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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MORE RUBBISH FROM THE KEOKUK DUST-CART.

"ULYSSES," who writes to the *Dunedin Star* from Keokuk, gives our contemporary an anti-Catholic bigot's view of the school question in America. The presumption of the writer, in undertaking to speak on behalf of American Catholics, or to interpret their minds, is flagrant and requires no comment. An anonymous correspondent pandering to the prejudices of his employers, with whose names and dispositions, severally and in combination, we are perfectly well acquainted, is all we have. The value of the matter may equal, for example, that of a rotten straw. We may add that, were we not perfectly well aware of the lines on which our contemporary is run, we should be surprised at finding a convicted slanderer still permitted to contribute to its columns. Any one, however, who can string together a few scurrilous sentences against the Catholic Church is sure of finding for them an honoured place there. This correspondent, moreover, adds to his offence by supplementing the lame apology that exposure obliges him to make for his falsehood respecting the Archbishop of San Francisco, which we exposed a few months ago, by telling a falsehood still more impudent, in which also he has the "cheek,"—we suit our language to our subject—to give the lie to the Archbishop. "The Catholic Church," he says, "has no parochial school equal to the public school." This is the still more impudent falsehood of which we have spoken. An anonymous correspondent, however, hired to do the dirty work of an anti-Catholic employer, must be in some degree excused. He might lose his "billet," perhaps, by not writing up to the mark prescribed for him. This correspondent concludes his rigmarole by quoting an impertinent jargon addressed by some snob of a Methodist preacher to the Pope, but which, no doubt, as an exceptionally brilliant effort of the Evangelical stump, has been received, in our contemporary's sanctum, with extreme edification. But fancy a cute Yankee edition of Stiggins belching out his drunken denunciations of fault and failure across the threshold of a portal through which the chief scholars of the world and the rulers of States and their envoys pass in and out with humility and admiration, whose dust still retains the impression of the German Emperor's reverent footsteps. The whole production, however, including this Methodist spouter's farrago of "rot," of ignorance, and impudence, is eminently worthy of our contemporary the *Evening Star*. We have to congratulate our contemporary on the services of so congenial a correspondent. We shall be anxious to see by next mail whether the Keokuk dust-cart contains anything more as well suited to our contemporary's tastes and requirements.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

OF what authoritative opinion decides as to the meaning of the Pope's letter on the American school question, we learn from certain utterances reported of members of the American hierarchy. Bishop Keane rector of the Catholic University of Washington, for instance, was interviewed at New York last month by a representative of the *World*. We quote as follows from the report:—"What is the legal force and practical significance of the latter? 'To set all controversies at rest the Pope declares that the decrees of the most recent Council (the Council of Baltimore) are the general rule for ordinary circumstances. Schools must be built and perfected wherever the conditions are favourable. The decrees are not set aside by the propositions, but supplemented. We have taken a step forward to meet new circumstances. When schools cannot be built according to the mind of the Council, then instead of remaining in enforced idleness, pastors must exert themselves for the religious training of the children in the public schools.'" The Archbishop of Philadelphia also has given his opinion, in an interview with a correspondent of the *Catholic Standard*:—"The Holy Father's letter (remarked His Grace), is a most important and opportune communication, and will have the effect, it is to be hoped, as was its evident intention, of putting an end to the unfortunate school controversy, which has been the cause of so much misunder-

standing and bad feeling among men who had only one object in view. In dealing with the questions at issue the Holy Father simply reaffirms what he had already confirmed as the law of the Church in the matter of Catholic education. He pays a high compliment to the Apostolic Delegate, for whose learning and zeal he evidently has a great admiration, and alludes to the fact, so frequently insisted upon by Mgr. Satolli himself, that his position on the school question is in entire harmony with the decrees of the Council of Baltimore. It is not surprising, therefore, (concluded His Grace) that the Pope's letter has given such general satisfaction, for it has enabled all parties to view the question in its true light. No prelate in the country has spoken more highly of parochial schools than did Mgr. Satolli a few weeks ago in this city; so that there is now entire harmony among the authorities of the Church on the school question, at least as regards practical action. Since this vexed question is now definitely settled by the action of the Holy See, it may be well to recall just what the Council declared, and what is now the law of the Church, binding with renewed force upon all Catholics. Here are the decrees referred to: '1. That attached to each and every church, where such does not yet exist, within two years from the promulgation of this Council, a parochial school shall be erected and perpetually maintained, unless the Bishop, on account of grave difficulties, should judge it necessary to defer the erection. 2. That the priest who, by his grave neglect, prevents, within that time, the erection or support of such school, or who, after repeated admonitions from the Bishop, does not provide for the erection and support of such school, attached to such church, deserves to be removed from that church. 3. That the mission or parish which fails to assist the priest in erecting and maintaining such school, so that, on account of its supine neglect, the school cannot exist, is to be reprovved by the Bishop, and to be induced, by the most prudent and efficacious means at his disposal, to contribute the necessary funds. 4. That all Catholic parents are bound to send their children to parochial schools, unless, either at home or in other Catholic schools, the Christian education of the same is sufficiently and evidently provided for; or unless, for sufficient reasons, approved by the Bishop, and with laudable precautions and remedies for the preservation of faith and morals, they are permitted to send them to other schools.'—The words of the Sovereign Pontiff in regard to the fourth of these decrees (observed his Grace) are drawn from the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and especially declare that Catholic schools are to be sedulously promoted, and that it is to be left to the judgment of the ordinary to decide, according to the circumstances, when it is lawful and when unlawful to attend the public schools. As to the children who attend the public schools, and the care that should be taken to guard them against the dangers to which a purely secular education exposes them, the Archbishops of the country, after consultations with their suffragans, adopted such measures at their conference in New York in November last as they thought necessary for that purpose. All this was prior to the consideration of Mgr. Satolli's propositions. The propositions adopted by the assembled prelates will be found to be in strict accord with the instructions contained in the Holy Father's letter, and afford a striking illustration of the complete union of thought and purpose that exists between the Holy See and the American hierarchy." These quotations place the matter in its true light before our readers. They will perceive that, with regard to New Zealand, with which we are especially concerned, though, after all, we are not bound here by any particular regulations obtaining in America, the matter remains exactly as it has been from the first. When there is no Catholic school within a reasonable distance our children have never been forbidden to attend the Government schools. The necessity of providing Catholic schools wherever it is possible, and of sending Catholic children there, remains as binding as heretofore.

COMPLIMENTS FROM WOODVILLE.

THE *Woodville Examiner* denies that his correspondent to whom we allude is an Orangeman. He says he is of a "Catholic family, brought up in Catholic surroundings, and is one of the most respected, honourable, and esteemed settlers in the district." The heroes of Sandy Row, then, have been cheated by fortune out of a bright ornament of their rowdiest mob, and a

Catholic family, somewhere or another, is to be consoled with on the possession of a rotten member, an egregious example of the ill bird that fouls its own nest. We may conclude that it was in order to remain one of the "most respected, (ostensibly) honourable, and esteemed settlers" in the Woodville district that this correspondent made his vile, slanderous, and scurrilous attack on Catholic schools, under the shelter of a cowardly anonymity. For himself, also, the *Examiner* denies the imputation of Orangeism. On the contrary, he says he is a Home Ruler to the backbone. More shame for him, then, since he ought to know better, to give way to the promptings of a furious religious bigotry. Still, let us admit that he may not be without some slight excuse. He certainly shows a capacity for being imposed upon, in the authority he cites for the string of bogus quotations made by him. He tells us "they were publicly made and widely published in Oakland last year as a counterblast to Dr McGlynn." If our contemporary has been taken in by the enterprise of Yankee editors—editors, moreover, of the Know-nothing type—there is no bogie too clumsily constructed to frighten him. His bigotry may possibly be more his misfortune than his fault. Our contemporary says again that he is as good as any other man and better.

"I am a most superior person."

"We consider that the *Examiner* is quite as respectable," he says, "as the TABLET, and a great deal more so." Let him prove his respectability, therefore, by fair argument, and abjure the quotation of garbled extracts got together by disreputable Know-nothings, and the publication of the slanderous letters of anonymous cowards. For our own part, we have not, as our contemporary declares, been "wounded by a telling shot," but we have been disgusted and angered by the throwing of a stink-pot. Finally we make our contemporary welcome to all his defence of the secular system. He has every right to the courage of his opinions. No man, however, has a right to be false and calumnious, even at second hand—and that is what our contemporary the *Woodville Examiner* was, both in his leader on which we commented, and the letter of his anonymous correspondent.

POLITICAL
NOTINGS.

THE debate last week on the second reading of the Cheviot Estate Bill, was principally remarkable for bringing out the fact that opposition to the purchase was more a matter of Northern jealousy than anything else. All the argument advanced that seemed to have any reason in it—and, indeed, it seemed to have very little—was that the money would have been better spent in acquiring native lands. People, however, who are foolish enough to believe, or selfish enough to argue, that the confinement of settlement to any particular locality would be for the advantage of the Colony, are unworthy of a hearing.

A "retired commercial gentleman" is parliamentary for a "purse-proud merchant." So much we learn from a brush between the Hon Mr McKenzie and Mr Duthie, which occurred with regard to the arrival the other day of a number of immigrants who intend to form a special settlement in Taranaki. Mr Duthie made an attack respecting the matter on the Government. The immigrants, he said, were men who had been living in towns, and whom it was cruel to bring out here as farmers—referring especially to the Minister for Lands. Mr McKenzie's reply was that it mattered little to him what the hon Member, who was a "purse-proud merchant," said about him. A protest being made, however, the Minister withdrew the offensive words and substituted for them the Parliamentary expression we have quoted. As to the immigrants, it was explained that they were a very desirable class of settlers, owning among them a snug little capital.

The grant for the public schools is £357,075. Mr Reeves explains besides that the vote for school buildings to be included in the public works statement will be much larger than that of last year.—A proposal made by Mr Guinness to the effect that children educated at private schools should be admitted to the competition for Government scholarships has brought on the hon Member an accusation of desiring to curry favour, in view of the approaching elections, with the Catholic voters. Our old friend Mr Meredith is to the fore in the matter, proving that he has lost nothing of his accustomed venom. The Minister for Education seems in this case also to abide by the attitude of neutrality shown by him with regard to the Bishop of Auckland's application. Here, also, he says, the whole matter rests with the education boards. Unfortunately, the education boards—though we should be unwilling, without proof, to accuse them of the snobbish impertinence of Mr Theo Cooper and his colleagues—may be looked upon as in most instances as safe as the magnates referred to.

The question of the moment, however, is the Bill for the amendment of the Licensing Act. The Bill provides that the electors of the licensing committees shall be the electors of the Parliamentary representatives, and that the licensing districts shall be the Parliamentary electoral districts. Each committee shall consist of nine members—none of whom shall be in any way connected with the liquor trade,

from its highest to its lowest grade. Lord Iveagh, for example, must have no more to do with the committee than Bill or Tom the pot-boy. No one, nevertheless, shall be prevented by any prejudice or any pledge from acting on the committee. The prohibition sponsor who makes his "pile" by denouncing the trade, or the temperance hotel keeper, who would fill his house by emptying his neighbour's bar, is to be eligible. No woman, whether married or single, is to hold a license. No increase of licenses is to be granted until after the next census, and not then, unless the population of the district has increased by 25 per cent. of the whole population. In any case, an increase shall be granted only on a majority of three-fifths of the votes recorded—not less than one-fourth of all the electors of the district having recorded their votes. The rate of increase shall not exceed one license for every 700 people of the increased population. The most important clause, and that on which a contest seems likely, as Mr Seddon declares it has been framed after much consideration and that he is bent on carrying it, while Sir Robert Stout calls out for its amendment, is clause 15, dealing with the reduction and refusal of licenses. An absolute majority of votes shall decide as to the continuance or reduction of licenses; but to the refusal to grant any licenses a majority of three-fifths shall be necessary. The poll, moreover, shall be declared null and void, unless their votes have been recorded by one-half of the total number of electors on the roll. A provision to enforce closing on Sundays is that the windows of the bar room are to be left completely uncovered, so that a view of the room may be easily obtained at all times from the streets. Clubs are to be dealt with as are other licensed premises. Sir Robert Stout proposes as amendments that a bare majority shall be sufficient to bar the granting of licenses, and that it shall not be necessary for one half the voters to record their votes.

The chances of women's franchise in the Upper House are spoken of as in some degree dubious. One of their chief opponents is Sir George Whitmore, who declaims strongly against them. Sir George stigmatises the fair petitioners as chiefly tailoresses, servants, and a class he does not desire to mention. But does he apply to the fair sex the traditional saying that makes a tailor the ninth part of a man. To divide the names of the petitioners by nine would no doubt make a difference. As to the servants, Sir George's argument is hardly so convincing. The servant-girl would probably sign as her mistress desired. The reserve observed by Sir George Whitmore we respect. The hon and gallant Councillor, nevertheless, betrays a slight weakness in his plea by his reference to the clergy. Women, he said, were more impressionable than men, and were under the domination of the clergy. But this is a plea of the *sans-culottes* that seems, in no little measure, to detract from the fine old Conservative and aristocratic tone of the speaker's argument. It is to the credit of Mr McCullough, one of the newly appointed labour Councillors, that, in reply, he took the clergy's part. The influence of religion he said, would have a beneficial effect. With the end, then, which Sir George Whitmore had in view, we are in sympathy. The means chosen by him seem far from unquestionable. Indeed, it would almost seem that, for the moment at least, the speaker had forgotten his gallantry and was playing a coward's part. Mr Fish, meantime, makes a point in his sharp remark, to the effect that it is inconsistent of the Government in one Bill to admit women to the franchise and in another to shut them out from trade. Sir George Whitmore was more consistent in his inquiry as to whether they were fit to be trusted with the defences of the colony. Verily, no. Even the amazons of Dahomey have ceased their real war, and are now engaged as show-women performing in London for wondering spectators. *Sic transit gloria mundi*. Possibly we may ourselves see the fair enfranchised one returning, hereafter, to her cradle and her doughboard.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* gives the proportion of public houses to the population for the principal towns of the colony. On June 30, 1892, it was as follows:—Auckland, one house to 404 persons; Christchurch, one to 345 persons; Dunedin, one to 298 persons; Wellington, one to 564 persons; Kumara, one to 60 persons; Hokitika, one to 90 persons. If, therefore, the drinking habits of the people are influenced by the number of licensed houses it is easy to see where the greater number of drunkards should be found. Are the facts in accordance with the theory? Are we in Dunedin more drunken than people are in Auckland, Wellington, or Christchurch? Do people in Hokitika outdrink us immeasurably, and in Kumara most of all? If not, what hope lies in lessening the proportional number of houses? It was tried in Edinburgh, we may add, a few years ago, but without the slightest success.

THE riots of the Paris students, of which the cable ODDS AND ENDS, a few weeks ago brought us reports, were, it seems, a special manifestation of what the culture of the age tends to produce. The whole outbreak arose from the yearnings of the high artistic spirit and an attempt to gratify the refined tastes that the pursuit of high art creates and fosters. To this end it was proposed to raise the tone and exalt the meaning of a certain ball by an exhibition of *tableaux vivants*. It transpired however that

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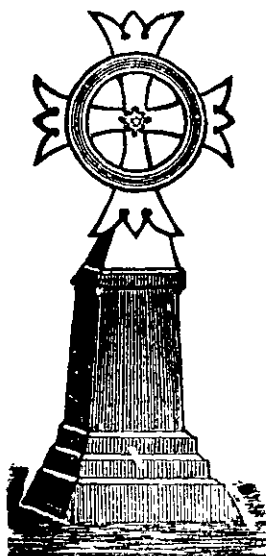
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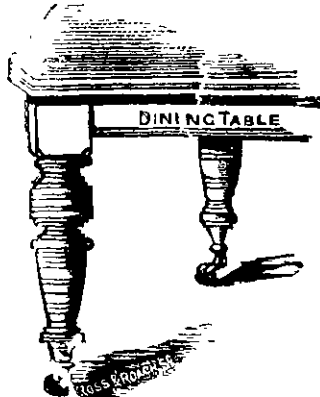
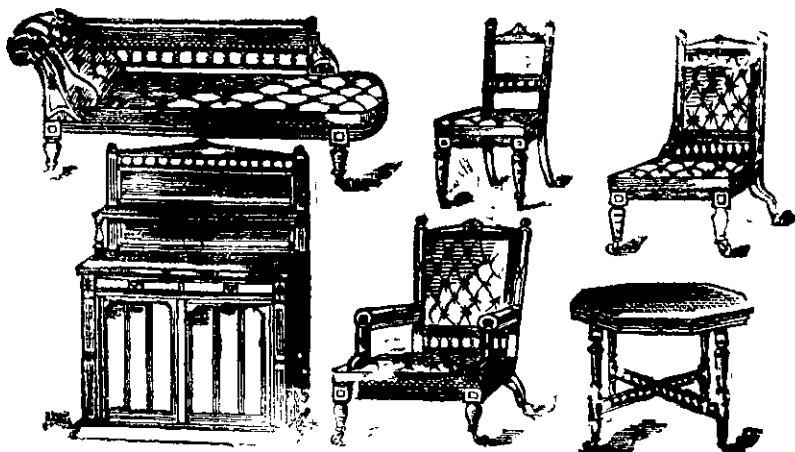
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the proposed scenes embraced some features of an indecency so gross as to bring them under the condemnation of the authorities—who, nevertheless, are not too difficult in matters of this kind and who had, in fact, already overlooked some scenes of a somewhat similar nature. The dispute led to a prosecution, and the prosecution to a fine, which was remitted on the plea of a first offence. But the art students remained dissatisfied. Had they not indeed been outraged in their dearest interests—in the out-come of their culture and their long course of devoted study? Hence the riots arose. The Chamber of Deputies was beset; the Prefecture of police attacked, and the dismissal of the Prefect loudly demanded. The importance of the matter, however, was, as we have said, the manifestation of what it is that the refinement of the day tends towards, and the delights proposed to themselves by the votaries of culture and high art. Of what these will produce in the man of the future we, every day, hear a great deal. Of what they actually produce in the man of the present we have before us a striking example.

The pinching of the shoe it also felt in Victoria. Queensland, as we saw last week has reduced her education grant by £40,000. We take the following from the Melbourne *Advocate* of the 19th inst:— "Children under 6 years of age will not in future be enrolled in State schools. At present there are 24,000 children under six years of age attending schools. A child under that age may attend, provided the head master is agreeable. The new regulation will, in some cases, have the effect of reducing the classification of first class schools to the second class, and second class to third. At the same time, a number of fifth class schools will become "unclassified," whilst several schools at present unclassified will pass out of existence, for the reason that they will not be able to muster 10 scholars over six years of age. The arrangement will effect a saving of several thousands of pounds per annum."

Now that European armaments have been brought to perfection, or as near perfection with a view to destruction as possible, attention is being given to the supply of food. The time, it is stated, for which each State can live on its own supplies is limited, and in most instances to a narrow period, that of England being the shortest of all.

It seems there is a dark and dreadful design on foot to blacken and distort everything connected with the Masonic Grand Lodge of New Zealand. Of the whys and the wherefores we are in complete ignorance and indeed we have no desire to endanger our bliss by any attempt to learn them. Some one or another, it however appears, has been writing a series of falsehoods to American papers on the subject in which he rather inelegantly speaks of contending parties asserted to exist in the Lodge under the names respectively of "youngsters" and "old fogeys." Is it, for example, a design on the part of the Grand Orient to bring the Grand Lodge into humiliation and subjection? Well, for our part, we can wish them both no worse fate than that which, as we are told, befell the Kilkenny cats. We are willing, nevertheless, to admit that the swallower of the Grand Orient might possibly feel a little more sick in his stomach than the swallower of the Grand Lodge, though both bodies partake in substance of the same nature.

A case mentioned the other night at the capping ceremony in Dunedin by the Rev Dr Stuart recalls to us certain statements that we have now and then come across in American papers. The case was one in which the Rev Chancellor said he had discovered with delight and gratulation that a certain teacher engaged in the classic labour of guiding the studies of the children in the Industrial School was a gentleman who had lately graduated with honours. The statements of the American papers to which we have alluded run to the effect that of the young men who annually make a brilliant display at the universities and colleges there, an infinitely small proportion is ever afterwards heard of. It may be consistent with the kindly nature of the Rev Dr Stuart to rejoice for the children's sake at finding a gentleman so well qualified in charge of them. But we must take leave to doubt as to whether his position is a matter of gratulation and delight to the gentleman himself. A man in such a position must necessarily support his life on the hopes of something better to come. Possibly the brilliant American graduates also, for the most part, "hang out" under equal conditions.

As usual at the ceremony in question, there was a great lot of talk about the glories of education. On a capping night in Dunedin,

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An ominous step, therefore, to be looked for is that any particular country should be anxious to purchase provisions. This is foretold to be taken as betokening a provision for imminent war.

Another instance adds to the proofs to be cited by those who maintain that Mr Gladstone bears a charmed life. This time his escape has been from being run over at Westminster by the carriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coatts. A policeman, it is reported, stopped the horses just in time. We do not know whether Lady Burdett-Coatts is a Primrose dame or not. We believe she is a Unionist, but as, otherwise, she is a lady of a kindly and charitable disposition, the accident no doubt, had it occurred, would cause her sincere sorrow. Her ladyship, therefore, as well as Mr Gladstone is to be congratulated.

We hardly care to say anything tending to approve of Lynch law. But when it does not go too far, when in fact, it is preventive rather than punitive, it does not seem altogether to lack its advantages. Take for instance the following case as reported by the *Arizona Kicker*. "Last Saturday the Granite Hill Saving Banks of this town failed to open its doors, and a notice was posted up to the effect that it would be reconstructed in about a week, and pay at least fifty cents on the dollar. The boys got together about 10 o'clock, and Mr Duggan, the president, was invited to explain matters. He said he hadn't time just then, but after a rope had been passed over his neck he explained that the failure had been caused by over-confidence in silver mine investments. The boys doubted this, and Mr Duggan was taken to the bank and compelled to show his books and cash. After figuring for about two hours, a committee found there was money enough to pay every depositor 1 dollar 47 cents on the dollar, and it was accordingly passed out and the bank wound up ship-shape fashion. It was no failure, but simply going out of business. Mr Duggan had calculated on a little scoop, but the boys got ahead of him. He left town on foot, carrying a spare paper collar in his hind pocket, and he will probably look for some hayseed town in which to begin life anew. We have a failure here in trade now and then, but we permit no bank to fail unless all depositors are first paid in full."

in fact, you may hear, that is you may read next day in the newspapers—for even if you were present in the hall, it is not likely the racket would let you hear a word—as much about the glories of education as you could hear at a whole week—that is seven years—of such ceremonies elsewhere, and, indeed, we do not recollect ever having heard, or read next day in the papers, a syllable of the kind. But here it is all we have done in the way of letters and the sciences, and all we are going to do, and all we ought to do, regardless, of course, of expense. Take, nevertheless, a case in point. A few weeks ago there was an advertisement for a book-keeper in a Dunedin paper. The salary was 25s a week, and for it there were over one hundred competitors, many of them fine, strapping young fellows, who, at the tail of the plough, might be doing good work for the Colony, and making for themselves an independent means of living and a comfortable home. A University education is all very well in its way, and a primary education is the same, but an education craze in a new country like this is a public misfortune. The roaring undergraduates in the middle of the hall, in fact, cut just as sensible a figure as the sporting professors on the platform.

The political aspect of prohibition may perhaps be doubtful. There are, however, connected with it certain considerations that effect the sentiments not unpleasantly. In these humdrum days of ours, for instance, it might afford a little relief to catch a glimpse once more of romance. Some of the experiences of the past returning upon us might give a brighter colour to the life of the period. Who, for example, would not welcome some shade of a personal contact with the days of Guy Mannering. Meg Merrilies we could not indeed hope to revive, but Dirk Hatterack is not altogether an impossibility. Some rough fellow, swearing his *Donner und blitzen*, and ready to risk his life—and the lives of every one else, perhaps, in a smuggling adventure, could readily be found. There would be adventures by land and water; suspicious craft lying off the coast to be run in under cover of the night to secret coves and creeks; caves and cellars to be guarded and watched, and all kinds of interesting and mysterious characters to be studied. We should have, besides, a largely increased police-force, possibly a revival of the

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revenue police of old times; coast guard stations all along the coast, and the night occasionally made lively by a fight with smugglers. There would be abundant food for the novelist of the future, nay even, may be, for the poet who is with us. On the whole, as we have said, prohibition is not without its attractive suggestions. The mind at least inclining towards romance, might find in it a fruitful source of delight.

But if the need of producing a superior breed demands that New Zealand settlers shall be restricted in their drink, is there not some danger that the plan may still be hindered, unless some attention is also given to what they eat. There are many kinds of food that are unwholesome, that destroy the powers of digestion, and a man cannot, at least physically, be a superior person, if his stomach is out of order. Read, for example, Mother Seigel's Syrup, and see the kind of object he must become under the circumstances. Now, we would seriously propose to the ameliorators of society, to Sir Robert Stout as incubator in chief, that they should take this matter into consideration. Has Sir Robert really overlooked it? We can hardly believe that such can be the case. There, for example, is the seller of lollies. Let Sir Robert Stout consider how great an obstacle is placed in the way of his plans by that deponent. It may be questioned as to whether the individual, of either sex and of tender age, who keeps sucking lollies from morning until night is not doing as much, or nearly as much, to impede healthy development of the internal organs, as the adult who drinks to excess is doing to break down his system. While the lolly-seller, therefore, continues his destructive trade—or her destructive trade, for the nefarious trader, is sometimes a woman—there is an effective bar placed in Sir Robert Stout's path. We would suggest to him, then, that he should take this matter into earnest consideration—though, indeed, we can hardly believe that it has escaped his notice. It forms an "experiment" that would be most worthy of his genius—to be followed up duly by kindred undertakings of an equal importance. Positively Sir Robert Stout must not spend himself altogether on liquids, while solids remain to be dealt with—and first of all the lolly-shop calls for his powerful and consistent interferences. We await, therefore, with anxiety, Sir Robert Stout's Bill to provide against unwholesome edibles, especially lollypops.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

WHAT shall I write about? Well there are many subjects pressing for precedence, foremost amongst them are the dulness of the times and the dulness of the weather; and as it is a dull night, the continual drip, drip, of the rain outside suggesting a word about the weather. I must frankly confess it is the worst of its kind we had for some seasons. Both last month and so far this month have given us some veritable West Coast weather. Of later years we were congratulating ourselves that our climate was vastly improving, and so it is, unless this weather continues much longer, when we shall be in doubt as to whether our West Coast climate has not run back into the old groove again.

And now a word about the times. Well, we may be no worse off than our neighbours, I mean those who occupy the remaining portion of New Zealand; and some of us now believe if the West Coast were taken out of it the balance would be nowhere, for do not we return the back bone and sinew of the Legislature? But notwithstanding the great guns we send to Parliament, still we keenly feel the pinch of hard times. Everybody is complaining of the stagnation of trade and labour on this part of the coast, considerably over a hundred men idle in Greymouth, a greater number idle in Brunnerton and Reefton just as bad. A retrospective glance at the cause of this depression may interest your readers. As it is well known that Greymouth chiefly depends upon its gold and coal export, it is evident that if either of these staple industries are on the decline, quiet times and disorganisation of trade and labour will be the result. The gold industry has been gradually declining for some years, at least as regards small parties and individual exertion, the principal part of the gold being now obtained by companies who must expend a considerable amount of capital before obtaining any result, the consequence being that many of the old diggers have been compelled for want of capital to turn their attention to other pursuits. The boroughs of Greymouth and Brunner depend more of late years upon their expanding coal export which promised to be a lucrative and lasting industry; but when this great industry comes to an almost sudden collapse through unforeseen causes, this collapse comes almost as a thunderbolt in our midst. To realise the full force of it, the reader has only to fancy an industry directly and indirectly supporting a population of between four and five thousand inhabitants suddenly coming to a stand still. Such has been the case with the Grey Valley Coal Company, whose operations were on a large scale at Brunnerton. The company owned and worked three collieries; a few years ago their Wallsend colliery was shut down owing to the stony nature of the coal, and as was more generally understood to confine their operations upon the working of the Brunner and Coal

Pit Heath mines, from which at that time they were capable of putting out as much coal as the company could dispose of. Subsequently the company were hampered with water in both those mines, and when the Brunner incline was connected with the Coal Pit Heath, the water from both mines had to be pumped up the Coal Pit Heath shaft. The water was more or less successfully combated for a few years, but subsequent workings revealed the fact that the water was constantly increasing notwithstanding the large outlay entailed on the company in keeping it down. It was then found that several fissures were visible on the surface, and that the great increase of water was due to surface water flowing through to those fissures. In rainy weather the lower levels were being constantly flooded and it was found too expensive, and I may say impossible with present appliances to cope with such a large body of water, so that the Coal Pit Heath mine was recently abandoned.

In the Brunner mine all the coal in sight has been worked out with the exception of the dip, where there are at present upwards of 100 men on the three shifts getting coal, and as there is no extent of coal in this portion of the mine it will be soon worked out. To avert this great disaster to the district something must be done without further delay. There is admittedly plenty of coal in the district, but before obtaining it prospecting must be done either by driving through the Brunner faults or sinking shafts in the vicinity of the present mines. This the company aver they are unable to do, owing to not having received any adequate returns for the large amount of capital they have expended in the district, but that if Government came to their assistance in the shape of remitting the extra royalty of 6d per ton, which would occur next year, and also assist them in boring, they will keep the mines going, and that otherwise they should be compelled to shut down altogether. Deputations from both Brunner and Greymouth have been sent to Wellington to urge on the Government the absolute necessity of helping the company to prospect for more coal, so that the district should not be ruined, as also the necessity of constructing a railway of five miles to open up the Coal Creek mines. The Brunner deputation returned quite pleased that they were instrumental in obtaining £1,000 from the Government to assist the Grey Valley Coal Company to open a twenty acre block of coal on the Brunner lease, and that other concessions would depend upon the report of experts sent by Government to examine the Brunner mines. The hope that the company would start at once to open up this twenty acre block has been rudely shaken by their refusal of accepting the £1,000, unless the Government guarantee not to increase the royalty, or before doing so take over the company's works at valuation. The Government refuse to do this. So matters stand at present, but, in the interests of a large community, it is to be hoped that the Government and the company will come to a better understanding without delay. As regards the Coal Creek railway, a cable has been received that an English syndicate has purchased the Coal creek lease, and will proceed as soon as possible with the construction of the railway. It is to be hoped this cablegram is true, as a good many rumours and cablegrams have been current for a long time of the floating of the above lease in London into a large company. The Greymouth residents have a right to expect that the floating of it is not a hoax this time. From this it may be seen that we may live in the hopes of better times to come, but while the grass grows the steed may starve.

Matters political are quiet. Although the election campaign is drawing nigh, there is no talk of opposition to the sitting Member, and as he seems to suit the requirements of the district he most likely will have a walk over this time.

In gold mining matters, there is nothing very startling to chronicle. In the reefing districts, business is quiet, but a few of the quartz mines show signs of improvement. Undue inflation of scrip and mining ventures seem to be a thing of the past, and from bitter experience many will be glad that this has been the case. The alluvial diggings seem to go on in the same old jog-trot fashion, the only new venture which is now looked on with great interest being the Duffer's Creek Gold mining Co's claim, which after a long period of preparation and considerable expense is now in full working order. The machinery was tried last week and worked admirably. The first washing will not be expected to return much gold, as the principal part of the dirt to be put through the elevators consists of reef which had to be lifted in forming a large paddock, but from thenceforth the shareholders anticipate handsome returns. As this is a new undertaking I will refer more at length to it in a future letter.

Now that the Home Rule Bill has been successfully piloted through committee in the House of Commons by the Grand Old Man, against the most persistent dilatory and dishonest opposition of the combined Tory and Liberal Unionists, it is near time that the seeming apathy which exists in many parts of this Colony should be thrown aside, and that all Irishmen and lovers of freedom should put their shoulders to the wheel once more and make a combined effort to help along the good old cause in the final struggle for victory. Many will wonder at the inactivity of West Coasters who in the old Land League days were the staunchest supporters of the Irish cause in New Zealand. Many causes combined damped their ardour, and now, though seemingly indifferent, their patriotism is as strong and

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warm as ever. I hope soon to see all parts of the Coast make a move in the matter again to help Ireland in its final struggle for self-government.

FATHER DRUMGOOLE'S WORK.

No. I.

It has been said that America, with all its wealth of ecclesiastical progress, has not yet succeeded in producing a real saint. Whatever grounds there may have been in the past for this sweeping statement, and it will certainly not stand the test of even a cursory examination of missionary enterprise in the States, the history of the founder of the mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in New York, completely refutes the charge. Father John Drumgoole was raised by Providence to initiate and carry to a successful issue a work of charity which commands the willing admiration and respect of all classes in America and out of it. Called by God to the priesthood at the advanced age of fifty-three he gave himself with all the enthusiasm of an apostle to the reclamation of the waifs and strays, who but for his opportune assistance would be lost to the Church and, in all probability, help to swell the vast crowd of those unfortunate wrecks who are a constant menace to the well being of society.

The story of his first attempts at forming a home for the poor abandoned little ones in Warren street, New York, reads like a chapter from the lives of those saints who devoted themselves like a St Vincent de Paul, and many others to the supremely charitable work of caring for the little ones of Christ's fold. An old store formed the first feature in the plan of benevolence. This was fitted up roughly and contained only what was essential for the crudest notion of a home.

There was no lack of applicants for admission. New York was then, as it is still, well supplied with wretched parents, who, anxious to be relieved of the burden of rearing their offspring, were only too ready to turn them over to any one who would maintain them.

Numbers of institutions existed where the outcasts were taken in, but, unfortunately with the inevitable loss of their faith, for these institutions were under the management of proselytizing agents, who very soon contrived to knock the traces of the hated Popery out of the young and innocent victims. Father Drumgoole, in his poor old store set himself to cope with this crying evil. The work prospered, the finger of God was evidently on it. Many a sleepless night and restless day did the poor priest pass in compassing the ways and means by which he would support the large family he was gathering around him.

But his unwavering faith in the help of Providence buoyed him up during the early struggles, and he soon learned to place all his difficulties and troubles with an assured confidence of relief at the feet of a heavenly patron who never deserted him. St Joseph was the friend to whom the saintly old priest had recourse when he needed aid. Many are the stories told of the child-like simple faith with which Father John besieged his great patron. Sometimes he would be heard in his little room apparently in earnest conversation with some person; the tone of expostulation in which he spoke made it apparent that he was making it hot for somebody, but then when any of the attendants entered the room they found only Father John himself, engaged in earnest prayer before a statue of his beloved patron.

When the work to which he devoted all his energies, was succeeding in a manner that astonished beyond measure all who knew the slender resources of the good priest, he would sometimes be asked in a bantering tone by some of his friends, if he had not found some hidden treasure to pay for all that was being done. Father John's reply invariably was "Yes, I have a treasure but it is St Joseph who keeps the key of it."

After some time spent in Warren street, a favourable opportunity presented itself of removing to Lafayette Place, where an immense building was started and in due course received the now vastly increased army of young people. The ground being limited in extent it was necessary to rear an immensely high building and this was furnished with all modern improvements. An elevator carries the visitor from the basement to the top storey. The electric light is laid on and is worked from a dynamo, which, owing to the desire to economise space, is fixed in an engine-room, tunnelled right under the public roadway. The Rev Father MacNicholl, who is in charge of this establishment and who seems to have inherited a very large share of the zeal and enthusiasm of the saintly founder, showed me over the entire building, and as we passed various groups of boys entered cheerfully into conversation with them, and succeeded in extracting a considerable amount of fun out of the little fellows, who all looked the very picture of health and happiness. One little fellow being asked where he was born replied, "In Bethlehem." Another came from Australia. Several claimed Italy for their birthplace, and one bright-eyed urchin of eight summers, Timothy Watters by name, hailed from the Emerald Isle. Now Tim, he was asked, what brought you to America? "I came," replied the lad, "to work for my mother, who is poor at home." And how did you manage your passage? "I got under a man's coat-tails, and they thought I was his son, and so I got into the ship." But how did you get out of the ship at New York? "Another man put me into a parcel, and I had to run when I got out from the Custom officers. A priest found me hungry in the streets and brought me here." So the lad is now learning to be a useful member of society, and will no doubt in time be able to fulfil his wish of working for his mother. In this building at Lafayette place are the central offices of the Society of St Vincent de Paul. One gets an idea of the magnitude of the operations of this Society in New York from the number of officials here occupied and from the dimensions of the compartment. It bears a very striking resemblance to a banking office on a large scale. The dormitories and dining rooms in this establishment are models of neatness and cleanliness, and right at the top of the house is the recreation hall, where a vast crowd of lads can enjoy every sort of healthy exercise. A feature of particular interest in the working of this institution is the number of young men who may be seen any evening after five o'clock returning from their day's work in the various places of employment throughout the city. So great is the love of the young fellows for the place which has been a real home to them, that very many, after making their entrance into the big, busy world to earn a livelihood, prefer to lodge at their old quarters and pay out of their wages for their board in the house.

VIATOR.

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Irish News.

Entrim.—The crops about Larne and district show favourable appearance. It is generally said that the present outlook is the best that has been experienced in Larne for many years.

Carlow.—An excursion of the members of Royal Societies of Antiquaries of Ireland took place recently in the historic County Carlow. The annual meeting was held at Bagenalstown. The excursion was under the immediate superintendence of Colonel F. Vigors-Holmeden, Fellow of the Society and Secretary for County Carlow. The first visit was to the Bath of Madlin, or Ballyknocken Moat, known in history as Duin-Bigh, or the fort of kings. The Black Castle of Leighlin was next. After a pleasant drive of seven miles Clogrennane Castle was reached. After luncheon at the clubhouse, Carlow, the company proceeded to Brown's Hill to inspect the famous Cromlech, or Draid's Altar, situated within Mr Browne-Clayton's demesne, and then proceeded to certain remains within the parish of Bagenalstown.

Cork.—Rev Canon Shinkwin, Bantry, has taken action at law against the Rev Doctor Dongar, Protestant, principal of a school in Exeter, England, who stated in a Unionist speech against Home Rule recently that Canon Shinkwin would not have allowed Lady Bantry to attend religious exercises in his church but for the interference of the Bishop. This is an atrocious libel.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who are staying at Lismore Castle, visited Youghal last week. They journeyed down the River Blackwater in the steam launch Miriam. On their arrival in Youghal harbour the Duke was met before landing by a number of the salmon fishermen, who presented a memorial praying him to remit the fish

Down.—Considerable improvements have been made in the delightful watering-place, Bangor, during recent years. Four miles of new roads and streets have been opened. From Strickland's Glen to Ballyholme a free passage now exists round the shore and over the hilltops. Maxwell road, Downshire road, Farnaham road, Tennyson avenue, Raglan road, and Brampton road, now all intersect the piece of hillside with its unrivalled views, which lies between Strickland's Glen, and the Princetown road. Much of this side has been taken for villa sites. On the Ballyholme side the footpath round by the switch-back has been converted into a carriage road, and connections with Fisher's Hill and Upper Clifton road have been partly carried out. Within the town itself the changes are numerous. The old names and the old ways have been obliterated or altered as barely to be recognised. Fisher's Hill widened and half of it rebuilt, is glorified under the high-sounding title of "Victoria Road." Such new names as Beatrice road, Alfred street, and Bingham street are the new version of the improved laneways and tracks that were known but to few in the space between Ballymagre street, the Mill Dam, and Hamilton road, and the new church. A new pier is being constructed to afford increased marine accommodation.

Dublin.—At recent meeting of the Council for the Preservation of the Irish language a communication was read from the National Typewriter Company, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., which stated:—"We feel sure that you will feel interested in knowing that we have made a typewriter that writes in Irish characters.

Galway.—Lord Clancarty has discontinued tillage farming, and twenty-seven labourers were discharged from employment in Garbally. Many of them are heads of families who were all their lives in the pay of the Clancarty family.

The Landlord who owns the ground in the vicinity of Killeenceen,

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STANDARD
BRANDED

IT HAVING COME
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tax, £10, representing the disastrous results of the fishing this season. He received the deputation kindly and promised to give the matter the fullest consideration. They visited the Convent of the Presentation nuns, where, in the point lace rooms, some excellent specimens of this delicate and ornamental portion of female finery were inspected by the Duchess and ladies of the party. The patronage of the Duchess and her recommendation of this work, for which some of our Irish convents are remarkable, would be a matter of some interest for the good nuns and a stimulus to one of the remaining few of our Irish industries.

Derry.—Amongst the speakers at a recent Home Rule meeting in London there stood beside the veteran Irish poet and patriot, T. D. Sullivan, Rev Thomas Smyth, a non-subscribing Presbyterian (Unitarian) minister who resides near Belfast. Though in his eighty-fifth year he preaches every Sunday. Mr Smyth comes of a family which paid the penalty for devotion to Ireland. His uncle, Rev John Smyth of Kilrea, was the leader of the "United Irishmen" of County Derry in '98, for which he suffered a long imprisonment in the "floating Bastilles," Belfast Lough, graphically described by his comrade in misfortune, Dr Dickson, and deprived of his "Regium Donum" by his time serving colleagues in the Synod of Ulster at the instigation of Lord Castlereagh. For complicity in the "rising," another uncle (William) was condemned to death by a drumhead court-martial, but a fleet horse and a friendly enemy assisted his escape. A deep ravine, over which he leaped, was shown in wonder for many years by the peasantry of County Derry. He lost his life when the ship in which he was escaping to America was attacked by the English man-of-war, that afterwards captured Wolfe Tone and his companions.

Craughwell, has served notices of ejection on all the tenants, and the village, if he persist in his evil course, will be depopulated. The unfortunate people were sorely tried recently by a visitation of Providence; every animal in the district perished from a disease which even the Government could not cope with, and now to crown their sorrow their landlord has come to throw them adrift upon a world of which these simple folks have had but scant experience.

Limerick.—To the list of distinguished Irish musicians in London has been added Joseph Sheehan, of Limerick, who recently made a successful debut at the Grafton Gallery Concert under the name of Joseph Cope. Mr Sheehan, who is possessed of a very excellent bass voice, recently returned from Italy, having received his training at Milan. He is in his twenty-sixth year, and so tall and well-built, with a short, pointed beard, that his figure is as commanding as that of Signor Foli. As Mr Sheehan combines dramatic talent with great vocal powers he gives promise of a successful career on the operatic stage, where his friend and fellow-citizen, Joseph O'Mara, has already distinguished himself.

Longford.—Never has such glorious weather been experienced here, said the Longford correspondent of the Roscommon *Herald* in last issue to hand. Almost since May 1 the temperature registered in the shade has stood at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and June has been ushered in by a most delightful drowsy sunshine. In fact, we have been Italianised in Ireland for the past couple of months. Contrary to all expectations the long drought has rather served than retarded the growth of all crops. Never indeed did the face of the country look better. It but requires the continuation of such fine weather to give us one of the most bountiful seasons on record.

Mayo.—On the Feast of Corpus Christi in Claremorris, after last Mass a procession went around the town. The following order

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

Junction of High, Madras and St. Asaph Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. B. GAFFNEY Proprietor.

This New and Modern Hotel affords superior accommodation for Tourists and Travellers, being fitted with every modern appliance necessary to comfort.

Suites of excellently furnished rooms set apart for private families
The cuisine under efficient management.

Terms Strictly Moderate.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

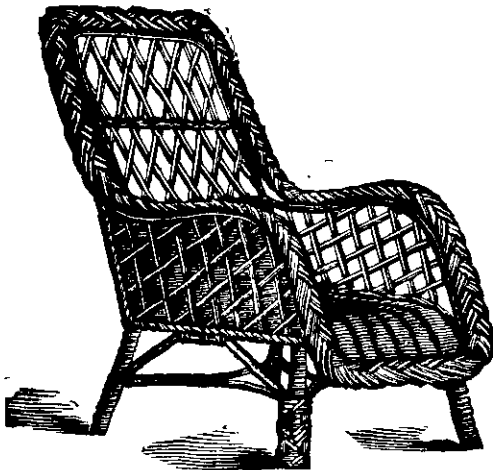
The Commodious Cellars always well stocked with best quality Wines, Spirit and Ales.

Telegrams and Letters promptly attended to.

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MANUFACTURER OF
BUTCHERS', BAKERS', AND GROCERS' BASKETS (Fitted
with Improved Handles that cannot draw out).
FANCY BASKETS, CHAIRS, CLOTHES BASKETS,
DRESS STANDS, ETC, always in Stock.



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TRIANGLE, CHRISTCHURCH,

Commands one of the best views in the city. The Hotel has been recently re-built. Principal Ales manufactured in the Colony always in stock.

J. McNAMARA Proprietor.
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FENDALTON BREWERY,
CHRISTCHURCH.

XXX and XXXX Ales in hgd. barrels and kilnerkins.

Ask for the G.O.M. brand in Ales and Stout.

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HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF.

FRUIT TREES.—Apples (on Blight-proof stocks), Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, etc. Clean and well grown.

ROSES—H.P.'s and Teas, including New and all Good Varieties Well grown and hardy.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—A useful collection, in perfect health and condition for transplanting.

CONIFER.—Cupressus Macrocarpa, Pinus Insignis, and Ornamental varieties.

HERBACEOUS AND ALPINE PERENNIALS—See Descriptive List.

SEED POTATOES—Our Stock includes all the most useful varieties.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS (Tested and of Reliable Strains), LAWN GRASS, etc.

"Agitator" Spray Pump; Insecticides, and Tree Washes.

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51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Nurseries: Eskbank, and Opoho Road, near Botanic Gardens Tram.

MR. 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 Palates 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,
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ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

Telephone No. 604.

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

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DENTIST,

May be Consulted at his Offices,
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,

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

WANTED KNOWN.

GEORGE SON AND CO

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

GEORGE SON AND CO.,

FISHMONGERS AND POULTEERS,

15 Battray Street; also 113 George Street and MacLaggan Street
DUNEDIN.

THE WERTHEIM IS EMPEROR!

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES!

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS!

I offer to Families, Dressmakers, Tailors and Dealers GREATER Opportunities than any COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

LIGHT-RUNNING! NOISELESS! PERFECTION!

The Greatest Elements of Success. New Woodwork, New Improvements, and a Reputation of Excellence, Durability, and Light-running Qualities that stand Pre-eminent.

Read List of Very Valuable Improvements of LOCHHEAD'S PATENT NEW HIGH-ARM, NOISELESS, LIGHT-RUNNING WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINES.

HEAD-OFFICE: 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

All Classes of Sewing Machines Repaired, and Duplicate Parts kept in Stock. Ferambulators, Mangles, Portable Boilers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Wire Mattresses, and Knife-cleaners for Cash or Time Payments.

BRANCHES: 255 High Street, Triangle, Christchurch; Tay Street Invercargill; Safford Street, Timaru; Main Road, Ashburton; and Nelson.

ROBERT LOCHHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

MASSAGE AND MEDICAL GALVANISM.

MR AND MRS D. E. BOOTH

HAVE NOW OPENED AN INSTITUTE

IN THE A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN, Where they may be consulted, and are prepared to Treat Patients suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Muscular Paralysis, Hysteria, all Spinal Disorders—in fact, all Diseases other than malignant.

Mrs Booth has had Twelve Years' Practical Experience, having studied and received her training at the London Hospital, after which she was practising for several years at two leading London Institutions, and for the past few years has been most successful in the treatment of patients in Sydney, New South Wales.

Mrs Booth has as above stated, a thorough professional training in Medical, Surgical, and Massage Treatment, having been associated with some of the most Eminent London Physicians, including Sir Andrew Clark, the late Sir Merrell McKenzie, Sir Wm. Gull, Sir Wm. Jenner, and others.

Mr Booth, who treats Men Only, is a Scientific Masseuse and Medical Galvanist.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Please Note Address—MR and MRS D. E. BOOTH'S INSTITUTE, A.M.P. BUILDINGS (No 4, Second Floor).

TAKE THE LIFT.

Hours: Daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

MESSRS GAWNE & CO. have favoured us with samples of their Worcester Sauce.

ITS flavour is as good as its piquancy is pronounced: It is altogether a well-balanced relish.

was observed:—First, cross-bearers, followed by acolytes with lighted candles; then came the female branch of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart and the men's Sodality, bearing banners; they were followed by the children of the convent schools, in white costumes, with veils crowned by wreaths, each bearing a bouquet of flowers. The Sacred Host was borne by Very Rev Doctor Kilkenny, pastor under an exquisite canopy. A ceremony akin to this was conducted in Westport by Father Macken. Over two thousand persons attended the edifying ceremonies.

On May 23 a six-year-old child accompanied his brothers from Cross to Feemre, near Louisburgh, where they cut turf. The child was sent to a neighbouring house "to let a shower pass" and on his return to the bog missed his way. Night coming on the brothers and friends got alarmed and went in search but could find no trace of him. They kindled fires on the surrounding hills thinking that the little wanderer would be attracted by the light. One hundred friends and neighbours continued the search next day and in the evening found footprints of a child at Owenmore stream, Thaladawn farm, and later on the footprints were found a mile further westward towards Killery Bay, but fog and night falling the search had to be relinquished. Following day it was resumed but no trace could be found. On the third day they were also unsuccessful. On the fourth they found footprints in the mountain 1,500 feet up midway on Muiirea. This gave them the hope that they would find the dead body of the child at least, as nobody anticipated that one of such tender years could survive the hunger and exposure of three nights and four days on a bleak mountain. At about noon on the fourth day (Friday) the dogs which accompanied the searchers started a hare and by their yelping awakened the little wanderer who, to the delight of his friends made his appearance, strong enough to run from the dogs. The people brought the valuable prize home to a widowed mother where they received a real *cead mile faillte*.

near Douglas, County Cork, who three years ago established silk weaving in Cork City, and whose schools in Union quay possess the only silk reeling machine in Ireland. Some of the exhibits are very artistic, and the work is high class throughout.

WAS JACOB GROSS A FOOL!

"I CAN'T make one of a party of thirteen," he exclaimed; "some of us will be sure to die within a week."

Thus spoke barber Jacob Gross, of Batavia, on the 12th of November last. The occasion was a dinner party. When the guests were all seated Gross noticed that there were thirteen at table.

The others tried to laugh him out of his superstition, but he insisted that he would not eat as one of the company of thirteen. A fourteenth guest was therefore added to the number.

"Now we're safe," said Gross, and the festivities proceeded.

Gross boarded at a hotel in Batavia. Ten days later the hotel was burned to the ground. The next morning the body of a man was found in the ruins. It was the body of barber Gross.

Now, this is a curious thing to happen, certainly; but is it more than that? Do you believe there is anything in the common notion that thirteen is an unlucky number? or that Friday is an unlucky day of the week? As much business is done on the 13th of the month as on any other date, and on Friday as on any other week day. You wouldn't refuse to take thirteen eggs for a dozen if your grocer insisted on it, neither do you have more bad luck on Fridays than on any other day of the seven. No, no, it's all humbug and nonsense. Barber Gross's superstition had nothing under the sun to do with his death. Besides, he dined as one of *fourteen* persons, not thirteen. Don't be silly.

Understand this: Nature indulges in no senseless tricks. She kills men without hesitation for violating the laws of life, but not

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.

The persons who first sighted the child were M. Ruane, J. Davitt, and Owen MacNahy. Singularly enough the report does not contain the name of the little wanderer, who was so miraculously preserved during three nights and four days upon a cold wind-swept mountain, without food or protection.

Tyrone.—At recent meeting of the Greencastle branch of the Irish National Federation, James Donnelly presiding, the following resolution was passed:—"That in common with our National fellow-countrymen at home and abroad we tender to Mr Gladstone, the Liberal party, and our representatives under Justin McCarthy our sincerest thanks for their faithful attendance to the Home Rule Bill, and trust they will use all stratagems consistent with parliamentary procedure to frustrate the designs of cunning Tory opposition, and we rejoice to learn that the spirit of Irish Nationalism has condemned the existence of faction in Ireland." This branch is one of the healthiest in Ireland and has a muster-roll of over 300 names.

Wicklow.—There is an industrial exhibition in Bray which is attracting considerable notice. The display is an admirable collection of Irish cottage work, illustrative of the systems and varying degrees of excellence of the different counties of Ireland, and in that sense possessing the merit of completeness. From Skibbereen in Cork to Dunglow in Donegal and from Dublin to Connemara every class of cottage industry is exhibited, and the arrangement of the sections is such as to show readily what each county produces, and the merit of its work. There are several specimens of woollen work done in the cottages or in institutions where the youth are taught. Linen exhibits come from all parts of Ireland, thanks to the nuns of the Mercy Convent, Skibbereen, whose institution has spread the linen weaving as a cottage industry over Munster, and whose example is bearing fruit in Leinster and Connaught also. The most remarkable exhibits are those sent by Miss Reeves of Tramore,

for assembling in groups of thirteen at dinner. Here we have a man who says he was afraid to eat. Why, in Mercy's name, was he afraid to eat? Had he, too, some idle and foolish stuff in his head about bad luck? Not a bit. He'd been glad enough to have eaten in a thirteen party on Friday if the dinner would only have stayed on his stomach and digested after he got it down. But it wouldn't, and his fear grew out of that.

He says, "I had a fulness and tightness at the chest after meals, and such a dizziness would seize me that I could scarcely see. This was in the spring of 1887. I felt tired, dull, and heavy, with a sinking sensation at the stomach. My appetite was variable, and I didn't know what to eat. In fact nothing seemed to suit me. There was a feeling of weight and pain over the eyes and at the back of my head. I became very weak, and it was with difficulty that I kept on with my work. In this way I continued for twelve months, during which time I saw a doctor, and took various medicines; but none of them did me any good, and I grew worse. In June, 1888, I read in the *Darlington Times* about a person who had been handed just as I was, and had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. On the strength of this I got a bottle from my brother, William Teasdale, grocer, Copley lane, and began taking it. In a short time all pain left me, and I was able to eat and digest my food, and have since been well and strong. I still take the Syrup occasionally, and if I feel any signs of my old complaint, a dose or two sets me right. I am a collier, and have worked at the Woodland Colliery for over ten years. If you think the publication of this letter might be of use to others, you are at liberty to make use of it.—Yours truly,

(Signed)

JOSEPH TEASDALE.

Copley, Butterknowie, Durhan, November 5, 1891.

Now that Mr Teasdale is cured of his ailment, indigestion and dyspepsia, he would probably not refuse an invitation to dine with twelve other nice people any day. And in such case we stand ready to guarantee that none of the party will die within a week, especially if they all take a dose of Seigel's Syrup immediately on rising from the table.

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

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver;

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

Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.

Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

3rd EDITION

OF

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

Compiled specially for the use of young people and children.

His Holiness the Pope approves the Book and sends his blessing to all who use it. It is also warmly recommended by the Catholic Bishops throughout the colonies.

SOLD BY ALL CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS.

PRICE, 1s; BY POST, 1s 2d.

Wholesale from

J. J. CONNOR,

TABLET PRINTING OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

MRS. LOFT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

If you want good and real bargains

Come to

MRS. LOFT.

And you will get them.

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

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

Prices too numerous to mention.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

J. MERRILL, Manager.

R A B B I T S K I N S.

We have large orders in hand, and guarantee full market value for any Consignments sent us.

No commission or charges to the seller.

A. R. MCDONALD,

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

ARTHUR McDONALD, Manager.

A Long-felt Want Supplied at Last.

L. B. A. L. O. S.
(Late of the firm of W. G. Wagner and Co, of Golden Lane, Barbican, London)

Has much pleasure to announce to the Inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding districts that he

HAS STARTED BUSINESS AS FURRIER, & Co., in Jolly, Connor's Buildings, OCTAGON, next Dr Marton's, where all kinds of Furrier's work will be executed in the latest London and Continental style. Carriage and Travelling Rugs made on the premises. Ladies' Old Furs re-cut and re-lined. Handles put on Fur Bags at Moderate Prices.

I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E

T WHITE begs to notify the General Public that he has OPENED a DAIRY PRODUCE STORE, where the Best Butter, Fresh Eggs, Oamaru Potatoes, etc., can be obtained at reasonable prices. A trial respectfully solicited.

Note Address:

T. W H I T E
P R O D U C E M E R C H A N T

St Andrew street (near George street), Dunedin.

S T E A M A R T E S I A N W E L L S I N K E R.

House and Sanitary Plumber. Hot and Cold Water Services. Founder and General Engineer. Maker of the Celebrated, Titan Steel Windmill. Creamery and Butter Factory Machinery. Contractor to the Central Dairy Company. Pumps, Pipes, Kams, Gasfittings, etc, etc, fixed at Lowest Rates. Estimates and Plans on Application.

T H O M A S D A N K S
Providence Works, Lichfield street, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

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MESSRS. HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

LADIES' MANTLE MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS.

1893. WINTER SEASON. 1893.

NEW MANTLES & JACKETS.
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SPECIAL SHOW.

SPECIAL SHOW.

NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS
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NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS

The Special Inducements we are now offering during the First Month of the Season should influence ladies to anticipate their requirements, for it is certainly an unprecedented opportunity of getting supplied with New, Fashionable, and Artistically-made Garments at a Moderate Price—in some cases at English cost.

Ladies who know all that is worth knowing about mantles say that nowhere in Otago but at H. H. and Co.'s can such a GRAND SELECTION be seen.

AN IMPORTANT SHOW.

EVERYTHING NEW & STYLISH.

LARGE DELIVERIES OF NEW MANTLES.

The First and Only Establishment to make this department a Speciality. Over £3000 worth of Garments to select from.

ALL SIZES, Cloaks & Ulsters
Mantles & Jackets ALL TASTES, for
for ALL FIGURES,
ALL FANCIES.

As we only send out Garments on approbation under exceptional circumstances, our Stock is thus preserved in the most perfect condition, and the styles not copied. In all Models and better-class Goods we only import single Garments. Ladies can, therefore, have any special design confined to them, copies being only taken by special permission from the purchaser.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT, SEASON 1893.

HERBERT, HAYNES AND CO.

Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of the THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION-LIMITED, report for week ending August 16, as follows:—

Store Cattle—There are buyers in the market for all sorts of store, a few changing hands from time to time, and more would, no doubt, do so if they were available. A considerable amount of inquiry is experienced, and any offering could readily be placed at full rates.

Store Sheep—A moderate amount of business continues to be done in these, although not to the same extent as at an earlier period of the season. The demand now is chiefly confined to good cross-bred ewes in lamb, also good strong crossbred hoggets, neither of which are offering freely at the moment.

Sheepskins—The demand for these is very good, and all available are readily taken up, but buyers are not so keen to give the prices lately ruling. On Tuesday we submitted a very full catalogue, comprising the usual assortment of both green and country dry skins. We quote—Best green crossbreds, 4s 9d to 5s 3d (choice, slightly more); medium to good, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; green merinos, 2s 9d to 3s 9d; country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 3s 6d; do do merino, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; full-woolled crossbreds, good, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; best 4s 9d to 5s 9d; do do merino, good, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; best, 3s 8d to 5s; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 6d.

Rabbitskins—Public Press and private cablegrams report unfavourable on the tone of the London market. We gather from these cablegrams that a fall of from 10 to 12 per cent had to be submitted to at the sales held there on the 18th inst, which must be somewhat disappointing to shippers, and has already materially affected operations in the local market, more especially with respect to prices. Good winter bucks and does, mixed, brought readily 1s 3d to 1s 3½d; medium, 1s to 1s 1½d; autumns, 9d to 11d; inferior, 7d to 8d; suckers, half grown to inferior, 3d to 6½d per lb.

Hides—The local demand continues fair at late values, and prices are unchanged, say for heavy sorts, 2d to 2½d; extra do, 2½d to 3d; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior to medium, 1d to 1½ per lb.

Tallow—Consignments coming forward are no more than sufficient for requirements, and are readily taken up at late quotations. The demand for rough fat is very active, and good prices are realised for all lots coming to hand. Quotations for prime rendered mutton, 21s 6d to 22s 6d; medium, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; inferior, 14s 6d to 17s 6d; rough fat, best, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt; ex store.

Wheat—There is practically nothing new to report in this so far as the local consumption is concerned. Millers are in the meantime holding off satisfied with present stocks only supplementing when extra choice lots are presented and procurable at suitable prices. We quote best milling Tuscan, 3s to 3s 1d; do do white velvet, 2s 11d to 3s; medium to good, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; inferior to medium, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; broken and thin, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms.

Oats—The market does not show any improvement this week, indeed the tendency almost appears to be in the other direction, a moderate business is passing but buyers are not disposed to give the prices except on rare occasions that have been secured during the past few weeks. Quotations this week are for best milling 2s ½d to 2s 1½d; best short bright feed 2s to 2s 1d; medium to good, 1s 11d to 2s; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; extra prime long Tartarians and pure black oats fit for seed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; ex store sacks extra net.

Barley—There is no business of any consequence being done in this cereal now. Quotations for best malting, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; milling, 3s to 3s 6d; feed, 2s to 2s 6d; ex store sacks extra, terms.

Grass Seeds—A moderate business is passing in both ryegrass seed and cocksfoot, and weekly, improving with prices remaining very firm. Best dressed ryegrass seed, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; choice, 4s 9d; medium, 3s 9d to 4s per bushel.—Cocksfoot: best dressed, 4½d to 4¾d; medium to good, 3d to 4d per lb, ex store.

Potatoes—Consignments are now coming to hand with more freedom, and fully up to requirements, so that prices have not improved. Best derwents, L5 to L5 2s 6d; medium, L4 15s to L4 17s 6d; kidneys for seed, L4 10s to L5 10s per ton, ex store, sacks weighed in, net.

Chaff—The supply during the past week has been considerably heavier, all of which, however, is saleable, prices being slightly firmer for really prime, while medium has less attention. Best, 65s to 70s; extra prime, 75s; medium, 50s to 60s; inferior to medium, 27s 6d to 45s per ton, ex truck, sacks extra, net.

Dairy Produce—Market flat; best dairy made salt butter difficult to place at 6d to 7d; medium, 4d to 5d; factory nominal, 10d to 11d per lb. Factory cheese, slow sale; medium size, 5d; loaf shape, 5½d; dairy made, 2d to 4d per lb.

Flax—There is some slight inquiry for best dressed, but no sales of any consequence effected. Best dressed, L16 to L17; medium to good, L14 to L15 10s; inferior and strawy, L10 10s to L12 10s per ton, ex store.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Rabbitskins—In sympathy with cable report of London sales held on 18th inst, there was a drop in value at local sales on Monday of from 1d to 1½d per lb all round. Best winter gray does bringing 15½d.

Sheepskins—The American market for pelts being considerably weaker since the suspension of several banks in that country, our local sales of sheepskins have shown a tendency to lower values. Full woolled crossbreds, good to best, 4s to 6s 3d; do do merino, do do, 2s 8d to 5s 6d.

Wheat—Very dull. Prime milling to 3s.

Oats—Market steady. Best milling to 2s 2d.

Fat Cattle—Firm. Best bullocks to L12 12s 6d.

Fat Sheep—Best crossbred wethers, 15s 6d to 18s 8d.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Sheepskins—Green crossbreds, 3s 2d to 4s 10d; do merino, 2s 11d to 3s 5d; dry crossbreds, 2s to 5s 11d; do merino, 1s 5d to 3s 7d; do pelts and hoggets, 4 1/2 t, 2s 11d.

Tallow—The demand for all country parcels both of rough fat and tallow continues brisk. We quote—Prime rendered, 20s to 21s 6d; medium to good, 16s to 19s; inferior, 13s 6d to 15s; rough fat, 10s to 14s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—The market continues very dull. We quote—Prime milling, 2s 10d to 3s; inferior, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.

Oats—The market is hardly so firm, and prices for all qualities are easier. We quote—Milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; bright feed, 2s to 2s 1d; inferior, 1s 9d to 1s 11d.

Barley—Malting, 3s 10d to 4s; milling, 3s to 3s 6d, sacks extra.

Potatoes—Demand very limited. Best derwents, L5; inferior, L4 10s to L4 15s.

Chaff—Prime oateheaf, L3 7s 6d to L3 12s 6d; medium, L3 to L3 5s; inferior, L2 to L2 10s; straw chaff, L1 5s to L1 10s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—There was a larger attendance than usual at our Saturday sale, and it was no doubt attracted by the desire to inspect the carriage pairs advertised on account of Messrs D. and J. Bacon, and imported by them from Australia. These splendid animals were in every way worthy of notice, but unfortunately buyers had not come prepared to give values such as Messrs Bacon could accept. The horses are now for private sale, and may be inspected at the stables of the owners in Great King street. In addition to the above there was also a large collection of other horses offered, comprising heavy and medium draughts, hacks, and harness horses. Draught horses met with a very good demand, more particularly good young sorts suitable for ploughing and general farm work, and for spring vans. Special mention should be made of a very fine draught mare offered on behalf of Mr John Coutts, of Palmerston, and which was sold at a satisfactory price. Spring cart and light harness horses and hacks were also in better demand, and as the spring is now getting advanced we expect the demand to continue. We shall shortly sell 25 good draught mares and geldings from the north, particulars of which will be advertised in the *Times*.

MR F. MRENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 10d to 2s 2d (bags extra). Wheat (sacks included): Milling, 2s 9d to 3s 0d, demand fair; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 7d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, good supply, demand dull, £1 10s 0d to £2 5s 0d; prime up to £3 10s 0d, good demand; hay, oaten, quality new, good, demand dull, £2 15s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 15s to £3 0s, of good quality. Potatoes, kidneys, £5 0s 0d; derwents; £5 0s 0d, market bare. Flour: Roller, £7 15s to £8 5s; stone, £7 0s to £7 10s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £10 0s; 25lbs, £10 10s. Butter, fresh, 8d to 11d; potted, demand easier, 7d for prime, eggs, 9d per dozen.

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 2½d stamp by A. HUTTON DIXON, 43 and 45 East Bloor street, TORONTO Canada.—*Scientific American*.

AH, YES!

But how long will it last? We can show you the original letter of a lady who says:—"But now, thank God, for more than nine months I have not tasted stimulants, and oh, sir, thanks to your Golden Remedy No 1, I have not the slightest craving for liquors! I only took a little over one bottle." Miss Carrie Sawle, of Ashburton, says:—"Have suffered for years from nervous headaches. Your Golden Remedy No 2 gives me immediate relief. I most strongly recommend it to all who suffer from this distressing malady." Send for circulars of cures.

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In the British colony of Natal, S.E. Africa, mainly Protestant, the governor appointed a commission to inquire and report on a proposition to provide public and secular schools for the natives. After hearing exhaustive evidence the commission decided against the proposition because they were convinced, by the clearest testimony, that the work was better done by the schools of the missionaries, and also more economically. The testimony against secular education, pure and simple, was almost unanimous.

T. M. CARROLL,

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(By Examination)

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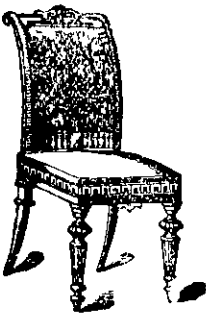
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Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Fina-
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For good, cheap
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 17s 6d. Watches and Clocks of every descrip-
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 FACTORY, KENSINGTON.**

THE undersigned having purchased
 the above Work is prepared to sell at Lowest
 Current Rates
J. H. LAMBERT.
 NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE
 to LONDON.**
 Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS,
 Steamers under Postal Contract with the
 Government of France.
 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 Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Australien ...	6428	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 2
Ville de la Ciotat	6537	Sept 27	Oct 1	Oct 3
Polynesian ...	6428	Oct 27	Nov 1	Nov 3

**PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH
 FROM DUNEDIN.**
 Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from
 £24 to £65, including table wines and Suez
 Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the follow-
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	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to Lon-
 don, via Paris. Best railway accommodation,
 luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed
 from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70;
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By special arrangement an ENGLISH
 INTERPRETER will attend on board upon
 arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give
 passengers every assistance in disembarking,
 passing their luggage through the Customs,
 etc. He will also accompany them in the
 train to Paris and Calais.

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
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**SYDNEY, MELBOURNE
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 Via Colombo and Suez Canal,
 Taking Passengers for London,
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 To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practic-
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Mel- bourne	Leave Ade- laide
Hapsburg ...	3090	Aug 15	Aug 19	Aug 23
Karlsruhe ...	5347	Sept 12	Sept 16	Sept 20
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And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Ant-
 werp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE

The Steamers land Passengers at South-
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Passages from Europe can be prepaid in
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For freight or passage apply to
NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
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**DUNEDIN
 STEAM DYING & CLEANING WORK**
 116 George Street, Dunedin.

We would respectfully solicit orders for
 Dyeing and Cleaning. Every description of
 Damask, Tapestries, Lace, Ladies' and Gen-
 tlemen's Wearing Apparel, Feathers, &c.,
 Cleaned or Dyed carefully and well. Terms
 moderate. Goods to be dyed Black for
 Mourning receive prompt attention.

SCOTCH STORES HOTEL.

CHARLES GOLDSMITH (Formerly
 proprietor of Lancashire Park Hotel, Christ-
 church) begs to thank his friends and patrons
 for the very liberal patronage he has received
 since entering into possession of the above
 stores. Visitors can always rely on receiving
 every attention. Best Wines, Spirits, and
 Ale. Medical Wines supplied.
CHARLES GOLDSMITH ... Proprietor.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers
 as under:—

- FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON.** —
 FLORA, s. s., on Monday, August 28.
 Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.
 Cargo till noon.
- NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLING-
 TON.**—(franchipping at Wellington)
 FLORA, s. s., on Monday, August 28.
 Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3
 p.m. Cargo till noon.
- FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
 WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
 BORNE.**—TARAWERA, s. s., on Wednes-
 day, August 30. Passengers from Dunedin
 by 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU,
 TIMARU & LYTTLETON.**—KAWATIRI,
 s. s., about August 20.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
 INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
 AUCKLAND.**—TARAWERA, s. s., on
 Wednesday, August 30. Passengers by 2.30
 p.m. train.
- FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND
 HOBART.**—TALUNE, s. s., on Thurs-
 day, August 31. Passengers from Dunedin
 by 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND
 WELLINGTON.**—HAUHOFO, s. s., about
 Saturday, August 26. Passengers from Dued-
 in Wharf.
- FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKABOA,
 LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.**—
 OMAPERE, s. s., on Friday, September 1.
 Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 5 p.m.
 Cargo till noon.
- FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA
 OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and
 WELLINGTON.**—HEBALD, s. s., on
 Saturday, August 26. Passengers from
 Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till
 1 p.m.
- FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.**—TAVIUNI,
 s. s., about Thursday, September 7.
- FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
 LAND.**—UPOLU, s. s., about Monday,
 September 11.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 19th, 1893.

On Wednesday the 9th inst, at the annual meeting of the Ladies' Society of St Vincent de Paul, which was held in the presbytery, Hill street, Miss Grace (vice-president of the Society), eldest daughter of the Hon Dr Grace, O.M.G., M.L.C., and Count of the holy Roman Empire, was presented with a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a dinner gong, mounted on oak inlaid with silver and suitably inscribed. The presentation was a mark of respect and esteem towards Miss Grace on her approaching marriage, and consequent severance of her connection with the Society. The Rev Father Dawson, Adm., in asking Miss Grace's acceptance of the gift, spoke in high terms of praise of the energy, punctuality, and devotion for which she had always been remarkable in her work in the Society, and wished her long life and happiness in her new sphere, expressing also great regret at her approaching departure (I understand that Miss Grace will accompany her husband to India). Miss Grace having feelingly and graciously replied, the meeting was brought to a close. I see that it is the intention of the gentlemen of the medical profession to present to Miss Grace, as a wedding present, the portrait of her father, to be painted by Mr James N. Nairn, a noted portrait painter of this city.

Although Lord Glasgow is Conservative in politics he bids fair to be a prime favourite with the Liberal workingmen of this city, as he has taken an active and intelligent interest in all that concerns the masses. For instance, on the 10th instant, his Excellency, accompanied by his aide de camp, Mr Clayton, paid a visit to the Working Men's Club, a handsome new building on the reclamation fronting Victoria street. He was received by the president, vice-president, and committee. After signing the visitor's book his Excellency was shown over the building, and expressed himself highly pleased with everything he had seen, and complimented the officers and members. After some further congratulatory remarks, Lord Glasgow and Mr Clayton were duly proposed and seconded, and became honorary members of the Wellington Workingmen's Club.

It is with much regret that I announce the sudden and unexpected death of Mr W. F. Ross, a well-known Catholic and businessman of this city, which, from advices received per the last San Francisco mail by his sorrowing family, occurred in the city of Chicago towards the end of June. Mr and Mrs Ross left Wellington on the 18th May on a trip round the world, intending to visit the "World's Fair" en route, and return to the colonies by way of Europe in time to witness the race for the Melbourne Cup. I gather from a report of the sad event that Mrs Ross is returning to Wellington accompanied by her son, Mr Samuel, who has been living in San Francisco for some time, and they bring with them the remains of the deceased gentleman for interment in Wellington. Mr Ross was 52 years of age, and a native of Port Adelaide, where his mother still lives. He came to Dunedin in 1865, where he married, subsequently settling in Hokitika on the 18th 1878, when he came to Wellington and entered into business as a fruiterer and florist on Lambton Quay. The deceased had long been connected with volunteering in this Colony, and was a noted shot, holding for many years the championship for the Province of Westland. There are left to mourn his loss his widow and eleven children. Miss Ross is a young lady well known in musical circles, and her fine soprano voice has been often listened to with pleasure by the congregation of the beautiful little church in Boulcott street, where she is the leading lady soloist. This family have a host of friends in Wellington, who deeply sympathise with them in their great loss.—R. I. P.

The last Catholic "social" of the season was held in the Skating Rink, on Thursday evening, and, despite bad weather, was a crowning success, which must have been a matter for congratulation to the ladies of the committee, who had worked so hard towards that end. A programme of music, song and recitation was admirably performed, special features, in which were a clarinet solo by Mr W. H. Corrigan, of Dunedin, Mr J. Sheridan's recitation, "How Bill Adams won the battle of Waterloo," a comic recitation by Mr Morgan which was encored and Mr Hale's recitation "The Showman." St Mary of the Angels' choir, under the conductorship of Mr Oakes, sang the glee "In Fairyland," from "Oberon," in fine style. A dance wound up the evening's entertainment, Mr T. Davis acting as M.C. Mr T. Hyland was the efficient secretary, and the music was supplied by an orchestra under the baton of Mr J. Keareley.

The entertainment given in the Drill Shed, which was mentioned in detail in my last communication to you, and which was in aid of the new Catholic infant school, has resulted in a net return of £45. There is upwards of £250 in hand for this purpose, and as £500 are required, it is intended to raise the sum necessary by a house to house canvass in the Thorndon parish.

The Rev Father Dawson, Adm., received a cablegram on the 7th inst from his Grace Archbishop Bedwood announcing his arrival in San Francisco.

The political horizon of New Zealand is dark with the shadows of coming events. Woman's franchise embodied in the Electoral Bill is before the Upper House, and the prophets of the newspaper world predict a victory for its adherents. Should this Bill pass, New Zealand will be in the van of reform, for it will be the only country in the world where the ladies are entrusted with the privilege of voting for representatives to Parliament. Sir Robert Stout's Licensing Bill having been shelved, the Government have introduced a Licensing Bill of their own, which the knowing ones also say has success written large upon it. Should this Bill pass, although it may reduce the number of licensed houses, containing as it does some severe restrictions on the "trade," it may prove a blessing in disguise to the respectable hotelkeeper and to the candidates for Parliament at the general election; for it would probably prevent, to a large extent, candidates being compelled to pledge themselves to the "Direct Veto" or to "Prohibition." The very near future will decide for good or ill the fate of these great measures. After the House rose this morning at 2.10, the Government steamer Hinemoa left Wellington on a parliamentary excursion trip to Queen Charlotte Sound, having on board a number of tired legislators and their friends, including lady relatives of the Members. The party return to town on Monday.

Kosher meat, which is known to be perfectly wholesome and free from all impurities, may be had in any quantity desired at Watson's City Butchery, Dunedin.

Mr Mackay, Princes street, Dunedin, has made great reductions in the prices of his pianos. A new stock of instruments and music has just been received from London, which will be found well worthy of attention.

A good story is being told of General Lord Mark Kerr, O.B., who has had to go abroad for his health. It is said that when he was commanding the Poona division in Morasome years ago, his lordship, among other hobbies, vigorously encouraged soldiers' gardens. One day taking an early stroll in mufti, he saw three or four privates raking about. Much pleased, he remarked, "Well, my men, nice thing gardening is, isn't it? I see you take an interest in it." "Do I," surlily rejoined Tommy Atkins, "that's all you know. We have got a blank, blank old general here whose's mad on it, and we are here on fatigue duty in case he comes along."

The Columbian Bell, which will be cast at the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Foundry in Troy, N.Y., will be one of the most wonderful bells of modern times. By the terms of the contract it must be delivered before July 4. Hundreds of valuable relics, recalling some of the most important events of our national history, will be cast in the bell. Mrs Cleveland will press an electric button, so that when the bell is cast she will control the operation from the White House and release the molten metal. The bell will weigh 13,000 pounds, and the cost is estimated at 6,500 dollars. The amount will be raised among school children by the committee, of which Mr William O. McDowell, of Newark, N.J., is Chairman. He has had charge of many projects of a similar character. The committee, which he organised, consists of representatives appointed by the Governors of all the States and Territories, besides representatives of various organisations. Quantities of relics are being received daily by Mr Meneely from all parts of the United States. These relics consist mainly of rare coins, but include native copper, gold, silver and other metals, old swords, silver goblets, copper boilers, gold pens which have been used in signing famous documents, match boxes, and metals in every conceivable form. Some of the relics are of such value that they have been placed in safe deposit vaults until the casting is made. A link of the watch chain worn by President Lincoln at the time of his assassination, a spoon belonging to John C. Calhoun, flints taken from the room in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and souvenirs of Washington, Hamilton, Gen. Schuyler, and other great men are included among the most valuable relics.

The Home Rule Union has just published some timely pamphlets by Mr J. A. Fox. The first puts in the handiest imaginable form certain telling facts about Ulster. They are taken from Parliamentary papers, and there is no doubt whatever of their accuracy. All the figures will not be new to some readers, but at this juncture their presentation will be acceptable and convenient. Taking Donegal, Tyrone, Cavan, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, the Catholics are in a majority of 233,285. Even when we add the two counties of Armagh and Derry, in which there is a small Protestant preponderance, there still remains the Catholic majority of 105,491. These seven counties include three-fourths of Ulster. Adding the two remaining counties of Down and Antrim, this Catholic majority is converted—chiefly by the Protestantism of Belfast—into an inconsiderable majority of 130,096 in a total population of 1,617,877. The Protestant majority in Down and Antrim is not relatively as great as the Catholic majority in Donegal and Cavan. Under the term "Protestant," at least 153 sects and creeds are included. The Catholics outnumber any particular sect by an overwhelming majority. In the historic city of Derry there is a Catholic majority of 3,480. And though the terms "Catholic" and "Nationalist" are convertible, all the Protestants are by no means Unionists. As to "Prosperity," taking the valuation per head of the population, Ulster, of the four provinces, comes only third on the list. Again, Ulster has more than a third of the whole number of the poorest class of houses in Ireland. Of "miserable" agricultural holdings it has not only the largest number, but more than Munster and Leinster put together. From 1851 to 1891 over a million emigrants left this "prosperous" province. These facts are extremely awkward for dealers in "Ulsteria," and Mr Fox is to be thanked for putting the truth so plainly.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE ART UNION OF THE DAY!

WANTED AN OWNER
For a
GRAND PAINTING,
Or (should the Winner wish to Sell it) its approximate value,
£100!
Claims One Shilling Each.

On the greater number of the "claims," or tickets, are found a letter and a number. The letter is the literal co-efficient of the number: they are inseparable. Duplicate numbers, or duplicate letter and number, are marked on each block and "claim." The block is forwarded as soon as possible to THE MOTHER PRIORESS, DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN, and the purchaser keeps the claim. Great care is requisite when separating the tickets not to damage the number or letter.

The claim to the winning number, or to the winning letter and number, will be proved by presenting the duplicate in due form within three months of publication of same.

Rival claims will be adjudicated on the Art Union principle, on the 24th May, 1894, a date fixed to avoid any necessity for postponement by giving full time for return of all the blocks.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

Money receipts acknowledged each week in TABLET. Money can be sent by P.O. Order or stamps, or as cash in Registered Letter.

As the competition promises to become formidable, and as the number of blocks is limited, it is requested that persons requiring "claims" will send their name and address clearly, so as to avoid errors.

Successful claimant to present his number after publication of such in TABLET and Dunedin dailies.

£100 FOR ONE SHILLING.

The Dominican Nuns acknowledge blocks and remittances from Mr Jno O'Reilly; per Convents Queenstown, Invercargill, and Oamaru.

RIVERTON ART UNION.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, VALUE £500.

As the time for the Drawing of the Riverton Art Union is fast approaching, all holders of Blocks are urgently requested to forward them, sold or otherwise, as soon as possible, so as to enable the Committee to make due arrangements for the drawing at the specified time, 13th SEPTEMBER. No further postponement.

The Committee desire to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of blocks and remittances from the following:—

Messrs W Sutherland, J C Shearer, P S Graham, J Crengle, O Mulholland, N Sweetman, H Hazzamore, Jas Geary, S M Robbino, J Maddigan, J Hancock, Rev N Vereker, Mrs M A Meehan, Miss Printz, Mrs D Smith, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs Gilmour, Miss E Harding, Messrs J Thompson, J Oau field, F Corkin, J M Hall, J Ford, L Ford, D Boyle, M Flynn, B Jenkins, J Kean, J O'Shaughnessy, M Hayes, I Woolf, E Crengle, J Crengle, T Hickey, T McMahon, J Staunton, G Flannagan, Thos Curran, D Hughes, A Blacke, W S Mitchell, Thos Prendergast, Jas Mackintosh, M H B, Miss O'Hagan, Mrs Snodgrass, Miss Seehoff, Mrs Gavan, Mrs J Gardiner, Miss M Hanley, Miss McDougall, Mrs G Fitzgerald, Messrs F O'Neill, J Maher, M O'Connor, Thos Courneane, J O'Callaghan, J Boyle.

N.B.—Acknowledgments continued in future issues.

J. GEARY, Hon. Sec.

YALUMBA WINE S

(As originally imported by Mr A. B. PRESTON) always in stock
MR PRESTON is now on my staff, and all orders addressed to him will receive my prompt attention.

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

GAWNE & CO'S Worcester Sauce supplied to public at a price that no Worcester Sauce was ever before offered.
FOR Meat, Fish, or Fowl, **GAWNE'S** Worcester Sauce is the most appetising in the market.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

WRIGHT, RANISH, AND CO.,

161, CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS.

Sole Manufacturers of the Registered, Cold Resisting,

LOW "EXCELSIOR" CUSHIONS.

Set of Registered, Cold-resisting, Low "Excelsior" Cushions, fitted on wood-work sent to us, and covered in Superfine Billiard Cloth, £15 15s.

LEESTON CATHOLIC CHURCH

This church is to be dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, and as help is required to bring it to a finished state, an earnest and confident appeal is made for a Donation in honour of the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary.

Mass once every week for the spiritual welfare of all kind benefactors.

Donations to be addressed to the

REV. F. CHERVIER, S.M.,

Leeston Post Office, Canterbury.

DEATHS.

PITCHERS.—On August 6th, 1893, at Lawrence, John George Pitchers, Miner, Roxburgh, native of Cambridge, England; aged 52. Deeply regretted.—*R.I.P.*



OF your charity pray for the soul of the Sister **MARY GERTRUDE**, of the Order of Mercy, who was killed at Reefton, in the discharge of her duty, on the evening of Wednesday, August 16.—*Requiescat in pace.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 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.

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 EDUCATION QUESTION UNDER
SEVERAL ASPECTS.



HERE was a meeting of ministers of various sects, and some laymen, held a few days ago to discuss the Bible-in-schools question, and come to some decision in reference to it. At this meeting only two voices were raised in favour of justice to Catholics, one that of a (Church of England) clergyman, the other of a lay Presbyterian. We thought this strange; strange that in a meeting of clergymen and pious laymen only two could be found to advocate the cause of justice and fair play. But if we thought this strange, it appeared still stranger that some of the prominent speakers should deliver the ideas and sentiments attributed to them by the newspapers. The Rev Dr STUART, for example, would leave the Parliament to decide for the Catholics. He was too cautious to commit himself to the advocacy of justice, or *vice versa*. This was very pawky, but not very plucky, on the part of the Rev Dr, and evidently meant that he was quite content that Catholics should be compelled in the future, as in the past, to pay for the godless education of other people's children. Then there was the speech of the Rev READY. We don't know to what sect he belongs, but he was very outspoken. He declared himself to be deadly opposed to denominationalism. Are we to conclude from this that he belongs to no denomination in particular, or that he is a sort of universalist for all, and yet for none in particular. But it is only fair to observe that though he is deadly opposed to denominationalism he is the strenuous supporter of the secularist denomination! So much for his reasonableness and consistency. And we may add that if he really belongs to any religious denomination in particular, and that if Parliament established, at the expense of all, a system of education in accordance with the principle of his peculiar denomination, it is more than probable that no more should be heard of his deadly opposition to denominationalism. At all events this is quite certain, that our most strenuous objectors to denominational education at present never raised their voices against such a system so long as they had that system of denominational education which suited themselves. Under the old Provincial Government in Otago the system of education was essentially Presbyterian. The teachers, with hardly an exception, were Presbyterian; the school books were Presbyterian, and contained numerous shameless calumnies against Catholics; the Bible was read in the schools and interpreted in a Presbyterian sense; Catholic children were punished for refusing to assist at this religious instruction; and as no voice was heard in denunciation of this one-sided denominationalism, we conclude that the opposition to denominational schools is merely a sham and a pretext for persecuting Catholics. We are astonished at the conduct of Scotchmen in this Colony. How different from the conduct of their countrymen at Home! When the Scotch Education Act was going through Parliament, a clause "was inserted granting aid to other schools than those under the Boards, contributing to education, and of a permanent character." But here the policy and object of our Education Act as administered are to destroy all rivalry, to ruin all other schools, and establish a grinding monopoly of godlessness. What has become of the nobleness and generosity of the Scotch character at Home, so bent on encouraging and helping all engaged in the divine work of education? Colonists having left Scotland have left this nobleness and generosity behind them, and having crossed the Line, have subsided into a league of selfish and narrow bigots not ashamed to compel all to contribute to the free and godless education of their own children, and to persecute and plunder all who are making any effort to help on this great work on lines other than those of sheer godlessness. These Celts, of whom we, ourselves being Celts, are ashamed, though we should much prefer to be proud of them, have established a system here which has hardened into a heartless monopoly, and raised up a vested interest class whose bread and butter and wordly prospects of advancement have hardened their hearts, darkened their intellects, and converted what ought to be, and otherwise would be, a generous and noble race, into a lot of low, selfish, and narrow bigots and self-seekers. A second aspect of the education question in this Colony is the attitude of the Minister of Education towards Bishop Luck, of Auckland. Our education law enacts that boards of education are bound to inspect

all other schools than those under the boards if requested to do so by the authorities having charge of these schools. Bishop Luck, trusting in the honest administration of the law, requested the Auckland School Board to inspect the Catholic schools of his diocese. This board, led by a bush lawyer, a busybody who happened to be one of its members, refused to do so on the ground that it was optional for them to do so or not as pleased them. Not wishing to recognise even the existence of Catholic schools, the board refused to comply with the Bishop's request; and so its administration of the law annuls and repeals the law and frustrates the effect it intended. And all this on the ground that the law says the boards of education may inspect schools other than board schools. This wise and learned lawyer, who has misled the board into a ridiculous and dangerous position, seems not to know that in Acts of Parliament *may* is equivalent to *shall*, as even those moderately acquainted with the interpretation of law know, for, otherwise, many Acts of Parliament could be rendered nugatory. Well, on this refusal of the board to obey the law and do an act of simple justice, the Bishop appealed to the Minister of Education. The Minister's reply shows clearly he understood the merits of the situation, but declined to interfere, and recommended the Bishop to appeal to the Supreme Court. He knew what the law really was, but with sublime courage he feared to encounter the wrath of a mob of ignorant men, on whose breath his political prestige to a great extent depended. So much for the Minister of Education and his justice, his administrative ability, and his courage. He is chivalrous and brave, is he not? Well fitted to be a Minister to administer the laws of the land and hold high the standard of justice, honour, intrepidity, and fair play. A third aspect of the education question is the attitude of our two daily papers, the *Otago Daily Times* and the *Evening Star*. The great object of late with these journals is to strive to persuade Catholics to abandon their own excellent Catholic schools, and send their children to godless schools, and their reason of action is the assumption that Pope Leo XIII. has authorised Catholics in America to send their children to public schools. But Pope Leo XIII. has not done so. On the contrary, his Holiness has taught that Catholics in America are obliged to erect and maintain Catholic parochial schools, that Catholic children are obliged to frequent these parochial schools, and that when this cannot be done, parents, with the permission of their respective bishops, may send their children to public schools, on the express conditions that all danger to their faith and morals are removed, and sufficient means are employed to have them carefully taught in all the principles of their own religion. What has all this to do with us? Is there any analogy between the American public schools and our outrageously godless system? Do the American public schools teach Catholic children and others that the Catholic Church sells indulgences, and massacres Protestants, as our godless system does, and for twenty years, to our certain knowledge, has done? Besides, what is the nature of public schools in the United States of America. There are more than thirty States, and each has its own law on education. So far as we know, not one of these has established a purely godless system of education. We trust, therefore, that not even one of our people will permit himself to be duped by the incorrect and designing statements of these two papers, the uncompromising advocates of godless education, or that any Catholic will see in these statements anything but the lying and insidious efforts of godless men to deceive them and practise on their credulity. The effort of these papers is to maintain a system intended for the destruction of Christianity in obedience to the Grand Orient of France and to establish a Jewish supremacy in the State in business, and, if possible, over the Church itself.

THE Most Rev the Bishop of Christchurch arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday evening on a visit to the Most Rev Dr. Moran.

WE are pleased to learn that steps have been already taken to erect a memorial window in the pro-cathedral Barbadoes street, Christchurch, in memory of the late Mother St Gabriel. The subject chosen is "The Annunciation," to which the deceased lady had great devotion. The movement has received the approbation of Bishop Grimms. We wish it every success.

ON Sunday morning and fore-noon the Rev Father Lynch, Adm., alluded in St Joseph's Cathedral to the school question. The rev speaker particularly denounced the device newly adopted of trying to

make out that the Catholic schools were inferior. Their superiority had, he said, been proved by the events of the Dunedin Exhibition, and now again by the evident fear of the Auckland Education Board to accede to Bishop Luck's request for inspection. Father Lynch repeated the charge that the State schools were anti-Catholic, un-Christian, and godless.

A CONCERT in aid of the Christian Brothers' School will take place on Monday evening, the 28th inst, in the City Hall, Dunedin. A very choice programme has been prepared, and the services have been secured of several ladies and gentlemen of well proved talent. A full and well-trained orchestra will commence the performance with Webster's "Shamrock Leaves." A number of former pupils will sing part songs. There will be vocal solos by the Misses R. and K. Blaney, and M. Morrison; Messrs E. Eager, P. Carolin, W. Manson, and Master Joe Ward. This little songster will sing Sullivan's "Chorister," with piano and organ accompaniment. Miss Kate Moloney will play a couple of pianoforte solos. Messrs J. Deaker and H. F. Mooney will give recitations—not, if we may judge by their titles, of a very sentimental nature. Master Daniel Buckley will recite our old friend "Cooch the Piper"—one well remembered from the days of childhood in old Ireland, and there will be gymnastic exercises by the class. On the whole a very excellent and pleasing performance may be confidently expected. Necessarily there will be a crowded house—gratitude to the Brothers alone ensures that.

THE *Triad* for the current month is sufficiently agreeable reading. A considerable portion of the periodical is devoted to music, of which two charming pieces are given as a supplement. Religion comes in for a fair share of notice. A service at Knox church is described—where perhaps the reporter might have been a little more prayerful, and a little less critical. Mention is made in a highly appreciative strain, of a visit to the Dominican Convent Schools, which evidently impressed the visitor very favourably. His memory for names however, we may remark in passing, seems rather defective. The illustration contained in the number is a wood-cut of Mr B and Holt—who opens for a season in Dunedin on Saturday night—with a splendour of scenery and costumes, as we learn elsewhere, to surpass anything so far displayed by the company. The first of a series of lessons in Italian, German, and French is given—with the design of imparting a colloquial knowledge of each tongue in six months—and the words and phrases seem judiciously chosen for the purpose. The directions for pronunciation, nevertheless, may in some respects at least, be open to question. On the whole, the number is very comprehensible, and of considerable interest. As for the general tone of sprightliness, and the slight sprinkling of classic lore, that pervade it—*oa va sans dire*.

AT the close of an annual retreat recently held at Dubuque, Iowa, the announcement was made of several changes in the diocese effected or contemplated by the Bishop. The prelate in question is the Most Rev Dr Hennessy, who has lately been appointed Archbishop, and who will receive the pallium on September 30. Among the announcements alluded to was the erection of a deanery, to be filled by the Rev Father Treacy, who is, we may add, a brother of the Rev P. Treacy, of Geraldine, Canterbury. "Father Treacy," says an American contemporary, "received a promotion at the hands of the Bishop, which speaks highly of the esteem with which he is regarded by the Bishop. When the announcements were being made at the close of the retreat the Bishop announced the establishment of a new deanery, the twelfth one in the state, to consist of the counties of Woodbury, Plymouth, Sioux, and Lyon, with Father Treacy as dean. The duty of a dean is to look after the various matters that may arise from time to time within his jurisdiction, that before the establishment of deaneries would have been settled by the Bishop. Matters of either spiritual or secular nature, arising between the priests, or between the clergy and the laity, will be referred to him, and his decision will be final. The office is one of considerable importance and responsibility. The new deanery has fifteen clergymen in it, all of whom will come under the jurisdiction of the new dean."

WE quote with great regret the following telegram. The Sister, however, has met an end that has little connected with it of a melancholy nature. She has died, it is true, a violent death, in the morning of her days, but also in the very act of discharging a pious duty. She has therefore early gained her crown:—"Beeton, August 17.—A terribly sad accident occurred last night to two Sisters of Mercy belonging to Reefton convent. These two ladies used to go down to Ikamatu, on the Main road, by train every morning to teach the Catholic school there, and return by the up train in the evening. Last night the train was delayed on account of the Grey-mouth poultry show, and reached here shortly before 9 o'clock. The weather was boisterous and wet, and the night exceedingly dark. The two left the station as usual in a sulky driven by a boy. All went well until the trap reached an approach to the bridge, when something startled the horse, which swerved around and capsized

over an embankment, a drop of 8ft. One Sister was instantly killed, her neck being broken, while the other was badly injured, but not, it is said, dangerously. The driver escaped unscathed, being on the road side of the trap when it capsized, and falling on the road. Assistance was quickly fetched from town, and both victims were conveyed to the convent, where Dr Whitton was quickly in attendance. The sad accident cast quite a gloom over the place, both Sisters being highly respected by all classes of the community. The name in religion of the Sister who was killed was Sister Mary Gertrude. She had only recently taken the black veil, and came from Maitland, Australia."

WE do not as a rule pay any attention to the vagaries of the Salvation Army. Indeed we trouble our heads but little about them looking upon them as merely a lower and more fantastic development of the Protestant sects, but otherwise as good, and possibly as useful as any of the rest of them. We had hitherto understood, however, that the ranters of the Army, as a rule, boasted themselves to have been ruffians who were reformed and who detailed their wickedness of which they had repented, for the warning and edification of their hearers. But some of the speakers, it seems, are exceptions to this rule of reformation. There, for example, is Mr J. A. D. Adams, who addressed one of their assemblies on Tuesday evening. The occasion was that of a protest against some sentence that had been passed on a member of the Army for playing a musical instrument in the street at Milton. Mr Adams, a member, by the way, of the distinguished family that owns Mr Adams who wants an "S" in his initials, and other illustrious characters of the name—did not confine himself to the matter under consideration but launched wildly out into a furious, lying, and cowardly attack on his Catholic fellow-citizens. He said in effect that Catholics attempted to undermine the work of the Salvation Army. Go where you would the Catholic Church had her hand on the throat of liberty, and she was going to squeeze the throats of those present if they did not stop her. He, however, was on tender ground and must not say too much. But let them carefully note things as they were in New Zealand—and in Milton. Let them see who was there at the head of affairs. A word to the wise was sufficient. The Church of which he spoke hated the Salvation Army. She knew that besides its bands and drums there were men and women there. The speaker went on to repeat a lot of twaddle of the usual canting stamp, which savours so much of blasphemy and in which it is unnecessary for us to follow him. Afterwards he related an incident, for whose truth, he said, he would not vouch, and the locality and names concerned in which he would not mention. In short, he unblushingly and impudently shielded himself in his invention, improvised most probably for the occasion. Here is the substance of the calumny. A certain Archbishop, dining in company with a certain Premier, had the audacity to say that Catholics did not receive a fair share of the Government appointments. He, however, would take care that a better distribution was made. Immediately afterwards it was noticed that vacancies were created, Protestants were dismissed and Catholics were appointed to replace them. The speaker concluded his gross and shameful diatribe by warning his hearers that, if they did not take care, the fires of Queen Mary's reign, and the faggots of Smithfield, would be rekindled in New Zealand. Now what, we would ask, is likely to be the effect of such incitements on a body of excitable, energetic, people like the Salvation Army? Adams may be contemptible and in himself unworthy of notice, but it takes only a small spark to kindle a big flame. The matter is all the more ominous since this ranting fellow only repeats, in a baser key and a lower circle, the tactics that the *Times* and the *Star* have committed themselves to. The Know-nothing spirit, in a word, is abroad in Dunedin, and it is hard to say what may come of it. Respectable editor and unreformed spouter, Christian and Jew, Evangelical and Atheist, are all united in it.

THE closure has been applied to the report stage of the Home Rule Bill, by a majority of 200 to 168. Mr Chamberlain in particular shrieks with indignation, and roars murder, and the Parnell commission. Mr Gladstone, however, has balked his little game of hindering the English legislation of which he and his party stand so mortally in dread.

HERE is a little leader published the other evening by our contemporary the Dunedin *Star*. It is of a sweet simplicity that deserves for the editor the pure reward, let us say, of a mother's kiss:—"Education Scholarships.—It is passing strange that, though there are in the Legislature several members who have either been or are concerned in the administration of the Act in this education district, no one seems to have recollected during the debate on Mr Guinness's motion that, ever since 1878, the Board's scholarships have been open alike to children taught in the State schools under the Board's jurisdiction or in private schools in Otago. As a matter of fact, we believe that only once did a child educated in the latter compete, and some years ago a son of Inspector Hickson, who was educated in the public school at Clyde, gained a provincial junior scholarship, but for some unexplained reason he did not take it up. The Otago Board at all events have never taken a narrow view of the

scholarship question.—Why does our contemporary mention Inspector Hickey's son, who, as he says, was the pupil of a public school? Is it a case of Mr Dick and the head of King Charles I.?—Our contemporary knows very well, nevertheless, that the gaining of a scholarship, if it be followed up, involves a subsequent course of godlessness in a State school.—The meaning of Mr Guinness' motion, we take it, was that the pupils of private schools who should win scholarships should be permitted to reap the advantages in private schools—unless the hon Member meant that he made a fool of both himself and the House. That, however, we admit, would be nothing new in an assembly where, for example, Sir Robert Stout had just delivered his glorious peroration.—But the innocence of the *Star* inclines us to send him the present of a feeding-bottle or a baby's rattle. Let him take his choice.

THE San Francisco correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* also deals once more with the schools. He quotes an interview held, we do not know by whom, with Monsignor Satolli. Here is the salient point:—"Where Catholic schools are established of a grade equal to that of the public schools all Catholics will be expected to send their children to the Church schools, but there is no compulsion about it. It is left to the ordinary to decide. In special cases Catholic children may attend the public schools, provided they are taught their own religion in some way, by parent, priest, or otherwise, this teaching being always kept sacredly in view." "It is left to the ordinary to decide." That is, the matter remains where it has always been in New Zealand, in the hands of the bishops, from whom, and not from scribblers in an anti-Catholic Press, Catholics are to learn their duty. The sting of this correspondent, like that of noxious creatures generally, is in his tail. "That objections and protests, however, are being lodged against the entire Romish system, as an institution utterly irresponsible to the constitution under which it lives," he writes, "I need hardly say, but any review of this phase of the question I must hold over for a future occasion." That is to say, this correspondent casts in his lot with those furious bigots who are now working might and main to bring about a revival of Know-nothingism in the United States. Catholics there, however, are now a body that can hardly be brutally treated, beaten and murdered, with impunity. We have no fears on their account. As to the conduct of the *Otago Daily Times* editor in lending his columns to an encouragement to extend anything of the kind to New Zealand, it requires no comment. Our contemporary's sole excuse is the exigencies of the political situation and the necessity he is under of backing up such scheming and double-faced props of the monopoly as Mr Scobie Mackenzie, Mr No-Popery Allen, and other chips of the same block. Such a necessity also, we may add, lies at the bottom of the campaign carried on by our contemporary the *Evening Star*, but there the matter is far wider in extent and far more sinister. The Jews are the usurious capitalists of the world at large, and are to-day as closely bound together in an unlawful plunder of the nations as were their forefathers of old in the legitimate spoiling of the Egyptians. The *Star*, therefore, supports monopoly on something more than local grounds.

HERE is a sentence included in the Home Rule news of Tuesday:—"A rigorous crusade is being carried on by the Catholics of Connemara against Protestants, and many outrages are reported." What nonsense! The truth is that, at worst, a pack of schoolboys have pelted with mud some offensive and blasphemous posters of the so-called Irish Church Missions. More probably, some Scripture reader, in want of a subject for his compulsory weekly report to the Dublin headquarters, as has been commonly the case, has drawn on his imagination.

ANOTHER good old friend and truly honest man has passed away in the person of the late Mr John George Pitchers, of Roxburgh, whose death we record with sincere regret.—R. I. P.

A LETTER FROM MR MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE following has been received by the hon secretary of the Auckland branch of the Irish National Federation:—

Ballybrack, County Dublin,
July 4, 1893.

My dear Sir,—I received your kind favour of the 20th of May in due course, but owing to my absence in Scotland in connection with the Linlithgow election I have not been able to write you an acknowledgment before now.

Allow me to express through you to the members of the Auckland branch of the Irish National Federation my most sincere thanks for the terms and kindness of their resolution. Coming from friends at such a distance, their expression of sympathy has a double value for me, which I heartily appreciate.

The institution of bankruptcy proceedings against me by the Factionist party has not done them much good nor me much injury. They have, it is true, taken away whatever little personal property

I possessed, which, however, will not make them rich, and they compelled me to resign my seat in Parliament. But I hope to survive both my personal loss and political, or rather parliamentary disqualification, and to continue to be able to serve the Irish cause as heretofore to the extent of my humble ability.

I could and would heartily forgive these men all they have done to and said against me if they would only honestly co-operate with the Irish party in the work of pushing the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. But, if they carry out their present expressed determination to vote against the new financial clauses, they will be helping Ireland's enemies to destroy this great measure, and thereby imperilling the success of the Home Rule cause. If they persevere in this unpatriotic course they will neither deserve nor receive forgiveness from the Irish race.—I remain, yours truly,

Mr M. J. Sheahan,

Hon Sec., Auckland branch I.N.F.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN.

A FINE show of work has taken place during the course of the week at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin. The occasion was the *fête* of the Rev Mother Prioress, which was availed of by the various convents of the Order, and the pupils attending their schools to present the lady in question with a quantity of beautiful and useful articles the products of the needle, pencil, and brush, suitable to furnish stalls at the bazaar to be held next year in aid of the fund for discharging the debt on the new school buildings. All the convents and all the schools, namely those at Dunedin, Oamaru, Invercargill, Queenstown, Milton and Lawrence, were represented, each having contributed, in every sense of the word, most handsomely. We do not pretend to give a complete catalogue—much less a minute description of the articles exhibited—which would be a work of time and skill even for a proficient in the different arts called into requisition. We mention only the exhibits that seemed particularly to catch the eye. There was, then, a group of dolls representing the wedding of Lord Fauntleroy. His Lordship, as proclaimed by a huge moustache, had reached man's estate, but still clad in the familiar fashion, a knickerbocker suit of green plush, was leading to the altar, or away from it perhaps, a lovely and accomplished bride richly attired in ivory satin, with wreath and veil. A number of bridesmaids, two by two, also in the choicest costumes, followed. There was a folding screen covered skilfully and tastefully with painted pictures; a table painted with flowers and landscapes; a 5 o'clock tea table inlaid with painted china plaques; a mantel-drape worked with sprays of wattle; one with a rich embroidery of flowers in wool and filloselle; a fire screen with a dog in raised wool work; a banner screen with a cluster of irises worked in filloselle on gold satin; a tray cloth in Mount Mellick work; a table cover of the same; a large number of cushions each and all a sample of the most perfect work of one kind or another, some with poonah painting, others with painting on silk. One in particular was of an apparently new kind of work, the pattern resembling sea weeds, with their graceful and delicate branches, the material plush and silk mysteriously intermingled. A new form of cushion was that of a carpet bag. A very fine article of furniture was a bondour companion, a casket, shaped like a heart, supported in the form of a tripod on curved legs. The cover was red plush with a large star in raised pearls and gold. There were some fans of exquisite painting on satin; a large and beautiful fox-glove panel, with gilt mounting, the flowers admirably copied from nature; some delicate poonah painting of convolvuluses, unmounted, but suitable for screens or cushions, as desired; an album-holder, with raised bead work on one side and bunches of rosebuds embroidered on the other. There was a Spanish lounge with a wreath of begonia leaves and flowers, in knotted arasene; a chiffonier mirror, to be placed on a side board, handsomely mounted and painted with clusters of native clematis, violets, and ferns. There were a pair of mirror panels with, respectively, a spray of passion flower, and a black and a rose cockatoo. The paintings included a fine view, in oils, of Queenstown from the convent grounds; a couple of moonlight views in Scotland, a pastoral scene in the Isle of Wight, Australian sea-birds, and a number of other subjects. Nick-nacks were innumerable. Amongst the novelties were plaques of glass of various designs, mounted in silver and painted all over, with the exception of a square, left plain for the insertion of a photograph—an extremely pretty device for a frame. There were children's clothes in large quantities, and especially a great variety of fancy caps with fancy names. Last, but not least, there was "My lady's pincushion," a receptacle fit for diamond pins. In short there was a collection bespeaking not only artistic skill and taste of a very high order, but generosity and industry in no less degree. Wherever there is a convent and a school of the Dominican Nuns there is also an art school and a school of design, on whose presence among them the residents in the neighbourhood may well congratulate themselves. As to the approaching bazaar, the shadow cast before by this exhibition of work is most suggestive of its character and its unflinching success.

WE Sell for Cash. WE Buy for Cash.—We sell reliable Goods. We sell Boots.
We sell good Drapery and Clothing. We have Tailors, Dressmakers, and Shirtmakers
on the Premises. WE CAN SUIT EVERYBODY.

LONARGAN & COMPANY
CHRISTCHURCH.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CAPTAIN VILLAMIL of the Spanish training ship *Nautilus*, dined with the Right Rev Dr Grimes on Monday last, and visited the Mount Magdala Asylum with which institution he was highly pleased. On the following day, the Bishop, who was accompanied by the Very Rev Father Cummings and Fathers Briand and Salvador, visited, by special invitation, the *Nautilus*. On arriving at the Port a launch conveyed them to the war vessel, where they were received with full naval honours and according to Spanish etiquette. All the officers and crew were drawn up in a line and gave the customary salutations. Captain Villamil, with his usual urbanity and courtesy, escorted his distinguished visitors over the vessel and explained everything of interest on board. With his kindness and that of his officers and with the arrangements of their gallant ship, whereon a prolonged stay was made, the Bishop and his three companions expressed themselves highly delighted, and on leaving they were honoured with a salute of nine guns which were fired when the launch had got into full steam towards the wharf. The *Nautilus* left Spain about nine months ago, and will leave Port Lyttelton on Saturday next *en route* for South America. She is on a two year's cruise, and has already called at places in Africa, Australia and in this Colony.

The Right Rev Dr Grimes made a strong appeal at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last for donations either of books or of money to expend in them in order to establish a public library in the parish. The object of the movement is to provide a good stock of Catholic and standard works generally, which will amuse and edify our Catholic people and serve as antidote to the frivolous and poisonous mass of literature which is now too common and too much read. It is to be hoped that the meritorious project of the Bishop, who has himself promised a donation of £20 towards it, will be a success, and that before long there will be in the parish a good and a well-used library.

The Provincial of the Marist Brothers, the Rev Bro Felix, arrived this week from the West Coast, and has been the guest for a few days of the Rev Bro Joseph, Superior of the Order in Christchurch.

It is announced in the local papers that R. P. Lonargan, Esq., J.P., has been appointed visiting justice for the Port Lyttelton Gaol.

Sunday last was the third annual anniversary of the opening of the present very handsome church in St Mary's parish, and the day was observed with much solemnity. The Rev Father Bell preached on the occasion at High Mass, after which there was exposition of the Blessed Sacrament until Vespers. There was a very large congregation in the evening, and Pontifical Vespers were celebrated. The Right Rev Dr Grimes, who was assisted by the Rev Fathers Foley and José Gonzalez as deacon and sub-deacon, was celebrant. The Rev Father Marnane was assistant priest, and the Rev Father Bell and the Rev Brother Joseph were masters of ceremonies. The Bishop, after congratulating the Catholic people in the parish on the great progress made in the space of three years, preached a splendid sermon on the divinity and foundation of the Catholic Church. A solemn procession, wherein the Children of Mary and the members of other sodalities were well represented, then took place around the interior of the church. Mrs W. Cronin presided at the organ, and the music, which was tastefully executed by a numerous and efficient choir, under the able leadership of Mr H. H. Loughnan, was very beautiful. The solos were admirably sung by Misses Williams and E. Gamble, also by Mr L. Blake, who succeeded in rendering Mr Harry Rossiter's excellent "O Salutaris" with great taste and finish. Previous to the procession the Bishop requested the very fervent prayers of the faithful present for the recovery of the venerated Bishop of Dunedin, the Most Rev Dr Moran, who, according to a telegram which Dr Grimes received on Friday evening last, is very seriously, if not dangerously, unwell. The illness of Dr Moran is much to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that he will soon recover to advance the good work wherein he has so long been engaged.

The parish priest at St Mary's, the Rev Father Marnane, has recently received from the Rev Father Le Menant des Chesnais two letters, wherefrom it appears that he is quite well and enjoying his voyage first rate. He will next write on his arrival in France.

Edwin Booth, the greatest and last of a family of great actors died at the Players' Club in New York on June 8. Booth (he was one of the world's great men who are spoken of without Mister or Esquire) retired from the stage some years ago, after having held the foremost place there for nearly a lifetime. He was a man of unblemished reputation and an artist who carried into his profession a conscientious zeal and rare scholarship. His life was saddened beyond expression by the crime of his brother, John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln. He never spoke of that awful tragedy, and the American public and Press, with rare delicacy, refrained from wounding him by allusion to it; but that it blighted his whole after-life is well known. He is also said to have been haunted by dread of the hereditary madness which doubtless prompted the infamous deed of John Wilkes; but he died in possession of his mental faculties, and leaves a name which will long be an honour to the stage.—*Pilot*.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ordinary meeting was held in the Society's room, Battray street on Wednesday evening the 16th inst. The Rev P. Lynch presided, and besides a good attendance of members there were a number of lady friends present by invitation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr O'Driscoll, who was nominated at last meeting, was unanimously elected a working member of the Society.

A lecture on "Astronomy" was given by Mr James P. Eager. This was interspersed with some really beautiful views, illustrative of the heavenly bodies and their connection with the earth, which were shown by means of a magic lantern in charge of Mr Pitcher. The subject matter of the lecture was carefully prepared and Mr Eager performed his by no means easy task in a creditable manner.

The lecturer and his confrere were accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of Mr J. B. Callan. The other speakers were Messrs P. Carolin, P. Hally, D. Falkner, M. Müller, and J. Marlow, Messrs C. E. Haughton, W. E. Davis, T. J. Lynch, and P. Smith supply the programme for next meeting.

The meeting terminated with the customary compliment to the chair.

NAPIER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

August 9th, 1893.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Napier Catholic Literary and Debating Society was held last evening, when there was a large attendance. The Very Rev Father Grogan presided. Father Smyth (of Hastings) and Father Kerrigan were also present. The secretary read a letter from the secretary of the Dunedin Society in reference to rules, etc. Two pamphlets containing addresses delivered before the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society by the Rev Father Lynch, were also received. Father Kerrigan proposed and Mr London seconded, "That the secretary forward the thanks of this Society to the Dunedin secretary for the kind letter he had sent, and for information contained therein"—carried. After some further routine business had been transacted, the adjourned debate on Napoleon was taken. Three questions were submitted for argument, namely—Did Napoleon usurp the sovereignty of France? Having attained supreme power, was he a tyrant? Were the wars in which Napoleon was engaged caused by his ambition? Mr Beattie opened in the affirmative, and endeavoured to show that Napoleon did usurp the throne, that he was a tyrant, and also that he was the cause of most of the wars which took place in Europe about a century ago. Mr Owen Clarkin took the negative side, and made an able defence of the great warrior. Mr Jarman supported the affirmative side. The debate was eventually adjourned till next meeting night. Father Smyth said it afforded him great pleasure to be present that evening and listen to the able instruction he had received. The question had been debated in a most able manner. He had never heard so much of the details of Napoleon's life as he had that evening. He was glad to see such a large number of boys present, because they could always get adults to attend such societies, but it was a more difficult matter to attract boys. He advised them to follow the able remarks made in Father Lynch's pamphlet, and study the hints given on reading and punctuation. If they did so they would profit very much by this association.

A very successful concert was held at Taradale on Thursday night in aid of the Meanee convent school. A large number of Napier and Taradale amateurs took part. Miss O'Reilly acted as secretary and deserves credit for the way in which she carried out her duties.

Messrs Crose, Farmer and Company, Manchester street, Christchurch, are supplying for the present season seeds of all kinds, particularly selected by an expert, who owns the highest qualifications. Shrubs and trees may also be ordered of the firm. They offer for sale as well, several lines of sheep and a number of properties.

The Sorbonne, one of the old landmarks of Paris, has been demolished. It dated from the reign of Louis XIII. Erected by order of Cardinal Richelieu on the site of the college in which that celebrated churchman read his theology, the first stone was laid in 1657. In the sixteenth century, Robert of Sorbon, chaplain to St Louis, laid the foundation to the college, which took his name, and which the edifice raised by Richelieu was, later on, to replace, preserving its title. It was to the poor scholars Robert meant to afford educational relief in instituting the Sorbonne. Poverty was the proper attribute of the house, and it long possessed it in reality. Despite Cardinal Richelieu's liberality, the Sorbonne always retained the epithet "poor" as its first title of nobility; in public documents it called itself *pauperrima domus*. If the theological teaching of the Sorbonne goes back to the reign of St Louis, it was also the cradle of the printing press in France. The Doctors De la Pierre and Fichet attracted thither Crautz and Friburger, who worked in that very college before Gering transferred their workshops in the Rue de la Sorbonne into a neighbouring house. The history of the Sorbonne College stops at 1790. Happily the church contiguous to the condemned building is not comprehended in the demolition order.

Dublin Notes.

(From the *Weekly Freeman*, July 8)

THE latest move of the Unionists is to organise the "Irish loyalists of London." They have not hitherto been much in evidence, and their existence in any considerable number is still a matter of serious doubt. But of course with the amount of money at the disposal of the Unionists and the generous disposition of the hangers-on of the party to spend it for them, there need be no difficulty in getting together a very formidable body of men who will pass themselves off as "Irish loyalists" without the least real claim to one title or the other.

We regret to see that Mr Timothy Clarke, one of the sturdiest of the brave campaigners who have been fighting Lord Clanricarde in Woodford, has just died. A year ago Mr Clarke was turned out of his comfortable home; and since then he has been living, like many of his fellow-tenants, in a hut on the mountain side. Frequent attempts were made to drive him from his hut, and nothing that might harass or worry him was left undone. It was too bitter a trial for a poor man whose constitution had begun to give way; so he went down before it on last Tuesday evening. What an element of sadness there is in the death of this brave son of the soil, who had not the comfort of breathing his last in the home of his fathers.

An absurd paragraph was published in the *Standard* on Monday, and has attracted some attention. It stated that there is a doubt as to the attendance of the Irish Party during an autumn session, and consequently the question of having such a session was still greatly in doubt. The paragraph bears the appearance of having been intended to sow distrust between the Ministerialists and the Nationalists, though it is hard to believe how such a shallow device could have been expected to have been effective for such a purpose. Of course it is quite evident that the pact between the nationalists and Ministerialists extends to English business as well as Home Rule, and it is only common sense to suppose that the Irish members would attend in the autumn to assist the Government with legislation which is to strengthen its hold on the country and to aid in promoting the interests of Home Rule.

Friday's *Daily News* says—Mr Chamberlain let out the secret when he said, in the Tory slang he has learned so well, that the Government wanted a few weeks in which to ruin the publicans, to disestablish a couple of Churches, and to doctor the electorate. This obstruction aims therefore at the whole Liberal programme. It is not the Home Rule Bill, but all the bills, which much be saved from it. If Mr Gladstone had done nothing he would have damped the enthusiasm of his followers without securing the respect of his adversaries. The fact is that before the fourth clause had been passed, the depression among Liberals and the exultation among Tories were too obvious to be ignored. Mr Chamberlain was beginning to treat the Government and the majority with open contempt. If the policy of inaction, wise enough at first, had been pursued much longer, the Liberal party out of the House would have been in open revolt, and the Liberal party in the House would have been universally despised. Mr Chamberlain is a very bad man to run away from.

A return showing the number of monastic schools in Ireland under the National Board of Education with the name of each, the number of children on the roll of each school, the number of children in average daily attendance at each, the number of teachers employed, and the names of the several religious Orders to which they belong was presented to the House of Commons yesterday on the motion of Mr T. W. Russell. It shows that there is a total of 37 monastic schools in Ireland under the National Board. Of these, 10 are under the control of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 9 under the Presentation Brothers, 9 under the Franciscan Order, 7 under the Patrician Order, and 2 under the Marist Brothers. There are 27 Brothers of the Christian Schools, 8 Presentation Brothers, 13 members of the Franciscan Order, 22 members of the Patrician Order, and 2 Marist Brothers in receipt of grants from the Commissioners of National Education. Three schools managed by the Presentation Brothers—viz, St George's street, Cork; Douglas street, Cork; and Milltown, County Kerry; are aided on the capitulation principle.

A "special guarantee fund" is the latest device of the Irish Unionist Alliance. The *Irish Times* of Tuesday contains a list of the sums guaranteed for this fund, which is intended to carry on the Unionist Plan of Campaign against Home Rule, a struggle which the Alliance says "must be arduous, and may be long." Amongst the guarantors are Lord Ivesgh, whose name figures for £6,000; Lord A. Dillon, £3,000; Earl Fitzwilliam, £3,000; the Duke of Leinster, £1,000; and the Marquis of Waterford, £750. Nine Jamesons guarantee £300 each. We have in these figures a proof of the hostility entertained by the Tory and landlord class for any system of legislation which would deprive them of the monopoly of power and social influence. The pretended dread of a persecution of the so-called loyal minority is, of course, the uttermost rubbish. The

real dread is that Home Rule will mean the government of Ireland for the Irish and not for a clique. The extent to which the Unionists are prepared to put forth every effort to keep Ireland in subjection has, however, its lesson for the Irish people. The sinews of war will be necessary to meet and defeat all the plots of the Coercionists. The Irish people, even out of their poverty, have nobly subscribed before to carry on the fight, and they are not likely to be any way dismayed by this latest Unionist design. On the contrary, it must prove an incentive both to the Irish at home and abroad to see that those who are fighting the battle at this great crisis are not crippled by want of funds.

The *Westminster Gazette* tells a short true story of the all-night sitting. It says:—The *Times*, with a curious ignorance of the nuances of debate, remarks this morning that the release of legislators at 4 o'clock in the morning was due to "the consideration of Mr Sexton. The truth is that Mr Sexton achieved a very simple but very masterly stroke of policy which completely spoilt the Tory game for the remainder of that sitting. It came about in this way. The Opposition, after dividing on Mr T. W. Russell's amendment, and thus settling the main question, had determined to move none of the amendments they had ready, and therefore had either to re-discuss the main question (as Mr Jesse Collings attempted to do), or to move adjournments and go round and round the lobbies. Mr Sexton, after one of the divisions, got up very innocently and himself began to move an amendment at the very end of the resolution. This at once brought up the Tories, who had earlier amendments, which were now in danger of being suspended. The House accordingly was plunged into the amendments at once, and the Unionists had to choose between two courses: either (1) to sit on for about sixteen hours until 7 p.m. the following day, when the amendments must all have been disposed of with a reasonable use of the closure, or (2) to pledge themselves to conclude the whole matter at the morning sitting. They chose the latter course, and on those terms the House was adjourned and the Members got to bed. Mr Sexton, therefore, with great skill circumvented those patriotic persons who had proposed to occupy the remainder of the sitting in walking round the lobbies, so that they might have their batch of amendments still in stock wherewith to occupy Friday, and if they possibly could the whole of Monday also."

DURING AN ENTR'ACT.

(BLOWITZ, in the *Philadelphia Press*)

It was in 1870; the war had just been declared.

Marshal MacMahon had received orders to paralyze by a bold stroke the combined action of Northern and Southern Germany.

In Paris—as in all France—the fever of anxiety shook everybody. People strove to escape from the anguish of waiting by the excess of pleasure and discounted in advance—or, at least, feigned to—the first victory by giving the reign to folly. The open-air restaurants mingled their tumultuous clatter of arms with the trumpet flourishes of the Champs Elysees; the lights of the cafeschantants illuminated enlaced couples, who glided towards the gloom; brilliant toilets bloomed in the groves of the public gardens. Like every place where the intoxication of forgefulness was sold, the theatres were crowded to overflowing, and among them was one of the principal boulevard theatres in which the public, thronging from parquet to dome, seemed one evening particularly impatient.

The audience had assembled there to witness the *debut* of Mlle. Jane de Bolney—that was the *nom de theatre* of the *debutante*—and for some months past those who knew her—and the journals repeated the judgment—had been proclaiming in advance that a star of the first magnitude was about to rise in the French dramatic sky.

She was known to be handsome; she was said to be entirely devoted to her art, marvelously gifted and of a natural brilliancy, which illuminated everything as soon as she appeared.

She had, for her *debut*, chosen "La Dame aux Camélias," then a sill in the radiance of its first success, and it was known that the author of the play had said that the *rôle* of Marguerite seemed to have been written for her, and for her alone.

The result, indeed, had justified from the first act the most enthusiastic predictions. The mere presence of Jane de Bolney had, in fact, sufficed to win every heart, to delight every eye. When the spectators had seen that exquisite creature advance, with her tall and willowy figure; when they had perceived that pale, fine face, with lips at once haughty and caressing, with limpid blue eyes, with pure and vigorous forehead and white complexion; when, by a graceful movement of that profile of supreme elegance, they had seen revealed a supple and proud neck and a pink little ear which shone like a pearly shell against a golden flood of hair floating down over the back of the neck, a murmur of admiration had arisen from the dense crowd, and, by its prolonged buzz, had interrupted for a long minute the dialogue of the actors.

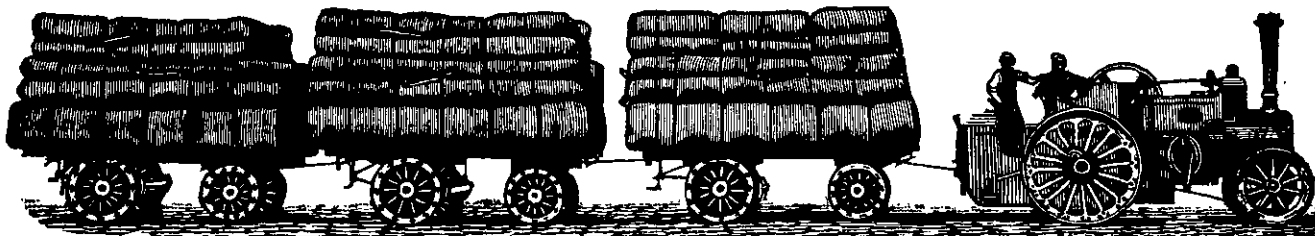
From that moment the ovation had increased, and the second act had ended in an explosion of triumph which no past success had equalled.

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Among those whom this victory had most deeply affected was Louis Belcourt, one of the pensionnaires of the theatre, thanks to whom Jane, whom he had loved from her early youth, had succeeded in making her *debut*; in fact, leagued with the majority of young journalists, Louis Belcourt had been able to force the manager to give her a chance, notwithstanding his exclusive passion for pupile of the Conservatoire, through which Jane had refused to pass.

This young man's passion had excited the sympathy of all who knew him; he loved Jane with a boundless devotion and loved her without hope, for he was acquainted with the man for whom she had reserved her life.

Only recently had this infinite love filled the actress' heart.

At the finish of the last Longchamps races, at which Napoleon III. was present, she had paused in front of the Imperial tribune to look at the ladies who garnished the front rows. Suddenly from behind the fauteuil of one of the Empress' dames of honour she had seen emerge the face of a man bronzed by the Southern sun.

As if moved by a superior power, the man had drawn up his martial figure. He slightly hid beneath his citizen's dress his military bearing. Quitting his place, he suddenly left the tribune, came through the crowd thronging around it, and, apparently unconscious of his movements, presented himself before Jane de Bolney.

There only he seemed to have recovered his senses. He bowed, confused and humiliated, to the young woman, and stammeringly attempted an excuse.

But, as troubled as he, seized upon by that instinct of supreme pity which penetrates the hearts of women simultaneously with the birth of love in them, the young actress paled at the sight of him and murmured:—

"My name is Jane de Bolney; I shall soon make my *debut* in *La Dame aux Camelias*!"

"And I, madame," answered he, bowing again, "am Roger de Morfeuille, captain of Spahis, and, for the moment, orderly to the Emperor."

It was a case of unspoken love. Neither the one nor the other strove to struggle against an imperious domination. From that moment it had seemed to them that they were born for each other. Without uttering a syllable everything was understood.

But the war was at the horizon, and it was tacitly agreed upon that their life in union should not commence until after the fight. Roger was sure of being one of the first to depart. Jane would wait for him.

They lived in that constant intimacy from which the assured morrow does not banish respect, not knowing in what way their existence would be arranged, but saying to themselves that they would be each other's to the end of the road which lay before them.

When Roger came to make his adieux to Jane, with ut a word having been spoken to prepare for that exchange, each, at the moment when they rose to separate, handed the other a ring, and this supreme betrothal was substituted for the bitter kisses of a last farewell.

After the second act of "*La Dame aux Camelias*," when the curtain had been raised and lowered for the sixth time upon the acclamations which had greeted Jane, in the flush of that unparalleled triumph, the echo of which she hoped would reach Roger, the young woman, with that melancholy oppression which too great fortune gives, was slowly mounting the stairway leading to her dressing-room.

However, Roger knew that she was making her *debut* that evening, and she was certain that, even amid the smoke of the battlefield, he could not have forgotten her.

But, without daring to admit it to herself, she had, during the whole day, been the prey of a sort of indescribable presentiment. She had watched at the door and listened to the footsteps ascending the stairway. She said to herself that the day could not pass without bringing her a souvenir, some sign of the beloved one, who was not ignorant that she also was going to face the chances of signal lights which decide, here, the life of individuals, and there the life of nations; she said this to herself and yet she was uneasy, anxious and oppressed.

A flash of joy, love and pride shot from her eyes when on opening the door of her dressing-room, she saw upon the white lace of her toilet table the blue paper of a telegraphic dispatch.

She rapidly closed the door that she might not be troubled while reading the words which had come from the dear absent one, and, without even perceiving that Louis Belcourt had silently followed her, opened the telegram.

Suddenly, amid the deep silence of the corridor, through the door Jane had just entered, Louis Belcourt heard a frightful superhuman cry, at once wild and tender, the mortal accent of which made a quiver run through his veins. He forced the door and sprang into the little chamber. He arrived just in time to catch Jane in his arms; she was beating the air with her arms, there was a rattle in her throat, she was livid with grief and yet held in one of her clenched hands the dispatch she had run through.

As he was asking himself in his terror what he should do, Jane's pallor vanished, a flood of blood colouring her visage; her eyes, now

wide open, fixed themselves, as if by an irresistible impulse, upon the fatal dispatch.

She suddenly handed it to Louis Belcourt, who read the following words:

"We have been crushed at Worth. They have transported me to a neighbouring chateau. Amputation probable. Pray for me. This dispatch will be carried to an open station. I love you."

"ROGER,"

The young actor stood as if thunder-struck. Then, making an effort, he looked at Jane. He saw her, erect and resolute, putting a hat over her theatrical head-dress, throwing a cloak over her magnificent costume.

"Where are you going?" demanded he.

"I am going," answered she, in a firm voice, "I am going to rejoin Roger!"

"But, in Heaven's name, think that the curtain will soon be raised and your entrance on the stage is expected! This is frightful! You will destroy yourself—ruin your fortune, your life! Remain until to-morrow!"

"Listen," replied Jane. "It is a quarter to ten; there is a train at 11 o'clock, I know, since a friend of Roger, to whom I have entrusted a letter, starts at that hour from the Gard de l'Est. If you prevent me from taking that train—you see that poignant—I swear to you on my soul that I will kill myself!"

Louis Belcourt recoiled in terror.

Jane quitted the dressing-room and went down the stairway.

The young actor followed her mechanically, overwhelmed, and walking with the automatic step of a somnambulist.

She opened the artists' exit door, which led to the street at the back of the theatre, hailed a carriage, and vanished in the night.

(To be concluded)

THE LATE REV MOTHER MARY ST. GABRIEL.

At the meeting of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, on Tuesday, August 7, the president (Rev Father Briand) referred in feeling terms to the death of Rev Mother St Gabriel, and the loss the Sisters and the parish had sustained by that sad event. By unanimous vote of the members, a letter of condolence and sincere sympathy with the Sisters in their bereavement was ordered to be sent to the Mother Prioress.

The following paper was then read by the rev president, who prefaced the reading by expressing that it was neither a funeral oration nor a "literary piper," but simply an expression of his admiration and appreciation of the virtues, good works, and many excellent qualities of the lamented Mother St Gabriel:—"Born in Castle-Bellingham, County Louth, Ireland, 1853, of one of those good Christian families that had already given to the Church and to this Colony the Rev Father Ginaty; Elizabeth Conachy, later on known under the religious name of Mother Mary St Gabriel, joined in 1867 the Institute of Notre Dame des Missions, in Lyons. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 she was sent to Deal in England, and after the retreat of the invading armies returned to the Mother House to make her religious profession in 1871. Soon afterwards she was in charge of the orphanage and of the schools at Deal, to be appointed in 1877, at the age of 24 years, Superioress of the Monastery of Armentieres in France, and successively, in the same year, of Christchurch (N.Z.). When the foundress and first Superior-General of the Order visited this Colony in 1883 she took Mother St Gabriel as the official companion of her visitation, and made use of her assistance in the foundation of the convents of New Plymouth, Ashburton, Pukekohe, and Hamilton, and appointed her Vicar-Provincial in 1886 and first Assistant-General in 1888. Called by right to take part in the Chapter General of the Order and in the election of the new Superior-General, she left New Zealand in April last, and reached Lyons in the first week of June, bright in spirit and apparently benefitted by her journey, her departure on her return journey to this Colony having been already fixed for the 1st of November. But on Thursday last the very stroke of 12 o'clock came to sound, as it were, from the antipodes the terrific echo of the unexpected and most lamented news—Mother St Gabriel is dead! Instantly did the fatal message picture to me the accents so pitiful in their silent expression of the universal grief, sorrow, bewailings, which that terrible event was to rain around us. Instantly I seemed to hear those little school children who cherished so lovingly 'dear Rev Mother,' those numerous generations of grown-up young girls and women for whom she had been a friend so generous, a mother so devoted, a guide so sure; all those poor victims of misfortune, of suffering, of grief, for whom she had been the visible Providence, the consoling and comforting angel; all those great works of education in all their various branches and shapes, of which she had been for so long a time the very soul and spirit—even those blessed walls of her cloisters and monasteries she had enlarged, raised, multiplied on several points of this Colony; and above all, her spiritual family; all those legions of pure and holy souls for whom she had been the instrument of Divine wisdom and charity, she had trained, educated,

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brought up to be worthy of the noble calling and sublime Christian ideal of spouses of Christ, of followers of the Blessed Lady of all purity. Indeed, for 16 years had her soul identified its thoughts, its energies, its very existence with her beloved mission. At the age of 24 years, when young women generally are in need of the protecting, guiding hand and consoling heart of a mother, she had to bend her shoulders under the heavy burden of the charge of the Christchurch convent, and soon of all her Order in New Zealand. But the appointment in both cases was neither rash nor premature. From her 14th year, that of her final parting with her dearest mother, family, home, etc, and of her entrance into the Noviciate House in Lyons, she manifested those great qualities of mind, of heart, of virtue that declare a woman of a superior standard. Nature, indeed, seemed to have concentrated in her its choicest gifts. Lucidity of perception, soundness and depth of judgment, rare common sense, in short, and in the speculative order great talent and aptitude for learning, exquisite and refined taste, acute sensitiveness, bright imagination, well-balanced by calm and judicious reason. So much for the endowments of her intellect. And all these natural gifts well directed by a safe and most competent tuition, developed and perfected now by an early intimacy with wise superiors, for whom she became soon a discreet confidant and assistant, now by a personal, attentive and constant labour and observation of several years, made of her an accomplished subject in everything pertaining to the management of souls, to the dry and wearisome profession of teaching and of training, to transaction of business, to the ruling of communities, to the facing of the great difficulties of a large administration, as well as to secular knowledge, to literary, artistic, musical attainments. Who ever approached her without being charmed with her words, her advices, her views, so wise, so lucid, so true, so sensible—and without by surprise drawing out from her some of those brief remarks that betrayed her superior intellectual culture? And yet, such was her modesty, her gentleness, that not only did she never make her superiority felt by any one, but that one had to resort to ingenious industry to uncover those qualities of mind. By disposition too, entirely retiring, most unassuming, reserved to timidity—on the other hand in her countenance, manner, voice, all her person bearing that air of inevitable dignity which is nothing but the interior reflection of a noble nature, she was for the occasional and superficial observer an inexplicable puzzle. Yes! Mother St Gabriel needed and absolutely needed to be thoroughly known before being really appreciated. 'Coldness, indifference, pride, unkindness, all that!' No! no! good mother. Beyond that first 'envelope' at first sight for some perhaps little attractive, beats the kindest, the most generous, the most affectionate, the most unselfish heart ever met. Ah! they know it well, all those whose great privilege it was to approach you, and most especially your spiritual daughters. 'Now mother is gone—now there is nobody for us,' do they unisonously say with one of the oldest of the family. All, young and old, especially the oldest who had seen more of you, by their tears and most inconsolable grief showing what a tenderly good mother they had in you. In fact what should one admire more, either the careful attention with which not only did she grant a favour, but studied, as it were, in order to advance them, the desires the needs of others whatever inconvenience for herself or hers might arise therefrom—or the delicacy, the gentleness of manner, the tenderness of affection with which she tendered a service, a gratification, a word of consolation, of comfort, of advice. God is the supreme ruler of hearts, but He is a father—being a father He necessarily loves and infinitely—and by loving He gains, He masters the hearts of men, and of His law makes a bond of love. So it is true that a heart opened to loving tenderness, is the essential quality of those who in the name of God are called to rule over human hearts, to be at the head of religious communities. Undoubtedly was Mother St Gabriel remarkably well fitted for her position. And yet divine grace raised up developed, multiplied, purified immensely all those great natural gifts. Oftentimes, however, did one feel nearly tempted to accuse mother nature of having been so parsimonious towards her in the distribution of those inestimable bodily treasures we call health and strength. And yet, let us be just—that feeble constitution with which she was afflicted of late years, was it not the result of over exertions occasioned, at an age when woman is still physically fragile, by the zealous discharge of her duties of vocation? Ah! it will not be so soon forgotten that terrific coach accident in the Manawatu Gorge, 12 years ago, during her visiting tour to the convents of her Order, causing to her heart the shock, the lesion, which, after having nailed her to the cross for years, very likely has accelerated her last hour. Oh! dreadful as it seems to be in our human sense, that misfortune turned to be all a trial through which more and more purified from all that is natural and human she reaped those supernatural merits which to-day are numbered by the shining jewels of her crown of glorious immortality, whilst it served to bring out the treasures of patience, of resignation, of energy, of strength, of admirable piety, lying hidden in the secrecy of her soul. With what an edification did we admire, and to-day do we recollect the grand and beautiful sight of that delicate creature for years and years constantly struggling with infirmities, diseases of the

most crucifying character, with death itself, and tearing away from their cruel grasp some particles of her failing existence, through superhuman efforts recuperating her energy for the benefit of her community, of her noble works, of her schools, in short, of everybody and everything she was connected with—always smiling, kind, gentle, even towards suffering and powerlessness. On the other hand, her eminent qualities of self-abnegation, of piety, of interior life, of sincere attachment to her vocation, her hatred and contempt of what nature and the world cherish and love, her thorough religious spirit—that spirit wholly made of purity, of obedience, of self-sacrifice, of passion of poverty and mortification—had for a long time attracted the attention of her superiors, and manifested in her that subject of elite, on whom greatest hopes could be founded. Such appeared Sister St Gabriel in her early days of life of community, such did Mother St Gabriel reveal herself up to the last, with this difference that years of a generous practice matured and gilded all those beautiful gifts with the superfine gold of perseverance, making them glitter in the eyes of all those who were brought into contact with her. And could I fail, at least, to allude to that spirit of loyalty, of sincerity, of truthfulness for which Mother St Gabriel was so conspicuous, and at the same time so dear to all. So it is true that all in her was free from that ambition of show, of appearance, which is nothing but a mere human policy. Without ever uttering a word of self-complacency, of regret, of blame, of criticism, of complaint—always actuated by a high sense of duty, of generosity, of desire of doing good. But also nothing but those eminent qualities would have fittingly prepared her for the rather dreadful task and high mission which was allotted to her 17 years ago. Was it not the cradle, at least, the very infancy of the Catholic mission in New Zealand? And all are well aware how times of foundation are times of anxiety, of labour, of trials of every sort. In countries entirely new, in which the Catholic spirit has not implanted its old traditions, and brought forth its ordinary works, what a labour to find means and materials to build up and then organise, before the life of the Church in its manifold manifestations may have its full expansion and normal course. The Institute of Notre Dame des Missions, too, was a newly-born infant attempting to try its strength, to make its first steps, to find its way, but without that safe guidance of experience, of well-established customs, continuity, which is the privilege of old age. Very few in number, and mostly of a foreign origin, the Sisters were labouring under the most painful conditions, nevertheless, let it be said in strict justice, that their kindness, their unselfishness, their virtues effected wonders. If few highly graduated scholars went out from their modest mission schools, they gave to the community good Christian women, and later on grand Catholic mothers. Yet a large field of action was open to their zeal. But here, too, numberless difficulties of many kinds came to assail that young religious family. Here then comes Mother St Gabriel as the angel of peace, the bond of union. With what a clear and precise view, with what a tact, gentleness, modesty, amiable and firm way, with what a generous, conciliating, self-sacrificing, and, at the same time, energetic spirit did she face, measure, sound, turn, overcome or break down those difficulties. Now we all admire the accomplished success that crowned her noble efforts. Entirely relying upon obedience and confidence in God, she went on, with a hand you would have thought endowed with creative powers—in New Plymouth, Ashburton, Pukekohe, Hamilton, grounds beautiful and most suitable for school and religious community purposes are secured, buildings large and commodious are erected, whilst the Nelson orphanage is enlarged, or rather entirely renewed and put on an excellent footing, and the Christchurch convent is raised from the humble condition revealed to all eyes by the agglomeration of a small wooden cottage still standing by the side of the pro-Cathedral, to the imposing edifice all visitors to the City of the Plains admire so much. What enormous sums of money sunk in all those institutions! Enormous then were the resources of Mother St Gabriel. Alas! she alone or rather God alone could give us the key to this mystery! In the meantime, precious and numerous recruits of young ladies rich in talent and spirit, attracted by the edifying life and wonderful works of charity of the Sisters of the Missions came to range under her direction. Thus more than twelve generations of young nuns, all well fitted with a thorough religious training, with all the attainments that are required for the perfect discharge of their duties of vocation, all too marked with the stamp of her character, of her mind, of her virtue, were applied by her to the work of her various foundations throughout the Colony. And it is only just to remark that everywhere their life of poverty (often of distress), of mercy, of self-sacrifice, of generosity, of piety and strict regularity, as well as of gentleness and unassuming modesty, won for them the regard of all, and proved them to be true daughters of Mother St Gabriel. But the hour had come in which new efforts were necessary in order that the Catholic school teaching might keep pace with the steady progress of public schools. Then Rev Mother, without distracting her attention from other important duties, gave a strong impulse to learning and scholarly training, to musical and artistic teaching, to modern methods, etc, and she succeeded in bringing up all her convents to that degree of efficiency in all intellectual branches, which commends them so

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highly to-day to public esteem and regard. A little over four years ago, in face of her health failing to powerlessness, she was allowed to surrender to the hands of the one who to-day presides as Superior-General over all the Institute, the heavy office of visitor and Provincial of the Order in New Zealand. Undoubtedly the hard work was done, the great difficulties had vanished, the impulse was given, and the whole organisation was in motion. From that day, without ceasing to be the angel of good counsel for all her Sisters in the Colony, and even for the one who had become her own Superior, she turned the best of her energy towards that Christchurch portion of her work she had never overlooked, or rather which always was the dearest and most favourite object of her cares and affection. Indeed, she had identified herself with her mission in this city. But to describe that mission, that is, finally, to sketch the labours, the acts of mercy, the work of sanctity of our dear Sisters, will be as impossible as it would prove superfluous. For do we not hear those already numerous generations of grown up girls, of women, and mothers of families, with constant and unanimous gratitude, testifying to the good works of the holy nuns who implanted in them the elements of instruction and human education, and above all the germs of that Christian spirit, of those Christian virtues which, thank be to God, bring this community to the front amongst all the Catholic communities in the Colony in piety and sincere practice of religion. And who but God alone could recollect and record the unknown acts of kindness, of charity, of assistance, the poor, the sick, the destitute of the city and surroundings, have in every shape and form received at their hands? Poor in earthly means, but rich in generosity, they always share what they have with those who have less; well then have they the secret of making friends with what is for many the mammon of iniquity; whilst the goodness of their hearts flows on all ulcerated souls as the soothing and comforting liquor of the good Samaritan on the poor wounded man of Jericho. Yet I have not even alluded to that other still more precious form of their assistance we call words of consolation, of advice, acts of vigilance, of attention, of motherly solicitude, through which so many unfortunates have been comforted, so many wrecked rescued, so many desperate brought back to the right way of honour and virtue. On the other hand, have we not seen our schools—and I do not speak any longer of material edifices—taking off the swaddling clothes, as it were, of their infancy, our select school, our boarding school rising up constantly to that point of efficiency in secular knowledge and ordinary requirement, in musical and artistical taste, and attainments, in social training, good manners and education, which places them second to none, and entitles so highly our convent institutions to the favours they universally receive from the public as well as from inspecting visitors? But is it not strictly just to say that all that grand work was primarily the work of Mother St Gabriel? Undoubtedly she was admirably surrounded and seconded. She had good agents, generous ministers or assistants in those grand women whose names are daily repeated by everybody in Christchurch with love and respect, and which I choose not to pronounce here lest I should hurt their modesty, not even that of the one who to-day has to carry the heavy succession of the late superior, or of that other whom Providence called to follow Rev Mother home to receive her last breath, having been to the last the confidante of her heart and her faithful right hand. Yet was Mother St Gabriel the soul, the heart, the head, the moving spirit of that community, and consequently the first cause of what was accomplished for the glory of God, the welfare of the Catholic cause, the good of the congregation and of its members. Such was the woman, such is the work of that woman whom death in its cruel blindness has just struck with its fatal blow. And yet she had hardly accomplished her fortieth year! What an amount of good, of fruits of life were we not all entitled to expect from her, from all the precious qualities still perfected by a long experience, that rendered her so grand in our eyes. . . . But her course was consummated! Divine Providence, through extraordinary favours we would not hesitate to term "miracles," had for years and years rescued her from the hands of that death that at last prevailed, in order to enable her to give to her dear religious family, to her Institute, the precious help of her wise counsels, of her practical knowledge of men and human affairs, of her tact, of her prudence, in the critical hour of the election of the first successor of the foundress of the Order. . . . Now it is time, good servant, to sing your "Nunc Dimittis," and to enter into the enjoyment of your so well deserved last rest and reward. But then will you not

come back again? But then will the children, those daughters, all of us change the hymn of joy, of greeting, of congratulation we were preparing to sing to salute the blessing of your return, into songs of sadness and lamentations? See how your absence takes for us the proportions of a universal calamity, and your demise, the proportions of a universal mourning. Oh! look at the indescribable grief of your dear spiritual daughters! Receive every one of their tears as the expression of their love, of their regrets, of the feeling of the great loss they sustain in parting with their beloved Mother. . . . But do not turn away your heart from us. . . . Oh! no, it is not possible. For away from us your heart could not live, and to-day free from all the obstacles of distance, of human infirmities, you live in an intimacy far closer than ever with your religious family, and, in fine, you are for us all a still kinder, more devoted, more powerful friend. And now, dear and venerated Mother, pardon me if carried away by the gratitude of my soul and the return of respectful affection I bore you, I hurt your modesty by revealing something of your pure and beautiful figure. . . . It is a duty I fulfil towards your God, principle and author of all that you had received, and Who is always admirable in His saints, a duty of justice to yourself to your work, to your dear Sisters, and it is a homage of respect paid to you, as well as a homage of sympathy given to the well deserving Institute of the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions."

NOTES OF A JOURNEY.

(Concluded.)

The road to Waitapu leads through the pass beyond Whakarewarewa. Some cone-shaped peaks and undulating hills relieve the monotony of the valley until, by a divergence from the direct route, we reach the heights of Kakarama. From this splendid vantage-ground the full significance of the great explosion may be fairly measured. What a scene of desolation! In the fore-front before our gaze are valley and slope far and wide covered with white lava many feet deep. The pink and white terraces, so charming in other days are now buried under rock and mud, their glory gone. Rotomahana and her smaller sister lakes, the admiration of tourists, share in the same fate. Away to the left is the site of Wairoa, but only the site for the village and most of its inhabitants were buried under the avalanche. In the back ground rises up in terrible grandeur the remnant of shattered Tarawera, with its yawning craters and deep ravines, every feature of the great mountain being brought out in the most striking phase by the gracious beams of a bright sun, while the whole panorama all round bears living testimony to the vastness of the explosion. It is gratifying to see how nature is re-asserting herself over the wide ruins. For Tikitapu is renewing its bush, and the terraces and lakes are rising again like a phoenix out of its ashes. Musing over the magnificent, though dolorous, scene, from the heights of Kakarama, we are forcibly reminded of those gigantic monsters whom the classic poets locate in the lower regions, some in punishment, for instance, for the daring attempt of placing Pelion upon Ossa. Virgil describes a monster who covers five acres, and Dante discovered a forest of giants from 70 to 80 feet high. Is it under Tarawera those heroes have their gloomy abode? Was the eruption one of their amusing frolics? Or was it the effect of some daring insurrection to escape their dismal prison-house? When Dante imagined the forest to be composed of towers, his faithful guide, Virgil, corrected the error, saying: "Know that these are not towers, but giants."

"The horrible giants, whom Jove menaces,
E'en now from out the heavens when he thunders."

Nimrod was there, and the "measureless Briareus," and Antaeus—Of the super-human power of these worthies Dante gives a vivid idea.

"There never was an earthquake of such might,
That it could shake a tower so violently,
As Ephyialtes suddenly shook himself."

Perhaps it was a mighty shake from the "ferocious Ephyialtes" and his gentle comrades, that clove the lofty Tarawera, sending clouds of fire and smoke and ashes even out on the wide ocean, many leagues away. Mayhap it was under the hot springs region in general that Dante's inspired spirit discovered "the city dolent; the doleful shore; the air malign; the tristful souls; the raving shades; the spirits maledict; the demons dire; the dense and darksome air; the

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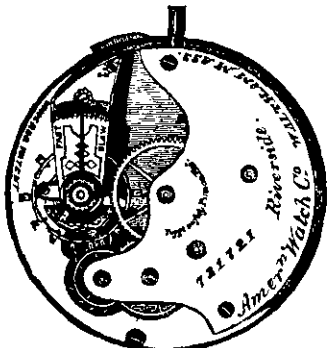
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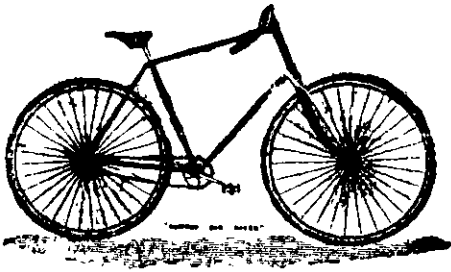
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doleful road; the boiling stream; the valley dolorous; the savage thoroughfare; the beast malevolent; the people maledict; the infernal hurricane that never rests; the mournful mutilated shades; the horrible dialects; the accents of anger; the words of agony; the moat of malebranche,

"There where there is boiling the tenacious pitch.
The tumult that goes whirling on
Forever in that air forever black."

And summing up one of his noble passages, he concludes;

"The recollection bathes me still with sweat."

These extracts, taken at random, clearly show a correspondence between the weird and wondrous district under review and Dante's Inferno. His descriptions find their counterpart in Tikitere, Ohinemutu, Whakarewarewa, Tarawera, Waiotapu, and the circles whereof Lake Taupo is the centre. These different Bolgias may justly claim to be the upper crust of the poet's Inferno. Does not Tikitere, for instance, answer well to his "wretched valley, obscure, profound, and nebulous," to his "sable mire," and "path uncouth," and "tristful brooklet," descending to "the foot of the malign gray shores"? Do we not also find there "the turbid waves; the chaos; the vermilion boiling; the dense and darksome atmosphere," arising from boiling mud and water in that unsightly lagoon? The brimstone of Sodom and Gomorrah; the mighty earthquake and explosion; the boiling springs above and the fires beneath; the fever of unrest everywhere under foot; the strange sounds; the geysers, now playing, now quiescent; the countless pitfalls and crags and disruptions—these and many other details when summed up present such a harmony with the Inferno as I believe no other region on earth can equal. Points of divergence need not be noticed; but points of resemblance are manifold and striking. While studying to fill the mind with a vivid picture of the cloven mount and the desolate valley, our attention was suddenly arrested by the driver crying out sharply: "Gentlemen, have you ever heard that tidy anecdote about Tommy and his father? Well, here it is for you. The boys were making so great an uproar that the father's patience got quite exhausted. So seizing Tommy, he began to thrash him with a strap. Thereupon the precocious youth cried out: 'don't exhaust yourself father, remember that Billy and Johnny have to get some too.'" That the driver's time and patience were exhausted became evident from the anecdote. So looking sharp, we mounted the chariot and sped away to Waiotapu. At a clear, sparkling stream down the valley there was a halt to water the horses. Fortunately the passengers had dismounted before the animals plunged into the creek. For the fiery steeds, instead of staking their throats, bolted up hill, and would not be restrained, though the driver, now on foot, grappled very manfully with them. Their mouths seemed like cast-iron, and their speed and strength quickly disposed of the Jehu. With bated breath and straining eyes we watched that coach as it careered along the edge of the precipice, until it disappeared behind an intervening bluff. Verily horses and coach had a hair-breadth escape, for the outward wheels left their tracks on the very margin of the dizzy heights overhanging a circular lake. Blender, indeed, was our hope of their safety; and accordingly, our joy and surprise were the greater when we found those runaway steeds bailed up, some chains beyond, in a tangle of fern and manuka. "Thank God they are safe, thank God," came freely from every heart and tongue. The entrance to the Bolgia of Waiotapu is over a meandering creek, whose craggy bed and sides are thickly encrusted with sulphur. Next is a fence with a small gate manned by two natives. The tariff is 3s for entrance, and 3s for the guide who conducts through the show. This toll is excessive, the heaviest we have yet encountered. Unequaled in its beauties, and not so appalling in its horrors, Waiotapu is deemed the gem of the whole round of circles. A great variety of sparkling little lakes, the Blue Lake, the Green Lake, the Yellow Lake, the Champagne Lake, impart an unusual sprightliness to this circle. The overflow from the latter, charged with silica, forms a beautiful terrace hard as alabaster. One side of the terrace shows a bright primrose colour, occasioned by an overflow from a small sulphur spring. The commingling of the silica and sulphur waters produces a very pleasing effect on the terrace. White pebbles thrown into the Champagne Lake will cause its boiling waters to effervesce as they go round in circling waves. Its oval shape and white beach, its beautiful terrace and effervescing waters, render this lake the gem of the place. But shifting the scene,

we find alum cliffs white and pure as crystal; deep ravines and pools; bubbling mud and steaming springs; transparent gravel and mud gravel; mineral paint and petroleum springs; charming little beaches and coves; manuka berries and brambles encrusted with silica; dangerous tracks and crossing; a never-ending variety of wonders and surprises. But the general aspect of this Bolgia is not so fierce and turbulent as that of the other circles we have noticed. Thermal springs abound everywhere. On our homeward journey we turned aside to examine a most singular mound, some 10 or 12 feet in height and 30 feet in circumference. It is composed of dark mud, boiling and bursting like porridge of a thick consistency. The outside is dry and hard enough to admit of steps which lead to the top. In a gully quite adjacent, this mound has a brother or comrade, "in form and hue alike, in size far less." While the big brother enjoys the benefit of high and dry ground, the tenant of the gully must content himself with a less cheerful situation. He seems to feel that everyone looks down on him. Here too, and under a steep bank, is a bright little lake, contrasting strongly with the dark circular moat in its vicinity. But contrasts and surprises are everywhere the rule. Along the plain we noticed many cracks and holes, occasioned, as is self-evident, by subterranean water courses, which have undermined the surface. I must mention that a company has acquired the Petroleum Springs of Waiotapu with a view to work them. Moreover, the last link of the railway from Auckland to Rotorua will soon be tacked on. The iron horse will be sure to cause a large and ever-increasing influx of tourists to this wonderland. The well-known curative properties of the Thermal Springs will attract far more attention with facilities of travel. Then again, the 18 miles bush, intersected by the railway, will be thrown open for settlement. Over these important considerations the denizens of Ohinemutu, coloured and white, are very jubilant indeed, and they picture to themselves nothing but halcyon days in the rear future. But they should beware lest another shake from "ferocious Ephiates" may bring one of the neighbouring mountains down upon their devoted heads, just as Tarawera came headlong upon Wairoa. The crust of the earth all round is very shaky, and Tarawera, right in view, is a strong reminder of a great catastrophe. But we wish the settlers the prosperous future they expect, and hope that neither the forces of nature nor the horrible giants will ever cause them a rude awakening. "This is the month of February, is it not?" asked our new driver, as we ascended the coach for our homeward journey towards Okoroire. We assented. "Well," said our querist in reply, "can February March? No, but April May." This was a good preamble enlivening our spirits, and boding well for a pleasurable trip. Leaving Ohinemutu, we are greeted once more with the sight of boiling pools and steaming streamlets, right and left of the road. For a few miles our way is by the lake, as we came nearly a week ago, and then there is a divergence to the left from the Tauranga road. The undulating and open country we are now travelling, presents many knolls from which we obtain very fine views of Lake Rotorua. Afterwards we plunge into the great bush already mentioned, where mettle is of easy access the road is good, but in bad weather the greater portion of it is deep mud. "Will any single young man stand up, and I will tell him the name of his future wife," said the conjurer. Up jumped a young man in the centre of the hall. "Thank you," said the conjurer. "Now, do you wish to know the name of your future wife?" "I do," answered the young man. "Well," said the man of magic, "I always like to do things in a proper business fashion. Will you kindly give me your name?" "Yes, certainly," was the young man's reply. "My name is James Jackson." "Thank you," replied the man of magic. "Then the name of your future wife will be Mrs James Jackson." Thus did the driver help to beguile the heavy way until we gained the termination of the forest. We are now on a steep and narrow ridge, having before us a panorama of great and inspiring beauty. On either side is a magnificent gorge mantled with heavy bush from the summit to the lowest depth. To the left are the verdant plains of Patetere, recalling the memory of "The valley lay smiling before me," while in the forefront the view reaches in a grand sweep as far as distant Te Aroha, the blue outlines of the Thames ranges by Hauraki Gulf being visible in the far-off horizon. To the right is a splendid sweep of ranges covered with forest, and dividing the great Washou plains from the Kati Kati district on the East Coast. After the descent from the ridge the way is short and rapid to Okoroire Hotel on the banks of the Washou River. Thanks alike to the coachman and the scenery, we felt very little weariness

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from our journey of nearly 40 miles. An open country, bracing air, and fine views serve to make the Okorire Hotel a favourite resting place. Here, too, are hot springs situated down a cliff on the verge of the river, and well arranged for the convenience of visitors. Beside the springs are fine rapids, the flood rushing with gathered strength through a narrow and rocky pass, seething and foaming and forming whirlpools, until it escapes from view some chains below the bridge that spans it. Viewed from the bridge or higher elevation, this is an exciting bit of river scenery. Next morning, after a comfortable night's repose, we drive over to the station, only three miles distant, and look right to Auckland, the queen of the North. The fertile plains of Matamata and Morrinsville are soon left behind, and the Piko swamp, a cheerless waste of many miles, we pass through *en route* to Hamilton. This is the most central and important town in the Waikato, and has a fine stretch of river scenery, two lofty bridges serving to connect the east and the west sides. Twelve miles lower down is Ngarnawahia, "the meeting of the waters," namely, the Waikato and the Waipa rivers. Picturesque and historic, this attractive spot claims attention. In former days it was the royal residence of Potatou, the father of his dusky majesty, King Tawhiao, a monarch almost lackland and defunct. Potatou's neglected grave-plot, close to the railway, is desecrated by the steam of the irreverent engine. The tapu ground of the Maori becomes a mere common at the approach of modern improvements. Even some of the cherished monuments of Rome I have seen removed to make way for a new street. But a truce to this. The mingled streams of Waipa and Waikato make a noble river, the banks of which the train seldom leaves from Hamilton to Mercer, a run of 50 miles. At Ngarnawahia there is a fine range of bush-clad hills, the outlines of which look very graceful. Lower down is Taupiri, a cone-shaped peak, a landmark visible throughout the whole expanse of the broad Waikato country. Here the railway enters the gorge and follows the devious course of the stream with its majestic sweeps. Huntly station and Coalfield arrest attention beyond the Taupiri Gorge; and twelve miles farther is Bangiriri, an old battlefield, the scene of the fiercest contest in the Waikato war. It required, in the words of Scott,

"The blended rage of shot and shell,"

to dislodge the Natives from their triple line of defence covering the hill between the broad lake and the river. Stockade and pah were no match for the gunboats, which shelled and riddled them. The crowded little graveyard shows that hundreds of soldiers fell at Bangiriri. From Huntly downwards to the sea the Waikato forms many islands, some wooded and very shapely as at Mercer, where, hence to Auckland, we part company with the river. Those lines of Spencer—

"The spreading Lee that like an island fair,
Encloseth Cork with his dividing flood,"

are suggested by the channels and islands of the beautiful Waikato. From Mercer to Pukekahi is a run of 13 miles, and thence to Auckland, 30 miles. Pukekahi is a flourishing settlement, all cleared of its heavy bush, and yielding splendid pasture and crops to its sturdy farmers. Like the different centres of population throughout the Waikato, Pukekahi and the adjacent settlements have established butter factories, an industry which has proved a great boon to farmers, begetting in them fresh energy and hope. Otahuhu, between the Tamaki and Manukau waters, is remarkable for its green and fertile fields, than which there are no finer in the Colony. From the station is obtained a clear view of Onehunga, the western port of Auckland, prettily located on a gentle slope by the Manukau waters. Ellerslie more than realises that pleasant picture of Scott—

"Where hedge-rows spread a verdant screen,
And the neat cottage peeps between."

Benuera station brings us in view of Mount Eden, around the base of which the suburbs of Auckland are spreading in all directions, and from the summit of which is witnessed a panorama as charming as it is varied. The bustling town beneath, the spreading bays of Waitemata and Manukau with their numerous inlets, the headlands fair standing like sentinels on guard, the Rangitoto, the Great and Little Barriers, out in the gleaming waters, the green and graceful volcanic cones thick for miles all round, and improved, in the elegant language of Tennyson, by "the useful trouble of the rain"; the sylvan and suburban slopes of Benuera, Epsom, Mount Albert, and the North Shore across the bay; the blue outlines of the distant hills in view from every point of the compass, some inland, some rising up from the shining waters, all combine to present a picture fresh and beautiful and varied, hard to be surpassed for loveliness. Without a visit to Mount Eden, the scenic beauties of Auckland can neither be fully seen nor understood. Here end our journey and the notes thereof.

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A CURIOUS CALCULATION.

THE great coal-fields of Pennsylvania, according to Professor Langley contain enough of the precious mineral to supply the wants of the United States for 1000 years. If all that tremendous accumulation of fuel were to be extracted and burned in one vast conflagration the total quantity of heat that would be produced would no doubt be stupendous; and yet, says this authority who has taught us so much about the sun, all the heat developed by that terrific coal fire would not be equal to that which the sun pours forth in the thousandth part of each single second. When we reflect that this expenditure of heat has been going on not alone for the centuries during which the earth has been the abode of man, but also for those periods which we cannot estimate, except by saying that they are doubtless millions of years, during which there has been life on the globe, then, indeed, we begin to comprehend how vast must have been the capital of heat with which the sun started on its career: Every moment of a man's life is spent in wearing out the complex molecules, which go to form the human organism. Remember, not a finger can be moved, a thought conceived, a breath inhaled, without wear and tear of the system. The first signs are neuralgia, fitful toothache, constipation, and headache, and when these symptoms manifest themselves, recourse must immediately be had to a reliable remedy, as in the case of Mr Thomas Dover, Harbour View Hotel, Newcastle, New South Wales, who writes on January 4th, 1893:—Being one of the great number that has benefitted through that wonderful household medicine, Clements' Tonic for indigestion and dyspepsia (symptoms—principally pains in back, between shoulders, etc.) complaints which it soon rid me of, and which I have never been troubled with since using same. In conclusion I can honestly recommend this medicine to anyone being troubled with the above mentioned complaints.—I remain, yours faithfully, Thomas Dover, Harbour View Hotel, Newcastle, New South Wales.

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 also depends upon yourselves whether you are to go on dragging on a miserable existence, or be strong, free, and well. Send for circular of cures.

Fresh light is thrown on the religious feuds in Uganda by Herr Eugen Wolff, the special correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* who is at present in Central Africa. After making due allowance for the misrepresentations that are current on either side, Herr Wolff maintains that one fact stands out clearly from the dispute, namely, that the country has been most unjustly divided between the rival parties, whilst the Mahomedans, who were brought in by Captain Lugard, are likely to increase in strength and power to the detriment of Christianity. The Catholics have had the Buddu territories allotted to them, which are much too small for their numbers, and which consist largely of fever-breeding marshes, whereas the Protestants are not numerous enough to fully occupy the land allotted to them, and thus large tracts have fallen out of cultivation. Amongst a barbarous people, for whom the possession of ample territory is a *sine qua non* of existence, this fact in itself is sufficient to breed the most intense jealousies, and it is greatly to be hoped that our Special Commissioner, Captain Macdonald, will rapidly see his way to re-adjusting the territorial balance.—*Liverpool Catholic Review*.

Seldom has there been painted a more touching picture of greatness in misfortune than that drawn by the sympathetic hand of R. H. Sherard in the first number of *McClure's Magazine*, entitled "The Count de Lesseps of to-day." The brave old enthusiast, ruined in body, mind, and pocket, is still idolised by his fellow-townsmen, to whom he has always been a generous benefactor. Probably no higher tribute could have been paid alike to his personal worth and to the Faith which inspired him, than that expressed, strangely enough, by the unbeliever Renan, when, welcoming De Lesseps to the French Academy, he said:—"You were good to all who came; you made them feel that their past would be effaced and that a new life lay before them. In exchange you only asked them to share your enthusiasm in the work which you had devoted to the interest of France. You held that most people can amend if only one will forget their past. One day a whole gang of convicts arrived at Panama and took work at the canal. The Austrian Consul demanded that they should be handed over to him; but you delayed giving satisfaction to his request, and at the end of some weeks the Austrian consulate was fully occupied in remitting home to Austria, to their families, or, it may be, to their victims, the moneys which these outcasts whom you had transformed into honest workmen were earning with the work of their hands. You have declared your faith in humanity. You have convinced yourself and tried to convince others that men are loyal and good if only they have the wherewithal to live. It is your opinion that it is only hunger that makes men bad. 'Never,' said you in one of your lectures, 'have I had cause for complaint against any of the workmen, although I have employed outcasts, pariahs, and convicts. Work has redeemed even the most dishonest. I have never been robbed, not even of a handkerchief. It is a fact which I have proved, that men can be brought to anything by showing them kindness and by persuading them that they are working in a cause of universal interest.' Thus you have made green again what seemed withered forever and aye. You have given, in a century of unbelief, a startling proof of the efficacy of faith." De Lesseps has experienced his full share of human ingratitude, too; but history will do him justice as a man as a man who achieved great deeds, but failing in greater ones, fell without loss of honour or faith.—*Pilot*.

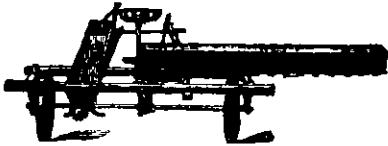
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