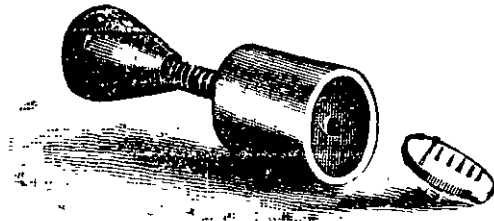


# THE DETECTIVE TATTOO EAR-MARKER OR BRAND (Patented.)



I BEG to call your attention to the above Invention:—(1.) It is simple, and can be applied either to the Ear or Body, thus enabling an Owner to identify his sheep at any time of their lives. (2.) As a Private Mark for distinguishing the progeny of Pure Bred or Pedigree Stock, it has no equal. (3.) It acts as a check to sheep stealing, the Tattoo Mark showing through the skin after the sheep have been slaughtered. **PRICE, 15s; with enough Dye to mark 500 Sheep.**

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Tins of Dye supplied at 6s per tin (if posted, 7s) one tin containing sufficient quantity to mark 2000 sheep.

Postal Note or P.O. Order for amount will oblige when order is sent, the Brand being then sent by return of post.

AGENTS: Dunedin—Stronach Bros. & Morris; Invercargill—Walter Guthrie & Co.; Wellington—Wilkins & Field; Gisborne—Arthur Parnell & Co.

an interviewer from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "I went to India, and reported at Fort William, Calcutta, where I was posted to the 32nd Native Infantry, and I was ordered to Meerut, which is about 40 miles from Delhi. As my regiment had shot all their officers, I was transferred to the 75th Queen's Regiment, where I volunteered for hill-fighting but being only an infantry officer my offer was refused." After the mutiny, "seeing he could not live on his pay," he came home, afterwards going to America, during the war, "to try and see some fighting with the South." He was too late, however, for Richmond had fallen. Here he learned gas-fitting and invented a light for bakers' ovens, which was very successful. His mother died in 1888, and "he returned to wind up the estate, and wound himself up." To pay debts he had to sell his father's Order of the Legion of Honour, decorations, etc., his mother's jewels, manuscripts, and, in fact, everything. He afterwards set up a small fruit shop in Euston-road, but this failed, and he went from bad to worse, with no help from anyone save Colonel Mapleson, so that at last he had to give in and go to the Refuge. One of his sisters married Sir John Crampton, English Ambassador to St Petersburg, and afterwards the Duke of Frias, a grandee of Spain, who died Governor of Madrid. The present duke, the pauper's nephew, is in the Spanish Embassy at Tangier.

The Government has taken a very decisive step towards revolutionising the Irish Administration in the appointment to Her Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland, of three gentlemen of unmistakably popular, if not very national sympathies. It has been officially announced that Mr Christopher T. Reddington, D.L.; Mr Thomas A. Dickson, and Mr Alderman Joseph M. Meade, J.P., Hon. L.L.D., T.C.D., had become members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland. This innovation will not be unwelcome throughout the country. Its tendency will be to increase public confidence in the Government, and it will be looked upon as indicating a desire to deal fairly and impartially with the people. The selection of the three gentlemen named was a judicious and very representative one, and cannot well be questioned. Mr Reddington is son of the late Sir Thomas Reddington, who was once Under-Secretary for Ireland. He is a Catholic, and a number of years ago broke away from his own party in County Galway and became a decided Home Ruler. His family place in that county is known as Kilmacna. He sold some £70,000 worth of his property under the Ashborne Act, but still holds his residence and a large extent of land. Mr Dickson was one of the members for Dublin, but elected to oppose Mr T. W. Russell for South Tyrone, in the Home Rule interest, and was defeated. At one time his son as well as himself were in Parliament, and they have consistently fought the Conservatives in the North in support of Nationalist principles. We believe he is a large linen manufacturer and of very independent means. Alderman Meade's record is well known. He was a Home Ruler under Mr Parnell, and on the split taking place in the Irish ranks, he determined to take sides with the deceased statesman. He has, however, been very moderate as compared to some of his political colleagues, and on more than one occasion has shown decided feeling for the violence and intolerance of some of his party. He was two years Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the civic dignity and the hospitalities of the Mansion House were thoroughly supported during his terms of office. He is an extensive contractor and has made a high reputation for himself in that capacity as well as in every other. These are the new Privy Councillors and the Government in taking the very important step they did, in breaking through the narrow circle within which members for this body were sought, could not have adopted a wiser course, even though their selections had not been as judicious as they were.

## PLAIN TALKING.

We are so much in earnest about this matter that we absolutely refuse to waste one moment of our time in planning and writing out paragraphs of a catching character. There is just this question, if you want to stop drinking, smoking, or the use of opium you can do by the use of Golden Remedy No 1. If you suffer from dyspepsia, loss of energy, neuralgia, poverty of the blood, or poor appetite Golden Remedy No 2 will cure you. Now this is straight, it all depends upon yourselves whether you are to go on dragging on a miserable existence, or be strong, free, and well. Send for circulars of cures,

## American Notes.

THE great event of the times, from a Catholic point of view, and one in which also non-Catholics express a lively interest, is the appointment of Monsignor Satolli, titular Archbishop of Lepanto, as Papal delegate, or permanent legate of the Holy Father, in the United States. The rumour, which, however, must be taken for what it is worth, is that resistance to the Archbishop, who had come to the country as legate, or temporary legate, being reported to the Pope, his Holiness, as a note of his determination, made the appointment permanent. Monsignor Satolli is a native of Perugia, where, in early life, his talents and disposition recommended him to the particular attention of the present Pope, then Bishop of the See. He was educated, under the eye of his Holiness, at the diocesan seminary of the city. He is said to be in special sympathy with the liberal ideas of the Pope, and the anxiety of his Holiness for bettering the condition of the working classes. He is an author of distinction in the realms of theology and philosophy. He represented the Pope in the United States at the celebration, in 1889, of the centenary of the Catholic hierarchy in the country, and also at the inauguration of the Catholic University at Washington. He takes up his residence at the University, as his dwelling place during the continuance of his mission. The delegate is not officially recognised by the Government as occupying a diplomatic position. Unofficially, however, he has been accorded a recognition in keeping with his rank and place.

The death of General Benjamin Butler has also been a notable event. Butler, who was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in November, 1818, both before and after the war followed the profession of the law. His chief distinction, however, was gained as a general of the Federal army. He had taken a principal part in urging on the preparations of the Northern States, and the Massachusetts 6th, which was under his command, was the first regiment to shed blood. At the outset he proved his ability by making his way through Maryland. He will be most widely remembered by his government of New Orleans, which was stern and determined. For one act, at least, performed there, it is hard to excuse his memory, that is the execution of a brave fellow named Mumford, who, under the guns of the Federal fleet, and among the whizzing balls, plucked down from the roof of the mint, the Federal flag. On the capture of the city this man was sentenced by a court-martial to be hanged, and although his wife and child personally interceded with the General for his life, the sentence was carried out. Butler was kind, nevertheless, to the poor of the city, and on relinquishing his command, was able to point out many improvements that he had effected in the condition of the place and its surroundings. He also drew a striking contrast between his rule and the state of things he had found on arriving there, and when the wealthy citizens were trembling at the terrors of a servile insurrection, and their only means of enforcing obedience among their servants, were the dungeon, the chain, and the lash. Their rebellion, he said, had been a war of the rich against the poor. General Butler's death took place suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, at his residence in Washington, on the morning of January 11.

That Butler has left some memories in the South that are not very kindly, the following paragraph will show. It will also show, perhaps, that, after all, the traditional revolvers and bowie knives that form part of an American editor's outfit are not altogether fabulous—or, at least, that the editor in question occasionally acts so as to risk placing himself personally on the defensive. The paper quoted is the Nashville (Tennessee) *Daily Advertiser*, of January 12:—"The Beast is dead," it says. "Early yesterday morning the angel of death, acting under the devil's orders, took him from earth and landed him in hell. In all this Southern country there are no tears, no sighs, and no regrets. He lived only too long. We are glad he has at last been removed from earth, and even pity the devil the possession he has secured. He was a truckling demagogue, whose selfishness amounted to pollution. He was an autocrat who used power to