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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE have now before us a lecture, published in COMICALITIES pamphlet form, which was delivered, in January OF THE KIRK, 1892, at Glasgow by the late Monsignor Munro. It is entitled "The New Methods of Evangelical Preachers," and deals with a very choice selection of devices by which the sectarian preachers of the city had recently attempted to attract disciples to sit under their ministry. The right rev lecturer began his lecture by explaining that in Glasgow, a city containing a population of 770,000 souls, only 120,000 church-goers could be reckoned up by all the non-Catholic religious bodies. The Catholic population, he said, amounted to about 120,000, against whom no sweeping accusation of indifference could be brought. But to attract congregations, rev ministers had various methods. There was first the "Sensational Minister," who made capital out of any event of the week which had excited public interest. He advertised his sermons as follows:—"Playing the fool," "The Opening of the Edinburgh Exhibition," "A Noisy Devil," "Lessons from the Kirriemuir Divorce Trial," "Auld Langsyne," "A short bed and a narrow blanket." Next came the "Funny Minister." He reasoned with himself that if fun could fill theatres and music halls it could also fill the kirk. Sometimes the fun was found in the subject of the sermon, thus, "Landladies and their lodgers; what they think of each other." This, said the lecturer, opened up a field for infinite jest when the funny man was really up to his business. At other times the fun lay in the form of the sermon, the conundrum being a favourite, as, for example, "Who's the Gentleman?" "Cinders and Crumbs," "Come along! Do," "Who's your Father?" There was again, the preacher who dealt in amatory subjects, "Proposing, rejecting, accepting," "The pleasures of friendship and love," "Somebody's darling, or the true art of love," "Two strings to his bow," "A Humbugging Wife." Next came the preacher of what the lecturer said he might call the music-hall type. This was a kind of preacher who trusted only a little to a taking title, but a great deal to an "accompanying entertainment." Some amusing instances also were given of this. "Evidently," said the right rev lecturer, "Scotch Presbyterianism is on the down grade. Its churches turned into music halls, its ministers advertising themselves as harlequins, and its sabbaths given up to musical selections, to ma-querade, and to magic lantern exhibitions, give evidence of the extent and rapidity of its descent." The last type dealt with is the "Evangelical Swashbuckler," who seeks notoriety with much bluster and far greater ardour than honourable men seek fame. At any cost, no matter whose feelings he may wound, or whom he may shock or unsettle, he will have freedom for his tongue. "He," said the lecturer, "has adopted the vernacular of the slums, and is able to clothe his thoughts in language which calls up the desired grin on the face of the profligate, but causes men who fear and honour God to shudder as they listen. I extract the following from the *Daily Mail* of 16th November:—"The Rev John Robertson is a brave man. He says: After all my Presbyterian feather-plucking, Galileo-ways, I'm afraid I still believe that Jacob was a sneak, and that Noah was once "spewin' fou," and that the Church is going to the devil with wet rot." Also the lecturer takes this paragraph from the *Evening News*:—"Rev John Robertson, of Gorbals' fame, when in Stouehaven, attracted attention by intimating a sermon on 'Almighty God with His Coat Off.'" Yet again, we are given an extract from a sermon preached by a Mr McNeill, as reported in the *Daily Mail*:—"Poets and Christian philosophers had noticed God's slowness. Oh, the creeping thing about God was the slowness of him. It was a hard thing to keep up with a God to whom a thousand years was as a day. God rose fresh in the morning as ever, and in a day packed up the works of a millennium. Someone asked him what about David: their bits of crafts and farms were going wrong, and it was their darkness that drove them to David. If everything had been going up they never would have heeded, but merely said:—"Gee up, Jess,' but when a wee bird came to oor ha' door they came

to David." "You have in this extract," says the lecturer, "a rather mild specimen of an evangelical sermon by a preacher according to the new method." "What strikes one at once on reading this, and the extracts I gave before from another preacher," he adds, "is the tone of insolent familiarity with which the speakers treat Almighty God. They actually patronise the Almighty. They are fully in His confidence, know all His designs, can explain all His doings, and condescend even to suggest excuses for His shortcomings. It really appals a Christian of the old school to be brought face to face with such measureless vanity as alone could bring even an evangelical coxcomb to venture on such a style of speech in the presence of a Christian audience." The change to such revolting stuff from the subjects and style of the preachers of the Covenant, says the lecturer, is no improvement. "Yet it, at any rate, serves this purpose; it enables us to measure the depth of degeneracy to which the new evangelicalism has dragged down the Protestants of Scotland." Monsignor Munro, nevertheless, expresses himself as not altogether without hope for the result. "It may be," he says, in concluding his lecture, "that the excesses of the new school of evangelists will open the eyes of some to the untenable position of the Protestant churches. These men and their methods are truly the *reductio ad absurdum* of Protestantism."

THE Great Protestant Tradition, which takes it for THAT TRADI- granted that the Reformation was the original TION AGAIN. fount of all that was good and holy and of that only, is kept so constantly before our eyes that it is necessary, from time to time, to quote testimony to an opposite effect. We therefore take some passages from an article in the *Contemporary Review* for December, and in which, on material recently provided by Dr Keller, the Archivist at Munster, a favourable account is given of the Anabaptist, Hans Denck. With this, however, we are not concerned. What seems useful to us is the admissions made by a writer who is, nevertheless, a partisan of the reformers and their work:—"It is also necessary," he writes "to keep in view the low condition into which morality had at this time fallen in Germany. Lutheran divines testified to this being the case in their own localities, and Luther himself recognised the fact, putting forth his shorter catechism to stay the evil." The writer explains that the shorter catechism contained teaching of a different kind from that which the Apostle had preached at the outset—a strange departure, we may remark in passing, for one who had at first and once for all been divinely called to teach the truth—as if, for example, one of the Apostles of Christ had to recede from what he had received from the mouth of the Saviour, perceiving its evil fruits. And if Luther was not such an Apostle he was an imposter:—"Sacramental theories," says the writer, "by which stupendous privileges belonged to all who received Lutheran baptism, believed the creeds, and partook of the Holy Communion led to such a condition of public morality that Luther was driven to build again the things he had destroyed." But the devil rebuilding the works of God must needs figure as a sorry mason. "Dr Keller," says the writer again, "has collected a number of testimonies as to the state of morality in Augsburg about the time Denck was living in that city. The Lutheran minister, Huberius, wrote in the year 1531, 'Decency and honour seem no longer observed in Augsburg. All kinds of unchasteness and licentiousness have gained the upper hand.' The Zwinglian minister, Musculus, said 'Those in our time who confess the truth of the Gospel treat it with even less regard and with more contempt than the misguided Papists did the silly stories of their monastics and the decrees of their false bishops; in fact they have become more worldly-minded, dissolute, and libertine than even the children of this world.' And the preacher, Dr Nachtigall, said from the pulpit in the year 1526—'If things go on like this it would be better to fight one another to death; I have got my little knife with me.' And that these were not mere querulous irritable utterances, is shown by the fact that in this same year the municipality issued a mandate in which they reproached the Augsburgers for their immorality, and expressed a fear that, if this state of things continued, some very severe punishment would fall on the city."—Another popular article of the Tradition has it that the Reformation fulfilled the Gospel precept and uttered to the wisdom of the serpent the harmlessness of the dove. "In the sixteenth century," says the

writer in the *Contemporary*, "Germany tried to get rid of a civil and religious tyranny similar to that against which France struggled in the eighteenth. A new doctrine was preached and everywhere accepted but the old spirit and the old beliefs everywhere remained. Even men who held the most exalted doctrines of liberty and brotherly love fell back into the old way of forcing their own creed on the recalcitrant by violence and the magistrate's sword." We may take with a grain of salt what the writer says of the old spirit and the old ways.—His opinion belongs to the Great Protestant Tradition. To it also belongs the assumption of exalted doctrines of liberty and brotherly love, whose falsehood the writer reliably exposes. We quote these passages, as we have said in effect, because the Great Protestant Tradition being always current it is necessary to keep its contradiction current also.

THE perennial cranks are all out with protestations ODDS AND ENDS against the Home Rule Bill. The Rev Roaring Kene demands the retention of the Union as it now exists, or, apparently, the seclusion of the Orangemen in some bright little isle of their own. And what, in fact, should hinder their conveyance to some island, for example, of the southern seas, denounced by the Queensland slave trade of its Kanakas? His roaring reverence insists that they should resist to the death. And if they did? How much worse would the world remain? Professor Goldwin Smith, in a manner, throws up the sponge. He expresses an opinion that Ireland will continue a vassal to England—but will eventually become independent. So nonsensical an utterance well befits it author. The Professor's loyalty, however, has been under suspicion, since he lately advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States, or something to that effect. He speaks merely out of hatred against Ireland.—O'Donovan Rossa, who had kept silent this long time, declares the Bill will not suit the Irish people.—Lord Wolseley, finally, outraging all the proprieties of his position, expresses sympathy with the Orangemen. If he has spoken as reported his removal from his command would seem a matter of course.

But the Orangemen have method in their madness. They know what particular spirits to summon from the vasty deep.—"Belfast is placarded with bills bearing the legend: 'Rise, sons of William, and defy the Pope, and traitors, and the unholy Bill! Defend your lives and liberties!'"—But William had no sons.—How, therefore, should hell unloose its jaws? Belfast will not be terrified by ghosts. If men who are still in the flesh, and who have adopted William as their posthumous daddy, attempt to rise, are there not policemen in the land to deal with them? And, indeed, they who contemplate a rising, as a rule, proceed in secret.—So noisy a threat reveals a desire for prevention. We shall see no rising in Ulster. We shall, however, hear infinitely more of a minatory screeching.

Here are consecutive cablegrams suggestively placed:—"The Pope praises the Home Rule Bill, which, he says, gives justice to 'my good Irish,' while tending to strengthen England's power."—"Special prayers will be offered in Ulster next month against the success of the Home Rule Bill."—We may believe that the Pope approves of the Home Rule Bill, though we doubt if his Holiness has thus expressed himself. But if the Orangemen would confine themselves to praying against the world, the flesh, and the devil, it might be to their advantage. Someone ought to impress on them the necessity of their specially doing so. They have prayed long enough against the Pope to prove to them the vanity of their petitions. And when they take to praying the game, in their eyes, is, no doubt, up. The cable agency, however, as we have said, has conveyed its suggestion adroitly.

It would seem that the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee has not been permitted to pass by without attempted interruption. The arrest, at least, of twenty-five anarchists, on a charge of being engaged in the explosion of a dynamite bomb, is reported from Rome. It is also announced that 104 members of a secret society have been sentenced there to various terms of imprisonment, and, finally, that 14 anarchists have been arrested for a conspiracy to blow up the Pope and St Peter's.

The appointment of a Governor to succeed Lord Jersey in New South Wales has been the occasion of some debate, the Premier of the colony having claimed that he should be consulted relative to the candidate proposed. The claim was not allowed by the Colonial Office, and the Right Hon Robert William Duff, M.P. for Banffshire, a follower of Mr Gladstone, although a relation of the Duke of Fife, who is anything rather than that, has been appointed. The claim of a colonial Ministry, meantime, to control the appointment of the Governor is utterly inconsistent and improper. The chief advantage of having a Governor is that he is an impartial authority, who may exercise a check on a tendency on the part of the Ministry, should such exist, to temporise with the majority in Parliament, contrary to the interests of the country. The impartiality of the Governor is the most important characteristic about him, supposing, of course, that he is capable of exercising it with wisdom. To give any particular party a deciding voice in the choice of a Governor would be mani-

festly to risk his impartiality, and, therefore, in a great degree, to nullify his usefulness. It may be questioned, indeed, as to whether it would not be preferable to make the office electoral within the colony—a change, nevertheless, against which very much may be advanced.

In North Meath also "clerical intimidation," although inactive, has again prevailed. Mr Gibney, the Nationalist candidate, has defeated Mr Mahoney, the Parnellite, by 2635 to 2376. Other bye-elections leave things as they were. At Stockport Mr Whitely, a Tory, replaces a Tory, and at Cirencester a Home Ruler replaces a Home Ruler. So also respectively at Horsham and Gateshead. Mr Hogan, late of Melbourne, where he had held a distinguished place as a journalist and writer, has been returned unopposed for Mid-Tipperary.

The Earl of Meath, who lately paid a visit to the colonies, where, as well as we recollect, his Lordship conducted himself in a goody-goody sort of way, has given the results of his observations in the *Nineteenth Century*. His Lordship's ideas are aristocratic and all that tends among us in that direction he approves of. He declares, with evident satisfaction, that in Australia capital has been victorious over labour—whereas in New Zealand it has suffered a lamentable defeat. The Earl could find no good whatever attendant on manhood suffrage. It is sad, meantime, to learn that Anglican vestrymen in New Zealand have not better manners. His Lordship was told by one clergyman here that he "had to submit to most foul language from members of the vestry who held the purse-strings." Was there any consolation to this poor parson, we should like to know, in the recollection of Judas Iscariot. Judas, however, had a smooth tongue. Let us believe, therefore, that coarse language is an index of honesty in an Anglican purse-bearer. In concluding, the Earl says that, "large classes of colonists are affectionately loyal to mother country, and only need the occasion to astonish the world." But what then may we expect? What is the occasion, and what is the nature of the astonishment? The Earl of Meath gives us reason for suspicion and alarm. On the whole, his Lordship seems to write much as we should expect of a distinguished visitor who had conducted himself in a goody-goody kind of way.

The County Down Constitutional Association are going to send over several thousand Orangemen to hold special meetings in Trafalgar Square. That is the way, the Association thinks, to disgust Londoners with the Home Rule Bill. When Orangemen, nevertheless, held a special meeting some years ago in another part of England—that is at Cleator Moor—it was at themselves and their proceedings that John Bull expressed disgust. The meeting in Trafalgar Square, we should say is likely to produce a similar effect. May it proceed and prosper.

Mr Gladstone has been rabidly taken to task for declaring in answer to an American author who had sent him a book criticising the English character, that under the discipline, which they greatly needed, of criticism, the English race were capable of "a great elevation and of high performances." Wherein the offence lies, it is impossible to see. Not surely in saying that a people of exuberant strength and vigour need discipline—nor yet in pointing out the admirable effects it is capable of producing in them? Mr Gladstone's words, in fact, if properly understood, contain testimony to the nobility of the race—and his carping detractors betray their stupidity as well as their bitterness.

The burden of the secular system is making itself heavily felt in Victoria. Influential members of all the parties are calling out for some modification of it—and, even in the most unwilling quarters, acknowledgment is made that matters have gone too far. Children, it is complained are being crammed with subjects which are of no use whatever to them. The character of the scholar in the abstract which, as among ourselves, was the standard aimed at, has been perceived to be unattainable, and the utilitarian end is now pointed to. For this it is urged the three R's should be sufficient. In our own Colony some suspicion of a similar kind seems to be making its way even into the preceptorial mind. The Educational Institute at Wellington, for example, has recommended that drawing should be made optional. We have little hope, however, for New Zealand. Matters here are in the hands of faddists, who will hold on by the skin of their teeth to the very last. It is, in fact, to the piling up of the agony we look forward. Our faddists plume themselves on originality—and attain it, we admit, at least in one sense. However, if the fool has considered his way in Victoria, we need not altogether despair concerning New Zealand. Necessity, after all, is a stern master.

The following seems to be the utterance of a much-vexed editor:—"The poet bears the impress of original sin. Adam and Eve were made, not born. The poet is born, not made, therefore, he came into the world only after the fall of man. The poet's baptism in ink does not remove the stain, but rather makes its blackness perfect. The sin the poet causes in other people is not original. It has been in existence since an editor knew how to swear and before that if possible. If the poet were wise he would take the swan for his model. The swan sings only once in his lifetime, and that is when he is at

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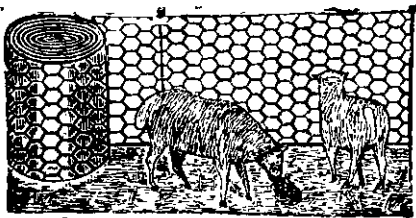
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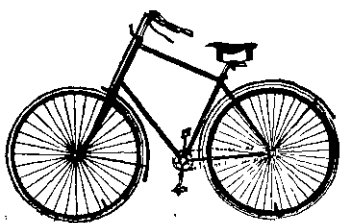
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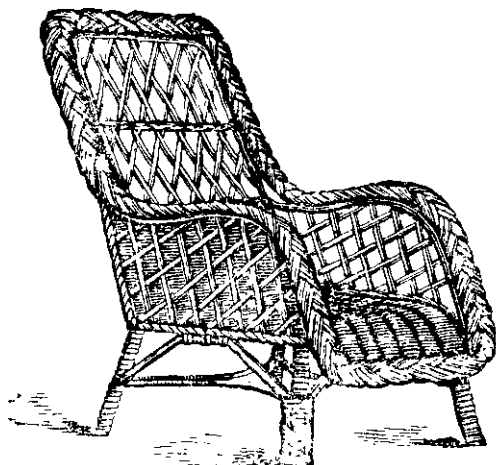
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the point of death. Consequently the swan has not breath enough left to make himself heard. No one can liken the song of the swan to the cackle of a goose. If the poet would emulate the swan he would make it easier for his survivors to tell the truth in his epitaph. —This, as our readers will perceive, is the utterance of a man who has no music in his soul. But let him be excused—he has been piped dry. He speaks no doubt out of the fulness of his was'e-paper basket.

SOMEONE has asked us why irreligion is so prevalent just now in Italy, and if its being so does not reflect adversely on the Catholic Church. The answer seems to us not very difficult. Early in the last century, then, a young Frenchman, of brilliant talents, but of no very fixed principles, went to England, where he became a disciple of the infidel Bolingbroke. The poison of Bolingbroke's doctrine he took back with him to his own country to affect a section of the people. We need not say that we allude to Voltaire. From France, where they had been thus implanted, atheism and the doctrines of the revolution spread into Italy. There also they were adopted by a minority. Both in Italy and in France the revolution was the work of a noisy minority; the great body of the nation remaining sound at heart, though, perhaps not without some fault, cowed by the smaller section. It is not true that either Italy or France is irreligious as a whole, or even in the greater part. Catholicism is still firmly rooted in both these countries, and vigorous and flourishing. That the powers of evil should obtain the upper hand for a time casts no reflection on the Catholic Church. On the contrary, Christ foretold for His Church seasons of trial and tribulation, and that the Church of Rome suffers such trials and tribulation proves her identity and her divine foundation. In a few words, then, we are able to answer the question that has been put to us.

The Rev A. B. Fitchett, in preaching an ordination sermon the other day at St Paul's Church, Dunedin, seemed to confer on the Anglican parson a new character. His reverence, according to the

of the Catholic Church is in no wise committed" For our own part we do not see any useful end to be attained by utterances such as that in question. The exceptional cases with which Dr Mivart deals, even supposing him to be correct in his treatment of them, which Cardinal Vaughan, however, seems to deny, do not personally concern the class of readers addressed. For all who are duly instructed, or who have before their eyes the menace of obtaining instruction, if they are guilty of transgression or voluntary neglect, there remains the hell, that, as the catechism teaches us, is "a place of eternal torments." It seems strange, meantime, that educated people should not be aware that Catholic doctrine has always recognised degrees in eternal punishment and mercy for the ignorant and personally guiltless. Is it not known, for example, to every educated man that it was Calvinism which introduced the hideous and revolting belief in the damnation of little children? If, moreover, Catholic theologians, as a rule, be little consulted by non-Catholics, there is, at least, one book in which Catholic theology is very fully explained, and which is known generally among people of culture. We allude to the "Divine Comedy" of Dante, in which the distinctions made by the Church are plainly to be found. Those, therefore, who speak of Dr Mivart's article as a new departure on the part of Catholicism, betray an ignorance hardly to be expected among the more cultured classes. But, as we have said, we see little good to be derived from the popular publication of such an article. The chances are that none of its readers are among the exceptional cases referred to, and it may only tend to give a false security. Of the two extremes we should, in fact, consider the less harmful that much condemned publication, "Hell Open to Sinners."

The Dunedin Star, as the winding up of a dispute respecting the attitude of Sir Robert Stout towards the female franchise, publishes a note from Sir Robert to Sir George Whitmore. Sir Robert gives his correspondent a reference to Herbert Spencer, and adds his own intention. "Of course I vote for it (female franchise); but I believe it will be distinctly Socialistic, as Spencer says, and not be Conservative, as Sir John Hall believes." But must not every man have his

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preacher, is bound to be a "well of English undefiled." Perhaps, by the way, this may account for that complaint made to the Earl of Meath by a certain clergyman in New Zealand. The language of the vestrymen may have been foul only when judged by so pure a standard. Let the foul-mouthed officials at least have the benefit of the doubt. "Among many excellent observations," reports the *Evening Star*, approvingly, "he (the rev preacher) referred to the fact that the clergy more than any other class of men are the custodians of the national speech."—But does this also refer to the Non-conformists, or is the privilege exclusively that of the Church of England? We had, however, heard of the Queen's English. Perhaps, in fact, it is only the clergy, at whose head as such her Most Gracious Majesty stands, that form the custodians in question. Mr Fitchett's claim, then, is a deeper one than at first sight it might be thought to be. Of course it seemed evident, on the face of it, that the rev gentleman did not claim as the spiritual privilege of a particular class of speakers the obligation to speak good grammar and correct English, for that would involve his talking rank nonsense.

An article on "Happiness in Hell," published recently by Dr St George Mivart in the *Nineteenth Century*, and to which a few weeks ago we made a brief reference, has attracted a good deal of attention, and has been taken by some people as indicating a change in doctrine on the part of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Vaughan, who was questioned on the subject by a correspondent, made the following answer:—"In the main part of Mr Mivart's article the word 'hell' is used in its strictly theological sense, which covers any ultimate future state which is outside of Heaven and the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision. It, therefore, includes the future state of children who die unbaptised, which the accepted teaching of the Church recognises to be one of happiness, as there can be no future punishment awarded to the innocent. As to those mitigations which the article suggests as applicable to the punishments of hell, viz., the hell of those who were baptised but lost on account of sin unrepented of, they must be taken as personal views put forward by Mr Mivart and other writers on their own responsibility, but to which the authority

particular faith in lovely woman? And she? Well, she will prove herself responsive, as she always do s—with exceptions we admit. There is the mother-in-law—and sometimes, alas, the wife. But, for the general rule, let us take that verse lately sung to us by a somewhat whimsical Italian singer.

"La donna e mobile
Qual pium' al vento."

Is it not her privilege to be all things to all men? With the Conservative she will be a Conservative, and with the Socialist a Socialist—that is, of course, if he knows how to fall in with her fancy. Who would rob Sir Robert or Sir John of his faith. No doubt it rests for each on sufficient grounds.

The deputation which is referred to in our leader is one of 5,000 Orangemen which goes to plead with Mr Gladstone for their own lives and liberties—or for the direct contrary of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. It is their last desperate resource before they enter upon the lining of the ditches. Meantime, at least, steamboat and railway companies will profit. It is, they say, an ill wind that blows nobody good.

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Labour Notes.

THE reflux into New Zealand still continues. The excess of arrivals over departures for January was 1825, the majority of the arrivals being adult males and coming from New South Wales. There are no particulars given as to the special localities to which the immigrants are bound, but that no doubt depends on how on arriving they may form their plans, at least in those cases where the object is a search for employment. In these cases what will determine the destination of the immigrants is doubtless the rate of wages in the different localities.

In reality (writes Mr C. S. Devas in his "Political Economy") the difficulties of finding out real wages are so serious that they often baffle the researches of educated men with abundance of time to make the inquiry. Thus the statistician, Mr Bevan, remarked some twenty years ago that the question of wages was always a difficult one about which to gain accurate information; and it was pointed out by Cliffe Leslie how in England working men often did not know each other's wages even in the same town and in closely cognate branches of trade; and that there was great variety in the amount of labour exacted and in the enforcement of fines and deductions from wages in different workshops even in the same trade. More recent inquiries meet the same difficulties. The bewildering complexity of wages in East London and the difficulty of ascertaining them appear in the volume by Mr Charles Booth, where also Miss Collett observes how 'no two factories in any of the minor industries can be relied upon to have the same system of engaging and paying learners' and how employers are in some cases anxious and able to conceal what wages they actually pay. Again it is so difficult to compare the condition of miners in different parts of England, that the attempt to do so, as a means of providing data for arbitration has had to be abandoned. Similarly in manufacturing Belgium, in the great city of Liege a practical institution called the Labour Exchange has, after a fruitless attempt, found it needful to

Agricultural depression is still severely felt in some parts of Great Britain. A correspondent, for example, writes as follows from Essex to the *Daily News*:—"Meetings are to be held in all parts of Essex in connection with the movement for impressing upon the Government the unparalleled depression which has fallen upon agriculture. The deputation which is to wait upon the Prime Minister will be a very strong one, and will comprise landlords, tenants, and labourers. As an instance of how the depression is affecting the landlord, it may be mentioned that the rent Lord Brooke has received from the tenants on the Easton Lodge estate during the last half-year is barely sufficient to pay the tithes, rates, and taxes on the property, and he says that unless things mend he will have to shut up his house. He has spent between £60,000 and £70,000 in farm buildings and improvements on the estate during the last few years.

It is cheering to see that the President of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce reports favourably of the past year. The business done in Auckland, he said, had been larger and sounder than had been the case for a long time previously. "Money," he added, "was plentiful for all legitimate enterprises; there was more money in the colony than demands of trade and commerce appeared to be able to absorb. The returns showed that a greater number of people were making homes in the Auckland district than in any other part of the colony, while in imports Auckland was the first port in the colony, and was not far behind in exports." But let us hope that the President spoke positively as well as comparatively. We would fain believe that the settlement referred to is, in fact, extensive. *Bona fide* advancement in any part of the colony must necessarily serve to advance the prosperity of the whole.

An inquiry made into the nature of the lead works in England by the London *Daily Chronicle* reveals a frightful state of things, more particularly where the women employed in the trade are concerned. A doctor at Newcastle on Tyne, who has made a particular study of the matter, describes the effects as follows:—"A young woman who enters a lead factory as a healthy subject will, after a

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leave off publishing statistics of actual wages, as the variety of contracts and the variety of conditions in piece-wages rendered the statistics delusive.

A Turkish consul in one or other of the Australian capitals has put in a plea for the Syrian immigrants, whom he would not have confounded with the Chinese or the coloured people from other parts of the world. It cannot, however, be too strongly insisted upon that the exclusion of the members of any particular race is out of keeping with that doctrine of universal brotherhood, in proclaiming which those who the most determinedly claim the exclusion in question are loudest mouthed. Not that we believe in throwing the colonies open to an Asiatic invasion. But neither do we believe in the cry of universal brotherhood as our inconsistent philosophers give it utterance. Logical conclusions we recognise, but logical conclusions from false premises, most sometimes end by landing a man in the mad-house or by rendering him, if judged by results, fit to be placed there. As George Eliot says in one of her works, it is the province of common sense to teach an avoidance of extremes. The colonial Socialist is consistent but unwise, when he demands a community of gods as that which alone can settle the social question. He is inconsistent but sensible when he demands the exclusion of unlimited Asiatics. The Syrians, we are told, are, in their own country, a people of many virtues and capable of much that is good and useful. But seeing the need that their country has of improvement, is it not just as well that they should stay there and exercise their faculties in the work required?

The balance-sheet of the late Defence Committee at Broken Hill shows the amount of receipts from all sources to have been £27,957. The sum appears a large one, but when it is considered that it went to support for some months a population of about 5000 people, it seems evident that it was quite insufficient to avert hardship and suffering. Decidedly a strike should be the last resource, and only to be thought of in desperate circumstances.

shorter or longer time, become thin and anæmic, have sick headaches, followed by obscuration of vision and hysteria. Then she is suddenly seized with a convulsion. More convulsions follow, until she dies. If she recovers from the convulsions she often loses her eyesight, temporarily or permanently. Colic is a common result of lead-poisoning, and this leads to paralysis and decay." In fact, the system may be described as murderous. Suicidal is not the word, because no young woman enters the works, much less remains there, for, besides their pestilential character, the labour is terrible, unless she is absolutely driven by starvation to do so. It seems a case in which there is an absolute demand for some invention of machinery to save human life.

One of the most hopeful and cheering signs of the times foreshadowing the future of the Church and the people (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*) is the association of the Catholic clergy and laity in social work, a practical outcome of the Papal Encyclical on the condition of labour, which will be chronicled by historians as an event of the epoch-making order. This is especially observable in Germany. Besides the Popular Bank (Baif isen) the German Catholics have created a Peasants' Association with the object of safeguarding the interests of the rural classes, helping them to pay their debts, protecting them against usurers, and forming a regular rural Corporation. The Society has its board or tribunal of arbitration, institutes of credit and insurance, and affords the inhabitants of the country every facility for the acquisition of machinery, seed, and other things necessary. The clergy have not remained outside this movement, but zealously second it and recommend it to their parishioners. At Treviri a priest, Father Desbach, has established seven prosperous publications, created a Peasants' Association, which contains 12,000 associates, and has for five years fought against Hebrew usury, engaging in 734 law suits, of which it has gained 143, lost 46, and amicably settled 289. This priest has also founded an Agricultural Bank, with an available capital of 30,000 marks, which has risen to more than 1,000,000 marks. About 3,500 cows, bulls, and other live stock were supplied to the peasantry on an easy payment system. To this is joined an Assurance Society against

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mortality among cattle. The German aristocracy, as well as the clergy, have helped the work, and 100,000 associates of the agrarian associations form a strong bulwark against socialism. The example of self-helpfulness given by the German priests and people is worthy of imitation in other countries.

Perhaps there may be something in it. It is argued in support of keeping on the Queen's buck-hounds, which it is proposed to abolish, that, without them, the neighbourhood would be deserted by the county families, who would winter abroad.—“The neighbouring towns and villages would lose the custom of the great houses, there would be a general dismissal of hunt servants, both in stables and kennels, and the grooms, in many cases, would also be dispensed with.” Can England at present, in fact, afford to add to her army of unemployed? The abolition of the buck-hounds is proposed chiefly on the grounds of cruelty to animals. But, after all, deer must die. Suppose they are left till old age does its work. Can there be anything more miserable than an old beast dying by inches? Even the tenderness that shrinks from cruelty to animals may, perhaps, be carried too far. If it entails the risk of want among human beings we should say most decidedly it is so.

Our contemporary, the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, is not very happy in certain remarks he makes, to the effect that the appointment of workingmen to the Legislative Council of New Zealand may be taken as foreshadowing the arrival of Mr Frederick Harrison's sweeps in the House of Lords. The matter, in fact, is only an innovation in appearance, and colonial Councils, and colonial Ministries have all along numbered among their members workingmen. True the workingmen in question wore broad-cloth instead of the more homely moleskin—but exterior differences of that kind can hardly pass for much among sensible people. The man must not be judged by his coat, nor even by the money-making or pushing qualities that perhaps alone have enabled him to don the more costly attire. We see, by the way, that the Ministry of New South Wales have repudiated with indignation the suggestion that they were about to follow the example of the New Zealand Government. The considerations, however, to which we have referred will point out the consistency of their protestation. If the admission of workingmen as legislators in the colonies paved the way for Mr Harrison's sweeps, they might long since have been among their Lordships.

A BREAKDOWN IN VICTORIA.

(*Barrier Miner*, February 9.)

MR J. L. PURVES, Q.C., speaking in Melbourne on Tuesday night, expressed what is growing to be the prevalent idea, that the State education system ought to be curtailed. This idea, it is hardly necessary to say, has its chief stronghold in the reactionary and Tory camp; and so rapidly is it spreading that something will have to be done to meet it. The anti-radical and non-progressive party—the party that openly avows that the masses are learning to think too much and to be therefore discontented to be mere “bewers of wood and drawers of water”—appreciate now that they made a huge mistake when they did not offer very determined opposition to compulsory and, in some colonies, free education. And they are beginning to show that, even now, they may attempt to reverse the very powerful engine of progress, appealing to the great straits to which colonial Treasurers are put, and to the heavy burden of taxation which it is necessary that the people should bear in order to meet current expenditure. We ought to know by this time that the reactionaries will not hesitate to attack and even practically demolish the State system of education, their successes have so emboldened them. Nor do they alone raise the cry against the State education system.

Many Liberals and progressives join with them in declaring that we have gone too far. The danger is that, unless it be admitted that we have done so, we shall lose far more than we ought to do; that, unless we consent to a modification of the system, we shall lose almost the whole system, and with it the enlightening influences by which it is accompanied. We must not resist the demand for modification until it becomes a demand for practical extinction; and, though we may know that what the reactionaries and the Tories really want is abolition, it is wiser to take them at their word and consent to modification. And, after all, would we really lose anything if this modification, this pruning, took place? The whose question is: Have the State schools exceeded their proper functions? If they have, it would be folly not to acknowledge the fact. We believe that they have. It is the duty of the State to teach and to see that the children are taught; but the present bias is towards attempting to teach them far too many things. One of the professedly Liberal members of the Legislative Council, and indeed one of the most Liberal members of that body, declared the other day that it was time we went back to the three R's. That, however, would be going too far in the other direction; and it is to be feared that sweeping proposals of the kind are made only because a large proportion of the people seem very much averse to any moderately radical abbreviation of the list of subjects taught. Poverty, it is true, should be no bar to a youth attaining the highest places, either in the professions or in the State; but it does seem quite unnecessary that the State should bear the expense of teaching children a multitude of subjects for which nineteenth-century men will have no use whatever in after-life. We are continually hearing young people declare how much they have forgotten since they left school; and therein we have a pretty true indication of how much they were taught that they never need have been taught; for it may be accepted as tolerably correct that we altogether forget only what we do not find it necessary or convenient to remember. Of course we were taught a great deal more than we learned. The great defect, indeed, with the systems in vogue, not only at the State schools, but at many of the private schools, is that children are taught facts without being induced to think, to reason; and the knowledge of facts alone is not good. Only comparatively few of the facts learned parrot-fashion are retained in the mind; yet, with the present over-burdened school programme, combined with the necessarily large number of children in each class, little more than this parrot-fashion learning is possible. Rather than oppose any change, therefore, though the demand for it comes from a quarter whose actions are naturally suspected by the masses, the latter should really approve it.

There are plenty of pleasant stories of Ruskin's generosity in Mrs Thackeray Ritchie's just-published reminiscences—generosity sometimes, it should be added, rather fully refused, but usually extended with unquestioning hand. A man who had grossly lied and cheated at Brantwood—Ruskin's residence in the lake country for years—was paid his wages by Ruskin “because he could not give him a character, and could not let him and his children starve.” Mrs Ritchie tells a legend about Ruskin which begins with a dream, in which Ruskin dreamt himself a Franciscan friar. When he was at Rome there was a beggar on the steps of the Pincio who begged of Mr Ruskin every day as he passed, and who always received something. On one occasion the grateful beggar suddenly caught the outstretched hand and kissed it. Mr Ruskin stopped short, drew his hand hastily away, and then, with a sudden impulse, bending forward, kissed the beggar's cheek. The next day the man came to Mr Ruskin's lodging to find him, bringing a gift, which he offered with tears in his eyes. It was a relic, he said, a shred of brown cloth which had once formed part of the robe of St Francis. Mr Ruskin remembered his dream when the poor beggar brought forth his relic, and thence came his pilgrimage to the Convent of St Francis of Assisi, where he beheld those frescoes by Giotto which seemed to him more lovely than anything Tintoret himself had ever produced. “I personally should like to believe that the mendicant was himself St Francis appearing in the garb of a beggar to his great disciple, to whom also has been granted the gift of interpreting the voices of nature.”

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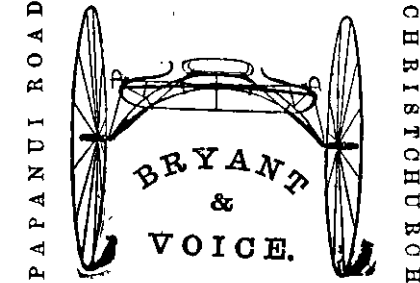
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Cures the Disease by Removing the Cause, and along with it all desire to return to THE DRINK.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

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 composition 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 exhaustion from whatever cause, for neuralgia, poverty of blood, and general nervous disorders.

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 Continent 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.

Armagh.—The following reductions in rent were made at recent Land Commission Court held in Armagh:—Hugh Harris, Landlord—Tenants—Catherine O'Neill, old, L4; new, L3; Michael Dubbin, new, L3 7s 6d; old, L2 5s; Patrick O'Neill, new, L5 18s 9d; old, L4 10s. The Earl of Caledon, Landlord—Tenants—Teresa Hughes, old, L5 2s 4d; new, L4; same, old, L22 10s 10d; new, L12 Miss Molyneux, Landlady—Tenants, William Graham, old, L7 1s 4d; new, L5 5s.

Clare.—Near Killfenora was witnessed last week a very extraordinary scene. Visitors to Lisdoonvarna who have made the usual excursion to Lake Inchiquin will remember the pretty park which skirts this village, and within which a finely built residence looks out from among the trees, and the inquiring excursionist will have been told it was the residence of Mr O'Donnell Blake Foster. It is no longer. He was evicted with all due formality of law. The sub-Sheriff officiated, and the inevitable Mr Emerson represented the claimants for rent: When the eviction was completed an emergency man was duly installed in the spacious house—the most imposing mansion, I should say, in which an emergencyman ever established himself. The circumstances which led to Blake Foster's eviction were these: When he came of age he found his property heavily encumbered, so heavily indeed, that after a time he surrendered it to the courts, and himself became tenant of Ballykeal, paying a smart rent for his holding. Like other farmers here about Blake Foster had difficulty in making land pay, and though he fought gallantly against the hard times, the battle was a losing one, and he fell into

Ireland, and described the Fishery Schools at Baltimore as the best in the world.

Derry.—A circular letter was recently issued by the Drapers' Company to a number of their late tenants, stating that the purchase-money of their holdings is now ready to be paid over to the company, but the interest due on November 1 must first be paid. The amount sent forth in the circular seems to be one-and-a-half-year's interest on the purchase money at four per cent. It is calculated that about 100 tenants have been furnished with these circulars. Those tenants are very much surprised at this, as they all firmly believed that they would have no further payments to the company. These tenants allege that they paid one-half-year's interest to the company, after the award was made by Messrs Healy and Dickson, now two years, according to which, the tenants assert, they were only to pay one half-year's interest to the company, and that, after that, they should become liable to the Land Commission.

Donegal.—Nationalist Donegal has the proud boast of not having furnished a single case to the Winter Amizes.

The destitution which was apprehended in the Gweedore district is already beginning to make itself felt, and the outlook is of the gloomiest character. The sad condition of the peasantry demands relief on the earliest possible occasion. Relief works like those instituted in 1880 would cope with the threatened disaster.

Dublin.—At the meeting of the Corporation last week Alderman Dillon proposed "that the special services which Sir Thomas Brady, in the course of his long public life, rendered to the country, merit the recognition of this council, and that the council recommend his claim to the fullest consideration of the Treasury and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and all the Irish members of Parlia-

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**

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
BRANDED **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.

arsars. The creditors of the estate gave him short shrift, and the result has been the appearance at Ballykeal House of the sub-sheriff and of Mr Emerson and the emergencymen, and the owner of the ancient house of the Blake Fosters was by due process of English law evicted from his home.

Cork.—A large sea monster, resembling a whale, was washed ashore on the rocks near Kerry head, about a mile to the West of the coastguards' station, where the Catherine Richards got wrecked and still lies stranded.

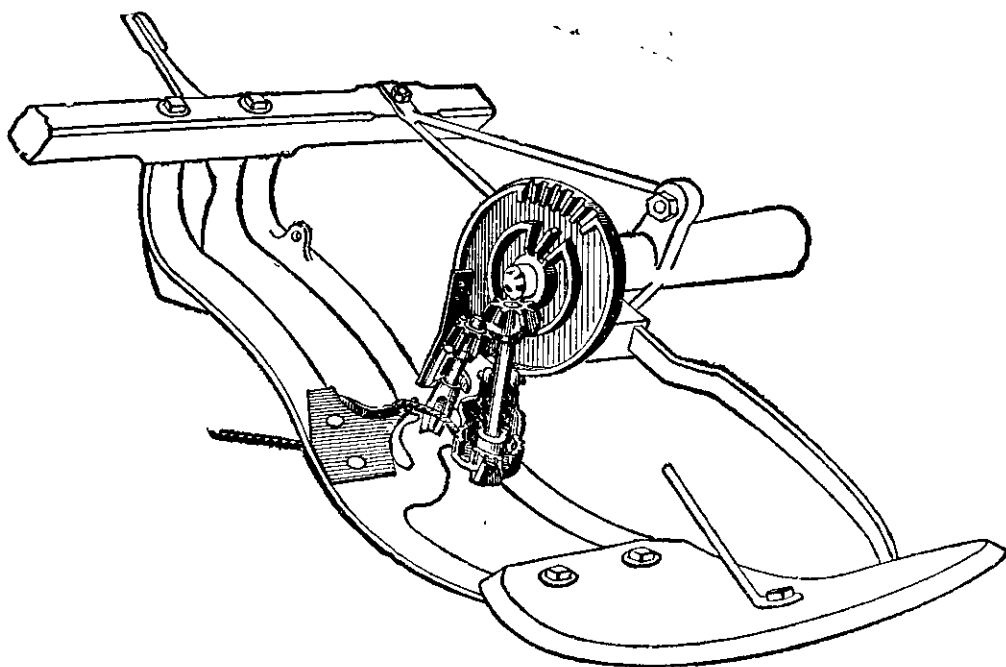
H. H. Townsend, agent of Smith-Barry, with the sub-agent, Mr Sullivan, attended at Donovan's Hotel, Clonsilla, for the purpose of receiving rents of Smith-Barry's tenants in the Darrary, Ardfield, and Barryoe Districts. A reduction of 20 per cent was granted to yearly tenants, and 15 per cent to tenants whose rents were fixed by consent. On both days the office was crowded with tenants.

The commercial education of Catholic youths intending to pursue a business career formed the subject of a large and representative meeting of the Catholics of London recently, under the presidency of Archbishop Vaughan, at the Archbishop's house, Westminster. Amongst those present:—The Lord Mayor and Sir Albert Rollet, M.P., the President of the Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed to extend St Edmund's College at Ware, at an estimated cost of £15,000, to carry out the new system of commercial education devised by the Chamber of Commerce, which places modern languages and technical instruction in the forefront of the curriculum. Sir Albert Rollet, who is a Protestant, in the course of an address supporting the project, paid eloquent testimony to the efforts of the late Father Charles Davis of Baltimore to further technical education in

ment." He said the country ought to be grateful to Sir Thomas Brady for all he had done during his public life, and condemned his treatment by the Government. Alderman Sir Robert Sexton seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Fermanagh.—The land-owners feel the day is rapidly approaching when they will stand denuded of all power and influence. Virtually landlords rule the country for hundreds of years, and that a vigorous effort would be made to resist their final expulsion from place and power is not at all unnatural, but rather as it should be. A meeting of land-owners of Fermanagh was recently held in Enniskillen, at which the Earl of Belmore presided. The attendance was large. How they look upon affairs now in Ireland may be gathered from the address of the Earl of Enniskillen, who moved the first resolution as follows:—1. That the dependence of the present Government for its continued existence on the good pleasure of a faction known to have for its deliberate aim the ruin of Irish landlords renders the maintenance in an efficient state of the organisation of the Irish Land-owners' Convention a matter of vital importance, and we pledge ourselves to support and assist in every way in our power, and call upon all other land-owners to do the same. 2. That, as justice to Irish land-owners and to the public requires that any public inquiry regarding evicted tenants should include a thorough and impartial investigation into the origin, history, and results of the evictions in Ireland, and as the "Evicted Tenants' Commission" has plainly shown itself of a partisan character, limited and one-sided in the scope of its inquiry, and arbitrary and unfair in its procedure, we entirely endorse and approve of the advice to take no part in its proceedings given to Irish land-owners by the Executive Committee of the Convention. 3. We rejoice to

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 owes 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.

learn that these land-owners whose estates have been scheduled for inquiry by the Commissioners intend to publish a full statement with regard to the matters under consideration, and we hope that every land-owner whose estate may become the subject of inquiry by the Commission will do the same.

Galway.—A number of evicted tenants on the Clanricarde estate were about to arrange their differences and settle with their landlords when the Morley Commission was set afoot, and, relying upon the great things promised them through its means, they backed down and preferred waiting the development of events.

The splendid polished granite slab erected on the principal bridge of the Corrib, and on which an attack was made some time ago, was again made the victim of political spleen, for one night recently some persons effaced the whole inscription, which changed the name of the bridge from its ancient title to that of the William O'Brien Bridge, and stated that it was erected by the people of Galway in honour of Mr O'Brien's incarceration in Galway Gaol for his patriotism and sufferings for Ireland. The inscription is now altogether effaced.

Rev P. Egan, Duniry and Abbey, gave evidence before the Evicted Tenants' Commission, and in reply to Mr Roche, Q.C., stated that a considerable portion of the Lewis property lay within his district. The mountain district of the estate was in the parish of Woodford; the latter land was in his own parish. He was aware that in the Longbrea and Woodford districts a number of tenants had to complain of grievances, and none of them were, so far as he knew, so badly treated by the landlords as the Lewis tenants. The circumstances of the tenants were very poor indeed. The rents on the estate were about forty per cent over the valuation, and he believed that as a matter of fact if the tenants got the land for nothing the

in Herberstown. He attended and took the chair at the meeting and the tenants decried the low price of the dairy produce, and some of them thought that the entire rent should be wiped out that year, and what would remain would barely cover the expense of working the farm. The tenants were unanimous in demanding 30 per cent abatement on the rents fixed in '83 by the landlord's own valuer, E. Moroney, and 40 per cent on the rents not reduced, these latter covering only 24 Irish acres. Witness found it was said by Mr Russell that the tenants demanded forty per cent abatement on the rents fixed in '83; that statement was false. There were about sixteen tenants with farms from sixteen acres to 114 acres, and he understood all signed the agreement of '83 out of court with the exception of Thos Moroney, Mrs Crimmins, and Patrick Hogan. Thos Moroney's place was not valued at all; Mrs Crimmins's place was valued, and she refused to accept as judicial rent the value put on the farm by Edward Moroney, the landlord's valuer.

Longford.—Longford new fair was held on Friday week for pigs and on Monday for cattle. Pigs sold extremely well. The ruling prices were:—For bonhams, 25s to 30s; store pigs, 35s to 43s; fat pigs, 13 to 16 10s. On Monday the cattle fair took place in a drenching shower of snow. The attendance of sellers was large, but buyers were scarce. However, a good many sales were effected, and a considerable business was done. The recent hard weather seems to have greatly cut up store cattle. Prices generally ruled:—Fat cattle, 46s to 50s per cwt; springer cows, 13 to £20, according to quality; two-year-olds, 16 to 19, according to condition and quality; strip-pers, from 14 10s to 11 10s.

Tyrone.—In the townland of Carran, near Stewartstown, an old and respected lady, Margaret Molloy, died at the advanced age of 100 years. Deceased, up to her demise could relate events of ninety years ago, having retained full possession of all her faculties.

GLADSTONE'S

NAME is as familiar as a Household Word!

So is the EXCELLENT VALUE of

J. & J. ARTHUR'S

£3 3s Suits.

ONE TRIAL will ensure your continued favour and support.

NOTHING IN THE TRADE TO EQUAL OUR VALUE.

J. & J. ARTHUR, Tailors, 6 George street.

majority could not make a living upon it, for the reason amongst others, that their tenements were so small, and that they held a very bad class of land. The President—How did they make their rents? Father Egan—A great deal of money came from America and Australia. When the children of these poor tenants were about 13 years or so they had to go as servants, or else they had to emigrate on assisted passages to America or to Australia, and the relatives and friends of the people there, who had also emigrated years before, were in the habit of sending home money to assist their parents to pay their rents, and it is my belief that in many cases that was the way the rent was paid.

Kerry.—The tenants who hold their farms at Knockenduff from Dr Abern at Kilworth, County Cork, applied for an abatement of rent and left the matter in the hands of his agent, J. D. Curtayne who gave a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

An eviction of a peculiarly harsh nature was carried out lately on the lands of Hollymount, near Rathmore. The tenant was named John Coakley, and the landlord—the representative of the late Captain Fagan. In 1882 the Captain had reduced Coakley's rent from £28 10s to £22, but the Captain having died his representatives called upon the tenant to pay up forthwith arrears to the amount of £60, which sum was made up of the reductions voluntarily made by the late landlord. Being unable to pay, poor Coakley was evicted his wife being dangerously ill at the time.

Kildare.—The Kildare Hounds had an extraordinary run last week with a mountain fox, which, starting from Ballyhook Gorse, beat the pack after going some fifteen miles in a nearly direct line.

Limerick.—Rev Matt Ryan, C.C., Cola, was examined at the Evicted Tenants' Commission, and in reply to Mr Roche said the trouble commenced on The O'Grady estate about the 1st of October, 1886. On that day the tenants requested him by letter to meet them

Waterford.—A force of fifty police were present at the eviction of Jeremiah Murphy at Fenor lately. It was stated that Murphy owed his landlord, Count de la Poer, over £200 in rent, with heavy law costs. The eviction passed off without the slightest disturbance, but things are not as peaceful as usual in the village since.

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 regular 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 no thing 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.

R. T. Booth's Golden Remedy No 2 is the best Brain and Nerve Tonic on this earth. All chemists,

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

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver:

WOOL, GRAIN, & 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.		Sum Assured.
Date.	Amount.	Period.		
31st March, 1877	£16,989	3 years ended 31st March, 1877	£997,837	
31st March, 1880	103,850	3 years ended 31st March, 1880	2,214,217	
31st March, 1883	298,708	3 years ended 31st March, 1883	2,692,200	
31st March, 1886	666,074	3 years ended 31st March, 1886	3,222,255	
31st Dec., 1888	863,281	2 1/2 years ended 31st Dec., 1888	4,127,216	
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, sizes 10 to 13	...	from 3s 11d
Children's Strong Boots, sizes 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' B. Uchers, 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, Cabinet
- TAPANUI—C. F. L. Wrenstead 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 EYE GLASSES 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 ARMAUGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!—SALES 1892-93.

DONALD REID AND CO., AUCTIONEERS AND WOOL BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in intimating that the OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE is now ready for the reception of this season's clip, and being VERY SPACIOUS, BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED, And built specially for the most effective display of Wool, it offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is room for THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES, Which, in the case of Farmers' Clips, consists of the entire consignment.

VALUATIONS.

We give the most careful attention to the Valuation of all Lots, whether Large or Small, and every endeavour will be made to secure the highest possible market value for the consignments, an additional guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, on commission.

ADVANCES.

We make liberal cash advances free of commission and at lowest current rates of interest on Wool consigned to us for sale or shipment. We also advance on growing clips on the most favourable terms.

CHARGES.

The charges in Wool offered and not sold are nominal, being one shilling per bale only, which includes receiving, warehousing, and delivering. All other charges will be made on the lowest scale.

SALES AND ACCOUNT SALES.

The first regular sales of the season will be held on the 22nd and 23rd of December, and thereafter sales will be held regularly throughout the season, and account sales rendered, and proceeds paid over within six days of the sale.

INSURANCE.

All Wool and other produce consigned to us is covered by insurance to its full value from the time it enters our stores, and arrangements can be made to cover risk in transit if desired.

ADDRESS.

Wool consigned to us by rail, vessel, or dray, and addressed "Donald Reid & Co., Dunedin," will reach us in due course, and will receive our most careful attention.

STATION REQUISITES.

We supply Wool Packs, Twine, Branding Paint, Sheep Shears, and all Station Requisites at lowest prices. Orders by wire or letter will receive our most prompt attention.

DONALD REID & CO.,

Railway Siding, Dunedin.

[Address Labels, Advice Notes, and Sample Bags forwarded on application.]

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.

MESSESR STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Store Cattle—The demand for these still continues, and all lots offering are easily disposed of at prices equal to recent quotations.

Store Sheep are selling well, other country sales which are now being held in all parts of the province bring forward buyers for all lots offered. Prices continue about the same, a fair number having been placed privately during the past week.

Grain—Wheat: continues low but oats are decidedly firm the demand showing a slight increase, in consequence prices, especially for medium descriptions, may be quoted at 1d dearer. The floods in Queensland will no doubt cause values to harden during the coming season.

Sheepskins—Our weekly sale was smaller than usual, values unchanged.

Rabbitskins—The numbers coming forward are still small although at our sale this week we had a fairly large catalogue. Competition remains firm and all descriptions are readily placed at recently quoted prices.

Grass Seed—Very little doing, but prices about the same.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending March 1, as follows:—

Store Cattle—A few of these every week change hands both privately and at auction, and at prices which should not fail to be satisfactory to the grower. The demand continues steady, and immediately after harvest will no doubt increase.

Store Sheep—Large sales by auction have been held during the week. We understand that a good demand was experienced. Competition was spirited, and very full prices were obtained for all offered.

Wool—Telegrams to hand this week report that the market at Home for merino is very depressed and prices are easier, but that a brisk business is doing in crossbreds. Locally, business is quiet since close of last sale. Consignments still continue to arrive for our next sale, the date of which is not just yet fixed, but will be held about the end of this week, when we expect to have a good attendance of buyers and late prices at any rate maintained.

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

Rabbitskins—A very satisfactory demand continues to exist for these notwithstanding that the bulk of consignments now coming to hand comprise nearly all skins of low quality. We obtain for early spring saved up to 14d, late do 10d to 12d; summer skins 7½d to 8½d; inferior, 6d to 7d; suckers and half grown 3½d to 5½d per lb.

Hides—The market has not changed since last report. Quotations for heavy good conditioned properly flayed hides 2d to 2½d; extra heavy, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior to medium 1d to 1¼d per lb.

Tallow—Well-rendered mutton is in good demand, worth 23s to 24s 6d, but none offering, medium to good, 19s to 22s; inferior to medium 14s 6d to 18s 6d; rough fat is also in excellent demand and commanding higher prices, best fresh caul fetching 14s to 14s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 11s to 13s 6d per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: The market since last reporting is unchanged. Harvesting is now pretty general, but there will be no deliveries of the new wheat of any consequence for two or three weeks. Latest cablegrams from Home report the market there weaker. New Zealand long-berried wheat, ex warehouse only, worth 3s 3d. Prices in this market will, doubtless, for a time continue low in sympathy with

those ruling at Home, and there are no indications, meantime, apparent of any improvement within measurable distance. Quotations—For best milling, velvet and Tuscan, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; extra prime, a shade more; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior and good whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 3d; broken, 1s 6d to 1s 10d (ex store, sacks weighed in terms).—Oats:—There is no apparent change to note in the tone of the market. Quotations—For prime milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; best short feed, stout and bright, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Barley:—There are a good many samples of the new crop floating about with the view of getting offers from buyers, but there seems to be too wide a difference in buyers' and sellers' idea of value, which at the moment prevents sales of any consequence being effected. Prime samples, full, bright, and not too closely threshed, will command good attention, and prices up to late quotations, if not more—say for best malting 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; inferior to medium 2s 3d to 3s 2d (ex store, sacks extra, terms.)

Grass Seed—Best-dressed perennial is worth 3s to 3s 1½d; extra prime, a shade more, farmers' best, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 2s 5d (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Cocksfoot is still neglected. Best dressed, nominal, 3½d to 3¾d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes—The supply to hand lately has been barely sufficient for requirements, prices obtaining in consequence have been more satisfactory. Best have been selling at the beginning of the week at L4 to L4 10s; others, L3 10s to L3 17s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Chaff—Supplies ample, with only a very moderate demand. Best is fetching 50s to 55s; extra good a shade more; medium to good, 40s to 47s 6d per ton (ex truck).

Dairy Produce—Prime salt butter, dairy made, 7d to 8d; factory held for 10d to 11d per lb. Factory cheese, medium size, slow sale, at 4½d to 4½d; loaf, 5½d to 5½d; dairy made, 2½d to 4d per lb.

Flax—The market at Home seems quiet but steady. There is no improvement to record in price, a fair demand is experienced in the local market, best fetching L18 to L19; medium to good, L16 to L17 10s; inferior, L13 to L15 10s per ton.

MESSESR DONALD REID AND CO. report as follows:—

Sheepskins—Green pelts sold at 1s to 2s 1d; do lambs, 1s to 2s 2d; dry crossbreds 2s to 5s 11d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 3s 10d; do pelts and hoggets, 4d to 2s 5d.

Tallow—Prime rendered brought 20s to 21s 6d; good, 18s to 19s; medium, 16s to 17s; inferior, 13s to 15s; rough fat, 10s to 13s 6d.

Wheat—Prime milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; medium, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; inferior, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; fowl wheat, 1s 10d to 2s 1d.

Oats—Prime Sutherland's (new), 2s; do milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; bright feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; discoloured, 1s 7d to 1s 8d (sacks extra).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSESR WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—

In consequence of Saturday being a holiday we held our weekly sale to-day. There was a moderately large number of horses forward, but, as is generally the case on an off-day, the attendance was very small and the demand unsatisfactory. We offered a draft of useful unbroken saddle and harness horses and a number of good draughts, a fair portion of which changed hands. Our weekly sale will be held as usual next Saturday. We quote: For first-class draughts (extra heavy), £25 to £30; good ordinary draughts (young), £18 to £22; medium draughts, £12 to £16; aged draughts, £6 to £10; good hacks and harness horses, £12 to £16; medium hacks and harness horses, £7 to £9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, £2 10s to £5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 7d to 1s 11d (big 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

NEILL AND CO
(LIMITED)

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



NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The Magnificent Steamships
WARRIMOO AND MIOWEBA,
Each 4000 Tons Register,

Will be despatched from Port Chalmers as under:—

MIOWEBA, on 8th MARCH, for MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, via BLUFF and MILFORD SOUND.

WARRIMOO, on 14th MARCH, for SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and AUCKLAND.

Carrying Passengers and Cargo at specially Reduced Rates.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.

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

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

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

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
£105	£70	£42

Available nine months. Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a for night allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £52.

Passage from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For further particulars apply to

NEILL & CO, LIMITED,
Agents.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both railway stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are all well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers.

Free Stabling

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

OBTAINABLE in the market, including Worsted, Twos (English and Colonial), Trousering of the latest patterns.

WHICH I am making up in the most fashionable style at the cheapest rates for cash.

P. AITKEN, Tailor, George street, Dunedin.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Established 1859
Capital £1,000,000, Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £435,000.

OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES
Abbotsford ... Walter Stewart
Alexandra South ... James Rivers
Blueskin ... Edward Johnson
Balclutha ... Blackwood and Chapman

Broad Bay ... Gao Green
Blinton ... Wm Moffat
Taversham ... George Allen
Cromwell ... Henry Hotop
Dunroon ... Wm. Sutherland
Graytown ... J. Williams
Hampden ... Edward Lefevre
Heriot ... C. Todd, junr
Henley ... Donald Malcolm
Kakanui ... Wm Barr
Kaitangata ... Wm Kelly
Kaikoura ... Jno Fraser
Kurow ... F. W. Thiele
Lawrence ... Herbert & Co.
Livingstone ... M. Osterberg
Mosgiel ... J. E. Jago
Maheno ... John Rankin
Milson ... 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
Port Chalmers ... Alex. Rae
Palmerston ... Charles Crump
Pembroke ... Robert McDougall
Ravensbourne ... C. E. George
Woodhaugh ... H. Clarke

Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

JAMES EDGAR,
Branch Manager.

Offices: Corner of

BATHEAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS
DUNEDIN.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

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

French Prints and Ginghams, 9½d, 10½d—to be sold 4½d and 5½d yard; Pinafore 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; Ladies' Blouses, 1s 11d, 2s 11d—now 1s 6d, 1s 11d each; Ladies' Corsets, 2s 11½d—now selling 2s 3d.

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

No. 6 Address—

J. BLENKINSOPP,
47 GEORGE STREET.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. — PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, March 6, Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and PICTON. — PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, March 6. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE. — TARAWERA, s. s., on Saturday, March 4. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 5 p.m.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AUCKLAND. — A steamer early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND. — TARAWERA, s. s., on Saturday, March 4. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART. — MARAROA, s. s., on Wednesday, March 8. Passengers from Dunedin by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON. — WAKATIPU, s. s., on Monday, February 27.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON. — BRUNNER, s. s., on Friday, March 10. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 6 p.m. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON. — HERALD, s. s., about Saturday, March 11. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAVIUNI s. s., Tuesday, March 28.

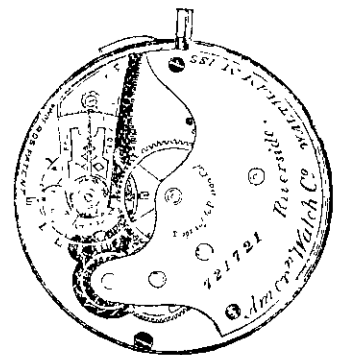
FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND. — UPOLU, s. s., about Friday, March 3.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

ARTHUR JOHN SHAW
(Successor to Peter Adair),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
13 BATHAY STREET, DUNEDIN.



A Special Shipment of English Lever and Walnut Watches just arrived.

Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery suitable for presentation.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

Jameson Anderson & Co.

no. 155 Colombo St

Best
Jeans
Are
Unequalled

and all the Leading Stockings

5s 01; prime up to £2 15s 0d, good demand; hay, oaten, quality old, inferior, demand dull, £2 10s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £3 0s, of good quality. Potatoes, new provincial kidneys, £3 0s 0d; derwents, £4 0s 0d, market bare. Flour: Roller, £9 0s to £9 15s; stone, £7 15s to £8 5s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £8 10s; 25lbs, £9 0s to £9 10s. Butter, fresh, 7d to 9d; potted, demand easier, 7d for prime. Eggs, 10d to 1s 0d per dozen.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

This Society held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, 21st inst. There was a fair attendance, including Mr Dobbin (chairman), and the Rev Father Bell.

The committee appointed to enquire into the advisableness of holding the annual picnic this year or not, reported very favourably, and it was unanimously resolved that the Society's picnic be held on Easter Monday, the spot selected being a popular one, viz., Diamond Harbour. Messrs R. P. Clarkson, E. M. Carr, and J. Curtin were appointed a sports committee, to arrange sports and collect prizes for the occasion.

The programme for the evening was "Social and home games." The home games feature in the programme was a new departure, and met with entire success as the members pleasantly beguiled the time playing chess, draughts, and various other games. Songs were sung at approved intervals by Messrs Holland, D. O'Connell, and Hynes, a humorous reading from "Pickwick Papers," and a humorous recitation by E. M. Carr, brought a most enjoyable evening to the time honoured hour of the Society for closing—10 p.m.

Next Tuesday's programme should prove very interesting, being a debate on "Catholic Right v. Popular Might," a subject bearing on the present representation in Parliament.

DEATH OF A SAINTLY PASSIONIST.

It is with feelings of profound regret that we announce the demise of the much-beloved Passionist, Rev Father Charles, which took place at twenty minutes to six on Thursday morning, January 5, at St Paul's Retreat, Mount Argus, Dublin. The name of the deceased clergyman is a household word in Ireland, rich and poor alike having ever found in him a true friend and a wise counsellor. His works of self-sacrifice and continued austerity were on every tongue, and crowds from far and near flocked daily to Mount Argus in order to obtain the benediction of the saintly father who was ever at their service, despite his increasing infirmities and the burden of his years. The clients of Father Charles were not confined to these countries, for he was frequently in receipt of letters from America and other lands, seeking his advice and imploring his spiritual assistance. Many, too, wrote expressing their gratitude for favours which they imputed to the prayers of the humble Passionist. In order that some idea may be gleaned of the daily life of the deceased priest it may be well to outline the nature of the religious observances which he adhered to in Passionist Retreats. At 2 a.m. the religious are summoned to Matins, and those who live in the vicinity of Mount Argus are well accustomed to the tolling of the midnight bell. Long hours are devoted to prayer during the day, and the several canonical hours are chanted in choir. The fasts, too, are severe, and these, together with prolonged vigils and the wearing of sandals, make the life of the Passionist a truly penitential one. Father Charles did not spare himself in the exact observance of the constitutions of the society to which he belonged. His example preached stronger than words. Until increasing years prevented his attendance in the confessional he was exceedingly assiduous in administering the Sacrament of Penance. In the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice he invariably exhibited deep emotion. His obedience to his superiors was prompt, even in the minutest details. His charity in every sense was unbounded, and one of his grandest traits was that he made no distinction of persons, being equally ready to succour the poor as to assist the great and the wealthy. His fellow-religious ever looked up to him as their model in the observance of the rules of their Order. He was always a shining light to those around him—a typical priest—a model Passionist—a faithful son of the Church. Father Charles was not free from bodily suffering, for he had been for a long time the victim of disease; nevertheless, he never complained, but ever prayed for the spirit of patience and resignation. He was accustomed to celebrate Mass daily in one of the Oratories of the Retreat, but December 8, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, was the last occasion on which he had the privilege of offering the Holy Sacrifice, for on the following day he was obliged to take to his bed, from which he never again rose. During his illness his manner was that of a saint. His death was calm and peaceful; he departed this life in one gentle sigh, surrounded by his brethren in religion, and strengthened by all the consolations which Holy Church affords to her dying children. Father Charles of St Andrew was born in Matteringbund, Holland, on December 11, 1821. His secular name was John Andrew Honben.

At the completion of his early education he served in the army, and on December 1, 1845, being then nearly 24 years of age, joined the Passionists, when Father Dominic was superior of that Province. After his philosophical and theological studies he was ordained. Later on he was appointed Vice-Master of Novices, etc., and on the foundation of the Retreat at Mount Argus he was sent to Dublin, where he lived and ministered from 1856 to the present, with the exception of three years, during which he was attached to one of the houses of his Order in England—Exchange.

THE LOCKED DOOR.

Two friends once closed between them mutually,
A door with double locks, one on each side;
With separate keys, fashioned with cunning art,
Sure of himself, strong in fresh-wounded pride,
Each, for his own side only, held the key.

And thus for weary weeks they dwelt apart,
Till one, at last, whose dropping tears had drowned
The fire of wrath that in his bosom burned,
Full of forgiveness, softly stole and turned
The key; then sought to open the door, but found
The other lock still fast; still locked the door!
Then the old anger leaped to sudden flame,
And, laying on his friend's hard heart the blame,
He shot again the bolt and turned once more
To nurse, in bitterness, the re-opened wound.

That night the other thought of olden days,
And melted in the memory; they seemed
So nearer than estrangement's later hours,
That of the quarrel he thought he must have dreamed.
And so unlocked the door; yet all his powers
Failed still to shake it. Then he muttered, "Fool,
To think that stubborn churl would e'er repent!"
And socketward again the bolt he sent.
And thus before the first friend's wrath could cool,
The other's heart grew hard again and kept
The bar between them while they waked or slept.

But one calm eve they both wake from a dream
Of what has been, so clear forthshadowing, too,
The golden prophecy of what may be;
Each rises in the moonlight's softened gleam,
Resolves to try again all he can do,
Once more before the barrier he stands;
And as, again, slowly each iron key
Rasps in the rusted wards, an answering sound
Comes from the other side. The great door flies
Open and leaves the old friends, newly found,
Lovingly looking in each other's eyes,
With re-united hearts and firm-clasped hands.

—Cincinnati Enquirer

C. W. PARKER.

The Orkney and Shetland Islands, where no priest has resided for some time, are about to receive the ministrations of a resident priest.

Mr S. R. Stedman, 166 George street, Dunedin, is agent for all the most approved description of cycles. Mr Stedman's prices will be found extremely reasonable—whether the machines required are new or second-hand.

Messrs S. Kirkpatrick's jams from the new season's fruits are now ready. In every instance they are the best possible qualities.

A pamphlet by Mr A. Hutton Dixon has been published dealing with the troublesome affections generally known as cold in the head, hay fever, and such like. A simple process of cure is suggested.

Messrs Herbert, Haynes, and Co, Princes street, Dunedin, are now showing mantles, jackets, and wraps of various kinds for the autumn and winter seasons. The goods will be found particularly *richerché*, and ladies should not miss the opportunity of inspecting them.

His numerous friends in Dunedin will be interested to learn that Mr James Dealy is now mine host of the Railway Hotel, Thorndon Quay, Wellington. Mr Dealy will have their best wishes for his success in his new line of life, and their experience of his kindly and genial disposition, as well as their knowledge of his varied qualifications, will seem to them a certain guarantee of his success—ensuring, as must be the case, the able management of his house.

CATARRH, HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured by a few simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet, explaining this new treatment, is sent on receipt of a 2½ stamp by A. HUTTON DIXON, 43 and 45 East Bloor street, TORONTO, Canada—*Scientific American*.

For all kinds of Drapery, Clothing, Tailoring, Boots & Shoes, Millinery, Mantles, &c.

There is no House giving such good value as

LONARGAN & CO

A GROWING BUSINESS.

THE DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Point with great pride to the phenomenal success they have achieved since they opened at 86 and 88 George street, Dunedin, two years ago. They claim, without fear of contradiction, that no other House in Town can show such a growth and record in the time; and still there is no let up. Why is it? Why are they making such headway? They will inform you it is because they IMPORT DIRECT, buy for CASH, and sell for READY MONEY only, while their expenses are lower than Princes street shops. They have a good location, are prompt, accommodating, and a pushing, trade-making Firm. In fact, they fill a want by supplying really reliable goods at prices within the reach of all. They have now opened up their

SUMMER SEASON'S SHIPMENTS OF DRESSES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c., &c., and cordially invite inspection and comparison. Pay them a visit, and be satisfied and pleased.

DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
86 and 88 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

HIBERNIAN HOTEL
TIMARU.

T. J. BURNS Proprietor
(Late T. O'Driscoll).

First-Class Accommodation for Boarders and Visitors.
FREE STABLING.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

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



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

Late H. BOOTH,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
170 High street, opposite Burke's Hotel,
CHURCH.

W. MEECH, Boot and Shoe Maker and Importer,
HIGH STREET, RANGIORA.
Repairs Executed with despatch.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

BATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.
J. GEBBIE PROPRIETRESS

The Shamrock, which has been so long and favourably known to the travelling public will still be conducted with the same care and attention as in the past, affording the best accommodation to be found in the Colony. Suites of Rooms for Private Families. Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

J. C. FELTON
Furnishing UNDERTAKER,
High Street, Rangiora.

GARRISON HALL.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL OF ERIN

Will be Celebrated by a GRAND CONCERT OF NATIONAL MUSIC.

J. B. Callan, Esq. has kindly consented to deliver the Occasional Address.

The net proceeds of the Concert will be divided between St Patrick's Church Building Fund and North-East Valley Church Site Fund. The programme will include National Choruses by St Joseph's Cathedral Choir; Sweet National Songs, Duets, Trios, and Quartets by Leading Vocalists. Familiar National Airs by well-chosen orchestra.

"Oh native music, beyond comparing,
The sweetest far on the ear that falls?
Thy gentle numbers the heart remembers,
Thy strains enchain us in Memory's thralls!"

ZEALANDIA ART UNION.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the non-arrival of several blocks of tickets, it has been deemed advisable to POSTPONE the Drawing of the Art Union till EASTER WEEK. This will give ample time to holders of Books of Tickets to dispose of the same and return Blocks and Cash to the

VERY REV FATHER DEVOLY, V.G.

The Drawing will take place (without fail) on that week, and the Winning Numbers will be advertised in the TABLET.

M. R. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG

SURGEON DENTIST,

Begs to announce that he has quite recovered and is able to ATTEND to all his PATIENTS PERSONALLY. Having Two Surgeries, with all the modern conveniences, no delay will be experienced.

Cases made without Pains where applicable.

For the convenience of Patients we have TWO SURGERIES, Replete with Every Modern Convenience.

FILLINGS A SPECIALITY.

Fees Moderate, compatible with the Highest Workmanship

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF PRINCES AND HIGH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

Telephone No. 604.

Hours: From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M. R. FRANK ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,

May be Consulted at his Offices,
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,

Corner of Princes and High Streets (Entrance from Princes Street).

RIVERTON ART-UNION.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

VALUE £500.

EARLY IN MAY NEXT.

To secure the beautiful Gold Watch, holders of Books are reminded of the necessity of sending for more at once.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 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.

FORECAST OF MR GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO THE ULSTER DEPUTATION.



MR GLADSTONE will probably say:—Gentlemen,—I am greatly flattered by your presentation of this eloquent memorial, and the presence of so many distinguished Irishmen. I regard the deputation and memorial as a compliment to myself as Prime Minister, and an expression of loyalty to the Constitution and Queen. No doubt you use some expressions which to inexperienced politicians may mean at least a suggestion of a threat. But not so to me, who regard these as a playful mode of expressing intense loyalty and devotion to her Majesty and her Government. Experience justifies me in regarding the matter in this light. I am much gratified at your declaration that you are ardent supporters of civil and religious liberty for yourselves, but could have wished you were equally advocates of civil and religious liberty for others. And I am not without hope that the mode in which civil and religious liberty has hitherto been understood and practised in parts of Ulster, especially in Belfast, where all Catholics are religiously excluded from all share in municipal government, for example, will, after this deputation, be entirely changed, and that a truer and more rational interpretation of the words "civil and religious liberty" may be more generally accepted. I notice also that you claim to represent Ulster on the Home Rule question, and this sets me seriously thinking and examining some recent statistics. I find that Ulster is nearly equally divided as to Home Rule, and that an Ulster deputation in favour of Home Rule would be as justified in claiming to represent Ulster as you are. This, I must confess, is very striking, and well calculated to enable people to understand the exact import and force of your views on this question. I further find that in the County Cavan, for example, where Catholics are to Protestants in the ratio of 10 to 1, the people of that populous county, where civil and religious liberty are not understood as in the Protestant parts of Ulster, have returned to Parliament two Protestant Members, whereas Protestant Ulster, so energetic in proclaiming its devotion to civil and religious liberty, has not returned one Catholic. And leaving Ulster, which perhaps under the circumstances I ought not to do, I find that some of the most Catholic constituencies in the other provinces of Ireland so incorrectly, in your view, understand the meaning of the words "civil and religious liberty" as to have returned Protestant Members. I find also that, whilst in Belfast—the home of "civil and religious liberty"—there is not even one Catholic Town Councillor, in Dublin, where Catholics are in an enormous majority, there is a Protestant Lord Mayor and several Protestant Aldermen and Town Councillors. These are facts, which, taken in conjunction with innumerable other similar facts, have puzzled me not a little; and I am thankful to you, gentlemen of the 5000 deputation, for enlightening me on the subject. I perceive, too, that you are so energetic in proclaiming your loyalty and devotion to civil liberty that you are providing arms of precision for the purpose of emphasising this loyalty and devotion. Your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the cause of liberty, justice, and fair play, are most commendable, and will be duly taken into

consideration by the Cabinet, and I trust that there is no truth in the sinister suggestion of your opponents, that these expressions are only so many ways of telling your friends to keep their powder dry. There is only one thing I regret, and that is that you should so firmly believe that to give a local legislature to Ireland and the management of their own affairs to Irishmen can only lead to the ruin of the country and the destruction of real civil and religious liberty. If there be one thing which I regret more, it is the unnatural opposition on the part of one corner of Ulster to the enfranchisement of their native land, and the granting of that which must, in the nature of things, elevate Irishmen to true citizenship and promote the peace and prosperity of their country. When Ireland, a hundred years ago, obtained a free Parliament, she sprang, as it were, with one bound to a pitch of prosperity—agricultural manufacturing, and commercial—unparalleled in the history of nations, and on its withdrawal she sank into misery of almost every sort. Neither can or ought it to be forgotten that during her days of liberty she produced a galaxy of orators and statesmen which the most illustrious nations in their days of greatest splendour did not excel. Gentlemen, I must now with deep regret dismiss you, depriving myself of the pleasure of your exhilarating company, but wishing you a happy return to liberty-loving Belfast and a sober and peaceful future, during which you may by meditation and the exhortations of your mild pastors prepare yourselves for the good time coming for your native land, the Cinderella of nations.

REALLY our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* wants a dose of *salvolatile* or, perhaps, it might do to burn a feather under his nose. Something, however, he requires to revive and calm him. "Donnybrook," "insolent," "Bombastes Furioso," "hectoring."—Why, even if our contemporary is up a tree, he need not spit like a treed cat. But up a tree he is, as prettily placed there as ever was a man who talked about what he was completely ignorant of and had not a word of honest explanation to offer when brought to book. As may be seen, in another column, from the note appended to Father Lynch's first letter, he tried to quibble and lead off his readers on a false scent. As may be seen from Father Lynch's second letter he was kept to the point—not insolently as he is brazen enough to assert—and much he must think of the intelligence of his readers in daring to make such an assertion—but civilly, though firmly. Now he loses his head and, as we have said, spits and squalls like a treed cat. A nice child's guide, too, our contemporary acknowledges himself to be, in giving rein, as he declares he has done, to a youth fresh from Donnybrook and wanting more. His understanding of the reverence due to youth is somewhat original. His pretence, indeed, is altogether false, foolish, and impertinent. But the *salvolatile* bottle it is that our contemporary's deranged nerves require. He will be better by-and-by when he is brought around. Our readers, meantime, can judge for themselves and we need say no more on the subject. As to the barbarous bones of St Olaf and the new-born glories of the reformed Icelanders, all that belongs to the Great Protestant Tradition. If corrected and explained to-day, it would be as exuberant as ever to-morrow. The Tradition must last as long as the system has a kick left in it. The serious nature of the whole affair is, however, the sad condition of our contemporary. We shall charitably hope for his speedy recovery.

MR HARRY ROSSITER, who had been already favourably known as a composer from his "Ouslow Waltzee," has now published a "Barn Dance." The music is extremely pretty, bright, and spirited, and bears strongly the stamp of originality. The melody is most pleasing and the harmonies are admirable. The composition, which must be ranked among works of genuine merit, will do much to add to Mr Rossiter's fame and to make the lovers of music wish for more from his pen—a desire, we understand, that bids fair to be fulfilled. Messrs Wickins and Co, Bond street, London, are the publishers and the printing was done in Germany. The dance will form a valuable addition to the repertory of brilliant pianists.

HERE is Labour *versus* Capital with a vengeance. "San Francisco, February 25. A man named Ratcliffe to-day shot Mackay, the American silver king, in the back, and then committed suicide. Mackay, who is only slightly wounded, declares that he had no previous knowledge of Ratcliffe." It may be proposed as a problem for philosophers as to how far accountable Mackay is for the suicide of Ratcliffe. If, at least, the one had not made his money, it may be assumed that the other would not have shot himself.

A HIGHLY distinguished visitor is now expected at Wellington—the highest in rank who has visited the colony since the visit here of the present Duke of Edinburgh. We allude to His Imperial Highness, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the crown of

Austria-Hungary. The object of His Highness's visit is said to be a search for a somewhat eccentric member of the Imperial family, who, some few years ago, renounced his rank, and, under the ordinary name of John Orth, sailed away as a sea captain for parts unknown. Nothing has since been heard of him. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand has been adversely spoken of; but this was due to a malevolent bigotry regardless of calumny. He is a prince who, as a matter of fact, is of a most estimable character.

HERE is a *bonne bouche* for our friends the well-wishers of Ireland. "At the Clare assizes Judge O'Brien declared there was no security in the country for life and property." But it was himself that said it—Judge O'Brien—nicely made up, too, for transmission abroad. People even in the County Clare, nevertheless, will live on without having their heads broken or their pockets picked. Judge O'Brien, forsooth! And what does Mr Balfour say? What Lord Salisbury says when he goes to Belfast, *nous allons voir*. All these sayings may go together for what they are worth.

It has been mentioned to us as a suggestive fact connected with the ecclesiastical history of Scotland that a recent visitor to Edinburgh, who wished to explore the ruins of the old Church of St Andrew, on applying to the local grave-digger for direction, was told by that functionary that no such church had existed. That known as such, he said, had, in reality, been the Church of St Peter. The suggestion is supposed to refer to a tradition of a devotion to the Prince of the Apostles surviving among the Scotch masses.

MONSIEUR CHARLES MOREL, the chief tenor singer of the Cathedral of San Francisco, who is now making a tour in New Zealand, sang in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Sunday. The music rendered by him was Cherubini's "Ave Maria" and an "O Salutaris," composed by himself. M. Morel's singing was cultured in the highest degree and profoundly devotional. The organ accompaniment was finely played by Mr Towsey of Melbourne. In the evening Mr F. L. Jones sang Gounod's "There is a green hill far away," of which he gave a successful interpretation.

THE Auckland *Herald* of February 17, reports the annual picnic of the patients of the Avondale Lunatic Asylum, which took place the preceding day on the Ellerslie racecourse:—Father Walter McDonald, says our contemporary, was in attendance with his Panmure Drum and Fife Band (under Mr Smith, bandmaster), which added much to the enjoyment of the day.

THE following ladies and gentlemen have kindly given their services for the concert of Irish National music, to be held in Dunedin on the evening of St Patrick's Day. Mrs T. Lynch (formerly Miss Walsh), The Misses R. Blaney, K. Blaney (pupil of Miss R. Blaney), Morrison, and Moloney. Messrs Yung, Jones, Eager, and Carolan. Mr J. B. Callan will deliver the occasional address. An orchestra will perform several duos, trios, and quartets, and the members of the choir of St Joseph's Cathedral will sing some concerted selections. The programme, as may be gathered, will be extremely inviting.

STORMY weather has been the rule in the North, a good deal of mischief being done in some places. The supposition is that the fag end of the cyclone that caused such destruction in Queensland had reached our shores. We have had a little roughness in the South, but nothing more than what is common here.

"THE Pope, in bidding farewell to the English pilgrims, who were present at the Jubilee celebrations, expressed a hope that England would soon be a Catholic country again."—No doubt the Holy Father entertains such a hope. But "soon"? That seems another question.

WE take the following from the Wellington correspondence of the *Otago Daily Times*:—A case just heard on appeal in the Supreme Court by Mr Justice Richmond (Andrews v. Smith) is worth special notice. The appellant is the Rev J. C. Andrews and the respondent is the Wairarapa rabbit inspector. The proceeding was an appeal from a judgment of the R.M. against the appellant, under the sixth section of "The Rabbit Act, 1882":—"If immediately upon the service of such notice (to destroy rabbits) such one or more of the persons upon which the same is served do not commence to do all such acts, deeds, matters, and things as in the opinion of the inspector may be necessary to destroy the rabbits on the land mentioned in such notice in the shortest time possible, and having so commenced do not continue such action until such rabbits are destroyed, each of the owners upon whom such notice has been served shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1, nor more than £20." The question which the court decided was in effect that the contention of the appellant (the defendant in the court below) was right—namely, that the fact of the commencement to use means to destroy rabbits was a question for the resident magistrate, and the opinion of the inspector was not necessarily conclusive. The conviction was quashed.

WE announce with regret that Mr W. Norton Taylor, Junr., has severed his connection with the N.Z. TABLET Company. Mr Taylor, however, leaves us to better his position in life. We wish him all possible success and happiness in his new sphere.

HERE is a cablegram under date New York, February 27:—"The Irish National League in America have issued a manifesto condemning the Home Rule Bill as ruinous to the welfare of Ireland. The financial proposals are described as a clever piece of juggling, and it is urged that a sovereign parliament will alone suffice to meet the wants of the people." If this be true the body in question have taken a very reprehensible step. All true friends of Ireland will repudiate their action.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 23, 1893.

AT St Patrick's Cathedral on last Sunday week, and upon the Friday and Saturday preceding, the anniversary of his Holiness the Pope's episcopal jubilee was celebrated with becoming ceremony. On Friday and Saturday evenings eloquent and instructive discourses were delivered by the Rev Father Duffy, S.J. On Sunday evening the principal ceremony took place before a packed congregation. The Very Rev Adm. Father Hackett, preached a magnificent sermon on St Peter and his successors." The rev preacher commenced with the chief Apostle's entry into Rome, friendless and unheeded, during Nero's reign, and how as time progressed he extended the sphere and influence of that great Church, destined to play such a prominent part in the world's history. Step by step down the ages was the Church's progress marked out. How she had rescued the world from barbarism and slavery, stretching out all her protecting arms in defence of right and truth. Every religious and civil right enjoyed by Christendom to-day is attributable to the Catholic Church. Powerful nations have risen and tottered and sunk into oblivion, but the grand old Church of Peter is now as fresh and as vigorous as at any time during its existence. The rev Father concluded with a special reference to the present illustrious occupant of the throne of Peter, to whom at the present moment, from every part of the habitable globe, his dutiful Catholic children bowed their submission and fealty. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament was then formed, consisting of the boys and girls recently confirmed, the children of Mary, guard of honour, etc. Rev Father Duffy deacon, Father Doyle sub-deacon. The canopy borne by four of the Marist Brothers, under which his Lordship the Bishop held aloft the Sacred Host. The procession, under the supervision of Father Hackett, passed through the aisles of the Cathedral. Benediction followed, the children kneeling round the altar rails each with a lighted candle, the whole affording a truly devotional and edifying spectacle.

His Lordship journeyed to Onehunga on last Sunday morning week, and formally invested the good parish priest with the insignia of his new title of Monsignore.

Towards the erection of the new parochial school in Ponsonby, Father Gillan has already collected £140. For its completion £200 is needed.

The genial and kindly Father Doyle of St Patrick's, who, for about a fortnight, has been laid up with a poisoned foot, is now, I am happy to state, convalescent, and on last Sunday evening he preached a fine sermon on Lenten observances.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood arrived at the Manakau by the Mahinapua yesterday afternoon, and while in Auckland he will be the guest of the Rev Father Hackett at St Patrick's parochy.

Ever thirsting for novelty and sensation, and good reason, for upon it they thrive, the various incongruous sects of Protestantism in the city have departed from the conventicles and tea-puddles, and now purpose turning their attention to the conversion (!) of the heathen Chinese in whose hovels upon the Sabbath there reign supreme, fan-tan and the stupifying opium. Upon the very week preceding the meeting called for the above "sensation," the annual reports of the Anglican and Dissenting sects were published in all the local papers, and in almost every instance there appeared a woful chorus of lament at the falling off, particularly amongst the young men, in the attendance at the churches and meeting houses. Well might the sons of confucius explain to these proselytizers "put thine own house in order, ere seeking to reform ours."

An outcry is raised at the action of the Government in their contemplated cashiering of the resident marine examiners, and appointing itinerants to perform the duties. The objectors, I must certainly say, have considerably the best of the deal.

There has been collected here for the distressed Queenslanders at the time of writing, the sum of £1,440. Very creditable and charitable you will say. Not quite 220 miles south of us occurred another flood, prior to that in West Australia, and appeals were made in the local Press for succour, especially for the Maoris who suffered heavily, so much so, that it will take years ere they again reach the stage of comfort. Numbers of the white settlers are similarly circumstanced.

With the cash response you could barely cover the crown of your hat. Verily "distance lends enchantment to the view."

Our composite Harbour Board is seemingly akin to Mr Gladstone's definition of a deputation "which comprises very many, but contains very little." Its constitution is as follows:—The City Council sends four members; the N.Z. Government two; one each from the marine boroughs of Devonport, Birkenhead and Parnell; and only three are elected by the payers of harbour dues. Of the whole, therefore, responsibility rests only upon the shoulders of three, and whose constituents are but a mere landful. Immense sums of money are at the disposal of this irresponsible body. £10,000 were lately voted to patch up the ever-tottering Queen street wharf. Not a permanent work have they, but continually squandering and patching. Lord Rosebery recently said "Not by its roads and aqueducts, but through its institutions is Rome remembered," and if in this essentially maritime country we tolerate institutions like the one under review posterity will most likely not remember us.

Preparations are afoot for the due celebration of St Patrick's Day. The various parishes are organising the children's treat; the Hibernians are holding meetings to carry out their annual fête, and last but not least, the ever popular "National concert" in the hands of the Rev Father Hackett, promises to be as successful as hitherto. The approaching National festival should be one of the most joyous to Irish hearts, because that for which we have longed and struggled for centuries is at hand.

The last meeting of the local branch of the Irish National Federation was most enthusiastic and cheerful and full of buoyant hope and spirit. With the great throbbing Irish heart the wide world over, the hearts at this meeting beat in unison. The Octogenarian's speech tinkling in their ears betokened the dispersion of those dark centuries of wrong imposed with gross malignity upon the residue of a noble people in the cradle of their race. The President, the Hon J. A. Toke, in a splendid and patriotic speech at once aroused the assemblage, and said it was one of the proudest moments of his life to stand that night amongst his countrymen to join with them in their exuberant joy at the fact of Home Rule being within measurable distance. He hoped that ere long we would again assemble to rejoice at the opening of the old House in College Green, and concluded by moving the resolution which I have already forwarded for publication in the TABLET. Mr W. J. Speight seconded the resolution in one of his characteristically eloquent efforts. Councillor Julian (a Yorkshire Home Ruler) and Messrs Garlick, J. J. Daly, Mr Toke, A. Millar and Naylor also spoke in support of the motion which on being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation. A pleasant incident here took place. A member called the secretary aside, and said that he would out of his own pocket pay to have the resolution cabled to Mr Gladstone in the morning provided his name was not mentioned to the meeting. On Mr Toke making this announcement it was greeted with loud applause. As most of my readers are already aware, the motion was cabled to Mr Gladstone signed by the president, the Hon J. A. Toke. I will risk the gentleman's displeasure who acted so magnanimously, by publishing his name. Acts of this kind are not to be lightly passed over, especially when this sum now expended will bring the amount subscribed to the Irish cause by this gentleman within three years up to no less than £50. This sterling and generous Irishman is Mr John Campbell of Point Erin, Ponsonby, and while Ireland possesses sons of this calibre her cause will most assuredly end in triumph.

Auckland's exports for the quarter ending December 31st, 1892, amounted to £326,852. Our best customer was the United States, which took from us £153,002; the United Kingdom coming next with £86,886. We possess almost a monopoly of the export trade to the Pacific islands. During the quarter we sent to the islands exports to the amount of £21,589, while Wellington, who came next sent only £1,198 to New Caledonia, and £416 to the Cook Islands.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B.S. donated £10 10s to the Queensland Disaster Fund. When Mr Dillon was here the Society contributed £40 for the Irish evicted tenants, and it was astonishing to behold the numerous writers in the local Press who were then so solicitous for the funds lest they should be squandered, and that too upon those "troublesome Irish who refused to pay their rents." Not a syllable has there been uttered against the ten guineas donation. These carpers are now as dumb as the muzzin's cry from the minstrels of modern Greece. Consistent inconsistency.

It is with regret I have to record the death of Mr Connolly, father of Mr J. D. Connolly, U.S. Consul. This fine old gentleman died in his native Galway, on September 5th last. He left Ireland some years ago for the States, where he lived for a considerable time, but always pined for his dear native land, to which, with his wife, and one son and daughter, he returned some years ago. He has another son and several daughters in the United States, all of whom are in comfortable circumstances. He attained the ripe age of 80 years.—*R.I.P.*

At the recent law examinations held in this city several of our Catholic young men were, to use the professional term, "plucked." Explanation,—too many irons in the fire.

"What do you think of the Home Rule Bill?" This has been amongst the Irishmen in this city and suburbs for the last fortnight, the question. Though the cable news is necessarily meagre, yet the Bill has been almost unanimously voted A 1. This is neither the time nor place to give the several objections raised, but one circumstance excited here much controversy and surprise, and that was the objection raised by Mr Saxton to the financial part of the Bill. Upon what grounds the Member for North Kerry objected the cable, like the interesting romance stops short "to be continued in our next." Under the present financial arrangements Ireland is being drained to her very life's blood. What are the facts? Under Grattan's Parliament from 1782 to 1798 Ireland's national debt was 2½ millions. Basing the rebellion, and quelling it, and bribing English nominees to vote for the Union 2½ millions. It was laid down in the act of Union that Ireland should pay interest only on her national debt till such time as it should attain to the proportion of one-seventh of the national debt of England. When the two exchequers were to be consolidated 17 years after the Union, the Irish national debt, under English management, rose to £125,000,000. When the exchequers were consolidated, and from that day to this, Ireland had to pay interest on England's national debt as well as her own. Ireland's wealth is less than one-fifteenth that of England, and she pays yearly one-seventh of the Imperial taxation. Just prior to the assembling of Parliament, and speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr T. M. Healy said—"Now we cannot pay one-fifteenth, and what is more we won't pay one-fifteenth." Mr Healy here referred to what was rumoured to be Ireland's ratio in the coming Bill. If Ireland cannot pay one-fifteenth, is it any wonder that she is a mendicant when the cormorants squeeze out of her one-seventh? Lord Byron was not far out when he said "The union of Ireland with England was the union of the shark with its prey."

THE ICELANDERS.

The following correspondence has appeared in the *Otago Daily Times*:—

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your leader of yesterday on the Icelanders you wrote:—"Their forefathers went over to the Reformation as unanimously as their forefathers had gone over to Christianity itself." Kindly allow me space to give two quotations bearing on this matter—one from a Catholic authority and the other from a Protestant source. Let the Protestant writer speak first:—

"The Reformation," says the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, art. "Iceland," "was not effected without violence. John Arason, Bishop of Hoolum, was the most strenuous and violent opposer of the introduction of Lutheranism."

Archbishop Spalding writes in a similar strain:—"It is admitted on all sides that the Reformation was introduced into Iceland by downright violence, and against the known and clearly-expressed wishes of the population."

And he continues:—"The people of Iceland rallied round the zealous Bishop of Hoolum, and, with arms in their hands, declared they would not be compelled to embrace the new religion, or submit to the authority of the new Lutheran bishop. How was the opposition subdued? It was overcome by the sharp argument of the sword! The King of Denmark despatched a large force to the island and by overwhelming numbers and superior discipline defeated the insurgents. The Catholic bishop was seized and put to death. Still the disaffection continued, and it was finally put down only by brute force wielded by these foreign Danish troops. Thus was Lutheranism established by violence in Iceland about the middle of the sixteenth century."

According, then, to two respectable authorities—one a Catholic and the other a Protestant—the forefathers of the Icelanders, instead of going over unanimously to the Reformation, were forced to accept Lutheranism at the point of the Danish sword.—I am, etc.,

February 21.

P. LYNCH.

[No doubt the use of the word "unanimously" was an inexact way of expressing our meaning. What we meant to state was that the Icelanders, as a community, went over to the Reformation. Whether they were driven or not was nothing to the purpose. The one indisputable fact is that they very soon became Lutheran, and from that time they have for the most part been the well-educated and mild-mannered people they now are. We know quite well that there was a struggle in Iceland as in most other countries where the Lutheran doctrines got a footing, but it was soon over. There was, of course, violence on both sides, and we are not anxious, neither are we at the present moment prepared, to maintain that the Lutheran party did not carry matters with a high hand. Very likely they did, especially as they had the support of the King of Denmark. But violent dealing was up to that time the custom of the race. King Olaf, in introducing Christianity in Norway, used the most barbarous cruelties towards his subjects, pursuing them with fire and sword, but he was canonised by the Church for his savage zeal.—ED. O. D. T.]

To the Editor.

Sir,—Your mode of reasoning can scarcely be commended. There was question of Iceland in my letter, and, in your subjoined note, you betake yourself to Norway. You run off, in a rather illogical fashion, to another country, to another and remote age, and to other circumstances. What has the introduction of Christianity into Pagan Norway to do with the forcing of Lutheranism on Christian Iceland? How can the semi-savage customs of the piratical Northmen of the eleventh century illustrate the milder manners of a more cultured race in the sixteenth century?

You say that King Olaf of Norway was "canonised by the Church for his savage zeal." Kindly permit me to say that King Olaf, or Olave, or Olof, was canonised not "for his savage zeal" but because he was considered to have "died for the Christian faith." His enemies were unnatural Pagans. He fought against brutal idolaters, who most obstinately clung to barbarous practices. It was humanity versus barbarism no less than Christianity against heathenism. He was killed while fighting the battle of humanity as well as that of Christianity. He was venerated as one who died for the faith. He is in the calendar of the Church as "S. Olof, martyr." Neander, a strong Protestant writer, who is by no means complimentary to King Olaf, thus speaks:—"The banished Olof returned and prepared himself for a new struggle. He would receive none but Christians into his army. He caused the shields and helmets of his soldiers to be emblazoned with the sign of the cross, and gave them as his watchword, 'Onward, warriors of Christ! The Cross and the King.' He was wounded in battle on the 29th of July, 1033, and soon after his death was honoured by the Christians as a martyr." The same Protestant Neander and the great German historian Alzog are strikingly in accord as to the opinion of the Christians about Olof. Says the Protestant Neander:—"The veneration in which Olof was held could not fail to have a salutary reaction on the tone of popular feeling towards Christianity." Says the Catholic Alzog:—"The veneration in which his memory was universally held produced a reaction of public sentiment in favour of Christianity."

But enough of King Olaf and Norway—for the present, at all events. Allow me to request you, when answering this letter, to keep to the subject under discussion. If afterwards you wish to wander, I have no objection to accompany you in your wanderings. Come back, then, please, to Iceland. The "one indisputable fact" is that, speaking of the Icelanders, you made, unsupported by any authority, the assertion that "their forefathers went over to the Reformation as unanimously as their forefathers had gone over to Christianity itself." The obvious meaning of your words is that the Icelanders voluntarily embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. Your fresh assertion that "the Icelanders as a community went over to the Reformation" is equally false. You only repeat in another way what I found fault with. I therefore repeat my assertion that the Icelanders, instead of going over unanimously to the Reformation, were forced to accept Lutheranism at the point of the Danish sword." This assertion, which I supported by authority, you meet, without authority, by an *ad captandum vulgus* argument. An appeal to prejudice is not always successful. Please do not again try to draw the proverbial herring across the track. Do not wriggle out of your difficulty by quibbling about your "inexact way" of expressing your own meaning. A leader writer should be scrupulously exact in the narration of historic fact, and should in a matter of this kind, when challenged, either gracefully acknowledge that he is fallible as the rest of men, or at once produce reputable authority for his statements.—I am, etc.,

February 24.

P. LYNCH.

[The Rev Father Lynch is as eager for a shindy as if he were fresh from Donnybrook. It is not our custom to allow insolent letters to appear in our columns, but we have made an exception in his case on account of his youth and his cloth. In our article about the proposed migration from Iceland we said that the Icelanders "went over to the Reformation as unanimously as their forefathers had gone over to Christianity itself." Father Lynch took exception to the word "unanimously," and we explained that it did not exactly express what we meant. It was, as a matter of fact a slip of the pen. We imagined, however, we had made it quite clear that what we intended was simply to state that the Icelanders as a community became Lutheran. But because we used the expression "went over in a body," the rev father is down upon us with all the bluster of a Bombastes Furiosus. We, besides, expressly stated that "whether they were driven or not was nothing to the purpose." We had no polemical design whatever in making the original statement, and if Father Lynch had read our note appended to his first letter he would have seen that we only meant to say that the Icelanders, whether they were driven or not, went over to the Reformation. That a large number went over voluntarily there can be no manner of doubt, though it is also true the introduction of the new Ecclesiastical Constitution was stoutly opposed by a considerable part of the population. But it is not our business either to defend or to blame that measure of Christian III. The one indisputable fact, as we said, is that the Icelanders have ever since been the well-educated and mild-mannered people they now are. Up to that time their manners had

been of a very different kind; hence our reference, not in the least "illogical," to King Olaf and his barbarous treatment of his Pagan subjects. As to "King Olaf, or Olave, or Olof" (the rev father is determined to make sure of his man—we continue to call him Olaf), the fact that he died in battle certainly does not affect the essential truth of our statement that he was canonised for his savage zeal, neither does the "fact" that the bones of the bloodthirsty barbarian (a fine exemplar of humanity!) began after a time to work miracles. Father Lynch says in his hectoring lecture on the duties of newspaper writers that they "should be scrupulously exact in the narration of historical fact." I believe we have heard something like this before; but alas for the infirmity of human nature! Newspaper writers are not infallible. They commit mistakes, sometimes through ignorance and sometimes through inadvertency, just as some newspaper correspondents write as if they were as infallible as the Pope, and privileged to give their pen a license which maturer years will probably show them to be as unbecomingly as it is ineffective in argument.—Ed. O.D.T.]

ARCHBISHOPS LOGUE AND VAUGHAN CREATED CARDINALS.

(From the special correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman*.)
Rome, January 16.

AT mid-day to-day a special Papal messenger conveyed to his Grace the Most Rev Dr Logue, at the Propaganda, the letter announcing his nomination to the Cardinalate in secret Consistory.

The Rev Dr Kelly, Rector of the Irish College, read the letter, and in a warm speech congratulated the new Cardinal.

Archbishop Logue in responding, referred to his own personal unworthiness of the high dignity conferred on him by his Holiness Leo XIII., but pointed out that as a direct successor of St Patrick he represented one of the oldest and most venerable Churches in Christendom—a Church which, in every stage of her glorious and chequered history, had proved by word and deed her constancy and unalterable loyalty to the Holy See in face of the bitterest persecution and contumely. As the recipient of this high honour, the newly-appointed Cardinal went on to say that he represented the Irish race throughout the world, which would, he felt confident, rejoice and thank the Sovereign Pontiff for this especial mark of favour towards a country and a people for whom Leo XIII had always shown the warmest solicitude both in their temporal and spiritual interests.

His Eminence, at the conclusion of the ceremony of presentation, was the object of numerous congratulations, and during the course of the afternoon he was honoured by visits from the several ambassadors to the Holy See and many distinguished prelates.

The following telegram was received here to-day:—

"To his Holiness Leo XIII., Rome.

"Monsignor Byrne, Dean and Vicar-General, Dungannon, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, in the name of the clergy and people of the diocese of Armagh, pours out the most heartfelt thanks of your most devoted children for the singular Cardinalatial dignity conferred on our well-beloved Archbishop."

The following telegram to Cardinal Logue was also received:—

"To his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Irish College, Rome.

"Priests and people of your archdiocese tender you their warmest congratulations."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Pope held a Consistory this morning, at which fourteen Cardinals were created, six being Italian, two French, two Prussian, one English (Archbishop Vaughan), one Irish (Archbishop Logue), one Hungarian, and one Spanish. His Holiness delivered an allocution, which referred exclusively to his approaching Episcopal Jubilee and the newly-created Cardinals.

After the Consistory Cardinal Vaughan held a reception in the great hall of the English College, when the congratulations of the highest prelates of the Church, diplomats accredited to the Vatican, the Roman nobility, leading members of the English colony, clergy of Rome, and leaders of religious orders were presented to the new Prince of the Church.

Meanwhile Cardinal Logue received similar congratulatory visits in the saloon of the College of the Propaganda. Both receptions were very crowded, and the felicitations to the two Cardinals were extremely cordial.

(STANDARD TELEGRAM)

Rome, January 15.

The College of Cardinals, after to-morrow's creations, will consist of 34 Italians and 30 foreigners. The present numbers are 28 Italians and 22 foreigners. The conclave which elected Leo XIII. consisted of 63 Cardinals, including the present Pope; thus, upon his election, there remained 62, of whom 42 were Italians. During his Pontificate the Pope has created (including to-morrow's consistory) 58 Cardinals, and during the same period 86 have died. Of the creations of Pius IX 10 alone survive.

Certain people keep themselves all day long full of vexation beforehand for some coming event or other.

Dublin Notes.

(From our exchanges.)

By an arrangement come to between the War Office authorities and the Kingstown, Great Northern, and Midland and Great Western Railway Companies, a train has been run through from the Carlisle Pier, at Kingstown, to Coumnaught without a break in the journey. It conveyed the East Kent Regiment, comprising 22 officers and 840 men, with the wives and children, and servants of the regiment, to Castlebar, County Mayo. The great gain in comfort, and release from worry and anxiety, to men and officers, as distinguished from the old system of transfer of baggage and men from Kingstown to Dublin, can scarcely be imagined, and it is hoped the same ease and comfort will be granted to passengers before very long.

A few days ago a notice was sent round the Castlecaulfield tenantry on the Charlemont estate demanding the present year's rent, due at November. A deputation, consisting of two Catholic and two Protestant farmers, were selected on behalf of the tenantry to go to Dunamoney Lodge, where the rent was to be collected, with a memorial to the attending collector asking for an abatement of this year's rent and an extension of time for payment. The representative of the Stewart firm peremptorily refused to accede to the request, and said he would give no reduction but would have to get the rent in full. The proceeding has caused widespread indignation among the tenants, and more so from the fact that Mr George Evans, landlord of the property adjoining, has given unsolicited, to his tenants, who had all judicial rents fixed, a reduction of 10 per cent., and a large number of the tenants on the Charlemont estate have not got judicial rents fixed yet.

Only yesterday, said Mr Bodkin, M.P., in a speech the other day in Dublin, I heard a story of Mr Gladstone's devotion as touching as any I can remember. It was at the time that Mr Parnell had rebelled against the Irish party and the Irish people, and this true

he administered the last Sacraments to hundreds of fever-stricken families as they lay along ditches within sight of their ruined and desecrated homes. Most of the people died where they lay; such as could afford it emigrated to America or Great Britain. Others found a grave in the Atlantic, and few, very few, have lived up to this. Meath is a pastoral desert. Sheep and oxen now browse over the fields which were literally merry with the sound of human voices not yet half a century ago.

On 21st December a young girl of 19, named Eliza Kearns, Duffry hill, Enniscoorthy, died from, it is alleged, consequences resulting from a fright which she received owing to the "ghost-playing" pranks of some persons as yet unknown. It appears that one evening whilst proceeding home she encountered a "ghost" who was airing himself in a sheet for the purpose of amusing himself by frightening passers-by. Being of a very nervous temperament she got a considerable shock, the effects of which she experienced for some days after. After a week had elapsed she was attacked with intestinal inflammation, to which she succumbed on Thursday 21st December, expiring rather suddenly. The coroner was communicated with, but as the illness had been of such duration he did not consider the holding of an inquest necessary. No clue has been got to the identity of the parties who frightened the unfortunate girl. It is not improbable that they are juveniles, as a man would hardly be so thoughtless as to perpetrate such a reprehensible joke, especially when the victim was a young girl.

The Dublin *Independent* publishes an interview with Mr John Redmond, M.P., on the explosion. He said he was in the country when the dreadful news was brought to him, and was inexpressibly shocked. It was impossible for him to convey his feeling of sorrow for the fate of Detective Synott. He had formed no theory on the subject of the explosion, but he was glad to see that the police, through Mr Mallon, chief superintendent, gave it as their opinion that no political importance attached to the matter. He hoped and trusted that the mystery would be speedily solved, and that it would be found to be the work of some desperate criminal. If it possessed any political importance it would be difficult to know in what direc-

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friend of Ireland was broken down with grief. A friend who called upon him found him pacing the room and murmuring to himself, more in sorrow than in anger:—"For five long years I have been striving to roll the Irish cause up the hill, and I had just succeeded when the man who I thought most of all could help me has flung it to the bottom. Now I must begin all over again, and I am eighty years of age, I am eighty years of age." Aye, but his age is better than another man's youth. Every Irishman who is worth his salt will give this grand old man a helping hand in the last and greatest work of his life—to bring back our native Parliament to College Green.

A writer in the *Freeman's Journal* has the following suggestive remarks with regard to the sorrow and poverty which be found amongst the children of a typical school in the West of Ireland:—"I once asked the Sisters in charge what might be the children's idea of Home Rule. The reply was eminently practical, 'Remunerative employment, shoes and stockings, bread and milk for breakfast, and no more rags.' I confess I feel not a little ashamed to find myself obliged to pen this letter. Must the cycle of Irish beggary forever go round and round, like Ixion's wheel? Must those unhappy Kinvara children, so modest and shy that they only reply to your questioning in monosyllables and whispers—must they continue to suffer perennial nakedness and hunger? It is now twelve long years ago, this month of December, since Cardinal Newman, writing to acknowledge an official report of mine on the humiliating social condition of the Mayo peasantry, said:—"I trust that now at length a remedy may be found for a state of things so shocking and so disgraceful to the British name."

The Most Dr Nulty, Bishop of Meath, who is now so bitterly assailed by the Tory and Parnellite Press, was consecrated coadjutor-Bishop in 1866, and succeeded a couple of years after. Dr Nulty has taken a prominent part in every National movement in Ireland of a constitutional character since his consecration. Dr Nulty has seen some sad sights in Ireland in his time. He remembered the depopulation of Meath, and how it was effected. The Crowbar Brigade did it, and they did their work with the insensate and insatiate ferocity of jungle tigers. Dr Nulty will still tell you with tears in his eyes how

tion to turn for an explanation. If there was a political motive at the bottom, the outrage must have been perpetrated by the enemies of Mr Morley. Mr Morley had no enemies amongst the Irish Nationalists, whatever section they belonged to. Unless the whole matter was speedily explained its effect would be to injure Mr Morley and to weaken the Government. He believed it would have a disastrous effect on the amnesty movement, in arousing the prejudices of large masses of Englishmen; and if it was a political crime it must have proceeded from the enemies of the amnesty movement. He was loth to prosecute inquiry on that basis, as he might be led to believe that it proceeded from some society that desired to destroy the chances of Home Rule and discredit Mr Morley, as well as to weaken the Liberal Government. If it was intended to weaken Mr Morley he hoped that gentleman would give another exhibition of the grit and courage he showed at the Newcastle election. The effect of the explosion would be to prevent the release of Egan, but he trusted Mr Morley would have the courage to carry out the intention which he (Mr Redmond) believed was formed to restore Egan to his family.

FOR THE OLD LAND.

By CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXII. (Continued).

Mrs Dwyer did the paddling very carefully and softly, moving the short stick round and round and backward and forward through the thick fluid to the admiration of Cauth Manogue, who looked on smilingly with her hands clasped behind her back.

"Good Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs Dwyer, with a start, and standing upright, "twas well he didn't jump into my face."

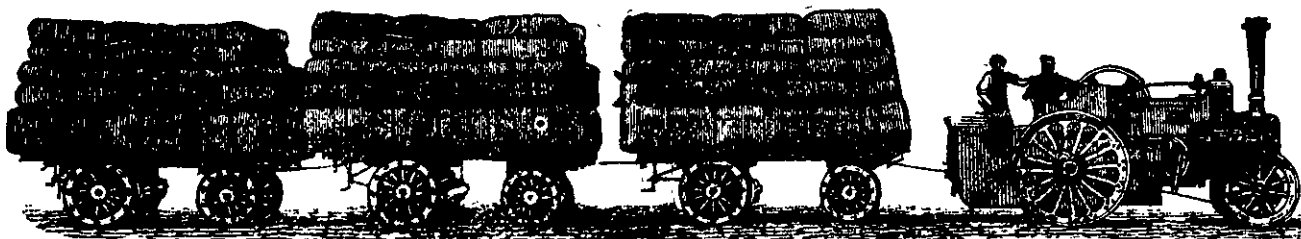
A broad grin of delight upon Cauth's broad face, as she looked towards the gate and saw the white greyhound gambolling and bounding round and round Miss Aloe Cormack, made Cauth's mistress turn her head to see what it was all about. And the moment she caught sight of the two young ladies, Mrs Dwyer flung the short stick out of her hand, and made for the kitchen door, as if she were running from an enemy from whom no quarter was to be expected.

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"What is it?" Nannie and Nellie asked on seeing their mother's frightened face. But Mrs Dwyer had not breath left to reply. She hurried into her bedroom, and holding her face down to the looking-glass, looked earnestly, but doubtfully, at the reflection therein, as if she had serious misgivings regarding her own identity. Hurriedly untying the strings of her cap and pushing back her hair, a careful scrutiny of the left jaw seemed to convince her that she really was herself after all. Then Mrs Dwyer re-tied the string in a becoming bow-knot, and pressed her open hands upon the cap all round, as if to stick it to her head—taking particular pains with the portion that covered her ears. And, having let the ends of her shawl—which were knotted behind her back—drop down gracefully in front, Mrs Dwyer came out to greet her visitors with an air of quiet dignity, which contrasted so strikingly with the frightened look and the race through the yard, that Alice had to laugh outright while shaking hands, managing, however, to put the blame of this untimely mirth upon Nannie and Nellie, who were both clinging round her waist. Martin Dwyer, too, hurried in from the kitchen-garden, where the late cabbage planting was proceeding, to welcome Alice in the simple friendly way she much liked; asking her, "How were they all in the convent," and "was the old gardener alive still," and divers similar questions which Alice replied to in a manner that might be described as seriously cheerful.

"We're going up as far as the Rock, Mrs Dwyer," said Alice, when Martin, declaring that he "must be off," had gone back to his cabbage planting; "and will you allow Nannie and Nellie to come with us? Mamma also desired us to bring them over when we are coming back. She seldom sees them now except on Sundays, she says."

"Why not? Of course they can go," was the reply, accompanied by a look of beaming delight. "But," added Mrs Dwyer, suddenly becoming severely dignified, "I make them go to school regularly, and they must study their lessons every evening."

While Nannie and Nellie ran for their hats in a state of excitement which the occasion scarcely warranted, Tom made his appearance and shook Alice by the hand in a careless sort of way, remarking that he would have called to see her, but "something or other" prevented him. He was now in a great hurry about "something or other," but hoped to be able to run over "to-morrow or after." Alice remarked to her sister, as they toiled up through the ferns, that she had never seen Tom Dwyer looking so well.

"That grey suit becomes him," returned Margaret. "I wanted Robert to get one like it. I'm tired of seeing him always in a black coat and leather gloves."

"He knows better than that," said Alice. "If he had that grey suit on—which, by the by, is quite worn at the elbows—he'd look like a little stable boy."

"Really, Alice?"

"Oh, don't be offended," Alice went on. "But some men are nothing if not exquisite; and Mr O'Keeffe is one of them."

"You have no taste," said Margaret, throwing her long golden curls back over her shoulders, and turning round, partly to take a look at the green expanses below, and partly to take breath. Alice turned round, too, and so did Nannie and Nellie.

It is not every day such a group is to be met with even on an Irish hillside, and, as if to give the finishing touch to the picture, the white greyhound put himself into the very place and posture that a painter would have put him.

"How quiet and beautiful it is," said Alice. "I'd never be tired of it—never wish to leave it."

"That's what I always think when I see people going to America," returned Nannie. "I wonder their hearts don't break."

"But they can't help going," said Nellie.

"I think some of them could," returned her sister, putting her arm into Alice's, as if she felt the need of support. "I have a great fear sometimes, since I heard them talking about the landlords, one day that Bill Keerawan was within. And I never felt the fear so strong as I do now," Nannie added tearfully, and beginning to tremble.

Alice looked at her little friend in surprise, and drawing her close to her, bent down and imprinted a kiss upon her smooth, soft cheek.

"You are very sensitive, Nannie," she said. "I always noticed that; but I think you are strong too. Your aunt and I often talked about you and Nellie. She is greatly pleased to see by your letters that you are so much improved during the past year."

"It is because we went to school regularly, and kept our place in the class," said Nellie, who seemed to take things lightly.

"It is too far to the Brown Rock," Margaret remarked, looking up the hill. "I'll sit down here till ye come back."

Miss Cormack was not so fond of walking as she used to be. Her mother had observed this with concern, and the little excursion to the Brown Rock was suggested principally to induce Margaret to go out into the open air. But Mrs Dwyer was heard to remark approvingly, that Margaret was becoming a sensible girl, as she was scarcely ever seen "marching" up and down by the river now. Mrs Dwyer "always liked to see girls becoming sensible and industrious."

Margaret was quite taken by surprise when her three companions came upon her with a rush and flung themselves upon the ferns beside her, panting for breath after their race down the hill, in which Alice had "come to grief" no less than three different times, to the infinite delight of Nellie and Nannie, who were as sure-footed on the steep and rugged mountain-side as any pair of young goats in Kerry or elsewhere, that ever disturbed the equanimity of Sub-Constable Joe Sproul.

"Oh," exclaimed Margaret, "you did not go up to the Rock."

"Yes," Alice replied, panting for breath, "and rested for awhile under it. I'm fairly killed trying to keep up with these fairies. And they are not a bit tired."

"I really did not feel the time passing," said Margaret, who looked refreshed and invigorated by the cool breeze. "I'd like to stay here for hours yet."

Both Nannie and Nellie noticed that Margaret did not look a bit "haughty" to-day, and that she "had not the least sign of a nose on her."

"'Tis very pleasant," returned Alice, fanning her face with her broad straw hat. "How ungallant Tom has become. There he is lounging through the field instead of escorting us up the hill, as he always used. He seems to have lost all his politeness. But who is that riding down the avenue?" Alice asked, shading her eyes with her hand. "I was going to bring the field-glass, but forgot it."

Margaret looked up with a start.

"I thought it was Mr Cormack," said Nellie. "But here he is coming round the turn of the road."

"It is Father Feehan," said Nannie, as the horseman dismounted at the glass porch.

"Oh, let us go," exclaimed Alice, excitedly. "I suppose he has come to see me."

"You need not be in such a hurry," returned his sister. "He won't run away."

"I have a mind to run straight down and get over the river," said Alice. "But I'd be afraid he might see me and say I was crazy."

"So you are," returned Margaret laughing. "Mr Armstrong has a great deal to answer for. You say everybody is thinking of you. Now, I'd venture to bet that Father Feehan does not even know that you have come home."

Alice resumed her seat upon the ferns with a conscious blush. It did look like presumption to assume that Father Feehan had come specially to see her. But though the words had escaped her lips, her only feeling while she uttered them was a great longing to be near Father Feehan—to get the light but kindly pressure of his hand, to hear his low sweet voice, and to look into his smooth, ruddy, handsome face, beaming, as she believed it always did, with loving kindness for all the world. There were people who, to be sure, said of Father Feehan that there was "nothing soft about him but his face." But Alice could see nothing but softness and sweetness in the parish priest of Shannaclough, who, to her mind, was simply perfection in every way. She curbed her impatience, however, and accommodated her pace to her sister's as they slowly descended to the foot of the hill. Margaret objected to the path to the bridge through the long meadow; and Alice, who was prone to consult other people's wishes, turned from the wooden gate and proceeded along the road, observing, as she re-closed the gate, that her father had dismounted from the little black cob in the middle of the avenue and lifted little Eddy into the saddle.

Margaret took it into her head to delay an unconscionably long time upon the bridge; and, instead of going straight to the house from the avenue gate, nothing would suit her but to cross the river, and "march" on by the hezels, as if she was wistfully bent upon returning to her old ways and losing the good opinion of Mrs Dwyer. Alice patted the head of the white greyhound, and tried to talk cheerfully to Nannie and Nellie; but looking wistfully all the time towards the drawing-room windows, and feeling annoyed in spite of herself at her sister's waywardness. At length Miss Cormack bent her steps towards the house; but before they had got half the way Father Feehan was seen leading his horse by the bridle along the winding avenue; and it at once struck Alice as strange that her father did not accompany him, as was his wont, to the gate.

"Walk faster, Margaret," she said. "I think he does not see us."

Margaret did quicken her pace; but the priest kept on his way without seeming to notice them. He was passing the nearest point of the avenue to them when Alice started off at a run to meet him, under the impression that he did not see them. But suddenly she stood still, as if a bullet had struck her. Father Feehan passed, looked straight in her face with knitted brows, and passed on. Alice's lips parted, and with a bewildered look she gazed after the priest as he walked slowly towards the gate, keeping his eyes fixed upon the ground.

"What is it?" Alice asked in a terrified whisper, turning to her sister, who had just come up to where she was standing.

"I can't imagine," Margaret replied, looking frightened also. "Might it be anything about——" She checked herself on observing that Nellie's dark eyes were fixed wonderfully upon her face,

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"Oh, Alice," said Nannie, her blue eyes filling with tears, "don't look so frightened. If you saw how white your face is."

"Let us go in and ask what has happened," said Margaret with a frown. "If something has annoyed him that's no reason why he should treat us in such a way."

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed Alice, bursting into the drawing-room, "What has happened? Why would not Father Feehan speak to me?"

Mrs. Cormack compressed her lips and cast her eyes upon the carpet, while her husband started up from his chair and commenced walking up and down the room rubbing his chin hard, as if it had suddenly become intolerably itchy. Alice was looking in mute bewilderment from one to the other, when Margaret, who had waited to hang up her straw hat in the hall, entered the room, and with affected indifference asked:—

"Well, what is it all about?"

"Nothing of any great consequence," replied the mother, "so far as I can see. Come in," she added, smiling, and beckoning with her finger to Nannie and Nellie who remained outside the door in doubt as to whether they ought to follow Alice and Margaret into the drawing-room.

"But what is it, mamma?" Alice asked, appealingly.

"Only a young gentleman that wants to become a Member of Parliament," returned her mother, "and your father won't vote for him."

"Oh, and won't Father Feehan be friends with us any more?" Alice asked, piteously.

"He's just after saying that he'd never put his foot inside the door of this house again," returned her mother.

"'Tis simply disgusting," said Margaret, scornfully.

But Alice dropped into a chair, and, with her arms resting on the table, covered her face with her hands, feeling utterly miserable.

Nellie said to Nannie, on their way home in the evening, that it was the first dull evening they had ever spent at Mrs. Cormack's.

"Because," returned Nannie, "Mr. Cormack is going to vote against the priest."

"It is easy to see," said Nellie, "that he is very uneasy and unhappy."

"I felt something hanging over me all this day," Nannie remarked, as they stood for a moment on the bridge.

"Do you remember how miserable and heart-broken your father was last year when he thought there was going to be an election?"

"Yes," Nellie replied, "because he was going against the landlord."

"So whatever way people go," rejoined Nannie, "they are miserable and unhappy. I wish there were no elections in Ireland at all."

"Oh, Nellie," whispered Nannie, just as the old clock in the parlour had struck one, "do you hear poor father moaning in his sleep?"

"Yes," returned Nellie, "but I don't think he's asleep. I'm listening to him since the clock struck twelve."

Nellie was right. Martin Dwyer never closed an eye that night.

Neither did his prosperous neighbour, Ned Cormack.

Neither did a single individual of that little crowd of tenant farmers we saw shivering under the leafless tree in Mr. Percy Perrington's lawn some day in the month of December—excepting only Con Cooney, who lived too far up the mountain to have learned until next day that a special despatch had come to the parish priest of Shannacough from the Hon. Horatio O'Mulligan, commencing with the ominous and startling words, "The crisis is upon us."

(To be continued.)

A detachment of soldiers were told off to take charge of young Tom, now Father, Sherman while crossing the pontoon bridge across the Potomac when the armies of the country were coming to Washington to take part in the great review there in 1865. He was then about eight years old. One of the men asked him if he expected to grow up as smart a man as his father, the General, and he promptly answered:—"No!" "Why?" was the next question. "Well," he replied, with the same readiness, "there are plenty other men who have grown up, and why ain't they as smart as my father?"—*Philadelphia Times*.

PRESBYTERIAN ARCHITECTURE AND CATHOLIC IDEALS.

(Edinburgh *Catholic Herald*.)

ON every side, and under the most varied relations are the sects in Scotland approaching Catholic practices and Catholic ideals. Quite lately we have seen the institution of the Scottish Church Society, whose object may be briefly described as an attempt to Catholicise Presbyterianism by the introduction of many features in worship and practice, and ideas hitherto discarded by Presbyterians for the sole reason of their being deemed Catholic, but now considered by the leading Presbyterian divines as essential in any organisation claiming to be a Christian Church. The Scottish Church Society has evoked a remarkable feeling in Scotland, which, among many other instances, finds expression in an article in a leading Scottish newspaper on "Scottish Church Architecture." The article has a remarkable commencement:—"I am not going to discuss the churches of the Roman communion in Scotland. Hampered by the poverty of their people the Roman Catholics have been helped by venerable traditions and by the genius of the Pugins, and their recently-built churches are, for the most part, good. As little need be said of the churches of Scottish Episcopalianism. Few of them are buildings of any pretensions. But they are nearly all (with some amusing exceptions) harmless, and even pleasing, copies of the modern Anglican type. I am going to give vent to my feelings about the ecclesiastical edifices in which my Presbyterian fellow-countrymen are accustomed to worship. It is time some one "lifted up his testimony," for a new condition of things is arising. The warehouse model, of which St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, was till recently the culminating glory, was bad enough. But criticism of it was in a manner disarmed by pity, and at any rate (when all the necessary cruel things had been candidly said) the alleviating circumstance remained that it was a type. The square barn, after the similitude of St. Cuthbert's within and without, was the type of a Scottish and Presbyterian church. But things have changed. The innovator has been active for ten years or more, and we have a type no longer. In almost every church that has been built since 1870, every sort of vagary in construction and arrangement may be seen. They correspond with no new type, while they have certainly forsaken the old." Continuing in the same strain, the writer goes on to examine the architecture of the recently-built Scottish Presbyterian churches, and finds that they "are evident approximations towards a Catholic ideal." Of this he does not complain, but he is not without complaint, nevertheless:—"Absolutely no fixed principle seems to be admitted to govern the construction and arrangement of a Presbyterian place of worship. Everything is left to the caprice of a local committee or the ecclesiastical ignorance of a local minister. The notion seems to be that the architecture of a church is of no importance if the doctrine taught in it be strongly enough supervised. The preaching must be orthodox; the surroundings of minister and people may safely be made vulgar, meretricious, and debasing. It seems to me that here is a fatal error." But if our critic is destructive in his criticism he is more enduring than most critics, for he goes on to offer a constructive alternative. "I have a remedy. I think that the higher Courts of the Presbyterian churches must be called upon to 'put down their feet.' My appeal is for an Ecclesiastical Dean of Guild. I propose that each of the Presbyterian churches should appoint a Guild Court with a competent head, whose duty it should be to kill architectural monstrosities at their birth, and to allow no church to rise which is not in general harmony with an approved and uniform type." That is to say that the "private judgment" fetish is threatened with slaughter in another regard, and that after three centuries of architectural preparations committed to avoid the "Papist" practice of building beautiful churches, Presbyterian Scotland finds herself coming back to the ideal she deserted and embracing it on account of its inherent beauty. In other directions, signs are not wanting that the old faith will soon again become regnant around the venerable fanes of Melrose and Dunfermline, and that the traditions extending from Whithorn to Rosslyn will find perpetuation in that old Catholic land.

The successor of Cardinal Lavignerie in the Archbishopric of Algiers will be Mgr Dusserre, who since 1880 has been the Cardinal's coadjutor. The care of his anti-slavery work Cardinal Lavignerie entrusted to Mgr Briucat, an Algerian by birth.

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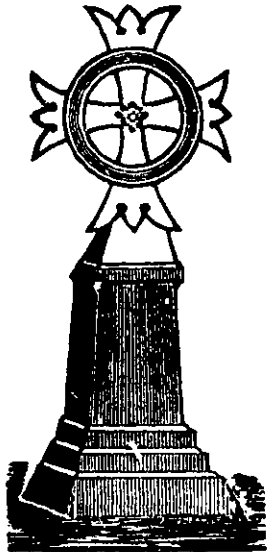
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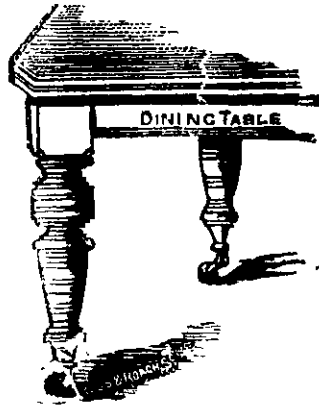
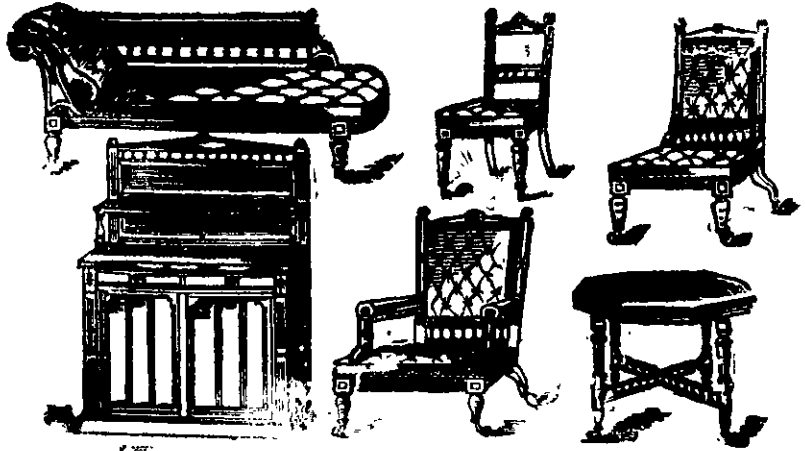
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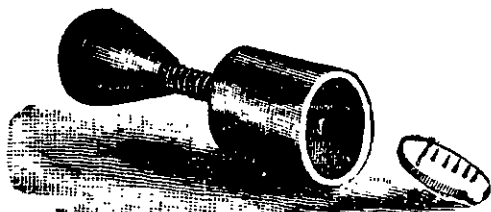
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DEATH OF REV. FATHER O'DEA.

THE following is taken from a recent number of the *Molong Express*, New South Wales:—It was with feelings of mingled surprise and regret that the news was received on Sunday evening last of the death of the Reverend M. O'Dea, who, since the early part of January, 1892, had been in charge of the Molong parish during the absence of Rev. Father Hanley. At the presentation to the latter gentleman he spoke approvingly of the earnestness, geniality, and enthusiasm of his successor, and Father O'Dea's career in Molong had fully borne out the eulogiums of Rev. Father Hanley. Of a retiring disposition, he had been best known inside the circle of his own denomination; but those who had come in contact with him speak most highly of his genial and kindly nature.

The Rev. Father O'Dea, who was 32 years of age at the time of his death, was a native of County Clare, in Ireland, and his collegiate career was spent at Salamanca, in Spain, at Mill Hill, Brompton, and at St. Kieran's, Kilkenny, Ireland, his Eminence Cardinal Moran being in charge of the latter seminary at that time. Father O'Dea was ordained from St. Kieran's in the early part of 1884, and shortly after came to the colonies with a number of other young priests who were brought out by Cardinal Moran in that year. His first appointment was Mudgee, and since then he was successively at Parkes, Carcoar, and Wellington, from the latter place coming to Molong to supply for the Rev. Father Hanley.

The immediate cause of death, we understand, was heart disease together with an affection of the kidneys. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for two or three weeks, but no immediate serious results were anticipated, and when Mr. J. F. Wyne visited him on Sunday morning, Father O'Dea spoke quite hopefully of being about again in a couple of days. In the afternoon, however, he took a serious turn, and passed away the same evening.

During his collegiate course Father O'Dea was noted alike for conspicuous ability and a natural reserve and diffidence which kept him from taking that prominent position which his ability entitled him to, and the fact that he won the good opinions of his superiors is fully proved by his being included with those whom Cardinal Moran (the late head of the College) selected for the work in this colony. His talent and ability might also be said to be inborn, because three of his brothers made their marks during their collegiate course, one of whom is now teaching with high credentials in Queensland, while another in the medical profession passed through Queen's College, Ireland, on a three years' exhibition, and the third one entered the priesthood after carrying off a number of honours in the Irish College of the University of Paris.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was largely attended by people of all denominations, the cortege being preceded to the grave by the local branch of the Children of Mary in the uniform of their Order, the altar boys who had served under Father O'Dea, and the bishop and visiting priests in their vestments. The Funeral March was played by Mrs. Lohan as the congregation left the church. Previous to the funeral a *Requiem* High Mass was celebrated in the church, his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Bathurst, intoning the service.

Father O'Dea was a cousin to the Revs. M. and P. O'Dea, of New Zealand, and of Mr. John O'Mahony, of Adelaide, an ecclesiastical student at the Cardinal's College at Manly.

One of the anecdotes told in Mr. Lucy's "Diary of the Salisbury Parliament" has reference to the half-crown which Lord Leveson (now Lord Granville) "swallowed among other delicacies at Christmas, whilst engaged upon an amateur conjuring performance. He was," says Mr. Lucy, "not a penny, much less half-a-crown, the worse for the adventure. 'He has gained 11lb,' said Lord Granville to a youthful colleague on the front bench, who was quitting after Lord Leveson's health. 'Ah,' said the witty peer, 'that makes £11 2s 6.1.'" Another anecdote is from the store of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whom it personally concerns. Sir Wilfrid was romping one day in the house of a friend with a little boy, to whom he said, "Well, my boy, we have been great friends; but it's odd we were never introduced; I don't know what your name is, and I am sure you have not the slightest idea who I am." "Oh, yes," said the small boy, "I know very well. You are the celebrated drunkard."

HOW A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

(New York Freeman, December 3.)

MR. W. H. THORNE, publisher and editor of the *Globe Quarterly Review*, announces in the latest issue of that periodical that he has entered the fold of the Catholic Church, and gives some of his reasons therefor, together with a short account of his wanderings for years outside the pale in search of truth and peace.

The story is exceedingly interesting. Up to the age of sixteen Mr. Thorne, as he says, knew little or nothing of Catholics or of the Catholic Church. All he had heard of them was spoken by his family and neighbours with bated breath "as of something ghastly, terrible, and of the past." He thus learned to hate and despise the name of Catholic.

Mr. Thorne joined the Presbyterian ministry, and his original prejudice began to be somewhat modified by personal contact with two or three cultivated Catholic priests. Later he withdrew from the Presbyterian ministry and established in his mind a system of religion which he termed Cosmotheism. Then he proceeds to tell how at length he reached the true and only Church of God, and does it in very eloquent and touching language. Mr. Thorne says: "A few years after the first writing of Cosmotheism, and say from 1872-1874, till within the past year, I was, when in Philadelphia, a frequent attendant at the Vesper services, or as I have learned to call them, the services of the Benediction, in the Catholic cathedral on Logan Square. At first I went to hear the music—especially the organ—because it had been built by the father of some Unitarian ladies who had attended my own preachings, and I soon found myself moved by this music as I never had been moved by any music in Protestant churches. So I continued to go, mainly for a sort of devotional enjoyment. After some years, however, and notably after many and severe trials in my own life, and after much new study along all lines of religious truth, I found myself more moved towards God and peace and duty by the simple services of the Catholic altar than by any Protestant preaching I had ever heard. So the great central fact of the universe—viz, the incarnation of God in Christ, and the next great world-fact of the incarnation of this Christ in the services of the Catholic Church, came back to me as if out of heaven, until Cosmotheism and all the other voices of human reason seemed to be but the cryings of a child in the night, until the door was opened to me also, which no man shutteth, and I entered in and found rest and peace. More than that I cannot at present reveal; To tell how, step by step, through years of exactest thought, through blinding tears, through agonies of yearning for the whole truth and duty—come life, come death—and finally through the aid of a venerable priest and the beautiful kindness and prayers of a company of Christ's own angels, in a sisterhood of the Church, I saw it as the new Jerusalem of God on earth; the true bride of Christ, the true ark of human safety; the perfect ministry to and voicing of the religious human soul; and how I, too, was enabled to bend the knee before its altars and partake of its sacraments would be like tearing one's heart out and holding it up to public gaze—mayhap for daws to peck at or to be trampled under the feet of swine."

Under the heading "Of what Good are Monks," an article appeared in a Paris paper, telling what the monks of the Grande-Chartreuse do in the way of charity. They have recently spent two million francs in building houses that had been burnt down at Saint Laurent du Pont, and in building a large church, a presbytery, and some schools. The diocese of Grenoble alone has received to the amount of twelve million francs. The diocese of Annecy has raised thirty churches in the last fifteen years, and, thanks to the monks of the Grande-Chartreuse, for having contributed a third of the expenses.

The statistics of the past year show a continued increase of Catholic prosperity in Scotland. The diocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh has 62 priests, 68 missions, chapels, and stations, and an estimated Catholic population of 52,000; Aberdeen, 63 priests, 64 chapels, and a Catholic population estimated at 12,000; Dunkeld, 36 priests, 33 chapels, and estimated population 30,000; Galloway, 25 priests, 41 chapels, and estimated population 17,000; Glasgow, 155 priests, 166 chapels, and estimated Catholic population of 240,000, giving a total for Scotland of 341 priests, 262 churches, chapels, and stations, and an estimated Catholic population of 351,000.

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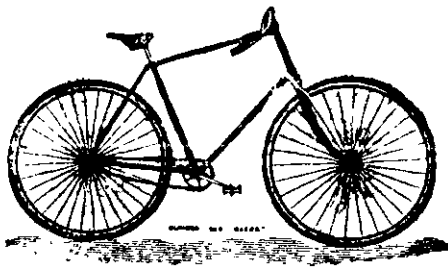
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DISCUSSION ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

(Auckland Star, February 17.)

THE members of the Auckland Branch of the Irish National Federation held their ordinary meeting yesterday evening. The subject under discussion was the Irish Home Rule Bill, or rather those clauses of it which have been communicated to the colonies by cable. There was a limited attendance at the meeting, but all present were unanimously enthusiastic in their approval of the measure.

The chairman, Mr J. A. Tole, in introducing the subject for discussion said that he was present there at considerable inconvenience to himself, but he should not have liked to miss the opportunity of exchanging congratulations with his fellow members of the Irish National Federation Society now that Home Rule was within measurable distance of being obtained for Ireland. Mr Gladstone's proposed measure was, as far as could be judged from the cable version of it, most admirable, and most calculated, in the speaker's opinion, to restore peace and order where for many years past strife and confusion had prevailed. He was heartily in sympathy with it. The Bill appeared to him to be based on colonial lines, as far as regarded those clauses which dealt with the appointment of the Assembly and Legislative Council. In its general constitution, the Bill reminded him of Sir George Grey's pamphlet on "The Irish Land Question," published in 1869. In fact, in his opinion, that pamphlet fore-shadowed the Bill. Mr Tole then enumerated the several points in which the measure especially commended itself to him. It was so constructed as to bring about no violent wrench in the present arrangements between England and Ireland—a most necessary provision. It was essentially a federal measure, leaving to Ireland the control of her local affairs and giving to Irishmen an opportunity of convincing the world of their power to govern themselves. The clause that proposed that judges should be appointed during the next six years under the present system, the speaker designated a very wise precaution, and the Bill in its entirety, he said, for ever did away with the bogie of separation. The leaving of the land question for three years was one of the best-considered clauses of the Bill. The statement that the measure had created no enthusiasm was quite contradicted by the further account of the hearty manner in which it was received, and the excitement which followed Mr Gladstone's speech. As to the criticisms of the Press, they had been invariably favourable where the organs expressing them were unbiassed. Mr Tole concluded his speech by moving the adoption of the following resolution by the meeting:—"That this branch of the Irish National Federation desires to place on record their approval of the Home Rule Bill introduced by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and hopes that the principle of self-government for Ireland, as proposed by that measure, will receive the assent of Parliament and commend itself to the acceptance of all sections of the Irish people."

Mr Speight, in seconding the resolution, said it gave him great gratification to notice that since the publication of the Bill the enemy had become dumb. He had spoken to many opponents of Home Rule, and they had all said that Gladstone's measure was one they could conscientiously accept. For his part, he was sure that the Bill must prove successful. It was a Liberal measure, and nothing that the Liberals had ever put their hand to had they failed to carry out to a happy issue. The measure was a consummate piece of statesmanship. It was most wisely constructed. It placed a responsibility on the lives and consciences of the Irish people, and deserved their most generous acceptance. The first Bill might have been open to objections, but from the present measure anything that might offend had been carefully removed. Speaking of the property qualification proposed, Mr Speight said that it was a necessary measure, and one of the wisest arrangements that could be made for the preservation of order and the representation in the Irish Parliament of the classes who were most interested in the welfare of the country. The speaker objected to the Press comments on the measure. He said that the Press was all very well in giving facts, but that the public was itself able to draw just conclusions from these facts. The deferring of the land question for three years was a masterly stroke, and he (Mr Speight) believed Mr Gladstone had done it in order that the Irish people might have an opportunity of working out their own salvation. He considered that it was a perfectly providential step on the part of the great statesman, for, at the present moment, there was not a consensus of opinion what the land policy should be. After referring to

the financial clauses in the Bill, Mr Speight concluded by expressing his firm conviction that if Ireland was ever to be a great nation, it would only be in conjunction with Great Britain.

Several other speakers commented on the Bill, and discussed some of the clauses. Mr W. Tole alluded to the fact that the Bill made no reference to the national debt of Ireland. He quoted figures to show how much of that burden had been contracted in raising rebellion or in bribes between 1782 and 1798.

Mr Millar thought that the charge of £2,500,000 on Ireland as cabled was a mistake. In the original Bill it was only £1,500,000, and he saw no reason why it should have been increased.

Messrs Garlick, Julian, and Nevion also gave their views. Just as the meeting was about to close the chairman intimated that a gentleman in the room had offered to defray the expense of a cable to Mr Gladstone conveying the hearty gratitude of the meeting and its approval of his Bill. The announcement was received with cheers and a vote of thanks was passed to the donor for his generosity.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM AUCKLAND.

The Hon J. A. Tole to-day forwarded to the Hon W. E. Gladstone the following cablegram:—"Right Hon Gladstone, M.P., London. Accept our warmest-joined congratulations. All sections of Ireland should accept Bill. (Signed) J. A. Tole, President Irish Federation, Auckland, N.Z."

Anguish of mind has driven many to suicide, anguish of body never. This proves that the health of the mind is of far more consequence to our happiness than the health of the body, although both are deserving of much more attention than either receives. In protracted cases of disease it is the continual mental strain and worry that enervates and finally undermines the whole system and destroys the vital spark. How many men apparently healthy to-day are lying in a cold grave a week hence. They are negligent of their health and think they can shake every attack off, the effect of such foolishness becomes apparent to every man sooner or later, and wise is he who never neglects the symptoms of disease but takes precautions, as did a gentleman who writes:—"I write to let you know that I am a patron of your wonderful Clements Tonic; I have been a great sufferer, and read of Mrs Moeller's cure in the newspapers, her case was nothing to mine, but, thank God! through her letter I am cured, and after the doctors had pronounced sentence of death on me. I am very grateful to Mrs Moeller for her letter. I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others cured of serious diseases by the use of Clements Tonic; I have suffered terribly from liver and kidney disease. Two years ago my strength began rapidly to decline, I had dull headache, completely lost my appetite, and was almost blind—(failure of sight is a symptom of Bright's disease.—Ed). I had tiger claw cramps in the calves of my legs, and severe rheumatic pains, followed by diarrhoea, strength continued to fail, accompanied by extreme pallor of the face, puffed under the eyes and persistent swellings of legs, knees and ankles, and my whole body was swollen to a wonderful size; sharp shooting pains pierced the heart and frequently chills and fever would attack me. The swelling was so bad that I was afraid to even drink a glass of water. I consulted a doctor, and he examined my water, and he said it was a bad case of liver disease, and also Bright's disease of the kidneys; he prescribed medicine and liniments with mustard baths. I said, "Doctor, if you will cure me, I will pay you what you like." He replied, "I can hold out no hope for you." I said, "That is very hard." "I never like to take a man's money," said he, "without telling him the truth, and I will come to you at any hour of the night you may send for me." He thought I should soon die, I gave him treatment a fair trial, but the swelling of my body increased so much that I had to remain in bed; the pains increased and extended all down the side, and my eyesight was now almost completely gone. I consulted another medical man who, after sounding me and testing my urine, said I had Bright's disease. I asked if he could cure me, he said he would do his best, and if I would continue his medicine I should improve; I did so and it had but little more effect than water. Two friends of mine called my attention to Mrs Moeller's letter in the paper who had been cured of the same disease by Clements Tonic. I procured a supply, and taking it strictly in accordance with the directions, the swelling began to go down, I kept up the use of Clements Tonic, and now, thank God, I am cured, my swellings have all subsided, my eyesight is as good as ever. I took a good many bottles, but that is nothing, as it has cured me, and I cannot describe its value.—Yours truly, Thomas Irvine, Tatham, N.S.W." Sufferer's must see that they get Clements Tonic only, as many swindlers are on the market. F. M. Clements, 212 A'Beckett street, Melbourne.

It is much easier to find a score of men wise enough to discover the truth than to find one intrepid enough, in the face of opposition, to stand up for it.

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HIGH AND TUAM STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

This grand hotel is now under the management of that popular host, Mr CHARLES GOLDSMITH, formerly proprietor of Lancaster Park Hotel. Visitors to Christchurch may always rely on receiving every attention. Best Wines, Spirits, and Ales. Telegrams and Telephone messages (No 458) promptly attended to. Medical Wines supplied.

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

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

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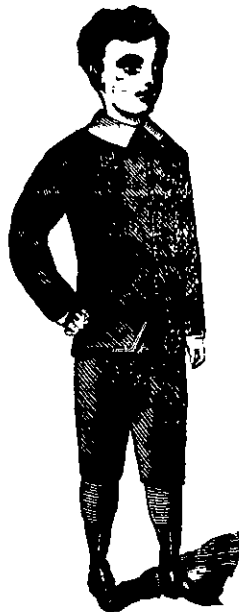
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Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

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CLOTHING.
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A
GOOD SOLID
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THE increasing demand for these Boots proves that the public appreciate their sterling QUALITY, and the numerous Testimonials received establishes the fact that the ZEALANDIA BOOTS is exactly what the careful householder requires.

When a purchaser sees this brand on a Boot he need look no further for he has found a Boot

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That FITS COMFORTABLY every kind of foot, and is MODERATE in PRICE.

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Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, commodious, and centrally situated Hotel (three minutes' walk from Railway Station), and is now in a position to offer First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Boarders.
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and WHEELWRIGHT:

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Right Rev Dr Grimes preached at Vespers at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last the first of a series of sermons, which are to be given during Lent, and judging from the one already delivered, they will be very edifying and largely attended. He read for a text from Ezekiel the passage which relates the prophetic vision of the Jews in captivity under the form of heaps of dry bones, and when the Lord said unto the prophet, "Thinkest thou these bones shall live?" When we cast our eyes over the world and look beneath the glowing exterior of society two antagonistic elements, it was shown, are seen, which, like a canker worm, gnaw the vitals of society and divorce it from God. The first principles of our origin and destiny are ignored, the higher oppress the lower strata of society, and the low in return rebel against their rulers. The Bishop described how society was in many ways deformed from the oppression of the weak by the strong, and from the toiler being regarded as a machine, in a word, from sin and its consequences. The baneful teachings of Luther and Voltaire were dwelt upon, and it was shown that these teachings resulted in the French revolution, and are yet propagated in secret societies which the Pope has recently denounced. The only way to remove the evils figured by the dry bones, it was shown, is to introduce among mankind the vivifying influence of religion. The controlling power of the Church checks the rich and libertine and encourages deeds of heroism in every class. Social problems, which force themselves on our view, were also considered, and society, in its origin, the creation of man, the beauty and harmony of his parts all under the dominion of his reason, to which latter distinctive quality of man more than a passing notice was made, the establishment of the sacrament of marriage, and it was well explained how all these things promote admirably the end of man. Finally the Bishop showed how Jesus, Mary, and Joseph had ennobled labour at Bethlehem and at Nazareth, and that the State ought to promote religion in society. In an eloquent peroration the Bishop urged his auditors to esteem labour, respect lawful authority, and thereby draw upon themselves a divine blessing.

A very general, generous, and successful effort is being made in this city and in neighbouring places to raise funds in a variety of ways towards the relief of the sufferers from the Queensland floods. A well attended meeting of the Queensland Relief Executive Committee was held on Thursday last in the City Council Chambers. The Mayor and Mr Mitchell reported that the receipts amounted to £100, and a donation of £50 from Mrs Tancred was acknowledged with many thanks. It was resolved that a demonstration should take place on Thursday, March 9th, in Lancaster Park. A committee, consisting of the Mayors of Christchurch, St Albans, and Linwood, Messrs Douglass and G. B. Hart, were appointed to arrange for carrying out the demonstration, and the sub-committees were requested to invite the co-operation of the friendly societies, and to secure the attendance of the school children. The offer of Messrs Hart and E. W. Seager to deliver a lecture on "Old Canterbury" was accepted with thanks. This lecture will be given on Monday, March 6, and will be illustrated with lime light views, from negatives taken by the late Dr Barker. This will be only one of many entertainments organised for the same purpose, and the Mayoress (Mrs Eden George) is issuing invitations to a number of ladies to meet her on Wednesday next at 3 p.m. at the City Council Chambers, to devise means of distributing the tickets for the various entertainments connected with the Queensland Relief Fund. The Hibernians are taking an active interest in the matter, and working jointly with the committee of the United Friendly Societies.

The Rev Father Bell celebrated the usual monthly Mass at Addington, on the last Sunday in February, and delivered on the occasion a short address on the Gospel of the day. The whole of the offerings, which were very satisfactory, made during Mass at Addington, and during High Mass on the same day at the pro-Cathedral, were for the relief of the sufferers from the Queensland floods.

A fairly well-attended meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society took place in the Hibernian Hall on Monday last. Bro L. Haughey occupied the chair, and it was decided to celebrate the coming festival of St Patrick's Day with a social entertainment, where the clergy will be specially invited, in the Hibernian Hall; also that members of the branch approach in a body Holy Communion on the previous Sunday.—Bro G. J. Sellers arrived in Auckland on Friday, February 24, in order to represent his own and several branches of the Society at a district meeting which took place in that city on the same date.

A special meeting of the local Board of Health for the Borough of Lyttelton was held last week for the purpose of considering what further steps should be taken with regard to the sickness on board of the ship Hinemoa, who arrived some days previous to the meeting from Wellington, but was stationed out in the harbour from a report that several persons on board were suffering from typhoid fever. His Worship the Mayor presided, and read the telegrams on the subject

that had passed between himself and the Colonial Secretary, who had finally replied that the matter was in the hands of the local Board of Health, and the Government could take no responsibility in any action the Board might take. The Mayor said there was nothing to show that the sickness from which the men were suffering was infectious, or that they caught it from one another. Every precaution had been taken to prevent infection, the ship had been thoroughly washed down with disinfectants, and he anticipated no further trouble.

The Catholic Literary Society intend to hold their annual excursion this year on Easter Monday next, and either at Port Levy or at Diamond Harbour. Both places are very suitable for the purpose, but Diamond Harbour is more convenient, and there the picnic will probably take place. Several meetings of the picnic committee have been held, and nothing necessary for the thorough success of the excursion is overlooked.

"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 lithe, 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 provisionally 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.

Pere Hyacinthe, having failed to secure funds enough by his attempt to found a "Gallican Church," his wife has taken the matter into her own hands. She is now on a lecturing tour in the United States, and her admirers claim that she entirely outshines M. Loysen.

It is announced that a medical examining board, modelled on that of Lourdes, is to be taken at Beauport, Canada, to certify to the cures taking place during the pilgrimages to the Shrine of St Anne.

WILLIAM CALMAN,

UNDERTAKING AND FURNISHING
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VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.

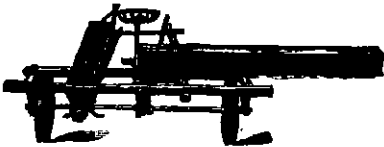
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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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