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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU publishes in the *THE INFLUENCE* *Revue des Deux Mondes* of January 15, a second OF THE CHURCH article on the Pope's Encyclical. He testifies strongly to the wisdom of the letter and the benefits to result from its being taken as the guide of the people. In alluding to the recognition made by the Holy Father of the people's rights, he points out that in this the Pope coincides with the teaching of the Scholastics, who had taught doctrine on this matter which in later days has been ignorantly attributed to the men of the Revolution. The Pope, however, he asserts, although he ascribes to the State considerable powers of interference, does not in this respect, go to the lengths to which the Scholastics had gone. This restraint Mr Leroy-Beaulieu attributes to the difference between the forms of Government respectively distinguishing the different epochs. So much, nevertheless, he explains as common to all forms of Government, that their aim is Caesarism. We gather incidentally that the writer does not approve of the late action of the Pope in favour of the Republic. He speaks very strongly of the impossibility of making a distinction in giving it support, between the rational and desirable measures taken by it, and those it has adopted for the oppression of religion and for expelling God from the schools. He lays chief stress on the protection afforded to the family by the Church and the resistance she offers to the encroachment on it of the State. This, he says, has gained for her the sympathy of many men who otherwise care little about her, and has led them to seek for their children a Catholic education. M. Leroy-Beaulieu in effect deprecates impressively the gross materialism of the day and protests against the effort to extirpate from among the people the influences of Christianity. His article, coming as it does from so distinguished a man, who can hardly himself be regarded as a Catholic, should have particular force for reflecting minds among the non-Catholic people. Catholics will find in it a becoming homage paid to the influence of the Church and the wisdom of Pope Leo XIII.

COMING EVENTS?

BUT M. Leroy-Beaulieu may well point to the influence and teaching of the Catholic Church as influences necessary for the welfare and safety of society. The other alternative is now well within his sight. Behold some results of the education of the period, and what is got by thrusting out God from the schools of the people and clapping the door of the schoolroom in His face. Shut out God and the devil enters, and these are the fruits of his presence. All Paris is trembling, and London bids fair to tremble with her, at the revelation that anarchy is growing more violent in her streets, and must make its terrible mark there before very long. This is gained by giving the secret societies—and chief among them, the Grand Orient—now openly established among ourselves, free course of action, and allowing them to influence the legislation of the country. This is science and learning as men of the more advanced schools understand them, for the benefit of the race. The Church kept the people in ignorance. That was, and is still, the old cry—ignorant or insolent and lying—according, as those who utter it are stupid, or false and designing. The Church did not keep the people ignorant. Where, for example, was there, or is there now, a city better provided with schools of all classes than was Rome under the Popes? Where was there a country in which a more devoted effort was made to educate the masses than France, where the Blessed De la Salle and his sons, long before a scheme of national education was thought of for England, gave themselves up under the encouragement and guidance of the Church to teach the children of the people. The Church was the pioneer of enlightenment and education throughout Europe, and has never ceased to do her utmost there in their cause. Except in the Papal States, indeed, the public revenues were not in her hands—but in the one exceptional country, schools and universities abounded, and more than abounded. It was not in her power to establish national systems of education. And these, besides, are of compara-

tively recent invention. She might as well, for example, be reproached for not lighting the medieval towns with gas or electricity. A third of the people or one half of the people, we are told, did not know how to read under Catholic Governments, and we may believe it was so if we will accept statistics prepared for their own ends by the enemies of the Church. But those of such people who did know how to read had been taught at a sacrifice that no society except the Catholic Church has ever made for the same cause. Even the Socialist Hyndman, for instance, acknowledge her services to education in England. The education of Europe by the Church has received two great checks—one by means of the Reformation in Germany, so marked and immediate that certain scholars of no great piety who were inclined to adopt the new doctrines were warned and drew back—as, indeed, Professor Karl Pearson also reminds us in his article in the *Academy* from which we lately quoted. Instead of the continued advancement of science, there were the insurrection of the peasants, wars of the Huguenots, wars in the Low Countries, projected Mohammedan alliance, and other matters of the kind. The other check has been given in our own days. It has come from the Revolution, from the secret societies—and chief among them the Grand Orient, now established also in New Zealand—and already we begin to see the results. And let us, in passing, note the meeting of extremes. The religious so-called reformation and the irreligious movement have so much in common that the spirit of plunder and robbery is a characteristic of both. The one robbed the Church, and appropriated to private and profane uses the property held in trust for the poor and devoted to their services in both temporal and spiritual matters—to their education among the rest. The other would—and possibly will, rob society at large—and now gives us a foretaste, as we see in Paris, of the methods by which it proposes to do so. What will be the fate of the much boasted educational systems and scientific institutions we should like to know, if, as seems not improbable, an angry mob gets loose to riot in profligacy and excess. It may remain for the men of another generation, reclaimed by the devoted efforts and unflinching constancy of the Catholic Church—to look back upon these days of ours and record with regretful indignation the results of the check given to the good work of Christian civilisation that we ourselves have witnessed. A world recovering from ruin and degradation may chronicle with horror works worthy of societies whose god—palpably wor-hipped by them—is the devil, and chief among which is the Grand Orient of France—now openly established in New Zealand. Well may moderate men, like M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, even although they can hardly be reckoned Catholics, point to the Catholic Church as the only hope of a threatened world.

BUT what is the advantage of knowing how to read, THE GOOD OF IT, and what is the loss to those who cannot do so?

May we judge by newspapers of the day? Morning after morning, and evening after evening, columns filled with nauseous, loathsome, almost beastly, details. A detestable series of murders is committed, and, behold, the man accused of them is promoted to the place of a hero! His looks are detailed, even his portrait is published. All his movements are recorded—we are made minutely acquainted with his love affairs. Time was when the off-scourings of the town assembled in front of the gallows, and their literary requirements were appropriately supplied by the last dying speech, or the farthing ballad. We have now improved matters, and are more refined and better cultured. We do not go to take our stand beneath the gallows, but the gallows literature adorns our breakfast tables, or solaces the retired hours of our evenings. Such is the intellectual advancement of the day.—And, indeed, the *Quarterly Review* some short time ago published an article enlarging on the literary taste of the period, and giving instances of the class of books most in demand. It was of a nature to leave little to be wondered at in the execrable details that the daily papers are now so busily engaged in disseminating. What, therefore, is the good of being able to read, if thus an avenue is prepared by which, for the most part, disgusting matter is conveyed to the mind? Unfortunate, indeed, are the people for whom a monster of wickedness takes the part of a hero—and that greedily devours, as news of importance and interest, the details of a career for which the gallows is too good an

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end. But such is the enlight'ement of the period—such are the tastes and enjoyments resulting from the education of the day—or, at least, accompanying it—every year in a more marked degree. To do the newspapers justice, they would not publish these abominable details if the demand for them was not irresistible. What, then, we ask again, is the advantage, at least to 999 out of every 1000 of the ordinary crowd, of knowing how to read?

EDUCATION AND CRIME. We should say that Mr Braithwaite had, in more ways than one, the best of Sir Robert Stout in the argument respecting education and crime that has taken place between them in the *Otago Daily Times*.

Sir Robert evidently took as his motto, *sic volo sic jubeo*, and, in some instances, laying down the law as to what people were not to do, incontinently himself proceeded to do it. But where did Sir Robert pick up that astounding statement that in one year of the reign of King Henry III. more crime was committed in one shire of England than is now committed in all England in ten years? Query, if such were the case, would there be now any population left in England to commit even a tenth of the crime now committed? The rate, for example, at which infanticide has in our own days been committed in England is estimated at 1,600 cases annually. Were there then ten thousand children killed every year in every shire in England under the reign of King Henry III? Multiply ten thousand by the number of counties and see what the result will be. Does it not seem rather as if Sir Robert Stout had been talking rank nonsense. And, then, were there very regular and exhaustive statistics compiled under the reign of King Henry III? But let us give Sir Robert the benefit of the doubt. Perhaps these infanticides, not being entered among the statistics, are not to be considered as criminal. This is an explanation that would simplify a good deal that Sir Robert Stout has to say. We have already seen that if things were made very bad indeed by Catholicism under King Henry III., they were made very good by it under another king, and tit for tat is fair play. And are we to congratulate our Presbyterian friends? Sir Robert Stout, the avowed official and pioneer in New Zealand of the Grand Orient of France—that great aggressive atheistical society of continental Europe, whose advanced products are now represented at Paris by M. Ravachal, with his dynamite and murders, brings our friends forward, in effect, as an example of the virtue to be propagated by means of a non-Christian education. Did John Knox, in his wildest hours of rebellion, contemplate anything like this? Is it not time that our friends should think of altering their Westminster Confession? After all that document, grim though some of its provisions may be, professes an ardent faith in God Almighty. Sir Robert, indeed, gives a preference to the Wesleyans. If we are correct in our arithmetic, it is about a third more beneficial to give up teaching the doctrines of Arminius than it is to give up teaching those of Calvin. Godless Presbyterians, it seems, produce about two-thirds of their full number of criminals, while godless Wesleyans produce little more than one-third of theirs. Godless Catholics, we are very sure, would do a great deal more than that. Those statistics quoted by Sir Robert Stout as to an excess of Catholic criminals we have shown to be, as Sir Robert Stout is well aware they are, unfair, and completely deceptive—wilfully so, we must believe them to be, as quoted by Sir Robert. Indeed we have an example of what godless Catholics are capable of in that M. Ravachal, to whom we have already alluded, and who is an outcome of the expulsion of God from among a Catholic population, and of the devil worship that, as Leo Taxil assures us, has superseded the creed of the Catholic Church among the secret societies—chief among them the Grand Orient—of Continental Europe. But this is what we might expect—*corruptio optimi pessima*. "My tables show and my paper shows," says Sir Robert Stout, "that those people who are crying out for religious education had better improve their criminal record." But that is precisely why they are calling out for religious education. Their desire is to preserve and protect the innocent, as well as to reclaim the fallen—and this they know only religious education will enable them to do. Meantime, Sir Robert Stout's tables and paper show nothing of the kind he claims. They show only Sir Robert's determination—in flat contradiction of the specialist, Mr William Douglas Morrison—and even while he acknowledges their incapacity, to rely on bare figures, and on the obfuscation he can produce by their means to support him in the task entrusted to him as a recognised official of atheism for the destruction of Christianity. It remains to be seen how far Presbyterians and Wesleyans will be encouraged by the improvement in their morals arising from their godless departure to give him their continued support. To Mr Braithwaite, who so disinterestedly undertook the defence of Catholics, and so well performed it, subjecting himself, as we see, to a bitter outbreak of ill-temper—excusable, perhaps, under the soreness of defeat—our grateful acknowledgments are due.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

We have spoken of Mohamedan alliance as, among other things, characterising the results of the Reformation—and we have not spoken unadvisedly. Had it not been for the battle of Lepanto the chances are that the fleet of the Sultan Selim would have arrived

piloted by the ships of a strong and pious body of Reformers, in the service of William the Silent, at Antwerp. What the result of their victorious arrival would have been, let those countries that have suffered under Turkish rule declare. The pious contingent referred to were known as the *gueux de mer*, of whom the Vice-Admiral (Jurien de la Gravière, a member of the French Academy has recently given us an historical sketch in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Prince of Orange received these men into his service—covenanting with them that he was to receive a certain portion of their piratical booty. "Orange had taken it upon him to forbid the *gueux de mer* to undertake anything against the towns, fortified places or vessels of the inhabitants of Germany, England or Denmark, of all the countries, in a word, which had 'believed in the Word of God.' As to the other powers—Spain, Scotland, Italy, Portugal—Orange did not trouble himself about them. If there were crusades against the Musulmans we see that they were not wanting any more against the Catholics. Catholicism in the Low Countries was found in a legitimate state of defence. I am far from excusing the ferocity with which it defended itself. I am concerned only to affirm that it had not been attacked with velvet gloves. They had put it also outside the law not only because it persecuted, but because 'it did not believe in the Word of God.'" "All the sects," adds the writer, "are accountable for fanaticism, superstition, and odious acts of violence." Orange, moreover, was greatly encouraged by the hostile action of the Moors in the mountains of Granada. The defeat of the Turks at Lepanto, in fact, was regarded by these champions of Protestantism as a disaster. "The cause of the Turks, as Pope Pius V had clearly discerned, was in part one with that of the Huguenots. Turks and Huguenots recognised the same enemy, and the enemy had come out of the fight victorious. Rather the Turk than the Pope, had become the motto of the *gueux*. The destruction of the Ottoman fleet at Lepanto did not disabuse them of the culpable hope of an intervention which might become so disastrous for all Christendom. The reformed of Antwerp showed themselves disposed to pay for the concurrence of the Sultan the exorbitant price of a subsidy of three millions of florins, and the *gueux* proudly displayed in their hats the emblem of Islamism. On the face of the metal crescent was inscribed in the Flemish tongue 'Rather Turks than Paptists.'" They proposed to send vessels to Cyprus to escort the Sultan to Antwerp. The writer recalls the threatening aspect of the Turks towards Europe that had characterised the epoch—when Germany was continually in dread, and the monarchy of Philip II formed the sole bulwark. If the Ottoman cruisers, he tells us, came as Catholic Europe was threatened they would, to water themselves in the Bbice, the responsibility would fall on those sects who showed the selves so ready to form alliances with the infidel. "Let us then understand the hatreds of the epoch," he says, "Philip II. the Duke of Alva, Pius V himself, could not in justice be tolerant. They did not fight only for the orthodox of doctrine. They believed themselves called upon to save Christian civilisation." But may we not judge of a cause by the allies by whose aid it seeks to win the day?

MR STEAD has given us a supplementary collection **AN UGLY STORY**, of his ghost stories—curious enough, like those that preceded them. They are so far useful, moreover, that they should give an effectual check to any trifling with spiritualism or hypnotism. Among the stories told, however, there is at least one very ugly one that, even for the sake of the narrator, might have been better omitted. It is related by a gentleman, whose name is given as Ralph Hastings, of Boadmeadow, Teignmouth. The scene is laid in a house called Brook House, situated at a watering place on the South-East coast. We have no intention of referring in detail to the phenomena related, which seem completely incredible. Our intention is to point out the evident character of one of the witnesses on whom Mr Stead relies. This Mr Ralph Hastings, on his own showing, is a coarse and frivolous person. Mr Hastings, in company with Miss B., a young lady residing in the house, and since, we are told, married to one of the N's. of Jersey, whether to the advantage of that family or not may be a doubtful point to those who read of the pranks in which she took part, entered upon a series of horse-play, deriding and daring the supernatural beings believed by him to be in the dwelling. The good taste of this will be all the plainer if we add that among the ghosts was that of an elder sister of Miss B., which was seen more than once Miss B's mother, also, at the time, was lying dangerously ill in the house. Into this story also the question of religion is indecorously dragged. Mr Hastings says that he was then a Roman Catholic, and that as such he tried the efficacy of holy water. This failed, and then recourse was had to the Bible, which is described as used with good effect. Let us suppose, then, that the narrative is true—though it would take infinitely more than the testimony of Mr Hastings and Miss B. to give it even an appearance of verisimilitude. We have a young man and a young woman playing irreverent and mocking tricks with beings from the other world, of whom one had been the young woman's sister. Could it be wonderful, under the circumstances, if evil spirits had fallen in with their humour and deceived them as to the comparative powers of holy water and the

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MRS NICHOLSON, Kaikorai, Dec. 21, 1881—Was a great sufferer for 23 years with a sore leg: What a surprise when cured by Clempson's Sarsaparilla and Egyptian Plaster.

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.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,

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 Lawrey 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.

D. I. C.

The Company are now holding their

FIRST GRAND SHOW OF NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS.

INSPECTION INVITED

D. I. C.

HIGH AND RATTAY STREETS

R. HILFENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors.

P LAING Manager.

D. DAWSON,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Exchange Court, Princes Street, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, etc., Repaired under my own supervision.

Jewellery Manufactured and Repaired on the premises. Old Jewellery Bought, made up into Fashionable Designs, or Exchanged.

Bible? Mr Hastings, if he were a Catholic at all, could have been one barely in name. Animal courage he and Miss B. may have had, but frivolous and coarse they undoubtedly were. But this is to receive the story as true. If the story is untrue, and the credulity of those who receive it as otherwise must be great, Mr Hastings, at least, gives to the public the details of what, under the circumstances spoken of by him, he would consider a becoming and desirable line of proceedings. On the whole, by quoting this gentleman's narrative, Mr Stead has hardly raised the standard of his work. If he brings forward witnesses at all they should be grave and trustworthy persons, on whose testimony reliance may be placed. Mr Hastings is evidently nothing of the kind.

Appropos of the calumnies relating to indulgences referred to in the Bishop of Dunedin's sermon, of which we elsewhere publish a report, it will not be out of place to take a short view of the state of things in which such calumnies had their origin.

CALUMNIES
AND

THEIR SOURCE.

We find the matter alluded to in a notice given by the *Athenaeum* of February 20, of certain State papers of the reign of Henry VIII., recently arranged. "As early as the 8th of July (1536) Chapuns writes, 'It is a lamentable thing to see a legion of monks and nuns, who have been chased from their monasteries, wandering miserably hither and thither, seeking means to live.' Yet on the King's part there was no sign of hesitation. On the contrary, he drove on furiously to his goal—his trembling slaves could not go fast enough to please him." This state of things, we are told, provoked a rebellion in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The leaders of the people in the latter county are described as men of remarkable ability and resolution. One of them especially, named Aske, is spoken of as a "person of true nobility of sentiment," and possessed of "many of those qualities which go to make up the heroic character." Aske, nevertheless, having been invited to London on a safe-conduct to confer personally with the King, was treacherously remanded to York, where he was hanged. "There was no faith to be kept with traitors." As another instance of Henry's mercy, we are told of sixty-two poor wretches, who, on the collapse of the outbreak in Yorkshire, had been left as prisoners in Hull. "They were released on bail for their re-appearance. Who could have thought of their being worth slaughtering? Doubtless to the surprise and consternation of all concerned the King was exceedingly angry at the semblance of mercy; he insisted that these sixty-two should be executed in divers parts of the country. If they could not, without danger, execute all they were to apprehend the priests and principals of that sort, and have them 'indelayably executed.'" The Lincolnshire men were not more leniently dealt with. "Early in March the Lincolnshire men were brought to trial; thirty-four of them, including the Abbot of Kirkstall, were condemned for high treason and all were executed within a few days, twenty of them being clergy or monks of the various religious houses." "The plunder of the monasteries," again writes the reviewer, "goes on relentlessly. It is a dreadful story that deepens in horror the more closely we look into it—a story of pillage and cruelty, and ferocious greed and meanness." Is it any wonder we would ask, that such a condition of things, such an infamous undertaking so infamously carried out, should have left to the future a legacy of calumny and lying?

It would appear that there is a literary horse-boy or some character of the kind hanging around the railway station at Gore for the convenience of

MORE SHEEK.

passengers. It would also appear that our contemporary, the *Otago Witness*, had appointed the said factotum its congenial purveyor of Catholic news in the district. Here are some of the polished and elegant results:—"Scholastic, Polemic, or Ecclesiastic—Which? After going through the ordinary course of a gratuitous and general but so-called godless system of education, three of our district boys were yesterday sent off to the Wellington Roman Catholic Maynooth College to get the ungodly taint rubbed off, and the final polish put on. Whether this is the natural first fruits of some recent missionary enterprise will soon be known, but the paternal care manifested by the priests of the place in connection with the despatch of their youthful charge would seem to point in the direction of special care being about to be taken in training the native article in the orthodox narratives of history, as well as the inculcation of the sound principles of the only true religion under heaven! The R.C. denomination has not been famous for its endeavours to educate the masses, but it cannot fail to observe that some education is requisite whether for the ecclesiastic, polemic, or for scholastic or even forensic purposes, not to speak of the money-making trades of farming and whisky selling." This correspondent has evidently been in the habit of earning an honest penny by calling in the police, among the rest, and he shows himself vexed that what he regards as an objectionable proceeding has now afforded him no excuse for doing so. Was there any attempt made, by the way, to pelt the boys or their parents with clods? Any how, we see how spunkily they are blackguarded in the columns of the *Witness*. What does this chap know about the R.C. denomination? But among the things that members of the denomination

in question cannot fail to perceive is the complete immunity from all educational requirements enjoyed by certain newspaper correspondents. The "Wellington Roman Catholic Maynooth College" need be at no trouble in giving its students an intellectual training for that position, as we see from the specimen before us. Why, our "Jims" actually seems to suppose that Maynooth is a generic term. They say that drifting straws show which way the wind is blowing. Can the manner in which mud is flung give us any warning of a similar kind? The publication by the *Witness* of such a paragraph as that we have quoted would at least seem to point at a desire or an intention to control Catholics in the choice of schools for their children. Does our contemporary really mean to appoint a horse-boy spy at every railway station to watch the coming and going of Catholic school-children and report on it? But let him see that his spies are correct in their information. The number of boys who went from Gore to Wellington was five, not three, and the priests who saw them off were one. Perhaps our "Jims" saw his reverence with eyes that had previously been inspecting one of those whisky-selling establishments he alludes to. Indeed, his whole paragraph is very suggestive as to something of the kind. We have to congratulate the *Witness* on the devices to which it seems inclined to descend.

IRELAND'S FAMOUS SONS ABROAD.

THE following are extracts from a lecture lately delivered by Mr Jeremiah M'Veagh, of London, before the Belfast Young Ireland Society:—

Passing through the English Parliament House, or Westminster Abbey, you will observe the name of a stray Irishman or two, Edmund Burke, for example. We have heard of a Wellington, of General Wolsely, of General Roberts, and of General White. Just as a few years ago Cairns was Lord Chancellor of England, before long a Liberal Government will turn to another Irishman to fill the same post, Sir Charles Russell. The most distinguished of colonial administrators is an Irishman, Lord Dufferin, as is Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant. One of the anti-Irish journals in England recently published a war-whoop from an indignant correspondent, who complained that the Press in London was honeycombed with Irishmen; that close on 50 per cent of London journalists were Irish or of Irish descent. In Australia, take Victoria. Here two Chief Justices hailed from this country, the late Sir William Stawell and Mr George Higginbotham. The late Sir Redmond Barry was, as first Chancellor of the Melbourne University, founder and first president of the Public Library and the National Gallery. The first President of the Legislative Council was an Irishman, Sir James Palmer. The leading men in the medical profession, from the late Dr Richard Thomas Tacey to the renowned operator Thomas Naughten Fitzgerald, are Irish-born. Four of the five speakers of the Assembly are such, namely, the late Sir Francis Murphy, Sir Charles M'Mahon, Sir C. Gavan Duffy, and the late Mr Peter Lalor. Of Prime Ministers the names of the late Sir John O'Shanassy, Sir Gavan Duffy, and Sir Bryan O'Loughlin at once occur, as do that of the late Sir Robert Molesworth, who had no superior as an equity judge. Wilson Gray, the brother of Sir John Gray, became the founder and leader of the Liberal Party in Victoria, sat for Rodney in the Parliament of that colony, lives in history as the greatest of Australian land reformers, and died a judge in New Zealand. Mr R. D. Ireland, Q.C., also became a prominent Parliamentarian in Victoria, and was thrice Attorney-General, and died one of the leaders of the Australian Bar. The Hon Edward Butler became Attorney-General of New South Wales under Sir Henry Parkes; the Hon R. S. Anderson, Minister of Justice in Victoria; the Hon Michael O'Grady, Minister of Public Works; and Judges Bindon and Macoboy of the same colony. Victoria, in fact, has had two ex-Irish rebels as her Prime Ministers—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Sir Bryan O'Loughlin; and the latter, who organised and drilled a company of Clare insurgents in '48, is freely mentioned as the next Agent-General for Victoria in London. Sir Richard Dry became Premier of Tasmania; and only last year a memorial tablet to another great Irish-Australian—Bright Hon W. B. Dalley, P.C., Q.C.—was unveiled in St Paul's London. The eldest son of Sir C. Gavan Duffy, the Hon J. Gavan Duffy, is a Minister of the Crown; his second son is the leader of the County Court Bar; and the other two hold prominent positions in the Civil Service. Only a few months have passed since the death of Sir Francis Murphy, the first speaker of the Victorian Parliament; and the equally lamented demise of the Hon John Macrossan, who had held the position of Minister of Public Works, in Queensland, who left school at the age of sixteen in his native Donegal. As for Sir Francis Murphy, he sat in the Speaker's chair for fifteen successive years—the longest term on record in colonial annals. I don't know whether Mr E. G. Fitzgibbon would be complimented if I called him the Sir John Monckton of Melbourne, and the Vice-President of the New South Wales Executive is a gentleman with the Hibernian patronymic of Daniel O'Connor, a lineal descendant of Arthur O'Connor of the '98 Rebellion. The Lieutenant-Governor of the same colony, Sir Frederick Darley, is also one of our-

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,—

Je 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.

elves; and the Ministry elected this month is composed of one Scotchman, two Englishmen, three "natives," and four Irishmen, for there can be no doubt as to the nationality of statesmen bearing the names of Lane, Barton, Slattery, and O'Connor.

A short time ago the title of LL.D., *honoris causa*, was conferred upon Mr John J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., of Montreal, at the Ottawa University, and the same honour was conferred upon Mr Dennis Ambrose Sullivan, Q.C., M.P., of Toronto. Mr T. G. Shaugheesy, another Irishman, is President of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Edward Kenny, who has just passed away, was Mayor of Halifax, sat for twenty-six years in the Legislative Council of the province, and in 1867 became senator. Subsequently he held office in the Federal Council as Receiver-General, and later on was made President of the Council. The Hon George Howland was for several years Premier of Prince Edward Island, and is now one of the Canadian Senators; and all of you are acquainted with the story of D'Arcy Magee, the traitor of 1848 in Ireland, but the Cabinet Minister in Canada.

As for the United States, I daren't attempt to speak in detail of the Irish there, for they are "all over the shop." They crowd the Senate, the bench, the hierarchy, the consulates, the army, the navy, the municipalities—in fact they are everywhere. John Boyle O'Reilly, for example, who, in Ireland, was only fit for the convict hulk, escaped from penal servitude, and became one of the greatest men of this generation in the States. And need I do more than mention the name of Patrick Egan?

During the recent civil war in Chili some of the warships which figured in the naval strife bore such names as the "O'Higgins," the "Almirante Lynch," the "Almirante Cochrane," and other Irish-sounding titles. Those vessels were named after distinguished Irish Chilians, and Don Bernardo O'Higgins, the greatest of its Presidents, was born in Ireland, and died in 1846. Lynch, whose Christian name was Patrick, was also of Irish parentage, and was one of the most remarkable seamen his native land ever produced. He died so recently as 1886. His career was less distinguished and exciting, perhaps, than that of O'Higgins, whose equestrian statue adorns one of the leading thoroughfares of Santiago. O'Higgins's father, Ambrose, was born in Ireland, and was the son of labouring people. He rose to be Viceroy of Peru, and Marquis de Oorono, dying with that title at the commencement of the century. His son, Bernard was also one of Chili's greatest soldiers. He is immortal as the saviour of Chilian liberty and to him is due the complete emancipation of that country from the rule of Spain.

In the Austrian army the Taafes, the Butlers, the Lallys, the Sarsfields, the Dillons, the Nugents, and the Kavanaghs are amongst the most honoured names; an Irish journalist named Dillon is one of the most potent influences in Russian politics; the O'Donnells and O'Neills are military heroes in Spain; the MacMahons have given a President to the French Republic; and, as the London *Standard* recently reminded us, the Prestons rendered conspicuous service in the Netherlands, and their representative, Count Preston, died only a short time ago at a great age at Brussels. He was specially well acquainted with the history of these two Austro-Irish families, and he used to say that twelve Irish gentlemen presented themselves at the Court of Leopold in 1692, and that they all but one earned titles of nobility with their swords, and that the exception was General Blake who, as general of cavalry, reached the highest rank but one in the Austrian army (applause).

Why, Stanley discovered an ivory trader at the Mountains of the Moon named Stokes. And the other day there appeared at Windsor an ambassador from a South African King in the person of a Doyle. An English war correspondent has even assured us that the Mahdi is of Irish descent. And in one of the Borneo Islands you will find an O'Keefe "bossing the show." In English dependencies such names of governors as the late Sir John Pope Hennessy and the late Sir Patrick Colquhoun frequently occur—both of whom have filled many diplomatic posts of great importance; and the central figure in Manipur, the ill-fated J. W. Quinton, chief commissioner for Assam, was a native of Dublin. Russell Lowell, meeting in London one day a distinguished American politician who had been defeated in the Presidential election immediately before, asked him where he was going for his holidays? "To Ireland," was the reply. "What?" said Lowell; "I thought it was the Irish vote in the States that annihilated your party the other day?" "That's just why I'm going to Ireland," replied the American politician; "I want to see what it is like for I am convinced it's the only blasted country on the face of the earth that the Irish don't govern."

The municipality of Marseilles is engaged in expelling the Sisters of Charity from the hospitals. The change will cost the city more than 200,000 francs a year.

Sir A. K. Macdonald's son and heir, Mr A. J. Macdonald, came of age the other day, and in celebration of the interesting event there have been festivities at Woolmer. The Macdonald family have done much for the Catholic Church, and at present support a priest and mission themselves. They do not often come before the public, but they accomplish a great deal of good in their own quiet way. Sir Archibald is Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Hants.

CATHOLIC CONCERT AT HYDE.

(Correspondence of *Mt. Ida's Chronicle*.)

ON St. Patrick's Day a grand entertainment was given in Hyde to raise funds to pay for an acre of land bought by the Rev F. Donnelly to build a church on in Hyde. Although there was a steady down-pour of rain all day, the house was crowded in every part, some coming a distance of 40 miles to hear the grand programme prepared for the occasion. The concert was opened by the Misses Fowler, two young school girls, boarders from Christchurch Convent, who played a duet from the grand opera of Tancredi in a most exquisite and finished style, their time, expression, and execution being simply faultless. These young ladies reflect very great credit on their Alma Mater, and the good nuns who taught them. They also played the "Qui Vive" in the second part of the programme with equal success. Mr Charles Meade, who possesses an excellent tenor of good range, gave in capital style, "The Agricultural Girl," for which he was loudly encored, and then gave "M'Sorley's Twins," which caused roars of laughter. Miss Ellen Annett sang "The Green Shores of Erin" very nicely, and with great feeling. Miss Beacey, who is a great favourite in this district, sang a duet with Mr Jago, New Zealand's finest baritone, "Huntingtower," which brought down the house in roars of applause, and in response to an encore they gave a duet from Maritana. Mr Brown (county engineer, Naseby) gave, as he alone can, "Ora Pro Nobis," which was never sung better, his rich voice, especially in the lower notes, being heard to great advantage, and he was encored, and gave "Carissima" equally well. Mr Jago sang the "Highlandman's Toast" in exquisite style, and was encored, and gave "Father O'Flynn" with the true meaning of the composer, and was again and again encored, and responded by singing "Waiting." The next item was a vocal duet by Mr and Mrs Browne, the "A B C Singing Lesson," which was a great treat. Mrs Browne has a sweet, well-trained soprano voice, and uses it in a manner which evidenced her possession of true musical skill. They were encored, and sang "Friendly Courtship," which was loudly applauded. Miss Beacey played a very difficult selection of Irish airs, with variations, which brought out the powers of the pianiste. She was encored and played a selection of American airs, which stamped her as a finished and accomplished player. Mr Jago, who seemed to have spell-bound the audience, gave the "Long Shore Man," and was encored, and sang the "The Dear Little Shamrock." Mr Orr (Buck of New Zealand, Naseby) played a solo on the piano—Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home" in a manner not to be surpassed, his fingering and time being excellent. Mrs Browne sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and was encored. Mr Hogg and Mr Edwards played a duet on the piano and violin, "Marche aux Flambeaux," in excellent style, both showing a good knowledge of Music. Mr Jago gave "There is a flower that bloometh," from Maritana. It was in this in particular that the power of his well-trained voice came out prominently. In a word, he is a treat and a concert in himself. The other ladies and gentlemen who assisted were Mrs Arthur, Mrs William Halley, and Mr Daniel Kinney. Misses Pendergast and M'Adalley served the refreshments in good style, while Mr A. Gray and Mr D. King decorated the school with ferns and holly in a most picturesque fashion, which reflects the greatest credit upon their good taste.

The chair was occupied by Mr Dixon, who, in a very neat speech, explained the object of the concert, and said he was delighted to see such a full house, notwithstanding the great rain. He was very glad although not a Catholic, to help the good and zealous Father Donnelly, who was always ready and willing to assist every one in need.—The Rev. Father Donnelly, who was loudly cheered on coming forward, said he thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had come such a great distance to help in the good work.—A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman, after which "God Save the Queen," was sung, and this brought the proceedings to a close.

The Empress Frederic sent three hundred marks as a donation to the proceeds of an Oratorio performance given for the benefit of the fund for building more Catholic churches in Berlin.

The Convention of the Apostolate of the Press, which was held on January 6 and 7 in New York, was largely attended. The papers read were well written, and showed originality. Mr George Parsons Lathrop read an address on "The Missionary Outlook in New England." He told of the conversion of himself and his wife to Catholicism recently. He considered New England ripe for conversion to Catholicism, and said he believed that in the next century we should see a tidal wave of conversion sweeping millions of Americans into the Catholic Church.

The literary executors of the late Cardinal Manning are the very Rev. Dr. Butler and the Rev. H. Bayley, members of the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles. The Cardinal has left no autobiography; but there are a great number of letters from men famous in Church and State arranged in a row of red boxes at Archbishop's House. In addition to the letters of his correspondents there are a number of his own, which were returned to him from time to time, generally by executors of departed friends. The letters also which he wrote to Mr Gladstone during the earlier years of their intimacy. Mr Gladstone, when he was making a general arrangement of his papers some two years ago, returned to the Cardinal, remarking: "I do not forget old days." These will be arranged for publication in due course.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

For general excellence and sterling good value in Dresses,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, and all sorts of Drapery,

LONARGAN & COMPANY of Casnel St., Christchurch,
are at the top of the tree.



AN OUNCE OF FACT IS WORTH A TON OF FICTION.

Mr McKay

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 (68 days) for 1,060 miles, walking over the interior of Otago, crossing a score of mountain ranges.

On previous similar trips 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 neatsfoot oil and blacking.

Yours faithfully,

ALEX. DON,
Chinese Missionary.

Dunedin, February 3, 1892.

BOOTS referred to in the above Letter of Mr Don's

CAN NOW BE SEEN AT THE
CITY BOOT PALACE,
71 GEORGE STREET.

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TIMARU,

J. EGAN (late Fanele Creek Hotel), PROP.

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

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

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

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
THAMES STREET,
OAMARU.

J. CURRAN ... PROPRIETOR.
First-Class Accommodation for Borders and Travellers.

Best Brands of Liquors kept.
Good Stabling.

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AND BRASS WORKS,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Engineers, Coppersmiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Electro-Platers. Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds Engineers' Steam and Water Fittings, Steam-Boilers, Mountings, Injectors, and Ejectors. Mining Machinery a Specialty. We supply Fluming, Sluicing Giants and Nozzles, Pieces, Sluice Valves, and Silvered Copper Plates.

Baths and Lavatories fitted up with hot and cold water by Experienced Workmen.
All kinds of best Metal Work executed with despatch.

General Suppliers to the Trade.
Copper Washing-Boilers and Furnace Cases.
PRICE, 12 gallon Boiler and Furnace Case, 33s
14 gallon " " 36s

At our Works.
On receipt of P.O. Order they will be put FREE on Railway or Steamer,
Price and all particulars on application.

N.Z. PICKLES.

LAST year we made arrangements to have Vegetables grown for Pickling. The season has now come round, and we are busy making. We think these Pickles are as good as the imported article, and less money. We recommend this industry to the public, and more so as this business has always been a failure in Dunedin heretofore. You can all assist by asking for the ST. GEORGE PICKLES from your Grocer.

ASSORTMENT:

Mixed, Piccalilli, Chow Chow, Onions, Captain White, Cashmere, Bed Cabbage.

IRVINE AND STEVENSON,

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THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

OF GINGER ALE

Now made by Thompson and Co., Dunedin, carried off the "Gilbert Smith" International Competition Medal against seventy-nine competitors in London

Consumers are requested to compare with other brands, and judge for themselves. CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. Without label not genuine.

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Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

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OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON ... PROPRIETOR.
Having made several extensive alterations and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of patrons, he begs, by strict attention to business, to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage: First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway station.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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The Patent Prize Range
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Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal. VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds. Catalogues on Application.

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

Irish News.

Antrim.—The snow-storm in Larne was of an unusually severe nature, in fact, a regular blizzard raged in the outlying districts of Larne, notably Ballycraigy, Mullophsandal, and Glynn. The snow has fallen to the depth of several feet and in the hollows the drifts are over four feet. Much inconvenience was caused to traffic, and the mail car from Glenarm did not reach Larne in time for the train to Belfast. In Ballymena such a violent snow storm had not been felt for a quarter of a century. It would almost be impossible to describe the wildness of the storm, but some idea may be formed of the nature of it when it is mentioned that in Ballymena the snow is several feet deep on the streets, and that the major part of the business concerns are more or less closed up on account of the thick downfall and the drifting and blinding flakes of snow that blow with such obstinacy against the housetops and doors and make every object so Christmas-like.

Armagh.—Lurgan and its vicinity was recently visited by weather of exceptional severity, and a snow-storm, such as has not been witnessed in this locality within the memory of that traditionally omniscient personage, "the oldest inhabitant." Everywhere the prospect presents a typically arctic appearance—the snow lying on the level a good four feet, and, where it was drifted, seven feet. Needless to say, this untoward condition of things meteorological has entailed great hardship on the poor, and as the local trade has been far from flourishing for some time, even many of the working class are reduced to an unusually straitened state by the severity of the weather. The intense cold may have the good effect of lessening

were of more consequence to the development of the fishing industry in Ireland than the present.

Derry.—Draperstown and district were recently visited by a most terrific snow-storm, surpassing in severity anything of the kind remembered. The snow fell in blinding blizzards, rendering it impossible for any one to venture abroad. Bread carts with a second horse in each intended to deliver bread in the country districts, got stuck in huge snow-drifts about a mile outside the town.

Donegal.—After last Mass in St Patrick's, Ballyshannon, on a recent Sunday, Father Dorrian, in a short and felicitous address made a forcible appeal for funds for the evicted tenants. He said that at the recent convention Most Rev Dr O'Donnell, the beloved young bishop of the diocese, had found it convenient to attend. They had all read his statement of the cruel and heartless manner in which the evicted tenants on the Olphert estate were treated. He (the reverend speaker) has some experience of the terrors of eviction. One of the first duties he was called upon by the bishop to perform after entering on the mission eleven years ago was to attend evictions and give his sympathy to the poor people, who were being mercilessly thrown from their homes.

A large and representative meeting of the people of the parish was held in the schoolrooms, Carrick, a few days since. The object was to take steps to obtain employment for the poor people of this parish, through the Congested District Board. Amongst those present were:—Rev P. McDevitt, Glencolumbkille; Rev P. McShane, Glencolumbkille; Dr Harkin, Carrick; W. Walker, The Hotel Carrick; John Maxwell, Bradde; John Brown, T. McShane, James Haughey, John Cannon, and Charles Cannon. The following was unanimously adopted:—That we, the clergymen, shopkeepers, and representatives of the people of the congested districts of Glencolumbkille, Kilgoley, and Malinbeg, in the Union of Glenties, County

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

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
STANDARD

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.

the influenza epidemic, from which the town and neighbourhood is suffering so severely.

Cavan.—Recently seven boys went out on the mountains of Finaboo, between Bawnboy and Swanlinbar for an afternoon's enjoyment. They got on the track of a fox, which they followed for some miles, and a young lad named Sheridan fell behind and has not since been found.

Clare.—At the Kilrush quarter sessions last week, Mr Cullinan, B.L., said there was an eviction against the Venerable Archdeacon Wolseley, incumbent of the Protestant Church, by Hector J Vandeleur. His Honour—What? Is Captain Vandeleur not only evicting tenants, but does he also want to evict the Venerable Archdeacon Wolseley? They are all big wigs (laughter) The case was adjourned. No such course was adopted when the poor tenants' cases came up for hearing.

Michael Lalor of Commons South, Corofin, was arrested by Sergeant Scott of Corofin, for having arms in a proclaimed district. The vigilant sergeant was on patrol when he noticed a man sitting on the wall by the roadside. Almost immediately he heard a slight splash. The sergeant proceeded towards the man Lalor, and continuing his investigation, found a gun which had apparently just been dropped into a ditch full of running water, just under the wall. He at once arrested Lalor, who was conveyed to Ennis, where he was liberated on entering into bail.

Cork.—We are pleased to be able to announce a decided improvement in the condition of Father Davis. A recent telegram announced that he was still improving. This intelligence, we are sure, will prove widely gratifying. There has hardly been a period in Father Davis's career of usefulness when his health and capacity

Donegal, in public meeting assembled, earnestly request that the Congested District Board will immediately take steps to improve those districts by giving some employment to the people, and thereby save them from distress.

Dublin.—Mrs Fedmond, mother of John and William Redmond, M.P.'s died on Tuesday morning at her residence, Belvidere place, in this city, from an acute attack of bronchitis.

Michael Flynn and George Marshall, professional thieves, were arrested in Dublin recently, charged with stealing a gold presentation watch from John Redmond, M.P., at Kingsbridge railway station.

James Joseph Dalton, Member of Parliament for West Donegal, and a member of the Irish bar, was married January 28 to Frances Delaney of Dublin. Up to the time of his election in May, 1890, Mr Dalton practiced law in Australia.

Fermanagh.—Elizabeth Keys of the Rock Drumbulkin, died recently at the remarkable age of 104 years. Deceased belonged to an old respectable family, was married, her husband being dead over twenty years. The interment took place in Lisnarick.

A very exciting scene occurred on the Mill Lake, near Enniskillen, last week. Three young ladies were standing together on the ice, and were seen to disappear. Several young men ran to the assistance of the ladies, but the ice being weak, the rescuers, too, disappeared. Others followed, and one by one they went down until fourteen persons were struggling in the water. The excitement was very great, the spectators were paralyzed at their utter helplessness to render assistance. At length ropes and ladders were procured, and the work of rescue was proceeded with under very difficult circumstances. One young lady had disappeared twice under the water,

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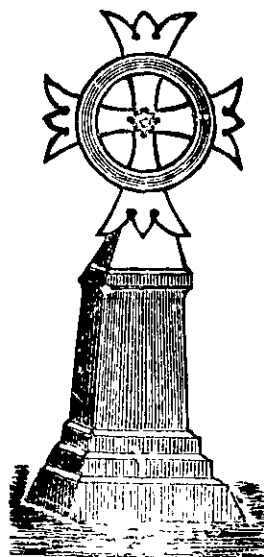
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solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage
bestowed on Mr Smith. The requirements of
customers will be most carefully studied and
attended to. All description of Meat kept
will be of the prime quality, and will also
be supplied at reasonable prices. Quotations
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GARDEN WATSON,

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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.]

and became exhausted, when she was seized by a young man, at great risk to himself, and thrown upon the ice, and she was conveyed to shore. One of the men, around whom a rope was thrown, was got out with difficulty, and in a state of prostration, and the others suffered a great deal from the immersion. The entire number of those who sank might have been drowned, but for the fortunate circumstance that a slight foothold was found on the bottom near the shore. The bed of the lake dips suddenly at this place, and it was in the deep water that those who first sank found themselves.

Galway.—Mr Roche, M.P., was sufficiently convalescent to attend the trial of the action of Lord Clanricarde to remove the Land League huts erected on the parish priest's grounds at Woodford.

Amongst the list of land-owners who died leaving the largest amount of personality on which probate was paid during the past year the name of W. M. Blake, County Galway, appears fifth, the figure being £234,000.

Kerry.—On "Little" Christmas Day Matthew Enright, Meen, was evicted from his holding on the Collis property at the instance of the agent, George Sandes, Listowel. Enright held 23½ acres of land, the valuation of which is £9 5s, and the yearly rent £24, but it was reduced to £17 on his entering the Land Court: Enright's family consists of a wife and four helpless children and a son of 20 years of age. Five years ago he fell into arrears owing to the death of his cattle and several other calamities, visitations of Providence. He had been in possession of the holding, which he took up on the death of his father, for twenty-five years, and had made considerable improvements for which he was not in the slightest degree compensated. On October 17 last he was able, owing to money received from daughters in America, to pay a gale's rent to the agent, but a few days afterwards he was served with an eviction-made-easy notice. He then repaired to the rent office in The Square and offered to pay another half-year's rent if Mr Sandes would promise not to proceed against him for the balance of the arrears for two months, when Enright considered he would be able to liquidate the entire amount of the arrears, but Mr Sandes refused to accede to this request and said that he could do nothing for him. It was not, however, till "Little" Christmas Day that the warrant of prosecution was put into execution. Enright, with his wife and family, is now on the roadside, sheltered only from the inclemency of the weather by an improvised "house," which affords little or no protection. Some of the other tenants on this estate are also under threat of eviction, but it is believed that they will not meekly submit, and will form a combination for their mutual protection.

Kilkenny.—The death took place on January 5 at the Mother House of the Order of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, 27 Avenue, Friedland, Paris, of Rev Edward Rowan, a native of Kilkenny. The deceased was a nephew of the late Doctor Kelly, Bishop of Waterford, was parish priest of Tullaherrin, in the diocese of Ossory, but in 1883 resigned his parish and retired to a religious house in Belgium. About five years ago he became a professed member of the Community of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, and with those pious men he lived ever since, preparing himself for that last summons.

Monaghan.—Judge Orr, who held Quarter Sessions in Castleblaney, recently, was presented with a pair of white gloves as a token of a crimeless calendar.

Queen's County.—Recent advices from Queen's County say the influenza is causing direful havoc in many districts. The number of deaths in Maryborough during the past week has been unusually large, and in many cases whole families are stricken down.

Tyrone.—A snow-storm, unexampled in recent years, raged in Cookstown district last week. In some of the streets in the town vehicular traffic was suspended. In many parts of the town the snow was drifted to the depth of several feet. Communication with the country districts was practically cut off, all of the roads being blocked with snow in many places and rendered impassable. The mail service was completely upset, and trains on both lines of railway ran late. One man and a woman who were seen on the road are supposed to have been lost. The storm was particularly severe in Stewartstown and Clogher Valley.

Waterford.—There passed away on January 10 a man whose name is proverbial in the British commercial world—William Malcomson, senr. The sad event took place at his residence, Milford House, Portlaw. That the end of a highly useful career, and one that was characterised by a vigour and an honesty of purpose that ever endears his memory to all who knew him, was approaching for some months past, was the subject of uneasiness to his family and friends. Great numbers in Ireland and the United States will look upon the fact that in his death a great benefactor of society at home and abroad has passed away. Perhaps the most fitting tribute to his memory is the one that endeared him to, and gave him a place in the affection of, the people of the South of Ireland. As a boy he resided in the South; as a man he resided in it, and many a heart now far, far away will recall in his death the Portlaw and Carrick-on-Suir of bygone days, when through his influence and prac-

tical energy he was the means of providing happy homesteads in districts turned by his enterprise from barren spots into hives of successful industry. Mr Malcomson was born in 1813, and at the time of his death had attained the ripe age of 79 years. He was the youngest surviving of seven sons of the late David Malcomson, of Millview, Clonmel. They were all trained to commercial pursuits, and long before their father's death they had attained a degree of eminence and reputation in the commercial world never excelled by an Irish firm. Their operations were not confined to one industry—they embraced many—and among them not the least was that of linen and cotton manufacture, not only in the South of Ireland, but also in the North, as evidenced by the great flax-spinning mills in Belfast, where over 1800 hands were employed, and highly successful branches of the same industry were established at Portlaw and Carrick-on-Suir. Many people will recollect that in the former not less than 1800, and in the latter 500 hands, were constantly employed at highly remunerative wages. They established the Neptune Iron Shipbuilding Works in connection with their shipping enterprise, with such a degree of success that at one time the firm were the possessors of forty steamships, trading between London, Liverpool, and other home ports, with Bordeaux, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, St Petersburg, the River Plate, South American ports, and various other parts of the world. But while engaged in a foreign trade of such dimensions, their home operations were not neglected as at the time their firm meant the Waterford Steamship Company, and in no branch of their extensive trade did the deceased take greater interest than in its prosperity, and that of the Neptune Shipbuilding Works, which formed part of the enterprise.

Westmeath.—Mrs Quinn departed this life at Greville street, Mullingar. She was the mother of three distinguished priests, one of whom died in the full vigour of life a few years ago in his Australian home, and where her two other sons, Rev Michael Quinn and Rev Thomas Quinn, are now labouring. The High Mass took place on Saturday, Most Rev Dr Nulty presiding. The attendance of clergy and laity was large.

SO IT IS TRUE.

HERE'S a friend who says that sorrow
Comes to-day or comes to-morrow,
Here's a long face who is moaning!
Tell him death is far away!
Let dull age go weep and pray;
Heed not grief, the ghost there, groaning,
Who would cloud the jocund day!

Ah, they say that anguish found them,
Men cut down with battle round them—
(Hear the boys there gayly singing!)
In some region far away!
What care we who laugh to-day?
Bring no tears, whate'er you're bringing;
Honour to the jocund day!

What's that sound that cools our laughter?
What's that form that follows after?
Funeral music sadly sounded—
One more man is turned to clay.
Let dull age go weep and pray!
Youth by death was o'er confounded.
Long shall shine our jocund day!

Oh, my dear one, to my weeping
Marble silence stercorally keeping,
Lying there in breathless blindness—
Death is never far away.
Even youth can weep and pray!
Lips that loved have lost their kindness;
Dead are they, this bitter day!

—ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP in February *Scribner*.

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

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Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending April 6, as follows:—

Store Cattle—The demand is not exceedingly brisk, and no sales of any great importance recorded. Small lots now and again change hands, and if prices were agreeable to buyers a much larger number would be placed.

Store Sheep—Less business being transacted privately, but large numbers continue to be offered at auction week after week, and so far prices remain very firm.

Sheepskins—Demand continues good, both dry and green being in good request. Moderate catalogue, very full attendance of buyers, spirited competition. Green crossbreds and lambskins continue to receive the best attention. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 10d to 3s 9d; do do merino, 1s 8d to 2s 10d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 8d to 5s 11d; do merino, 3s to 5s 3d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 7d; best green crossbred pelts, 2s 3d to 2s 8d; selected, 2s 9d to 3s; medium to good, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; green merino pelts, 1s 4d to 1s 9d; green lambskins, best, 2s 5d to 2s 10d; medium to good, 1s 10d to 2s 4d each.

Rabbitskins—Business is not of very much importance. Summer and autumn skins brought 5d to 7½d; suckers and half-grown, 1½d to 4d per lb.

Hides—Market fully supplied with light hides, which are difficult to place. Heavy hides continue scarce. Heavy, 2½d to 2½d; extra do, 65lbs and over, 2½d to 3d; average prices for country hides, 1½d to 2d; light, 1½d to 1½d; inferior and slippy, ½d to 1d per lb.

Tallow—A fair demand exists. Consignments are placed immediately on arrival, chiefly for local consumption. Best rendered mutton, 19s 6d to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 13s 6d to 15s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: Moderate demand exists for really prime milling sorts for local consumption, but there is no inquiry for export. Northern tuscan and velvet, 4s to 4s 3d; good to best, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 3d; good whole fowls' wheat, 2s 9d to 3s; inferior and broken, 1s 9d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: Now arriving more freely. Demand almost entirely confined to milling sorts. Best bright, stout milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; extra prime, 1s 7d; best short feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; medium to good, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; inferior, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d (ex store, sacks extra, net; ¾d per bushel extra f.o.b. Dunedin).—Barley: Very few samples of malting as yet to hand. Prime malting, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; feed and milling, 2s to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seeds—Demand for rye-grass seed has fallen off almost to nothing, and no business of any consequence passing.

Potatoes—Market glutted and sales difficult to effect. Derwents 37s 6d to 42s 6d; others 30s to 35s per ton.

Chaff—Supply in excess of requirements, resulting in a fall in price which is not likely to be recovered this season again. At auction on Monday 55s was top price for good sheaf and well cut, smutty and inferior sold at 21s to 35s per ton.

Dairy Produce—The tone of the market is firm but there is no advance in prices which were for factory made cheese, medium size 4½d to 4½d; loaf shape, 4½d to 4½d; dairy made, 3d to 4d per lb. Prime salt butter, dairy made, 7½d to 8½d; factory, 10½d to 11d per lb.

Flax—Sales effected now are at a considerable reduction in prices lately quoted, and buyers indifferent. Quotations now are for inferior, L12 10s to L13; medium, L13 10s to L14 10s; good, L15 10s to L16 10s; really prime a shade more per ton.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS AND MORRIS report as follows for week ending April 6:—

Fat Cattle—Demand for good quality was fairly active. Ordinary had less attention. Best bullocks brought L7 5s to L8 17s 6d, light weights, L4 to L5 7s 6d; best cows, L5 17s 9d to L6 12s 6d; medium L4 10s to L5 10s; light, L2 17s 6d to L3 17s 6d.

Fat Sheep—Competition was fairly active, but towards the close medium sorts were not so keenly competed for.

Fat Lambs—Good competition; brought up to 13s.

Pigs—Large entry. Suckers 5s to 9s, slips 10s to 14s, stores 15s to 19s 6d, porkers 21s to 26s 6d, baconers 28s to 36s, extra heavy 42s.

Store Cattle—Odd lots are being placed, but the demand is not strong, half-bred cattle more easily placed.

Store Sheep—Good demand still experienced for mostly all classes, but the number now offering is much less. Prices for all sorts are very firm.

Sheepskins—Demand continues very active, and prices compared with those of last week are fully higher.

Rabbitskins—Good demand, but the business transacted small.

Hides—Moderately fair demand exists, all coming forward being easily placed.

Tallow—Demand continues fairly good for both local requirements and export.

Grain—Wheat: Market still continues void of animation, and transactions during the week have been unimportant, the few sales effected being in buyers' favour.—Oats: With a moderately fair demand on the part of millers and shippers prices have remained firm.—Barley: Market still continues flat, and only occasional transactions passing.

Grass Seed—Demand for rye-grass seed is less active, and not likely to improve until spring requirements set business again on the move.

Potatoes—Supply slightly heavier which has weakened prices.

Chaff—Supply no more than sufficient for requirements. Prices firm.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO report having held their usual weekly sale on Wednesday, March 29:—

Rabbitskins—Prices fairly satisfactory.

Sheepskins—Prices brisk. Green crossbreds, 2s 1d to 3s 2d; do merinos, 1s 11d to 2s 2d; do lambs, 2s to 2s 7d.

Hides—No sales to report.

Tallow—All meet with ready sale. Rough fat, 13s per cwt.

Wheat—Business dull. Prime milling, 4s 1d to 4s 3d; medium do, 3s 10d to 4s; inferior do, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s.

Oats—Good inquiry for bright Sutherlands, sparrowbills, and long oats at quotations. Bright long oats, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; do Sutherlands, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; do sparrowbills, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d.

Barley—Few lines placed during week at for—Malting, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.

Potatoes—The market glutted. Prime, L1 17s 6d to L2 2s 6d; inferior, L1 10s to L1 15s.

Chaff—A large supply of inferior and rough chaff has come forward, and prices have fallen rapidly. We quote—Prime, L2 10s to L2 15s; rough and light, L1 10s to L2.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—Good young sorts from the country are always saleable, and we still have numerous inquiries for young, active spring cart and van horses. During the week we have also had inquiry for useful plough horses, and as soon as the harvest is over we expect there will be a strong demand for that class. We quote:—For first-class draughts (extra-heavy) L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; medium 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.

MR F. MEEHAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 4d to 1s 6½d (bags extra), demand quiet. Wheat (casier): milling, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; fowls', 2s 6d to 3s 6d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, fair supply—£2 0s 0d to £2 15s 0d; hay, oaten, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £4 0s. Potatoes, kidneys, new, local, £2; derwents, £2 5s 0d. Flour: roller, £11 to £11 15s; stone, £10 5s to £10 15s. Fresh butter, 8d to 11d; salt, nominal for prime, 8½d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Oatmeal, £8 15s 0d in 25lbs; bulk, £8 0s.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN AUCKLAND.

(Auckland Star, March 21.)

OWING to the downpour of rain on St. Patrick's Day, the children's annual feast was held at Panmure instead of Howick as first arranged. The gathering of children was one of the largest yet seen at any previous celebration. The Messrs Crawford kindly placed their two large 'busses at the disposal of Monsignor McDonald to convey the children, the band, and friends from Howick to the homely village of Panmure, with its attractive lake, well-arranged farms, and last, though not least, that wonder of wonders so frequently visited by tourists, "Mount Wellington," which is in close proximity to the Wellington Park, the property of the enterprising and truly kind neighbour, Thos. Morriss, Esq. In addition to the Howick contingent, the brakes of Messrs J. Pilkington, D. McPherson and F. O'Connor took the children and friends from Ellerslie to the quarter of rendezvous. It should be stated that the members of Father Walter's Fifa and Drum played the contingents on arrival to the Panmure hall (St. Patrick's), when the air resounded with ringing cheers. The two bands, under the able conductorship of Mr J. Smith, discoursed sweet music during the day, to the intense delight of the very big gathering. Various events in the way of races, the capturing and hot pursuit of a greasy pig, manipulated and cleverly captured by Master S. Fleming after a long and trying contest—the same having been offered by Mrs White and Hill for the amusement of the little ones. It is needless to say that this item of the day's performance proved exceedingly amusing. A leg of mutton was also given by Mr T. Gill, Pakauranga, for the quickest to ascend a very high pole. The races between the members of both bands were very exciting, the principal one falling to the lot of Mr Searchfield. The junior members too engaged in well-contested races. The ladies also came to the front, the prizes in this case being a quarter chest of tea and a box of well-selected toys. The commissariat was considered the best ever witnessed by those present, the same being served with Mr Robertson's well-known taste and ability. At an interval, the Monsignor presided, in a few well-chosen sentences, a pretty riding whip to Mr Smith, and a valuable 'bus whip to Mr Crawford. The presents were made on behalf of the children, the Sports Committee and his own. The above gentlemen suitably replied, when ringing cheers were accorded them. A number of Auckland carriages, as usual, put in appearance, and were cordially welcomed by their old friend, Father Walter and the settlers. The Monsignor gave a handsome prize to a baby holding a green whip in its hand.

I should not omit mentioning that a very pleasing event took place during the afternoon, namely, the presenting of seven bright and pretty babies before three ladies, who, after a long and careful examination, decided in awarding the first prize to Mrs T. Dunn's baby, Panmure. The children sang very prettily from time to time some national airs, and were deservedly applauded. The day may be truly regarded as a red-letter day for the children of Howick, Panmure and Ellerslie, as also for their parents and friends. In the

J. FORD & CO., 121 George Street (Near Hanover St), TEA BLENDERS, GROCERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS.—New Muscatels, 1s 2d; New Sultanias, 7½d; New Currants, 5½d; New Valentias, 6½d; New Figs, 8d pot; Prime Hams, 8d; Bacon, 6d. Cheapest House in Dunedin for a good article.

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evening at the Public Hall, Howick, a very successful concert and social were given, consisting of the national and very feeling songs of dear old Ireland. A great profusion of rosettes, St. Patrick crosses, hearts, streamers, and pretty bannerettes were displayed by the children.

THE HIBERNIAN SPORTS.

The annual fête given to the children attending the Roman Catholic schools in Auckland and suburbs, which took place in the Domain on Saturday last, was very successful in spite of threatening weather, and was largely attended by Hibernians and their descendants. During the afternoon, sports and races of various kinds were held, and the children appeared to enjoy themselves greatly. Amongst the races was one for the boys, St. Patrick's Handicap, which was won by W. Mahoney, the second boy being J. Leydon, and the third S. McMillan. The first prize was a watch. The Newton Band was present during the afternoon, and played a selection of Irish and other airs. Amongst the visitors to the Domain, were the Very Rev. Monsignor McDonald and His Worship the Mayor (Mr W. Crowther), who both made themselves popular with the children by generous gifts of lollies. A number of valuable prizes for the children were donated to St. Patrick's by Messrs Goodson, Kelsey, Matthews, Dampier, Leydon, Miller, Aitken, J. Hart, and others. Mr Thorpe, of Paeroa, also sent up a quantity of apples for the children.

The annual sports in connection with the Auckland branch of the H.A.B.C. Society, which had been postponed from St. Patrick's Day, were carried out in the Domain on Saturday afternoon, and proved successful.

The day's events were under the superintendence of Bros. D. Flynn (District President), W. Doran, P. J. Nerbeny, W. Kane and Flynn. Impey's Brass Band was present during the sports, and played some excellent musical selections. The results of the races were:—

Maiden Race, 120yds—B. Brown, 1; M. Flynn, 2; P. Monnock, 3
Juvenile Handicap, 120yds—P. Monnock, 1; J. Mahoney, 2;
B. Keenan, 3.

St. Patrick's Handicap, 150yds—M. Flynn, 1; R. H. Brown, 2;
J. Ryan, 3

Members' Daughters' Race, 100yds—Miss Mary Patterson, 1;
Miss M. Flynn, 2; Miss S. Moore, 3.

Allcomers' Handicap, 150yds—B. Keenan, 1; M. Conway, 2;
J. McDermott, 3.

Boys' Three-legged Race—P. Monnock and R. Keenan won this event.

Friendly Societies' Handicap, 150yds—J. McDermott, 1; W. Purdy, 2; E. Good, 3.

Three-Legged Race—D. Flynn and P. Flynn came in first in this race.

Committeemen's Race, 150yds Handicap—M. J. Coyle, 1; F. Fairweather, 2; D. Flynn, 3.

Boy's Race.—W. Mahoney won this event.

Prizes for the sports were presented by Mrs Tobin, Miss Teutenberg, Messrs Coyle, Dalton, J. J. Dickey, J. McDermott, Craig, Dunne, W. and J. Beehan, T. and S. Morrin & Co., Cruickshank, Miller and Co., Groves, W. White, Norrie, J. B. Blaikie, Smith and Caughey, J. A. Cooper, Cooper, W. Adams, and others.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Auckland, March 28, 1892.

The distribution of prizes to the children of St. Patrick's Sunday School took place yesterday, conducted by the Rev Father Hackett and the ladies and gentlemen of the Christian Doctrine Society. Many handsome and valuable books were given, and a large collection of crucifixes, rosaries, pictures, and so on. The catechism classes directed by the Society at the Cathedral every Sunday are well attended, but more men are wanted to take up the work of teaching. In the distribution of prizes 158 books were awarded, and 200 pictures, crosses, and medals. Whitaker Bros., Wellington, supplied many of the books.

The Rev Father Amandolini, who arrived here recently from London, and has since been in St. Benedict's parish, has gone to take the place of the Rev Father O'Gara.

Friday night was a great one for the Auckland Orchestral Union, when they gave the opening concert of their season at the Opera House, and played for the first time under the baton of Mr Arthur Towsey, their new conductor. Mr Towsey was warmly received by the audience, who crowded the theatre to excess. He is a firm conductor, with plenty of decision, as well as confidence. For a great part of the time he directed from memory, seldom referring to the scores before him. Three movements from Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," including the saltarello; four movements from Moskowski's suite, "From Foreign Parts;" a selection from one of Wagner's operas, "Lohengrin"; an overture di ballo by Sir Arthur Sullivan; an overture by Flotow; and a trifles for flute, cello, and strings by Lange, formed the orchestral programme. Madame

Goldenstedt sang Donizetti's "Il segreto," and the romance from "Faust," "When all was young." Songs were also given by Messrs T. M. Jackson and Reid. During the concert, Mr Towsey was presented with a handsome bouquet.

One of the through passengers by the steamer Mariposa, which arrived from San Francisco on Friday, was Brother Alexander, a Franciscan, who is on his way to Sydney to establish schools of that order there. He is eloquent in praise of the Catholic Schools of America. In Brooklyn alone, there are 17 schools of Franciscans, as well as one college chartered by the State; and last month, in Jersey city, six students from their establishments won six scholarships against all comers, including boys from the Government schools.

During last week cricketers from Canterbury have been playing in Auckland, but their success has been indifferent, and in the interprovincial match, Auckland v. Canterbury, Auckland won by four wickets. They were passengers on Monday by the Takapona, on their return home, and were cheered, and cheered in reply, as they left the Auckland railway station.

There was a good attendance of members at the usual quarterly meeting of the Auckland branch of the Hibernian Society, at the Catholic Institute on Wednesday. The branch president, Brother W. Doran, was the chairman. Amongst those present was a visitor, the Rev Father Gregory, of St. Benedict's. The feature of the meeting was the presentation of the many valuable prizes won at the recent sports of the Society in the Domain. Beautiful silver tankards, cruets, books, a large lamp, iodid workboxes, and other useful awards were given. The president distributed the prizes.

Correspondence.

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

IRREPRESSIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure and surprise in your last week's issue your sub-leader headed "Irrepressible," as it contains a story that I have told hundreds of times to my Catholic friends. I mean the story of a Protestant clergyman who visited in 1835 a Catholic cathedral at Brussels, where he says he found at the entrance of the sacred edifice a notice-board whereon was a catalogue of sins and the prices for their remission. Now this is a story which for 57 years has been dinned into Protestant minds, and thousands have swallowed for gospel-truth, and it seems to be still current. Curious enough I was at Thielt in Belgium at the time of the "Popish aggression" when every foul thing was raked up—and the story in question among the rest—and published to inflame English people against the Catholic Church. One day, while at work at a carpenter's bench, a priest with whom I was indeed intimate came to me with a copy in his hand of the Brussels *Courier*. He read to me in the French language an account, with which he was not a little amused, of some writing on a notice-board said to be at the entrance of the Cathedral of St Gudule at Brussels. The account had recently been published in an English newspaper, and afterwards translated into the Belgian *Courier*. But the editor of the latter paper, knowing the story to be totally false, and yet unwilling to term simply its author a downright liar as he certainly was, determined to visit the Cathedral of St Gudule and see what the English clergyman had really noticed there. Well, the editor went, and what were the writing and figures on the board about? Why, nothing at all about pardoning sins great or small, but the writing and the figures gave some information about chairs—nothing else. For in all Catholic cathedrals and churches in Belgium there are no fixed seats, but chairs are used instead. A penny is charged for the use, during divine service, of a chair of the best description, a half-penny for a second-class chair, and one farthing for the most humble sort of chair. Besides, on particular occasions, the prices of the chairs vary, and some aged person, man or woman, has usually charge of the chairs as a livelihood. During my sojourn in Belgium, whenever I went to church, I paid the usual fee for the use of the chair and took it into what part of the church I pleased. This was the usual custom. But the writing on the notice-board at St Gudule was in the Flemish language, and as the coinage is different, it is far more than probable that the learned English clergyman understood neither the writing thereon, nor the sums of money that the figures represented.—I am, etc.,

THOMAS MILNER.

Silwyn Street, Addington.

[Dr Newman gives the same explanation.—ED. N. Z. TABLET.]

The Peers who come of age during the present year are three in number: one being Lord Lovat, November 25; the remaining Peers who are minors include three Catholics, who attain their majority as follows:—Viscount Southwell, 1893; Earl of Granard, 1895; Lord O'Hagan, 1899.

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BALMORAL HOUSE,

56—GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.—56



DUTHIE BROS.

AUTUMN, 1892 | NEW GOODS | WINTER, 1892

JUST TO HAND

Ex Doric, Pakeha, and Duke of Sutherland.

MESSRS DUTHIE BROS., in announcing the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON, would draw the attention of their customers and the public generally to the fact that in view of increasing patronage bestowed on them during the past season, they have for the coming season imported on a much larger scale than usual. Customers may therefore rest assured that in patronising us they will have a selection to choose from of all the latest Styles obtainable in the English and Continental markets.

We buy direct from the manufacturers for CASH; therefore we are in a position to offer goods of sterling quality at the most moderate prices. Ladies will find our Stock of Dress Goods to comprise all the latest Materials and Shades for the Season in charming variety. Those who require a stylish, well-made and perfectly fitting costume at a reasonable price, we can confidently promise them every satisfaction.

Ladies Dress Cloths in all the fashionable colours, 9d to 2s 11d
Fancy Tweeds, Chevots, Kogarts, and Broche Cloths, 4s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d 2s 11d, 3s 6d
Colonial Dress Tweeds in all the latest styles

Plain and Fancy French Cashmeres, in every shade
Navy and Black Serges, newest designs, 10s 6d to 2s 9d per yard
Patent Velvet-finish Velveteens 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d to 4s 6d
Feather Boas, Muffs, Collarets
Fur Pelerines

Ladies Mantles, Capes, Jackets
Usters, Rainproof and Mackintosh Cloaks

All New Goods!

MILLINERY! BONNETS

Very choice assortment trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw—Latest
Bond Street Hats in Tweed and
Felt to match costumes

New Braid, Gimp, Astrakan
and Beaver Trimmings and
Feather Edging

New Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves
New Neck Frillings

Choice assortment Swiss Embroideries. New patterns marked
at Low Prices.

All-wool Shirtings. Union
Shirtings.

Colonial and Welsh Flannels
Blankets—English, Continental
Holland Drapers, Forfars, Calicoes

All New Goods!

DUTHIE BROS.,

GENERAL DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
174 and 176 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MRS. M. SHEERAN

Hosiery, Shirt, and Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
Manufacturer,

148 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MRS M. SHEERAN respectfully informs the general public that she has always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold at very Low Prices.

Ladies own Material made up.

Gentlemen's Woollen and White Linen Shirts specially Made to Order or Repaired on shortest notice.

A splendid assortment of Hosiery of the very best quality, specially manufactured on the premises under Mrs Sheeran's own personal supervision, always in stock.

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING OF PRIZES

In connection with the
ASHBURTON CONVENT ART UNIONIs to take place on
MONDAY, 2nd MAY.

Holders of Blocks are therefore requested to do their utmost to dispose of Tickets in the meantime, and send in returns as early as possible.

OAMARU ART UNION.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF PRIZES EVER OFFERED
IN NEW ZEALAND.

Specimens now being Exhibited opposite Courthouse, Oamaru.

QUITE A TICKET BOOM!

Number of Tickets limited. All cannot be supplied.

DRAWING POSITIVELY on 24th MAY, WITHOUT FAIL.

Blocks and remittances have been received from the following :
Miss F.O'Grady 1, Miss Casey 1, S. A. I, P. Q 1, Mrs Rogers 2, Mrs Macquarie 1, Mrs Crawford 1, Mrs Hanley 1, Mr W. J White 1, Thos Barry 1, for which my best thanks are tendered.

As no more tickets are to be issued, early returns are particularly requested.

Who sends Early earns Double Gratitude.

Mass every Thursday for all actively engaged in this good work.

JOHN, MACKAY.

T. ROSS has now Opened a Magnificent Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods specially imported for the Dunedin WINTER Trade.

FURS, FURS, Boas, Capes, Victorines and Pelutines in Bear, Lynx, Liama, Fox, Wolf, Skunk, etc., etc., 2s 11d to 3 guineas.

Stylish Jackets, richly trimmed with braid, astracan, or fur, 10s 9d to 49s; Rich Beanie Jackets, long shapes, 25s to 5 guineas.

For Edged Quilted Cloaks, in all colours, 21s to 55s; Genuine Orderless Macintoshes, handsome tweed patterns, all sizes, from 9s 11d.

Ladies' Corsets a speciality (only the best makes kept), 2s 11d to 12s 6s.

And every description of Fancy Drapery.

T. ROSS, Direct Importer, 130 PRINCES ST., Dunedin.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

The largest, cheaper, and best stock in the city. Kid Gloves, Gauntlet Gloves, Fur Top Gloves for Ladies and Children in abundance.

UMBELLAS. Over 700 opened this week, stylish handles and rain-proof cloth, 1s 3d to 21s.

Stockings for Ladies and Children; all sizes, extra strong heels and knees in Cashmere, Silk, and Cotton.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons.

NOTICE.

MR E. NORTON TAYLOR, JUNR., of Christchurch, has been appointed Canvasser and Collector for the TABLET.

**ST. MARY'S GRAND ORIENTAL BAZAAR
AND ART-UNION,
CHRISTCHURCH.**

The drawing of Prizes in the above Art-Union will take place on the 23rd APRIL.

Holders of Books of Tickets are requested to forward the Blocks to the Hon. Secretary, MR. R. DOBBIN, 123 North Belt, Christchurch, so as to reach him not later than the 16th inst.

WANTED—ASSISTANT for the Bookselling, Stationery and Fancy Goods Trade. Apply, with reference,

WHITAKER BROTHERS,
Catholic Booksellers,
Wellington.

P.O. Box 91.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BALCLUTHA."—We regret that we have no especial information respecting the lady in question. We merely know what the newspapers have published about her. A Victorian experience of some five or six months cannot be accountable for much.

"FAR DOWNER."—Our correspondent inquires if we, or any of our readers, can assist him in finding a book called, he thinks, MacSpain's History of Ireland. We do not know of such a book, nor have we been able, on inquiry, to hear anything of it.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 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.

A N O T H E R C R A N K.



BISHOP MORAN delivered a discourse in St Joseph's last Sunday evening, which we publish in another column, and in this discourse the Bishop set before himself the task of explaining the Catholic doctrine on the subject of indulgences. His motive for doing this is obvious. In the beginning of this discourse the Bishop stated he entered on this question not with the intention of treating it controversially, nor even argumentatively, but merely for the purpose of explaining the real teaching of the Church. But, notwithstanding his lucid and simple explanation, a crank writes a letter to the *Evening Star*, which that paper publishes, in which it is still insisted that the Catholic Church does indeed sell indulgences. What is to be done under the circumstances? Nothing that we can see, except treat the whole affair with the contempt which ignorance and ill-breeding deserve, and take no further notice of men who, if not actually mad, are very nearly fit for a place in Sealiff.

STEPS are about to be inaugurated for raising a sum of from four to five thousand pounds for the enlargement of St Mary's Cathedral, Wellington. This project has been adopted, for sufficient reasons, in preference to the erection of a new building. An appeal will be made

MRS. DREAVER'S SPRING SHOW of the Latest Novelties in Summer Millinery, Dorothy Capes, Newmarket Jewellery, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c. Ladies should see the Goods: Beautiful and very Moderate in Price
SCIENTIFIC DRESSMAKING TAUGHT.

at an early date to the people of the diocese—more especially those of them residing in the city, who are more immediately concerned.

"It is proposed to build a church in Rome city at the side of St Peter's at a cost of four millions sterling."—A Protestant church?—to be the biggest empty building ever seen in all the world. If Barnum were still alive, he might hire it for a stupendous exhibition of vacant space. Some lunatics, it would appear, have costly notions.

THE Behring Sea row has terminated amicably—as we know it would. A war between England and America about a lot of seals would be sheer nonsense. Had anything of the kind broken out, the stakes, of course, would have been Canada. The United States, however, would possibly be averse to a union brought about by violence. It also must be amicable if it ever occurs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Times* signing himself "Presbyter" in a letter written in a singularly moderate strain and a truly Christian spirit claims that immorality in Scotland exists without the membership of the Church. Of this we have no doubt—we are convinced that a faithful conformity to the teaching of any Christian creed must be attended with uprightness of life. In rare exceptions only is Calvinism carried out to its logical conclusions. We believe—indeed we certainly know—that a good Protestant is in every respect a good and moral man or woman. We have no taste at all for these comparative statistics. They are forced on us in self-defence.

IN refutation of the oft-repeated and generally accepted fact that Scotland takes a leading place in illegitimacy, it is stated that in Scotland, alone of the three kingdoms, are illegitimate births registered as such. We doubt it. We know that in Ireland in the published registers of both the Catholic Church and the Anglican Church they are so registered, and in Ireland no Catholic and hardly any Anglican leaves a child unbaptised. What is done in the registers of the Churches is surely done also in those of the Government. But even if it were so, means are still at hand of comparing a Scotch with an Irish population. It is not, for example, in those Scotch counties where the Irish most do congregate that the statistics of illegitimacy are highest, but in counties that are more fully Scotch. As to cock-and-bull stories told of vice imported from Ireland, which we are expected to believe on gratuitous assertions, we have had no personal experience of Scotch towns. We have had abundant experience of Scotch settlers in Ireland, and we have frequently heard them acknowledge the greater virtue of the people—and occasionally ridicule it. The excess of crime or vice attributed to the Irish in Scotland is arrived at, as elsewhere, by the unfair comparisons to which we have frequently alluded. A population exceptionally and adversely situated are compared with all the other inhabitants—wealthy bourgeois, gentry, nobility, and all—and are found, in proportion to their numbers in the country, to be more numerous in committing crime—generally minor offences. This is to make figures lie with a vengeance, and the men accountable for the matter cannot be so stupid as not to know what they are about.

It is again stated—"freely," we are told this time, that Home Rule will be immediately followed by civil war in Ulster. But is not prevention better than cure? Why do not our Orange ditch-liners take time by the forelock and begin? The ditches, perhaps, are too damp, and might give them cold, so they are waiting for the fine weather. But if they would only bestir themselves betimes and kill off all the Catholics in the country—which of course they could quite easily do if they thought good—there would be nobody asking for Home Rule, and things might remain as they are. That seems the simplest plan. By the way, would New Zealand Orangemen kindly oblige by going now, as they have promised, to Ulster and giving their brethren there an example? They would look very pretty forming such a fools' contingent. And are there really people to whom it is not patent that talk like that reported is simply idiotic? The British Government would be worth very little if it could not account for the heroes in question—even if reinforced from New Zealand.

It is no wonder that works of genius should be worn threadbare by constant quotation. Whatever it may be that genius deals with is treated exhaustively and once for all, and there is no possibility of finding another example. Moliere, for instance, has given us in his doctors the model of all scientific quacks and humbugs that the world in any shape or form can ever produce. There is not, indeed, a practitioner among them in whom we cannot trace the original of Sir Robert Stout, in his reliance on bare figures and his self-sufficient contempt for everything and every one venturing to depart from his own particular standard.

We do not often see much to borrow from that dear creature "Civis," and now that he has taken to dancing jigs to the piping of

the Orange ditch-liners, we shall probably see still less. Here, however is a good paragraph he gives us from an interview between General Booth and a representative of the *Daily News*:—"By the way, there is a Zulu chief and his four wives, and a number of his tribesmen, who have been converted by the Army.' 'Four wives—that's awkward, is it not?' 'No. We just recognise the fact. If a Zulu has got four wives, I simply say to him, 'See that you be kind to them.' There the wives are. If a Zulu had only one wife, I would say 'Don't have two.' If he had none, I would say, 'Have only one, if you have any. But, however numerous his wives, I would say, 'You must stand by them.'" But, after all, for people whose spiritual forerunners issued licenses to bigamists, and formed alliances with the Turks, there is nothing so very inconsistent in the matter.

"THE Unionists have decided to contest the whole of the Irish constituencies against the Irish Nationalist party." There must be among them a good deal of money to throw away.

"THE Salvation Army has opened a matrimonial bureau, with Barker in charge." Will it be conducted on the lines established by the General among the Zulus? If so, there is a chance for superfluous ladies. Darkest England bids fair to grow brighter in some eyes.

THE Rev A. R. Fitchett seems to have taken to heart Sir Robert Stout's figures proving that the Anglican community produced something more than their due number of criminals. The rev gentleman's defence appears to be that bad as Anglicans are at the present day they show an improvement on what has gone before. Preaching on conversion at All Saints' on Sunday evening he is reported as follows: "One consequence of sudden change," he said, "was instability. Accordingly in the early church grievous sins and errors prevailed, and the general level of morality amongst Christians was then much lower than at present. There were members of the church at Corinth, for example, who would not be tolerated in any Christian denomination now. They would be promptly disciplined and expelled." This is a new and original view of the Christianity of the ages that produced the saints and martyrs. But what we should like to know particularly is, when did excommunication become a practice of the Church of England. We have a hazy recollection, for example, that some little time ago something of the nature of an attempt at it made in one particular instance led to an action for libel. Meantime, there is hardly any help for it. Our Anglican friends must positively renounce the inculcation of the 39 articles, if they would put themselves on a level with godless Presbyterians, and still more godless Wesleyans, if we may judge by results. But Catholics will stick to their religious schools, lest those figures—unfairly arrived at, let us again protest, and dishonestly quoted—should gain a marked addition and a signification truly sinister.

THE irrepressibles, more power to their elbow in the interests of trade, think it worth while to pay for their twaddle. They now publish a rigmarole of an advertisement in the *Evening Star* treating of scapulars and rosaries. But let us admit the advantage they have over us even here. They want neither indulgences, nor scapulars, nor rosaries. If they only "get saved," as soon as they are able to speak, they may go to the devil all their lives long, and come off with the saints in the end. Not a spark of purgatorial fire need come near them, and as to hell, their bathing costumes of imputed righteousness will make them impervious to its blases. The good to be got out of a scapular or a rosary is a trifle to that. Great are the privileges of the Lord's elect. Cannot they leave their less privileged neighbours to shift for themselves in the best way they can.

THE drawing of the Art-union in connection with the St Mary's Grand Oriental Bazaar, Christchurch, will take place on the 23rd inst. Mr B. Dobbin, the hon secretary, requests that blocks of tickets sold should be sent in to him by the 16th inst at latest. Only a few days remain, therefore, for a last dying effort to dispose of tickets and insure the thorough success of the undertaking. Will not all those concerned prove themselves equal to the occasion?

ANOTHER correspondent of the *Witness* refers to what he calls "A Holy War"—otherwise the charge made by Bishop Moran as to the use of Collier's history at Queenstown. It seems, according to this correspondent, that a copy of the book was brought from River-ton to Queenstown by a gentleman named Reid, lately deceased, and that the book might have been seen in the hands of one of Mr Reid's children. Yes, and it might have been seen elsewhere also. But really this fuss about the Bishop's charge seems very far-fetched. Collier is one of the authors appointed for use in the public schools, and is actually used in some of them. Morris's history, which is as bad as Collier's, is used in others of them. Gardiner's history, which is little, if anything, better, is also so used. What, therefore, has the Bishop said that anyone can justly find fault with. For what the histories used in the public schools must teach, if they taught the

truth, we refer our readers to a note on certain State papers, which we take from the *Athenaeum*, and which will be found under our heading "Current Topics." The Queenstown correspondent of the *Witness*, if he chooses, will there see what the true meaning of a "holy war" may be.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From the *Liverpool Catholic Times*.)

THE Rev. W. F. Chambers, for twenty eight years rector of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, was received into the Catholic Church at Folkestone on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Francis J. Dennon.

The feeling of sorrow amongst the dockers for the loss of the Cardinal is deep and widespread. A contingent of delegates from each district branch of the Dockers' Union attended the funeral, and at Kenesal Green they lined the route from the entrance to the gate.

An eminent London physician, lecturing a few days ago on the subject of suicide, told his audience that out of every 1,000 people who die, five perish with their own hands; and that, on the average, every three minutes a suicide rushes into the presence of his Judge! It is an appalling thought, and Englishmen would do well to ask themselves why it is that the crime of despair is so much more common in Protestant than in Catholic countries. Self-murder is least frequent in Catholic Portugal, most frequent in Protestant Germany. That this is no mere coincidence is proved by the fact that it is precisely in that German kingdom which is most thoroughly Protestant—Saxony—that self-slaughter is most prevalent. There are in Saxony forty Protestants to one Catholic; and for every Portuguese who takes his own life, thirty-nine Saxons destroy themselves. Clearly, the fear of God is stronger in the Catholic country than it is in the home of Protestantism.

We are glad to see that at least one influential secular journal recognises the force of what we have always contended—that the Pope cannot be said to have an independent or secure position as long as the Law of Guarantees is at the mercy of a majority in the Italian Parliament. If the Great Powers were to join in the Guarantee, things would be upon an entirely different footing. There might then be a prospect of peace between Church and State in Italy. But, as our contemporary acknowledges, the difficulty is that the Italian Government takes up the illogical position that the Pope, though free and independent, must not acquire the support of any Power but Italy. At one moment she declares the Pope to be independent; the next instant she resents indignantly any intimation that the Papal question is international, and not an affair for Italy to settle as she deems best. It is plain that so long as Italy maintains this inconsistent and indeed ridiculous pretence, there cannot be peace. Now that the *Spectator* has shown the way, we hope other English journals will recognise the truth of the matter, and that the *Standard* will no longer talk as if the Holy Father had everything he could reasonably desire, and had no just cause of complaint against his spoilers.

The Cardinal's acts of private charity might be recalled by the thousand. Here is a very characteristic example which may be new to our readers. Years ago some Anglican Sisters working in Hoxton came across an old man dying in poverty and solitude. On being questioned as to his previous circumstances, he kept repeating with sad persistence that if only his dear old master knew of his distress, he would certainly come to his relief. The former master to whom the old man had been gardener was "Mr Henry Manning, of Lavington Rectory." The Sisters wrote to the Cardinal, and a few days later found their patient radiant with happiness; his dear old master had been to see him, had sat and talked with him, had promised him every comfort, and had even wished to carry him straight away to his own carriage to some lodging nearer his own home. The visit was repeated not once, but day after day. It was some time before the old gardener could realise that the Mr Manning of former days was no other than the great Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster. When he did so, it is not surprising that he begged on his death-bed to be received into the Church, a last service which his former master had much happiness in rendering.

Mr Joseph McKay of the City Boot Palace will have something of interest to our readers to say in our next issue.

Professor Beissel's hairdressing establishment will be found in Stafford street, Dunedin. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of having their hair cut and dressed in the most fashionable styles will do well to remember the address.

Mr Bagley, of the Octagon Dispensary, Dunedin, recommends as particularly efficacious a chemical compound for disorders of the stomach, and an ointment, both prepared for him after the most careful study and consideration, based on a long experience. He also especially recommends Dr Mackenzie's tonic powers. Prescriptions are dispensed by Mr Bagley with scrupulous attention and promptness, and at very moderate prices. All the articles embraced in the trade of the chemist and druggist will be found at the establishment of the best possible qualities.

Messrs A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin, are now issuing their parcels for the autumn and winter seasons. The demand for these parcels is the best proof of the satisfaction given by the goods supplied in them. In every instance the selection is most judiciously made, and the value for the money paid is the highest possible.

CLASSES for the Study of **COOKERY, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, and DRESSMAKING**, in connection with the Dominican Convent Schools, Dunedin, were opened on **SATURDAY**, the 13th inst.

Young ladies desirous of joining these classes are requested to apply, at their earliest convenience, to the Rev Mother Prioress.

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DUNEDIN—D. Dawson, Jeweller, Exchange Court, Princes Street
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All Agents have been thoroughly instructed in our system of Sight Testing (patent 4354), which is now being universally adopted, and may be **CONSULTED** for **SPECTACLES DAILY**.

Our "**SPECIALTE**" **SPECTACLES** and **EYEGLASSES** fitted with **LENSES**, correcting the defects of each eye, and in frames adjusted for Comfort and Good Appearance are, in nearly all cases, supplied **AT ONCE**, after the sight is tested by our agents, or (in preference) on the prescriptions of ophthalmic surgeons.

The Medical Profession and all interested in Optical Science are invited to see this beautiful test and all the latest improvements in Lenses and Frames as advised by the most eminent oculists.

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HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

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DUNEDIN.

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.

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, 29 George street (next Wardell Bros.). Cheapest Crockery and Lamp House in Dunedin

WANTED KNOWN—Try the Staffordshire House for Crockery, Lampware, Brushware, Tinware, Saucepans, and every Household Requisite.

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T O T H E E L E C T O R S O F B R U C E.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a number of friends, I beg to offer myself as a **CANDIDATE** for the Seat in Parliament rendered vacant by the resignation of your late member, Mr J. W. Thomson, and to announce that I do so as a supporter of the present Government.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of addressing you at the various centres of population throughout the Electorate, when I will place before you my views on the Political Questions of the Day.

In my opinion the most important of these is that connected with the distribution and settlement of land. It is in this direction that we must look for a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that have arisen with regard to the employment of the people. Here, as elsewhere, the social problem of the time is how to reconcile the two interests—Capital and Labour. The tendency of modern industrial methods has been to draw population from the country into the towns. This, added to the increasing attractiveness—educational, social, and otherwise—of town life, and the absence of opportunity for easy access to land, has led to the present position, and I think we should endeavour to remedy the evil by offering every inducement for widely diffused settlement.

I believe that the Land Question is in good hands, and that, although Mr McKenzie may not obtain all he asks for, still, if he continues to be supported by a good majority, there is every reason to believe that immense benefits will result to the country if his vigorous policy be carried into effect.

As I purpose, during my canvass of the district, dealing at length with this and other matters connected with the Government policy, I here content myself with saying that I appeal to your suffrages, and rely upon receiving your support as a member of a party whose aims are directed towards such legislation as will promote the well-being, prosperity, and contentment of the people of this Colony.

I am, Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

A. LEE SMITH.

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

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JOSEPH FORD'S SCOUR AND LUNG-WORM MIXTURE FOR SHEEP

(By Royal Letters Patent)

A PERFECT CURE FOR SCOUR AND LUNG-WORM.

ONE DRENCHING as per instructions will be found perfectly effectual, and instead of injuring the sheep in any way, will give both stomach and bowels a healthy tone, and increase the appetite wonderfully, so that the sheep recover and thrive right away.

PRICE PER GALLON: 17s. in 2-GAL. TINS.

Two Gallons are sufficient for 320 sheep. Shake well before using, and keep shaken during use.

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 OAMARU—H. Connell. AKAROA—W. Robinson. CHRISTCHURCH—Farmers' Co-operative and John Clark. OXFORD—J. Ingram
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New Jackets	New Ulsters
New Millinery	New Furs
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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 sheep.—Yours truly, W. H. RULE.

Millburn, Feb. 3, 1891.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

No one denies the failure of Mr Balfour's Land Act, though some, like Mr Bedmond and Mr Jackson, are ready with explanations of that failure. Let anyone, if he can, get over these figures:—Out of 9,000 landlords only 43 have applied under the Act to the Land Commission, and out of half a million tenants only 175. These figures are taken from Mr Sexton's speech, and they are not contested.

The *Galway Pilot* states that the last survivor of Waterloo is dragging out a miserable existence in the town on ninepence a day. Our contemporary observed the announcement some weeks ago that the last of those who had taken part in the famous battle had passed away, and then investigated the case of an old soldier who, according to reports, had served under the Iron Duke. The case of Patrick O'Hara would now appear to be made out. His statement is that he was born in Spain, and was reared up as a soldier boy in the 87th Regiment: He was a bugler at Waterloo, and was shot in the neck. O'Hara is able to give a good account of himself. He is living in extreme poverty.

Mr Sexton elicited from Mr Balfour on Tuesday, February 16, the fact that the Government does not expect an unchallenged passage for the promised Education Bill through the House of Commons; and, that, therefore, they could hold out no hope of disposing of the measure before the end of the financial year. The Bill, Mr Balfour says, "not only deals with assisted education, but is also a Bill which deals with other questions, such as a modified system of compulsion." Mr Balfour has, therefore, not taken Mr T. W. Russell's advice and left compulsion alone. The "awkward question" is to be raised. We hope the authors of the Bill have, accordingly, pondered the points put to their consideration by the Bishop of Limerick. Will they compel children to go to schools denied religious liberty? And will they refuse to pay for the education of the compulsory school-goers in schools where the crucifix holds a place on the walls and the prayer of the Angelus is heard?

A decision of surpassing importance to Irish leaseholders has just been made by Judge Bewley and Mr Commissioner Fitzgerald in the Land Commission Court. The point decided was that the mere service of the prescribed notice constitutes the leaseholder a present tenant, and not merely secures against eviction on expiration of the lease but also avoids any restrictions inconsistent with the rights of a present tenant which the lease may contain. The case in question was from the County Kildare—Henry Smith tenant, Fletcher Moore, landlord. The tenant having served his notice, proceeded to sell his interest. The landlord contested the validity of the sale, on the strength of a strict clause against alienation in the lease. The Court held with the tenant that this clause was made abortive by the notice. The general result seems to be that the mere service of a notice is sufficient to change the status of leaseholder or ordinary tenant, and create at once the rights and liabilities of a present tenancy.

Considerable curiosity, says a Dublin journal, has been excited in Trinity College by the alleged appearance of a ghost in the College Park. A few days ago, between five and six p.m. a member of the University Harriers, well known for his athletic prowess, was returning from the Pavilion, when he was surprised to see the figure of a man running swiftly round the Park. He immediately gave chase, but to his astonishment the figure easily outdistanced him, and disappeared, apparently through the closed door leading to the dissecting room. He at once examined the building, but could find no trace of the mysterious athlete. He told the circumstances to a friend, and they determined to watch at the same hour on the following evening. Stationing themselves behind a clump of trees they waited for some little time, when suddenly they became aware of a shadowy figure gliding swiftly by. They both pursued at full speed, but were quite unable to get close enough to make out anything of the strange visitant but a mere outline of his form which made for the anatomy portion of the Medical School Buildings, and there disappeared as before, leaving no trace behind him. Much perplexed both returned to College, and the subject has been much discussed since, both gentlemen being positive as to the evidence of their senses. It has, at all events, suggested a subject for an essay to be read at the Philosophical Society at their next meeting, when some interesting experiences tending to elucidate the subject will probably be related.

The *Weekly Register* makes a courageous and outspoken protest against the dumbness of the English Tory Catholics in face of the Prime Minister's attack on their Irish co-religionists. Irish Catholics have never since O'Connell's experience of the men to whom he gave liberty expected much from the people to whom the Earl of Shrewsbury of that day, and the Duke of Norfolk of this, were representatives. But Lord Salisbury's remarks were as insulting to themselves as to the Catholics of Ireland, and they show that they are party men before all. The *Tablet*, for example, has a leading article on

the debate on the address, and does not even mention Sir William Harcourt's denunciation, Lord Salisbury's appeal to bigotry, or Sir Charles Russell's indignant protest as an Irish Catholic. In a note, however, it charges Sir William Harcourt with "twisting, contorting, and perverting" Lord Salisbury's venomous and calumnious utterance, "in order that he might embitter, for political purposes, the feelings of the Catholic population of Ireland." Frederick Lucas's journal has become a mere Primrose League sheet. The degradation is not to be accomplished without protest, however. Mr John G. Kenyon makes one against this silent endorsement of Lord Salisbury's heavy attempt to burlesque Gambetta.

Wales deserves a good turn from Ireland. We owe it something for the help it has given our cause, and on Thursday next the representatives of Ireland will have an opportunity of requiring the gallant little principality for its services. The motive for the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales is down for that day. Last year it would have been carried had the Irish members turned up in force. They would have done a good work for religious liberty, and the liberty of Ireland as well, had they been at their post on that occasion. Whatever may be said for the establishment of Anglicanism in England, its establishment in Wales is a religious ascendancy as baneful and hurtful to true religion as its establishment in Ireland. The Welsh people regard the State recognition of Anglicanism there as an intolerable grievance. They have sent a relatively larger number of advocates of Irish freedom to the House of Commons than Ireland itself. Their service gives them a title to the help of the Irish members in their effort to end a wrong. We are certain the Irish people recognise the title, and that the National representatives will be conforming to the wish of their constituents in responding to the whip which has been issued by the Irish whips for the division. It is a duty to Wales and to Ireland that ought to be discharged.

THE RIGHT REV DR GRIMES AT GERALDINE.

(From our Temuka Correspondent.)

I WAS waiting for the report *re* the Right Rev Dr Grimes' visit to Geraldine, to appear in your paper, but, as none has appeared, the one appended may suit all purposes.

The visit of his Lordship the Right Rev Dr Grimes was looked forward to by our Catholic friends of Geraldine with keen interest, the good prelate being no less beloved by them than by us here. Great preparations were made for his reception, and on Saturday, March 11, Geraldine presented an extremely lively appearance. Marvellous outward signs of faith were shown by the good people. In due time the people made their way to the Orari Railway Station, and his Lordship, on arriving there by the express train, was met by a large procession to escort him to Geraldine. The *cortege* consisted of fully thirty vehicles, besides horsemen. His Lordship was driven in a carriage with a pair of greys, lent by Mr A. White, and with him were Fathers Le Peti (Temuka), Tnpman (Timaru), and Treacy. Half an hour after his arrival in Geraldine his Lordship made his episcopal visitation to the church, and on the threshold of the door was met by members of the Church, the following address of welcome being read to him by Mr James Kalaugher:—

"To the Right Rev Dr Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.

"My Lord,—We, the priest and people of Geraldine, extend our hearty welcome to you on this your second episcopal visitation to our parish. We recognise in your Lordship the representative of our Most Holy Father the Pope and our spiritual father in God. We, in common with the other members of your diocese, felt regret at your forced absence from our midst, and have now to express our great joy at your return in good health, and hope that your Lordship may long continue to enjoy that blessing. We followed your movements at Home, and noted with pleasure the result of your visit to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Since your return we have had further proof of your solicitude for the welfare of your flock in the fact of your visits to the different parishes. We regret that, owing to the improvements which have been made in the church, we have been unable to invite you to our parish before. Your Lordship will be pleased to learn that, since the arrival of the Rev Father Treacy, a long-standing debt has been paid off, and extensive additions made to the church. In the collecting of money for these objects our priest has been obliged to make considerable pecuniary sacrifices, and has been put to a great deal of trouble. In conclusion, we hope that your Lordship may long be spared health and strength to carry on the work in your diocese, and to enable you to perform the arduous duties connected with your episcopal position, and ask your blessing on ourselves and our families. Signed on behalf of the parish, Patrick Treacy, Kyran Brophy, Timothy Sugrue, Jeremiah Connolly, Edmund Burke, Michael Connolly, P. H. McShane, Timothy Herlihy."

After ascending to the sanctuary, his Lordship thanked the members of the church for the right royal, or, more correctly speaking, Catholic welcome which they had given him when he crossed the threshold of their parish church on his episcopal visitation. They had met him at the door of the church and spoken to him in words

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of love and loyalty, and, as they put it themselves, they recognised in him the representative of the Father of the Church, Pope Leo XIII. It was not merely because of his position that he accepted their welcome, but because they had come to him making a profession of faith—it was the outward manifestation of their inward feelings. It was that faith enabled their forefathers to sacrifice everything, even land, home, and country, to transmit to those who followed that precious inheritance which they rightly deemed to be more than all the world beside. So in their welcome they paid a tribute to the holy principles of faith. He thanked them for their kind and cordial expressions regarding his health, and, furthermore, for the prayers they had offered for him during his absence. He was pleased to see that the efforts of their devoted priest, united with their generosity, had provided such a beautiful building, which would bring honour and glory to God, to Whom it was dedicated. He was glad to see the increased accommodation. The church was really too small before, but now it was one which would be the pride and glory of Geraldine. When he first came to these parts there was some hesitation before enlarging the church at Geraldine, and it was considered hardly necessary, but he found now that there had been the necessity to increase it twofold. He need not in his presence pass any eulogiums on their priest, but he thought that the fact of his having cleared the church of debt, and improved it as it now was, would be the best praise a bishop could make use of. His Lordship then explained the object of his visitation, and the Church laws with respect to the visitation of a bishop, and afterwards spoke on the question of State aid to Catholic schools. He considered that whereas in England, Ireland, and other places in Europe, Catholic schools were placed on an equal footing with other schools, the Government of New Zealand were treating them unfairly. He urged every Catholic present to give his vote only to those members or Parliament who would fight for their rights. He was quite sorry to see so many Catholic children before him without a school of their own, for children required spiritual education not once a week, but every day in the week.

On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock a Mass was held, his Lordship conducting. The weather was very wet, but the attendance was large. At eleven o'clock, when the weather had cleared up, the church was full of people who had assembled to witness the dedication of the church to God. His Lordship read the 1st Epistle to the Thessalonians, iv., 1 to 7, and the Gospel of St Matthew, xvii., 1 to 9, and afterwards preached an eloquent sermon on the Transfiguration of Christ, winding up with reference to the tabernacle of old and the temple of to-day. The time had long since come with the fulfilment of Christ's words with regard to the Temple of God. That day they had met to witness a fulfilment of the divinely-inspired words. They had a small building, but God in His infinite goodness accepted such as a temporary habitation for Himself and His tabernacle. They had united with their devoted priest in longing for something better to present before God, and the day had come when they could dedicate a new temple to God, although not one as erected by their forefathers of old, who had wealth at their disposal. Their temple would henceforth be a house of prayer, and not only a house of prayer, for the whole earth should be a house of prayer. Every thought and every action should be so many prayers raising as it were from the visible to the invisible. God, however, had exacted that there should be a place of prayer erected, but they wanted something more, they wanted a House of God—the Tabernacle of God with men—a home for all the faithful. This was what their church would be from that day forward—a House of God. It was this that made the Catholic Church what it is. What, he asked, was it that gave strength to a Father Damien, and those who had made themselves lepers for the lepers of the earth? What gave them such heroism? The tabernacle of the Catholic Church and the House of the Tabernacle. What made those Sisters of Mercy go into the battle-fields? Again it was the tabernacle. What made the Catholic priesthood what it is, and made young men give up home and all that was dear to them and consecrate to God their bodies, senses, faculties, and powers? It was the tabernacle and the altar. He wished that the temples they were building were a million times better than they were, but God was satisfied so long as they did their best.

During this service Mass was celebrated by the Rev Father Le Peti, the Rev Father Tupman being master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop presided, assisted by the Rev Father Treacy. A collection was taken up at the conclusion, which proved very satisfactory, leaving the church free of debt.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock there was even a larger attendance than in the forenoon, and every seat in the building was occupied. Presented for the Sacrament of Confirmation were fifty-six persons, comprising four adults, and of young people twenty-six females and twenty-six males. His Lordship examined the young subjects minutely on their knowledge of the Christian doctrine, and the facility with which they answered his questions showed that they had been well trained by Father Treacy. His Lordship gave them praise for their knowledge, and addressed them on the obligations they would take upon themselves in Confirmation. Christ had pro-

mised to send them the Paraclete, the comforter, which would give them understanding of right and wrong. They had received God's virtue, which would enable them to avoid evil and choose the good. He closed his discourse by advising them to be constant in prayer, morning and evening. The Sacrament of Confirmation was then administered by his Lordship to the subjects, after which he imparted to the congregation the Papal Benediction, which it is customary for a bishop to do on his visitation to a parish after his return from Rome.

During the several services, the choir, which was seated in the gallery, with Mrs Willoughby at the instrument, rendered some excellent music. The church had a very pleasing appearance when filled with people and with all the candles on the altar lit. On the recommendation of the Bishop the congregation intend immediately to go on with the erection of a spire and other alterations which will add more beauty to the building.

It is needless to bespeak the co-operation of the good people with the Rev Father Treacy in the erection of the spire, as the priest and people there are one. Father Treacy, as is well known, has been but a short time in Geraldine, and since his arrival there has cleared off a debt of £400, and made extensive additions to the church. The people owe him a great deal, and I am sure in all his labours it will be a pleasure to them to assist him. Father Treacy is indeed a real worker in his master's vineyard, and it is hoped he will be long spared to the people of Geraldine, as he is the right man in the right place. The church now looks very pretty, and Father Treacy must be complimented on bringing this state of things about.

THE NEXT POPE.

(From the *New York Sun*.)

(Concluded.)

This moral complicity of the Triple Alliance and of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns is an important feature in the appreciation of this theme. If it was isolated, if Russia and France did not bind their interests to those of the Triple Alliance, it would be reasonable to suppose that the force of things aided by circumstances would bring about a removal. Therefore, the Vatican has its eyes fixed upon the intentions of these two Powers, whose influence upon the situation has become sincerely enlarged since the Paris Exposition and the splendid festivals at Cronstadt. Leo XIII. has been brought naturally by the violence of M. Crispi to interest himself in the friendship of these two nations. As the Triple Alliance means for the Vatican the maintenance of the *status quo* and the consolidation of the Italian State against the Vatican, the Pope could not resist the impulse to lean internationally on Paris and St Petersburg. In an outrageous manner the Triple Alliance has accused Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla of manifesting sympathies for schismatic Russia and republican France. It is performing its part. Just as the Vatican appreciates the Triple Alliance, the latter dreads a friendly understanding between the Holy See and France and Russia. Where there is a community of interests, doctrinarism loses its sway. The tyranny of situations is stronger than the tyranny of political ideas. It is not without reason that Cronstadt was coincident with the letter of Cardinal Rampolla, and followed the republican orientation of the Pope toward France. One produced the other. There was a triple ideal in the thought of Leo XIII.: to make peace with France, to take his place in that future which belongs to republican democracy and to render radical France, always ready for alliances, disposed to favour international marriages. It is only this last point which interests us in this study. There is no doubt that between M. Carnot, Leo XIII., and Alexander III. there has been an exchange of views, a reciprocity of services rendered. The Cabinet of Paris must know the part Leo XIII. has taken in the union of the two Powers. Alexander III., mysterious as a sphinx and patient as a Pope, has long known the value of a French and Pontifical alliance; but his traditions, his principles, his character as an autocrat, forbade any sort of promiscuity with western radicalism. But when, through an inspiration of genius and thorough knowledge of historical laws and international necessities, Leo XIII. called the Church and the Conservative party to place themselves upon republican ground, when the voice from Algiers was re-echoed upon the banks of the Neva, the Czar felt that a new period was opening up, and that all the old traditions must be changed and made to conform with the metamorphoses of the present. Jules Simon made a bright remark when he said: "If a Pope offers his hand to the republic, why can't an emperor do the same? If a cardinal orders the playing of the Marseillaise, how can a czar hesitate?"

This mysterious solidarity of interests must exercise a considerable influence upon the subject we are dealing with. It is certain that if France and Russia, predisposed by the opposing attitude of the Triple Alliance, should favour an exodus of the Sacred College, the last remaining hesitation of the Pope would disappear at once. We are permitted to believe that the Czar has not yet manifested his

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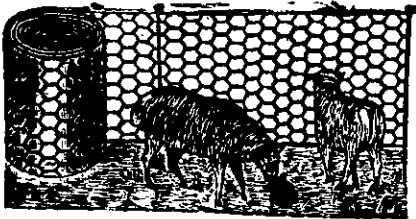
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intimate thought on this matter. One day this very winter he called for the records of the Conclave. He is studying the question at the present moment. It is probable that he will remain undecided, to say the least. Russia, flanked with France, has all the reasons in the world for continuing the actual immobility of Europe. But the immobility of Europe cannot exist without the immobility of the Vatican. Parliamentary corruption, the financial decadence of Italy, the difficulties with which Prussia and Austria are grappling, the moral conquests which Russia continues to make in the East and the advances which she is gaining every day over her competitors; the entire ensemble of the general situation allows the Czar to favour the status quo up to the day when he shall feel that the East, without too much commotion and bloodshed, is about to adorn his half-European and half-Asiatic crown with new diamonds. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that Russia will hardly be favourable to the exodus of the Conclave. But the Vatican, on the other hand, knows that if Russia has her motives for maintaining the policy of expectation, this policy is contrary to the interests of the Papacy. If all danger of war is averted, the Pope sinks more and more to the level of a vassal of Italy, and degrades himself in a corrupting promiscuity. The Holy See can also wait for centuries, but when it considers the actual transformation of the Italian atmosphere and the progress of the usurping State, it must feel its confidence weakening with time as well as the serenity of its judgment.

France is at the mercy of contrary currents. She understands the advantages of an exodus, but she fears the perils of the change. Nevertheless, there was a time when she visibly encouraged ideas of initiative and projects of departure. Since M. Ribot came into power this encouragement has perhaps been transformed into contradictory counsels. Every Republican Ministry fears a European complication because any war would be the death of the present regime, in the dictatorship of a victorious or extraordinary general: A fortunate Massena or triumphant Napoleon would soon put his iron gauntlet, his mighty sword, at the head of affairs. The sceptre of France would naturally slip into his hands. There is in French diplomacy a great deal of precocity, too much timidity, and a confusion that can be easily understood, together with an amount of groping in the dark, all of which is the result of the fact that the republican system has not yet created a political selection. Leo XIII., I am told, has a full appreciation of this moral and psychological state of the political world in France. If a resolute man, having a synthetic conception of the condition of Europe and of the Holy See, were directing the destinies of nations, we should already have seen Leo XIII. try his *coup d'etat*, and bring upon the political scene one of those historical decisions which influence for centuries the political forms of mankind.

These are the principal reasons both for the removal of the Conclave and for keeping it in Rome. I shall not speak of the influence which the Consulta, aided by its friends, will endeavour to exercise upon the Conclave. This pressure will have no re-action upon the decision of the Holy See, because the latter will accept no advice either from Governments or sovereigns. The right of exclusion was a favour of the middle ages, graciously granted by the Popes to a Catholic Emperor. It was a sort of communication of power; but as that faithful Christianity sank in the vicissitudes of revolutions, the Vatican cannot communicate to the outside bishops this participation in its power. It is only in times of complications, external and internal, that these attempts to influence and intimidate could infallibly determine the Sacred College to seek an asylum in a foreign land.

In Rome all the *élite*, all those who regard with knowledge the inevitable transformations of the Papacy as a human power and a historical institution, incline more and more to the exodus of the Conclave. It would be a mistake to suppose that the higher spheres have confined their preoccupations and their decisions to the case of war. A new world is moving in the great Roman brain. All wide-opened intelligences feel that a future different from the past is coming on. They know that to allow this time of change in social forces to pass by without taking up a position would be to lose the empire over souls. Now, with the system of Sixtus V. and the antique traditions, it is impossible to take this place in history. We must have a renewal of forms and methods, and an adaptation to the needs and conditions of the time. The rejuvenation must not be postponed. If the Papacy does not get out of its present situation; if it endures without acting the indirect protectorate of the Italian State, it will no longer be possible for it to bring about the modification which the bureaucratic system of the central government of the Church stands in need of. An exodus would be the signal, the starting point of this metamorphosis, which has become necessary.

These are the "thoughts from behind the head," as Pascal says, which are boiling now in the Roman brain. It is true that the old Cardinals and traditions are opposed to a departure except in case of war or revolution. In the world that loves peace and dreads all change it is said that the Conclave should be in Rome if Europe retains its present physiognomy, and if a riot is not to be dreaded in the city. To set out for a foreign country has no charm for the timid, for the ferocious sticklers for custom; but if this view has the majority for it, it

has no other merit. When the vacancy of the Holy See shall occur, a man of decision, imbued with new ideas and of a superior atmosphere, may carry the majority with him and make the *coup d'etat* of the Papacy. It is said in the last Consistory the Holy Father spoke of these new conditions of the Conclave, and it is probable that Leo XIII. will define the conduct to be followed. If the Pope was a younger man, he would long since have taken the road to exile, because he has in an eminent degree the prescience of the future, and a thorough understanding of the radical changes that must be made.

From all these considerations, in conformity with the ideas which are expressed around the Vatican, the impression is derived that the more we get away from 1870 the more the movement of events and the development of the situation will exercise their influence in the direction of a transformation: and, consequently, the necessity, or at least the utility, of a departure of the Conclave seems apparent. It is the prelude to a foreign Pope.

THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN ON INDULGENCES.

HIS Lordship the Bishop addressed a crowded congregation in St Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening:—

The Bishop said his intention was to speak on the subject of indulgences. He feared, meantime, that he must appeal to the kind indulgence of the congregation as he found he was hoarser than he had believed himself to be. He knew he had a cold but did not think it was so bad. He would not be able to speak as usual. He took up his subject not in a controversial spirit or a spirit of argument. He simply meant to explain what the doctrine of the Church was. Beginning thus he would try to give them a distinct idea of what indulgences were not. He would ask a few questions and answer them in a few words. Was an indulgence a forgiveness for sin? Was it a forgiveness of the guilt of sin and of the eternal punishment due to it? It was not. Did an indulgence give permission to commit sin? It did not. It was neither a pardon for sin nor a license to commit sin, and the astonishing thing was that any one could be found at that hour to say that it was anything of the kind. Such profound ignorance was hardly to be expected. If he had clearly and distinctly expressed himself he had now laid it down that an indulgence was not forgiveness for sin nor license to commit sin. He would ask another question. Did the Pope sell indulgences? He did not. Had he ever done so? He had not. Any one who asserted that he did, or ever had, stated an untruth, and uttered a calumny against the Church of God. When they found books written in English and other languages making such statements they must consider them as falsehoods, and such false statements must be made now deliberately because any man who took a little trouble could know these statements to be untrue. When men deliberately made false statements such statements were what were in common language designated lies. Indulgences did not give pardon for sin; they were not licenses to commit sin, and the Pope did not sell and never had sold them. Yet we found books used in the public schools teaching the children that the Pope sold indulgences, that indulgences were a pardon for sin and a license to commit sin. This was a wrong, an injustice, and a tyranny. Government took the money of Catholics to enable them to teach this deliberate falsehood to the children of the country. This was a wrong and an insult. It was deliberately to teach the children of Catholics and others what the Catholic Church did not teach. They were bound to raise their voices and protest against this. They were bound to demand justice as their right, and to agitate and continue to agitate until justice had been obtained by them and the wrong had been righted. Now he would proceed to state what an indulgence was. The doctrine of the Church to-day had not altered. Her doctrine was the same to-day as it had been in all the ages in which she had existed. Let them take up a little catechism used here, and they would find in it an exposition of the Catholic doctrine made clearly and distinctly. The teaching was what he had now stated that an indulgence was not a pardon for sin or a license to commit sin. On the contrary, the catechism taught, that a man in a state of sin could not gain an indulgence that in order to gain an indulgence he must be in the friendship of Almighty God, that he must be in a state of grace. The doctrine was laid down plainly, and the catechism could be had at the cost of 1d. Every one could obtain it; every one could afford to pay a penny for it. There was, therefore, no excuse for calumniating the Catholic doctrine. The most rev preacher went on to say that he had this little book printed in 1888, but the same doctrine had been taught in the diocese before it was published. The original had been written by Dr Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, at the beginning of the last century. It was the catechism which he himself had been taught between 50 and 60 years ago; his father had learned it before him, and his grandfather 100 years ago. There had been no variation in the catechism. The prelates of Australia assembled at the Synod of Sydney in November 1885 had approved of it. He had not changed a word of it. A few chapters had been added on subjects which he thought might be useful, but it contained the teaching

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of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, just as he (the most rev preacher) had himself received it 50 or 60 years ago. People said, "Oh, yes, this is the teaching of the Catholic Church now, but it was not always so." There was no foundation for this statement. He had taken up a number of catechisms which he owned, bound together in a large volume, and some of them in different languages, and looking into their teaching respecting indulgences, he had found it precisely the same. These catechisms belonged to the 18th and 17th centuries. If they went back to the time of the Council of Trent, they found the doctrine of the Church, authoritatively laid down in works published then, exactly that which he had placed before them. It was the same throughout the history of the Church, the same with regard to the council of Florence, the same with regard to the council of Nice. The teaching of the Church had always been the same. There had never been a tittle of change. He would ask again, what did an indulgence mean? An indulgence meant the remission of the temporal punishment due to sin after the guilt of sin itself, and its eternal punishment were remitted by sincere repentance. No man could gain an indulgence whilst in sin. He must be in the friendship of God. He must be free from the guilt of sin, and have a determination by the help of God's grace never more to offend Almighty God. It was a gross calumny to say that an indulgence was a license to commit sin. If a man were resolved to commit sin he could not gain an indulgence. This had always been the doctrine of the Catholic Church from the first days of Christianity until to-day. An indulgence could only be gained if a man were truly penitent, and, through the merits of our Divine Redeemer, had obtained pardon for his sin. He must confess his sins, if mortal; he must be truly sorry for having offended God, determined to sin no more and to avoid all dangerous occasions of committing sin. He must do penance when he had confessed his sins with sorrow and with a resolution never again to offend God. An indulgence would be of no avail to a man whose mind was made up to commit sin. How, therefore, it might be asked, was a contrary statement made in English histories. That, the most rev speaker said, he did not feel called upon to explain. All he knew was such statements were calumnies and lies. There was no foundation for such statements. Wicked men who had rebelled with the object of robbing the Church, as an excuse for their plunder, propagated these lies. And to-day these lies formed part of what was known as the Great Protestant Tradition. History for the last 300 years had been a huge conspiracy against truth. All genuine students of history knew this to be the fact. Some of the more honest among Protestant historians who had studied original documents, expressed themselves disgusted at the lies and calumnies that had been unblushingly published. They had declared, moreover, that nowhere had this been done so much as in England. The huge lie had held its own although refuted thousands and thousands of times. Catholics had protested over and over again against it, but no attention had been paid to them by the Great Protestant Tradition. The lie was still unblushingly told. It was told up to that hour. Money was taken out of the pockets of Catholics to teach their own children this lie, and to teach their neighbours' children to hate and loathe them. How could they do otherwise when they were taught these calumnies and lies? When Almighty God forgave sin the economy was that those who were truly and sincerely repentant obtained the remission of the guilt and eternal punishment due to their sin. But a temporal penalty remained to be paid either in this life or the next. An indulgence had nothing to do with the guilt of sin. Remission of the eternal punishment must be obtained before any advantage could be gained from an indulgence. He would give them an example—every one knew that King David was the friend of God—but, yielding to a strong temptation, he committed a grievous sin, and added to his guilt that of murder. He remained impenitent for nearly a year. Then the Prophet Nathan came to him, and, under another appearance, placed his own case strongly before him. David's sense of justice was aroused and he became indignant. But the Prophet said "Thou art the man." David saw his fault and, yielding to the grace of God repented. Nathan, therefore, was authorised to announce to him the forgiveness of his sin. The eternal punishment, together with the guilt due to it was remitted, but a temporal penalty remained. The child, whom he dearly loved, died. David was deeply grieved and did penance and bewailed his sin. But Almighty God did not take away his temporal punishment—that he was obliged to bear. The temporal punishment due to sin, was, however, sometimes remitted. The Ninivites furnished also an example of this. There were other illustrations of the truth that Almighty God when He remits the eternal punishment due to sin reserves the temporal punishment. Long and terrible penances, in the early ages of the Church, were imposed to obtain pardon for the temporal punishment of sin as well as to make reparation. The Church sometimes came to the assistance of the penitent and granted him an indulgence. This was the practice of the early ages—of the days of persecution. In the first three centuries of the Christian era public and long penances were frequent. Penitents who were anxious to obtain a remission, were in the habit of meeting the martyrs as they were led to execution and begging from them a word of writing for the bishop to lighten their penance. This

the bishop often did out of consideration for the merits and satisfaction of Christ and the martyrs. Such was in virtue of the communion of saints. The teaching of the Church was that in the Church there was a treasury consisting of the merits of our Divine Redeemer and of His saints. Not that the merits of our Divine Redeemer required any addition, but the merits gained by the saints through His merits were placed in the common treasury. The Church formed the body of which Christ was the head. Our bodies were composed of many members, but a property owned by one member was possessed by all—what the head owned belonged also to the hands and feet—and so it was with the Church, the mystic body of Christ. What belonged to our Divine Redeemer belonged to the Church. Any act of the humiliation suffered by Christ would have been sufficient, and more than sufficient, for the salvation of the world, or of a million of worlds. His merits were super-abundant. These merits had not been lost. They were the property of the Church. Our Divine Redeemer had said to His Apostles: "What ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and what ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." He had also said to them: I give to you the keys of the kingdom of heaven. In virtue of this, the successors of the Apostles were the dispensers of the mysteries of God. By the power of the keys, by the dispensation of our Divine Redeemer, His merits, His super-abundant merits were applied by them to the remission of temporal punishments. But it was said this was making things easy. To obtain the remission of sin was not making things easy. Catholics had to do more than other people did. They had to confess their sins. This was not easy. It was a severe and humiliating discipline, a great sacrifice of feeling, to avow their guilt to a fellow-man. If they had done wrong or injustice they must repair it. Consequently we sometimes found a Catholic priest making restitution on the part of a penitent. Catholics must do penance, pray, and fast, and give alms. But let them consider what the members of other churches did. They had no confession, not much fasting, not much restitution, or at least not much was heard of it. They put themselves into an excited state, aroused their feelings, and something told them they were forgiven. If they died, they believed they would go straight to heaven. Which was the easier way? If once they obtained the conviction of pardon, they believed they could never lose grace. The subsequent guilt neither of murder nor adultery nor anything else would be an obstacle in the way of their going to heaven. Their doctrine was that they could not fall from grace. Was it not a wonder that people who held such a doctrine and proclaimed it should calumniate Catholics respecting indulgences? It was told in history that Cromwell, when he was dying, asked a minister who stood by his bed if it was true that a man could not fall from grace. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he declared himself confident of salvation, as he said he knew he had once been in a state of grace. All his wickedness, all his slaughters had gone for nothing. Yet men who taught this doctrine held up Catholics to scorn as if purchasing licenses to commit sin and pardon for their sins. The most rev preacher went on to protest against the manner in which Catholics were forced to contribute to the support of schools in which such calumnies on them and their Church were taught. They were told that the country could not bear the expense of sectarian teaching. Catholics did not want it to do so. They had no scruple in taking the money of Catholics to give their own children sectarian teaching. They had no scruple about taking money to teach godlessness. But that was not sectarian? That was all right and proper. He, the most rev speaker, would make an offer. Let them remit the £400,000 that education cost on the customs dues, and let every denomination support its own schools. Catholics would accept that willingly, and then there could be no pretence of paying by public money for the religious instruction given in their schools. If that were done Catholics would not be behind hand in the work of education. The professed love for education would then be tested. These secularists had never made any sacrifices for education and were not prepared to make such sacrifices. But they would take the money of Catholics to teach the children of the colony—their own if not those of Catholics—that the Pope sold indulgences. Nothing could be heard of so monstrous or so unjust. The most rev speaker repeated that there was not one word of truth in the calumnies to which he had referred. What the Church taught now she had always taught. He did not deny that abuses had existed. There were abuses probably now somewhere or another. But the Church was not responsible for them. Abuses were introduced into the college of Apostles by Judas—who when he sat at the table of the last supper had been plotting his crime. They need not be surprised that abuses existed wherever poor human nature was to be found. The Bishop declared in conclusion that he had done his best to explain the matter clearly and distinctly. If he had failed, or if he had left any point obscure he said he would be happy to return to the subject and endeavour to explain it better and more plainly.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN WAIMATE.

(From our Temuka Correspondent.)

Temuka, March 26, 1892.

THIS rather remarkable—remarkable for its lively faith—parochial district, Waimate, celebrated the feast of their patron saint in a very special manner. Unfortunately the day, as well as several of the preceding ones, was extremely inclement. The Rev Father Foley came, at considerable inconvenience, from Timaru to preach the panegyric on St Patrick, which was as eloquent as it was expressive. Before commencing, the rev. gentleman paid a high tribute of praise to the people, who, despite the inclement weather, as it rained in torrents, came to do honour to Ireland's great patron by attending the holy sacrifice of Mass—a strong proof that the faith was as strong in Waimate as it was among their forefathers when they received it from St Patrick. Another proof of this was the beautiful school and convent they had so nobly erected—sparing no cost, thinking no sacrifice too great, rather than that their children should be educated in those godless schools. Their fathers had waded through blood to keep that faith, and they, if necessary, were ready to do the same. Then followed an eloquent panegyric on the life and labours of St Patrick, words which, no doubt, will long be cherished in the hearts of those whose privilege it was to hear them. The 7 a.m. Mass was celebrated by the Rev Father Foley, and the High Mass at eleven by the Rev Father Regnault. At both Masses a large number observed the feast by receiving Holy Communion.

In the evening the pupils attending St Patrick's convent school, which is conducted by the Sisters of the famous Order of St Joseph, gave a most excellent entertainment. Though, as I before added, the weather was unpropitious in the extreme, St Patrick's Hall was filled to excess with a very enthusiastic audience. The commodious stage was artistically draped with art muslin, while the floral and fern decorations were of an unique design. These constituted the background, while the wings were similarly adorned. The taste and judgment used in the get-up is really praiseworthy, and reflects great credit on the realisation of the beautiful, for which the good Sisters are so notable. The crowning feature of the staging was the splendid illumination. Several Chinese lanterns were also suspended from the ceiling, while the motto *Cead mille failthe* could be read. The programme was opened precisely to time, with a duet, "Irish Quadrilles," by Misses Cummings and Toohers, highly delighted the audience, which was followed by the girls singing the ever-dear melody "The dear little Shamrock," which was responded in a manner as one should expect from the light where the "dear little plant" thrives. The dialogue "The pussy cat," was spoken by two little pussies, Misses D. Fowler and O. Cameron, in a manner that brought forth a round of applause. A solo and chorus, "Music and her sister song," followed. In this the girls displayed the careful training which had been bestowed upon them by their faithful teachers. The very pathetic recitation, "Papa's letter," was rendered in a clear voice, and with much elocutionary power by Miss St George, for which the young lady was loudly applauded. "Darby and Joan" (in character) came next, and was rendered doubly droll by the apparent youth of the distinguished actors—Master M. Edwards and Miss A. Shirley—their naive and charming manner of singing it being encored. The dialogue "Taking the Census," one would easily suppose a scene taken from real life, so ably and naturally were the characters portrayed. This was spoken by Misses Margaret O'Shea, O'Rourke, and A. Shirley. The chorus "Come O'er the Moonlight Sea," by the girls followed. This was indeed a gem, one would almost imagine he heard the rippling sound of the flowing waters. Master J. Costello did full justice to the recitation, "A scene from Dublin Bay." The duet "A B C," by Misses Bartos and Dooley proved very mirth-provoking, and was followed by the chorus "Let Erin Remember," (the girls), which, judging from the applause, seemed to awaken the deepest sentiments in the patriotic Irish heart. "Mrs Brown's Luggage" (comic song) was greeted with prolonged applause, the sweetness of Miss Norah Hogan's singing being extremely penetrating. The recitation "Paddy the Piper" proved a fair "knock out," the applause Master M. Lyons received being deafening. The chorus "The Travelling Musicians," which was sung with much earnestness by the infants, brought the entertainment to the last item on the first part, the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," which was sung with wonderful expression by Misses M. Hughes, Katie Flaherty, and Norah Hogan. The second part was opened with the duet (in character) "Hunting tower," by Miss M. O'Connor and D. McPherson, who seemed a very youthful pair for the maturity of the sentiments they so modestly expressed. The chorus "The minute gun" (boys and girls), was very successfully rendered, and was followed by the dialogue "School Discipline," by Miss M. O'Shea and Master P. McGrath, which proved inexpressibly droll. The vocal duet "List to the Convent Bells," was indeed listened to with rapt attention, Misses Lily Bartos and Katie Flaherty imparting much unction to its rendition. Master J. O'Rourke recited the memorable eleven minute engagement at "Fontenoy," the recall of which seemed to

awaken a vigorous applause. Miss M. O'Shea, who deserves special praise for the heavy task which was allotted to her in the entertainment, and for the manner in which she sustained it, rendered (in character) the song "Camomile Tea," but it was evident that there was some good reason for the love of the tea. The next item was a recitation, "Children's choices," in which Misses N. Hogan, N. Dooley, and N. Wall, and Masters St George and J. Sims acquitted themselves capably. The chorus "The old folks at home" followed. The "niggerly" appearance of the boys fairly brought down the house. The farce "A precious pickle," in which Misses St George, Dooley, Hughes, Bartos, Flaherty, McPherson, and O'Shea sustained the various parts, was given in a professional-like manner. The "pickle," indeed, was not to be pickled. There are songs which never fail to awaken in one sweet memories, and foremost amongst these is "Killarney." Though on this occasion this ever-popular melody of the famous Irish bard was not rendered by one whose sympathies have been enkindled by the close connection with the Green Isle, yet the unction which Moore desired to be imparted to it was creditably sustained by Miss Bartos. In response to an encore, this young lady sang "Kathleen Mavournean" with great feeling. Your correspondent is pleased with this, for, indeed, both the singer and correspondent came from the land of music—Moravia. The dialogue "The new boy" was irresistibly laughable, in which Misses M. Hughes, and M. O'Shea, and J. Roach, and M. Lyons took part. The chorus "See-saw," by the girls, was succeeded by "Nell Haggerty's visit to Cork." This kept the audience in roars of laughter, and was done full justice to by Miss M. O'Shea. "God defend New Zealand" brought a most enjoyable entertainment to a close. The singing, and it fact everything, was splendid. The Sisters are to be complimented on their labours of love. Everything disclosed most careful training. The children were a source of credit to them and pleasure to their parents. It could not have been otherwise than successful, for wherever the Sisters of St Joseph are, there success reigns supreme. A word of praise is justly due to Father Regnault, who worked very hard to make the entertainment a success.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Mrs M. L. Morgan, Clifton, Aratapu, Auckland, N. Z., under date 24th January, 1892, writes:—

Dear Sir—Some two years ago, having previously enjoyed fairly good health, I was taken seriously ill, and found it very difficult to get relief. At first I treated myself, thinking that I should soon be well again; but my illness grew upon me and I was completely prostrated and unable to do anything. I sought medical advice from our local doctor, and he prescribed for me. My ailment was described as black jaundice and gall stones, and at times I suffered much pain. Our doctor's treatment did not do me much good, as the attacks were frequent and very severe. Some months passed, and I felt that I was becoming hopelessly ill. My friends were shocked at my sallow and changed appearance, and more than one has told me since that they never expected to see me well again. I went to Auckland for change of air and scene, and to seek further medical advice. I got it, and for time seemed to improve, the changes evidently doing me good; but it was not tonic enough, for after a week or so I was again laid up.

All the medical advice I got in Auckland seemed unavailing, and I returned home with very little hope for. Here I suffered several attacks, and had to lay up repeatedly. My husband had a very poor opinion of patent medicine, but seeing Clement's Tonic advertised as of such wonderful effect in serious cases, and being quite at a loss to suggest any other untried remedy, he brought me home a bottle, and we determined to try it. At the same time we resolved to say nothing of the medicine we were using until fully satisfied of its effects. The first dose did me good, and I improved rapidly. Friends who would not have been surprised to hear of my death were really astonished at my rapid recovery. I was soon satisfied as to the value of Clement's Tonic, and gladly recommended it to others, and so did my husband. The storekeeper spoke to him one day, and asked him if he had been recommending Clement's Tonic, for he was almost sold out, and had only one bottle left. "Give it to me," said my husband: "I wouldn't be without it for anything." By the time I had taken one bottle I was able to get about my work again. Friends thought the improvement only temporary, but I am thankful to say that such has not been the case. Every dose did its work, and after a fortnight I only took one dose a day, in the early morning. I have used only three bottles, and have the fourth in the house. I do not take it regularly, but fly to it on the least symptom of anything being wrong, and I have many times proved it to a good preventive of returning sickness. It is now eight or nine months since I recovered, and Clement's Tonic has kept me in good health all through. I can again get on with my house and dairy with comfort and pleasure. I am pleased to be able to recommend Clement's Tonic, for I have found it a true friend, and am convinced that it will give health to many now suffering if they will only give it a trial.—I am, Sir, yours gratefully, M. L. Morgan

Still another convert from the Anglican ministry. The Rev Herbert Boothby, late of Oxford University, who came last year to a curacy at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Montreal, has been received into the Church, and will enter the Society of Jesus.

The Chinese ambassador, who has resided in Paris for some months, has come to London, where he will remain until the summer, at the Embassy in Portland place. The ambassador is a Catholic, the son of a family that has been Catholic for many generations.

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CARPETS, best 6-franc Brussels, 5s 6d per yard

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

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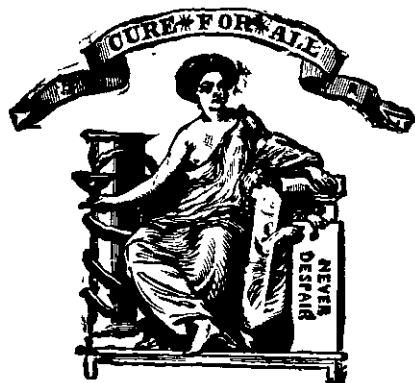
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slightest complaints which are more particularly inci-
dental to the life of a man, or to those living in the
bush.

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.

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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 civilised
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They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
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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
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One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard
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attention as in the past, affording the best
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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.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There are strong indications that Christchurch is going ahead. Buildings are going up in almost every direction, and, although nothing in the nature of a "boom" is visible, one cannot help feeling convinced that the "City of the Plains" is steadily marching on to the premier position among New Zealand's chief towns. Prominent among new buildings may be mentioned the Brookfield Roller Flour Mill, a large and commodious brick building in Addington, close to the railway line. The Press Company's new building, also of brick, has considerably improved that particular part of Cashel street in which it is situated, and the Press is now issued, not from the wooden, weather-beaten ruin of days gone by, but from a structure which imparts to this well-known paper a sense of dignity and conscious magnitude.

Mr H. O. Forbes, of the Canterbury museum, recently paid a scientific visit to the Chatham Islands. Some interesting discoveries have resulted, the chief being the finding of the bones of an extinct species of the rail family of birds.

The meeting of the Catholic Literary Society, on March 29, took the form of a social. Readings, recitations, etc., were given, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. His Lordship the Bishop takes a great interest in this Society and is anxious to see its members greatly increase.

The usual services were given in the Pro-cathedral on Sunday. The statues being veiled, the church presented a somewhat mournful appearance. At High Mass the Rev Father Cummings preached a most eloquent sermon appropriate to the solemn occasion, explaining why the Church concealed her statues at this particular time, and exhorting the whole congregation to attend to their religious duties not later than Easter Sunday. There was an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament all the afternoon, and the Rev Father Bell preached at Benediction service.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

MR LATHROP, in a paper read at the meeting of the Apostolate of the Press in New York, said a very true thing among other hopeful things. He declared in substance that the efforts of a Catholic reporter on a great daily newspaper were ineffective so far as the proper presentment of the truth was concerned, if the people in control of that journal were either bigoted, ignorant, or indifferent to the presentment of truth. And nothing can be more true.

It has always seemed to me to be an insidious and dangerous opinion that the energy of Catholics should not go into their own Press, but into the secular Press. The cleverest reporters on many of the great "dailies" are Catholics; but they are no more free to say what they will, or what their convictions urge them to say, than a lawyer is free to declare that he is advocating a bad cause. A reporter whose zeal has not been tempered by experience soon learns that "space" is limited on questions of religion; and that, while unlimited space may be given to the most insignificant function of other denominations—according to the proprietor's views or affiliations—his will be carefully reduced. As to the editorial writer, the book-reviewer, or the assistant editor, the position is much the same; he must obey the policy of his paper.

At one time it suited the New York Times to be amiable to Catholics. What sweetness filled the air! The remotest parish was searched for news, and the Pope was referred to in respectful terms previously applied only to Martin Luther. Allusions to Fox's "Book of Martyrs" and the Inquisition were laboriously cut out; and it was beautiful to see how the Times played the lion and the lamb act until after the election. But all this passed with the election. What influence, for instance, have Catholics on the Chicago Tribune? This paper does not want to be well informed on Catholic matters; and since John Hazzard died, the opinions on Catholic matters that creep into the New York Tribune are sometimes very bigoted.

The proprietors of the great daily papers know very well that if they want any important news, they can get it for the asking from Catholics. They are not dependent on the Catholic journals for news of an important event. As a rule, the Catholic journal is dependent on them; it copies, a few days after, the news which the people most concerned gave eagerly to its secular rival at first hand. While this continues, the Catholic Press must necessarily lack some of the influence it ought to have. There is no remedy at present, the expert assures us, except the establishment of a Catholic daily.

With the secular daily paper, as a rule, attention to Catholic affairs is gauged by the condition of politics. True, there are exceptions—the New York Sun, the Philadelphia Ledger, the Baltimore Sun, and a few others. But there is no newspaper in Chicago which can be thoroughly trusted to give the Catholic point of view on any subject. Take educational subjects, for instance. To take the Daily News, as an example, one would get the opinion that there is not a Catholic institution in the East or West capable of teaching the Latin declensions. But its columns actually teem with accounts of the minutest establishment, co-educational or otherwise, which the eye of the

managing director can detect. And yet, there are, no doubt, excellent Catholic reporters on the Daily News.

When we adopt the theory—tacitly advocated by the supercilious creature in New York who never reads a Catholic paper "because his confessor does not oblige him to" that our interests are sufficiently looked after by the daily Press, and that the Catholic Press is superfluous, we deliberately deprive ourselves of staunch defences, which, even if destroyed, must be built up again: But, after all, the New York man and his sneer must not be taken seriously. His speech was, no doubt, one of those perfunctory bits of persiflage which the habitual after-dinner speaker emits and regrets—long after dinner. There ought to be among thoughtful men but one opinion on the Catholic Press—it must be supported.

After the parish school come, as means of education, not instruction only, the Catholic paper and the parish library. Heaven help the religion of the young person brought up in the public school, assisted by the daily paper and the current novel, or "hand-book." If our people realise this, there will come a time when the daily itself may look on the Catholic paper as a dangerous competitor in the matter of special news. Then, and only then, will certain great dailies discover that self-interest forces them to a less arrogant policy in Catholic matters. Our duty at present is to strengthen our own Press, not to say: "Oh, I'll send this bit of news to the Herald, and the Catholic rags will have to copy it!"—MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN in the Ave-Maria.

"WHY HE NEVER LOOKED BEHIND HIM."

"After this I never looked behind me."

This is a very common expression. What do people mean by it? Lot's wife looked behind her and was changed into a pillar of salt. A locomotive driver in America looked behind him one day last summer and so didn't see an open drawbridge in front of him. Hence a wreck and great loss of life. A man in London failed to look behind him and was run down by a hansom. What shall we do as a rule? Look behind us or not?

We introduce a man who says he never looked behind him—after a certain time. How are we to take his meaning? Why, by letting him explain it.

He goes on to say that in one day in February, 1890, he was suddenly seized with dizziness and pain in the head. Like all healthy people, under similar circumstances, he didn't know what to make of it. He says he felt strange and queer, he shivered as though the weather had suddenly turned cold, and then flushed with the heat as though it had turned hot again. What ailed him?

His doctor said he was attacked with influenza, and ordered him to bed. He went to bed. A few days later the fever left him, but the illness did not. It merely assumed another form. His tongue looked like a piece of brown leather, and his skin and the whites of his eyes became yellow, like old parchment. We must all eat to live, but when this man tried to eat, the food went against him, and after he had swallowed it by main force, it caused such pain in the chest, side, and stomach that he wished he had let it alone. Then his heart began to palpitate, and he says he felt low, languid, and tired. He had what he calls a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach and a craving which nothing satisfied.

Being unable to take anything but liquid food he grew weak, so weak that he was barely able to walk. Then his heart troubled him once more, and, to quote his own words, "As I sat in my chair I could hear my heart thumping as if somebody was pounding me on the back."

This showed that the heart had too much work on hand and was struggling under it like a horse trying to carry two men. "I got very little sleep at night," he says, "and would lie awake for hours tossing about on the bed." This sort of thing is very wearing, and we are not surprised to learn that he lost flesh until little was left of him but skin and bone. "My cheeks," he says, "sank in until they were almost drawn together, and people shook their heads and predicted that my time in this world was nearly up. Still I had all confidence in my physician and kept on taking his medicine. From first to last I took some forty or fifty bottles of it (of all kinds) without benefit.

"Finally one day the doctor sounded my lungs and asked me if any of our family died of consumption. He said that the heart palpitation was caused by dyspepsia. Then he said I had better take further advice; he could do no more for me. This was after nine months of his treatment. I gave up all hopes of getting better, and, indeed, no one expected me to.

"It was winter again, December, 1890. One day I found a little book or pamphlet in the house, that I had never seen before. It was about a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and described a case like mine having been cured by it. Without going into all my hopes and fears on the point, it is enough to say that I got a bottle from Mr Kirkham, chemist, Ellerby Lane. I took the contents of that bottle and certainly felt a little better. I took a second and began to eat solid food, which agreed with me.

"After this I never looked behind me, though my recovery was a work of time, for I was very much reduced. I stuck to the medicine, and with good reason, and at last got back to my work, strong and well, and have remained so ever since. When I went back to the works the foreman and others gathered round me and asked what had wrought the wonderful change. I answered, "Mother Seigel's Syrup had wrought it." When I said I wished to start work they told me I must first be examined by a doctor. The doctor said I was fit for work, and I went to work the next morning and have never lost a minute since.

"I wish others to know what Seigel's Syrup has done for me, and I give the proprietors permission to publish this brief account of my case. I am a cloth presser by trade, and have worked at Messrs Hepworth and Sons, Clay Pit Lane, for four years. Harvey Askew, 2 Back Timber Place, Ellerby Lane, Leeds."

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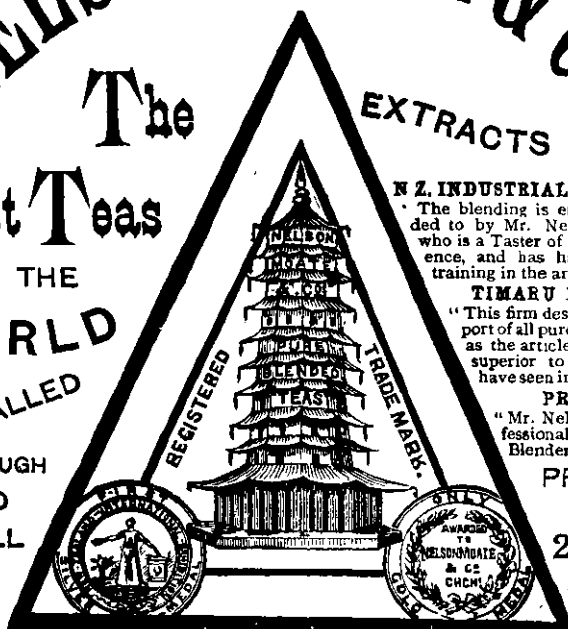
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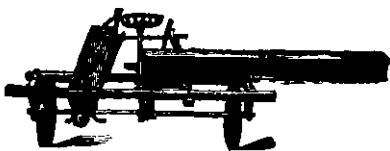
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Restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, relieves the dullness and drowsiness of nervous debility, and produces a general exaltation of the circulatory system, imparting increased vigour to the muscles as well as the intellect, with a feeling of satisfaction. In cases of sleeplessness from exhaustion and fatigue it is invaluable. This article is thoroughly reliable, will keep good for any length of time, and is a widely recognised Tonic Remedy.

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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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Sept. 14, 1888

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Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. COOKSON, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon Dunedin this 8th day of April 1892

Universal
Opinion says

Phoenix Jams, Peel and Marmalade

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