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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER. It is a curious and suggestive fact that two bodies among the human population of the earth, who are commonly supposed to be widely separated from each other, are now in motion with more or less virulent intentions. We allude to the anarchists and the Orangemen. It is still more curious and suggestive that the object aimed at by these two widely different or differently reputed sections of humanity, is one and the same. The anarchists of France and Spain are showing themselves particularly active with regard to the Catholic Church. It was in the churches of Paris that their outbreak commenced, and in Madrid and Cadiz Catholics engaged in Divine worship have been the special object of their attack. Under such circumstances it is suggestive, as we have said, to see a clerical mission from the North of Ireland going out to plead with the people of Great Britain to give their support to the threats that the Orangemen of their province have uttered against their Catholic fellow countrymen. Doubtless these pious missionaries would hold up their hands in horror at the idea of their deserving to be classed with the followers of Marx or Lassalle, or, still more, of Bakounine. Do they not enter upon their task with the word of the Gospel in their mouth, and morally supported by the sympathy of the Tory Prime Minister? Nevertheless their intention is that of calling out an expression of wrath, and of obtaining at least moral assistance in an outbreak against law and order. The anarchists with their bombs are more advanced and more direct—perhaps more courageous in their action, but the Orangemen are not less deadly in their threats and their intentions. Whether they will prove so bold in their performance remains to be seen, and we rather think they will not. The mission to Great Britain, however, goes out under less favourable circumstances than would have been the case some years ago. There was a time, prior that is to the memorable proceedings at Cleator Moor, when people in England and Scotland had seen nothing on their own side of the Irish sea which could give them any information as to the true nature of Orangeism. They were dependant for their knowledge of it on those one-sided stories that the organs of the party, and others favourable to it, published as to the attacks upon it made by Catholics. All the long course of outrage and insult that led to some excess on the part of a hot-headed Catholic mob was suppressed and a chastisement earned, if not deserved, by years of insolence and brutality was described as an unprovoked and aggressive outbreak. The memory, however, of Cleator Moor has hardly yet died away throughout Great Britain. There the Orangemen betrayed themselves and appeared in their true colours. Without any provocation whatever, and inspired by the virulent, undistinguishing, hatred that is their characteristic, they made a violent and indiscriminate attack on children, women, and defenceless men—on people who had come into their neighbourhood without giving them a thought or being aware perhaps of their existence—for the peaceful purposes of a pleasure-party. There was no difference of opinion throughout the country about the matter; the revelation was pronounced complete and the Press, without exception, declared that nothing of the kind must be tolerated. When these pious missionaries, therefore, go over to plead from English and Scotch platforms and pulpits for the support of the people of Great Britain in sustaining such a condition of things in Ulster—not, indeed, in all Ireland, for it would be an injustice to Protestants throughout the country not to acknowledge what we know to be the fact, that Orangeism has always been regarded by them, with very few exceptions, as the shame and opprobrium of their creed. These Protestants have long had the testimony that the doings at Cleator Moor placed within immediate reach of the people of Great Britain. When these pious missionaries go over to plead in such a cause, will not the memory of Cleator Moor be recalled to some sufficient purpose? Nay, has not Scotland had a more recent experience still, in connection with a Protestant contingent imported from the Orange head-quarters to replace some discontented Catholic labourers in Glasgow, but who had no sooner arrived

in the city than they set to and fought among themselves, disturbing the whole quarter of the town in which they were lodged? Preachers of the Gospel go over to Great Britain to back up with their pious exhortations the blood-thirsty threats made by men like these, that, if a measure is constitutionally carried which displeases them they will set the law at defiance, make common cause with anarchists, and run amuck throughout the country slaughtering everyone who is opposed to them. Can anything be more preposterous than this? Has the cry of "No-Popery" ever been more grossly or impudently raised? We have not erred, therefore, in the comparison we have made. Orangemen and anarchists are, in fact, at one. The Church is their object of attack and the methods they approve of or adopt are but little different. The anarchist, however, is the bolder of the two. He sets to work without giving a warning, by which he may hope to intimidate, and thus to save himself the danger of action. The Orangeman, if he can attain his object while he saves his skin infinitely prefers to do so. Indeed the chances are that the desire to save his skin will confine his action to such insolent threats. He makes known, however, what it is he would do if he durst—and this, as well as the companionship in which, to all intents and purposes, he exhibits himself, should be enough to inform the world as to his real nature.

OUR contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* gives us ANOTHER VIEW, the following:—"At the sitting of the Native Lands Court at Hastings on Tuesday a comical episode occurred. A female witness was asked why her mother was not giving evidence, as, the question being one of ancestry, the mother might be expected to know more. The witness naively replied that her mother was too old, that she was not accustomed to the ways of courts, and did not know how to tell lies!" But was it altogether a comical episode and only that? We fancy it would not be impossible to discover in it something also of a tragic element. Is this, indeed, what the enlightened civilisation, of which so much is boasted as distinguishing the Anglo-Saxon race, and which to have spread abroad over the face of the earth has gained for them so much renown, has conferred upon a less privileged people? The elder woman, adhering more closely to the practices of her savage fore-runners, has not acquired the art of telling lies. The true-born Briton brags that the less richly-endowed races are destined to die out before his advance. But what of the diseases by which they perish?—the vice, and fraud, and falsehood, with which he infects them? There may be more than one way, then, of looking at this episode which we quote. Even a laughing philosopher might, perhaps, consider it with tears in his eyes.

RUMOURS of the Faribault plan have at length THE FARIBAULT reached Dunedin. We had been for some time PLAN, looking for their arrival and their adaptation to the situation in New Zealand. To give the devil his due, however, as we always do, we find that the plan is fairly sketched. It consists in placing a Catholic school, conducted by Dominican nuns, at a place called Faribault, in the diocese of St Paul, under the State educational authorities, the school to be in all respects conducted like a Catholic school, except that direct religious instruction is not to be given within the hours over which the State has control—that is, within the ordinary school hours. The plan is, as yet, in an experimental stage, and nothing can be definitely pronounced concerning it. It has the approbation of Archbishop Ireland, in whose diocese it is being carried out, but it by no means commands the decided approval of all the Catholic authorities of the United States. Indeed, it has been very frankly and even severely criticised and a variance of opinion prevails with regard to it. As we ourselves know nothing independently concerning it, we have no opinion on the matter to offer. Archbishop Ireland is a prelate whom we highly esteem so far as we know of his Grace from the Catholic Press of the country, but American ecclesiastics not unfrequently strike us as somewhat exceeding in boldness. Probably, if we knew the circumstances in which they are placed, we should attain to a better understanding. The bare fact that Archbishop Ireland has authorised an experiment, therefore, does not necessarily make us confident of its success or

recommend it to us as worthy of trial elsewhere. We should say that any proposals made to them for a denominational grant in New Zealand would be considered by our prelates quite apart from the Faribault plan, or any other experiment tried in America.

SCIENTIFIC
NONSENSE.

We generally get the fag end of the fade of the period out here. We perceive, for example, that the irresponsibility of criminals, which Italian anthropologists have worked out so finely, is in some degree received among ourselves. It has, however, been urged on behalf of the pre-human ancestors, from whom modern criminals are supposed to derive their exculpating atavism, that they were not really so ferocious and exclusively wicked as, for the purposes of science, they are represented to have been. It is, indeed, explained that, on the contrary, they displayed a good deal of kindness among themselves. But scientists will have their way.—We much prefer the term scientist to that of man of science. It seems perfectly adapted to present requirements.—Failing the primeval beasts, they insist upon it that the newly developed race of mankind was monstrously wicked, every man Jack of them. One enterprising theorist, indeed, went recently so far as to declare that a condition of incessant crime even now was man's normal condition. Men, he said, by abnormally joining themselves together in society, were actually engaged in punishing their fellow men for fulfilling the obligations, or perhaps even the duties, of their nature. This theory was found rather too advanced for the times and was rejected, mildly nevertheless, and without any great show of reason as opposed to other theories held by the body. It has, meantime, been gravely proposed that the law courts should be re-moulded. And, here, by the way, is a new consideration for Sir George Grey to take into account in connection with his Law Practitioners' Bill. The old judges and the old lawyers, we are told, are not now, if they ever were, a ha'p'orth of good. They must all be turned adrift and a completely different set of men employed in their stead. There will be no study of law necessary, and doubtless Sir George will find this additional enfranchisement of immense benefit. Candidates will only be required to be expert judges of the shape of a man's head, the size of his jaw, the expression of his eye, and such like. Given a man, the son of a criminal father or mother, and possessed of the tall-tale jowl or scowl, of long arms, or short arms, or arms neither short nor long, according to the calculations of Signor Ferri, and his guilt will at once be obvious to the discriminating eye. Accusation in such a case will carry with it condemnation. Will Sir George Grey introduce a clause into his Bill providing for these law courts of the future, and making the trained eye all that is necessary. It has been remarked, in fact, that the branch in question of the advanced science of the day is retrogressive in the direction of the condemned theories of Gall and Spurzheim and of Lavater. A hang-dog look, in fact, would be as good as a halter to a man—that is, if any such thing as a gallows were any longer permissible. But the irresponsible criminal, as we have seen, is not to be hanged, or punished in any way. No man must be punished for that for which he is not accountable—unless, of course, old Joe Millar spoke the truth with something of prophetic vision, and an atavistic necessity—also excluding free will, be laid upon the hand wielding the sword. That, indeed, would seem the chief solution of the difficulty. The criminal has no free will, and must not be punished—but neither, says the jester, has the executioner, who, therefore, must punish him. What is said in jest, we have been told, is often meant in earnest, and, as we perceive from certain phases of the science of the day, what is said in earnest might occasionally be meant in jest. So much for the latest fad of which a reflection has been caught among ourselves.

OUR good friend "Nemo" of the *Dunedin Evening Star*, like other cockney scribblers, enjoys his little PEAR'S SOAP. A CASE FOR A CASE FOR PEAR'S SOAP. He deals with the country

impartially, so far, at least, as religion is concerned. The dirty old lady to whom our friend refers, was evidently a Protestant old lady, and a pious old lady according to her lights, in the bargain. Our well-washed friend takes Mr Labouchere to task for making a protest against the use of the cold tub, and, among the rest, quotes the case of an old lady—"Irish, I fancy," he says, "who, when told that cleanliness was next to godliness, thanked her Maker that that was not in the Bible." Perhaps we should leave the Protestant old ladies of Ireland to defend themselves. Indeed, there are some Protestant men in the country who seem to have a holy horror of cold water—for that, we say again, is the only way in which we can account for the delay made by the Orangemen in taking to the ditches, as they have declared, with all sorts of fee-faw-fums and snifflings of blood, they are ardently bent on doing. They are just waiting for the weather to clear up and the ditches to dry. There may, therefore, be Protestant old ladies who are quite as careful of themselves. But, shining as the excellent "Nemo" does in contrast with the dirty old Irish Protestant lady—and there may be a good deal in a contrast—his particular experiences under the pump must

necessarily be a matter of intense interest to his readers. Of course it is of immense importance for us to know, and we never could have guessed, that he is more cleanly in his habits than an Irish Protestant old lady. Will he kindly return to the subject at an early date and give us a little information, for example, as to his requirements in the matter of soap? And if he knew anything about another old lady which would serve to bring out in a brighter light the effects of his lather he might mention it as well. A subject for a Pear's soap artist, indeed, would be our "Nemo" in his wash-tub, presenting himself as a pattern to the dirty old Irish Protestant ladies. We do not know that the good "Nemo's" little joke at the expense of Ireland was very brilliant—but, as we see, it has opened out to us a whole series of useful and interesting reflections.

A DOUBTFUL
SWIMMING
MASTER,

THERE is a congregation in Dunedin, it seems, which, as the saying is, likes a "stick in its tea."—The congregation goes by the name of the "Church of Christ," and, *pace* Bishop Nevill, this being a country in which every man may call himself what he chooses, no one can object to that. The congregation held a tea-meeting the other night and its particular "stick" on the occasion took the shape of an essay read on the part of one Mr Floyd, who, it appears, was too ill to attend in person. Let us charitably hope the gentleman in question has now recovered from his indisposition. Good people, as we know, are scarce, and Mr Floyd, if we may judge by the scanty report of his essay we find in the *Otago Daily Times*, is a very good person indeed. But fancy anyone, even good Mr Floyd, quoting at this time of day as an authentic work, D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation." Mr Floyd, we are told, quoted this work in explanation of the rise of the Papacy and then went on to make some remarks of his own on the subject. "The essay continued to say that in all the abominations of the latter God did not forget the people. Hence He raised up such men as Luther, Calvin and others to do a great and much-needed work of reformation." But then, of course, there is a difference of opinions and a good deal depends on what are looked upon as abominations. Luther, for example, looked upon chastity as an extreme abomination, and Calvin was not of a very different mind on the subject. Luther wallowed like a hog in filth, and all reformed Germany followed his example. We doubt if even a member of the "Church of Christ," supposing him to understand his language, could now be so shameless as to listen to five minutes of his conversation. Possibly even the good Mr Floyd himself could not do so, although he is apparently engaged in teaching a congregation to quaff from the fountains opened by him, if not actually to swim in the sea of iniquity whose flood gates he unloosed upon the world. For good Mr Floyd's own sake, and that of the congregation trusting themselves to his guidance, we will at least hope so. Otherwise, either as cup-bearer or swimming master, good Mr Floyd's efforts must be attended with evil consequences. Meantime, is it not a pity that a religious body, even a "Church of Christ," Christian sisters as well as brothers piloted on inflated bladders among questionable waters by a good Mr Floyd, cannot meet to take a quiet cup of tea without wanting a stick in it. Or at least they might take their stick in a more wholesome form than that of a tissue of ignorance and calumny.

A FORECAST of another volume of "Souvenirs" about to be published by M. Renan, which has appeared in one of the London papers, reveals in a

still more vivid light, the stupid, silly, and shallow nature of a writer to whom a place has, nevertheless, been allotted among the foremost thinkers of the day. That expression of satisfaction repeated by him, for example, that although he will not be there to see, the work of eternity will proceed, has it not arrived by this time somewhere close upon the stage of mere clap-trap? But even, although there had ever been any suspicion of sincerity attached to it it never was truly based, so far, at least, as the race of man is concerned. "Science especially will continue to astound us by her revelations, which will replace, by the infinity of time and space, a shabby creationism which cannot any longer satisfy even the imagination of a child." But science has revealed already that, where every form of earthly life is concerned, there is no such thing as an infinity of time and space. It points out to us inevitably the approach of universal death, with a suggestion of horrors unimaginable. Silly, stupid, and shallow is the pretence of rejoicing in what cannot concern the man making it even most remotely. The man so sensitive as to enter vividly into the joys of generations, to come on y after years had passed away, could not possibly live in view of the miseries of the present. The man who pretends to rejoice in what he knows to be impossible is at best an affected fool. Where M. Renan, however, most betrays himself is in his stale frivolity touching another life. If there be such a place as hell, he says, "I shall manage to get out." Why, even a jester like Charles Lever had been beforehand with him, as well as more witty. In Mickey Free's father breaking his way out of purgatory there is

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OUR STOCK contains a large quantity of Remnants of Dress Material, and in order to clear them quickly we have decided to give our Country friends the full benefit by putting them in Bundles at Bargain prices. They are in lengths of from 2½ yds to 5yds, and consist of Homespuns, Tweeds, Winceys, Merinos (Black and Coloured), Cashmères (Black and Coloured), and other winter fabrics. In Bundles for 15s, 20s, 25s. Carriage paid to any address.

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PARCEL No. 3 (42s).—The French Merino Parcel contains 7yds of lovely quality fine French Merino (all-wool—in colours and black), unequalled for durability; 9yds of glove-finished dress Lining, Sewing Silk, Twist, Binding Braid, Hooks and Eyes, Belting and Dress Bones 1 lady's warm knitted Underskirt, a fashionable fur Pelerine, lined and quilted with satin (either in brown or black); 1 pair Dent's best quality four patent spring-button kid Gloves, and 2 pairs of ladies' good quality ribbed black Cashmere Hose. Carriage paid to any address, for 42s. Note.—Never buy a dress before seeing patterns from A. and T. Inglis, and the money you will save will astonish you.

PARCEL No. 1 (25s).—The Little Wonder. A special trial parcel containing 2 dresses of 12yds each, one of Velour-finished plain Dress Tweed, in Navy, Brown, or Maroon, and the other a fashionable broken check dress Tweed (all dark shades); 7yds of good twill dress Lining, 4doz fashionable Buttons, 1yd good quality Velvet (to match each dress), and 1 lady's cooking Apron (lace trimmed). The whole, carriage paid, for 25s.

PARCEL No. 5 (45s).—Special Household Parcel contains 1 good quality Marcelles Quilt, 2½yds long, with new satin finish and choice raised pattern—worth at least 18s 9d; 5yds extra strong and good quality white Twilled Sheet, 2yds wide; 1 lovely quality handsome pattern pure linen white damask Tablecloth, 2yds long; 12yds Horrocks' Longcloth, 36in wide, for ladies' use; 12yds Crewdson's celebrated medium Calico, 32in wide; 2 large size brown Turkish Towels, 48in long; 4 large honeycomb Towels, 45in long; 2 white honeycomb Toilet Covers, 1½yds long. Carriage paid to any address, for 45s.

PARCEL No. 9 (52s 9d).—Our Marvellous Household Parcel contains 1 pair best quality real Witney Blankets, 2½ yds long; 1 extra large size and very superior white honeycomb Quilt; 1 pair best quality white twilled Sheets, full size; 1 best quality double damask handsome pattern white linen Tablecloth, 2yds long; 2 large white Turkish bath Towels, 48in long; 4 brown honeycomb Towels, 45in long. Carriage paid to any address, 52s 9d.

PARCEL No. 6 (42s).—Our Wonderful Household Parcel contains 1 very handsome reversible siderdown Quilt—size, 72in by 64in—covered, padded, and quilted in choice pattern saten, and has all the warmth of a blanket and quilt combined; 1 pair best quality Findlays twilled white cotton sheets, full size; 12yds Horrocks' fine Longcloth, 36in wide, for ladies' wear; 12yds superior quality medium stout Calico, 26in wide, perfectly pure—suitable for ladies' and children's underclothing; 4 large brown bath Towels, 48in long; 4 brown honeycomb Towels, 45in long; and 1 good Marcelles fringed Toilet Cover, 1½ yds long. The whole, carriage paid, for 42s.

Houses furnished throughout on the Shortest Notice. For those who live at a distance we give the prices at which we will supply the Furniture for a Two, Three, or Four Roomed Cottage:—TWO ROOMS (Kitchen and Bedroom), for £12; THREE ROOMS (Kitchen and two Bedrooms), £21; FOUR ROOMS (Sitting Room, two Bedrooms, and Kitchen), £50.

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PARCEL No. 10 (40s).—One Noted Useful Parcel contains 1 large woollen reversible Rug—size 64in by 66in, and can be used either as a travelling rug, buggy rug, or bed cover; 1 pair good heavy Witney Blankets, 2½ yds long; 5yds Shetland or white Colonial Flannel; 7yds strong serviceable Union Shirting; 6yds choice pattern good quality twilled Flannelette; 2 large brown Turkish bath Towels, 48in long; 4 unbleached honeycomb Towels, 45in long. Carriage paid to any address for 40s.

PARCEL No. 14.—Men's Boots at 13s 6d. Pair heavy pegged Water-tights, 1 pair heavy pegged Balmorals, 1 pair light Balmorals with heel and toe plates (no nails), 1 pair calf shoes, pegged or sewn. Any of above, post free to any address, for 13s 6d per pair.

PARCEL No. 11 (20s).—Ladies' Underclothing Parcel contains 2 handsomely trimmed Nightdresses, with yoke back and front of neck six rows of choice insertion in front, and eight tucks embroidery to match insertion round neck, sleeves, and front; 2 very handsome Chemises, seven rows of insertion, 16 tucks of edging round neck and sleeves to match; 2 pairs ladies' Knickers trimmed with embroidery 2in wide, plain band with feather stitching, good strong calico, and lockstitched; 1 good quality Cooking Apron trimmed with lace. The whole, carriage paid to any address, for 20s.

PARCEL No. 13.—Our Far-famed Men's Clothing Parcel contains 1 splendid all wool Colonial Tweed Suit specially designed for the requirements of our country friends who have rarely an opportunity of visiting town. In finish they are equal to bespoke suits at double the money and can be recommended as a well-fitting, hard-wearing lot. Sizes, 3 to 7. This parcel, carriage paid to any address, for 37s 6d.

PARCEL No. 15.—Men's Boots at 10s 6d. 1 pair heavy Balmorals, 1 pair Oxford Shoes with heel and toe plates, 1 pair extra quality kid Bluchers, 1 pair stout Oxford Shoes. Any of these at 10s 6d per pair, posted free to any address.

PARCEL No. 16.—Women's Boots at 10s. 1 pair all leather Elastics with heel and toe plates, 1 pair high leg Balmorals, light make or nailed, 1 pair superior calf or seal Oxford Shoes (sewn), 1 pair stout calf button Shoes (sewn). Any of these, post free to any address, for 10s per pair.

PARCEL No. 17.—Women's Boots at 12s 6d. 1 pair high leg calf Balmorals, 1 pair high leg kid Balmorals, 1 pair high leg kid Balmorals, with seal fronts (sewn). Any of these, post free to any address, for 12s 6d per pair.

PARCEL No. 7 (45s).—Our far-famed Household Parcel contains 1 pair white Witney Blankets, 2½yds long—nice, fleecy goods; 1 pair strong plain unbleached Sheets, heavy make; 1 red and white Quilt, nice floral pattern, 2½yds long; 6yds good Shetland or white Colonial Flannel, 12yds Mexican-finish strong unbleached Calico, 32in wide; 12yds good quality medium white Calico, 36in wide—suitable for ladies' or children's wear; 1 brown linen Tablecloth, 2yds long; 2 large brown Turkish Towels, 42in long. The whole lot, carriage paid to any address, for 45s.

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PARCEL No. 12 (30s).—Special Ladies' Underclothing Parcel contains 2 handsomely-trimmed Nightdresses with five rows of fine Swiss embroidery, 10 tucks and two rows of insertion in front, feather stitched on each side of the insertion, three narrow tucks and embroidery on sleeves; 2 Chemises tucked and embroidered front, very handsomely feather stitched between the tucks, insertion and feather stitching round neck and sleeves; 2 pair ladies' Knickers, two rows of Swiss embroidery 2in wide, four tucks and fancy feather stitching with a new-shaped band. All the above of excellent quality and lockstitched. Carriage paid to any address for 30s.

no doubt profanity, but there is also some wit. "Paradise seems a place where people must be very much bored." Had M. Benan, then, with all his literary pretensions, never read Dante. Those who can see in the infinite mirror of the Beatific Vision all the works of God, even to the inmost thoughts of men, may surely find enough to occupy them—yes, throughout eternity itself. Stupid, again, is that picture of an otiose, dreamy purgatory—a land of the lotus-eaters—again M. Benan has been forestalled—where souls to be purified may dose along into thin air. "Where loves commenced on earth will be purified, pending complete etherialisation"—false and affected sentiment again. Finally, M. Benan has a contemptuous word to fling at devout old women, "who, we are told, will form the majority of the elect." Can we not see, if we rightly and deeply consider it, and this needs the greater depth of thought, the power of God as wonderful in a withered blade of grass as in a mountain, with all its peaks and all its glaciers? The fault of the man who cannot discern in the soul of the old woman and its destinies an object of contemplation as awful and sublime as he can find in the soul of the philosopher lies in his own shallowness. But what brilliancy of style, what beauties of language can justly acquire for a man who chatters like a pol-parrot the place of a leader of thought? Little to be envied is the country or the world in which such can be supposed to be the case.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ON Tuesday evening, April 5, his Lordship Dr Grimes delivered a very interesting lecture in the Catholic Literary Society's rooms. The subject was "My first visit to Loretto," and his account of the removal and description of this wonderful shrine of Our Lady was attentively listened to by a numerous attendance. Mr R. Dobbin, president, presided. When the discourse was concluded a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Lordship for his splendid lecture, for honouring the meeting with his presence, and for the interest that he has ever manifested towards the Society. At the meeting on Tuesday last, the spiritual director—the Rev Father Bell—proposed the following subject for a debate:—"Is it advantageous for Catholic families to settle in New Zealand?" Members who spoke in the affirmative pointed out the natural beauties and advantages of this Colony, also our free and independent form of government, and that with the exception of the matter of education, Catholics here had as much freedom as is consistent with safety; that the present secular educational system would eventually break down with its own weight—indeed, that the system would not have obtained till now were Catholics more united, and that all they desired were equality and fair play. Members who followed in the negative mentioned the numerous and discordant sects in this city, the Free-thought, and the scientific, or rather the jelly-fish, and protoplasm element. The state of society was then contrasted in countries and communities purely Catholic, and it was argued that in the latter it is far pleasanter to live and easier to bring up a family in a thorough Christian manner. The debate proved interesting, and elicited many useful ideas.

The long-talked about and the elaborately-arranged bazaar in connection with St Mary's parish will be opened on Easter Monday next, and will continue throughout the whole week. The Toam street Hall, on account of its size and central position, has been chosen for the bazaar. It is to be hoped that the walls of this handsome and spacious building will be continually thronged. Indeed, neither expense nor art has been spared to make the show attractive and absolutely unique. The hall has been splendidly decorated like an Eastern garden; and the stage like the court of King Ahasuerus. The coronation of Queen Esther will be the opening ceremony. A grand triumphal procession will follow, wherein over two hundred persons, arrayed gorgeously like ancient Greeks, Japanese, Egyptians, Syrians, and other Eastern nations will be seen. Queen Esther, surrounded by pages, maids of honour, torch-bearers and guards will be an interesting scene. As to the correctness of the dresses and representations, it is sufficient to say that the whole show has been planned by the Rev Father Le Menant des Cheneais, who is well known to be deeply versed in Oriental antiquities. A grand and numerous orchestra has been provided, and during the evenings there will be vocal and instrumental selections.

A number of priests came from the surrounding parishes to assist at the solemn office of Tenebræ at the pro-Cathedral on Wednesday last. A beautiful altar of repose was erected on the gospel side of the church, and the services on Holy Thursday were most impressive. His Lordship Dr Grimes, who has ever the interests of religion at heart, fulfilled a promise he lately made to expose for the veneration of his people, during Holy Week, a most precious and sacred relic that he had obtained while recently in Rome. This relic is nothing less than a portion of the true cross. The reliquary, which has a firm stand, is a cross of gold, and is of exquisite design and workmanship and about as large as the crucifix that is usually placed on a tabernacle. Where the two portions of the cross intersect, covered with

lense, there is a receptacle, and within this, the relic, which is a little cross, is placed. The relic was exposed in the church on Good Friday and devoutly venerated by the congregation from three o'clock in the afternoon until the commencement of Tenebræ.

The weather on Good Friday was cloudy and unpromising, and towards night rain began to fall freely. This was a sad disappointment to many persons and kept them at home. Yet picnics, shooting and boating parties visited fairly well Lyttelton, Sumner, New Brighton and other places. The steamer Akaroa was crowded on her excursion to Pigeon Bay, and the launches Canterbury and Waiwera took large numbers to Governor's Bay. The chief event in Lyttelton, however, was the Wharf Labourers Society's picnic at Rhodæ Bay. When the weather is fine every swell and belle turns out in his or her best and there is usually a general stampede. How many people outside of the Catholic Church appear to understand the import of the day? Indeed does not Byron's sketch of the Sabbath day in the English metropolis describe what takes place here on Good Friday? The seventh day this; the jubilee of man.

London! right well thou know'st the day of prayer.

Some o'er thy Thames row the ribboned fair,
Others along the safer turnpike fly;
Some Richmond Hill ascend, some wend to Ware,
And many to the steep of Highgate hie."

At High Mass at the pro-cathedral on Easter Sunday, His Lordship preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon, taking for a text the words of the psalmist: "This is the day which the Lord hath made: rejoice thereon." The really splendid music had been especially chosen for the occasion. A numerous choir, aided by an effective string band, admirably rendered Beethoven's Mass in C. Mrs Kelly and Miss G. Pender as usual shone in the solos. Miss Bryant sang also in her accustomed neat and finished style a solo. Mr G. Cronin and Mr Dougal were likewise especially heard to advantage in the solos.

REFORM IN GERMANY.

(PHILIP O'NEIL, in the New York Freeman.)

LUTHER granted to Philip Landgrave, of Hesse, the privilege to have two wives, to be kept secret, however.

Luther said, "Indeed, I confess that I cannot prevent polygamy, as it is not against the Holy Scriptures." (—Dr De Wette, 2, 459.)

This prince had been married to a daughter of Duke George of Saxony, for sixteen years, and was the father of eight children. He lived in open adultery and debauchery, and now with Luther's approbation, he desired to take a second wife, Margaret Von der Saale, maid of honour to his sister Elizabeth. Bigamy, at this time by the laws of Catholic Germany, was punishable with death. He sent a document to the Wittenburg divines in which he declared it his intention to marry Margaret, in order to free himself from "the snares of the devil." He stated that Luther and Melancthon had advised the King of England not to divorce his first wife, but to take a second. He demanded the same privilege "that he might live and die cheerfully and pursue the Protestant quarrels in a more free and Christian-like manner." Should they deny this trifling favour, he threatened that he would go over to the Emperor. (Corpo. Reform, 3, 851.) The reply of Luther and Melancthon, dated December 10, 1539, stated that "the poor, wretched Church of Christ is small and abandoned, and truly needs pious lords and sovereigns. Therefore your highness has not only our approbation in this case of necessity, but also our reflections upon it" (De Wette, 239-244). The marriage ceremony was performed by Denis Melanther, Philip's court preacher, who had himself taken three wives, according to the Gospel. The marriage contract was drawn up by Balthasar Reid, a Lutheran preacher, and it stated that Philip had taken Margaret "to provide for the welfare of his body and soul, and to bring greater glory to God." The document was signed by Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, Corvin Leningen, Vinfert, and Melanther, all Lutheran preachers and apostles.

Suppose that every married German should, as these ministers stated it, "to provide for the welfare of his body and soul and to bring greater glory to God," seek another wife, would it be a reform movement? This is the character of the princes that gave Protestantism its name, and these are the preachers that moulded its theology. A reformation effected by such apostles as these must always be looked upon with suspicion.

The Greek Church had a similar origin. Photius helped to create a schism. This schism originated in incest, and the revolt of Henry VIII commenced in adultery. Bardas, the nephew of the Emperor Michael III, was refused communion by St Ignatius, Bishop of Constantinople, because living in open incest.

The Bishop was driven from his See, and Photius intruded into place, receiving all orders up to patriarch in six days. In the case of Bardas the Greek schism followed, and in the case of Henry Tudor the English nation was carried out of the Church. Such were the sacrifices made by the Church for the inviolability and sanctity of the marriage relation.

The CHURCH, the STATE, and the STAGE.

SURELY it can be said, looking over the annals of History, and peering through the dim vista of departed years, that no previous record has ever been established such as has been obtained by the PROPRIETARY MEDICINES manufactured by MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT.

His Grace Archbishop REDWOOD, the chief dignitary of the Roman Catholic Faith in New Zealand, has testified that great benefit has been derived by persons who have used these remedies.

One of her Majesty Queen Victoria's most Honorable Privy Councillors, Lord Onslow, certifies that he himself has personally taken the Medicines, and received renewed vigour from their use, and now a gentleman, Mr Walter Bentley, who has delighted the ears of large audiences in the principal cities of the Colony, and who has obtained celebrity as an eminent tragedian, and one of the brightest stars of his profession, proclaims to the world that MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT has conferred great benefit on suffering Humanity.

No one would say that gentlemen of such high social standing would lend their names to anything which was not reliable and genuine, and it is a fact that these Remedies have proved themselves to be so.

Napier, N.Z., March 16, 1892.

MR. O. I. KEMPTHORNE,

Dear Sir,—I hasten to acknowledge the marvellous results of a trial of "Marupa."

On Sunday my voice was in a most ragged state, now it is quite clear, and, vocally, I feel as strong as ever I did, and all in 24 hours. It is wonderful, and I thank you heartily for the recommendation.

Yours faithfully, WALTER BENTLEY.

Napier, 21st March, 1892.

MESSRS. KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO.

Dear Sirs,—You will note by my large repeat orders for Mother Aubert's Remedies that they are now used in almost every household in this town, and I am happy to inform you with very good results. I find they have a larger sale and give more general satisfaction than any other proprietary medicine. Send me a further supply of the five shilling size "Paramo" and "Karana."

Yours truly, ALEXANDER ECCLES.

Palmerston North, March 26, 1892.

MR O. I. KEMPTHORNE.

Dear Sir,—MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT'S REMEDIES is now the leading medicine with me. The best of it is they answer for so many different complaints. There are many in this town who have derived great benefit from their use, and they speak in high terms of NATANATA, PARAMO, MARUPA, and KARANA.

Yours truly, F. E. WHITE, Chemist and Druggist.

Palmerston North, March 26, 1892.

MESSRS KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.

Dear Sirs,—The Remedies of MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT have been selling very well in this district, and have, to a great extent, taken the place of other patents. Many of those who have tried them speak highly of their effects, and recommend them to others similarly affected.

I remain, yours truly, R. LEARY.

Palmerston North, March 26, 1892.

MR O. I. KEMPTHORNE.

Dear Sir,—I find a steadily increasing demand for MOTHER MARY JOSEPH AUBERT'S REMEDIES. PARAMO and MARUPA are in especial demand, and I believe that all may be looked upon as reliable and efficacious.

I am, sir, yours etc., A. A. LISSAMAN.

Christchurch, March 24, 1892.

MR O. I. KEMPTHORNE.

Dear Sir,—I am informed that you are about to visit Sydney and Melbourne in the interests of the MOTHER MARY JOSEPH REMEDIES. I need hardly say that I wish you every success in your undertaking. At the same time I must thank you for the samples you kindly sent me. I must say that I found what I took most beneficial, and from what I have heard wherever I have been in New Zealand, these remedies are looked upon as marvellous in their effects. I feel sure when known, they will be equally appreciated in Australia.

I am, yours faithfully, † J. J. GRIMES, Bishop of Christchurch.

THE LATEST RELIGIOUS HALLUCINATION.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

THE older we grow the more the necessity of an indisputable authority like that of the Pope, in scriptural and doctrinal matters, is forced upon us. Scarcely a week passes over our heads without some strange manifestation of the evil of private judgment which Protestantism brought into the world being brought to our attention. To-day it may be Joe Smith and his Mormon revelations, to-morrow it may be Schweinfest of Rockford, Ill., in the character of a new Christ and the day after it may be a Lieutenant Totten, of New Haven, with his adventist calculations and absurdities; but every time and in every form it is indicative of the woefulness of man when left to himself. The strangest thing about these aberrations is that no matter how absurd they may be, the fundamental principle of Protestantism is so vitiating and disintegrating that every one of them readily finds followers, who all seem thoroughly honest in professions. The latest and most absurd of these hallucinations, which in reality has as much foundation for its existence as has any of the other thousand and one sects who differ in anything except in their innate hostility to the Catholic Church, is styled "The Disciples of the Flying Roll." This queer upshot is reported as making many converts in Michigan and Indiana and to be gathering the faithful to Detroit as "the City of Deliverance." The Bible of the so-called new and later house of Israel is "The Flying Roll," by an Englishman, James J. Jezreel, who claims to be a prophet, with apparently a single message, a warning of vague impending doom to all who do not join the "Flying Roll," and are not found within the City of Deliverance on the day of the fulfilling of the Scriptures. The local leader calls himself Michael X-Over-Mills, whatever may be the meaning of that singular appellation, and this his "inspired" proclamation to the faithful in Richmond, Ind.: "Dear ones, one and all, I send my love to ye. I have proved the Flying Roll to be true, and that I am the first one of the 144,000. I am Michael, the Prince, that was to rise up for the people of God to deliver Israel. If you will search your Bible and Roll you will know, without a doubt, that I am he, only a cleansed body for Christ to blow through." The missionaries of the Flying Roll wear their hair long, and their beards fall over their breasts in patriarchal fashion. In Richmond alone there are about 100 converts, and many of them have already departed for the sacred city of Detroit.

CRIME BREEDS CRIME.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

THE awful tragedy which has shocked and agitated New York society for some time past, has culminated this week in "Sentence of Death"—terrible words—being passed by Recorder Smyth upon the boy-murderer, Carlyle Harris, for the poisoning of his girl-wife, Young, but with such a record. Broken hearts and ruined homes, a secret marriage, a child murder, a wife murder, and within the week of March 21, if Justice has her sway, an execution. And may not all this sadness be attributed to the light and frivolous manner in which the sacred ties of matrimony are held by the young people of this generation. It is said that when the grief-stricken mother of the unfortunate girl discovered the secret marriage, she demanded that Carl Harris remarry her daughter, saying that the first marriage was not a religious ceremony. The young man laughed and said: "A religious ceremony? I should say not. Why the old fellow (the Alderman who married them) kept a ginmill." Could such a marriage be sought but disastrous? And another great truth which this sad affair brings to us, is the prevalence of child murder, and the lax laws concerning it.

Had Helen Potts maintained her right of motherhood, her right of widowhood would have been established beyond doubt, and she would have probably been alive to-day, and her young husband would not be under the awful shadow of an ignominious death. And so it is that one crime leads to others, and society looks on unshocked at the sin which has become an everyday affair, vitiating the whole moral life of our people, and incurring for them the vengeance of an outraged Creator, both in this world and the next.

It will be remembered that the daily papers mentioned that among those who sent memorial wreaths to deck the bier of Cardinal Manning were the East Grinstead Sisters who had gone over in a body to the Catholic Church. A lady writes to an Anglican paper to explain that they were a small nursing community in Hoxton-square, London, who seceded in the year 1874. She was connected with them at the time and was the only one who remained in the Church of England. In defending her own orthodoxy Miss Ellen Burton Raverhill, whose signature is at the foot, only confirms and gives more prominence to this remarkable conversion of the entire body save one! Only about twelve months ago quite a number of Father Ignatius's Sisterhood of Anglican nuns availed themselves of the opportunity of his absence in America to embrace the ancient faith. Now the announcement is made that a community known as "The Sisters of the Faith" has been formerly dissolved. Whether they, too, showed Homeward tendencies is not stated, but it is certainly remarkable how precarious is the existence of these Anglican sisterhoods and fraternities. They may well say—what shadows we are, what shadows we pursue.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

THE SEE OF WESTMINSTER.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

THE translation of Dr Vaughan from Salford to Westminster will hardly come as a surprise to well-informed Catholics. The world may be surprised at an appointment which bids fair to imply a total change of policy, but this is a surprise which will certainly not be shared in by any student of ecclesiastical history. If the elections of Conclaves and the changes wrought from time to time by the Holy See are analysed, it will be found that the history of the Church's policy has been in a great measure a history of reactions. With her eye steadily fixed on the one goal of her Divine mission, from which she never swerves, she treads her way warily, and in the midst of the conflicting claims of this world, is tardy in finally committing herself.

Such we believe to be the mind of the Church, and if we come down from those momentous decisions which serve as the landmarks of her history to a matter of mere provincial interest, we fancy we can trace in the translation of Dr Vaughan an expression of her mind. It means a reaction similar in kind, though not in importance, to those which have so often marked her history in the past. To estimate the extent, we had almost said the violence, of the reaction one has but to compare the two men. The keynote of Cardinal Manning's influence was his human sympathy. He loved the poor, he raised the fallen, he sided with the oppressed. The best passport to his heart was a tale of woe or wrong. The yearly tribute of modern Babylon roused his sternest anger. It was to his active intervention that the labourers of the East End owed the partial redress of their wrongs. To Ireland he was a fast friend. At a time when it was his worldly interest to court the rich and the powerful, he gave his adhesion to Home Rule, and laughed the prejudices of the Tories to scorn. To Cardinal Manning's advocacy is in a great measure due the striking change that has taken place in the attitude of the British masses towards Ireland. His desire to see justice done to the wronged forced him into the ranks of the Liberals—if not, indeed, of the Radicals. After a reign of twenty-eight years his place was taken by a Tory. From an ecclesiastical point of view, it would have been difficult to find a more worthy successor. A churchman from his youth up, Dr Vaughan need give place to no man in his devotion to the Holy See. He is unquestionably a man of power and ability, and, what is more important, a man of truly apostolic zeal. No one outside Bedlam would think of saying that he is devoid of those sympathies which were the keynote of Cardinal Manning's career—his assertion of the rights of children to be brought up in the faith of their baptism forbids the thought—but there is reason to anticipate that those sympathies will run in a different channel. What his political sympathies are, can, perhaps, best be gathered from the *Tablet*, over which he has for years held a controlling influence. During the recent strike, the *Tablet* certainly did not openly espouse the cause of the employers, but it followed the Cardinal in his advocacy of the rights of the labourers with a very halting step. When the Cardinal, however, gave his adhesion to Home Rule, the *Tablet* not only withheld its approval, but appeared before the public as the most bitter anti-Irish organ in the Empire. Although we gladly acquit Dr Vaughan of holding all the *Tablet's* extreme views, he has never, as far as we are aware, disavowed the policy of his paper. This change from the Liberal policy of Cardinal Manning to the Conservative Vaughan, which we gather from the *Tablet*, marks one of those reactions to which we have referred.

But though reactions take place, it must be borne in mind that they very seldom imply a radical change of policy. Still less does this little reaction imply that the heart of our Mother is steeled against our cry for justice. It often happens that Catholics, especially if they be combatants in a heated struggle, fail to see the wisdom of the Church's actions. Sometimes a decision may seem harsh, sometimes an appointment may seem inexpedient; they think that they could have done much better if only they had the chance. They see only their little province, but the horizon of the Church is the world. Often, in studying ecclesiastical history, particular judgments, even in disputes between the oppressors and the oppressed, may seem at the time to be harsh, and yet when events have marched by, and we are able to take a correct sight of the relative position of the Church, we will find that in the long run she has served the oppressed, and that what we thought to be inexpedient was really a blessing in disguise. The Church is adapting her policy to the new world that is looming in the distance. The old forms of government and principles of social science are fast passing into ancient history, and the Church will have to compensate herself for her losses in the old order of things by her gains in the new. But whatever she may do in this period of transition, there is one thing she cannot do. She can never lose sight of the poor and of the oppressed. In her relations with the English Government she may seem to yield for a time to the importunities of the great, powerful, historic English Tory party, and her action may be difficult to understand. But the exigencies of the English Tories are not the first objects of her solicitude. When the sun rises on the new order of things it will be found that after all she served her children, even though her thoughts may not have been their thoughts, nor her ways their ways.

Irish News.

Antrim.—The County Antrim Convention was held recently in the Town Hall, Ballymoney, and was one of the most important and representative Nationalist meetings held in the County within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, its importance being considerably increased by the presence of a number of the principal Protestant inhabitants of Antrim. Mr T. D. Sullivan, M.P., presided, and Messrs J. K. Cox and M. McCartan were also present and spoke. Representatives from every parish in the County were in attendance.

The dead body of Elizabeth Forsythe was last week discovered in her residence, High street, Antrim. Head-Constable Sheridan, Antrim, on being advised of the occurrence, visited the premises, which were in a wretched condition, and, along with others, made a search, when the sum of £2,000 in deposit receipts, notes, and silver was found.

Armagh.—Great joy was manifested in Armagh over the Rossendale victory. The local Nationalist bands (William O'Brien and Ballycrummy) turned out and gave a nice selection of National airs. Tar barrels were ablaze in the main streets. Nationalists all felt that Michael Davitt stood in a prouder position on the hustings of Rossendale than if he had been victorious at Waterford.

Cork.—With sincere pleasure we announce that, after a long and severe illness, Father Davis is decidedly convalescent. He is able to leave his room for a couple of hours daily, but is not yet permitted to try the open air, much less to resume his arduous duties in connection with the Fishing School, for which he has done so

Fermanagh.—At the usual weekly meeting of the County Fermanagh Central Branch of the Irish National Federation, held in St Michael's Reading Room, Kesh, H. R. Lindsay proposed the following resolution, which passed unanimously:—"That at this branch of the Irish National Federation shares in the general sorrow occasioned by the death of Cardinal Manning. That we lament his death not only as a prince of the Catholic Church, but as a true friend of the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule." Continuing Mr Lindsay said that with regard to this country there had been no warmer friend of the Irish people than was the late Cardinal, and the labouring classes found in him a staunch friend and supporter.

Kerry.—A meeting of the Listowel Branch, Irish National Federation, was held in the old Luncheon rooms a few days ago. The following resolutions were proposed by M. J. Flavin, seconded by Denis Curtin and passed unanimously:—"1st.—That we, the members of the Listowel Branch, Irish National Federation, place on record our deep and heartfelt sympathy at the death of Cardinal Manning. 2nd.—That we strongly condemn the conduct of those who are openly supporting a notorious exterminator in his approaching candidature as Poor-Law Guardian for the Clontarck division of the Listowel Union." The building of two Federation houses for evicted tenants on the Collis property was before the meeting and adjourned for further consideration.

The opening of the fishing season in Kerry has been marked with a serious dispute in Killorglin. For several years Messrs Power, Dodd and Co. were in the possession of fisheries in the tidal waters of the River Laun. Last year there were prosecutions brought against the company and some of their employees by The McGillicuddy of the Reeks for illegal fishing. The fishing began recently and several persons went to fish in the fresh water with nets. The company asserting that this was illegal, sent their men out to prevent it

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REGISTERED **STANDARD TRADE MARK** BRAND

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
STANDARD
 ON THE HEEL.

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

much. Before long, however, he will be able to resume his useful labours. His attack was of a most serious character.

An important meeting was held recently at Killyvullen for the purpose of starting a butter factory in the district. The meeting was held in the schoolroom, and was large and influential, all the farmers of the district being present. Rev Richard Abern presided. The reverend chairman explained the object of the meeting, and the great benefit it would be to the farmers if they had a butter factory in the district. He had seen them in other places where they were far from the railway, and they were paying very well.

Derry.—A large public meeting of the McCarthy branch of the Derry Federation was held in St Columba's Hall. Thomas Hegarty presided. There was general rejoicing over the Rossendale victory and the death of the Unionist party. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That we heartily thank the electors of Rossendale for destroying the fungus of Liberal-Unionism, and for so effectually vindicating Mr Gladstone's policy of justice and Home Rule for Ireland.

Down.—At recent sessions in Downpatrick John Mulholland of Bevara was on trial. John had the tenacity to cheer for Home Rule on the platform of the railway station, at which the super-sensitive Royalists of the town were shocked, and howled for Mulholland's blood in atonement for the terrible outrage, but they did not get it; instead, honest John was called upon to disburse ten shillings and sixpence for the cheer and eleven shillings and sixpence for costs; then the outrage perpetrated on British and Orange honour was—well, paid for. Incidentally it may be stated that his enemies alleged that he cursed the Lord-Lieutenant and Lord Londonderry.

There was a regular flotta of boats on the river belonging to the "invaders" and the "company." In anticipation of a breach of the peace a large force of police was drafted into the place. Though there were many sharp encounters between the parties no serious incident occurred, but no fish were captured. Considerable excitement prevails in the locality, and the dispute will have to be decided by a court of law.

Kildare.—Messrs Deasy and Cox, M.P's., addressed a successful meeting recently at Prosperous, in promotion of the collection in aid of the National Fund. Father Kinsell presided. An address was presented to Messrs Deasy and Cox.

B R Kane, M P Lynch, and L Creery, sub-Commissioners, sat recently at the Four Courts, Dublin, and delivered the following judgments:—Cases in the County Kildare—L H Aylmer, landlord; Patrick Clibben, tenant; old rent, L20; judicial rent, L12. R Hornidge, landlord; William Bourke, tenant; old rent, L77 1s 9d; judicial rent, L66. Lord Cloncurry, landlord; John Connors, tenant; old rent, L16; judicial rent, L12. A D P O'Kelly and others, landlords; James Conway, tenant; old rent, L52; judicial rent, L45. B T Digby, landlord; M Burke, tenant; old rent, L49 19s 11d; judicial rent, L39. Anne Nugent, landlady; Mr Walsh, tenant; old rent, L6 10s; judicial rent, L5 10s. Charlotte Powell, landlady; B J Giff, tenant; old rent, L34 8s 4d; judicial rent, L29. Same landlady; John Farrell, tenant; old rent, L70; judicial rent, L60. Assignees in bankruptcy of G G West, landlord; Thomas Briers, tenant; old rent, L4; judicial rent, L2 15s. G H Pentland and others, landlords; Thomas O'Reilly, tenant; old rent, L24; judicial rent, L16. Thomas Jones and others, landlords; The Minch, tenant; old rent, L270, 16s; judicial rent, L270 16s. Ann Keogh, landlady; Peter McQuirk

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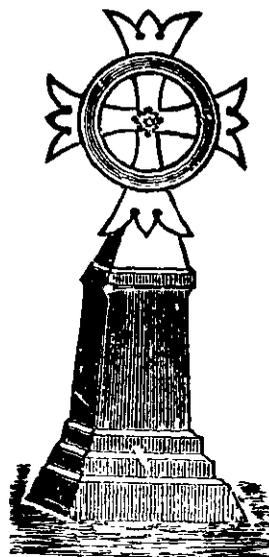
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Farmers will do well to inspect my stock be-
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Thomas Moodie, Esq., Walter Hislop, Esq.

MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

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Attorney for absentees or others; manage,
properties; negotiates loans; collects interest
rent, and dividends, and conducts all general
agency business.

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AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK
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skins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their
Premises.

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Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

Liberal advances made on all produce con-
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Having PURCHASED the BUSINESS of
Mr B. G. SMITH as from and including the
first day of September, 1891, I respectfully
solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage
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will be of the prime quality, and will also
be supplied at reasonable prices. Quotations
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Proprietor.

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

tenant; old rent, L5; judicial rent, L8 10s. Edward Heaney, landlord; Patrick Driver, tenant; old rent, L14 10s; judicial rent, L10 5s. B M Wilson, landlord; Lucy Eonis, tenant; old rent, L17 judicial rent, L100. John Longfield and others, landlord; Bridget Kelly, tenant; old rent, L13; judicial rent, L8. Jane Keogh, landlady; Jane Toole, tenant; old rent, L100; judicial rent, L69; Sophia Newton and others, landlady; Sarah Giltrap, tenant; old rent, L53 16s 3d; judicial rent, L44. Viscount Bridport and others, landlord; J Best, tenant; old rent, L32; judicial rent, L27 10s. C O'H Trench, landlord; William Ryan, tenant; old rent, L260; judicial rent, L240. Rev F Fitzpatrick, landlord; J McGrath, tenant; old rent, L38; judicial rent, L32; Mat Cooper, tenant; old rent, L93; judicial rent, L60; James McGreer, tenant; old rent, L114; judicial rent, L77 10s; B McGreer, tenant; old rent, L23 12s 6d; judicial rent, L16 15s; William Kane, tenant; old rent, L16; judicial rent, L12 10s; Mary Byrne, tenant; old rent, L16; judicial rent, L11; William Byrne, tenant; old rent, L25 13s; judicial rent, L17 10s; Richard Whittle, tenant; old rent, L28; judicial rent, L18 10s; Edward Neill, tenant; old rent, L16 17s; judicial rent, L11; B Lawler, tenant; old rent, L34; judicial rent, L24; T Valentine, tenant; old rent, L22 8s 6d; judicial rent, L14 15s; Edward Noble, old rent, L28 10s; judicial rent, L22 10s. Edward Fenelon, tenant; old rent, L99 12s; judicial rent, L70. T J Gorman, tenant; old rent, L16 4s; judicial rent, L10 10s. Patrick Molony, tenant; old rent, L3 6s 2d; judicial rent, L2. Wm Keogh, tenant; old rent, L18 10s; judicial rent, L13 5s. James Reynolds, tenant; old rent, L6 3s; judicial rent, L3. Patrick Dowling, tenant; old rent, L16 16s 2d; judicial rent, L9 10s. M Ryan, tenant; old rent, L24 0s 5d; judicial rent, L18 10s. Wm Jackson, tenant; old rent, L23; judicial rent, L17 15s. Ellen Foley, tenant; old rent, L6 10s; judicial rent, L4 10s. M Keating, tenant; old rent, L40 5s; judicial rent, L30. Ann Lawler, tenant; old rent, L13; judicial rent, L11. Daniel Neal, tenant; old rent, L17 3s 6d; judicial rent, L11.

Kilkenny.—A Nationalist Convention has been held at Mullinavat for the purpose of selecting a Nationalist candidate to contest the vacant coronership in South Kilkenny in the Nationalist interest. There are four candidates for the appointment, namely:—Dr Walshe, Graigue; Dr Stephenson, Kilmacon; Dr Crane, Mullinavat, and J. O'Shea, solicitor, Callan. On the motion of Rev J. Purcell, seconded by Rev P. Doyle, Father Raffice, Mullinavat, was moved to the chair. Father Downey, Mullinavat, and James Scally, Callan, were elected secretaries. The Convention came to the conclusion to adopt no one in particular as the special candidate of the National Federation, but permit all to fight the contest on their own merits.

King's County.—At Tullamore Poor-Law Guardians meeting on January 26, David Sherlock, B.L.D.L., proposed:—"That we, the Tullamore Board of Guardians, desire hereby to place on record our admiration of the character exhibited by the late Cardinal Manning on all public occasions during his life, and our sense of loss sustained by the nation in his death." Mr Adams seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously. The number of Parliamentary voters, according to the new lists for 1892, in Birr division is 5,253, divided as follows among the ten polling districts:—Bonagher, 519; Ballycumber, 214; Birr, 1,023; Fermagh, 891; Frankford, 619; Kinnetty, 520; Moneygall, 379; Moystown, 226; Shionone, 595; Thomastown, 267. Tullamore Division.—The total voters are 5,295, divided as follows among the seven polling districts:—Clara, 869; Clonbullogue, 313; Cloneygowan, 767; Edenderry, 555; Faby, 387; Philipstown, 691; Tullamore, 1,773; total in the County, 10,548.

Leitrim.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians at Manorhamilton, John Dolan, chairman, presiding, the seven families that were evicted by George Hewson, agent (this Mr Hewson was notorious as being formerly agent on the Olphert estate, Donegal), on the Montgomery estate, numbering in all thirty-five souls, appealed for outdoor relief, as they were refused re-admission to their homes, and had to depend on the charity of their friends and neighbours for food and shelter since. The part of the estate on which the evictions took place is situated in the parish of Drumkeeran, some miles distant from the town, and on the Killarga electoral division.

Limerick.—The O'Grady tenants on the Herbertstown estate met in the College, Henry street, Limerick, lately. Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer, who is interesting himself with a view to a settlement, was present. It is stated that the tenants agreed to an offer of eighteen years' purchase of their holdings.

The cattle and sheep fair comprised about 3,000 animals. The supply was about the same as previous year, but the animals were all in a very forward condition for the time of the year. Best beef sold at from 55s to 60s—the top price; inferior kinds from 45s to 50s per cwt; three-year-old heifers, L10 to L13; two-year-olds, L8 to L10; and yearlings, L4 to L6; milch cows sold at from L14 to L20, and springers at about the same figures; three-year-old bullocks from L11 to L14, and two-year-olds, L9 to L11.

At a meeting of the Limerick Branch of the National Federation recently, F. O'Keefe, M.P., said that in view of the approaching general election it was the duty of Limerick Nationalists to organise their forces. As far as he was concerned, if the people of Limerick

in any way said he was not to be honoured with a renewal of their confidence he would immediately stand aside, but he had looked into the register and found there were 5,084 votes on it. Even giving his opponents the whole of the Tory vote, he estimated that when a Nationalist candidate stood for Limerick city he would be sure of at least 3,500 votes.

Meath.—At a sale held at Kinnegad on January 22, the tenant's interest in sixty-two Irish acres of land, with dwelling-houses and offices thereon (part of Colonel Colclough's estate), subject to L82 a year rent, was purchased by Mr Glennon for L1,331, and the tenants' in about nine Irish acres (part of Miss Magan's estate), without any house attached, subject to L1 3s per acre, was purchased by Mr Weymes for L300.

Monaghan.—The Bishop of Clogher recently, when referring to the late Cardinal Manning during a sermon, said:—"Never had he but a kind and tender word to speak of Ireland and her people, even when speaking of their faults. Ireland had lost in him a dear and most influential friend, and he ought not to be forgotten in the prayers of the faithful."

The Nationalist of Castleblaney recently held a public meeting, at which the following resolution was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted, Canon Hoey presiding:—"That we send our best thanks to the Liberals of Rosendale for the splendid fight they have made for justice to Ireland, and we consider that such a victory does more than the severest Coercion Act to bring peace to Ireland and promote the friendship that should exist between the peoples of the sister kingdoms."

At recent meeting of the Castleblaney Branch of the National Federation, Very Rev Canon Hoey presiding, it was resolved, on the motion of B. McArdle, seconded by P. Duffy:—"That we consider the time has passed for reconciliation with a party that has proved itself so false to the interests of our country, and we consider that no proposals for re-union should be entertained until the minority have gone back and taken the opinion of their constituents on their conduct since the divorce proceedings against the late Mr Parnell."

Roscommon.—The work of erecting the machinery for the new artesian well in the Corn Market, Roscommon, has been commenced by Mr Watt, the contractor.

At the Boyle Quarter Sessions on January 25 the County Court Judge, Mr O'Connor Morris, in addressing the Grand Jury, said there were but four bills to go before them and they were of a very trivial nature.

Tipperary.—Charles M. Carroll, auctioneer, Nenagh, recently sold for L820 to Michael Moylan, the tillage and grass farm at Kilgurteen containing eighty acres, and held under J. D. Dwyer at L60 per annum.

Alderman T. J. Condon, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Grangemockler, on the eastern slope at Slievenamon, near Mullenahone. There was a large and representative gathering of people from Grangemockler, Mullenahone, Kilcash, etc., including the O'Brien and Figlash evicted tenants. Father Mulcahy presided. Mr Condon, in the course of his address, said the present session of Parliament will be one of most momentous to Ireland during our generation, and, perhaps, in the history of Parliamentary institutions in this country. His constituents endorsed the honourable member's Parliamentary career, and he returns to the House of Commons carrying their approval, which the Parnellites are not in a position to say.

Tyrone.—A large meeting of the Catholics of Cookstown was held recently in the new hall, lately given to the Catholic people by their worthy pastor, Very Rev T. Canon Rice. The hall consists of the fine day school recently occupied by the nuns now removed to their new and enlarged schools in connection with the convent, also class-room and apartments on ground floor. The whole, with some slight alteration, will make the most complete Catholic reading-room and hall in the country. About 100 members were enrolled. The enthusiasm and spirit displayed by all augurs well for the future of the new Catholic hall and reading-room.

Waterford.—Some weeks ago a police pensioner named Kingworth removed from Passage East and took up his residence in Costelloe's lane, Ballybricken. It appears he fled from Passage to escape the torments of some invisible person or persons who kept pelting his crockery ware and furniture about, in fact, making "smithereens" of his household effects. But the invisible one discovered the pensioner in his new abode and the flinging and smashing goes right on. The police are in the house, but what use are they against the invisibles, they are not so easily nabbed as a Nationalist. There are hundreds of persons constantly in the vicinity who can bear witness to the sport carried on by the occult quality, but are powerless to assist the pensioner.

Wexford.—In every part of Ireland (says an Irish paper) regret will be felt that John Barry, M.P., has decided not to again enter Parliament at the general election. Mr Barry has represented Wexford for a number of years, during which time his constituents have had the most implicit confidence in his honour and patriotism. Some time ago they offered to pay him for his services, but he

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

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Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.

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ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

KAITANGATA COAL.

T HIS Favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of and is constantly used by all parties who have given it a trial.

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Have added a large saloon at back of Shop, 15 Rattray Street, where Oysters may be had with full table luxury for 6d per plate. Visitors Specially invited.

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FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS,
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Desire at this Season to direct special attention to their Stock of

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Amongst which will be found the Newest and
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Specialties—

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Variety in New Zealand,
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WINDOW VALANCES and DRAPERIES, BED-

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A choice of which can be made from some of the latest Parisian
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DRAWING ROOM OCCASIONAL CHAIRS,
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prompt attention

declined to accept any salary, suggesting that it should be given to John Redmond, who was his colleague in the representation of Wexford. This was done, and when the pay was stopped (after the split) Mr Redmond cleared himself out of the constituency and thus prevented the electors saving him the trouble. Mr Barry's retirement will be regretted by the Irish party, amongst whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Eight policemen left Enniscorthy on Monday morning, January 25, for the farm of Patrick O'Brien, Milltown, Killan, who is a tenant on Canon Blacker's estate. The agent, Mr Rutledge, Coolbawn, was present. The police arrived about eleven o'clock, and two bailiffs, Donovan and Dwyer, immediately commenced the work of eviction. They found after some time that there was a hitch in the proceedings, as the tenant held from a second landlady—a Mrs Corsair—on whose portion of the property, about ten acres, part of the houses are built. Mr O'Brien and his wife removed into this part of the house from which they could not be evicted. The portion of the farm which is claimed by Canon Blacker contains about forty acres and is of a poor description, being a wet, spewy soil. There is no rent due with the exception of the gale.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending April 20, as follows:—

Store Cattle—A slightly better demand exists, more especially for matured bullocks, in forward condition, and any such offering now could be placed at prices which will not be so readily obtained further on.

Store Sheep—A large business continues, prices firm. Good strong crossbred ewes have the preference. A number of buyers still hesitate to operate at the high prices ruling all through the season. No change in values.

Wool—The demand in the local market is very good. Small lots still continue to come to hand, which are well competed for.

Sheepskins—The attendance at these sales was not quite so good as usual. Nevertheless, the few who did put in an appearance competed well. The improvement in the tone of the wool market at Home had evidently infused a little more confidence into the mode of procedure, and although prices showed no advance on those obtained last week, biddings were more lively, and a keener desire displayed to do business.

Rabbitskins—Not much doing in the meantime, but for the few offering there is a very good demand. Suckers and half-grown, 2d to 4½d; summer, 5d to 7d; autumn, 7d to 9½d per lb.

Hides—No alteration to note; a good demand exists. Heavy, 2½d to 3½d; extra do, 65lbs and over, 2½d to 3½d; average prices for country hides, 1½d to 2d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior and slippy, ¾d to 1d per lb.

Tallow—Market continues very steady, no change of any importance being apparent. Best rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s; best calf fat, 12s 6d to 13s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat has come to hand more freely from the South this week, but the condition of the greater portion renders it in the meantime almost unsuitable for milling. The market shows no improvement. A moderate demand exists for good fowls' wheat. Prime milling, Tuscan and velvet, 3s 10d to 4s; good to best, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 6d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 9d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms. Oats—The holidays have interfered with business to some extent, and the bulk of the arrivals had to be taken into store. There is a good deal of inquiry and some sales being effected, but at present prices shippers see no margin. Prime milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; medium to good, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; ex store, sacks extra, net; ¾d per bushel extra for Dunedin. Barley—Moderate demand exists for prime milling. Best malting, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; ex store, sacks extra, terms.

Grass Seeds—No improvement. Ryegrass seed, farmers, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; extra clean, 2s 6d to 3s; machine dressed, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; ex store; Cocksfoot nominal; best dressed, 3d to 4d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes—Difficult to place. Best Derwents, 35s to 40s; medium, 20s to 32s 6d per ton; ex store, sacks weighed.

Chaff—Market more than fully supplied. Best is worth 45s to 50s; inferior is selling in large quantities at from 20s to 35s per ton.

Dairy Produce—Market quiet, but prices steady at last quotations, with a slight tendency upwards.

Flax—The market still continues dull.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS AND MORRIS report as follows for week ending April 20:—

Store Cattle—Very few changing hands. Buyers have very little encouragement to operate.

Store Sheep—Market still continues exceedingly active.

Sheepskins—Country dry crossbreds brought 2s to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 9d to 2s 11d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 9d to 6s 2d; do do merino, 3s 1d to 5s 6d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 9d; best green crossbred pelts, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; extra prime, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; medium to good, 2s to 2s 4d; green merino pelts, 1s 5d to 1s 10d; green lambskins, best, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; medium to good, 1s 11d to 2s 5d each.

Rabbitskins—Supply still bare, but for the few that do come to market full prices obtained.

Hides—No change to note in either the demand or value.

Grain—Wheat: The tendency of the market is evidently towards lower prices.—Oats: Market is weaker and considerably in favour of buyers.

Potatoes—These are hardly saleable. Top price this week was 35s for good Derwents; others, 15s to 30s; sacks weighed in, ex store.

Chaff—Market more than fully supplied; prices again receded. Best, 45s to 50s; inferior, 20s to 40s per ton.

Dairy Produce—Stock of both cheese and butter are being gradually reduced. Factory made cheese, medium size, 4½d; loaf shape, 4¾d; dairy made, 3d to 4d per lb. Prime salt butter, dairy made, 8d to 8½d; factory, 11d to 11½d per lb.

Flax—The flax market shows no signs of recovery. Inferior, L12 10s to L13; medium, L13 10s to L14 10s; good to best, L15 10s to L16 10s; extra prime a shade more per ton.

MESSRS ARTHUR McDONALD AND Co., report as follows:—

Sheepskins continue in very good enquiry, and we have handled a large quantity during the week at prices fully up to late rates, viz, 4d to 6d per lb for dry skins.

Rabbitskins are now arriving more freely, with an excellent demand for summers and autumns, which may possibly ease off a little when winter skins are offering in quantities. Skins now arriving are very mixed, and range from 3½d to 9d per lb, according to quality. Our prices are free of commission to the seller.

MESSRS DONALD REID and Co. report having held their usual weekly sale on Wednesday, April 20:—

Wheat—There is a steady demand for prime hard milling samples of all descriptions and consignments of this quality meet with ready sale at quotations. Fowls' wheat is in very plentiful supply and meets with slow sale at quotations. Prime milling, 4s to 4s 1d; medium, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; inferior and soft, 3s 5d to 3s 8d; fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s.

Oat—Arrivals for the week have been large. We quote—milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; short bright feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; discoloured, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d, sacks extra.

Barley—There is a steady demand for all qualities. We quote—malting, 2s 11d to 3s 3d; milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.

Potatoes—Best, L1 15s to L2; inferior, L1 7s 6d to L1 12s 6d

Chaff—There is a good demand for bright heavy mill chaff. We quote—Bright heavy, L2 5s to L2 10s; discoloured and coarse, L1 10s to L2.

Grass Seed—Ryegrass—There is little inquiry. Buyers of large lines are not in the market except for perennial well dressed seed. We quote—Ryegrass best dressed perennial, 3s to 3s 6d; do farmers' dressed and inferior, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; cocksfoot, 3½d to 4d.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 4d to 1s 6d (bags extra), demand quiet. Wheat (easier): milling, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; fowls', 2s 6d to 3s 6d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, fair supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 10s 0d; hay, oaten, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £4 0s. Potatoes, kidneys, new, local, £2; derwents, £2 0s 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 10s 0d in 25lbs; bulk, £8 0s.

SALE OF HORSES AT WARRINGTON.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—In consequence of the Hon George M'Lean having sold his Matanaka estate, he found it necessary to dispose of the whole of his brooding mares and young stock. The sale from start to finish was an exceedingly lively one, and the prices realised were very satisfactory.

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Hats, &c, in the Newest Shape^s and Designs, on the Shortest Notice



Hats renovated and Re-blocked. The trade supplied. Charges most reasonable.

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Hot, cold, and shower baths. The best accommodation in Christchurch on the Most Reasonable terms. Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to.

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EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

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FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—TE ANAU, s. s., on Wednesday, April 27. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

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FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—MANAPOURI, s. s., on Thursday, April 28. Passengers by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s. s., on Tuesday April 26.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—OMAPERU, s. s., on Friday, April 29. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m. Cargo till 3 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s. s., early

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WHAT SALISBURY DIDN'T TELL.

(Irish World, February 20.)

LAST week we made some comments on Lord Salisbury's recent speech at Exeter, as briefly reported by cable despatch. This week the full report is to hand, and we find in it matter calling for a few further remarks.

Now the least notable of the Tory leader's charges against the Irish Catholic people is that contained in the following utterances:—"You are going to give the power of the majority of that State (Ireland), and therefore the power of that State to those who, through long ages, have always been the enemies of English influence and English power. They fought against us when we quarrelled with Spain; they fought against us when we quarrelled with America; they fought against us when we quarrelled with France. In each case they took the side of Spain, or America, or France."

What Lord Salisbury means, we suppose, is that in the American War for Independence, and in the wars of England with France and Spain more than a century ago the sympathy of the Irish Catholic people was against England, and that in those wars large numbers of Irish Catholics were in the armies of America, France, and Spain, and fought against England. Taking this to be what Lord Salisbury means, we grant he has stated the truth, and we say that Irishmen have put the facts on record in Irish history, as they are on record in American and French and Spanish history, and all good Irishmen of the present day are proud of the record.

It is true that Catholic Ireland was in hearty sympathy with the glorious and, happily for mankind, successful fight for freedom led by George Washington, and it is the truth that the American patriot army was composed largely by Irish Catholics, and that Irish Catholic citizens contributed generously to the treasury of that army. These are facts, and who, except a British Tory, will say that they are not facts honourable to the Irish name? Is there anyone in the world to-day outside of British Torydom who will not say that in that great struggle America was right and England wrong, and that all who were on the side of America were on the side of the cause of human liberty?

As to the action of Irish Catholics in England's "quarrels" with France and Spain, Lord Salisbury's reference is, of course, to the famous Irish Brigades, and the reference recalls the history of the atrocious penal code regarding which the Tory Prime Minister was prudently silent in his speech at Exeter. Lord Salisbury did not explain to his Tory audience how or why it was that thousands of Irish Catholics were found in the armies of King Louis of France and in the armies of Spain and Austria in the middle of the last century. He did not say a word about the treaty of Limerick and the perfidious violation by England of every one of its provisions, which guaranteed, on the bond of an English king, religious liberty to the Catholics of Ireland. That Treaty was signed on October 3, 1691, by General Ginkel, with the authority and on behalf of King William III. "The whole history of Ireland," says a Protestant writer, "from that day until the 1793 consists of one long and continued breach of this Treaty."

The laws, known as the Penal Laws, which were enacted and enforced in Ireland in violation of the Treaty of Limerick, were described by a great Englishman, Dr Samuel Johnson, as "more grievous than all the Ten Pagan persecutions of the Christians." Under those laws Catholics were not allowed to sit in Parliament, or to vote at elections, or to practice in the professions of law or medicine, or to purchase land, or to own a horse worth more than five pounds. Any Protestant knowing a Catholic to own a horse worth more than five pounds had right by law to take the horse away from the Catholic on payment of that sum. The Penal Laws imposed a fine of £10 a month on any Catholic employing a Catholic teacher for his children and a fine of £2 a day on the teacher, and any Catholic sending his child to a Catholic school in a foreign country was fined £100, and the child sent was disqualified for ever for inheriting, purchasing or possessing property of any kind in Ireland. The Penal Laws imposed a fine of £60 for hearing Mass. Under the Penal Laws Catholic priests were banished from the country, and any who returned were liable to be hanged. Death was also the penalty for any Protestant who became a Catholic.

These are a few and but a few of the infamous laws which were in active operation against the Catholics of Ireland for a century after the Treaty of Limerick. A Protestant historian writing on the condition of Ireland in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne (1702) describes the situation in the following words:—"The penal code might now be considered tolerably complete, and the nine-tenths of the population (the Catholics) of Ireland was thus effectually brought down under the feet of the other one-tenth (the Protestants); so absolutely subjugated, indeed, that they could not possibly be depressed lower unless they had been actually bought and sold as slaves. Forbidden to teach or to be taught, whether at home or abroad; deprived of necessary arms for self defence, or even for the chase, disabled from being so much as game-keepers, lest any of them should

learn the use of fire-arms; and provision being made for gradually impoverishing the Catholic families who still owned anything, and preventing the industrious from making themselves independent by their labour—it would be hard to point out any people of ancient or modern times who groaned under a more ingenious, torturing, and humiliating oppression."

Was it any wonder that under such a system of law tens of thousands of Catholic Irishmen—the young, the spirited, the strong— fled from their native land as from a pest-house, and crossed the seas to America and France and Spain? And was it any wonder that those Irish exiles carried with them a hatred of England, and that they were eager to fight against England whenever an opportunity offered? They "fought against England," as Lord Salisbury says, and they would have been more or less than human if they didn't. At the Battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, in the war between England and France, there was an Irish brigade on the French side, and it was by the charge of that brigade that the victory was won for France, a fact which the English King, George II, recognised and felt when exclaimed, on hearing how and by whom his British troops had been routed, "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects." What were those Irish soldiers thinking of that day at Fontenoy? What was it that nerved them to fight against England? We are told that the Irish brigade at Fontenoy, led by O'Brien, Lord Clare rushed upon the red-coats (the English) with the cry, ringing out in their native Irish tongue, "Remember Limerick and British Faith." They remembered the violated treaty, they remembered the penal laws:—

"The treaty broken ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry,
Their plundered homes, their ruined shrines, their women's parting cry,
Their priesthood hunted down like wolves, their country overthrown,
Each looked as if revenge for all were staked on him alone."

These are some of the facts, and very many more might be given, which explain and fully justify the hostility of the Irish Catholics to England in her wars with America, France, and Spain. Lord Salisbury seems to think, or rather pretends to think, that such hostility under such circumstances, is a good reason why Ireland should not have Home Rule. Nobody in Great Britain or out of it will agree with him except his Orange following whose fathers exulted in the enforcement of the sanguinary penal code, and who, if they had the power, would revive that code and put it in force again to-day and forever. The truth is that Lord Salisbury looks upon Ireland—Catholic Ireland—as "the enemy," and as such he would deal with it. If all England were of like mind, which happily is not the case, the world would hold Ireland justified in resorting to far other than constitutional means for the recovery of her freedom.

In this connection it is worthy to note that while the Irish people are not within constitutional lines the head of the Tory party is suggesting and inciting his followers to unconstitutional methods. He has been talking about Englishmen "showing the qualities whereby their ancestors in former ages obtained their empire." What is this but physical force? And if Lord Salisbury preaches physical force against a law of Parliament (Home Rule, if passed) is he not a "treason felon" or a "rebel" as much as was John Mitchell or Smith O'Brien? Very much more so we should say, for in the case supposed Salisbury would be rebelling against a law of his own country, whereas Mitchell and O'Brien were rebels against laws not of their own but of a foreign country.

The vacancy of the Cambridge chair of astronomy, caused by the death of Professor J. O. Adams, is well filled by the appointment of the Irish Astronomer Royal, Sir R. S. Ball. Sir Robert is one who cannot be too highly estimated as an authority on astronomy.

Mr Froude intends to republish from the *Quarterly, Longman's Magazine*, and other sources his recent contributions. The title will be "The Spanish Story of the Armada, and Essays, Historical and Descriptive." Why not call it a romance, especially as Mr Froude is fond of "taking" titles?

The Turkish papers of a late date announce the conversion to Islamism of an Anglican bishop, but it is not supposed the intelligence is accurate. A few months ago the Liverpool papers stated that an English clergyman had declared himself a convert, and he is now in Turkish employ, and this probably has given rise to this story.

There are grave fears that both in France and Italy the 1st of May celebrations will this year be marred by disorder. The state of Spain is also anything but reassuring. In Germany the police assert that they have unearthed a serious Anarchist conspiracy, and the prisons of Berlin were never so full as they are at present, this being the result partly of the arrest of the so-called Anarchists, partly of the Emperor's crusade against public immorality.

Cardinal Domenico Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, dying with the old year, leaves even more than common regrets. He was one of those pastors whom their flock canonise before their death; and it has been the fortune of Venice to have two "Saints" at St Mark's in succession. The hospitals, the prisons, and the confessionals, were the chief scenes of his laborious apostolate. He never spared himself, on account of the burdens of an important episcopate, one hour's work for the poor, to whom he had originally wished to devote his whole life. His Eminence was sixty-six years of age.—*Weekly Register*.

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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, Rogarts, and Broche Cloths, 44s, 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, 10d 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 Ulsters, Rainproof and Mackintosh Cloaks

All New Goods!

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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

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

All-wool Shirtings. Union Shirtings.

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Holland Drapers, Forfars, Calicoes All New Goods!

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NOTICE.**THE DRAWING OF PRIZES**In connection with the
ASHBURTON CONVENT ART UNIONIs to take place on
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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.

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Number of Tickets limited. All cannot be supplied.

DRAWING POSITIVELY on 24th MAY, WITHOUT FAIL.

Blocks and remittances have been received from the following, with most grateful thanks:—Mrs McLeod 1, Father McMullan 3, Mr C Divine 1, Mrs Skerrett 1, Mrs Breen 1, Mrs Eichardt 2, Mrs McChesney 2, Miss Healy 1, Mrs Rabbett 1, Mr McIlroy 1, Miss Mackay 1, Mrs Cotter 1, Father Donnelly 1, Mr Grant 1, Mrs Corcoran 1, Miss Dirreen 1, Mr M J Hunt 1.

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.**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.**

"FAR-DOWNER"—A correspondent who gives his name as "Derry" informs us that there is a history of Ireland written by an author named McSparren.

NOTICE.

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

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 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 V I E W.



THE invention of printing was certainly a great advantage, and the man must indeed be possessed of no small stock of temerity who should question the merits of a free Press. We should not think of making such a venture, and if we did, we know we should be assigned a place in enlightened minds by the side of Torquemada and other worthies who occupy there the niche vacated

by the defunct Beelzebub. Still it really would appear as if the invention of printing and the freedom of the Press were not altogether without another aspect. A demoralising literature, for example, carrying out the principles of a godless education, we are told, is showing its effects in the marked deterioration notable at present in the rising generation of Paris. A special instance is mentioned in which the perusal of a tale written by M. GABORIAU so inspired one susceptible youth with the desire of out-witting the police that he immediately entered on a criminal career—but not with the happy results he had promised himself. All the passions, in short, are thus excited and the consequence is a grave increase in the evil reputation of a city, that, as things were, neither had nor deserved to have a very good name.

But take that preface to M. Renan's new work to which we have also alluded elsewhere. What must necessarily be the effect produced by it on people who look upon the author as all that is *spirituel*, learned, and philosophical? In the middle ages, he tells his readers, men were consistent. They regarded their sufferings here below as a necessary condition of their full recompense—the reward to be attained in heaven. With the brute creation, he says, it was different. They received their recompense here. "The lion whose services St ANTHONY retained to bury St PAUL worked with astonishing vigour to dig the grave. As a reward St ANTHONY gave him his blessing, the result of which was that the lion immediately encountered a sheep, of which he made a meal. This was very fair to the lion, but was justice done to the sheep? Clearly not." "We fear," adds the writer, "that in the organisation of the world there is no trace of justice for the sheep."—We are now all a brute creation—none of us one whit better in the end than the beasts that perish. But possibly it may depend upon ourselves whether we shall figure among the lions or the sheep.

Does any one really suppose—we do not say any one in his senses, because it appears to us that the necessary degree of lunacy is quite out of the reach of even the most raging maniac. No one is half mad enough to suppose that that enjoyment of which M. RENAN speaks of the happiness to come æons after they themselves have been annihilated can be, as things now are, a powerful motive or restraining force among the masses. We cannot, of course, tell what the state of affairs may be after scores or hundreds of years. By that time the masses may be altogether differently disposed, but meantime they will act on the feelings that now prevail among them. Will not *carpe diem* be their necessary, possibly their wisest, motto, and that in the most sinister sense of the words? If the world, then, be divided between the lions and the sheep, and there be nothing besides, or beyond, who would not choose to be a lion? He would thus certainly have a

better chance, even although he must want the blessing of a saint. And why, by the way, should not the blessing of a saint appropriately bring a lion his dinner? Let him answer with a scoff to whom a leg of roast mutton, for example, is a forbidden delicacy. Justice, of course, was done to the sheep. He fulfilled an end for which nature had intended him. M. RENAN's implied sneer is, in fact, a shallow one. Possibly, however, though your lion, too, must meet his fate, all else being removed, most people would think his was the better chance.

"We fear that in the organisation of the world there is no trace of justice for the sheep." The choice M. RENAN places before the people seems easy. To suffer in quietness and self-restraint the chances and changes of this mortal life, with the assurance that, even in annihilation, they may rejoice in the elevation of a world not yet dawning upon the most distant horizon of the future. The other alternative is to assume the lion's part, and, bad as it seems, it may be questioned as to whether it is not the better one. It is in fact, the more natural, and, therefore, probably the more wholesome. It may seem paradoxical, but if there be nothing at all, as M. RENAN in effect declares there is, why should we not try to get as much of it as we can?

M. GABORIAU may paint in such glowing colours the merits of criminal trickery that he inspires susceptible youths with the desire to go and do likewise. Other writers, each in turn, may gild and glorify a particular vice. But M. RENAN gives the rein to all the passions together. A ludicrous, false, impossible, sentiment is all he sets up as a barrier against his lesson of despair. Let us look upon the lions of the period in a fair light. If they attack priests and processions, and scatter bombs in crowded churches, they are but asserting the place that an advanced philosophy has assigned to them. They are but attempting to play the lion so as to avoid playing the sheep. And if there be no justice for the sheep, who shall venture to condemn them as criminal? The stronger lion, indeed, may crush or attempt to crush them for his own ends and his own interests—hardly nobler ones, perhaps, than theirs.

There is, then, another aspect in which we may view the invention of printing and the freedom of the Press, whatever the temerity of expressing such an opinion may be.

THE Hon Dr Grace's suggestions as to improvements desirable in the Dunedin School of Medicine have given rise to a good deal of discussion. At the recent opening of the session of the Otago University, reference was made to the matter by some of the speakers, who seemed to admit the justice of Dr Grace's comments. On this occasion, Dr Brown alluded also to the cramming system of the day as exercising a deleterious influence on the training of pupils. But this is a universal difficulty which it will be hard to overcome. It seems invidious to reflect adversely on any proposal made for an extension of charity, but still there are two sides to the question mooted by the Chancellor as to whether it would not be desirable to throw the Dunedin Hospital open to the country in general at the expense of the citizens—the funds to be principally supplied by the appointment of an Hospital Sunday. Charity is a sentiment to be encouraged by all legitimate means, but even in this, there are certain limits to be observed which it would not be beneficial to transgress. So far, again, as improving the medical school by such means is concerned, the matter touches on an increase of a system of which we have already too much, that is the system of paying by public taxation for the education of young people whose parents are very well able themselves to bear the expense. None but the sons of comparatively wealthy people are entered here as medical students. Every remark made, however, with respect to Dr Grace's criticism has not been favourable, but the Doctor, we doubt not, is well able to sustain his position.

THE 80th birthday of Sir George Grey, which occurred on Thursday, the 24th inst, has been throughout the Colony an occasion of rejoicing and felicitation. Sir George's career certainly contains many records on which he may look back with a pardonable pride, and on which his friends and admirers, of whom there are so many, may well congratulate him. We hope there are still birthdays to come for him on which such honourable and kindly sympathies may be renewed.

HERE is a paragraph aptly illustrating what we have said elsewhere about the writings of M. Renan and other mischief makers of the period:—"Youthful criminals in France are decidedly *fin de siècle*. There is at this moment, says the *Standard*, a lad not yet 20 years of age awaiting, in the prison of St Nazaire, the day on which, at dawn, he will be led out to the place of execution to expiate a double murder, two helpless old women having been his victims. It is difficult

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SCIENTIFIC DRESSMAKING TAUGHT.

to speak of a boy under 20 as a hardened criminal, and yet no other term can appropriately be applied to this murderer's attitude. He is perfectly aware that, within a very short lapse of time, the sentence of death passed on him will be carried out; but, with surprising cynicism, he diverts himself by writing jesting letters to M. Deibler, the public executioner. In one of these epistles he dwells in a bantering spirit upon the coming execution, which will spare him the necessity of earning his living in the future; and he sends friendly joking messages to the headsman's assistants. He varies his amusements in the letter-writing line by composing his own epitaph in verse, setting forth his crime, his expiation of it, and drawing his own moral from it, for the benefit of passers-by—imaginary ones, since the epitaph will certainly not figure on his gravestone. In a word, in his bearing and conduct the condemned lad has a painful moral resemblance to other criminals of the period in France of his age, who appear incapable of such feelings as remorse and repentance." How admirably secularism brings out the old ape—that is supposing the old ape to have been the evil beast some scientists of the day would have him—in support of their megrims.

We see from the *Southern Echo*, a paper published at Bournemouth, that Mr Frederick Fulton is pursuing the "Escaped Nun" in England. *Cui bono?* No one believes what she says; but there is always a section of Evangelicalism that needs such pabulum. Poor "Biddy" may as well play the part of their *âme damnée* as anyone else. She may as well continue to play it until, poor wretch, she sends for the priest and tries, as others of her kind have done, to cheat the devil after all. When she goes, someone else will be there to take up the tale that those, who demand it of her, have placed in her mouth. We are used to Biddy now, and we have no objection to see her, as a veteran, earn her very last farthing unimpeded. She will want every penny she can collect, poor body, to leave for Masses for her unfortunate old soul. Let her spoil the Egyptians for the purpose, then, to her heart's content. Mr Fulton may as well let her alone.

The ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out as usual in St Joseph's cathedral, Dunedin. The clergy present at the office of Tenebræ were the Very Rev Fathers Mackay and O'Leary, and the Rev Fathers Lynch, Adm., O'Neill (Milton), O'Donnell (Milton), O'Donnell (Port Chalmers), Murphy and O'Neill. The blessing of the holy oils took place on the morning of Holy Thursday, when the Bishop acted as celebrant of the Mass. The sepulchre had been adorned with great taste by the Dominican nuns, and the watch throughout the day was maintained by the women and girls of the confraternities attached to the church, their place being taken at night by the men of the confraternity of the Holy Family. The Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday was celebrated by the Very Rev Father O'Leary, the Very Rev Father Mackay, and the Rev Fathers O'Neill (Milton), and Lynch, Adm., chanting the Passion, the Rev Fathers Murphy and J. J. O'Donnell were respectively deacon and subdeacon and the Rev Father O'Donnell (Port Chalmers) Master of ceremonies. In the absence of the Bishop, who was prevented by illness from being present, Father Lynch preached. On Holy Saturday Father O'Neill of Milton acted as celebrant. High Mass in presence of the Bishop was celebrated at 11 a.m. on Easter Sunday with Father Lynch as celebrant and Fathers O'Neill and Murphy as deacon and subdeacon. The high altar and sanctuary had been richly and beautifully adorned by the Dominican nuns in honour of the festival. Weber's Mass in G was sung by the choir in creditable style, Misses Morrison and Murphy taking the chief soprano parts, Mr Edward Dunne the principal tenor and Mr W. Woods the bass—Mr A. Vallis played the organ. A sermon on the feast of the day was preached by the Bishop. Throughout the week the ceremonies were numerously attended, and the number of communicants on Sunday was very great. The weather all along was wretched and made attendance at church a work of some difficulty.

Signor Squarise has removed to the house in View street, Dunedin, lately occupied by Mr Arthur Towsey. The pupils of the famous violinist will therefore find him in a more central and more convenient position.

Mr H. Palmer, Princes street south, Dunedin, has received a new stock of monuments in Italian marble and other handsome materials. Persons who desire to honour the memory of their dead will do well to visit Mr Palmer's yard.

The following letter appeared in the *Times*:—"Sir,—In your interesting obituary notice of Sir William White, one point has been missed, which to him was a source of intimate pride and satisfaction—viz., that he was the first Roman Catholic to occupy the post of British Ambassador since the days of the Reformation. This omission, however, only shows how unobtrusive were his strong religious convictions. At the time of Leo XIII's Jubilee Sir W. White mentioned this fact in a telegram of congratulation which he addressed to the Pope, whose reply was not only flattering to the Ambassador, but contained a grateful acknowledgment of the honour conferred by the Queen on one of her Roman Catholic subjects.—I am, sir, yours obediently, VALENTINE CHIROL, 44 St Ermin's Mansions, Caxton street, S.W."

A STRIKING PICTURE OF THE POPE.

WE (*Modern Society*) take the following interesting extracts from Eugene Wolff's account of his reception by the Pope:—

"I must admit that, despite the red furniture, the red carpet, the red ornaments, and the red covering of the throne, I saw only white colours at that moment. I saw only the Pope; he seemed to take up all the space, so deep, so powerful, was the impression which he made upon me. I do not mean anything disrespectful when I say that I seemed to see in that first moment only a wonderfully executed wax figure of the real Pope before me, with eyes moved by some strange mechanism. I was speechless in the presence of this white, pale, quiet, earnest, supernatural apparition. My eye was so fascinated by the figure that I must have sat there speechless for seconds. A white silken cap, beneath which the silver locks appeared, covered the back part of the mighty prelate's head. Over the emaciated body he wore peculiar white cloth, neither flannel nor wool, especially made for the Pope. A cape of the same material covered the shoulders. The white, semi-transparent, delicate hands—which gave that velvet-like soft handshake which heretofore I had only felt when grasping the hands of Anton Rubinstein—were covered with fine wollen mittens. White, warm wollen stockings were on the feet. The slippers were made of red velvet, ornamented with gold. About his neck, hanging to a precious chain, the Pope carried a wonderful cross, rich in jewels. On the first finger of the right hand was the Papal seal ring, with an emerald the size of a small walnut, surrounded by old and valuable Brazilian diamonds. It may be recalled here that each Pope's seal ring, at the wearer's death, is beaten into small bits with a hammer by the oldest Cardinal, in the presence of his colleagues.

"The end of a small snuff-box could be seen above the white silken sash which the Holy Father wore about his hips. At times during the interview he held the box to his nose with evident pleasure.

"The effect of the sedentary life of the Pope can be seen easily in his face. The silver locks fall upon the white, thin face, which is almost transparent. The lack of exercise in light and air, in the woods—in short, in God's free nature—is evident in every line of the face. The ears are snow-white and transparent. Although the body of the Pope is weak, his mind is still powerful: The small brown eyes move about restlessly in their sockets. In an ordinary conversation they look mildly and sympathetically upon the speaker, but they almost sparkle when a theme is touched of special interest to His Holiness."

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

THERE is many a rest in the road of life,

If we only stop to take it;

And many a tone from the better land,

If the querulous heart would make it.

To the soul that is full of hope,

And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,

The grass is green and the flowers are bright,

Though the winter's storm prevailleth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,

And to keep the eyes still lifted;

For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,

When the ominous clouds are rifted,

There was never a night without a day,

Or an evening without a morning;

And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,

Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,

Which we pass in our idle pleasure,

That is richer far than the jewelled crown,

Or the miser's hoarded treasure;

It may be the love of a little child,

Or a mother's prayer to Heaven,

Or only a beggar's grateful thanks

For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life

A bright and golden filling,

And to do God's will with a cheerful heart,

And hands that are ready and willing;

Than to snap the delicate, minute thread

Of our curious lives asunder,

And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,

And sit and grieve and wonder.

—Exchange.

Among the probable Liberal candidates mentioned for the Kirkcaldy Burghs is Mr H. D. Macfarlane. Mr Macfarlane is a man of much more than ordinary capacity, and would be an excellent representative of the constituency.

DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

STUDIES will be resumed on **TUESDAY**, the 19th inst.

The Second Term of the **COOKING CLASS** will commence on **SATURDAY**, the 23rd inst.

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N O T I C E.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SIGNOR R. SQUARISE, Teacher of the Violin, begs to inform his Pupils and Friends that he has Removed from Pitt street to **VIEW STREET**, to the house formerly occupied by Mr Arthur Towsey.

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GLASS WARE,

IMPORTER
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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 M'Kenzie 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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J. DOUGLAS PERRETT,
ARTIST,
HAS NOW RESUMED TEACHING.

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

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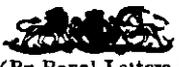
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(By Royal Letters Patent)

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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WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances,
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Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for
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Stock placed in our hands for sale.

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

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

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS
Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being
sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and
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BROOKE'S 'PERFECT' SHEEP DIP.

(POISONOUS)
POSITIVELY THE SOFTEST DIP FOR THE WOOL
—IS THE BEST OF ALL—

EFFECTUALLY KILLS TICKS, THEIR EGGS, AND LICE.

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

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

BROOKE'S 'PERFECT' SHEEP DIP.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

Millburn, Feb. 3, 1891.

TO MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin.

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

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

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W. Hutchins. Tapanui—James Mair. Gore—B. Meredith. Inver-
cargill—Whittingham Bros and Instone.

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C. M. BROOKE,
OPERATIVE CHEMIST, ASHBURTON.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers)

MR MICHAEL DAVITT, presiding at the annual meeting of the Irish Woollen Manufacturing and Export Company on February 16, stated that the net profits for the year amounted to £914, which added to the balance carried forward from last year, amounted to £1057. Out of that sum an *ad interim* dividend of 6 per cent had been paid for the six months ended 30th June last, leaving a balance of £707 to be disposed of—a condition of the company which he thought would be deemed very satisfactory. He explained it was the intention of the directors to send a representative to the United States during the coming winter, for the double purpose of securing a wider market for the goods of the company and making arrangements for an exhibit of them at the Chicago Exhibition. He added that at present the outlook for the Irish woollen industry is most encouraging. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital of the company was declared, and a vote of thanks passed to the directors.

Speaking at Newbury the other night Mr Justin McCarthy described Mr Balfour's Local Government Bill as a most entertaining and interesting specimen of fancy legislation. It proposed on the Grand Jury system, which was the most barbarous and grotesque thing known to civilisation, to found entirely new and equally absurd anomalies. He condemned the proposal to exclude illiterates from the County Council franchise, and deprecated the suggested cumulative vote. In ridiculing the proposal to subject the action of the County Councils to revision of judges, he said that in all the history of absurd and grotesque legislation he had never heard anything to equal it. If anything could stiffen and harden the Irish Party in their determination to have a Government of their own, it would be the fact that there could be found amongst any party in English politics, however ignorant, stupid, and selfish they might be, a set of statesmen who could really believe the Irish Party would accept such a measure as that proposed. There never was more idle phantasy than the suggestion that Home Rule meant Bome Rule, for the humblest peasant understood perfectly well the difference between religious faith and political action.

Dr Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, already known as an advanced educationalist, is devoting special attention to the institutions in his dioceses which are centres of mental improvement. During his visit to Clonmel last week he went the round of a number of educational establishments. He visited the Irishtown Christian Brothers' schools, the Presentation Convent schools, Mr Boyle's academy, the Loretto Convent, and S.S. Peter and Paul's Christian Brothers' schools. In each school the children presented his Lordship with addresses of welcome. At the Loretto Convent the Bishop said it gave him great pleasure to find so many religious institutions in the town, which proves the zeal of the priests and the faith and piety of the people. "Other lands, once remarkable for faith, seem to be losing the light but to-day we can proudly boast," said the Bishop, "that Ireland now, as in the days of her prosperity and learning, when she was styled the Island of Saints and Scholars, and later on, when in days of dire persecution and deep humiliation, she was known as the 'Island of Martyrs,' still clings unflinching to her present faith, and many a man, and woman too, has made heroic sacrifices rather than give up the faith." On Sunday evening he delivered an address before the Waterford Young Men's Society, in the course of which, after alluding to the social advantages offered by that society as a Catholic club, in which the guiding spirit of religion prevails, said, "I rejoice that this society is non-political, and I am glad to hear that it is Irish. There is no reason why we should not be true to our country and not haul down its colours (applause). There was a time when the names of Irishmen were known and respected by the banks of great rivers flowing through foreign lands; and even if Ireland be now lowly it should be dear to every Catholic. There was a time when it was 'treason to love her and death to defend,' but that time has passed away. The sea-divided Gael is building up a great Church in America and Australia. I shall ever take a warm interest in the society in adversity and prosperity. May it be what it has been for many years to come. May its members be true Catholics and true Irishmen. There is no society in all this land of which we can more proudly claim membership than this."

The Rev George T. Stokes, D.D., read a very interesting paper on "The Knowledge of Greek in Ireland between 500 and 900 A.D.," before the Royal Irish Academy on Monday afternoon. In a previous paper he proved that there was a knowledge of Greek in Gaul during the centuries between the Christian era and the year 600. He then explained how this knowledge may have passed into Ireland, and traced the historical notices of the trade between Ireland and France, quoting the confession of St Patrick, the life of St Kieran of Clonmacnoise, showing that French wine merchants visited the centre of Ireland about A.D. 550. He also alluded to the works of St Colombanus and of St Conbala, to show that vessels sailed direct and regularly between Gaul, Ireland and Scotland. The second por-

tion of the paper showed that Greek and Hebrew did pass over to Ireland and became known among Irish scholars. The ancient Irish scholars not only knew Greek, but wrote Greek manuscript. He regretted that Greek was not, in this year of 1892, being followed up as it was centuries ago. On the motion of Dr Atkinson, seconded by Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D., the paper was referred to the Council for publication.

We have never acknowledged Mr Balfour's much-lauded capacity for statesmanship, feeling that his claims rested altogether on the simple theory that coercion is a panacea. Therefore whilst others have been amazed and amused at his indescribably stupid Local Government Bill, his dismal failure in framing the measure has caused us no astonishment. At present he occupies a position which the meanest politician need not envy. On the eve of the general elections he has dealt the Government a far worse blow than it could under any possible circumstances receive from its political opponents. In preserving the evils of the Grand Jury system his Bill perpetuates the most essential grievances which called for redress, and in placing it within the power of twenty cesspayers and a judge to dissolve the proposed councils, it is absolutely childish. Scarcely less ridiculous are the proposed cumulative voting and the exclusion of illiterates from the County Council franchise. The measure, of course, will not become law; but it serves a useful purpose for the Liberals. It enables them to prove to conviction the futility of any other policy than that of trusting the Irish people and allowing them to manage their own affairs.

On Tuesday evening February 23, Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary, for Ireland, received in his room in the House of Commons an influential deputation, who asked that some grant should be made to Ireland for the purpose of promoting technical education. The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Abercorn, and included Lord Pembroke, Lord Montague, Sir E. Harland, M.P., Captain McCalmont, M.P.; Colonel Waring, M.P.; Mr. Sexton, M.P.; and Mr. McCartan, M.P. Various suggestions were made as to the sources from which such a grant might be drawn, and its importance was urged. It was also pointed out that the Irish authorities had not left to their discretion the mode of applying the share of public money which fell to that country corresponding with what was known as the equivalent grant to Scotland. As the money in the case of Ireland was allocated by Parliament in aid of local taxation, the Chief Secretary, in the course of his reply, hinted that it might perhaps be possible to make some grant out of the unexpended balance of the £40,000 which was given some years ago to Ireland for intermediate education, but he would not commit himself to any definite pledge on the subject, and simply promised that the matter would have careful consideration.

On Saturday, February 13, Mr. Thomas A. Macawley, of Ballina who was sentenced at Cork Assizes in March, 1884, to ten years' penal servitude for complicity in what was known as "The Mayo Conspiracy," was released from Mountjoy Convict Prison. Mr. Macawley was seen on Saturday by a representative of the *National Press*, and gave some facts as to the treatment of his fellow-prisoner, the late Patrick Nally, whose prison treatment was so strongly condemned by the coroner's jury at the inquest in last November. For several days previous to his admission to hospital, Nally was complaining of his health to the prison doctors, but he was not admitted until he had reached such a stage that for several days before he could scarcely touch food. Finally, from sheer exhaustion, one day he left work, and lay down in his cell. He was sent to hospital a few days later. His constitution was so far broken down before he received special treatment that he succumbed to the malady which attacked him—typhoid fever. Nally was almost always put to disgusting work. The prisoner Matthew Kinsella, if examined, could have proved that previous to his admission to hospital, Nally was unable to eat his food, but still was kept working at the foul and loathsome piggery, though he protested against it. Mr. Macawley further commented on the exceptional severity with which prisoners charged with offences bearing a political tinge are treated.

A genuine poet has died in the person of T. C. Irwin. His poetry was of that delicate, quiet, and remote kind, whose merits are not of wide appeal; but it bears upon it the unmistakable marks of genuine poetic inspiration. He was a worshipper of nature, and a watcher of nature's moods, and under Irish skies his goddess has many; nor did he altogether miss the "still sad music of humanity." But his poems never attained a great popularity. All his works showed the author to be a scholar and a man of taste. He had the critical faculty, too; and his literary articles in the revised *Nation*, down to a comparatively recent date, were worthy of the traditions of the journal whose critical fame had been established by Duffy, McCarthy, O'Hagan, and Mitchell. His literary work, however, was almost altogether without political motive. He was an artist pure and simple. No fewer than eight volumes hold the effusions of his muse, and they contain compositions worthy to rank among the best in the too small library of Irish literature. His career, from the worldly point of view, was not prosperous. He was the son of a physician, and inherited considerable wealth. In early life he

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lected to study for the medical profession, but the complete loss of his property in 1848 compelled him to seek the more precarious rewards of the literary life. His poetic temperament did not fit him to meet the harder shocks of life, and he underwent some trials of affection which were sore to bear. The effort to lessen the difficulties of life for him by obtaining him a small pension was not a success. He has left work, however, which few of the pensioners have equalled, and which will secure him a place in Irish literary annals, and in the memory of those who cherish the expression of the genius that is "kindly Irish of the Irish, Neither Saxon or Italian."

CARDINAL MORAN ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal, April 2.)

THE Cardinal-Archbishop gave us something very interesting in the way of an impromptu speech at St Joseph's, West Balmain, on Sunday afternoon.

His Eminence said he felt it his duty to congratulate the Catholic people of Balmain West, not only on the practical work commenced that day, but on all they had done within the past 14 or 15 years. This new boys' school would complete the group of buildings they had erected—the handsome church, the convent, the girls' school, and a new presbytery. One feature which to him was a matter of special gratification was the great generosity shown by a devoted congregation composed almost entirely of working men and women. The working classes, as they were called, were the bone and sinew of the community, and chief source of the Church's strength and vitality (applause), and he congratulated the pastor on the privilege of having as his flock a body of people of whom he had so much reason to be proud (applause). It was their chief glory that their Church was the Church of the workingmen and the poor and while they erected, when circumstances favoured such outward manifestations of their faith and their love of God's house, noble cathedrals with towering turrets and graceful pinnacles they recognised that there was something more precious than all the wealth of architectural splendour and all the ornaments of silver and of gold—the faithful congregation around the altar offered up the incense of fervent prayer (applause). It was no idle boast that the Church in all the ages had preserved the honour and protected the interests of the working classes (applause). All were equal before the altar—the slave and the master in the old times, and the employer and the employed in their own day, and now, as of old, wherever the Church held sway the oppressed were shielded, the tyrants were rebuked, the poor were succoured, and the bonds of slavery were removed (applause). At the present day the Church had taken her stand by the workers (hear, hear), and whatever might be the loss of power and influence the sacrifice would be made to preserve the union and the bond of sympathy which existed between the Church and the toiling masses of the world (applause). Whatever might happen the Church would never forfeit her right to the affection and confidence of those who were the special objects of her pride and solicitude (applause). The Christian family was the solid foundation upon which society rested, and while the Church and the workers remained united in bonds of sympathy, the best interests of society would be guarded and the social well-being of the world preserved (applause).

To touch briefly on a question which had been warmly agitated of late: A number of their legislators, as they were aware, had in their wisdom deemed it right to pass a Bill having for its object the extension of what was called the law of divorce. So far as it was a matter of politics he had nothing to say (hear, hear). Viewing it from the standpoint of religion he had only to say that no public or Parliamentary enactments had any influence of their religious principles (applause). The Parliament might pass a measure declaring that the Ten Commandments had ceased to exist (laughter). It would not, and could not, affect them so long as they remained true to the principles of their faith and teachings of their Church (applause). In the same way, no matter what Parliament or the State devised or decreed on the question of divorce, the Divine law would remain the same—"Whom Almighty God has united man cannot dissolve" (applause). No Parliamentary enactments could change the sanctity and solidity of the marriage rite and the marriage tie (applause).

A few instances of the operation of the political measures encouraging divorce might be interesting at the present time. He would take countries which were, practically speaking, Catholic. In France, after a period of 10 years, it was found that in Paris, which had become a centre of infidelity, 60 out of every 1000 marriages were dissolved, while among the Catholic Bretons—the bravest and most patriotic of the children of France—only one marriage out of every 1000 was broken by taking advantage of the secular law (applause). Ireland's record for 20 years with its 5,000,000 of people was 11 divorces (applause). In Canada the average was six divorces a year; while in the United States, where the religious and moral obligations of marriage had been cast aside by so many, the number of divorces, according to the official statistics, was 328,000. The

gentlemen who were seeking to extend divorce in this colony might take a lesson from Afghanistan. The Ameer, they were told, was approached by a lady who sought to be released from the marriage tie on the ground that her husband had become bald (laughter). How did the Ameer receive the application for divorce? He ordered the lady to be set upon a donkey, with her face to the animal's tail (laughter) and in that fashion led through all the streets of her native place (laughter). It would not be a good thing for some of their legislators and others if the Afghanistan method of dealing with divorce advocates were introduced into Australia (laughter).

With respect to the burning question of education, the tendency was to banish religion. He would commend to those who were striving to bring about the separation of religion and education the words of the great French leader, M. Guizot, who declared that a statesman who proposed such a thing should be sent to a lunatic asylum (laughter and applause). This leader of public opinion in France assigned as his reason that if you train the mental faculties without moral restraints, a clever, cultivated criminal is the invariable result (applause). Those in whose education religion had no place might not turn out pickpockets, but the probabilities were that they would glide into what were called the higher criminal courses of fraud and forgery. Unfortunately, they had had of late many instances in Sydney of educated men who, throwing aside all moral restraint, had entered into criminal courses which finally led to disgrace and punishment.

The increase of larrikinism and crime amongst their juveniles was a thing that all good citizens deeply deplored (applause). Various remedies were suggested, but, in his opinion, the only real remedy was general religious education (applause) and, he might add, the establishment of well-conducted industrial schools (applause). It had been his privilege to have a hand in the introduction of the industrial school system in Ireland, and he was happy to say the results had been most gratifying. The official reports of the inspectors showed that, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, no fewer than 20 gaols had been closed (hear, hear) and that juvenile crime had almost totally disappeared from Ireland (applause). It was good news that the building they had commenced that day would be used as a hall for the young men of the district (applause). He congratulated Father Monagh on this most thoughtful and excellent provision. Amidst all the temptations of betting and gambling in every form to which their young men were exposed, nothing could be better than this hall, in which they would find amusement and instruction, and which would in all probability be the means of saving some of them from careers of dishonesty, dissipation, and disgrace (cheers).

HIS SINGLE THOUGHT.

"SPEAKING of the ruling passion, strong in death," said one of New York's swell physicians yesterday, "I encountered an odd example of it a short time ago. In a family wherein I have a couple of regular patients, there is a small boy who has lived four brief but exciting years. I have no hesitation in saying that he is absolutely the worst child that I have ever met. His ingenuity in all sorts of infantile misbehaviour is marvellous, and, left to himself, he can devise an endless number of unique ways for getting into hot water. About two months ago he began an open warfare on the grand piano which stands in his parents' parlour. He filled the legs of this unfortunate instrument full of dents, and then began to rip the ivory covering from its keys whenever occasion offered. His delight in this was deep-rooted and all-absorbing.

"A sudden change in the weather, however, laid this incorrigible infant low with a first-class attack of pneumonia, and the piano was given a rest and a chance to recuperate. One evening I came to the conclusion that there was no hope of the child's life, and as tenderly as possible conveyed the fact to his parents, who for five days had never left his bedside. In a spasm of grief the mother lifted the boy from the bedside and hysterically clapped him to her bosom. That action saved his life. The shock set the blood, which clogged his lungs, in circulation again, and another possibility of saving him materialised. As I was busy giving my orders for some medicines that would be needed at once, the boy's eyes opened languidly and he looked around the room with an expression of unutterable weariness.

"Give him anything," I cried, "anything that he wants!"

A gleam of interest shot into those tired eyes, and the weakest of voices piped:

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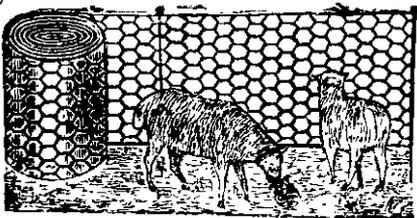
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(Concluded.)

VARIOUS circumstances which I need not detail lengthened my stay at Denver from a week to nearly a month, and in course of that time I forgot about the letters of introduction. When I was ready to depart, however, I thought of them with a sudden and intense pang of discomfort.

I telegraphed to Yelverton and proceeded to pack my trunk. Just as I was about to turn the key it suddenly occurred to me that I had not noticed the bundle of letters in its customary corner of the till. I opened the trunk and investigated. The letters were not to be found, either in the till or elsewhere. Then I remembered that shortly after my arrival at the hotel I had taken them out to show to Yelverton, and had put them on the table. However, they were not there now.

I made a thorough search of the room; the letters had plainly disappeared.

I went immediately to the clerk and told my story. He sent for the head chambermaid.

"Who takes care of Mr Bonworthy's room?" he asked.

"Maggie," answered the head chambermaid; "but Clara had that room when he first came."

"I have lost a package of letters," said I.

The two exchanged significant glances.

"Do you think they were stolen?" I asked; "no one could have any possible object—"

"Oh no," said the clerk. Then he asked me if the letters were valuable.

"N-no," I said; "not exactly."

"Well I'll tell you," said the clerk, evidently much relieved; "we let that girl Clara go, because she had a reckless way of burning up things that she found lying around in the rooms. If you have made a thorough search and you are sure the letters are not there, the chances are that they are destroyed."

I found it difficult to repress my joy at this intelligence. It is to be doubted if the clerk and head chambermaid ever succeeded in explaining my strange conduct, in actually refusing to make a row when one was quite justifiable. I hastened back to the room and executed a fresh search, so as to satisfy the last kick of my conscience. When I was absolutely convinced that the letters were gone, I danced about the room in a transport of glee. The awful incubus which had been weighing down my spirits was suddenly removed, and I breathed again.

"What a blockhead I am," I said to myself: "why did it never occur to me to destroy the letters, and claim, on my return, that they had been lost."

Chance had supplied the excuse which imagination had been unable to conjure up. I continued my journey, light-hearted as a prisoner who has just secured his freedom—and to all unsuspecting of the fate that was about to overtake me.

Yelverton had advised me to stop over at Sacramento—one of the historic cities of the State—and visit the capitol and other places of interest. I adopted the suggestion. The train got into Sacramento in the morning, and I was driven right to a hotel.

I wrote my name on the register, and asked for a room for one day. The clerk whirled the book around, glanced at the name and said:

"All right, Mr Bon——why, are you Mr Bonworthy? Elliot Bonworthy—of Cleveland?"

"Well," I said with some dignity, "what did you imagine I wrote that name for—amusement?"

His tone and manner surprised and annoyed me. It was evident, however, that my cool answer had disconcerted him, for his hand shook as he pencilled the number of a room after my name, and his voice trembled when he called up the bell-boy.

Ten minutes later, just as I was completing a hasty toilet, there was a knock at my door and, in answer to a "Come in," the clerk entered, followed by a tall, military looking man. When the door was closed, the clerk motioned his hand toward me, and nodded.

"What is it?" I asked.

"Do you understand," said the military man, "that you acknowledge your name to be Elliot Bonworthy?"

"Of course I do," I answered, somewhat angrily.

"Well, I like his nerve," said the military man to the clerk, and the clerk grinned at me.

"Say," continued the military man, "have you any friends in this town?"

"No," I said; "I had some letters of introduction to several—"

The clerk gave a loud, derisive laugh.

"That settles it, Bill," he said to his companion: "You had better run him in. You can take him down to the city on the afternoon train."

"What does all this mean?" I exclaimed.

Bill produced a paper from his pocket. "It means that you are under arrest," said he, "on charge of obtaining money under false

pretences. We know all about your letter of introduction scheme; it may have worked all right in San Francisco, but it doesn't go here. Now just come along quietly, and there won't be any trouble, otherwise—"

I glanced at the warrant. There was my name. "Elliot Bonworthy," as plain as print. I don't need to remark that I was astonished and frightened. I had heard of men being mistaken for criminals and put to the necessity of proving their own identity, but here was I, arrested under my own name, in a place where I had supposed myself utterly unknown. What could I do—or say? I asked a few questions, and learned that the crime that was charged had been committed in the city of San Francisco a week or two before. Of course I could prove an alibi at the trial—but, in the meantime, what was to be done to keep out of jail?

I accompanied Bill—"quietly," as he had suggested—to the sheriff's office, and we waited there until the next train left for San Francisco.

Bill proved to be rather an entertaining companion. The first half of the trip he did his best to convince me that I ought to make a full confession to him of all my crimes. He promised to "stand in" and get me off with a light sentence. When he found this undertaking hopeless, he began to talk about the country, answering the questions which I, a stranger to the scenes through which we were passing, very naturally asked. At length, however, as we were crossing the ferry from Oakland, when I expressed my satisfaction at beholding the Golden Gate for the first time he turned on me, with a sheepish grin, and said:

"You'd better let up. It won't do no good. Of course you know the place as well as I do, and it's no use your tryin' to fill me full of prunes."

When we arrived in that city, we went directly to the sheriff's office.

"We will take you to the gaol later on," said Bill, apologetically.

The sheriff dispatched a messenger after some of the complaining witnesses, and then proceeded to interview me. I told him my name and explained that I was a tourist from Cleveland. He nodded his head and announced that the jig was up, and that I might as well confess, for they had a very good case against me.

Presently, two well-dressed men were ushered into the room. Bill accompanied them.

"This is the man," said the sheriff, "he acknowledges it—at least the name."

"He is not the man," said one of the new-comers, emphatically.

"He isn't?" exclaimed the sheriff, and Bill made a hasty reference to the infernal regions.

"No!" cried the gentleman. "I told you the fellow had blond moustache, blue eyes, was thick set, and wore his hair parted nearly in the middle."

"Yelverton!" I exclaimed, springing up.

"That's one of his names," said the sheriff; "he went under the name of Elliot Bonworthy, and he had an armful of letters of introduction, with which he worked the town. What do you know about him?"

"He stole those letters from me at Denver," I said.

"Oh, then you are the Simon Pure Elliott Bonworthy?" said one of the gentlemen.

"I can prove it readily enough, if necessary," I said.

The sheriff and Bill began to make profuse apologies, to which I paid little attention, as I was anxious to learn of Yelverton and his performances.

"He arrived here nearly a month ago," said one of the gentlemen, "and began immediately to make acquaintance by means of these letters—your letters, it appears. They were to many of the finest people in the city. So we took the man right in, for he talked and acted like a perfect gentleman. Well, sir, I don't suppose any man that ever came to this city got more elegant treatment than that fellow. Do you?" he asked, turning to his companion, who signified his entire agreement.

"Go on," I said, with an inward groan.

"The best private houses and the clubs were all open to him, and he received every possible attention. Several men I know gave him wine suppers. There wasn't a social event of importance to which he failed to have an invitation. He gave out that he was sizing things up for a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists that thought of investing largely in mines. Well, sir, I calculate that in the three weeks that he put in in this city, he had probably one of the very largest times that any man ever enjoyed. And he wound the thing up by getting the names of three or four good business men on spurious drafts, and then suddenly disappeared from view."

"That was when I telegraphed him that I was coming," I said.

"Well," observed the speaker in conclusion, "if you have any more letters of introduction bearing that same name, I would not advise you to present them, for you are liable to get arrested every time you try one on."

I explained that Yelverton had captured the entire pack. The complaining witnesses then shook hands with me and departed. I

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THE opposition have cut prices far below what staple machines can be manufactured for, in order to keep the McCORMICK from making sales. The superior merit of the McCORMICK BINDERS and MOWERS, however, cannot be hidden, nor can the many tales of the rival salesman hide from the discerning purchaser the neatness, lightness, strength, symmetry, simplicity, and undoubted reliability and honesty of construction of the McCORMICK. The discerning farmer knows that such machines are cheap at any price, and as quickly sees that the quickly-thrown-together low-priced machines will be dear in the long run, at whatever price they are offered at, even if it is as low as £20 for a Binder, when delays, breakages, and repair bills are finally paid. Buy the machine that will stand by you ; the machine with a record ; the machine that will have an agency in your town in fifteen years from this day, and should you then want a piece of repair, you would have no trouble in getting it. Unless the HONESTLY-BUILT McCORMICK is better value for its price than the thrown-together machine is for its less price, we do not want you to have it. We ask patronage only on a business basis, and we guarantee that we give greater value for the money than is given in any cheap machine for less money.

GO TO the McCORMICK Agent in your District at once. Don't allow another day to pass. The Crop is large, and the demand is unprecedented for the celebrated LIGHT DRAFT STEEL McCORMICK to cut it ; celebrated for its light draft, for its powerful qualities in handling heavy grain.

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Christchurch and Dunedin.

imagine their experience with Yelverton discouraged them from any rash tenders of hospitality, for they did not suggest any improvement of our acquaintance. Indeed, it was a cool stand off on both sides, for I did not fancy the sarcastic flings on the subject of the letters.

The next day the newspapers contained the whole story—the theft of the letters, Yelverton's performance, and my arrest. The account given of the brief but glorious career of my proxy—the spurious Mr Elliott Bonworthy—convinced me that the gentleman I had met at the sheriff's office were quite right in saying he had enjoyed a "large time." As I read of suppers, dinners, fetes, balls, excursions, honors, attentions, etc., my senses fairly reeled with anguish. All this good time really belonged to me; I had been cheated out of it purely through my own stupid misgivings, and partly through the shrewdness and industry of this earlier bird.

Now then, gentlemen (concluded the passenger who had been asked to tell what he knew of the hospitality of the Californians), you understand what I mean by saying that I received my welcome on the Coast by proxy.

THE MEW M'CORMICK OPEN-BACK MACHINE.

THE M'Cormick Harvesting Machine Co: are usually to the front with any new device calculated to improve harvesting machinery, and for the seasons 1892-93 will bring out an improved pattern reaper and binder, capable of dealing with all conditions of grain, on the hillside or plain. A simple machine on this principle, worked and thoroughly tested in America during the past season, was shipped to the New Zealand agents, Messrs Morrow, Bassett and Co., who first competed a series of trials in Otago with this new machine, selecting the most difficult crops to be found for their operations. These trials were conducted under the personal supervision of Mr Akerman (of the M'Cormick Company) and Mr Bassett, and extended over some ten days in different localities. The first of these trials took place on the farm of Mr W. Todd, at Moegiell, one of the Taieri's best known and respected farmers. The paddock selected was a heavy crop of wheat, grown on ground which last year threshed eighty bushels to the acre. Mr James Oughton, also a well-known resident on the Taieri, handled the ribbons behind a grand team, the property of Mr Todd, and without any preliminary took a full swath and finished the plot without a hitch in any shape.

A start was then made in an adjoining piece of wheat that had been laid with the late heavy rains, and which was full of green undergrowth. The machine astonished the spectators in the opening-out round, as it went through without a single stop, the most noticeable feature being the freedom from chocking in the elevators in badly tangled grain. Mr W. Oughton, who is the happy possessor of M'Cormick '91 '92 machine, this time held the reins, and the universal decision was that the machine excelled all its predecessors. The next start was made in a very heavy paddock of oats, also badly tossed about, tangled and laid with the rain, and the ground was soft and spongy. An idea of this crop may be gathered from the fact that some of the sheaves measured 7ft in height, and were so numerous that when discharged they touched one another. The greater portion had to be cut one way, but the work was done well, and without any hitch or stoppage whatever.

There being perfect satisfaction with the machine in heavy crops it was then loaded and railed to Mr C. Bowie's farm, at Christchurch, six miles below Milton, where crops of wheat and oats, varying from 10in to 3ft high on the hillside were secured. These crops were handled with equal success, and the adaptability of the machine for handling grain on the hillside with the grain wheel, both up and down hill, quite pleased the farmers who came to see it work. The owner of the farm, Mr Bowie, was so pleased that he gave his order for one of these machines for next season. After cutting at Mr Bowie's place for some two days and a half, the machine was moved to Mr Lowry's farm, where a really good heavy crop of wheat was cut with a like result—"a great success."

From the start, in some ten days' cutting in all conditions of grain, the new M'Cormick gave complete satisfaction, doing all that was required without the slightest stoppage or hitch whatever, and the agents are justly proud of its merits. In construction it differs somewhat from those supplied this season, but retains all the special features of the steel wheel, pipe frame, chain drive, and the simple knottor that has now made such a name for itself. The new machine will be on view shortly at Messrs Morrow, Bassett and Co's, yards, Manchester street, Christchurch.

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

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

DEMORALIZED ITALY.

THE sentimental trial of the Dukes Francesco and Pietra Notarbartola-Villarosa for the murder of Lieutenant Leone, of the artillery, has come to an end after three months' duration, says a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Naples, December 22. The power of the Mafia and Camorra, of which the accused men were leaders, has been manifested in all its hideous and dangerous aspects, and has led to a practical acquittal of the aristocratic culprits. Duke Pietro is again free to return to his palace in Palermo, while his brother has been condemned to the short imprisonment of five years. The sentence of the blacker villain is a slight concession to respectable public opinion. Italians outside of the secret society believe the dukes guilty of murder, and denounce in strong terms the unjust verdict. Italian journals which could not be corrupted by the money offers of the criminals' friends mourn in touching words the decay of Italian justice. And indeed is the reflection which the trial casts upon Italian juries, Italian courts, and Italian law.

The home of the Dukes of Notarbartola is in Palermo. Although they had never been summoned to a court of justice prior to the present trial their reputation has not been above suspicion. The members of the secret police in their native town declare that they have been leaders of the Mafia for years, and have naturally been engaged in the vilest of crimes.

The father of the handsome noblemen was long since laid to rest in the vault of his ancestors. But with them still lived Caterina, their lovely, unmarried sister, who months ago fell in love with a handsome and penniless officer of the artillery, Lieutenant Leone. Having neither rank nor money, the young man was objectionable to the patrician brothers, who looked upon their beautiful sister as a valuable object of exchange. But their threats failed to cool the love of the fair Caterina or dampen the ardor of Leone's courtship. Francesco, with little pretext, finally challenged the officer to a duel. Leone was severely wounded, but the blood drawn in the encounter seemed only to unite more closely the ill-fated lovers.

The spring and summer passed. Caterina often met her hero in secret, and pledged anew her truth and fidelity. The young officer offered to release her from the bonds, but she declared that her happiness depended upon him, and that time must accomplish their union.

Early last September the brothers grew desperate. They saw that radical measures must be adopted if they hoped to "save" their sister. Taking an old servant into their confidence, they sent him one evening with a note to Leone, calling him apparently to a conference with Caterina. With the confidence and bravery born of his love he unsuspectingly crossed the threshold of the palace. A moment later promenaders along the street heard two pistol shots echo, and the words "Ajuto! Mi ammazano!"—"Help! They murder me!" resound in the hallway. Leone had fallen. The brazen noblemen rushed at once to the police station and declared that the "crazy lieutenant had committed suicide in their palace because they had again refused to permit his marriage to their sister."

Suspicious circumstances, however, tended to disprove their tale, and the dukes were arrested on the charge of murder. The trial was begun at Palermo. The advocates employed by the dead officer's father, who had sworn to revenge his son, were at first hopeful of a victory. But in the course of the trial the witnesses who had testified against the prisoners, one after the other began to revoke their testimony and sing the praises of the dukes. The secret societies had begun to exercise their power. An investigation proved that the jurors themselves had been bribed, and that a trial in Palermo was a mockery. The case was transferred to this city, but the hopes of the plaintiff have been vain; they escaped the Mafia to fall into the hands of the Camorra, which is still powerful in this ancient and lovely place.

The result of the trial was evident days ago. Day after day the court-room was crowded with the representatives of the demi-monde and the rougher elements of Naples. Patrician faces, too, were to be seen in the throng. Soldiers were summoned to maintain order, and with difficulty succeeded in their task. Flowers were sent each day to the cells of the aristocratic criminals. Every art was employed to influence the jury. Uccia, the principal counsel of the defendant, spoke in tones of the melting calamity which had fallen upon the house of Notarbartola. He wept. The prisoners wept. The jurors were touched. The reddened eyes of the advocate and the tears of the prisoners were signs of innocence or repentance. The jurors retired to their room and returned in a short time with their verdict. A momentary silence ensued while the judge called for the decision. The jurors, came the answer, could not believe that Leone had killed himself in the palace at Palermo; but they did believe that he had become engaged in a quarrel with the dukes and thus had met his death!

Seldom has any court room witnessed such scenes as were enacted upon the announcement of the verdict. The representatives of the Camorra were wild with the joy of their triumph. They hollered and screamed. "Are you not ashamed?" cried the honest judge, after calling in vain for order. The tumult increased. "You are

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

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HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.
The Cuisine is under efficient management, and the comfort of Boarders and Travellers is studied in every possible respect.

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

Telegrams or Letters promptly attended to. Telephonic communication provided.

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

T. B. GAFFNEY, Proprietor

all swindlers and liars," thundered Duke Pietro, looking toward the judge, jury and State councillors, as he walked to the door, followed by his demoniacal friends. Thus ended the famous trial, a travesty upon justice. Duke Pietro is free, and few people doubt that five months instead of five years will be the length of Duke Francesco's imprisonment.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

(Pilot, February 6).

Two notable religious movements are going on outside of the Catholic Church in New England: the one, impelling devout and earnest souls into her visible communion; the other, for the satisfaction of souls who lack either the light or the courage to go further, grafting Catholic practices upon Protestantism itself. People not yet old can remember when Christmas and Easter were unthought of in New England outside the Catholic Fold; when a stained-glass window in a Protestant church would have been denounced as a dangerous "Popish" innovation, and the daughters of the Puritans would have looked askance at a Madonna. Now practically all the Protestant churches have splendid Christmas and Easter services; many of the sects have some sort of Lenten observances, their church architecture conforms more and more to the old Catholic model, and pictures of the Blessed Virgin adorn many Protestant homes. Among the more thoughtful there is an almost resentful reaction against "the purblind foolish policy of the Puritans" in their opposition to religious symbolism. This finds an especially candid and energetic expression in Rebecca Harding Davis' "Old Lamps for New," in last week's *Independent*. We quote some striking passages. The writer, having a reasonable mind, instinctively sees the Catholic arguments for the veneration of religious symbols and images:—

"Let us talk common sense about this thing and put aside for awhile the prejudice of our grandfathers.

"It is folly to say that symbols and painting or sculpture do not powerfully influence the majority of men. The very people, good, well-meaning men and women, who would shudder at the introduction of a picture or crucifix in their meeting house, touch their betrothal rings with tenderness, and look with brimming eyes at the clothes which their dead baby wore. Does not the poor photograph on the wall soften their hearts towards the prodigal son who is sowing his wild oats they know not where? Did they not march to battle with stouter hearts for the sight of the old flag going before?"

"They all know the value of symbols. They use them in their college clubs, their political organisations, their friendships, their tenderest home ties, their treatment of their dead; everywhere—but in their religion. Why?"

"The American, passing through Continental Europe, finds in almost every town galleries of paintings of scenes in the history of the Saviour. At the street corners there is the carved figure of the Infant Jesus, His hands outstretched to bless. The roofs of the houses, even sometimes of the barns of pious peasants, bear His Name; in the fields or in solitary mountain passes stands the rude crucifix, to remind the lonely traveller of him.

"What is all this?"

"'Romish' superstition you have been taught. Clear your eyes, look for yourself, and see that it is a great object lesson, by which the facts on which the Christian faith is based reach the knowledge and hearts of the people through their eyes.

"You fear that these people believe that the poor picture or stone figure is the real God and make an idol of it?"

"Do you believe that it is your real son who hangs on the wall in the photograph, or your country itself that flutters in the flag?"

"Do not fall into the vulgar error of supposing that the man whom you do not know is necessarily less intelligent and more of a savage than yourself."

And she goes on to plead for similar object lessons in religious truth in America for the sake of the "millions of men, women and children in the United States, both ignorant and educated, who never read the Bible, never go into a church, never hear a sermon." Further on Mrs Davis pleads for another Catholic custom, the opening of the churches on week-days. The church "should be always open," she says; "the place where they could be sure of finding, what every human being should find each day, solitude and quiet for a brief space, to recollect himself, to see where he stands, to face his own soul and his God. . . . The people whom we accuse of idolatry before their pictures and crucifixes are not troubled by these qualms or fears. Spend a morning in a cathedral in Rouen or Antwerp, and you will see not only young women and old crones on their way to market come in and drop on their knees in silent prayer, but merchants going to change, fashionably-dressed young fellows and school-boys. They do not heed you or the crowd. They say their prayers and go out as simply and quietly as they would have bought food. One act is apparently as necessary to the day's routine as the other."

She does not realise that the Catholic is drawn to his open church, not by picture or crucifix, or the mere chance for solitude and quiet, but by the Real Presence of Christ on the altar. Catholics and Protestants, as has well been said, live in two different worlds; and the kindest Protestant eyes still see the Church as through a glass, darkly.

"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."

The doctor was right in saying that the apparent heart trouble in Mr Askew's case arose from dyspepsia, for dyspepsia was his only ailment. And it he had used Mother Seigel's Syrup in February, 1890, he would have had no tale to tell, for he would have been all right directly. As it is, we are glad that after he did try it he had no relapse. *He never looked behind him.*

The Rev. Dr Hanna, of Belfast, died suddenly one Wednesday morning. The speeches of Dr Hanna and Dr Kand, usually full of sound and fury, have long been the delight of the Belfast Orange Lodges.

Mrs Josephine Entler, one of the many friends of the late Cardinal, emphatically repudiates as a slander the statement of writers in the *Daily News* that "Manning had a contempt for women." Such a feeling, she says, could not be found in such a character as the Cardinal's, for the deceased prelate was a real saint.

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Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under-
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uidation of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by
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None but the best liquors kept in stock.
A splendid billiard room. Two minutes' walk
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THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

(From the *National Press*)

"I LOOK forward to a land both old and young; old in its Christianity, young in its promise of the future. A nation which received grace before the Saxon came to Britain, and which has never questioned it; a Church which comprehends in its history the rise and fall of Canterbury and York, which Augustus and Paulinus found, and which Pole and Fisher left behind them. I contemplate a people which has had a long night and will have an inevitable day. . . . I dimly see the Ireland I am gazing on become the road of passage and union between the two hemispheres and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in populousness, France in vigour, and Spain in enthusiasm."

Thus wrote John Henry Cardinal Newman, the first rector of the Catholic University of Ireland. And what, we may ask, did this illustrious oratorian and spiritual child of St Philip Neri do towards rebuilding that Ireland which he saw "amid the encircling gloom," within which shone his own "kindly light?" Let Eugene O'Curry's lectures answer. They tell us stories of our land which were centuries old before the days of Paulinus or of Patrick. They tell us of a race that had its own peculiar language, manners, customs, and laws in a state of appropriate perfection, surpassing that of any people west of Palestine. And they tell us too of a people so civilised and spiritualised that with one voice and with one cry they accepted from Patrick the most august mystery of the Trinity. The language which was the instrument of thought of so noble a race is still within the reach of the Irish people. That language is not yet corrupted or cleaved into widely sundered dialects, as is too often impudently asserted. And not only is our beloved home-tongue the same in the four provinces of Ireland—slight difference of "accent and propriety" excepted—but an intelligent Irishman can transact business with an intelligent Scotchman, the former speaking everyday Irish Gaelic and the latter speaking the Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland. Furthermore our spoken language is the same as our written language; and our alphabet, about which so many stupid things have been said and written, could be mastered in less than ten minutes by any person who can read English. And lastly, the Irish language of our homes and of our elementary books, conveys infinitely more meaning to the people, both old and young, in the maritime counties skirting our melancholy ocean from Derry to Waterford, than does the simplest and the most expressive language of the stranger, be it couched ever so sweetly.

A very considerable section of the teachers of the National schools has always been thoroughly National. Large numbers of them, especially when their lot is cast in Irish-speaking districts, cherish the old tongue with the most parental care, and therein give regular and systematic instruction in their schools. The First, Second, and Third Irish Books are supplied at a nominal price by the Commissioners of National Education, and are consequently within the reach of the poorest classes. The present system of primary education is, however, very sadly inapplicable to children whose parents and companions mainly think and speak in Irish. While giving due place on the programme to the English tongue, on account of its commercial advantages, instruction in Irish should be compulsory in all Irish-speaking districts, and teachers, both male and female, seeking appointments in such districts should be duly qualified to give instructions in the vernacular. Nearly all the concessions of legislatures and executives to popular sentiment and common sense have been yielded to agitation. Further agitation in the public Press and in the British Parliament will secure the boon indicated in the preceding sentence. The Christian Brothers, notwithstanding the tendencies of town education, are nobly battling on behalf of the national tongue with a patriotism and a public spirit which is beyond all praise. The same may be said of the nuns of many places, especially those of the Loretto communities. The Catholic University and St Patrick's College, Maynooth, have made ample provision for the teaching of Irish. But the Training College for teachers and the Queen's Colleges are still lamentably deficient in this respect. The pressure of public opinion, judiciously applied from time to time, might soon lead to the rectification of this condition of things.

We sometimes hear of the scarcity of suitable text books for students of Irish who are advancing beyond the elementary stage. Here are the titles of some Irish books published or sold at very moderate prices by Gill and Son, Upper O'Connell street, Dublin:—*The Fate of the Children of Tuireann*, *The Fate of the Children of Lir*, *The Youthful Exploits of Fionn*, *The Lay of Oisín on the Land of Youth*, *The Pursuit of Diarmid and Grainne*, *The Tribes of Ireland*, *Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry*, *Joyce's Irish Grammar*, *Father M'Sweeney's translation of Professor Windisch's Irish Grammar*, etc. The same publishers have some excellently well-preserved copies of the "Bardic Remains of Ireland," by James Hardiman, with a portrait of Carolan. These books have translations, notes, and vocabularies, so that an intelligent student who speaks Irish could easily, with some application and sustained energy, in a compara-

tively short time, become fairly proficient in the language of our ancestors. Nor has the religious aspect of the movement for the preservation of the Irish language been overlooked. The *Maynooth Catechism* has been translated into Irish by a Galway priest, and carefully revised by Mr John Fleming, editor of the *Gaelic Journal*, and published with the imprimatur of ecclesiastical authority: The *Imitation of Christ* has been republished in Irish by Father Walsh, a Vincentian priest, assisted by Mr Fleming, and two prayer books in Irish have been produced by Father Nolan, aided by the accomplished lay gentleman already mentioned.

MR. B. R. WISE ON HOME RULE.

(Sydney *Freeman's Journal*.)

MR B. R. WISE certainly owed some *amende* to Ireland in the old country where in his *Macmillan* article he so infamously maligned Irishmen in Australia and we are glad to see that he has paid it. Interviewed during his late visit to England by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a "rising Australian politician" (curious these mistakes of Home papers), he of course could only refute the stupid statement of Lord Knutsford that to grant Home Rule to Ireland would cause disunion in the colonies—"the colonies would go in disgust"—as well as between Great Britain and Ireland. If this is a sample of the intelligence of the Conservative Colonial Office, Lord Carrington's late criticism of that department was fully justified, and one wonders which particular "globe-trotter" it was of the many of the tribe who so stuffed the ear of Lord Knutsford. Mr Wise might have had no difficulty in saying that the colonies were much more likely to "go in disgust" if Home Rule to Ireland were not granted, but what he did say was that it would be impossible to find ten candidates in the whole of New South Wales opposed to Home Rule, or if found, one of whom would be returned for any constituency if he expressed such a view. "Australians," said Mr Wise, "do not wish to mix themselves up with English party politics, but perceiving the advantage which they themselves enjoy under Home Rule they cannot, either through sentiment or through reasoning, be brought to believe in the policy which denies Home Rule to Ireland." This is almost good enough to wipe out the memory of that *Macmillan* article, if anything could; but all the same the writer of that article could not help repeating here his old jibe against what he calls the alien Irish element in local politics. Speaking as an Australian, so long, he says, as Home Rule is refused so long will the Irish in Australia continue to "hold aloof from national questions, and isolate themselves both in politics and social life." Well, do they? We should have thought that in late politics here the Irish were in evidence enough at any rate for Mr Wise and his friends, and when he says he believes that "a large measure of Home Rule would remove much if not all of the present bitterness in colonial party warfare." We may ask where, arising out of this or any other Irish question, is there any such party bitterness to be found?

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Mrs M. L. Morgan, Clifton, Aratapu, Auckland, N. Z., under date 24rd 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 change 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 to 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

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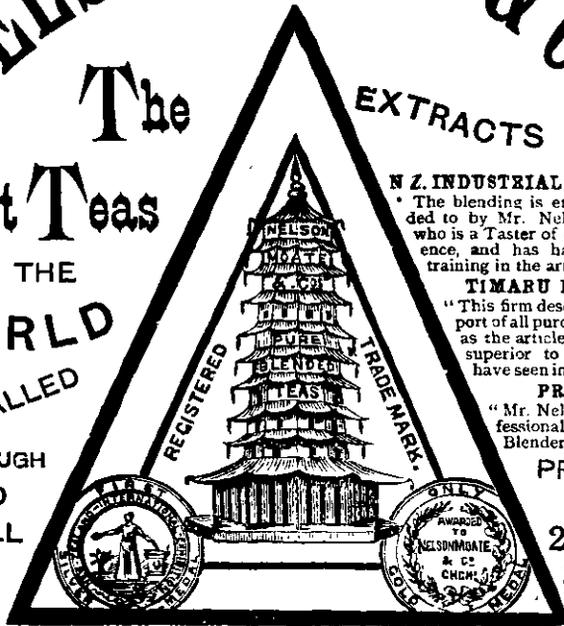
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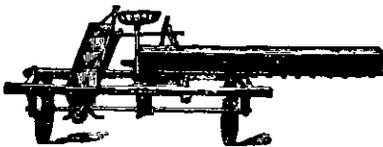
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For Winter Coughs and Bronchia.
The Marvellous Remedy for
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[TESTIMONIAL.]

Hugo's Buffalo Minstrels, P.O., Dunedin, Sept. 14, 1887

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

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon Dunedin this 22nd day of April 1892

Universal Opinion says

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