ideas of presentiment, unmasked during the past summer the tactics of the Government; but the pressure of the Triple Alliance finally brought it back to silence. A great number of persons were interested in keeping the debate from growing into contradictory polemics. Nevertheless, the shot hit the mark. The anger of the officials proved that the Government was concentrating all its diplomatic energy upon this point; to elect the next Pope.

This literature on the subject of the Conclave has not the merit of impartiality and serenity. It consists in timid attempts or prejudiced manoeuvres. Up to the present time we find in it no objective point, no clear exposition, no accurate photograph of the question; and this is the work which I would like to undertake. No doubt it is possible in a few brief articles to give a *resumé* of the entire situation, or to trace even an imperfect sketch of the *tableau* of facts

contained in what I will call the question of the Conclave. But for all that, it will be useful to follow the discussion somewhat closely and to indicate to the intelligent public the elements that compose the entirety of the problem. The work is not easy. It is necessary to point out the respective positions, the part of the Italian Government, the connivance of the Triple Alliance, the attitude of the Powers less interested, perhaps, whose interest, however, is aroused; the current of ideas in the Catholic world, the sentiment of the Sacred College, and the conduct and preoccupations of the Pontifical Chancellery. It will, be necessary, also, to point to the probable candidates, to show the influence of the Roman question on the Conclave, and the transformations, moral and political, of the Roman hierarchy; and, finally, to discuss the hypothesis of radical and profound changes to be brought about either by the possible election of a foreign Pope, or by the location of the Conclave abroad. A whole world opens up before us, and it is no exaggeration to say that among all the Continental questions of the moment not one is more interesting or more universally studied, because the international grouping of the Powers depends upon it; and perhaps, also, the political future of Europe in the grave perspective of probable international complications.

What shows the importance of this question is that, not being open, it engrosses the whole diplomatic, ecclesiastical, and political world. Leo XIII. is a hard man to bury; he is an intellectual man. It was once said of Joubert that he was a soul that by chance had met with a body. Leo XIII. belongs to that sort of a family. He is almost purely spirit. He has preserved all through his immense labours the full vigour of his intelligence and of his moral and mental faculties. He is an oak or a pine from the mountains of his native country, where the race has a tenacious fibre. Dr Ceccarelli, his medical attendant, said to me one day: "Leo XIII. will die very late in life. He has no infirmities. Time has had little influence upon his nervous body, which is inhabited by an indomitable soul. He will go out like a flame, unless some great misfortune or some great emotion should carry him off in an instant."

(To be continued.)

## IS IT TERMORRER?

(From the *American Cultivator*.)

Is it termorrer? If it aint what am I in bed for, in the sunshine, an' a family ter support? It's a white bed, too, an' here's a white shirt on me."

There was a frightened and bewildered look in the heavy eyes of the boy who lay on a cot in one of the wards of a city hospital. The great surgeon caught the hand that was raised feebly to the bandaged head, where the cruel iron shoe of a truck horse had cut a great gash, and the boy had lain there insensible almost two weeks.

"Where are the children an' my papers? Help me out o' this, can't you mister? Ere's your *World*, 'Erald, Times, Tribune and Sun,'" he shouted faintly, while he struggled to raise himself to his feet to go on his accustomed rounds.

Strong hands gently held him back, while tender and soothing words were spoken to quiet the startled brain, and give assurance that he would soon be all right and well as ever.

"What's the matter anyway? This is a hospital, ain't it. What am I here for? Children gone, papers gone! Mother said we must never come to public charity."

"It is not public charity, you brave little hero," said the surgeon, while the doctor looked on with a heart that was running over with the tears it held.

"You must be very quiet so as to get well fast. You have pulled through nobly so far. We must not lose ground now. It wouldn't do."

"It's not only to-morrow, but there have been almost two weeks of to-morrows, so that you will be that much nearer recovery, if you are still brave and quiet. Your arm is broken, but it is doing finely."

The surgeon beckoned with his finger to a stranger a little in the back-ground, who came forward, and was presented to the boy with courteous formality.

It was his own little daughter that the boy had saved from a terrible death by his heroic bravery, and he had watched that cot in the unconsciousness of the young hero, longing to bear the pain, or ease the suffering in some way.

His beautiful wife had been there also, and had dropped her silent tears on the swollen face, flushed with life consuming fears and had heard the moans, and the pitiful cry for mother, baby, and Dick.

"What do you intend to do when you grow up?"

"Just what I told the doctor an' the surgeon I was goin' ter do. Be a farmer, with horses, cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, an' ducks. I was in the country with mother, before father died. He was an engineer in a printin' office. Mother was left with most nothin', an' had to sew herself to death, an' died."

There was a drooping of the corners of the mouth with the thought of the early sorrow and bereavement, which was a bit of sorrow that time had not yet healed.

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PIANOS! PIANOS  
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WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

Or on the  
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C. F. MEYER, Proprietor.

Opposite First Church. Three minutes' walk from Railway Station

C. F. Meyer having leased the above hotel, intends to make the Coffee Palace a palace for visitors from the country, paying particular attention to the comfort of all that favour him, and by keeping a First-class Table, Clean and Airy Bedrooms at Reasonable Charges, trusts to secure a fair share of support.

Only temperance drinks sold on the premises. Night Porter to call visitors for early trains in attendance.

## WHAT THE MEDICAL TREATMENT FAILED TO DO

A COMPLETE CURE BY CLEMPSON'S  
HERBAL REMEDIES!

Waimate, August 22, 1891.

MR E. CLEMPSON,—

Dear Sir,—For six years my son was suffering with skin disease. Part of his ear was completely eaten off. I took him to five different doctors, who did him no good; but hearing of your medicines I determined to give them a trial, and I am happy to say that after using twelve bottles of your Sarsaparilla and six boxes of your Eucalyptus Ointment a thorough cure was effected, and the boy is strong and well, though it is now 18 months since he was cured. I am sure I cannot be too thankful for what you have done for him. You can make what use you like of this letter.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

Sarsaparilla, 3s per bottle; Ointment, 1s per box; also Liver and Kidney Cure, 5s a bottle; Pills 1s; Indian Drops, 1s to 1s 6d.

Clempson's celebrated WOOD OINTMENT. SURE TO CURE if used as directed on label; 1s 3d per box.

To be had from ARMSTRONG AND FOX, WAIMATE.

If you cannot obtain these medicines at your Grocer's, send Stamps or P.O. Orders to my Address—  
E. CLEMPSON, Main Street, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

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125 LOWER HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

We beg to announce that we have taken those well-known premises lately occupied by T. Taylor, and more recently by Lewsey and Light.

Our stock being ENTIRELY NEW, and as we are buying and selling for cash, enables us to compete with any house in Christchurch.

KINDLY GIVE US A CALL.

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The Company are now holding their

FIRST GRAND SHOW OF NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS.

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HIGH AND BATTRAY STREETS

B. HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors.

P. LAING, Manager.

"We didn't trouble nobody. Dick took care of baby, an' picked coal out of the ash barrels while she played around, when I was sellin' papers. I've got 20 dols. hid away towards buyin' the farm, if they ain't stole it, while they took the children. It most kills me about them, and I'm dreadfully worried about the money, while I've had to lay here."

"You must not be troubled. You shall not be the loser, if it is gone; but are you sure that you would rather have the farm than anything else?"

"Nothin' can besure! I live on that thought, an' thinkin' what I am going to do for the children. Sis an' Dick talks of it all the time, too."

"What do you say, surgeon? Can he bear good news?"

"The more the better."

"Well my hero of fourteen years, I will make you a present of the farm, and place the money aside for you, in your name, for that purpose, in case anything should happen to me. The surgeon and doctor are witnesses to the agreement. You can save money to buy horses and stook, and if you fall short of enough to buy farm tools, I will make you a present of them, also, for saving the life of my little daughter."

"I did not do it for pay. I saw the baby would be killed, and I gave a spring for her, an' tossed her aside when I saw the horses was goin' ter trample me to death."

"No, my boy, it is not pay. I scorn the word in connection with a deed so brave and holy," said the man of wealth, almost as much excited as was the boy of a few moments before, but who now lay pale, limp, and languid, as he thought that his honour was at stake.

"The capitalist had a present of a Jersey cow, last spring, when he moved to his place in the country. You wouldn't call that charity, would you?" asked the smiling surgeon.

"No, sir."

The emphasis was heavy on the last word. The brown eyes brightened like stars, and the wan little face took on the colour of life in a moment, and was gladdened with smiles of joy.

"I don't know how to thank you never, as you ought to be. I wonder if it's a sign I'm a fool. I want to cry. I'm full up here," and the boy put his well hand up to his throat, while tears rolled silently down his pale cheeks.

Other eyes looked as though they wanted to cry to, till the surgeon said, "You have some good friends, my boy. A capitalist, a doctor, and a surgeon. We will stand by you through life, only let me see that you are noble, good, and true in all things."

"I'll be all that. I gave the promise to mother before she died, and I can't break it never!"

"When the surgeon again visited his patient, he found the boy much better. He smiled when Sydney asked for a pencil and paper, that he might make pictures of the cattle and sheep he was going to have on his farm, but the one hand could not do so much, so it was abandoned, and he would lie and think of the good which was to come to him in the near future.

"Can I have the children termorrer?" was the almost daily cry of the boy whenever he got sight of the surgeon in the morning.

The change had been too great from active outdoor life, so the capitalist took him in his elegant carriage, with his wife and child, for short drives, and then it was not long before he could hobble on crutches, but the cry was even more piteous, if possible: "May I have the children termorrer?"

"Yes," said the surgeon at last, as he came in one morning with the capitalist, while the doctor was at the bedside, trying to keep up the courage of the anxious little patient. "Your home is ready for you, all furnished. It is in a better locality, where you can sell papers without going so far, when you are able to take up your old business, if you like that better than any other. But it will be two or three weeks yet before your strength is sufficient for the undertaking. It will not do to begin too soon and put you back."

Never had the great surgeon of B—— hospital looked so noble as when he came in with the motherless baby in his arms, and a trembling boy clinging to the hand at his side. In the blue eyes of the baby he saw his own little one, that all his skill could not save when diphtheria stalked through the land. He wanted to adopt the children, but Sydney was firm in his overmastering desire for a farm so it rested at that.

When the surgeon went himself for the children there was some holding back about giving them up. Excuses were made, and it was said that the committee would have to meet and decide the matter, but the surgeon was imperative.

The children were left by the dying mother in the boy's care. So he argued, and the patient had need of them to make sure his recovery, and so the point was gained though with no very good grace.

The man of wealth and position was by the side of the boy when the children were brought in. The cry from his lips once heard could never be forgotten. With emotion he saw the eager clasp of the thin arms around the baby's chubby form, and the passionate kisses,

while little Dick laid his head on his brother's shoulder and sobbed convulsively.

Suddenly the head of the young hero was drawn back with the cry, "they have cut off her beautiful curls!" And he looked ruefully at the pretty head on his bosom.

"Never mind," said the surgeon soothingly. "They will soon grow out again. See the little rings clustering around her forehead."

"She had a red dress, and didn't look like this," was the aggrieved rejoinder.

"She shall have a red dress this very day," replied the capitalist, "My wife is going to make her a number of presents, and will look after her clothing and all such matters, if you will permit her to do so. A woman who lives in the same floor where your home is to be will see to her baths, and will do what you cannot do as a woman can. But you can live in your own little rooms as before, if you like that best, and no one shall trouble you."

"We do! Oh, we do!" said both boys eagerly and again the children were hugged and kissed with hungry longing. "I used to cook and do the housework to give mother time to sew, so it comes handy ever since," Sydney hastened to add, as if fearing they might doubt his inability to keep house and provide for the children.

Tears came into the older eyes as the little convalescent gave way at last, and sobbed as if his heart would break. This glad joy overpowered him, to think that the children were all his own again, and no one would ever come looking after him to take them away. He had been assured of that, so his heart was at peace, and he declared himself the happiest boy in all the great city of New York.

Sydney Sterling's 20 dols. were found, and were put in a savings bank, where more were added every week, after strength came to run around and cry his papers. They would have reached mighty sale had the public known of the hero who carried them.

The busy years bore the boy on towards manhood, while he studied and worked happier than a king on his throne, refusing all offers of a higher and better position, thinking only of the farm till he reached his twentieth year. He was fine-looking, tall and muscular, with a brave, noble heart, full of all good impulses, looking fearlessly out in the world, ready to take his place among men as a farmer and a worker, and with a ready hand to help where help was needed.

The capitalist and the surgeon went with him to select his farm, at no great distance from the city, where they assured him they could come to see him often and watch his prosperity.

The peaceful and comfortable home, and the fertile acres were all that they could wish, with fine horses, cattle, pig, fowls, and tools in abundance to work with, so the little family settled down in glad content, while the birds in the trees were not happier than they in their new home. They worked and capered gleefully, as if it were not possible to ever feel fatigue, or weariness, or want of rest.

Little Grace, now eleven years old, played housekeeping in a practical way, while the boys worked on the farm, with an experienced man as helper and instructor, and Grace was to attend school every winter.

"Did Sydney Sterling prosper?" you ask

"Yes, and his brave brother Dick with him. Their hearts were in their work, and though they made some mistakes, they learned even from them; so that their happy expectations were fully realised in years that passed.

They were often visited by the doctor, the capitalist and the surgeon, who with the lawyer were fast, firm friends to the little family ever afterwards.

## THE IRISH WIN IN ADELAIDE.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

THE Irish team, under Captain M. Ryan, have in the International Tug-of-War at Adelaide, South Australia, followed the example of their countrymen in Melbourne. In Melbourne Captain Flannagan carried "the boys" through without defeat, and secured the first prize of £100. In Adelaide the "stout-hearted Paddies" also came through the tournament with an unbroken record against 17 competing teams, and carried off the bag of 100 sovereigns.

Ireland's record was 8 pulls and 8 wins. The Port Natives came second with 7 pulls and 6 wins, while the Swedes' score was 8 pulls and 6 wins. The other principle records were Australians, 8 pulls 5 wins; S.A. Natives, 7 pulls 4 wins; Young Australians, 8 pulls 4 wins; Australian Police, 8 pulls 4 wins.

From the *Adelaide Advertiser* and *South Australian Register* we glean the following particulars of the last night and its exciting incidents:—

On Wednesday night, despite the exceedingly oppressive weather and a huge counter-attraction in the form of Messrs Sells Brothers' Circus, the attendance at the Jubilee Exhibition Building to see the concluding struggle for the tug-of-war prize was a large one. A horseshoe covered with flowers and adorned with yellow and black ribbon was hung from the supports on the southern end, the side the Swedish team had allotted to them. On the northern end was sus-

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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.

**O**TAGO CONSERVATORIO OF MUSIC.  
Established 1890. Pitt Street, Dunedin.

DIRECTOR: SIGNOR R. SQUARISE, R.O.M.T.

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|----------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| First Quarter begins | ... | ... | 1st February. |
| Second "             | "   | ... | 19th April.   |
| Third "              | "   | ... | 25th July.    |
| Fourth "             | "   | ... | 3rd October.  |

Special Courses of Tuition.—Violin, Viola, 'Cello, Double Bass, Piano, Singing, Harmony, and Counterpoint.

INTIMATION.

**MR F. BEISSEL, HAIRDRESSER,** begs to inform his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has severed his connection from the business under Wain's Hotel, and that he may now be found at 55 (opposite Braithwaite's), where he hopes to be favoured with the usual patronage from his old Friends.

PROFESSOR BEISSEL,  
55 Princes Street (opposite Braithwaite's), Dunedin.

**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.

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ALEXANDER PALMER, Proprietor.

**L**AKE & CO  
— OF —  
**K**  
**L**  
**BOOT**  
MANUFACTURERS

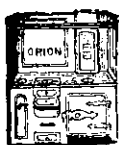
Ask for the K of L Brand of Boots, all of which are guaranteed to be Good Wearing and Good SOLID VALUE. These are only made by LAKE AND CO., and are obtainable in nearly all the Towns in New Zealand.

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**H. E. SHACKLOCK'S**  
"ORION" RANGE

Will burn Lignite, Coal, or Wood.

REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable Range made.  
Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.  
Tomb Railing, Fretwork, and General Castings.  
Repairs Effected.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY.  
Crawford Street, Dunedin.

**THOMAS FALCONE R**  
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,  
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

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

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.  
FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

THOMAS FALCONE R,  
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**L**AKE TE ANAU HOTEL

WM. SNODGRASS ... Proprietor.

This splendid Hotel offers to Tourists, Families, Pleasure Parties, etc. every convenience of seeing the scenery of this magnificent Lake at a moderate expense. Though so far removed it can compete with the best city hotels for comfort, convenience, and attention. Best cooks kept. Good garden; plenty of fruit. Poultry. Tennis Lawn and other Pleasure Grounds, Ladies' Drawing Room, etc.

STEAMER.—The steamer has received a thorough overhaul, and is under the management of a competent Engineer. Stewardess to attend on Lady Visitors. YACHT.—Handsome five-ton yacht "Wave," late of Riverton, now on the Lake, in the hands of competent seamen; fast and safe. Also, smaller pleasure boats. GUIDES.—Guides provided to Sutherland Falls and Millford Sound. Waggonette, Saddle Horses, Good Stabling and Horse paddocks. Conveyances meet Trains at Lumsden and Mossburn Stations. Tariff, 10s per day; \$3 per week. Parties done cheaper.

**T**HE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS  
Established 1865.

**H. PALMER,**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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P. LAFFEY . . . PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of the above new and commodious hotel now offers unrivalled accommodation to travellers and others. The hotel, being situate midway between Lawrence and Roxburgh, affords a handy stopping place for those travelling to and from the goldfields. Good stabling, with loose-box and paddock accommodation.

**V**ENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS!  
At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,  
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

**C**OB B A N D C O'S  
TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL  
MAIL COACHES.

SUMMER RATES.  
SPRINGFIELD TO HOKITIKA—  
Single Fare ... .. £2.  
Return ... .. £3.

CASSIDY, YOUNG & CO.  
Proprietors.

W. F. WABNER, Agent,  
Warner's Hotel, Christchurch.

Or  
THOMAS COOK & SON.  
Agencies throughout New Zealand.

Buy the Best and insist on having  
**N**OONDAY FAMILY OIL  
From your Grocer,

BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

**N**EW ZEALANDER HOTEL  
CHRISTCHURCH.

Situate at the Junction of High, Madras and St Asaph Streets, in the business portion of the City, and Five Minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION.

T. B. GAFFNEY desires to thank his numerous patrons for the support so liberally bestowed on him in the past, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage by providing the Best accommodation at Moderate Charges. He would remind TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS and FAMILIES that the building is quite new and has been fitted with every modern appliance necessary to comfort. Suites of elegantly-furnished rooms are set apart for families or private use.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

The Cuisine is under efficient management, and the comfort of Boarders and Travellers is studied in every possible respect.

A large Stock of the best quality of Wines, Spirits and Ales is always kept in commodious cellars.

Telegrams or Letters promptly attended to. Telephonic communication provided.

This large and commodious Hotel is capitally situated for Visitors, as TRAMS to and from SUMNER, PAPANUI, &c, pass the door repeatedly.

T. B. GAFFNEY, Proprietor.

pended a floral harp entwined with the coloured ribbon Irishmen so love. Enthusiasm, like the weather, was warm, and it became positively hot as the contestants for the first prize of £100 took their places. Hearty applause was showered on both. In many parts of the building flags of emerald hue, ornamented with a harp in yellow, were to be seen waving to and fro by ardent Irish supporters. The public feeling was evidently in favour of the sons of Erin, as when the National emblem, with green streamers attached, was suspended in front of them, cheer after cheer was sent up by the spectators. When the Irish team marched on to the platform to take up their position at the rope to the strain of a well-known national air, the applause was repeated, the excited "barackers" giving vent to loud cries. Some little trouble was caused before the rope was tightened owing to the Swedes including a new man in their ranks, but this difficulty was overcome by the Irishmen offering to pull them as they were.

When the first strain was put on the rope the cheering was deafening, and the Irish rapidly set to work. Gradually inch by inch they brought their opponents over the rope, the crowds waving their hats frantically and urging their men to put forth every effort. The centre knot was gradually carried about a foot over the centre line, and with it in this condition it seemed as if there would be no alteration. The continued strain soon began to tell upon the men, and the hot air in the building brought the perspiration out of them in immense beads. Although the Irish supporters kept up such a running fire of applause, and their opponents had such an advantage, the Swedes hung on to the rope pluckily, and by degrees brought the knot back. Flags and fans were worked in the direction of the Irish, and every effort was made in their quarter to encourage the men to pull. But the captains had the whole of their attention fixed on the teams, and whenever an opportunity was afforded a rush was made. The time went rapidly, and nine minutes before time was called the Irish had still an advantage of 10in or a foot. The men then began to show signs of distress, but the strain on the rope was intense. During the last five minutes the excitement was immense; the crowd seemed inclined to rush the platform, and they became almost frantic in their efforts to encourage the men. The Swedes strained their hardest to regain the advantage obtained by the Irish, but it appeared to be of no avail. The Irish seemed to be embedded on the stage as firmly as a rock, and all efforts on the part of their opponents were fruitless. The Swedes tried to work the knot back by swaying from one side to the other, but no alteration was observable. The last minute showed no difference in the state of affairs, and the second hand worked its way gradually around with the knot still over the eleventh inch. It was still in this position when the half-hour gong sounded, and a second sufficed to allow the Hibernian supporters to rush the platform and cheer the winning team to the dressing-room amidst deafening applause, a number of the spectators throwing down their hats on the floor and dancing upon them.

After a few minutes' interval Ryan made his appearance on the platform, where in view of the onlookers he was presented with the first prize of 100 sovs. The Irish captain, Ryan, after receiving his prize, was permitted to take down the horseshoe. He did so, and handed it to the Swedish skipper. This generous act drew forth hearty cheers.

It was then announced that owing to the win of the Irish over the Swedes the latter team would have to pull the Port Adelaide Natives for second place, and consequently a further interval was necessary to enable the Swedes to prepare for the event. At the end of half an hour, however, the Swedish captain informed the stewards that his men were too much distressed to pull again that evening, and the Port Natives, who trooped up on the stage, were therefore awarded the second prize of £25, the Swedes the third prize of £15, and the Austrians the fourth award of £10. The Irish win was the most popular throughout the whole contest, and the spectators were most pronounced in their congratulations. Mr Darrell states that the largest house during the season was £138 12s 6d, while the smallest was £19 13s. A third of the gross receipts, after deducting bare expenses, is to be divided equally between the winning teams and all losing teams.

The *Southern Cross*, Adelaide, gives the following personal particulars of the team:—

G. Sayers, 37, County Kerry, police constable; M. Molone, 34, County Clare, labourer; T. Magee, 26, County Clare, police constable; J. Allen, 39, County Wicklow, stoker; J. Patten, 42, Belfast, farmer; M. Flanagan, 35, County Clare, labourer; J. M. Flanagan, 40, County Clare, ganger; D. Ahearn, 40, County Tipperary, licensed victualler; John Murphy, 26, County Leitrim, smelter; and E. O'Loughlin, 32, County Limerick, police constable. The captain of the team was M. Ryan, 35, County Clare, carpenter. Unfortunately, on the opening night of the contest, G. Sayers hurt himself, and he had to retire; but his place was well filled by J. Hogan, 31, County Clare, police constable. In the first trial between the Irish and Swedes, G. Sayers again took his place in the team; but was afterwards obliged to give place to Hogan, who pulled in the subsequent events. The total weight of the team was 141 stone. It will be noticed that the County Clare was well represented, six of the con-

testants having been born there. The police force is also strongly to the fore, as the team includes four police constables (F. O'Loughlin having proved himself a worthy "anchor" man), the others comprising two labourers, one stoker, one farmer, one ganger, one licensed victualler, and one smelter. The Irish team being composed mostly of working men were unable to train or prepare properly for the struggle.

## THIS WILL SETTLE THE QUESTION.

"I don't believe there is a word of truth in it."

That's the way certain foolish people talk when they hear of anything unusual or anything unusual, or outside the limits of their own observation or experience. They are of the sort who laughed at Stephenson when he introduced the railway, and at Morse when he said that we would communicate by means of electricity. Yet they don't laugh at those things now. They make use of them daily.

Some months ago the case of Mrs Mary Cuddy was first published. The great public accepted the facts, as they had every reason to do. Others, a very few (professional men perhaps) pretended to doubt, and sent emissaries to enquire of the lady herself whether her allegations had not been added to, or altered, for the sake of popular effect.

Here is her answer! She repeats what she at first said, and puts a *quietus* on all who called her words in question. It will be observed that her statement is as plain and solemn as words can make it.

[COPY.]

I, Mary Cuddy, of 28 Catherine street, Richmond, Leeds, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

Ever since I was a girl I have suffered from illness. I always had a pain both before and after eating, and never seemed able to gain and keep my strength, and felt that something was pulling me down. I had a nasty queer feeling in my stomach. Sometimes food seemed to ease it, and at other times it made me feel worse, and often I went without food, for I was afraid to eat. Commonly when food was placed before me I could not touch it, and I often fainted at the very sight of it. After a while I became so weak I could scarcely sit and walk. I thought it was consumption coming on by degrees, and I took all sorts of medicine to try and get relief, but it was of no use, and I got tired of taking physic, for I had lost all faith in it. My business was so urgent that I was compelled to be at work, otherwise I would have laid in bed, so weak had I become. With the weakness and loss of appetite there were other feelings and signs that were bad and alarmed me greatly. Among them were these:—A yellowish colour of the skin and eyes, sometimes a cold clammy perspiration, pains and aches in the sides, the chest, and back, headache, a kind of wind or gas coming up into my throat and mouth that was so sour and sickening I could scarcely bear it. Once in a while I would have a strange fluttering and palpitation that made me think my heart must be affected. My heart would thump so that I feared it would jump out of its place, and I have had to walk about for two or three hours at a time, for I could not sit or lie. The pain was so severe that I have asked my husband if he could not bear my heart thumping as I walked about. I always slept badly at night, and frequently had horrible dreams, and was so melancholy and depressed in spirits that I would sit down and cry, for I got no pleasure as time dragged wearily by. I had so little energy or strength that it was all I could do to summon courage for the labour upon which the family (at least in part) depended for support. I am a dressmaker, and it will be easily understood how hard my life was, for I didn't think it would last much longer. Not long ago (May 1887) I made up my mind to try a medicine that is advertised and known all over the country. I mean Mother Seigel's Syrup. I had no faith in it at first, for how can one believe in what one knows nothing about? I bought and tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup only because of its reputation. How could so many people, I asked myself, praise a medicine so much if he had no virtue. I can only say that I found what they said to be true. After beginning with the Syrup, relief soon followed. My food digested better and gave me strength, and by persevering with it, all my pains disappeared. I could eat my food with a relish, and everything agreed with me. Now and again when, through confinement and hard work, I feel a touch of my old complaint I take a dose or two of Seigel's Syrup and the trouble goes no further. Since the publication of my testimonial many persons have called at my house and asked me if all that is published about my case is true, and if the proprietor of Seigel's Syrup had made additions to my statement.

I told them all that every word was true and nothing had been added by the proprietors of the medicine, but I could add a good deal more, for no words can describe what my sufferings were during all those long years. I never expected being well again in this world. Seigel's Syrup saved my life and I desire other sufferers to know of what did so much for me. I will gladly answer enquiries.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act (Wil. IV., c. 62.)

(Signed) MARY CUDDY.

Declared before me at Leeds, in the County of York, by the said Mary Cuddy, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1891.

(Signed) ALF. COOKE,  
Mayor of Leeds.

Not a syllable further is needed except to say that her ailment, indigestion and dyspepsia, burdons and saddens the lives of many other women (and men also), who will read with new hope the outcome of Mrs Cuddy's case, and place a confidence which no cavilling can shake, in the remedy which restored to her the health and the happiness which Providence designs for us all.

# FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND PIANOS.

GENUINE WHOLESALE PRICES  
TO ALL PURCHASERS.

IRON BEDSTADS, full size, with Spring Mattresses to fit, 55s  
COLONIAL SOFAS, with Cushion and two Pillows, 22s 6d  
PERAMBULATORS, best English make, 37s 6d  
WOOD CHAIRS, 3s 6d CANE CHAIRS, 4s 6d  
CARPETS, best 6-frame Brussels, 5s 6d per yard

WOVE WIRE MATTRESSES, our own make, full size, 25s  
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, nine pieces, spring stuffed,  
covered in Tapestry, £10 10s  
DINING ROOM SUITES, nine pieces spring stuffed, covered in  
leather, £11 11s

£33 PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS | £33

Payments extending over a term to suit Purchaser.

STOOL FREE WITH EACH PIANO

Sole Agents for the Celebrated FOSTER'S PIANOS

SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM,  
RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

## THE ASHBURTON HOTEL

EAST STREET.

Proprietor MR. DE VREE.  
A Private Family and Commercial Hotel, five  
minutes from Railway Station. Private  
Apartments for Families. The Best Brands  
of Wines and Spirits. Billiard Room. Tariff  
Moderate. Special Terms per week for  
Private Families.

## SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or  
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-  
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
diarrhea, and cholera.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases, in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable  
Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized  
world, with directions for use in almost every language

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas  
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the  
United States.

## JOHN GILLIES,

Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under-  
taker, 18 George Street, Dunedin (late Craig  
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation  
of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by  
John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity  
to thank his numerous friends and the public  
generally for their patronage in the past, and  
respectfully solicits their future favors, when  
his long practical experience in the trade will  
be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

The present large stock on hand and to arrive  
will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are heartily invited to call and  
inspect the stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,  
FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS,  
AND BEDDING

of every description.

House Furnishing on the Time-payment  
System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

COAL, BEST AND CHEAPEST COAL.

All Housekeepers desiring Economi-  
cal Fuel use

## GREY MOUTH COAL.

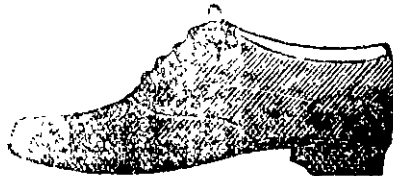
One Ton will last longer than 1½ ton of the  
best of other Colonial Coals.

Grey-mouth Coal is most economical for  
stationary and threshing engines, and for all  
kinds of steaming purposes.

To be obtained from

GREY VALLEY CO.'S DEPOTS:  
Ratray street, Dunedin; Town Belt, Christ-  
church; and Manners st., Wellington.

M. KENNEDY,  
Managing Director.



£8,500 BOOTS AND  
SHOES

DON'T

AT

MISS

SIMON BROTHERS  
George Street.

THIS

MONSTER BOOT SALE!

CHANCE

30,000 Pairs at Bargain Prices  
(for Cash).

## GORE HOTEL

J. HOLLAND ... PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders  
and Travellers.

Only the Best Brands of Liquors kept in  
Stock.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box and  
Paddock Accommodation.

One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard  
Tables.

## H. S. FISH AND SON

PAINTERS GLAZIERS, SIGN-WRITERS  
AND GENERAL HOUSE DECORATORS.

Tenders given for General Repairs.

Importers of White Lead, Oils, Paints,  
Brushware, Gold Mouldings, Window Glass,  
and all painters' requisites.

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

## SHAMROCK HOTEL,

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE - - - PROPRIETRESS

The Shamrock, which has been so long and  
favourably known to the travelling public, will  
still be conducted with the same care and  
attention as in the past, affording the best  
accommodation to be found in the Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
Large Commercial and Sample Booms.

## W. R. BORDER,

Six years Foreman for Scott Bros.,  
Christchurch,

ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-  
SMITH, &c.

All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling  
Machinery Made and Repaired.

Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes  
of Iron Work.

Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN

HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

THE CLUB HOTEL.  
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Mr. James Condon has taken over that  
well-known and spacious Hotel on Lambton  
Quay, where business will be conducted in  
first-class style.

Patrons can rely on the best Accommoda-  
tion.

None but the best liquors kept in stock.  
A splendid billiard room. Two minutes' walk  
to either wharf or G. P. Office.

JAMES CONDON, PROPRIETOR.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

## ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, NELSON.

The Catholics of Berlin are sadly in want of more churches, and of larger ones where churches already exist, on account of the enormous and rapid increase of the population of the capital. The congregation of St. Sebastian, finding their present accommodation utterly inadequate, are collecting money for a new church, and they made a direct appeal to the emperor for the fund. On Christmas Day, the good pastor of the church was enabled after the sermon to inform his people that he had received an answer to that appeal (dated the previous day), in which the Emperor granted a contribution of 60,000 marks (£3,000) to the petitioner, and he asked for the special prayers of the congregation for the noble donor and his family. The Emperor is winning more and more the golden opinions of his Catholic subjects.

Professor Janssen, who died at Frankfort-on-Main two days before Christmas, was one of the most eminent of the modern school of scientific historians. During the Kulturkampf he was elected a member of the Reichstag, where he took part in the long fight carried on by the Centre against Bismarck. In 1880 the Pope made him a domestic prelate, and on the death of Hergenrother, his Holiness offered him the post of librarian to the Vatican. The great work of Janssen's life was his "History of the German People." It begins with the Reformation period, and it has had the effect of changing completely the view accepted by competent critics of many of the men and events of that time. Of course it takes some years for the general public to feel the influence of such a change, and old prejudices die hard. It says little for the enterprise of our Catholic publishers that this truly "epoch-making" book has not yet appeared in an English version.

Several correspondents write to ask us why the Jesuits and other religious orders meet with such inveterate hostility in France and other countries which are Catholic or nominally so. There are three main reasons as clear as the noonday sun. First, the members of the religious orders are often the protagonists in the Church's warfare against the world; and being in "the gap of danger" they are the first to be assailed. Secondly, religious communities are admirable agencies for the distribution of charity, and funds are from time to time placed at their disposal for this purpose by pious and humane persons. Hence arises the cupidity of the modern infidel, whose disposition is pretty much the same as that of the lion in the fable, or Henry VIII. and his courtiers. Thirdly, the religious orders profess poverty, chastity, and obedience, and your hater of religion can tolerate anything but these virtues.

In a letter to the Abbé Pinier, the late Mgr. Freppel's private secretary, the Comte de Mun says:—"It is not now that the void he, Mgr. Freppel leaves among us can be estimated at its full extent. We shall feel his loss more and more as those topics of discussion arise concerning which it was our habit to rely on him, knowing that he was always prepared, always armed, always ready, body and soul." Farther on, alluding to the late painful scenes in the Chamber, M. de Mun says: "Seeing him exhausted, bent double with pain, and almost death depicted on his face, I begged him not to ascend the Tribune to speak. I shall never forget the expression of his face or the tone of his voice as he answered me: "I must speak. I owe it to the Church and to the clergy." And to another friend who entreated him as I had done, he replied, with one foot already on the step of the Tribune: "I know that it will fatigue me, but I must speak, even should I die in a week from now." This was on the 12th, and he died on the 22nd. "In this, his last lesson to us," continues the faithful friend who had laboured by his side for ten years, "he remains more truly great than by his eloquence, his knowledge, or by all the qualities of the mind put together. He was truly a priest and a Bishop: *Eccle sacerdos magnus.*"

The Satanic hatred of the Christian religion which seems to possess continental unbelievers has just manifested itself in Spain and Italy in a manner more than usually revolting. During the celebration of midnight Mass on Christmas Eve in Valencia four bombs were simultaneously exploded in different parts of the city, causing injuries in several cases as well as great consternation and alarm. One of the bombs was exploded in a chapel beside the Cathedral, and an altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the Spanish invocation of Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados, patron of Valencia, was destroyed. Señor Paredes, a provincial deputy, and his wife and children were seriously wounded. A similar outrage was perpetrated in the Church of St. Andrew. At Rimini, in Italy, a sacrilegious play was performed on Christmas night in the Victor Emmanuel Theatre, purporting to represent the principle incidents in the life of Christ. It was called "Nazareno"; and while the actor who sustained the title *role* was hissed by the audience, the scene in which the kiss of peace is given by Judas was sympathetically and significantly applauded. *Suadente diavolo* is a phrase which used to be frequently employed in former days to account for the inspiration of wicked deeds; in these instances there can scarcely be a doubt that it is entirely applicable.

On February 11 the Mayor of Nelson, accompanied by Mrs Traak, paid a visit to the St. Mary's Boys' Orphanage at Stoke, where the visitors were received by the Brother Superior and the Very Rev Father Mahoney, S.M. The following address, enclosed in a handsome frame, was presented to his Worship on behalf of the boys, by one of their number named O'Brien.

"To His Worship, Francis Traak, Mayor of Nelson.

"May it please your Worship, we, the children of St. Mary's Orphanage, rejoice to see you and your honourable friends in our midst to-day, the close of the Jubilee festivities, and the beginning of a new era in the history of Nelson. We have long been wishing for an opportunity of expressing the sentiments of esteem, love and gratitude which we entertain for you. For, identified as you are with all works of charity in Nelson, you have generously encouraged the foundation and the development of this Institution. We have often and amply experienced the effects of your liberal compassion for the homeless and neglected children whose happy lot is to be placed in this charitable home. Your name is a household word enshrined in the affections of the people. Your benefactions cheer up many a sad home and raise up many a dejected heart. No works can adequately express their feelings of sincere, grateful admiration for the self-sacrificing devotedness, untiring energy and anxious care with which you and your noble consort spend yourselves, and are being spent, for the welfare of all classes of your Municipality; but your predictions are for the forlorn, the orphaned and the poor. If the advance of the capital of our Province during the first half century of its existence has been great, if the waste places have bloomed, if the industries have flourished, if the educational and charitable institutions have prospered, if all now rejoice in progress and stability, it is greatly owing to your beneficial influence over the people, who, in appreciation of your noble unremitting efforts for their comfort and prosperity, have unanimously elected and re-elected you Mayor of Nelson. We are happy to be allowed to tender you our hearty congratulations. The dignity which has been so deservedly conferred upon you is, we trust, but the prelude to still greater honours that will enhance the destiny of Nelson, which 'will defy the storm of centuries,' as New Zealand takes her place among the nations of the earth. We remain your Worship's grateful and affectionate orphans.

Stoke, February 11th, 1892.

His Worship made an appreciative reply. The visitors were afterwards entertained at tea. They expressed themselves highly pleased with what they had seen of the institution.

Ask yourself these questions: In what condition am I to-day? Am I perfectly sound in body and in mind? Am I strong and vigorous, and is life a constant pleasure to me? If you can answer these questions affirmatively you are indeed lucky. If you cannot, you need assistance. If you are tired, weak, weary, or despondent, you need assistance. The trying time of the year is approaching with its dangers to physical health. Do not neglect a headache; it is a sign that your liver is deranged, and may lead to permanent disease if not attended to. If you are troubled with restless nights, neuralgia, indigestion, nervousness, or constipation, don't treat such positive symptoms of approaching physical decline with contempt, or bitterly will you rue your carelessness. Such invidious foes are more dangerous and fatal than all the wars and famines that ever eventuated. Mr Charles Schott, of 94 King-street, Newtown, N. S. W., writes as under, date July 23rd:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of CLEMENT'S TONIC in curing me of congestion of the liver. For seven years I have suffered from constant enlargement of the liver, which caused me severe pain, and was due to a sedentary life and want of exercise, my life being almost insupportable. I was listless and irritable, and at times had to consult doctors, and was at one time laid on a sick bed; but all to no purpose. Suffering in this way for many years, I resorted to the use of CLEMENT'S TONIC, and after the use of three bottles the swelling of the liver was reduced, and with its use pain disappeared. After taking five bottles I can now eat and drink anything, and smoke my pipe without that continual irritable and sleepy feeling resulting. I trust this letter will lead similar sufferers to the use of CLEMENT'S TONIC, giving it a fair trial, not merely using one bottle, and then discarding it, and I am satisfied they will derive the same benefit. Mr James Prentice, proprietor of the *Newtown* (N.S.W.) *Chronicle*, has for some time been a most acute sufferer from liver complaint, lassitude, indigestion, &c., due to business care and close application to work. He took CLEMENT'S TONIC.—For some time I have suffered considerably from lassitude and indigestion, resulting from close attention to work. To obtain relief I tried all sorts of so-called "cures" but found none that gave me any ease. I was at last induced to use CLEMENT'S TONIC, and having done so, regret not having taken it sooner. After taking only two bottles my lassitude vanished. I was able to attend to my duties with my usual energy, and also to relish my food and enjoy my rest, in a way that had been unknown for some time. I shall always recommend CLEMENT'S TONIC, believing that it only requires to be tried to be appreciated.

Sixty thousand devout Mexican Indians assembled around the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe on December 12, and as a memento of the annual pilgrimage each carried home a bottle of blessed water from Chapel Spring. The spirit of devotion is very strong among these native Mexicans and the years increase it.

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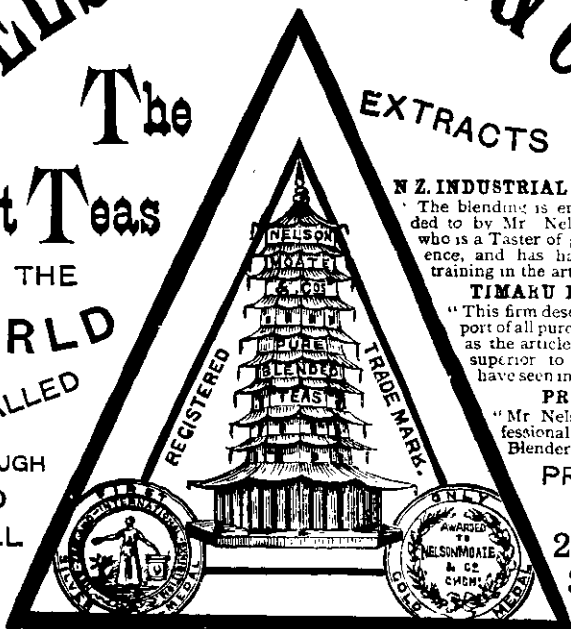
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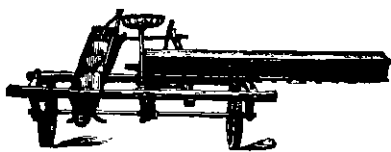
Cures the worst kind of Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness, gives immediate relief to Bronchitis, is the best medicine for Asthma, cures Whooping Cough, is invaluable in the early stages of Consumption, relieves Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Throat, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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[TESTIMONIAL.]

Hugo's Buffalo Minstrels, P.O., Dunedin, Sept. 14, 1887!  
MR. BONNINGTON.—Dear Sir,—After suffering with a severe cold in the Throat, I being unable to sing for two nights, used one bottle of your IRISH MOSS, and I am glad to say it cured me almost instantly. I shall recommend it to all my professional friends.  
—Yours truly, PRISCILLA VERNE.

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Extract from Australasian, dated December 26, 1891:—"At a field trial of Reapers and Binders, held near Ballarat under the auspices of the Smeaton Society, on the 17th inst. the Mercer Non-canvas Binder was the only one that opened up and came back without a stoppage, and went through its whole piece without a single choke, defeating the Mc Cormicks Woods and Brantford Machines."

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