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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IRISH CLEANINGS.

THERE is an evident desire on the part of the majority of the House of Commons to arrive at the great event of the Session, that is, the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. The various amendments have been moved and rejected—that of Mr Keir Hardie, referring to the neglect of the unemployed, having been made by Government a vote of censure. It was rejected by a majority of 276 to 109. The Tories, however, were hardly prepared to give the pledge that their support would imply. Mr Redmond's amendment for an amnesty to all the treason-felony prisoners was rejected by 397 to 81, the Home Secretary explaining that the dynamiters had been guilty of the most heinous crimes, but had received the treatment only of ordinary criminals. Mr Asquith further denied that there was any intention of releasing Daly, who was sentenced in 1884 to penal servitude for life on a charge of being found at Birmingham with three infernal machines in his possession—and whose release had been sought for by his friends on the plea that he was in a dying condition.

Mr John E. Redmond has informed an Irish Society in America, that in his opinion there is no chance that the Home Rule Bill will pass in the present House.

The death is reported of Mr John McCarthy, M.P. for Mid-Tipperary. Mr Michael Davitt has been returned unopposed for North-East Cork.

A report that the Pope has written to Mr Gladstone proposing the restoration of diplomatic relations is a *canard*, probably intended to aid in raising the No-Popery cry.

The news that the Crown declines to prosecute Mr Pierce Mahoney M.P. for assaulting Mr Mathew Kenny, M.P. in a Dublin court tends to refresh the belief of anti-Irish colonists in the rascality of Irish politicians, and was, perhaps, so meant by the cable agency.

Sir Edward Reid resigns his seat for Cardiff to accept a Government situation and so leaves us to conclude that, after all, Sir Edward's explanation of his views to the Liberal Thousand was not considered sufficient.

The intense interest that centres in the Bill is testified to by the fact that there have been 7000 applications for the 110 seats in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, to hear Mr Gladstone's speech.

As to the charges of violence which were brought against the priests of North Meath, and which were considered sufficient to justify some rather strong—in fact some very scurrilous language among ourselves, we find from the full report of the trial that the worst cases resolve themselves into two or three:—A blow, for example, alleged to have been given by a priest who was unknown, whose name no one could tell, and whom no body could identify, an apparition, apparently, summoned up for the occasion—to a woman who had flung a stone at him—and who herself described the blow as a pat on the cheek;—a preventive shove given by a priest named Hughes to a woman who was aiming a stone at Mr Davitt, and a slap with the open left hand dealt by a priest named Clarke to an old man who had been for some time vociferating that Mr Davitt was a murderer, and that the priests came with Government money to sell the people. We cannot speak for the clerical apparition—thin air must whistle its own defence—but where Father Hughes and Father Clarke were concerned, we maintain that the respective offences were comparatively mild. In any case nothing was done that could justify the strong language of which we have spoken.

The dynamite outrage in Dublin, of which, some five or six weeks ago details were rather fully brought here by the cable, was the cause of extreme consternation among the National party all over Ireland. Horror at the occurrence, and the shocking death resulting to a worthy and inoffensive man—that is a constable named Synott whose body was shattered beyond recognition—combined with the perception that it would be made use of by the enemies of Ireland to prejudice the popular cause was general. In all quarters, except those interested in an adverse direction, the conviction was

expressed that the hand of the enemy had been engaged in the deed. Confidence, however, in Mr Gladstone and Mr Morley remained unshaken. The feeling was well voiced, for example, by the *Paris Temps*, which, in referring to the event, spoke as follows:—"We may depend on it that both Mr Gladstone and Mr Morley will continue imperturbably to pursue the course which they have mapped out for themselves." The conclusion of the *Freeman's Journal* was that a proof had been given that "in their hostility to the free conciliation of Ireland, the Coercionists were now assisted and supported by the assassins and the dynamitard."

The Gweedore prisoners who were released, and concerning whom an amendment condemning the clemency of the Government was proposed in the House of Commons, are named respectively Coll, Roarty, Magee, and Rodgers. Of these Coll was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in October, 1889, for the murder of Inspector Martin. The other three, the uselessness of a defence being proved to them by Coll's trial, pleaded guilty to the charges of complicity in the crime brought against them. Mr Swift MacNeil, one of the Members for Donegal, explains, in a letter to the *Daily News*, the circumstances under which Coll received his sentence. They may be summarised as follows:—The jury was packed; the evidence was that of policemen only, and was condemned as illegally received by four judges out of nine—among the four being Chief-Justice Morris and Chief-Baron Palles—the five others including the judge who had received the evidence in question, and who gave the casting vote. The belief, meantime, all through the locality concerned was that Coll had been completely innocent. As to the other men the Bishop of Raphoe, addressing the Donegal Convention, had recently spoken as follows in their favour:—"It is no pleasure to me," said his lordship, "but a real pain to repeat now what I have said before, that I do not consider the Gweedore prisoners got a fair trial. These men pleaded guilty because there was good reason for believing that if their trials went on they would receive the sentence inflicted on poor Coll, who was decidedly innocent, and I say to you these men are long enough in prison."

ONE of the latest discoveries of science, perhaps ODDS AND ENDS, the most recent of all, is the "exteriorisation of sensitiveness." But what the "exteriorisation of sensitiveness" is it is not so easy to explain. Is it something new under the sun? Not if we may give ear to the superstitions of earlier times. When a witch, for example, in by-gone ages made a figure of wax and stuck it full of pins to produce pains in the body of a living victim, she seems to have been acquainted with the power referred to. Yet it is a man of science, one fully abreast with, if not ahead of, the *fin de siècle* enlightenment who makes us acquainted with this power. We allude to the Colonel Rochas d'Aiglun, a savant who occupies himself with the study of hypnotism. As the result of experiments recently made at the Hôpital de Charité in Paris, this savant announces the discovery of the "exteriorisation of sensitiveness." To be more exact, or if less exact, more comprehensible, we shall explain as well as we can what the "exteriorisation of sensitiveness" means, that is, a union of the feeling contained in a sensitive body with something which is not sensitive, so that whatever is done to this is felt by the sensitive body. Thus, if you kick a chair the man whose sensitiveness has been exteriorised feels the blow—and, in like manner, his sense of feeling can be connected with anything else. The man, we need hardly say, must first undergo a hypnotic process. In this, perhaps, the witch of whom we have spoken had an advantage. She produced the pains in her victim without his having been hypnotised—unless we may suppose that, without his knowledge or consent, the devil had performed the process. But there is still nothing new under the sun. It is strange to find that science in some degree confirms what superstition had fearfully imagined. We may add that possibly this curious discovery may throw a new light on certain nervous sufferings which have hitherto been supposed to be imaginary only.

Musical endurance and non-endurance have recently been rather amusingly put to the test. The cases in question occurred respectively in New York and London, and were, perhaps, characteristic of the different people concerned. In New York—our Yankee cousins being,

as we know, fond of big things—the demonstration took the shape of a piano playing time-contest, in which a lady-player was pitted against a gentleman-player—not a moment's pause being allowed to either. The lady held out for 16 hours 52 minutes—talking all the time—and then gave in, with her right wrist swollen, and her finger tips blistered. The gentleman completed the 17 hours, and got off with swollen thumbs. In London the case came before the Court. The musical carrying on of one neighbour had proved too much for the neighbour next door. The piano began in his house early in the morning, and left off late at night, and there was a violoncello that filled up the intervals of misery. The aggrieved family next door at length in desperation set up a band of their own and tried to play the others down. The responding concord of sweet sounds did, in fact, prove too much for the aggressors but they were not silenced, the magistrate deciding in their favour. The trial, although apparently a trivial one, occasioned a good deal of interest in London, where musical neighbours are not uncommon. Report tells us nothing of the neighbours in the New York case, but even to read of the contest is a trial to the nerves.

A statue of the late Mr Peter Lalor has recently been erected at Ballarat. It is the gift to the city of Mr Oddie, an old citizen, who had been a personal friend of Mr Lalor. In the course of a speech delivered by him at the unveiling of the statue, Sir Graham Berry said that Mr Lalor had once been proclaimed a rebel, with a price set upon his head, for doing the work that the people enjoyed today. He said he had been a real man, who did his duty fearlessly in the face of the strongest opposition. In the future of the colony would be remembered all he had done and suffered for its benefit. But Mr Peter Lalor was of the tribe of "Irish rebels." Such had been his father before him, and such contemporary with him were his brothers. We may conclude that, had the occasion offered, he would have done in Ireland what he did at the Eureka Stockade. The day is approaching, we have no doubt, when men who did play such a part in Ireland, but against whose recognition and reward during their lifetime obstacles intervened that Mr Lalor did not encounter, will be vindicated and also recognised publicly and authoritatively as champions of the right, as true men and benefactors of their country. Under their circumstances Peter Lalor, being still as true a man and as real a benefactor, would have been hanged or transported.

The deference paid to the nobility, and, owing to which it enjoys the more considerable part of its privileges—even the House of Lords relying almost wholly on it for their existence, bids fair to run some risk from the imbroglia which has occurred in the family of the Duke of Sutherland. The late Duke, as is known, under somewhat ugly circumstances, made a second marriage. His wife had been dead only a few months, and the lady he married was the widow of a man who had come to a suspicious end, possibly through suicide. This lady has published a pamphlet explaining her case, and even on her own showing, she is a woman who deserves but little sympathy. She appears to have taken mortal offence at the very reasonable dislike shown by the Duke's family at his marriage with her, and to have done all she could to embitter his mind towards them, and foster the disagreement. The consequence was that the Duke left her a very large portion of his property, impoverishing his son and successor for the purpose, and on this point litigation is about to ensue. On the other hand, in defending the present Duke of Sutherland some of his friends adopt a tone of insolence towards the middle classes as such, stigmatising the Dowager Duchess as belonging to them, and being no better than the daughter of an Oxford professor. But, as it would seem, the times are gone by for this. The assertion has become general that "a man's a man for a' that." No one now-a-days hangs his head because he is not a lord, and a honest man's daughter, if she is cultured and well behaved, has as much right to rank as a lady as if she were a Princess of the Blood. The whole foundation of rank lies in sentiment, and sentiment has changed. The House of Lords themselves, if they are unwise enough to allow the question of their existence to become a matter of public discussion, may live to learn this lesson. If the Duke of Sutherland permits his family affairs to be thrown open to the public view, and to become the subject of common gossip, he risks a still swifter breaking down of the remaining barriers, and a more sensible falling off of the deference, on which, as we have said, the privileged position of his class in chief measure depends.

We read in a Melbourne paper that a policy of retrenchment is imperatively demanded for Victoria. The Premier, therefore, we are told, "should for the benefit of the many have no bowels of compassion for the sufferings of the few." "He should be an iron man, in fact," says our contemporary. "Is Mr Patterson a man of this type?" But how could he? Mr Patterson is an Orangeman; therefore a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Iron does not enter into the constitution of such articles. The Premier may, nevertheless, retrench. Orangemen and retrenchment, in fact, may very well go together. Is not a fitting symbol of the craft the brass farthing? and what, at the same time, could be more symbolical of retrenchment?

Here are fruits of civilisation. A battle has taken place on the Clarence River, N.S.W., between two tribes of blacks. The occasion was the stealing of a pair of trousers by one black fellow from another. Had the noble savage been left to his native attire, it is obvious there could have been no fight. Much misery, however, attaches to the improper wearing of breeches. Let those households, testify in which they have been transferred from the master to the mistress—a state of things, nevertheless, now sought to be extended to the whole sphere of human affairs. There is a moral, therefore, to be derived from that fight among the blacks—Let every one stick to the habit that becomes him, and let even civilisation have its limits—especially where blacks, or women, are concerned, if its extension involves mischief.

"Three more shocks of earthquake have been experienced at Zante, and the members of the Greek Royal Family, who are on a visit to the island, felt the full force of them." What is to be noted here? The fact that the earthquake did not respect royalty, or that royalty had the feelings of ordinary human nature?

"It is estimated that when Ireland obtains the government in her own hands she will contribute in revenue three millions less per annum than she does at the present time." This estimate is, of course, made for the alarm of the British taxpayer. Meantime, who made it?

"Bob," too, has had his finger in the pie, and has pulled out a plum! Here is a cablegram under date Washington, February 8:—"A committee of the House has ascertained that Mr Ingersoll received £1,000 for promoting the Panama Canal scheme." There is, then, something worth living for besides preaching atheism and doing good to your neighbours. Bravo! Bob, good boy.

The announcement that a number of Jewish refugees from Russia had been provided with passages to Australia has occasioned some consternation in the colonies. Among the rest, the New Zealand Government has cabled to Mr Perceval, directing him to oppose anything of the kind. This has excited the indignation of the Hon Mr Shrimski, who has taken the Premier severely to task for it. It is impossible not to admire the pluck with which Mr Shrimski has come forward in defence of his people—and otherwise also we sympathise with him. These Russian Jews are paupers owing to circumstances, but they are not of the stuff of which paupers are made. Indeed it is said that a chief cause of their persecution has been the greater industry and capacity for business shown by them. In any case, the agitation against immigration, now characteristic both of these colonies and America, is altogether out of keeping with the Liberal pretences of the day. Mr Shrimski is quite right in pointing out, as he does, to Mr Ballance his inconsistency as an advanced Liberal. Radicals and Liberals have no more right to limit the benefits they claim for the masses than have aristocrats to shut these masses out altogether. An attempt to prove that they have such a right must result in destroying the principles on which they base their position and their claims. And, indeed, it is a piteous thing to see a persecuted people driven out from their own country and repulsed from every shore towards which they turn their faces.

The *Southern Standard* publishes some specimen extracts from a translation of Dante's "Inferno," by Mr Francis Philip O'Reilly. The translation is closely literal, notwithstanding that the *tersa rima* is maintained. There are not, indeed, the majestic sonorities and beauty of the original—reminding us of Milton's curfew—

"Over some wide-watered shore
Swinging slow with sullen roar."

But these it is impossible to reproduce in the English language. If, nevertheless, Mr O'Reilly continues and finishes his work as well as he has begun it, he will earn for himself a high place among translators.

Orange spouter: "Brethren, we must uphold the 'Glorious, pious and immortal memory.'" Truthful Pat (in the crowd): "Of course ye must. Sure it has not a leg of its own to stand on."

Owing to the refusal of the Land Commissioners to sanction the agreements to purchase entered into by the tenants on the Pousonby estate, and which were considered by the Commissioners as based on prices too high to justify an advance of the money, the terms have been reduced. The landlord, through his solicitors, has now offered to sell on the terms fixed by the Commissioners, in addition to the promissory notes given by the tenants for arrears due before their eviction, and which Sir James Mathew appears to suspect as a breach of the Land Act. Some of the tenants have signified their acceptance of the offer.

The *London Tablet* of December 24 announces, "with pleasure," that Dr Logue is about to be created Cardinal. Never was there a more impertinent exhibition of *mauvais gout*. Every one knows that the "pleasure" with which the *Tablet* makes the announcement is not at the elevation of Dr Logue but at the exclusion of Dr Walsh. The *Tablet* would be more respectable if he had the common decency to hold his tongue concerning the matter. Meantime, the news of Dr Logue's elevation has not been confirmed here by the cable, and we, therefore, still look upon it as doubtful. Others besides the *London*

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PARCEL No 2 (25s 6d):—A very special trial parcel, containing 2 Dresses each—namely: A drab summer Tweed and an all-wool French Berge, in either navy, marone, olive, or prune; 6yds good twill Skirt Lining; 5yds extra-quality Body Lining; also 2doz choice Buttons, and Twist, Silk, Braid, Hooks and Eyes, Belting, and Dress Bones for each dress. The contents of this parcel, carriage paid to any address for 25s 6d.

PARCEL No 3 (19s 6d), containing 1 dress of all-wool French Beige, in a superior quality (6yds of double width or 13yds single width), in any of the following shades—fawn, grey, pink, or heliotrope; 3½yds good Skirt Silesia, 2½yds good Body Silesia, 2doz fashionable Buttons to match, and Silk, Twist, Braid, Hooks and Eyes, Belting, and Dress Bones—all, carriage paid to any address, for 19s 6d.

PARCEL No 4 (30s):—Ladies' Underclothing Parcel, a great speciality, containing 2 ladies' good-quality Chemise (neatly trimmed with embroidery), 2 Nightdresses, and 2 pairs Knicker Drawers (trimmed with embroidery, and made of a pure useful calico), 2 pairs ladies' black-ribbed Cashmere Hose, 1 print Garibaldi Jacket (good quality), and 4doz white lawn Handkerchiefs. The entire parcel, carriage paid to any address, for 30s.

PARCEL No 5 (50s):—Our Noted Useful Parcel. This parcel is noted throughout the colony for its wonderful value, and contains 1 large-size Marcella Quilt (a lovely quality for double bed) 1 pair good heavy Witney Blankets (2½yds long) 5yds white or Shetland-colonial Flannel (please state whether white or Shetland is required), 7yds long serviceable Union Shirting, 6yds choice-pattern good Twilled

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PARCEL No. 9 (9s 9d):—Women's Boots: High-legged Balmorals, satin calf (sewn), heel and toe-plates (with or without nails); seal or calf Shoes, sewn. Any of these, post free, for 9s 9d.

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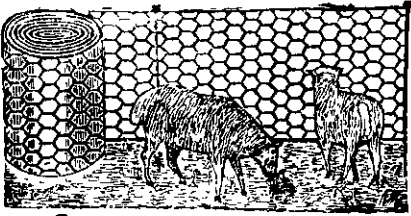
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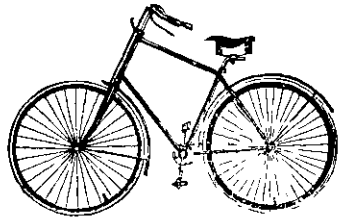


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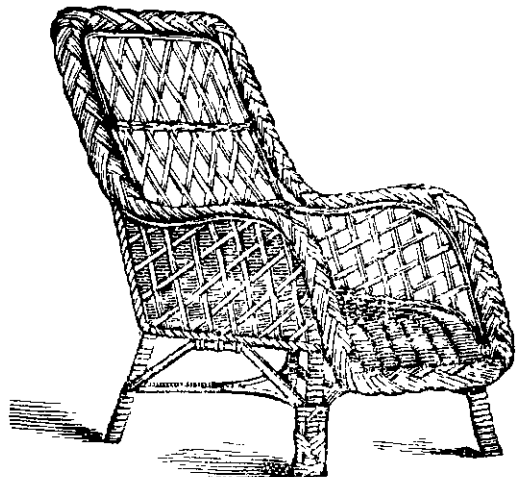
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Tablet, though, we admit, probably in a less degree, are anxious to proclaim anything that they may regard as a slight put upon Dr Walsh as a chosen and trusted leader of the Irish people, and it would be contrary to their general practice if the cable agency failed to celebrate the event. Although the idea is to be repudiated that the elevation of Dr Logue, if it has occurred, must be looked upon as a slight offered by the Holy See to Dr Walsh, the special rejoicing of the London *Tablet* and the party he represents will tend towards rendering it less acceptable to the Irish people. It will also tend towards claiming for Dr Walsh a still larger measure of the nation's devotion and affection.

POSTSCRIPTS. THE tragic event connected with the Panama Canal scandals is the heavy sentence—five years imprisonment and a fine of £2000—passed on Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Lesseps, nevertheless might have been held guiltless, even had the infirmities of age not been present to plead in his behalf. Convinced as he was of the success that must crown his efforts and of the great profit to ensue he might well have been blind to the heinousness of expending the money of the shareholders on bribery. The absorption of a man of genius in his plans might account for more than this. It is, of course, incredible that the sentence will be enforced.

But the bribery of Deputies is a feature of our latter-day enlightenment. What has been done on an enormous scale in Paris, has been done in a less, but still a considerable, degree in Rome. In the latter instance a banking Company is in fault. Patriotism in fact, under the new and improved circumstances of the times, has a mercenary development. The distinction moreover between God and mammon is being very strikingly marked.

Miss Shaw, the Kanaka reporter of the *Times*, has not only been reporting in the Australian colonies for her paper but has been vindicating her sex there to such an extent that it is declared in certain quarters that she has thrown a new light upon the capabilities of women—that is, of course, in the eyes of the opposite sex, for women themselves had already viewed their capabilities in the strongest light possible. Not the electric fluid itself could make them seem

uniform and a mask, and carries a sword and a brace of pistols. The hero comes and goes on horseback, firing shots to cover his retreat. This perhaps may account for the fact that nobody looks after him, or can tell where he goes to. Some years ago, nevertheless folk at New Plymouth were in the thick of the Maori war.—*O tempora! O mores!*

Severe earthquake shocks occurred on Saturday morning at several of the towns north-east and west—New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, Blenheim, Westport, Greymouth, Reefton, Hokitika and Ashburton, and someone says a mild shock was felt in Dunedin. Some damage was done among chimneys and crockery. At Nelson the loss is calculated as £4,000. Meantime the earthquake in Zante still goes on. The King of Greece with his family has been put to flight by it.

What a donkey! "At Mr McGuire's meeting a few days ago at Hawera (the *Star* reports) one of the audience, a stranger, whose name was not mentioned, objected to a vote of confidence—not that he was opposed to the Member, whom he was willing to thank, and to thank most heartily, but confidence he could not approve. 'Confidence! We have no confidence in anybody,' he said."

A movement is on foot to come to the aid of Queensland in her overwhelming calamity. The misfortune has been gigantic. With the exception of Spring Hill, with its extensions, Wickham and Victoria terraces, Brisbane lies low, all the business portions of the city being so situated. The alluvial flats, moreover, around the city were the scene of busy fruit growing and gardening industries. All these must have been destroyed—and the condition of the people is necessarily deplorable. Probably, too, there is more to come, for as a rule the wet season lasts through March. Other populous centres and a large expanse of the country are in a similar condition. Everything, therefore, calls for a generous response to the appeal for aid.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* gives some interesting news from Hawke's Bay. Referring to a report that the estates of Messrs Purvis Russell and Sydney Johnston, both absentees, are to be subdivided, so as to avoid the land tax, he writes

We have again the pleasure of drawing attention to the Grand Display of Seasonable
BOOTS AND SHOES at present on view in the large plate glass windows of the

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The collection is even More Varied than shown heretofore and the Prices Lower than ever, all qualities being
Sound, Solid, and Reliable.

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J. MCKAY, Proprietor.

more bright to them, if, at least, we may judge from the explanations so fully and so frequently made by the fair advocates of women's rights. Meantime, Miss Shaw, going round in a special steamer and specially heralded everywhere, sees exactly what it is thought good to show her. Her disposition, besides, inclines her to take the view that suits the *Times*. A very clever person Miss Shaw may be, and doubtless she is both able and estimable, but if, under the circumstances, it were possible for her to give a true and impartial account of matters as they are she must be as blind as justice herself. Let her shoulder her swag and go round unknown and unsuspected, and then see whether the *Times* will be ready to back-up her facts or to echo her sentiments. She would thus, besides, give a fuller exemplification of the capabilities of women.

It is announced that the Cheviot estate will be surveyed, and that the blocks for disposal will be ready to be taken up somewhere about the month of October next.

There are circumstances, then, irrespective of the more ready methods commonly supposed to be current in America, in which it is possible to induce editors to modify their views, or their articles, which, we may take it on trust, come pretty much to the same thing. The *Daily Telegraph*, for example, the other day made a bitter attack on the Government. Writs have consequently been issued claiming, on the part of nine Members of the Cabinet, damages to the amount of £5000 each. It may, perhaps, reflect a little on the editorial consistency, but it is not surprising to hear that the paper has changed its tune. The cost of a leader at £45 000 would be rather high. The *Telegraph* explains that it had no intention of reflecting on the personal honour of Ministers.

There is, it would appear, a highway-man who hangs out somewhere in the neighbourhood of New Plymouth, and periodically performs prodigies of valour among a population that apparently are not very valiant. He put in a sudden and awful appearance at a hotel on Saturday night, and, although there were 18 people in the house at the time, walked away with 15s and a bottle of whiskey. This beats bush-ranging hollow—but echo answers, Where are the police? The disciple of Dick Turpin, we may add, wears an officer's

as follows:—"The Government claim that these facts are a proof of the efficacy of their land policy, and are really in conformity with the intention of the Ministry which led up to the initiation and passing of the new land laws of the colony. It is also stated that there is an increasing demand for land in Hawke's Bay. The establishment of dairy factories in the district, at Norsewood and Mahara-hara, has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the district, and this requires subdivision of large estates into grazing blocks of convenient areas."

Mr Ballance is not very happy in his reply to Mr Shrimski. He repudiates a charge of religious bigotry and says he would treat Christians or Mohammedans in the same way as he has treated the Russian Jews. He expresses the most tender pity for the poor people and is mad with the charitable society for trying to get rid of them in the form of paupers. In the form of paupers, however, he himself refuses to receive them. "Reserve your indignation, therefore," he concludes, "for the conduct of your co-religionists at Home, who, under the mis-applied name of charity, are earning the contempt of the civilised world." But is it quite sure that this charitable society has shipped these poor people off in *forma pauperis* without providing them with some means of finding for themselves new homes, or of settling in them? While it is possible give them at least the benefit of the doubt.

Prince Malatesta, who took part in 1832 with Louis Napoleon in the rising against the Pope in Romagna, has just died as a Trappist at Aiguebelle at the age of 86.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADVT.]

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

American Notes.

THE report for the year of the Superintendent of Immigration shows that the number of immigrants was 579,663. Of these, 2,801 were returned to their countries as attempting, in violation of the law, to settle in the United States. In 1763 of these cases the people had come out under contract. The law restricting immigration is stringent, and is stringently observed. It is still not sufficient for the popular demand. The Superintendent, in his report, attributes the attraction that America presents to European labourers to the loss of ground that labour in Europe has incurred during its contest of the last 30 years with capital.

Dr Joseph Fox and Mr Sweetman, M.P.s, who are delegates of the Irish National party to America, have met with a marked success. Mr Sweetman, who is now M.P. for East Wicklow, was formerly resident in Minnesota. At a meeting held the other day in Minneapolis, Archbishop Ireland referred to him as follows:—"The people of Minnesota are honoured in having sent one of their own citizens to the British Parliament (laughter). We have for many years been sending our citizens to our Legislature and to Congress, and now we have also a representation in the Parliament across the ocean. I am pleased to say that we have sent a good man to Parliament. I have known Mr Sweetman twelve years. He came here first in 1880, being impelled by the purpose of doing good to his countrymen. So many of them were leaving Ireland that he felt it his duty to look after them and see that they secured good homes in the West. He has been our co-labourer in the work of colonisation ever since then. He has placed over 100 families on good homes in Murray County. I know the skill with which he has managed enterprises, and I am glad to say that his work has been successful and grand. I pray that his work in the House of Commons may be crowned with as great success. God speed him in his work, and God bid the Irishmen to stand united

fine churches for the few and pauperises the poor by building the plain chapels for them. God's house should be built for all alike. 'The Church must follow the people,' is the cry. Who are the people? The rich few who live uptown, where the churches all seem anxious to crowd and hinder each other's growth by ruinous rivalry. The Catholic Church never surrenders an old field. None of her churches are ever turoed into stables. The people must build their new churches. The Catholic Church is indebted for its triumphant march to the meanness of our frequent moving days, the indifference of Protestants, and the enthusiasm of Catholics themselves. It is because the Catholics are thoroughly devoted and earnest, and are prepared to make sacrifices to support their belief."

In connection with the Columbus anniversary the Pope has interceded with the Chilean Government for the political prisoners of the late war. The reply sent to the Cardinal Secretary is favourable. "The Government of Chili," it says, "receives, in the name of the State, the sentiments of sympathy of their illustrious Pontiff; the glory of the Church, and the honour of the age—so eloquently manifested by your Eminence—and hastens to give the necessary orders for complying with his Holiness' generous and humane desire. The Council of State has nominated a committee to visit the prisons and penitentiaries and to establish, without delay, an ample list of commutation and mitigation of penalties."

A Catholic Congress will be held at Chicago during the occurrence there of the World's Fair. A very important programme has been drawn up for consideration, and as practical conclusions are included, the result should be telling. The Social Question forms the principal subject—the others being Catholic education in America, and the independence of the Holy See. The principal question will be considered as follows:—1. The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on this question. 2. The rights of labour; the duties of capital. 3. Pauperism and the remedy. 4. Public and private charities—how to make them more effective and beneficial. 5. Workmen's societies and societies for young men. 6. Life insurance and pension

T. M. CARROLL,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

(By Examination)

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DUNEDIN.

in their cause; bid Gladstone to work, and England to give justice to old Erin. We will follow you with anxious eyes, and we pray that the time will come when you will send us the electric news that the Irish Parliament is restored. We will meet on College Green, and we will demand of our Member of Parliament tickets to the best seats (laughter)" The Archbishop expressed himself content as to the gaining of Home Rule.

The right that the Church has to her title of Catholic receives a striking illustration in America, if only from the varied nationalities of the priests employed on the missions there. A Maronite priest, for example, has been recently engaged in giving a mission to his countrymen at Philadelphia. These people come from Mount Lebanon, and their particular rite is said to be the oldest in existence. The language of their liturgy is that spoken by our Blessed Lord—that is the Syro-Chaldaic.

President Harrison, in his last annual Message to Congress, speaks highly of what Protection has done for the country, and refers with evident foreboding to what the change of policy, consequent on the election of Mr Cleveland, involves. He states that during the thirty years since the departure from the tariff for revenue purposes only, the wealth of the nation has increased by 287 per cent. He recommends that the new tariff legislation should be left to the next Congress.

The Rev Madison Peters, a minister of the Reformed Church, recently preached in New York a remarkable sermon on the decay of Protestantism in the country. He showed that while the Catholic increase had been numerous and constant, Protestant church-goers, in proportion to population, had sadly fallen off. So calculated for instance, the Presbyterian church of New York had lost sixteen per cent in twenty years. Protestant churches, the preacher said, were being moved to more fashionable parts of the city—their erection being paid for by the sale of churches in the lower quarters—where ground, nevertheless, was dear. "The Presbyterian Church deserves to fail so long as in defiance of the Christ-Spirit it builds

funds for wage-workers. 7. Trade combinations and strikes. 8. Emigration and colonisation. 9. The drink plague. 10. The condition and future of the Indians in the United States. 11. The condition and future of the Negro race in the United States.

An instance, perhaps a unique instance, of the failure of success to win the admiration of the world has been made evident by the death of Jay Gould, the millionaire. No one has a good word for his memory. The Press teems with malediction of him. Gould was the son of a small farmer, and was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, in the year 1836. He was of indomitable energy, and of great business capacity—more especially as applied to devious methods. His career may perhaps be summed up as a system of skilful and legal robbery, in which he felt no scruples, and showed no traces of human feeling of the better kind. One of his chief methods was, for example, what is known as "wrecking"—that is, depreciating the value of stock until it has fallen so low that the interested party can buy it in on his own terms. It was thus Jay Gould became a railway king. He was a self-made man, but it is impossible to sympathise with the efforts made by him with such notable success to rise in the world. He has died as he lived, associated with no charity and affording a warning of how contemptible a thing colossal wealth may be.

A great event has been the removal by Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Legate to the United States, of the sentence of excommunication pronounced some years ago against Doctor McGlynn, a priest of the diocese of New York, who, it will be remembered, had incurred the displeasure of Archbishop Corrigan by extreme advocacy of Mr Henry George's theories. The Doctor has now been restored to the ministry of the altar. In an address delivered by him to the Anti-Poverty Society, he made the matter publicly known, speaking in an affecting manner of what he had suffered. He disclaimed the notion that he had been born to be an agitator, and claimed his true vocation as that of the Catholic priesthood. The occasion has been one of great rejoicing to Dr McGlynn's friends, of whom a large body had remained steadfast to him, never for a moment losing their reliance in his good faith.

The progress of the Catholic faith among the coloured population has been illustrated by the erection of a church for the people in question at St Paul, Minnesota. The church has received the name of St Peter Claver, a great Jesuit missionary to the Negro slaves in South America, and who, after heroic devotion among them, died of his labours in trying to assuage the ravages of a pestilence from which they were suffering. The coloured population of St Paul, under the fostering care of Archbishop Ireland, had increased in a few years from a mere handful to a community capable of erecting, at a cost of 8,000 dollars, the church alluded to. In preaching the dedication sermon, the Archbishop alluded to the manner in which, from his earliest years in the priesthood, he had felt attracted towards the coloured people. It was the shame of the country, he said, that they had ever been held in slavery. The reproach still remained that they were socially regarded with prejudice. "I rejoiced in my soul," he said, "when slavery ceased; I will rejoice in my soul when this social prejudice shall cease; and meanwhile I will work in the name of humanity, religion, and patriotism to kill it out. The preacher condemned the principal that there should be special churches for the coloured or the white man. This, he said, had been erected for a temporary need, but the coloured man was as welcome to the first seat in the cathedral as the white man—indeed, the Archbishop added, he would prefer to see him there.

A report that a proposal had been made for the establishment of a Papal legation at Washington has been contradicted by the *Moniteur de Rome*. That journal, which speaks with authority on the subject, condemns the report as groundless, and attributes it to the designs of persons anxious to disturb the friendly relations that exist between the American Government and the Holy See. It looks to the good sense of the American people to defeat such designs.

According to the fourth statistical report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission just published (says the *Irish World*), the railway mileage of the United States in 1891 was 168,402 miles. This is the length of single track mileage, the total mileage of all tracts being upwards of 216,300 miles. The railroads making up this enormous aggregate were operated by 1,785 railway corporations, employing an army of 784,258 men. Although it is only sixty-four years since the venerable Irish-American patriot, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, after all the other signers of the Declaration of Independence had been called to their reward, laid the corner-stone of the first American railroad in this country, the United States has so far surpassed the rest of the civilised world in this direction that our railroad mileage is now nearly equal to the aggregate mileage of all the nations of Europe put together! This vast system of facilities for rapid transportation of men and the products of their labour is one of the most significant object lessons of our National development.

THE GOLDEN PRISON.

Weep not for me when I am gone,
Nor spend thy faithful breath
In grieving o'er the spot or hour
Of all-enshronding death;

Nor waste in idle praise thy love
On deeds of head or hand,
Which live within the living Book,
Or else are writ in sand;

But let it be thy best of prayers,
That I may find the grace
To reach the holy house of toll,
The frontier penance-place—

To reach that golden palace bright,
Where souls elect abide,
Waiting their certain call to heaven,
With angels at their side.

Where hate, nor pride, nor fear torments
The transitory guest,
But in the willing agony
He plunges and is blest.

And as the fainting patriarch gain'd
His needful halt mid-way,
And then refresh'd pursued his path,
Where up the mount it lay.

So pray, that rescued from the storm
Of Heaven's eternal ire,
I may lie down, then rise again,
Sa'e, and yet saved by fire.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

"IT FEARS NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY."

"THOSE things used to be called the wooden walls of England."

The scene was the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, in the summer of 1891. The speaker was a young man, and his auditor one of those lithic, bright-haired girls one so often sees in this island.

"And aren't they the wooden walls of England now?" she said, as a child might ask when Noah might be expected in Liverpool with his ark.

"Not exactly," replied her escort tenderly; "They are rather out of style. Come; I'll show what sort of walls we have now," and he led her off in the direction of the beautiful models of the great steel ships of war.

The young fellow was right in assuming that this country had a big a powerful navy, but the chances of war decrease with the preparations made to meet it. Besides, the interests that would be put to hazard grow constantly larger and nations avoid fighting as long as possible.

This is a hopeful consideration, and if England had nothing to be afraid of beyond the danger of being attacked from abroad, we might sleep in peace. But there is an enemy against which neither army nor navy is of any avail. It defies the gunboats in the Channel and the redcoats on the shore, and kills more people than are ever likely to fall in battle.

If we could stop the ravages of this foe we should soon be able to surprise our distant colonies with the arrival among them of a splendid class of our surplus population.

We allude, of course, to disease. Not to epidemics of cholera or influenza, but to diseases which are at work year in and year out, in every season, carrying off rich and poor alike. Unquestionably the worst of these is the one that attacks the digestive system, the one from which springs the majority of ailments, which go under various names, as, for example, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, consumption, the several fevers, and others which were formerly, erroneously, supposed to have distinct characters, and to require distinct treatment.

Now, however, the best medical authorities recognise these ailments as symptoms and out-growths of indigestion and dyspepsia, and treat them accordingly. In illustration of what can be done, we cite a single case. A man named Edward Kelly, who resides at 27, St Vincent street, London Road, Liverpool, having previously had perfect health, experienced a dull pain in the right side, a bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, loss of appetite, discoloured skin, unnatural languor and fatigue, and what he describes as a "sinking feeling," as though the supporting power were exhausted beneath him.

This was in 1887, and he bore it without obtaining relief from the usual medical treatment until April, 1890, when one day, when he was working in a bonded warehouse, he says, "a dreadful pain struck me in the back, and I had great trouble in getting through my work. Getting worse," he continues, "I went to a doctor, who said it was inflammation of the kidneys. He gave me medicine and attended me off and on for nearly six months, but with no beneficial result. He said he could not understand how I could keep on with my work. Still, I did struggle on, though the disease was wearing me out. From a strong, able man, I became thin and weak, and was afraid I should have to give up my work. Last July, 1890, a Custom House officer recommended me to try an advertised preparation, entitled Mother Seigel's Syrup. I did so, and before I had finished the first bottle the pain had left my back, and I began to digest my food and gain strength. By continuing to use this remedy I was soon as well as ever in my life. My master, seeing what the Syrup had done for me, also took it for indigestion, and with so much benefit that now he always keeps it by him. I have no interest whatever in testifying this and only speak of the medicine as I found it."

Mr Kelly evidently had a narrow escape from Bright's disease, a malady very common among all classes in England, and one of the surest and most direct products of torpid liver, itself a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. We mention this case not to put money in anybody's pocket, but for the sake of the sufferers who need help—no matter what it comes from.

A NAGGING WIFE.

A FACT.

A SPEAKER was holding forth on woman, and he made out that she was just a little angel on earth. In glowing words he pictured how patient she was in suffering, how courageous in trouble, and how altogether gentle, loving and good she was under all circumstances, and closed his peroration by declaring that any man who laid his hand on a woman, save in the act of kindness, was a monster. After the lecture, a pale, haggard, woe-begone looking man shuffled up to the speaker and said, "Look here, mister, I've heard what you've been saying about woman; all about how nice and sweet she is, why, one would imagine that you believed all women were just blushing, full blown roses; I guess you don't know my wife. Well she haint no blooming rose. She's a daisy, a reg'lar daisy, why mister my wife is a nagger, and there isn't an hour when she's awake, but what she's nagging some one. If it isn't me, its the children, if it isn't the children, its the cat. There is nothing that escapes her nagging tongue, and the only time any of us gets any rest is when she has nagged herself to sleep.

How like the nerves of a man who drinks; they just nag, nag all the time, giving no rest until enough liquor has been taken to deaden all nervous sensibility, and the poor fellow goes off into that sodden, snoring, miserable state that is but the rattling skeleton of a healthy sleep.

R. T. Booth's Golden Remedy No 1 puts an end to all this nagging of the nerves by destroying all desire for liquor.

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stock, which is offered at such prices as must
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can RELY on getting the Best Possible Value
at Lowest Prices. Hoping to be favoured
with a call, I remain, yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER MARTIN.

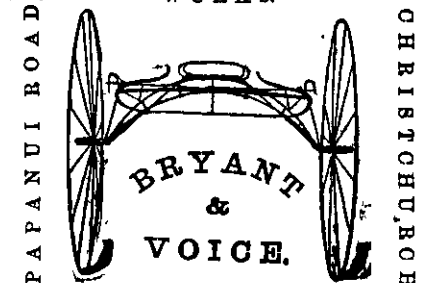
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Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the
comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the
public in general, and having made several
necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share
of the public patronage.

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The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.

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JAMES LISTON.

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Accommodation for Tourists and Travel-
lers.

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WELLINGTON.

**QUEENSTOWN.—M'BRIDE'S
FAMILY HOTEL.** Mrs. M'Brice,
Proprietress. This is the Hotel *par excellence*
for Tourists, Families, and Commercial Gentle-
men. Centrally situated, overlooking the
neighbouring Mountainous Scenery. A porter
waits on every boat. Sample Rooms for
Commercial Gentlemen. Private Suites for
families. Ladies' Boudoir, Bath Room, etc.
Tariff—8s per day, or £2 2s per week.

R. T. BOOTH'S

GOLDEN REMEDIES

Through the influence of friends in America,
and after the expenditure of much time
and money, I have succeeded in obtain-
ing, and now hold in lawful
possession,

**THE SAFEST AND SUREST CURE EVER
DISCOVERED
FOR THE**

**LIQUOR,
OPIUM,
AND
TOBACCO HABITS.**

**IT ABSOLUTELY DESTROYS THE
APPETITE**

**AND ALL
ORAVING FOR ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
AND ALL DESIRE TO SMOKE.**

**NOT FOR DRUNKARDS ONLY. ALL
MODERATE DRINKERS,
ALL SMOKERS**

**CAN NOW
QUIT THEIR HABITS
With Perfect Ease, with No Nagging of the
Nerves, and with No Bad Nights.**

**THE LIQUOR HABIT IS A DISEASE
Of the Nervous System and of the Blood.**

THE GOLDEN REMEDY No. 1.

Cures the Disease by Removing the Cause,
and along with it all desire to return to THE
DRINK,
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

For you there is Hope, Help and Health

THE GOLDEN REMEDY No. 2.

**A Brain, Nerve, and Blood Tonic. A certain
Cure for
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEAKENED
ENERGY, NEURALGIA, AND
POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.**

READ THIS:
I hereby certify and declare that, after over
thirty years' experience as a pharmaceutical
druggist and manufacturing chemist, and
being familiar with the formula and composi-
tion of nearly every tonic preparation on the
market, that in my opinion the formula of R.
T. Booth's GOLDEN REMEDY No. 2, as
submitted to me, is the best I have ever seen.
From my long experience of articles of this
nature, I have no doubt that it will act
promptly and effectually in all cases of ex-
haustion from whatever cause, for neuralgia,
poverty of blood, and general nervous dis-
orders.

M. MARSHALL.

R. T. BOOTH'S GOLDEN REMEDY No. 1
For the Liquor, Opium, and Tobacco
Habits; and

R. T. BOOTH'S GOLDEN REMEDY No. 2
A Brain and Nerve Tonic,
ARE MANUFACTURED BY
R. T. BOOTH AND CO., LIMITED,
BURTON'S STUDIO BUILDINGS,
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Agencies in the Australian Colonies and Con-
tinent of Europe.

P. HAYMAN AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents for N.Z.

Price, 5s per bottle.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Will be supplied through the post by all retail
medicine vendors.

Irish News.

Antrim.—Among the passengers who landed at Queenstown lately from New York were five seamen, part of the crew of the Belfast steamer City of Belfast, 1,735 tons, Captain McAlpine, which arrived at New York the previous week after a terrific passage from Sourabaya, during which the coal became exhausted and it became necessary to cut up the spars to keep the fires going. They stated that they shipped on the steamer at Cardiff, and proceeded to Port Said, Batoum, Hong Kong, Japan, and thence to Sourabaya, loading sugar there for New York. The voyage occupied seventy-eight days, and five days before approaching the American coast the coals ran out, and they were compelled to cut up the topmast, bowsprit, derricks, boat skids, the bulkheads in the 'tween decks, and about thirty baskets of sugar, and all the loose timber. By so doing they were enabled to reach New York. They also report that on the 13th of November, while the steamer was alongside South 2nd street wharf at Brooklyn, a seaman named Michael Congayco fell overboard and was drowned. Three others of the crew, two of whom belong to Belfast, went to Liverpool in the Majestic. The steamer belongs to Messrs Boyd Brothers and Co, Belfast.

Armagh.—The Land Commission recently sat in Armagh courthouse, when numerous and substantial reductions were made in the tenants' rent. On the property of Montray reductions as follows were made:—James McKeown from L8 3s to L5 10s; Rev R. McAleavy from L23 16s 4d to L17 15s; John Woods from L5 14s 10d to L4 7s 6d; Michael Duffy from L11 1s 3d to L7 15s; Daniel McBennet from L9 1s 10d to L7; Michael Hughes from L7 to L4 5s;

The anniversary of the judicial murders of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien was celebrated in Bandon in an imposing manner, and under circumstances in striking contrast with those attending similar demonstrations during the Balfourian regime. There was an entire and significant absence of police, and the people had no uneasy fear that they might be pounced upon at any moment by the order of some ultra-zealous police-officer. A more complete revolution could not be imagined. At 8 30 o'clock the Bandon brass band, headed by twenty men bearing lighted torches, left its rooms, followed in processional order by 2,000 persons, who marched slowly to the solemn strains of the Dead March, the route being through the South Main street, Bridge street, North Main street, and thence to Kilbrogan Hill, where stands a handsome Celtic cross to the memory of Allen, who was a native of Bandon. The cross was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers, which completely hid all but the shape from view. Opposite the old Bridewell, where Allen lived in his youthful days, a balt was made while the band re-played the Dead March. The procession then resumed its march, and when the chapel was reached a prettily-draped *in memoriam* card, with the inscription, "In loving memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien," was affixed to the cross. C. J. Collins, to whom, with a few others, the success of the demonstration was due, addressed the people in a few appropriate words, after which all knelt and offered up a fervent prayer for the repose of the souls of the three martyred patriots.

Derry.—Derry is subject to the influence of the labour wave which is now spread over every quarter of the three kingdoms. A splendid new trades hall has just been opened under most auspicious circumstances, the attendance included representatives of every class and creed in the city. The project has evidently the warm support of the united body of the artisans. It is on a harmonious combination of men of varying creeds and politics that the success of the labour cause in Derry must depend.

SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
DUNEDIN.

BE SURE THE BOOTS YOU PURCHASE
HAVE THE
STANDARD TRADE MARK
ON THE HEEL.

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
INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL

John Kinnear from L1 6s 7d to L1 2s; S. Hastings from L7 5s 6d to L5 10d; C. Murphy from L9 3s to L7; James Kinnear from L7 15s to L5 10s; Rose Brennan from L9 18s 5d to L6 17s 6d; James Vallely from L6 5s 11d to L5; Sarah Agnew from L5 2s 10d to L3 17s 6d.

The Armagh Board of Guardians, at recent meeting, considered a resolution forwarded by the Mountmellick Board of Guardians, demanding the Government to have substantial reductions made in ensuing rents. The chairman said it was the custom of the board to mark all such communications "read." Henry Williamson said it was a very important resolution, and must not be treated in that way. It was a question of reduction of rent, or starvation, and he begged to move that the resolution be adopted. Henry Lamb seconded the motion, which was adopted by a large majority. This was probably the first resolution of a like nature ever passed at this board. Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.

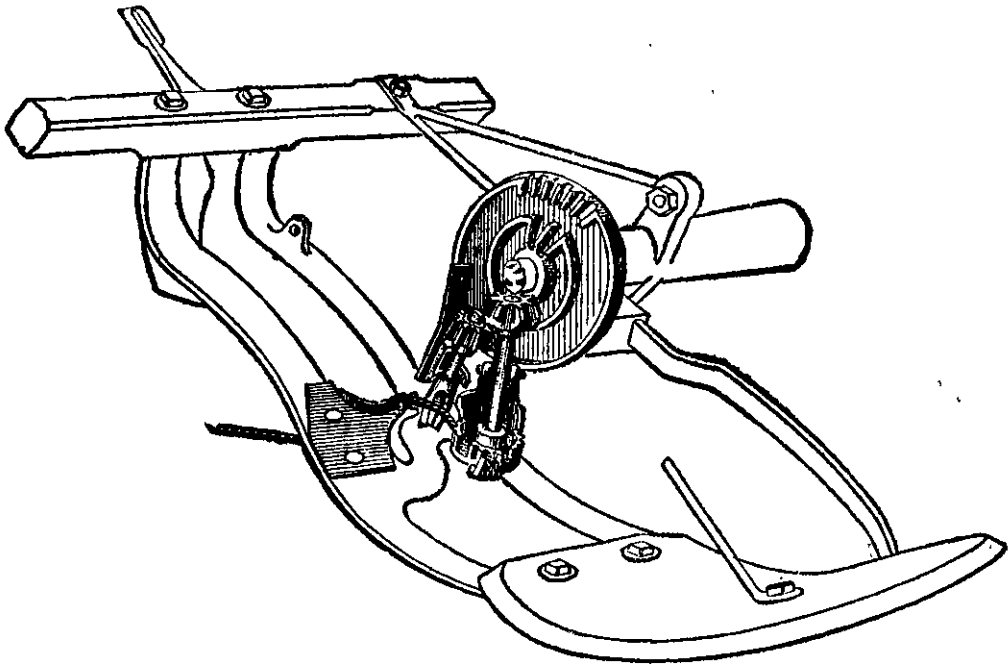
Cork.—The Cork National Society has been presented with a beautiful billiard table by William O'Brien, M.P. Mr O'Brien is president of the society, and his political life has been taken by its members as a model for Irishmen to imitate. The song of the society is entitled "O'Brien's Brigade." It was composed by a promising young Irishman.

On November 24 a crowded meeting of the purchasers under the Ashbourne Act, residing in the barony of Corkaguiny, was held at Dingle fair for the purpose of petitioning the Government not to press for the payment of the installment now due on the purchase money advanced for farms, and also to ask for an extension of the period of repayment, in consequence of the low prices of stock and agricultural produce. Very Rev Canon O'Sullivan presided.

An extraordinary incident of which O. T. McCausland, D.L., and two Limavady police were the heroes, took place lately on the Dunamanna Mountain. Four disguised poachers were captured, each armed with loaded double-barrelled guns and ammunition. Head Constable Timothy and Sergeant Madill, in plain clothes, but armed with revolvers, were inquiring about an outrage when they came on four men shooting. When accosted one of them levelled his gun at the Sergeant, and only lowered it on the Head Constable covering him with his revolver. A few yards only separated the party. The Sergeant shouted, "Mind, we are policemen." The man raised his gun again, exclaiming, "I don't care who you are." The Head Constable said the man who raised another gun would have his brains blown out. Mr McCausland and his bailiff now coming up as reinforcements, and fortunately armed with double-barrelled guns, a rush was made by the police for the weapons. Samuel Wallace resisted and John Harbison levelled his gun, declaring he would die on the mountain sooner than lose the weapon. Eventually the men submitted, and walked some miles towards Limavady till they got a wagonette, where the police compelled them to remove the cartridges from the guns. The four men were charged with levelling loaded firearms at the police, and were returned for trial. The affair caused great excitement in the district.

Donegal.—William Harkin, of Cresslongh, has written a letter to John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the terrible and chronic state of destitution in which some portions of this County are. He describes the territory known as Rosses as "the most barren and desolate tract" he ever saw. In Lettermacaward there is a population of 2 815 persons, while the valuation is only £846 14s. In the area of Templecrone, in which 10,719 persons

The Triumph of Modern Invention!



— THE —

MCCORMICK SIMPLE KNOTTER

A TWINE SAVER.

.....

We claim that the Simple Knotter used on the McCormick Binder is more economical in the use of twine than any other. We are aware that others also make this claim. Unfortunately for the "others" the "claim" is all they have to rely on; the tests knock them out. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and to the man who intends to buy a Binder this season we offer this advice: When you go to town take a bundle of grain with you and ask the agents of the various machines to run it through their Binder in your presence. After it is bound, measure the length of twine used, including the waste, and jot it down. Go to each Binder and repeat the test. Don't take any person's "say-so" for it. See with your own eyes, and if you are not convinced that the McCormick Simple Knotter uses less, wastes less twine than any other machine on earth, then we will return to the old, back number, complicated device offered by our competitors. Why are we making this Simple Knotter if it is not in every way an improvement over the old ones? Every feature, every device, every new method brought out by the McCormick is thoroughly experimented with by our mechanical force—experimented with and compared with others—and unless these experiments demonstrate the superiority of the McCormick it is not adopted as a part of the machine. It is easy for others to claim their knotters will save twine. But—"the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

It has happened now and then during the past two years that a farmer has bought his supply of twine and found it to be far inferior to what he was told it would be—miserable stuff in fact. The use of such twine on most binders is a source of great annoyance and delay. In such cases he is a fortunate man who owns a McCormick. Our Simple Knotter is so constructed that it produces a uniform strain on the cord, without a tendency to cut or tear it—a chronic fault with other machines. Our Knotter acts the same on all grades of twine, and we can therefore successfully use a cheaper cord than can be used by others.

.....

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.

CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

reside, there is a valuation of £3,479 16s. He classes these two parishes as forming "one of the very poorest and most congested districts in Ireland."

As indicative of the work done by the Nationalists at the post revision in South Down, the new register of voters, now ready, has shrunk in the Tory strongholds of Cloughskelt and Bathfriland by 208 and 111 votes respectively, while in some Nationalist districts, such as Bostrevor and Warrenpoint, there is a slight increase. In the other National districts the number of voters on the new list is only slightly decreased. The new register in South Down contains only 8,728 names as against 9,342, at the last election, being a falling off of 614, of which 400 at least are Unionists, as shown by the heavy loss in the special districts.

Dublin.—Mr T. D. Sullivan, M.P., addressed a meeting of Irishmen and Liberals at Barnby lately, in support of the evicted tenants, and referring to the Evicted Tenants' Commission, said the landlords fled from the field because they had a bad case and were sure of defeat.

The Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, dismissing Sir Thomas Brady's petition of right. They, however, did not give costs against him. Sir Thomas was Commissioner of Irish Fisheries, and on reaching the age of 65 the Government compelled him to retire.

Several of the Trinity College students are in trouble and will suffer expulsion. They did not look favourably on a recent appointment, big bonfires were lighted in "Botany Bay," and a large iron pipe charged with gunpowder was buried in the ground and exploded. The police of College street station were called in to suppress the insubordination.

A great number of book and job printers, after a fortnight's notice to the employers apprising them of their intention to cease

Tenants on estates in North Leitrim are not making an effort to obtain reductions of rents from their landlords, like tenants on all other estates in the country.

Lurganboy fair, recently held, was the worst experienced in a great number of years. Practically no business was transacted. This is not a bright prospect for farmers who have to meet heavy rents.

Mayo.—John Dillon, M.P., drove from Ballaghaderin to Kilmovee where he had a conference with several of Lord Dillon's tenantry and a large number of clergymen. The tenants were very anxious to secure Mr Dillon's advice and counsel in view of the prevailing distress. The original intention was that he should drive over a portion of the extensive estate and meet bodies of tenants at different stations, and then discuss the situation with them, but the inclemency of the weather considerably interfered with the carrying out of this arrangement. Notwithstanding the continued downpour, however, a vast body of tenantry assembled at Kilmovee, and were addressed by Mr Dillon upon the great distress and the best means for coping with it. In the evening Mr Dillon returned to Ballaghaderin. The people are temperate but steadfast in their demands, and a little co-operation on the part of the landlord would do much to avert the serious dangers which stare the tenants of this impoverished district in the face.

Roscommon.—There was a slight improvement in trading at recent fair in Boyle. All kinds of stock were well represented. Two-and-a-half-year-olds L9 to L11 10s; three-year-olds L11 10s to L15 each. Anything of a prime description in the fat fetched 65s per cwt; inferior sorts, 48s to 58s per cwt.

Tyrone.—The following have been appointed High Sheriffs for the County for ensuing year:—Colonel W. Hutchinson Peo

H O M E R U L E

— AND ONE OF —

J. & J. ARTHUR'S £3 3s Suits

Ought to make a man happy.

Try one of our £3 3s Suits, made of thoroughly reliable cloth, artistic in pattern and perfect in fit and style.

J. & J. ARTHUR, Tailors,

6 George Street, Dunedin (Second Shop past Octagon).

work in the event of a refusal to decrease the hours of labour, are now out of employment. The men state that they are required to work fifty-seven hours per week in Dublin, whereas in all the principal centres in the United Kingdom the men work only fifty-four hours. The employers, on the other hand, say that they are paying as high a rate of wages as in Edinburgh, and upon this simple difference the issues are knit, and the conflict opens. Latest from Dublin says many establishments have granted the request of the printers.

Galway.—There is a prospect of a fuel famine in Ballinasloe, which is very little worse than a food famine. The poor of the town will suffer severely for the want of fire this winter, which is setting in very wet and cold. The greater number of the farmers around the town have their turf on the bog, where it is soaked with the rain and unfit for fire.

Kerry.—The police protection huts at Curra and Knockarthur, in the Castleisland district, were removed a few days ago, and the police in charge transferred to other counties.

Great preparations were made for the past week to celebrate the anniversary of the Manchester martyrs. A representative meeting of all classes of Nationalists was held to carry it out in a fitting and becoming manner. A processional demonstration was arranged for November 27th with bands and suitable insignia to march to Bath churchyard, where the memorial cross is erected, and it was decided to decorate the graves of fifty of the men of '67 who are buried in the neighbourhood, and a ladies' committee was formed for the purpose of doing so.

Leitrim.—Patrick Lanigan, Gurteenaba'le, died recently. His remains were interred in Dromahair Abbey. The funeral cortege was large and representative.

Ashburton House, Putney Heath, London; Emerson O. Herdman, Carricklea House, Strabane; Francis Porter Gunning, Nottingham Hill, Belfast.

Westmeath.—Dr Matthew Corrie Halton, a native of Mullingar, has been elected Mayor of prosperous Yorkshire town. The *Barnsley Chronicle* says of him:—Mr Halton belongs to the Sister Isle, and will be one of the few English Mayors who hail from the other side of St George's Channel. His long residence in our midst may be said to have made him a Barnsley man and a Yorkshire man, and that without abating any of the interest which he feels in his native country and its people. He is a native of Mullingar, the chief town of the County Westmeath and is in his 50th year, having been born in '43. He belongs to a family of musicians. His father, who was a godson of Haydn Corrie, organist of Marlboro' street Cathedral, Dublin, and was for over half a century organist of the Catholic Cathedral, Mullingar. This Hadyn Corrie above referred to was, we may add, godson of the distinguished Joseph Haydn the composer. Dr Halton was partly educated at St Mary's College, Mullingar, and partly under private tuition in Dublin. He received his medical training at Ledwich School of Medicine, Dublin, and in Meath Hospital.

Wexford.—Father William O'Neill pastor of Rathmizes, gave evidence before the Evicted Tenants' Commission a few days ago. He said he was parish priest on half of Mr Brooke's property. The other half was in Father Dunphy's parish. He had a general knowledge of the estate up to 1883; he had peculiar facilities for knowing the circumstances connected with the estate, but he became more intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the case after 1883. The property was situated in the extreme north of the County Wexford, and it extended from the ridge of Orghran Mountain, to the village of Coolgreany four miles. There were three qualities of land on the estate—there was mountain pure and simple, mountain

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver:

W O O L, G R A I N, & C.

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

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

FUNDS. NEW BUSINESS.

Date.	Amount.	Period.	Sum Assured.
31st March, 1877	£16,988	3 years ended 31st March, 1877	£397,937
31st March, 1880	103,450	3 years ended 31st March, 1880	2,214,217
31st March, 1883	298,708	3 years ended 31st March, 1883	2,682,200
31st March, 1886	566,074	3 years ended 31st March, 1886	3,222,266
31st Dec., 1888	863,281	2 1/2 years ended 31st Dec., 1888	4,127,218
31st Dec., 1891	1,372,361	3 years ended 31st Dec., 1891	5,423,410

During the year 1891 the New Business exceeded **ONE MILLION AND A HALF**, and the Funds were increased by £175,946, representing an increase for the One Year of nearly **FIFTEEN PER CENT.**

District Agents:

E. C. YOUNG, Christchurch. | **JOHN P. PIERCY**, Dunedin.
Head Office, Wellington. | **ARTHUR E. GIBBS**,
Secretary for New Zealand.

MRS. LOFT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

If you want good and real bargains
Come to
MRS LOFT.

☛ And you will get them. ☛

Ladies' Elastic Sides ... ..	...	6s 11d
Ladies' Button Boots ... ..	...	7s 11d and 8s 11d
Ladies' Balmorals ... ..	...	8s 11d
Baby's Strap Shoes ... ..	...	from 1s upwards
Boys' and Girls Boots, size 10 to 13	...	from 3s 11d
Children's Strong Boots, size 4 to 6	...	1s 11d
Mens' Sewn Balmorals ... ..	...	9s 11d
Mens' Oxford Shoes ... ..	...	6s 11d
Mens' Canvas Shoes ... ..	...	3s 11d
Mens' Carpet Slippers ... ..	...	1s 11d
Mens' Bluchers, strong ... ..	...	6s 6d

Don't forget **MRS. LOFT** intends to clear
HER VALUABLE STOCK.

Prices too numerous to mention.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

J. MERRELL, Manager.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES

N. LAZARUS & CO.,
OCULIST-OPTICIANS,

London, Calcutta, and 281 and 283 Collins Street, Melbourne
(By appointment to H.E. the Marquis of Dufferin,
Ex-Viceroy of India, &c.),

HAVE APPOINTED THE FOLLOWING AGENTS—

INVERCARGILL—C. H. Macalister, Chemist, Dee Street
GOBE—C. Woodman, Chemist
TAPANUI—O. F. L. Wrensted and Co., Chemists
BALCLUTHA—G. W. Hutchins, Chemist
MILTON—W. Walker, Chemist
LAWRENCE—W. B. Martin, Jeweller
DUNEDIN—D. Dawson, Jeweller, Exchange Court, Princes Street
PALMERSTON SOUTH—A. Lawson, Photographer.

All Agents have been thoroughly instructed in our system of Sight Testing (patent 4354), which is now being universally adopted, and may be **CONSULTED** for **SPECTACLES DAILY.**

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

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

THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION UNFERMENTED.

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE
And Unadulterated.

Testimonials sent free on application to

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SPRING, 1892.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Are now making their
FIRST DISPLAY OF SEASON'S DRESS GOODS,
and respectfully solicit your Inspection and Patronage.

THIS SEASON'S SHIPMENTS

Are very extensive, consequent upon the Special Inducements offered to **MR HAYNES** when visiting the various Centres of Commerce, while the character of the Goods (as might be expected in view of Mr Haynes' long study of the Requirements of our Patrons) leaves nothing to be desired.

AS REGARDS VALUE,

To say the Goods are Cheap does not adequately convey the idea when speaking of this Season's Importations; **THAT MONEY MAKES MONEY** is an accepted axiom, but the truth of it was never more strikingly illustrated than in the Goods

BOUGHT FOR CASH BY MR HAYNES,
and which are now on view.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE

BENEFIT OF ALL DISCOUNTS

(which in many cases amount to 50 per cent.), and mark everything at the smallest possible working profit. Such being done we confidently await the verdict of the Public, believing that their judgment and discrimination will result in largely increasing the amount of business done by us this season.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

3RD EDITION

OF

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

☛ IS NOW READY.

Approved By

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE

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

MASSEY-HARRIS Open Back BINDER

CAN BE SEEN

At all the forthcoming Agricultural Shows.

FARMERS! SEE THE MASSEY-HARRIS BEFORE PURCHASING.

Satisfaction with every Machine guaranteed or No Sale.

LOCAL AGENTS in all Districts with Supply of Duplicate Parts.

Also **TORONTO MOWERS,**
PEERLESS OIL,
PEERLESS TWINE

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd., Crawford Street, Dunedin.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending February 15, as follows:—

Store Cattle—Owing to the abundance of feed everywhere a very satisfactory demand continues to exist for almost all sorts, and prices paid leaving but little margin for fattening. This week we sold 45 head heifers and grown steers at from L2 7s 6d to L5 17s 6d, and have other sales pending.

Store Sheep—The offerings seem to be still insufficient for requirements, and the demand, in consequence, continues very satisfactory. All offered are readily placed when sellers are disposed to quit at market values. Apparently the number required is large, as the clearances at the various sales in the country are invariably complete, and lots of buyers unable to secure their requirements. At auction and privately during the past week we placed 7,570 sheep of various classes, and at very full rates.

Wool—The sales at Home seem to be progressing steadily, no fluctuations of any consequence apparent, but there is no further advance in prices. Our fourth sale for the season will be held on Thursday of this week.

Sheepskins—At our weekly auction on Tuesday we submitted a miscellaneous catalogue, which attracted a full attendance of buyers, who competed well, all the lots being disposed of under the hammer at prices about equal to those obtaining last week. Well-saved fresh crossbred felts had particular attention. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 8d to 3s 2d; do do merino, 1s 6d to 2s 8d; full-woolled crossbreds, good, 3s 3d to 4s 2d; best, 4s 4d to 6s 3d; do do merino, good, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; best, 3s 7d to 5s 3d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 4d; green crossbred pelts, best, 1s 9d to 2s 1d; medium to good, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; do do merino, 6d to 1s; lambskins, best, 1s 9d to 2s; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 7d each.

Rabbitskins—At this season of the year the offerings are generally of small bulk, comprising only late spring and summer takings, but were taken up by shippers at full rates. Spring skins fetch from 9d to 1s; summer, 7d to 8d; mixed and inferior, 6d to 7d; suckers and half-grown, 3d to 5d per lb.

Hides—The market is unchanged. Late rates continue to be secured, which are for heavy weight 2d to 3d; medium to best, 1d to 2d; inferior to medium, 1d to 1d per lb.

Wool—The rise in price at Home has not had very much effect in hardening prices in the local market, nevertheless a very good demand exists, and all offering is readily taken up at prices showing a slight advance on those ruling for such a long while. Best rendered mutton, 20s to 22s 6d; medium to good, 17s 6d to 19s 6d; inferior, 13s 6d to 15s 6d. Rough fat is in good request and selling freely. Best fresh caul, 13s to 15s; inferior to medium and good, 9s 6d to 12s 9d per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: The supply on hands is still far in excess of requirements, and with the new grain so near at hand buyers are unwilling to operate to any extent except at prices in their favour. Prime milling is not too plentiful, but sufficient to meet the demand. Best milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; prime, free from sprout, 3s; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior and good whole fowl's wheat, 2s to

2s 3d; broken, 1s 6d to 1s 10d, ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.—Oats: The market is displaying a slightly firmer tone, all coming forward are easily placed, and for prime feed, bright and stout a very good demand exists, and for which prices showing a slight advance can be secured. We quote, prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; best short feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½; medium to good, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior to medium; 1s 5d to 1s 7d, ex store, sacks extra, net.—Barley: There is none of the new season's as yet on the market, and all the old stocks having been cleared out there is nothing doing just now in this cereal. Prime malting, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s to 3s 6d; feed and milling, 2s 3d to 3s, ex store, sacks extra, terms.

Grass Seed—Ryegrass seed has a moderate demand, but we have no further improvement to note in price, the tendency being the other way. Quotations for machine dressed, best perennial, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; farmers' dressed, best, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; extra clean, 2s 9d to 3s; inferior to medium and good, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ex store, sacks extra, net. Cocksfoot is still without any inquiry. Best dressed, nominal, 3d to 3d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes—The demand is entirely confined to local requirements, which this week are not nearly sufficient to absorb the supply. The latest dug have the preference, even when only three to four days' old they are neglected and have almost to be given away. Quotations for best Derwents, L2 10s to L2 15s; extra prime a shade more; others, 30s to 45s per ton; ex store, sacks weighed in.

Chaff—Consignments this week again have been fully up to requirements and but little change in prices. Quotations—for best, 50s to 55s; extra prime a shade more; medium to good, 42 6d to 47s 6d; inferior, 30s to 40s per ton; ex truck, net.

Dairy Produce—Demand sluggish. Prime salt butter, dairy made, 6½d to 7d; factory held for 10d to 11d per lb; factory cheese, medium size, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf, 5½d to 5d; dairy, 2½d to 4d per lb.

Flax—There is no change of any consequence in the market. Best is fetching L18 to L19; medium to good, L16 to L17 10s; inferior, L13 to L15 10s per ton.

MESSES DONALD REID AND CO. report as follows:—

Wool—We hold our fourth sale of this season's clip on Thursday, the 16th inst. We held our bag and fadge sale on Monday, 13th inst.

Rabbitskins—We disposed of a small catalogue at auction on Monday. There was the usual gathering of buyers present, who competed keenly for every lot submitted, prices obtained being very satisfactory.

Sheepskins—At auction on Tuesday there was again a large attendance of buyers. Our catalogue was a large one, and comprised the usual assortment of skins, both green and dry, but principally the latter. All classes were in strong demand, and bidding was brisk throughout the sale, prices being, if anything, a shade higher than last week's. Green pelts, 10d to 1s 9d; do lambs, 1s to 2s 1d; dry crossbred, 2s 1d to 6s 2d; do merinos, 1s 3d to 3s 11d; do pelts and hogges, 4d to 2s 10d.

Hides—There is a steady demand and quotations remain unaltered.

Tallow—This market is rather under-supplied, and all consignments arriving are readily taken up by the local manufacturers. There is a demand for export but very few lines are offering. We quote—Prime rendered, 18s to 21s; medium, 15s to 17s; inferior, 13s to 14s; rough fat, 9s to 13s 6d, per cwt.

Wheat—The market continues very dull, and only a small amount of business is being done. Occasional lines of prime milling keep moving off at quotations, but inferior and second-rate samples are difficult to quit even at low prices. We quote—Prime milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; medium, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; inferior, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; Fowl wheat, 1s 6d to 2s 1d.

Oats—On a small supply forward since last reporting, and prices are firmer. There is an excellent demand for all qualities and descriptions at quotations—Milling 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 7d (sacks extra).

Barley—There is good inquiry, but the market is quite bare,

NEILL AND CO (LIMITED)

Agents for the Undermentioned Steamship Companies, beg to announce the following projected dates of Departure:—



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The Magnificent Steamships

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Each 4,000 Tons Register,

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WARRIMOO, on 21st FEBRUARY, for SYDNEY, via LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and AUCKLAND, thence to MELBOURNE and BLUFF, via MILFORD SOUND (Weather, etc., permitting).

MIOWERA, on 6th MARCH, for MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and MILFORD SOUND (Weather, etc., permitting), thence to SYDNEY and AUCKLAND.

Carrying Passengers and Cargo at specially Reduced Rates.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Overland from Marseilles via Paris, Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Polynesian ...	6428	Feb 25	Mar 1	Mar 3
Armand-Behic	6537	Mar 27	Mar 31	April 2
Australian	6428	April 27	May 1	May 4

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Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wine and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight all well from Marseilles en route First-class, £70; Second-class, £52.

Passage from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

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EVERYTHING to be cleared out at any price. Goods almost given away, and are only to be seen to be realised how wonderfully cheap the Bargains that are offered—namely:—

French Prints and Ginghams 9½d, 10½d—to be sold 4½d and 5½d yard; Pinpointe Muslins, 6½d, 8½d—now 4½d, 5½d yard; French Dress Goods, 1s 3d, 1s 6d—to be sold 8½d yard; French Delaine, 1s 3d, 1s 6d—to be sold 8½d yard; L. dies' Blouses, 1s 11d, 2s 11d—now 1s 6d, 1s 11d each; Ladies' Corsets, 2s 11½d—now selling 2 3d.

A few only Ladies' Sunshades, 8s 6d—to be sold 3s 11d; Ladies' Gloves, 6½d to 9½d—big gains; Ladies' Silk Gloves 2s 3d, 2s 6d—to be sold 1s 6d. Also Art, Muslins, Flannelette, Cottons, Umbrellas, Ladies' Belts—in fact, all other lines to be marked at desperate prices.

Note Address—

J. BLENKINSOPP, 47 GEORGE STREET.

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(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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Alexandra South	James Rivers
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Balclutha	Blackwood and Chapman
Broad Bay	Geo Green
Clinton	Wm Moffit
Caversham	George Allen
Cromwell	Henry Hotop
Dunrobin	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown	J. Williams
Hampden	Edward Lefevre
Heriot	C. Todd, junr
Henley	Donal Malcolm
Kakanui	Wm Barr
Kaitangata	Wm Kelly
Kaikorai	Jno Fraser
Kurou	F. W. Thiele
Lawrence	Herbert & Co.
Livingstone	M. Osterberg
Mosgiel	J. E. Jago
Maheno	John Rankin
Milton	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki	Edward Lefevre
Naseby	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	Wm. Mitchell
Outram	H. Wilson & Co
OAMARU	E. B. Pilcher
Otepopo	Charles Beckingsale
Owaka	Jno Craig
Papakaio	Dunn and Cameron
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RE OPENED AGAIN!

HENRY J. SMITH

(For several years with Messrs Sackings Brothers)

Has OPENED that well-known

BOOT ESTABLISHMENT

Lately occupied by

W. H. PAYNE,

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(Opposite Burke's Hotel),

CHRISTCHURCH.

I BEG to notify the general public I have on hand some of the very best Cloths.

OBTAINABLE in the market, including Worsteds, Tweeds (English and Colonial), Trousersing of the latest patterns.

WHICH I am making up in the most Fashionable Style at the cheapest rates for cash.

P. AITKEN, Tailor, Octagon Dunedin.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. — PENGUIN, s.s. on Monday, February 20. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON and FIOTON.—PENGUIN, s.s., on Monday, February 20. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Tuesday, February 21. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND.—PUKAKI early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Tuesday, February 18. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 5 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—WAHORA, s.s., on Thursday, February 23. Passengers from Dunedin by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON.—HAUBOTO, s.s., on Saturday, February 18.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKABOA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—BRUNNER s.s., on Friday, February 24. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s.s., about Tuesday 21.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAVIUNI, s.s., Friday, 24th February.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—UPOLU, s.s., about Tuesday, 28th February.

OFFICES:

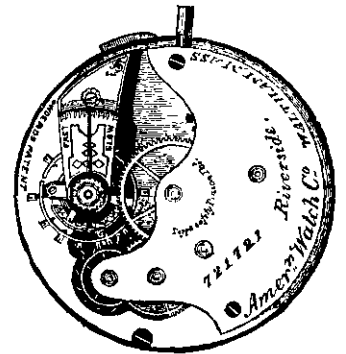
Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

ARTHUR JOHN SHAW

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

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A Special Shipment of English Lever and Wall-ham Watches just arrived. Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery suitable for Presentation.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

Jameson Anderson & Co's

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Pure Seas Air Unequalled

and all the Leading Stockkeepers

LONARGAN & CO'S

MILLINERY is admittedly the Prettiest, most Stylish, and Cheapest. Ladies should certainly purchase from the above

Potatoes—Since last reporting supplies have hardly been equal to requirements, and to-day the market is very bare. Prices have continued steadily firming during the week, the present quotations are:—Derwents L2 15 to L3; kidneys, L2 to L2 10s.

Chaff—Only a moderate supply forward. There is a good demand for bright, heavy oat'sheat, well-cut, but inferior and badly cut meet with request. We quote:—Best sold at L2 12s 6d to L2 17s 6d; medium, L2 5s to L2 10s; inferior, L1 15s to L2.

Ryegrass—A number of samples are offering, but as yet not much business has resulted. Where sales have occurred, prices have been rather in favour of buyer. We quote:—Best sold at 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—A moderately large entry of horses was offered at our sale to-day, and there was a much better demand for nearly all classes of horses than has been experienced for some weeks past. We quote: For first-class draughts (extra heavy), £25 to £30; good ordinary draughts (young), £18 to £22; medium draughts, £12 to £16; sved draughts, £6 to £10; good backs and harness horses, £12 to £16; medium do, £7 to £9; light and inferior do, £2 10s to £5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 7d to 1s 9d (bags extra). Wheat (sacks included): Milling, 2s 9d to 3s 0d, demand dull; fowls, 1s 9d to 2s 2d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, good supply, demand dull, £1 10s 0d to £2 5s 0d; prime up to £2 15s 0d, good demand; hay, oaten, quality inferior, demand dull, £2 10s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £3 0s, of good quality. Potatoes, new provincial kidneys, £2 10s 0d to £3 0s 0d; derwents, £2 10s to £3 0s, market bare. Flour: Roller, £9 0s to £9 15s; stone, £7 15s to £8 5s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, buik, £8 10s; 25lbs, £9 0s to £9 10s. Butter, fresh, 7d to 9d; potted, demand easier, 7d for prime. Eggs, 1s to 1s 2d per dozen.

Love is blind, according to the proverb, and according to the pictures he dresses as if he thought other people were.

The Abbey ruin, Athenry, is at present undergoing repairs, under the supervision of Sir Thomas Deane, architect to the Committee for the Preservation of Irish Monuments. The work commenced last week. A sum of £1,000 is to be expended on it. Knockmoy Abbey is also to be soon given over to the committee. The present proprietor will not stand in the way of that fine historic old ruin being preserved to posterity.

Abbe Dumoulin, a French priest of the diocese of Aix, is on his way home from New Caledonia, where he has been a convict for more than two years on a false charge of murder and robbery. Within the last few months the real murderer has come forward and convinced the police of the truth of his declaration that he committed the crime, and so concealed the body that suspicion was thrown upon Abbe Dumoulin. The prisoner also says that he confessed the killing to the priest.

Mr A. RENDELL, miner, Top Bingara, N.S.W., writes as follows:—Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I bear testimony to the wonderful effects of Clements' Tonic. I have been a great sufferer from liver complaint for the past 18 months, scarcely able to work, the least exertion causing great fatigue. I did not know what to do with myself, I felt so miserable; I had no appetite, a child could have eaten more than I did. One day a friend gave me one of Clements' Medical Guides, and there I read how Members of Parliament and other influential people had been thoroughly cured by Clements' Tonic, and I reasoned: "If Clements' Tonic cured them it will cure me." I made up my mind to give Clements' Tonic and Fletcher's Pills an honest trial. I knew it was my last resource and remember I am only giving you a true and faithful statement of my case, such as an honest man should do. My eyesight got so bad that on four consecutive nights I missed four of the largest kangaroos that run in the mountains. After I had commenced taking Clements' Tonic I took down the rifle to clean it, and after doing so I looked along the barrel and could see the sight to my great surprise, quite plainly. I had only taken three doses and my sight was wonderfully clear and distinct. This speaks volumes, for the effect was simply wonderful in so short a time; that night I killed a wallaroo at least 150 yards away. I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful effect of your remedies. I had all the symptoms which accompany liver complaint—headache, backache, indigestion, pains in the chest, ringing noises in the ears, specks before the sight, partial blindness, nasty bitter taste, weakness, pains in the sides, high coloured urine, pains in urination, disinclination to work, poor appetite, drowsiness and sleepiness; at night I would jump out of my sleep as if a sharp instrument was being thrust through me, I feared I had all the diseases under the sun, so miserable was I, but I am now quite well, thanks to Clements' Tonic and Fletcher's Pills. The pains in the side and chest were cured before I had taken half a small bottle, and as I continued the remedy all the other symptoms disappeared. At one time I was so weak I could only cradle one hopper full of dirt at one time, so severe were the pains in my back and sides. Sometimes a terrible feeling would come over me, as if an evil spirit were approaching, which would be followed by extreme giddiness and prostration. Lots of other people in this locality have been similarly cured by these remedies, and I earnestly entreat all people afflicted as I was to follow my example at once, for "a stitch in time saves nine." I have lived here on and off for twenty years and have been settled on the Bingara goldfields continually for the last six, and am well known. I never intend to be without Clements' Tonic and Fletcher's Pills "as long as there is a spot in the locker," and I now never fear a relapse, because I take an occasional dose and it keeps me in perfect health. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this, for I consider it everybody's duty to give an account of their case where they have derived so much benefit from a remedy as I have from Clements' Tonic.—Yours very truly,
Bingara goldfields, N.S.W. A. RENDELL.

N A P I E R.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

February 6, 1893

The bazaar in aid of the fund for enlarging the Catholic Church at Hastings, to which I referred in my last letter, was duly opened by the Mayor (Mr George Ellis), on Tuesday evening, 31st January, on which occasion the Princess Theatre was crowded. Amongst the clergy present were the Rev. Father Smyth (parish priest of Hastings) Father Grogan (Napier), Father Keegan (Waipawa), and Dr Peatre (Paki Pak). There were also present, Hon Captain Russell, M.H.R., Mr G. E. Lee, Mr Wellwood, and several other leading townsmen. The Hastings Brass Band, under Bandmaster Popplewell played some nice selections. The Mayor said it gave him great pleasure to accede to the wish of the Rev. Father Smyth to open the bazaar. It was gratifying to find that the Catholics of Hastings required a larger church, for it showed that there was an increase of the population. Although he did not belong to the Catholic persuasion he admired their pluck and perseverance in all matters relating to education and religion. This was specially noticeable in Hastings where the congregation was not a rich one. He complimented the Sisters on their work in the town, and after alluding to the energy of the Rev. Father Smyth, he declared the bazaar open. The Rev. Father Smyth could hardly express his gratitude for the kind words which had fallen from the Mayor, and for the large attendance present at the opening of the bazaar, including a large number of other denominations. The latter had always helped the Catholics generously in building churches and schools. He noticed Captain and Mrs Russell were among the visitors, and he thanked Captain Russell for his sympathy. He also thanked the ladies of his own parish who had worked so hard for the new church, and expressed a hope that they would be rewarded by seeing the bazaar a financial success. Captain Russell was the next to make a short speech. He stated that he had recently travelled from Wellington with the Rev. Father Grogan, who was present, and while they were journeying together he had received from him good advice and words of wisdom. Charity was the subject they conversed on, Father Grogan pointing out that the art of giving did not constitute charity, but the spirit in which a thing was given. Whatever he (Captain Russell) had from time to time given to the Catholic Church in Hastings he did so as a tribute of respect, and he would be sorry to have it considered charity. Although he was not a Catholic himself, he respected the Catholic Church as it was the mother Church. Frequently when children grew up they thought for themselves—differently, perhaps, from their fathers and mothers—but they had the same reverence for them none the less. He revered the zeal with which the priests carried on the work of their Church—a proof of which was to be seen in the Catholic institutions of the township. He concluded by wishing the bazaar every success. The bazaar has been open all the week and will close to-night with an auction of articles not already disposed of. I have not yet learned what the takings amount to, but I have no doubt there will be a large sum in hand after to-night's auction.

Father Hanoit (of Meacoee) is in charge of Father Grogan's parish, the latter being absent at Clyde, Wairoa, where a bazaar is being held this week in aid of a presbytery.

Father Kerrigan is expected here about Thursday to take Father Doherty's place.

Dr Nulty has seen some sad sights in Ireland in his time. He remembers the depopulation of Meath, and how it was effected. The Crowbar Brigade did it, and they did their work with the insensate ferocity of jungle tigers. Dr Nulty will still tell you with tears in his eyes how he administered the last Sacraments to hundreds of fever-stricken families as they lay along ditches within sight of their ruined and desecrated homes.

The Bishop of Grenoble ordered a *Te Deum* to be chanted after Vespers on Christmas Day in thanksgiving to God "for having blessed French arms in Dahomey, where He visibly led the soldiers of France in order to fulfil a noble mission." About 5,000 persons assembled in Amiens Cathedral at a similar ceremony.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is about to take a very wise step. With the help of his Prime Minister, M. Stambouloff, he is about to propose a revision of the Bulgarian constitution, so as to get rid of the clause which provides for the education of the children of the princely line as Russo-Greek Catholics.

The late Admiral Sain Bon, the founder of the modern ironclad navy of Italy was a practical Catholic, and in 1865, when he was a captain in the navy, he refused to fight a duel, publicly announcing that he took this course because he was a Christian and a Catholic.

Dr St George Mivart, whose remarkable article, "Happiness in Hell," in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is so much talked about, was educated at Oscott College when that institution was under the presidency of Dr Wiseman.

Count Albert de Mun, who presided at St Etienne when the reunion of the League of Catholic and Social Propagandism, delivered a brilliant and animated address in presence of 3,000 workmen, pointing out the duty of Catholics under existing circumstances.

Mr George Lane Fox, Vice-Chancellor of the Circumlocution Office, is a convert. Few men have ever made so great a pecuniary sacrifice for conscience' sake as this gentleman has. Upon joining the Catholic Church he was disinherited of a fortune of £40,000 a year.

For all kinds of Drapery, Clothing, Tailoring, Boots & Shoes, Millinery, Mantles, &c. there is no House giving such good value as

LONARGAN & CO.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

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.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE greatest man in England, perhaps the greatest statesman in the world, has introduced his Home Rule Bill into the British Parliament, and, after a marvellous effort, displaying in his speech of two hours and a quarter most extraordinary vital energy in a man of eighty-three and great power and eloquence, has placed before the Empire a scheme calculated to give prosperity and content to Ireland and peace to the whole Empire. Mr GLADSTONE proposes, whilst retaining 80 representatives from Ireland in the Imperial Parliament for purely Imperial purposes, to constitute an Irish Legislature for purely Irish affairs. This Legislature is to consist of two Houses, one of 48 Members elected on a £20 qualification, with a view of giving minorities a voice in public affairs, and the other of 103 Members elected on the present Parliamentary qualification. To prevent deadlocks, after one of the Houses has passed a measure twice and the two Houses cannot mutually agree, both Houses are to sit as one, and a majority of both thus sitting is to decide. The Viceroy, with delegated Sovereign power, is to have the right of veto on the advice of the Irish Executive after having received instructions from the Sovereign. The judges are to be irremovable. The present police force is to be dissolved and replaced by one locally appointed. £2,500,000 from the Customs are to be paid towards Imperial purposes, but all other taxes amounting to £5,600,000 are to be at the disposal of the Irish Parliament. Provision is made for the protection of minorities and for religious liberty. Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament are to be prohibited from voting on any question locally affecting Britain, but are to have a vote on all Imperial questions, even on motions of want of confidence.—This is the project, so far as we can ascertain from the telegraphic summary published in the morning paper, proposed by her Majesty's advisers, and conceived in a large, generous, statesmanlike spirit; and we do sincerely trust that the Irish nation will receive it in no captious humour, but in a spirit of generous confidence in a Government which is evidently anxious to be just and generous in its treatment of Ireland.

We have sent to Mr Gladstone, on the part of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, a cablegram of congratulation on his Bill.

ON Sunday next, the 19th inst, the Episcopal Jubilee of the Sovereign Pontiff will occur. It will be celebrated in Dunedin by a general Communion of the Catholic congregation.

ON Sunday evening the Most Rev Dr Moran preached in St Joseph's cathedral, Dunedin, on the Education Question. His Lordship referred to the charges quoted from the *Presbyterian* by the *Evening Star*, relative to the treatment of Methodists by the Catholic authorities of Vienna, replying to them in effect after the manner in which they were dealt with in our last week's leader—but at greater length.

IN the choir of St Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening, Gounod's "Ave Maria" was sung by Miss Mary Morrison. A cello obbligato was played by Mr H. Louzhan of Christchurch. The performance was in every respect charming.

J. MUIR & CO. Hat & Cap Manufacturers, Hosiers, & Waterproof Coat Makers, 16 Princes St. (opposite the Dresden). We have just landed small shipment of Clerical Collars, Celluloid, also a limited quantity of Gent's White Dress Shirts of special value. Try them. Country Orders punctually attended to. J. J. DUNNE, Manager.

This (Ash Wednesday) morning the ashes were blessed and distributed before Mass in St Joseph's Cathedral, the Rev Father Murphy officiating. There was a numerous congregation. The Lenten devotions will be as usual:—instruction on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament on Thursday, and the Stations of the Cross on Friday, with the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary every day, at 7 p.m.

As to the tactics which agitators are pursuing with regard to the election for the Duesdin Education Board, all we have to say about them is that they are too contemptible to notice. We say so merely to explain our silence to our friends. The others may think what they like.

SOMEBODY or another told us something about Iceland the other day. We forget precisely what. People say so many queer things now-a-days that it is impossible to remember even a tithe of them—and as a rule they are not worth remembering. It was, however, something, as well as we recollect, about secular education and its excellent effects. Here, then, is the latest news from the island. It appears to be in a flourishing condition. Does it not? "Two thousand Icelanders are emigrating to Manitoba, and the whole of the population are anxious to follow."

AFTER all it appears that no Russian Jews have been sent to these colonies. We are told that they would be an acquisition if they were sent here, as they are skilful and industrious agriculturists, and, as we surmised, that they would come, not *in forma pauperis*, but with a little money to set them going. Mr Shrimski, therefore, scores one. Would it not now be well for Mr Ballance to make the *amende* by inviting the Jews to come here, particularly since, if they are left, for example, to go to Jerusalem, they may help to bring on the end of the world? And for that, Mr Ballance, like a good many more of us, is probably not prepared. It is reported, nevertheless, that the Jews are returning in a very ominous manner to Palestine. Mr Ballance had better be a little more careful.

THE *Daily Times* returns to the charge. He is horrified at episcopal interference and priestly violence. Of course he is. We knew it was coming and we know there is a good deal more to come. Is there not an election dawning in the not very distant future, and must not writers for the *Times* and all that distinguished breed prepare to meet it? Must they not run the forlorn hope in any way they can? If the No-Popery cry cannot save it the cause of monopoly is lost. Not that we believe that writers for the *Times* and all their aristocratic kind have really any enmity to the Pope. They must know, in fact, that, if it comes to the worst, in him lies their only chance of retaining a reasonable portion of their possessions and not being stripped completely bare by Socialism. But they want to hold on to considerably more than a reasonable portion of this world's goods and they do not see why they should not make use of the Pope—knowing they can do him no harm by making his name a bogie—to frighten the foolish. Listen to the argument ye that have ears to hear:—Dr Nulty is a spiritual tyrant in Meath and his priests are something more than that. Vote, therefore, for monopoly in New Zealand.—We have explained elsewhere what the principal acts of violence, in fact, were, and we have also, in a recent issue, shown that Dr Nulty's pastoral was no more than what was consistent with his position. We should like to see writers for the *Times* and all their distinguished association let loose on a mob attacking monopoly as furiously as the Parnellite mob in Meath attacked religion. They would not, indeed, have spiritual powers to misuse, but we would risk a heavy bet on their use of the whip-hand under its material form. They might, moreover, make a feint of spiritual powers. See, for example, the denunciations shouted recently from the Protestant pulpit and platform against Sir Charles Dilke, and which were worse than anything uttered against Mr Parnell by either bishop or priest. We challenge the *Daily Times* to publish a specimen of these denunciations just by way of contrast. Meantime, between this and the election, as we have said, we shall see a good deal more of their disposition exposed in their paper. Would not they make us hop,—not, indeed, as Papists, but as men of liberal views—if they had their way? If, nevertheless, we are made hop as Papists, the Protestant majority will hop with us as Liberals, and even in that there is a spiteful sort of consolation. Go ahead, then, *Otago Daily Times* and Co.

MR GLADSTONE introduced his Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon. There had been, as previously announced, a great scramble for seats, and the Grand Old Man received a great ovation. His speech lasted for two hours and a quarter—a wonderful feat for a man who has seen his 83rd birthday. In our leader we summarise the details of the Bill as reported here, with such comments as, so far, it is prudent for us to make. The objections reported are those of Sir Edward Clarke, who condemned the retention of Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament and com-

plained the absence of protection to Ulster; and those of Mr Sexton to the financial scheme. The opposition will resist to the uttermost, but it is expected that the Bill will pass its second reading—the brunt of the battle being reserved for committee. Afterwards comes the House of Lords.

OUR contemporary the Melbourne *Advocate* has just celebrated his silver jubilee. Twenty-five years of good and fruitful work have been fulfilled by him. With our kindest congratulations on his past, we hope that twenty-five years hence our contemporary may celebrate his golden jubilee with a record as honourable, in proportion to the greater lapse of time. All his circumstances, indeed, point towards such a future.

It will be good news to the Catholic people of Milton and its district that they are being represented at Rome during the Jubilee celebrations by their worthy parish priest. A letter has been received from Father O'Neil, in which he announced that he was about to set out for the Eternal City. The Rev. Father also mentioned his intention of making an early start on his return voyage to the diocese of Dunedin.

W E L L I N G T O N .

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 11, 1893.

THE Rev Father Holly goes this week to Meance to study for the priesthood, his place at St Patrick's College being filled by the Rev Father Bowden, M.A.

The Rev Father J. McKenna, of Masterton, is about to take a trip to Ireland for the purpose of visiting his parents, who reside at Waterford.

Brother Basil is still at the Marist School, but I understand he is only here temporarily, awaiting instructions to proceed to Sydney.

The great event of the week has been the Zealandia Bazaar, the proposed opening of which I advised you last week. On Monday night arrived (if I might use a Hibernianism) the auspicious day when those industrious and hard-working ladies who have been plying their busy fingers during the last twelve months were about to realise the reward of their self-imposed task. The committee, under the direction of the Very Rev Father Devoy, and Rev Father Goggan worked hard during the latter days of last week towards decorating and beautifying the Rink, where the bazaar was held. That they had succeeded in their object there was ample testimony on Monday evening, for what with flags and bunting and streamers, and Chinese lanterns and umbrellas, and the various other things which help or assist in ornamenting a building, the interior of the Rink presented a very pretty sight, the effectiveness of the decorations being considerably enhanced by the well-filled stalls, laden with works of art, and making a varied display, which harmonised with the gay and picturesque dresses of the bevy of charming nymphs, who glided around importuning the visitors, many of whom fell victims to the fair charmers' appeals. To the left of the entrance was a tastefully-designed bower, or grotto, at the entrance to which was a fountain, divided into basins, each of which was filled with flowers, and around which hung fairy lamps, artfully concealed by greenery and ferns. The lazy flow of the water, the harmoniously-arranged plants and flowers, the refreshing-looking green of the ferns, the soft glow of the many lights of the lamps, gave such an air of blissful loveliness to this retreat that one felt tempted to tarry there much longer than time permitted, especially as Miss Ross and her sisters, the Misses Christina and Eliza Ross, dispensed therein the most cooling and refreshing of iced drinks. To the left of this was the refreshment stall, presided over by Mesdames McDonald, McCarthy, and the Misses Holcroft, Gibbs, Vincent, McDonald (2), and Bigg (2). On the right, running along the whole length of the Rink, were four stalls. No. 1 was presided over by Mesdames Eller, Brady, and Munro, assisted by Mrs Hackett, and the Misses Hackett (2), Bohan (2), Fitzsimmons, Curtice, McKeegan, Prince, Wilkinson, North (2), Watkins, Myers, Sandbrook, Haird, Scanlon, and Meston. It is unnecessary to particularise the hundred and one things with which it was filled, but a couple of oil paintings—works of art—were certainly worthy of notice, the one being a likeness of Tawhiao, the Maori King, and the other a wabine and child. The next stall was under the superintendance of Mesdames Devine and Holt, assisted by Mesdames McGrath, and Colman, and Misses Campbell (3), Fairchild (2), J. Davis, G. O'Neill, Kent, Driscoll, Fox, Gore, Barker, Grace, and Mowatt. In a recess between the second and third stalls were a telegraph and a telephone office, the latter being attended to by Mrs Byland. Mesdames M. Kennedy, R. P. Collins, and Redwood were in charge of the third stall, and were assisted by Misses Collins, Kennedy, Smith, Walsh, Whittaker, Daly, Minogue, Hiansoo, Hill, Fitzsimmons, Halpin, Iggleston, and Reston. The last stall was attended to by Mesdames D. McCarthy and Carroll, having for assistants Misses O'Neill, Segrief (2), Shanahan, Casey, Waters (2)

Sheehan, Nolan, M. Bohan, Taylor, Hardy, Grant, Gallagher (2), Bedy, Bell, Sullivan, Ryan, Welch and Wilkinson. At an angle of the building was a mysterious looking tent with the legend "Palmistry" over the entrance. Here their secrets of the future were revealed for a consideration, the presiding geniuses being Mrs Byland and Misses McKeegan, Wilson and Wells.

Mr J. O'Sullivan ran a shooting gallery close by, whilst at the top of the hall was a pretty dais, with mirror at back, the fitting up adding considerably to the appearance of the building.

His Grace the Archbishop accompanied by several of the clergy, arrived a little after 7 o'clock, and at half past the ceremony commenced. Mr R. P. Johnson moved up his company of pretty children, whom he had been training during the previous week in the intricacies of the maypole dance, in two lines in front of the dais, whence the Archbishop was to speak. Amongst those present were the Very Rev Fathers Dawson (Administrator), Devoy S.M. (Vicar-General), and Dr Watters, Fathers Lane, S.M., and Hickson, S.M. the Hon Dr Grace, M.L.C., Messrs George Hutchinson, M.H.B., J. J. Devine, P. S. Garvey, and R. O. Holcroft (general secretary). His Grace the Archbishop in addressing the audience explained that His Worship the Mayor, who had kindly consented to open the bazaar was precluded from doing so, through illness, his medical adviser putting his veto on his public appearance. The Archbishop then briefly addressed those present, speaking in very complimentary terms of the excellent display of goods in the stalls, and concluded by formally declaring the fair open. After cheers had been given for the Archbishop, Mr R. P. Johnson mustered his little nymphs, marching them down the hall to the may-pole, where they performed the may-pole dance in a most graceful manner, the performance eliciting high encomiums from all present. The names of the dancers are as follows:—Ellen Kennedy (Queen), Harry Kuchen, Hannah O'Sullivan, Alice McDonald, May Pollock, Cissy Carrigan, Maggie Hayes, Hannah Cronin, Kate Bohan, Phoebe Bohan, Cissy Guise, Eric Brett, Harry O'Sullivan, Amy Hyde, Millie Johnson, Molly Davis, Mary Butler, Agnes Sandbrook, Maggie Segrief, Jane Gallagher, Mary Weybourne, Amy Ross, Alice Ross, Nellie Coogan, Mary Crombie, May Geoghan, Cissy Corlias, and Lizzie Waters. At the conclusion of the dance the real business of the fair commenced, and the fair damsels arrayed in all the costumes of modern Europe, laid siege to the pockets of those present with the result that at closing time the treasurer was the richer than when the proceedings commenced by about £120, a similar amount being netted on Tuesday, and £100 on Wednesday Thursday and Friday. It is expected that when the whole of the accounts are paid off, and the balance-sheet made out, there will be at least £500 from the bazaar alone, not taking into account the proceeds of the art-union, which has been postponed until Easter week. The great feature of the fair was the Maypole dance, which was repeated each evening of the week, under the direction of Mr Johnson, the children becoming, if it were possible for them to do so, more expert after each exhibition. On the afternoon of Tuesday they were taken for a drive in a drag to Island Bay, and afterwards entertained at tea by Mr and Mrs M. Kennedy. In the evening the ceremony of crowning the queen took place, the function being performed by his Grace the Archbishop. The choice falling by acclamation on Miss E. Kennedy, that young lady was presented to his Grace by Mr Johnson, who, in the course of a pithy speech, complimented his pupils on their good conduct and alacrity at learning their parts, they being the best behaved and most apt pupils that he had ever taken in hand. The coronation being completed, and the little community having adopted the monarchical system of government, cheers were given for their sovereign, after which they gave another exhibition of their knowledge of the mysteries of the maypole and country dances. It would be impossible to refer individually to all those who have assisted both before and during the bazaar, and where there was such a multitude of willing hands, somebody's name is sure to be overlooked, but amongst others I think premier place must be given, after the fore-mentioned ladies, of course—*place aux dames*—to the Very Rev Father Devoy (chairman), Messrs Garvey, Devine, W. Carrigan, Segrief, Mahoney, Coogan, J. Gallagher, D. McCarthy, McLaughlan, T. Davis, W. Brady, B. Robinson, H. Davis, J. Delaney, M. Hayes, Driscoll, Bicketts, F. Daley, Grant, J. Hyland, Kearsley, Senr. and Junr., Trowell, Oakes, Ross, Gardner, Burke, Gormley; treasurers, Messrs M. Kennedy and Thomas Davis; secretary, Mr R. C. Holcroft. The decorations were carried out by Messrs M. Eller and Brady, assisted by the Rev Fathers Devoy and Goggan, Messrs Davis and Holcroft, and other members of committee, whose names we have just given.

The Government subsidy to the Mount Magdala Asylum is still affording food for the comment of the narrow-minded and bigotted prints amongst us. A North Island paper owned, and I believe edited by one of that dog-in-the-manger sect, who protested against the grant, had one of the most un-Christian, narrow-minded articles on the subject the other day. So grossly devoid of any charitable feeling was the article, that one of our Wellington papers said of it that, "it used words so callous, to betray so inhuman a spirit, as to make one believe that the writer was temporarily not responsible for what his

pen was doing." And yet *mirabile dictu* the writer is supposed to be a man who in the intervals of literary and journalistic work, takes a turn at preaching the Gospel. A rather incongruous mixture, surely, but one which seems to suit the inconsistency and narrow-mindedness of the writer. The writer says:—"We may say that we have not too much sympathy with the 'gush' that is indulged in in colonies like New Zealand over women who choose their own degraded path of life. . . . In a Colony like ours where the domestic service demand is never satisfied, every woman who walks the streets as a prostitute does so because she prefers the idle and disgraceful life." Comment on the foregoing is superfluous as its heartlessness and cynicism carry its refutation on the very face of it. A local paper, however, has been moved to indignation by the un-Christian-like spirit and tone of the remarks and the writer in the course of some straight-from-the-shoulder thrusts says, "a more abominable, or grosser falsehood was never penned. . . . Once having sinned, there would not be any possible hope of repentance, according to some people, for the erring one. Who would take her in? Would the glib denouncer of *gush* take them in? Would he practically help them out of the ocean of evil in which they are sunk? I very much doubt, and it is here the Magdala Home comes in, when it can, and gives these girls a chance. The reformation must be genuine work, hard work must be done, then, when the woman is on the right path, work is found for her outside the home, somewhere where her antecedents are not known. And this sort of work we are told is not to be helped. Why? Because it happens to be done by one particular denomination. Yet the man who talks a glibly about 'gush' in reference to fallen women is a preacher of the Gospel."

Amongst the visitors here during the week were the Very Rev Fathers Cummings and Le Menant des Chesuais of Christchurch who have arrived here to attend a meeting in connection with the Society of Mary.

A very pleasant ceremony took place in St Mary's church. Wanganui, during the early part of the week, when Miss Mary Theresa Dempsey, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Dempsey, of Moestown, was married to Mr C. D. Parker, eldest son of Mr David Parker, of Gisborne. The bride was attended by Misses L. and N. Dempsey. She wore a handsome cream coloured gown trimmed with lace to match, and was given away by her father. After the ceremony the company adjourned to the house of the bride's parents, where they partook of the wedding breakfast. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev Father Kirk.

I regret to have to record the death of Mrs F. O'Riley, one of our earliest settlers, who arrived in New Zealand in the year 1846. She was the first European woman in Turakina, where her husband carried on business as stock-keeper, and afterwards as contractor and hotelkeeper. She leaves six daughters, all married and three sons, about 40 grandchildren, and 20 great grandchildren. In the early days of Turakina the deceased was of great assistance to the settlers, her knowledge of how to render medical assistance when no physician was near, proving most beneficial to the neighbours. Her husband, who survives her, formerly belonged to the 65th regiment. The funeral took place this afternoon from the Cathedral, and thence to the Karori cemetery.

The Rev Father Kerrigan preached two farewell sermons on Sunday last, at Benheim. The Rev Father McNamara, who succeeds him as parish priest of the Benheim district, arrived there about the end of last week.

I understand that the Rev Father Dougherty is to be located at St Mary's of the Angels for some time.

Mr J. Blenkinsopp, 47 George street, Dunedin, is now holding a clearing sale. The goods are of the best possible quality and are being offered at nominal prices. The sale lasts for a month only, and ladies should not let the opportunity slip.

Subscriber: "What the dickens do you print so many of those blood medicine advertisements in your newspaper for?" Country editor: "To improve the circulation, of course. What do you suppose?"

The following beautiful poem, with its useful moral, is culled from the *Savings Journal*, published by the Washington Loan and Trust Co, of Washington, D.C.:

There was an ol' feller as had a wooden leg,
No tobacco could he buy, no tobacco could he beg;
But another ol' feller as cunning' as a fox
Had plenty of tobacco in his old tobacco-box,
Sed the peg-leg ol' fellow, "Won't you give me a chew?
Sed the other ol' feller, "I'm blowed if I do!
If you'd only bin more savin' an' a piled up your rocks
You'd have plenty of tobacco in yer old tobacco-box.

There are many spots in Ireland to which are attached legends in which his Satanic Majesty plays a prominent part—such as the Devil's Gap, the Devil's Bowl, and many others. A good story is told of an Irishman's wit in this connection. One day an English tourist was being shown "the sights" by a guide, whom we will call Dennis. The "Gap" and the "Bowl" had been viewed, and moving away, the tourist remarked: "What an amount of land the devil possesses in Ireland? He must be a very important personage in your country." "Wisha, then," said Dennis, "an' yer honour's right; but like the rest iv the landlords, he's an absentee!"

THE LALOR STATUE.

(From the *Advocate*.)

PROBABLY a dozen names would complete the list of men who have played an exceptionally influential part in the making of history in this colony, and that of Peter Lalor should not be far down on the honour roll. There is no other prominent colonist who, in positions so opposite as those he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the land of his adoption, exhibited more strikingly those qualities which fit a man for leadership among his fellows. He possessed abilities which command respect in any position of life, and surely enable a man to defy fortune so long as there are no insurmountable obstacles to his success. The situation in which he found himself when the diggers on the Ballarat goldfield were harassed beyond further endurance was one in which a weak man could not have won confidence, and in which only a strong man could have risen to command; for the men who put their trust in him were themselves, for the most part, high-spirited and intelligent, and very capable of correctly gauging the character of those with whom they were brought into contact. A digger in those times was no hero to his mates if the stuff were not in him of which heroes are made, and life on the diggings very readily and plainly brought out the good or bad qualities of the gold-seeker. A man's heart was then very much like an open book to his mates, for far more in their free but rude mode of life than in the present condition of society did the happiness, the comfort, and the success of the individual depend on the frankness, good-temper, and honesty of his associates. As the world views it, a much greater honour was conferred on Peter Lalor at a subsequent period of his life than that his mates on the Eureka bestowed on him; but if all the circumstances of the case be impartially taken into consideration, it must be admitted that his acceptance of the hazardous position to which the Ballarat diggers called him with unanimous voice redounded more to his credit than any other act of his life. That his liberty, if not his life, became forfeit for the part he had played bears out our contention, though we rest it chiefly on the fact that Mr Lalor assumed the leadership of a body of brave men to whom freedom was dearer than life itself, for on their professions to that effect their acts put the seal of truth. How his fellow-colonists regarded the part he played on that occasion is shown by the high honours they subsequently conferred on him; and notwithstanding the qualified and dubious utterances of a few Conservative critics on that phase of Mr Lalor's eventful life, it is, indeed, most unlikely that posterity will dissent from the favourable judgment of his contemporaries. Only in case the world should roll back, and among future generations liberal ideas should recede into nothingness, is it in the least degree probable that posterity will question the propriety of erecting the statue which forms the last magnificent gift of generous Mr Oddie to the citizens of Ballarat. On the Hon Peter Lalor's career as legislator and Speaker of the House of Assembly we do not feel that it is necessary for us to say much, as there are points on which there is no diversity of opinion whatever. In these positions there was only an application in another sphere of those qualities for which he was distinguished on the Eureka. His high order of intelligence was a gift which could not forsake him, and with it his firmness was inseparably associated. His urbanity and tact were natural to him, and the rectitude and impartiality for which his decisions as Speaker were so remarkable were but an expression of the high principles which in all things had governed his conduct. Hence it may be most truly said that the statue of Peter Lalor, which has been so fittingly erected in Ballarat, represents a distinguished Irish-Australian, whose public services his fellow-colonists should always remember with much respect and gratitude.

"I am quite self-satisfied, I must confess," said Willie Washington. "Ah," replied Miss Peppertoo, "you deserve commendation for your modest tastes."

Mr Cleveland, the new American President, attended a banquet given to the Archbishops of the United States on the occasion of their conference by the Catholic Club of New York.

Mr Jacob Primmer has visited a convent at Carlisle, and found a couple of cellars. He has persuaded himself that they are dungeons for torturing or strangling nuns, and he is accordingly in a state of ecstatic delight.

Father Ignatius has not come over to Rome. He is wroth that any such a rumour should have got into circulation about him. He is quite content to imitate monastic life and austerities in his so-called monastery under his own spiritual jurisdiction.

No rain has fallen for two years in north-western New Mexico and 100,000 head of cattle have perished.

Mr Tim Harrington, M.P., and Mr John Redmond, M.P., are candidates for the town clerkship of Dublin. The salary begins at £800 and rises to £1200.

Mgr L. Galimberti, Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Austria, has been made a Cardinal. He will remain a Nuncio at the Austrian capital.

Residents in many districts of Russia are again in a deplorable condition. Large areas where seed was given are barren, the people having eaten the seed grain to sustain life. In other districts cholera drove them from the fields and the crops ripened and rotted on the ground. Another famine is imminent.

THE EUREKA STOCKADE AND PETER LALOR.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

OLD residents of Victoria and students of colonial history are conversant with the events connected with the rising at the Eureka goldfield in the early morning of the memorable 3rd December, 1854. It will be remembered that the whole trouble arose mainly through the operations of the law relating to gold-diggers' licenses, and the overbearing conduct of the officers in the employ of the Government of the day. When the diggers, goaded to desperation by the persecutions of the Government officials, determined to resist, by resort to arms, they elected as their leader Peter Lalor, then a strapping fellow in the full bloom of manhood, and under his tuition they were drilled and otherwise prepared for the encounter which was expected to take place with the English troops then advancing on Ballarat. The diggers were repulsed after a brief skirmish. The English troops were under the command of Captain Thomas, who afterwards attained the rank of general in the army, and were led by Captain Pasley, R.E., and guided by a local official named Amos. Included in the attacking force were 30 Mounted Rifles, 70 troopers, 65 men of the 12th Regiment, and 87 men of the 40th Regiment. It is computed that Lalor had under his command in the stockade about 250 diggers, all badly armed and very imperfectly drilled. Prior to taking up their position in the stockade the insurgents were under the Southern Cross flag (now in the Melbourne Museum), sworn in by their leader as follows:—"We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties." Lalor received three rifle balls during the fight, one of which penetrated and shattered the left arm, which was amputated near the shoulder by Dr Boyle, then in practice on the Ballarat goldfields. The operation was performed at the residence of the Rev Father Smythe, a small wooden structure, situated south of Victoria street.

It is estimated by Mr Oddie that the number of lives lost through the stockade revolt was about 40, the men not accounted for having, it is believed, fallen, when perhaps wounded, into abandoned shafts in their retreat from the Eureka after the encounter, and were not heard of afterwards. The followers of Lalor, knowing that a reward had been offered by the Government for his head, conveyed him to various places in the neighbourhood of the diggings for "safe keeping," and finally he was taken to Geelong. Here he remained until matters became quiet. His subsequent career is well known.

The whirligig of time brings about remarkable changes. In 1854-55 Lalor was hunted as a rebel against his Queen and country, and a reward of £400 offered for his capture; in 1887, when recognised as the "first commoner" of the land, he was offered knighthood by her Majesty, but he declined the honour, saying, when the matter was referred to in the Legislative Assembly:—"Perhaps the hon member will allow me to state that I was very gratified indeed with the offer of knighthood which was made to me, but there are several reasons why I declined it, any one of which was quite sufficient."

Mr Lalor was nominated to a seat in the old Legislative Council on November 10, 1855, before the Constitution Act came into force. On the 3rd October, 1856, he was returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly for Ballarat West, under the Constitution Act of July 16, 1855. Later on he represented South Grant, but was defeated in 1871. Being again defeated in 1871 at North Melbourne, he did not re-enter the House until 1875, his old constituents again taking him into their favour. In the Berry Government of 1875 Mr Lalor filled the position of Commissioner of Customs and Postmaster-General. On the Berry Government retiring from office they were succeeded by the McCulloch Administration. In 1877, when Mr Berry formed his second Government, Mr Lalor was again placed at the head of the Customs department. Subsequent to the general election of 1880, Mr Lalor was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, which position he filled with ability until 1887, when he retired through ill health. He died on the 9th February, 1889.

A Scotch pilgrimage to Rome will accompany the English pilgrimage in February.

"By-the-bye, Jerrold," said a literary bore, author of a turgid poem after (considerably after) Milton, "did you ever read my 'Descent into hell?'" "No," replied the humourist, "but I should like to see it."

The *Tablet*, of which Dr Vaughan is the proprietor, makes the following announcement:—"We have great pleasure in stating, on the authority of the Rome correspondent, that among the prelates who will be made cardinals at the Consistory to be held towards the middle of next month is the Most Rev Dr Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received from an authoritative source confirmation of this statement, and understands that his Grace has received an intimation that a cardinal's hat will be conferred on him next month. His Grace, however, will journey to Rome with the English pilgrimage to congratulate Leo XIII. on his Episcopal Jubilee. Over 2,000 pilgrims have already been enrolled. His Holiness intends personally to place the cardinal's hat on Archbishop Vaughan, and the function will probably be conducted in the presence of the English pilgrims.

NEW ALTAR FOR ST. BENEDICT'S,
AUCKLAND.

(Auckland paper.)

THE magnificent high altar and reredos, constructed for St Benedict's Church, Newton, by the Rev Father Luck, Kinikibi, brother of Bishop Luck, are being erected in the church, and the formal inaugural ceremony, as announced elsewhere, is to take place to-morrow morning, when Bishop Luck will celebrate Pontifical High Mass.

The construction of the altar has occupied the leisure moments of Father Luck for the last five years. He not only designed the structure, but made it himself, doing all the exquisite carving and tracing, and inlaid work. The design is of the decorative period of architecture which marked the transition from the early English style. The altar table is of cedar, framing and panels, supported on massive columns of puriri and kauri, the base being inlaid with New Zealand woods. There are two super-altars or altar shelves, and these are chamfered with raised *rewarua* panels. A prominent feature of the design is a richly-moulded arch before the tabernacle. This arch, which is ornamented with quaint carving of the period, rests on receding colonnades of puriri, between which is set a tessellated pavement of holly and walnut woods. The door of the tabernacle is panelled with choice puriri. The cornice, which overhangs considerably, is elaborately carved in every detail. On the tabernacle, the base which supports the cross is surrounded by columns formed of a rare specimen of a native wood, *wharangi-piro*, presented to Father Luck by Mr S. Wilson, *Ngauruawabia*. This colonnade is surmounted by an exquisite canopy, and a spire rising to a height of 21 feet. The reredos is in three parts, the centre consisting of a rich puriri and kauri colonnade, supporting arches, the delicate tracing of which is varied in every panel. Between the spandril of each arch rises a graceful pinnacle, and from the cornice of the reredos springs a deeply-ribbed cove carrying pendants and pinnacles profusely crocketed, and terminating in elaborate finials, interspersed with attractive cresting of the Tudor flower. The other two parts of the reredos are the lateral canopies, with niches for statuary. Each base for the statue is supported by a group of totara and puriri columns, while the background of the niche is in marquetry, or inlaid work. The new altar, which is built of Sydney cedar and New Zealand woods, highly polished, has attracted a great deal of attention. It is being erected in the church under Father Luck's supervision, and will probably be in position this afternoon. The priests and congregation of St Benedict's feel a deep sense of gratitude to Father Luck, who has constructed the altar entirely as a labour of love. He commenced the work five years ago, after another altar which he had built for old St Benedict's Church had been burned by the fire which destroyed that building.

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has no O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No family has a better right to O than ours," said Sheridan, "for we owe everybody."

Mark was on a lecture tour in America. The town was a little outside the borders of civilisation; the chairman of the evening knew nothing about the lecturer, had never heard of him; it was the earliest of Mark's lecturing days. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the chairman, "it is my duty to introduce you to the lecturer of the evening, Mr Mark Twain. The only thing that I know of him is that he has never been locked up in our gaol, and I am bound at the same time to add that I don't know why he hasn't."

Jay Gould left 100,000,000 dollars to his family, and not one cent in charity. It is just as well. If he had bequeathed anything to the poor, his will could have been broken on the obvious ground that he was insane in making it. If Mr Gould ever gave away anything in charity with his left hand, he did not make his right hand aware of it—for he knew that the latter would reach out and recover the alms, together with any portable values it might find in the beneficiary's pocket.—*Pilot*.

To tell a Protestant American that this is a missionary country is to arouse a tempest of wrath, but in a story published in *Godey's Magazine*, a fond parent seriously tells his daughter that Christmas is celebrated because on that day Our Lord arose from the dead. The author of the story, Mrs Gertrude Franklin Atherton, the editor of the magazine, the proof-reader, and the copy-holder apparently need a missionary. No Jesuit stands at their elbow.—*Pilot*.

Mr Robert N. Cust, whose name is a household word in Protestant missionary circles, and whose whole life has been devoted to the service of the missionary cause, writes to the *Guardian* an important letter on the subject of Uganda. He protests strongly against the idea of backing up missionary enterprise by the force of arms, and opposes the cry for the annexation of Uganda in the interest of the local Protestant mission. As to Lugard's action, he asks what would Protestant England say if somewhere in the French sphere of influence a dispute arose between a Protestant and a Catholic mission, and an officer in the French army, at the head of a body of black mercenaries, intervened on the side of the Catholics and slaughtered a lot of Protestants with machine guns. Mr Cust wants to know what would be the comments of the English Press and of Protestant platform speakers on such a proceeding, and what they would say to an agitation in France to annex the country in order to further secure the ground for the Catholic mission. Yet this is only the story of Uganda with the names changed.

Dublin Notes.

(From our exchanges.)

THE Right Hon Henry Bryce, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is the son of a North of Ireland clergyman. He is a profound constitutional lawyer, and to him, it is stated, Mr Gladstone entrusted the drafting of the more important clauses of the Home Rule Bill. Mr Bryce does not speak often in the House of Commons, but whenever he does his utterances are listened to with the attention which is due to the words of a man who has studied deeply the subject on which he speaks. Mr Bryce has great admiration for America, and his great work on the American Constitution is regarded both in England and in the United States as the profoundest and most important book on the subject that has ever been produced.

Mr Justin M'Carthy (says a London paper, December 7) has not given up his connection with journalism. He pathetically complains of his lack of time, but the laws of political life are inexorable. Mr M'Carthy writes leaders for the *Daily News* during the Parliamentary session. His constructive historical work is, however, greatly impeded since he became leader of the Nationalist forces.

Despite rumours to the contrary, Mr M'Carthy is in excellent health. We are apt to forget that Mr M'Carthy is no longer a young man. So great has the development of provincial journalism become that it reads like an anachronism to state that Mr M'Carthy was employed on the first daily newspaper established in the province. This happened in Liverpool, and although Mr M'Carthy did not know the difference between a mangel wurzel and a Swedish turnip, some of his agricultural articles were highly appreciated by Lancashire farmers.

The death of Sir Bernard Burke, observes the *Irish Catholic*, removes from our midst a learned, a pious, and a true-hearted Catholic gentleman. Of the dead Ulster King-at-Arms no man can speak ill, while to his merits many of his fellows will gladly testify. Holding, as he did, an important position in the Viceregal Court and

—namely, the carrying out of reasonably and well-considered migration schemes, and the acquisition by the State of waste lands capable of reclamation through the labour of the people and eventually intended for their tenancy or purchase. It is safe to assert that even the worst of the congested districts would, in the reclamation of its waste lands alone, provide employment for what is now their surplus and often starving population. We admit, of course, that to undertake such work as this some additional Parliamentary powers may be needed; that they should be is, however, an overwhelming commentary on the stupidity of the legislation which constituted the Congested Districts Boards without giving it powers which the slightest consideration would have shown to be absolutely necessary if it was to accomplish anything useful. We have every hope that the addition of the energetic and earnest young Bishop of Raphoe, thoroughly conversant as he is with the needs and requirements of the most distressed portions of the country, will have the effect of infusing that spirit of activity and practicability the absence of which has been the most characteristic feature in the working of the Board up to the present time.

Mr Balfour has received another slap in the face. Despite his Sheffield misrepresentations, Mr Courtney, M.P., repeats his tribute to the Evicted Tenants' Commission and Sir James Mathew. Speaking to his constituents on Thursday, Mr Courtney said that some of his friends had been astonished at the satisfaction he recently expressed at the appointment of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, and had written asking him if he really desired to replace tenants who had joined the Plan of Campaign. His reply was that if there were any means of restoring peace in Ireland, and of the means of restoring peace was the restoration of the evicted tenants, he should be delighted to see that process carried out. It was with that feeling that he approved of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, and he rejoiced also that a judge was selected as chief of the Commission, and he thought that Mr Justice Mathew realised the qualifications that were necessary in the head of a Commission. Mr Balfour is evidently reaching his level. On the Opposition benches his descent will be fast from the altitude to which puffery and quackery raised him.

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the Order of St Patrick, Sir Bernard's was a well-known figure at every State or Castle function. Although he took no public part in political matters, it had somehow come to be known that "Ulster" was a sincere and earnest Irishman and a warm believer in the right of his country to self-government. Sir Bernard Burke's writings were numerous, amongst them being the following:—"History of Landed Gentry," "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," "Dormant and Extinct Baronetage," "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats and Arms," "Heraldic Illustrations," "The Roll of Battle Abbey," "Report of the French Record System," "The Patrician," "The History of the Royal Families," "Royal Descents and Pedigrees of Founder's Kin," "Romance of the Aristocracy," "Family Romance," "Romantic Records," "History of the Different Orders of Knighthood," "The Historic Lords of England," together with six volumes on "The Patrician." In the year 1856 Sir Bernard Burke married Barbara Frances, daughter of the late Mr James M'Evoy, of Tobertynan, Meath, and sister of Mr M'Evoy, late M.P. for County Meath. He received the honour of knighthood in 1854, in 1862 was made Doctor of Laws by the University of Dublin, and in 1868 was raised to the dignity of a Companion of the Bath. It is stated Sir Bernard will be succeeded by his eldest son, who is Deputy Ulster King-at-Arms, and there can be no doubt that such an appointment is that which would best accord with public desire.

The appointment of the Bishop of Raphoe to a seat on the Congested Districts Board, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Rev Charles Davis, P.P., is evidence of a wise desire on the part of the present Government to do something towards making that body in at least some degrees practically effective towards the ends which it was designed to fulfil. In the history of Castle Boards probably there is no more forcible instance of inability to serve the main original purpose of its creation than that presented in the case of the one which Dr O'Donnell has now been called upon to join. We do not question or asperse the willingness of its members to take practical steps towards the ending of the deplorable state of things existing in the portions of the country with which they were called upon to deal, but the fact remains that absolutely nothing has been done towards the adoption of the only real and permanent remedies

We are not surprised to discover that the composition of the Irish magisterial bench is as objectionable to the Protestant artisans of Belfast as to the Nationalists of Ireland generally. The bench is filled in accordance with the dictates and prejudice of class, as well as of party and creed, and it is as difficult to discover on the list of Irish magistrates a Protestant who is a workingman or a Democrat as it is to find a Catholic who is a Nationalist. We welcome the resolution of the Belfast Trades Council, therefore, as the completion of the case for the reform of the Irish magistracy. The reform proceeds slowly. But whatever the obstruction it must be overcome. It is satisfactory to know that in the advocacy of the reform we shall have the co-operation of what some politicians delight to call "the Orange democracy."

FOR THE OLD LAND.

(By CHARLES J. KICKHAM.)

CHAPTER XXI. (Continued).

When Con Oooney, having placed the calves out of danger, and taken a look at the other stock on his little mountain farm, returned to the house, he found his mother in her usual place in the chimney corner, knitting away at the stocking which Mave had "put up" for her, while Mave sat on a stool in front of the flickering turf-fire in her best gown, and with a silk tie of a pink and white "check pattern" round her swan-like neck; her hands, which, unlike her neck, were rather brown, and a little roughened from work, both indoor and outdoor, clasped and rested upon her knees, looking as if she thought herself a fine lady, who had nothing on earth to do but watch the flickering glare of the turf-fire, and build castles in the air.

Con placed a straw-bottom chair on the well-swept hearth, and sat down in the corner opposite his mother.

It was pleasant to look at the bright turf-fire, and even to feel its warmth, for though it was May the breeze was chill that evening upon the mountain. But is there an evening in the whole year when

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it would not be pleasant to sit before a turf-fire in an Irish farmhouse? Try it on the 21st of June, at the hour "when daylight dies." You wipe the perspiration from your face, and look about for the coolest corner to sit down and gasp in. But some mysterious influence draws you towards the hearth. You drop into the straw-bottom chair, which raises itself on its hind legs, and you begin to rock backwards and forwards. Feeling soothed by the gentle motion, you cast your eyes around for the dresser, the big table, the pails on the stilling, the door high up in the gable which reason tells you can only be reached by means of a ladder—the black, shining rafters, at which you stare, till feeling a little dizzy, you let the forelegs of the straw-bottom chair drop suddenly down, as if you thought you were on the point of falling backwards upon your poll. Then you look into the flickering blaze of the turf-fire, and wonder how it is that though you distinctly feel its glow you are, nevertheless, becoming cool and comfortable. Mysterious currents of air are playing about your temples, as if the fairies were fanning you. You forget the smothering dust and scorching sun of that 21st day of June. But if you have the misfortune to be addicted to the "soothing weed," and, lighting your pipe with a coal from that turf-fire, take to watching the smoke as it gracefully curls up the wide chimney; and if a cricket should strike up somewhere behind the pot hangers in the corner where a supplementary fire, generally of rushes, is lit on the occasion; and if there is no one to remind you of the flight of time, then—the cricket having uttered its last chirp before going to sleep, and the last ember of the turf-fire having given up the ghost and sunk into gray ashes—you may lift the latch and walk out and take a look at the sun peeping above the eastern horizon, before getting to your bed in the room inside the parlour, for we assume you to be an honoured guest; and as you try to close your eyes you'll probably ask yourself—What on earth fascination had that turf-fire in the farmer's kitchen that kept you in the straw-bottom chair until this hour of the morning! There are, however, conditions even more favourable to the influences of a turf-fire than solitude and the cricket behind the pot-hangers, involving mirth and fun, wreathed smiles and ringing laughter, happily softened and subdued by tender glances and sweet words of remonstrance, which haunt the memory amidst the bustle and struggles of after life, like gentle spirits that would woo us back to the scenes where, lured by ambition or driven by necessity, we said good-bye to happiness, peradventure never to fall in with it again anywhere else upon this wide earth's surface!

Con Cooney sat for some time alone by the turf-fire, after his mother and sister had retired to rest. But in spite of the genial glow of the turf-fire and the chirp of the cricket, and thoughts of Julia Flynn's violet eyes, Con Cooney let his chin drop down upon his chest, and looked like a man who felt humbled and ashamed of himself. When the frugal evening meal had been despatched, and Mrs Cooney had resumed her knitting in the corner, and Mave her fine-lady pose in front of the fire, the old woman said, as she recovered the big ball of gray yarn that had accidentally rolled from her side, "Have ye any news at all aither the day?"

"Not a word strange," Con replied, letting his chair swing back, and turning his eyes towards the collar-beams.

"I think you have some news, Con," his sister remarked, with a side-long look, in which his mother detected something that made her drop the ball into her lap and look inquiringly into her son's face.

"Well," returned Con rather solemnly, as he let the chair come down upon all fours, and changed his gaze from the collar-beams to the turf-fire, from which a bright blaze unexpectedly leaped up like a laugh from a warm heart, "there is somethin' I have to tell you, but someway, I'd rather put it off till to-morrow or after."

"What is it?" his mother asked a little anxiously, and impatiently turned to Mave, who only let her eye-lids drop, as if the unexpected blaze of the turf-fire had dazzled her, and tried hard to keep her rosy lips quiet and immovable.

"None uv yer humbuggin'," continued Mrs Cooney indignantly. "Tell me at wa' st."

"'Tis nothin' that you'll be sorry to hear," said Con, seeming wholly pre-occupied by the vagaries of the turf-fire, which seemed to be blowing off flames like bubbles, and trying to send them up the chimney with ut bursting.

"An' if it isn't, why don't you tell it?" retorted his mother impatiently.

"Well, the short an' the long uv it is," returned Con, "I proposed for Julia Flynn to-day, and herself and her father is satisfied."

The old woman, to her son's surprise and disappointment, looked very serious, if not pained, and remained so long silent that Con turned round in his chair with an expression of alarm in his wide-open eyes.

"There's not a girl in Ireland I'd rather see you married to," said Mrs Cooney, speaking slowly and deliberately. "But, Con, what will Mave do?"

Mave's mild, blue eyes opened in unfeigned wonder, as she asked:—

"Why so, mother? Sure there's nothing 'ud make me so happy as to have Julia my sister-in-law."

"Fool'ishness, my child," returned her mother. "Do you think," she continued, turning to her son, "can he give her any fortune at all?"

"I don't say he can," Con answered, showing very plainly by voice and look that the question annoyed him. "He was obliged to ask time to pay the rent on his garden this turn."

"Ah, Con," said his mother, with a sigh, "you never think on anybody but yourself."

"Oh, mother," remonstrated Mave, "how can you say that?" And Mave looked down at her nice brown stuff dress—off the same piece as Miss Alice Oormack's—which Con had bought for her at Christmas. And as soon as the next firkin was filled he'd give her a beautiful striped calico, one like Julia Flynn's, but Mrs Cooney only shook her head.

Old Joe Cooney had a sister, a good deal older than himself, who, after his marriage, finding that she could be of no further use to him upon his mountain farm, set up a little dealing for herself in the village of Shannaclough, and, never having married, was able at her death to leave her brother £50 sterling, besides her furniture. This £50 old Joe Cooney left by will to his second son and namesake and his daughter Mave, to be divided equally between them. But Con thought he could do wonders with this money, and got his brother and sister to consent to his drawing it out of the bank, where, as he explained, it was lying idle, and only paying ridiculously low interest, whereas he, Con Cooney, the cleverest and most hard-working and, above all, wide-a-wake fellow to be met with in a month of Sundays, would be able to double and treble and quadruple that fifty pounds in less than no time. And it was truly wonderful the number of five-pound notes, and three-pound notes, and even ten-pound notes that Con Cooney used to make by his transactions in buying and selling cattle; and it was very curious that the profits should always exactly correspond in value to one or other of the above-named notes. It is, however, to be feared that Con always forgot to speak of losses. At all events, in a marvellously short space of time, during which he won golden opinions at Cork from all sorts of people, and was regarded with affectionate pride by the confraternity of cattle-jobbers (who drank a great deal of whiskey at his expense), Con Cooney found himself one fine morning, after taking up a three months' bill in the bank, with an empty pocket and his little mountain farm not half stocked. And—what was worse than the loss of time and money—he had contracted those spending habits about which Roddy Flynn read him that lecture which, in conjunction with the wounded hand and the dread of the workhouse hospital, really seemed to have the effect of opening his eyes, at least partially, to his vanity and folly. Honest Joe never murmured at the loss of his little fortune; and as for gentle Mave, she never thought of the loss of hers at all, so that Con, whose obliviousness of his own shortcomings was only equalled by his vivid consciousness of the many good qualities which he unquestionably possessed, easily persuaded himself that his brother and sister had no grounds at all for complaint, but on the contrary, that he himself, and he alone, was the sufferer, and that his disappointments were to be attributed not to any recklessness or want of judgment or spending propensities on his part, but rather a combination of untoward circumstances—a conspiracy, in fact, between the clouds, which rained at the wrong, and wouldn't let down a single drop at the right time during the summer, and a rascal named Manus McSwiggins, whom he had been induced—tempted chiefly by an Albert guard worn by the said Manus—to join in an exporting speculation. Poor Joe went cheerfully to service to the priest—which he said was a different thing from becoming a man-servant, seeing that he served Mass in the clerk's absence, and was generally respected as a semi-ecclesiastical person—and Mave remained in her mountain home contented and happy, as fresh and pure as the mountain breezes that fanned her brow and gave the bloom of the wild bramble-rose to her cheek.

And Mave is now wondering why her mother should say that Con thought of no one but himself, with that brown stuff gown before her eyes, and after being told of the promise of the striped calico one. But Mave never thought that Con's own vanity was concerned in the matter. What would people say if his sister was not well dressed? And neither did Mave give a thought to the fact that the stuff gown was bought out of the price of the two-year-old heifer which Joe gave to his brother to sell, while he was kept idle by the wounded hand, though Father Feehan was giving the grass of the heifer for nothing.

"Ah, poor Joe, too," said Mrs Cooney, who did remember these things; "after givin' you his heifer an' all."

"What difference does it make to him?" returned Con, "Has that no rent to pay or anything?"

"Oh, Con!" said his mother, bending down her head and covering her face with her hands, "I'm afeerd you have no heart at all."

Mave unclasped her hands, which had rested all this time on her knees, and let them drop straight down by her sides. She was startled and bewildered at hearing such a thing said of Con, who was such a general favourite.

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Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

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But when Mave and her mother had gone into the room, and Con Cooney was left alone by the turf-fire, it began to dawn upon him that he was not the fine generous fellow he thought himself. The look in his face, as he sat there, with his chin resting on his chest, would have pained Julia Flynn if she could have seen it, even more than did that broken-hearted, despairing gaze with which he regarded her the day she undid the string that kept his coat from getting off his shoulders when his arm was in the sling. There was shame as well as sorrow in his look now. And turning quickly round as if to hide his face from the flickering turf-fire, he leant his forehead upon the back of the straw-bottom chair, and burst into tears.

At that same moment Mave was dropping to sleep with a happy smile upon her rosy mouth; for in fancy she saw Charlie Flynn coming up through the purple heather the same as always.

And what of poor Joe.

He had just finished rubbing down Father Olancy's old gray mare to the tune of "The Unfortunate Rake"; and as he flings away the wisp of straw, suddenly changes the whistle to a song, and chanting softly, while his hand slides along the gray mare's back from the shoulder to the tail, "Arise, bonny lassie, and bundle, and go."

The cricket chirped frantically for five minutes, as if to rouse Con Cooney from the stupor into which the newly-awakened consciousness of his selfish disposition had cast him, and then stopped; while the turf-fire, as if convinced of the uselessness of wasting its smiles upon him, drew a veil of gray ashes over its face. All was silence and gloom for hours, as Con Cooney sat there with his forehead resting on the back of the straw-bottom chair.

"'Tis all clear to me now," he thought. "But what kept me from seein' it before?"

"Self, self, self!" shrilly replied the cricket.

"But, please God," added Con Cooney, turning round in his chair and sitting upright, with a manly, hopeful expression on his face, which a while before looked almost mean—"please God I'll be able to make it all up to them yet. I had a right to think of Mave," he went on, "an' of Joe, too. 'Twould be better for me if they refused to give me their money; for what I took from 'em done me no good. But I suppose," he added, after a pause, "if they refused me I'd be sayin' I'd be a rich man now on'y for 'em. But Julia is a sensible girl, an' 'll make it all right yet," thought Con Cooney, rising briskly from the straw-bottom chair.

The cock from his roost over the jennet's stable proclaimed the dawning of a new day. The cricket behind the pot-bangers answered with a merry though a somewhat drowsy and uncertain chirp; and, strange to say, the gray soil fell from the turf-fire, which sent up one bright flicker and then sunk down into its bed of ashes.

"'Tis a sign uv good luck," said Con, treading as lightly as he could over the earthen floor so as to reach his bedroom without disturbing his mother and sister, or making them aware of his having remained so many hours in the straw-bottom chair before the turf-fire which his mother had called out to him through the closed door not to forget raking, as she sprinkled Mave very liberally with holy water from the yellow earthenware bottle with a stout cord round its neck hung from a nail in the bed-post.

(To be continued)

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF CHRISTCHURCH.

JOHN JOSEPH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF CHRISTCHURCH. TO THE CLERGY, SECULAR AND REGULAR AND FAITHFUL, OF THE SAID DIOCESE—HEALTH AND BENEDICTION IN THE LORD.

DEARLY Beloved Brethren and Children in Jesus Christ,—It has at length been granted us to hold our first Synod. This great event, to which priests and people were long looking forward, will, we are confident, be treasured as one most memorable in the annals of the diocese of Christchurch. The sessions began after the Pontifical High Mass on January 16th, and ended the following Wednesday morning.

None who were privileged to be present at the opening or closing ceremonies of this canonical ceremony could fail to be deeply impressed by the august rites Holy Church prescribes to be observed on such solemn occasions. We, who presided over the deliberations, were still more deeply impressed by the perfect concord and harmony which reigned throughout the same. We have, indeed, much to be

grateful for. Our first and heartfelt thanks are due to the Father of all mercies, to His only Begotten Son, whose divine promises we knew, with the knowledge of faith, were being fulfilled in our regard. Gathered together in His adorable Name, we seemed to realise the presence and the power of the Holy Spirit, guiding and directing us in what was framed solely for the greater glory of God and the good of souls confided to our keeping. To Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God, and our own dear Mother, to our angels, guardian and our special patrons, we are indebted for their powerful protection. We owe much to our zealous clergy for the wisdom of their counsels and experience. To the devoted religious, living in communities, no less than to all the pious faithful of our diocese, we return thanks for the help of their prayers, offered up to the throne of the Most High, long before and during the course of the synod.

We trust, with the blessing of God, to publish, at no very distant date, the synodical acts and decrees. Drawn up in Latin, they are intended to guide and direct the diocesan clergy in the discharge of their ministry. To these alone will they be distributed.

Whatever concerns religious communities, and the faithful at large, will in due course be made known to them by their respective pastors or other ecclesiastical superiors.

In the meantime, we deem it our duty to call your attention to a few facts which have come more especially under our notice during diocesan visitations. In examining the baptismal registrars, we were painfully surprised to find the too long interval allowed to elapse between the temporal and the spiritual birth of so many little children. If we bring home to ourselves the great risks to which the lives of those dear little ones are exposed and the still greater risk of suffering them to die without the regenerating waters of baptism being poured upon their soul, how could we rest until they were admitted into the bosom of the Church? It is surely the first thing Catholic parents should have in view, when heaven blesses them with offspring, to make them children of God and of His Church, and heirs of the Kingdom of Christ. To put off this great act, without grave reasons, for more than a few days, is certainly most criminal and deserving of censure. We have given our clergy instructions on this important subject.

Again, we are astonished at the indifference of our flock, for what holy Church has ever and deservedly held in the highest esteem, the Nuptial Mass for those entering upon the holy state of matrimony; and the Mass of Requiem for the dear departed, on the day of their burial.

We could name dioceses, in missionary countries, too, where the distance from churches is even greater than in New Zealand, and yet the august sacrament of Matrimony is there never administered save at a Nuptial Mass. If, dearly beloved brethren in Jesus Christ, the great blessings of such a Mass were made known to you, we feel sure you would make any sacrifice to have it celebrated for the marriage of any near or dear to you, or in whom you have any true interest. Thanks be to God, and the enlightened zeal of their pastors, we have in our diocese, some few parishes where no marriage is celebrated without the special Mass prescribed for such a solemnity. It is the proud boast of such pastors, too, that they have never assisted at a mixed marriage. Would that we were never applied to for any such dispensation. On this painful subject we here repeat what we declared to our clergy, at the foot of God's holy altar, during our synod: "We would rather err on the side of severity than that of leniency in granting dispensations for such marriages." Does not daily experience prove them to be a cause of irreparable harm to individuals and to society?

We are often inclined to ask whether the beautiful devotion to the dead, which most of us have inherited as a precious heirloom from our pious ancestors, will not soon die out amongst us. Costly funerals seem to be the order of the day. But how few, how very few, of our people make the least effort to have a Requiem Mass celebrated for the beloved ones, whose earthly remains they are sorrowfully following to the grave? How few, who, though believing with the inspired penman, that "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead" (II. Mach, xii, 46), practically believe that the adorable sacrifice of the Mass is the most powerful prayer that can be offered in behalf of the poor suffering souls? How much more readily do most people follow the spirit of the world than that of God and His Church in the last duties they discharge towards the dead? The plea of poverty can seldom or never be a lawful excuse in New Zealand for such neglect of the only true in-

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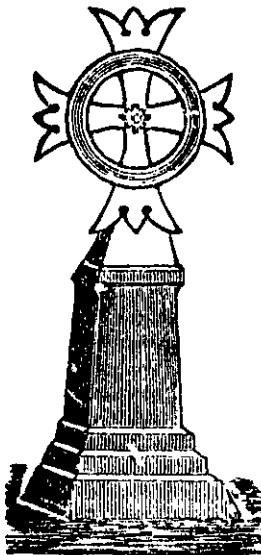
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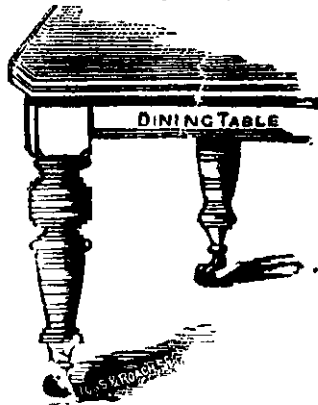
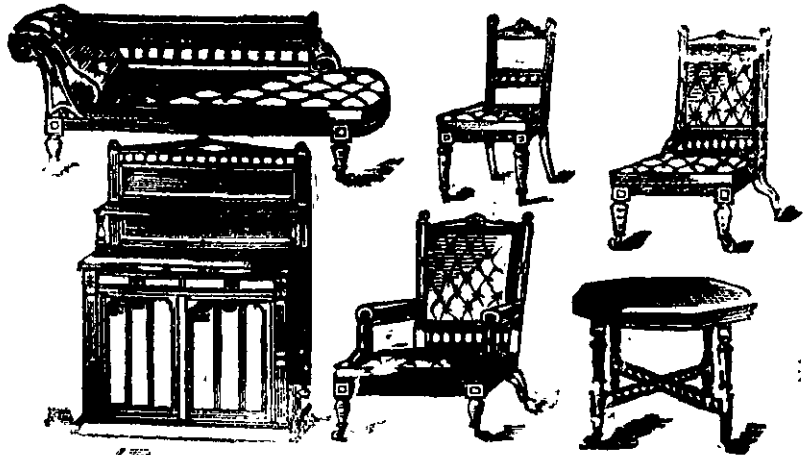
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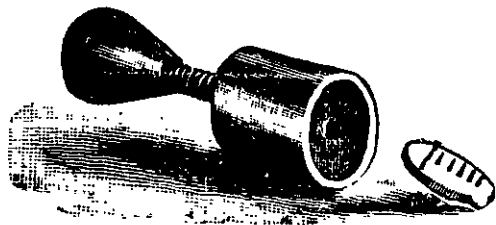
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PRICE, 15s; with enough Dye to mark 500 Sheep.

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terests of the dear departed. Pounds are freely spent on elaborately wrought coffins or expensive wearing apparel, and a few shillings are begrudged for the wants of the soul. A Catholic funeral should be distinguished from others by the celebration of a Mass of Requiem and the presence of the priest and his attendants, attired in the robes prescribed by the Ritual. This we wish to be the rule in this our diocese.

At the present moment, dearly beloved brethren and children in Jesus Christ, the Catholic world is celebrating the Episcopal Jubilee of our Holy Father the Pope. This memorable event will be reached February 19, the first Sunday of Lent. At a meeting of the Catholic bishops of this Colony, held in Dunedin last July, it was resolved:—
1. "That an address of congratulation be sent to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee, and special prayers enjoined for February 19, 1893, and the following Sunday." 2. "That the prayer 'Pro Papa' be added in the Mass of the day; Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament be given, where possible, on both days; the Litany of the Blessed Virgin and the 'Te Deum' recited or sung at Benediction or after Mass, according to the priest's convenience, and that the clergy exhort the faithful to go to Confession and Holy Communion on the Friday or following Sunday for the intentions of the Holy Father."

His Grace the Archbishop has duly forwarded this congratulatory address to the Sovereign Pontiff in the name of the Catholic bishops, priests, and people of New Zealand. It remains with us to add that when it is not possible to choose the 19th, another Sunday in February may be chosen to solemnise our Holy Father's jubilee.

We, moreover, give permission for exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament from noon till the evening devotions of the same day.

In compliance with the wishes of our Holy Father the Pope, we publish at the close of this short Pastoral the Papal brief, together with the rules, regulations, and indulgences of the universal association of the Holy Family. The Bishop of Bishops, Pope Leo XIII., says:—"We have the firm hope that all those to whom is confided the care of the salvation of souls, particularly the bishops, will share our intentions and wishes in the establishment of this pious association, and help us by their concurrence to make it prosper. In fact, those who know and deplore along with us the depravity and corruption of Christian morals, the extinction of the spirit of religion and piety in families, the stirring up of unbridled cupidity of earthly possessions, will earnestly desire to apply opportune remedies to so many and such great evils."

We earnestly exhort our beloved clergy to impress upon the souls confided to their charge the immense advantages of belonging to this and other such pious associations or confraternities. We hereby appoint our Vicar-General V. Rev J. Cummings, the diocesan director, the better—as our Holy Father suggests—to promote the pious association among the faithful.

In his report on the school examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1892, our diocesan inspector says: "I am happy to certify that everywhere the standard has been considerably raised since last year. The Government syllabus has been taught in its entirety, and generally with such success as to make me confident that our Catholic schools are second to none, and need not be afraid of any inspection, from whatever quarter it may come."

We are gratified to know that a pupil of the Brother's school in Christchurch has just won a scholarship in the excellent college of St Patrick, Wellington.

Continue, dearly beloved, the noble efforts you have so long made to give your dear children the priceless boon of a Christian Catholic education. Men will admire and revere you; and, what is a million times more, God Himself will reward you for your sacrifice, and this both in time and eternity.

The following are the Lenten and other regulations. In virtue of faculties received from the Apostolic See:—

1st. Flesh meat is allowed at the chief meal on all days, except Wednesdays and Fridays and Ember Saturday, which falls this year on the second Saturday in Lent, and Monday in Holy Week.

2nd. The use of dripping and lard is permitted at dinner on all days of fast and abstinence during Lent, and also throughout the

year, except on Ash Wednesday, the first Wednesday of Lent, and Wednesday and Friday in Holy Week.

3rd. White meats—such as butter, milk, cheese, and eggs—are allowed on all days at dinner and collation, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. A little milk is always allowed in tea, coffee, or other beverages.

4th. For those who, though not bound to fast, are bound to abstain: The kinds of food which are allowed at their chief meal to those who are bound to fast, are allowed at all times to those who are not so bound.

5th. Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

6th. There is neither fast nor abstinence on the Sundays in Lent, nor on the Feast of St Patrick, unless it falls on a Friday.

7th. All who have completed their twenty-first year are bound to fast and abstain, unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employments, according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their twenty-first year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat on the days appointed, unless exempted from a legitimate cause, of which the respective pastors are to be judges.

8th. All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which in this diocese commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the Octave of the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The following are the dates appointed for the various collections:—

1. For the Holy Places in Palestine—on Good Friday, March 31
2. For the Seminary Fund—on Whit Sunday, May 21.
3. For the Peter's Pence Fund—Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, July 2nd.
4. For the Diocesan Charities—on Rosary Sunday, October 1st.
5. For the Aborigines—on the Sunday after the Feast of St Francis Xavier, December 3rd, 1st Sunday of Advent.

These collections must be made on the appointed days, or the earliest occasion afterwards, when the priests visit other churches or chapels in their district. They will be good enough to send the proceeds to us directly without delay.

We subjoin a detailed account of the collections taken up in the various parishes of the diocese during 1891:—

	Holy Places.	Seminary.	Peter Pence.	Aborigines.	Diocesan Charities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pro-Cathedral	8 0 0	10 10 0	11 15 0	5 10 0	25 10 0
St Mary's, Ch'ch.	3 6 6	6 2 6	5 0 0	—	10 17 0
Leeston	1 16 9	2 15 0	3 2 3	2 4 9	2 14 3
Hangiora	3 0 0	3 16 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	5 1 0
Danfield	—	1 1 0	1 6 0	—	4 2 9
Lincoln	—	0 8 3	1 15 0	3 0 0	5 4 6
Ashburton	0 13 9	6 5 0	3 3 0	—	2 14 6
Temuka	—	7 7 10	3 11 9	2 10 0	9 5 6
Timaru	—	4 17 6	6 17 9	5 0 0	13 14 6
Waimate	—	6 0 0	7 10 0	6 9 0	9 0 0
Geraldine	3 12 4	4 17 6	4 10 0	4 2 0	5 0 0
Lyttelton	0 13 0	0 15 6	0 18 6	1 0 0	1 10 0
Akaroa	—	0 10 0	—	0 15 0	1 1 0
Kumara	2 10 0	4 10 0	3 7 6	2 0 0	5 0 0
Greymouth	3 0 0	3 5 0	4 7 6	4 8 0	9 11 6
Ho-s	2 0 0	2 4 6	—	1 5 6	3 0 0
Hokitika	3 16 0	7 1 0	7 15 6	3 12 0	15 2 0
* Ahaura	—	2 6 8	4 14 0	0 6 0	9 0 0
			Rector's donation, £50;		
			total, £59.		

Given at Christchurch, on the octave day of our Lady's Purification, and appointed to be read and afterwards placed in a conspicuous place in the churches and chapels of the diocese.

† JOHN JOSEPH GBIMES, S.M.,
Bishop of Christchurch.

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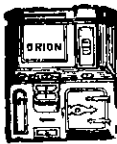
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S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers, Nelson.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A NUMEROUSLY attended and a special meeting of the members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society took place in their hall on Monday evening last in order to arrange for the celebration of St Patrick's Day. The president, Bro L. Haughey, occupied the chair. After much discussion as to the most proper manner to commemorate the grand national festival, a committee, who are to give in their decision at a meeting, which will take place on Monday evening next, was formed to deal with the matter. Many of the committeemen are in favour of holding on St Patrick's night a concert, but the majority of them are more inclined to celebrate the event by a dinner, which will take place on the evening of the festival. Many former celebrations, which included a banquet, national music, patriotic toasts, and addresses, were most enjoyable, and I, for one, should like to see the coming festival observed again in this city in the same manner. We have plenty of musicians in these parts, also patriots and orators, and the Hibernians have a very pretty and commodious hall. Why, therefore, cannot they celebrate St Patrick's Day with something better than such an ordinary affair as is a concert?

The Marist Brothers arrived in this city exactly five years ago on Monday the 13th inst, and the anniversary of their advent into the diocese will ever mark an important era in the history of Christian education and even of the Church in this province. Five Brothers are now employed in teaching, and the Government syllabus, with the addition of mensuration, algebra, and geometry is followed. They began with 220 pupils, but have charge at present of 300, and their schools comprise seven classes. During the last five years scores of boys, who are now engaged in the ordinary walks of life, have passed through their hands, and several of their pupils have joined their Order, and others have gone to college to study for the priesthood. As a proof of the efficiency of the Marist schools and of the competency of the Brothers as teachers, it may not be out of place to quote an extract from a very recent report of Dr T. Morrison on a seminary conducted by the Marist Brothers—St Joseph's College, Dumfries, Scotland. This examiner, who is the Rector of the Free Church Normal training College, Glasgow, writes in his report as follows:—"I have never had occasion to give an unfavourable report on the college, and this year I have greater reason than ever to be thoroughly satisfied with its attainments, the progress and the whole demeanour of the pupils, and with the spirit and enthusiasm that characterise the entire teaching staff. All the classes, from the lowest to the highest, gave abundant evidence of careful supervision, and of very thorough grounding in the elements of education. This feature of thoroughness has always called for remark; and on the present occasion it was more pronounced than I had hitherto seen it. I find, for example, from notes taken on the spot, that the fifth, or the youngest class, have been marked "excellent," and that this excellence distinguished all the members of the class in all the branches in which they received instruction, whilst the highest or "special" class exhibited such proficiency as to warrant the highest praise I can bestow upon them. Members of this class read Latin (Cæsar and Virgil) at sight with ease and most commendable accuracy. Whilst I mention these two classes individually, it must not be supposed that the other classes are inferior to them in any respect. I select them as fair specimens of the general excellence that characterises all the classes. Altogether the college provides as complete and comprehensive an education as any institution with which I am acquainted." The Brothers after their arrival in this city, resided for several years in the old presbytery, and as the school was far too small for the requirements of the parish, the money raised to erect a more suitable

dwelling house was spent in enlarging the school to its present commodious dimensions. The present large and very handsome two storied dwelling house was erected about two years ago. This building, which is constructed of wood and rests on an elevated and solid concrete foundation, is situated in an enclosure which joins the school grounds. All the rooms, of which there are ten in number, are remarkable for the simplicity of their furniture, and for their scrupulous cleanliness. On entering the corridor from the very handsome main entrance, the first objects seen are a very large statue of the Sacred Heart, and a splendid picture of the Rev Father Champagnat, the founder of the Order. On the mantelpiece in the parlour, which is furnished simply, but with much taste, are a number of curios, portraits and statuettes, and among the latter there is a most beautiful marble bust of the late Dr Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney. Over the mantelpiece hangs a large crucifix, and in the recesses at each side of the fireplace are two pedestals—on one of which is a statue of our Lady of Lourdes, and on the other, a statue of St Joseph. Pictures of the Sacred Heart of the Immaculate Conception and of our Lord and other similar subjects, also a large photo of the Right Rev Dr Grimes, and a rare landscape view, adorn the walls. Into this room are ushered persons whose mission is to interview the genial superior of the establishment, the Rev Brother Joseph, or any one of his devoted coadjutors. The study, which contains a handsome writing desk for the Brothers, a well-stocked library, a Cornish organ, and a number of statues and sacred pictures, is a fine, well-lighted and ventilated room. But the chapel, wherein the Blessed Sacrament remains continually, is naturally the most interesting section of the building. This very devotional compartment, which is on the second floor, and on the North-West corner of the house, is truly a little gem. The altar, which is a donation from Mr P. Henley, of New Headford, is tastefully painted and decorated. Near the altar are statues of our Lady of St Joseph, the Sacred Heart, and Blessed Peter Chanel. All these statues are real works of art, and Dr Grimes presented the Brothers with the statue of the proto-martyr of Oceania; and the Very Rev Father Cummings with that of St Joseph. The walls of the chapel are of a pale sea green colour, and the pictures, which have been canonically erected, of the Stations of the Cross, are very pretty and in gilt frames. There is also a neat and well furnished sacristy. Mass is said in the chapel early on every Saturday, and the brothers assemble daily therein to say their office. On the same floor of the building are a common dormitory, a well provided spare bedroom, and another room, which, when occasion requires, performs the duties of a hospital. The Brothers dispense with the services of a gardener, but, nevertheless, the grounds whereon their abode is situated are kept in capital order. On the ground in front are a lawn, some shrubs, and a collection of choice flowers. But the space at the back is cultivated more with a view to the requirements of the *cuisine*, and a present crop of potatoes and other vegetables is sufficiently fine to evoke even the admiration of the Celestials. *Vivent les frères Marists.*

A cablegram received through the Press Association a few days ago stated that Lord Onslow had "written to the Zoological Society, suggesting that they should extend their collection by the addition of specimens of New Zealand birds." This message appears in a different and probably in an incorrect shape in Sydney papers, where Lord Onslow is represented writing to the Zoological Society, urging them "to take action to secure the adoption of measures to extend the preservation of New Zealand birds from extinction." He has especially identified himself with the movement for the conservation of New Zealand birds, and it would be a singular method of being forward that movement to urge the London societies to set the pot-hunter to work in New Zealand to secure specimens for their collections.

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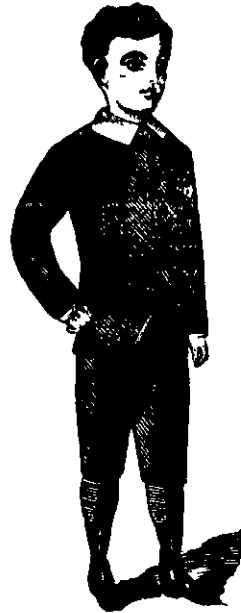
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NORTH ROAD, TIMABU

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 10, 1893.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Pontifical High Mass at St Benedict's on last Sunday week, the Rev Fathers Luck and Lenihan acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir, under Dr Egan, performed Haydn's No 1 Mass. The new altar about which I spoke in my previous letter was used on this occasion for the first time. I forward you a description given by one of the local papers—It is really a sight to see, and makes you marvel at the constructive genius, ingenuity, and perseverance of Father Luck. I really doubt if its equal exists in the colonies. Its cost is estimated at £400, and that is, I think, a very low estimate. In the evening Pontifical Vespers was given by the Bishop. Large congregations assembled both morning and evening.

A new Catholic Church was also opened on last Sunday week at Swanson by the energetic pastor of the district, the Rev Father Egan.

Rev Father Hackett, Adm., St Patrick's, and Father Gillan, P.P., Ponsonby, exchanged pulpits on the evening of last Sunday week.

During his recent trip to Sydney the Rev Father Lenihan spent some time with the Rev Father Tuckwell, formerly of St Patrick's, Auckland. The latter was delighted at seeing his old friend, and could not do enough to entertain and make his visit a pleasant and memorable one.

The Rev Father Monaghan of Queensland has arrived here, and subsequently proceeded to the Rotorua sanatorium for the benefit of his health.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated second and last Masses at St Patrick's on last Sunday, and preached at the latter. In the evening he attended Vespers, and again preached an eloquent sermon, afterwards taking part in the procession, around the church, of the Blessed Sacrament. On the evening previous he was hearing confessions until 10 p.m. This is not a bad record.

His Holiness the Pope's episcopal jubilee is to be celebrated with due ceremony in all the city churches on next Sunday. Chief interest will be directed to St Patrick's. The Bishop announced from the pulpit last Sunday evening that a special sermon, "St Peter and his successors," will be preached by the Rev Father Hackett, Adm. This should prove a treat.

The meeting of the Devonport parishioners, to which I referred in my last, was held on last Sunday after Mass. Father Hackett presided. The greatest unanimity was displayed. The rev chairman announced that a preliminary canvas had been made for subscriptions, and £110 had been assured, including £30 from his Lordship Bishop Luck, and £10 from Mr W. J. Napier. It was suggested that the old church of St Francis de Sales in the Symond street Cemetery, Auckland city, could be removed in sections, and afterwards re-erected and renovated at a small outlay, and that the Benedictine Fathers had offered it on most reasonable and easy terms. A committee, consisting of Messrs Boylan, Napier, Bowerman, and Butler were appointed to inspect the church referred to, and report fully to a general meeting as to the cost of removing it to Devonport, etc. This splendid meeting then adjourned *sine die*. Fixing the date of the next meeting was left to the committee.

The annual picnic in connection with the League of the Cross Temperance Society, took place on regatta day at Northcote, and was largely patronised. This picnic is always most enjoyable. Sociability and mirth take full rein—the committee laying themselves out to propagate this. It would be tedious to mention names, there are so many, but I cannot refrain from mentioning Miss M. E. Nolan, who, next to the spiritual director, is really the *acme* and the *nadir* of the Society. It was a treat to witness Father Hackett, with a broad sun hat on, sitting here, there, and everywhere, imparting fun all around, especially among the young fry. Monsignor McDonald visited the grounds in the afternoon, and was at once surrounded by a body-guard of friends. Young Mr Hickson and Miss Hickson, and one of the younger daughters of our new Inspector, were there, and appeared to enjoy themselves well. Dr Egan and some of the Mariet Brothers were also present.

On Monday last, February 6, Father Gillan, pending the erection of his school, commenced gathering together the scholars of the parish in the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby. There assembled ninety pupils, who were under the charge of three of the Sisters of Mercy. Who, now, dares say that there is no necessity for another school in Ponsonby?

The local branch of the Irish National Federation held its first meeting after the recess on Thursday evening last in St Patrick's Hall. Through pressure of business the Hon J. A. Tole, president, was absent, his place being taken by Mr John Callinan, J.P., who conducted the meeting. The secretary read the names of the subscribers to the appeal recently made by the branch in aid of the Evicted Tenants, which amounted in all to £43 2s 6d. The list is to be sent to the TABLET for publication. Mr W. Tole drew attention to the fact of the absence from the public library of any of the Irish

National newspapers. The *Irish Times* was there, and, added Mr Tole, we, not only as Irishmen, but as citizens and ratepayers, should not rest until the *Dab'in Freeman's Journal* was also placed there. This was followed by several of the speakers, and from the spirit displayed, Mr Tole's timely and patriotic suggestion ought to end in something practical. At the next meeting Mr W. J. Napier said that he would move, "It is now desirable that an Irish circulating library in connection with the branch should be inaugurated." Allusion was made to the forthcoming lectures upon an Irish topic to be delivered under the auspices of the branch by Sir Robert Stout. The chairman then read a most excellent and highly thoughtful and original paper entitled "A few Reflections on the Question of Self-Government for Ireland," which possessed so many merits that I procured it for publication in next week's TABLET.

The German warship *Buzzard* now in port, last week invited on board a large number of the sons of the Vaterland resident here, and celebrated in great style the anniversary of the birth of the present Emperor of Germany, whom Mr Labouchere lately described as "a crack-brained Prussian lieutenant, an Emperor by the irony of fate who is flighty and unstable to an extraordinary degree."

An inexcusable and blundering prosecution was lately entered into by the police against several prominent tradesmen for their alleged adulteration of coffee. After months of delay the cases were brought into court, when the sergeant in charge coolly stated that he was unable to proceed with the charges, and then the corpulent officer, Machiaveli like, left the public to infer that the vendors under notice were not altogether guiltless. Glaring injustice; but where seek redress?

Seven persons of unsound mind were last week sent to the lunatic asylum. An abnormally high and alarming percentage. Cynics would ascribe multifarious causes and effects for this phenomenon. Are we too fond of Bacchus, or are our heads turned from over-development at a cost to the country of nearly £1 per head? The latter, combined with bounteous nature around, perhaps excite within us poetical strains, and Macaulay was of opinion that "no person can be a poet, or can ever enjoy poetry, without a certain unsoundness of mind." Metaphysicians, here is a complex problem for you.

The Anglican body in Auckland publishes a monthly organ called the *Church Gazette*, and in the February number it makes strenuous efforts to prove the existence of (and their right of succession to) a flourishing Protestant church, anterior to St Augustine, which taught the same doctrine as the "Church by law established" is now doing. The *Gazette* says:—"Any schoolboy knows that the first Roman missionary who set foot in Britain was St Augustine, in A.D. 597. He was there met by seven bishops of the early British Church, who resented his interference with their worship and ceremonies. Obviously these bishops did not belong to, or come from, Rome." Early British traditions recorded in the *Welsh Trads*, tell us that Bran, surnamed "The Blessed," first preached the faith in Britain. On the defeat of Caractacus he was led as a hostage to Rome, there detained seven years, where he was instructed by the disciples of the Apostles, and became a Christian. Afterwards set free he returned to Britain with glad tidings of redemption to his countrymen. "In the second century," Venerable Bede says, "whilst Eleutherius, a holy man, presided over the Roman Church, Lucius, a king of Britain, sent a letter to him, entreating that by his command he might become a Christian. He soon attained the effect of his pious request, and the Britons preserved the faith which they had received, uncorrupted and entire, in peace and tranquility until the time of the Emperor Dioclesian." So much for the erudition of the *Gazette* and its typical schoolboys. Emboldened the *Gazette* proceeds "moreover, the Council of Arles was held in the year 314 A.D., more than 280 years before the arrival of St Augustine in England. At that council were present the Bishops of York and London and Lincoln. Where could they have come from if the Roman Church first brought Christianity to the shores of England? Here the "Gazette" omits to state that the Pope, by his legates, presided at this Council, and its decrees, at the request of the assembled bishops, were forwarded to him (the Pope) to be confirmed by his authority. When one's origin is bad or lowly we are apt to deny it, but in the words of the humourist "a reputation once broken may be repaired, but the world always keeps its eye on the place where the crack was," and on that big "crack" of the 16th century from which Anglicanism emerged a discriminating world will ever keep its eye fixed.

Sir Robert Stout is contributing a series of articles in the columns of the *Herald* entitled "A trip to Samoa." In the second article he is lavish in his praises of the Church of England, and what it has done for the Samoans. The Radical knight has one fling at the Catholic Church. A friend in Samoa assured Sir Robert that the Catholic Church there was a "cuckoo." Pressed for a meaning this highly imaginative "friend" said the cuckoo was a bird which, upon the completion of their nests by other birds, quietly assumed possession thereof. Who the real cuckoos are no one knows better than the Radical with the title, but, *inter alia*, he knows what will "take," and caters accordingly.

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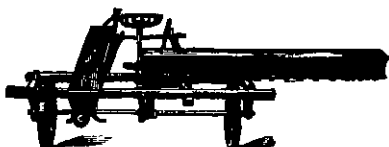
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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited)
by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing
Office, Octagon Dunedin this 17th day of February
1893

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