

Mass, they were received with great cordiality by the Irish Dominicans. Father Mulooly, O.P., kindly acted as their guide in viewing the interesting remains disclosed by excavations beneath the church. A visit was next paid to Cardinal Logue's titular church, S. Maria della Pace. In the evening a reunion was held at the Arcadia, when, on the motion of Cardinal Logue, thanks were enthusiastically tendered to Mgr. Bartolini for his courteous attention to the pilgrims. The High Mass at the Irish College, when the Cardinal pontificated, assisted by the Bishops of Killala, Ardagh, and Ross, was a solemn and imposing function. A particularly appropriate sermon was preached by Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, his subject being the Communion of saints. The festival of All Saints was, he said, instituted to commemorate the uncanonized as well as the canonized saints of the Church. Great was the multitude of the uncanonized saints who fought Ireland's battle with sword or pen. Could they not count amongst them King Brian the victor of Clontarf, those who slept in Monitorio, the four Masters who worked so effectually for the greater glory of God and their country, and O'Connell, perhaps the greatest Irishman that ever lived, at once the Moses and the Joshua of the Irish people, whose maxims were the maxims of the Gospel, and who had left them a lesson of devotion to the Holy Father and the pastors of his Church. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Irish Bishops, the Rector of the Irish College, Father King, O.M.I. (without whom there would have been no pilgrimage), and Canon Fricker, who had done so much for the improvement of their music, were all heartily thanked by the preacher. Later on a banquet was given at the Irish College by Mgr. Kelly. On the same evening the magnificent salons of the Hotel de Rome were crowded when Count Moore gave a reception in honor of Cardinal Logue and of the Irish Bishops and pilgrims. A number of distinguished prelates, including his Grace Archbishop Stonor and the Rectors of the English-speaking Colleges responded to Count Moore's invitation, and the evening was a most successful one, animated by truly Irish cordiality and good fellowship.

Proposed Presentation to Mr. T. D. Sullivan.—His Eminence Cardinal Logue and the Bishop of Meath have become members of the committee which is making arrangements for the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. T. D. Sullivan. Writing from the Irish College, Rome, to Mr. W. F. Dennehy, his Eminence Cardinal Logue says:—'Nothing could afford me greater pleasure than to join in a movement intended to pay a tribute of respect and acknowledgment to Mr. T. D. Sullivan. He has deserved well of the country. He has rendered her long, devoted, and disinterested service. Even his zeal for her welfare has never brought him into unpleasant conflict with those who differed from him. While his kind, genial, considerate disposition has won for him hosts of friends, I do not believe that he has ever given real reasonable grounds for enmity. Apart from all these considerations, I believe it would be a reproach to our patriotism to permit the Poet Laureate of Ireland to retire from public life without giving him a substantial testimony of the respect, esteem, and admiration in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen.'

A Necessary Change.—Hitherto a person born in Ireland who has become chargeable to a Poor Law union in England has been removable to Ireland under the provisions of the Poor Removal Act, 1845, unless he has acquired a settlement in England or a status of irremovability from the Poor Law union in which he applies for relief, irrespective of the length of his residence in England. This arbitrary rule has now been altered by a new Act, which provides that a person who has resided continuously for five years in England shall not thereafter be removable to Ireland under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor. The Act further provides that in cases where a pauper is removable from England to Ireland, Boards of Guardians may make agreements that the pauper, instead of being removed, shall be maintained by the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union from which he is removable, at the expense of the Board of Guardians of the union to which, if removed he would be chargeable. Such agreements may be entered into whether application for a warrant of removal has been made or not.

Then and Now.—The Feast of St. Gall was celebrated in the church dedicated to his name in Multurn, County Dublin. In the course of a very eloquent sermon, Father Darlington, S.J., drew a striking contrast between the state of University education in Ireland many centuries ago and to-day. The rev. preacher said. All over Ireland in the sixth century we find thoroughly equipped university schools, teaching all the sciences then known to the enlightened world—the classics, Hebrew, and Gaelic; poetry, geometry, rhetoric, natural science, astronomy. To Bangor in Ulster, to Lismore, Glendalough, Clonard, Clonmacnoise, Durrow, and a hundred other schools students in thousands flocked from every country of Europe. Teaching was free, as well as board and lodging in many cases. From Durrow, in the King's County, St. Columba founded a great school at Iona, in Scotland, which civilised the pagan Picts of North Britain. From Bangor, in Ulster, went St. Columba, with 12 companions, of whom St. Gall was one, to found university schools in France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy. St. Gall has left his name in the canton and town called after him near Lake Constance. His ancient monastery there is still the richest depository of Irish MSS. on the continent of Europe. The writings of these professors from the Irish schools prove them to have been men of the greatest secular learning as well as men of exalted faith. It was through these teachers from Ireland that the pagan hordes of Europe received their higher studies. Let us turn, continued the preacher, to Ireland of to-day. The countrymen and co-religionists of St. Gall, who gave, through their university schools, civilisation to Europe, are now themselves denied an adequate provision for higher education. We have witnessed within the last few days here in the city men of wealth and position acting like the uneducated pagans of the past, banding together and using their wealth and position to deprive the countrymen of St. Gall of their right to adequate instruction, which Ireland enjoyed in the sixth century, when the Saxons were still pagans.

THREE MASSES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

ON Christmas Day every priest, as is well known, is permitted to celebrate three Masses. It is the only day in the year on which this privilege is given. These three Masses symbolise the threefold meaning of Christ's birth, His birth as a man, as a king, and as a Redeemer. It is not necessary (says an exchange) to hear three Masses, one Mass, like on every other holyday of obligation, will suffice. It is, however, a salutary practice to attend three Masses if possible.

T H E C R I B.

THE institution of Cribs owes its origin to St. Francis of Assisi. St. Francis arranged a stable in a field so as to represent most vividly the place and surroundings of Our Saviour's birth in the flesh. He gathered together on this spot a multitude of lay people, clergy, and religious, who met here on Christmas Night to offer to their Infant God the homage of their praise and supplication. Midnight Mass was sung, and after the Gospel St. Francis poured forth the tenderness of his soul in a discourse in honor of the Babe of Bethlehem. The impression he made was by no means transient, as from that time forward Cribs were erected in churches and private houses, where, in accordance, with Isaiah i. 3, the ox and the ass were figured. The effects of this representation on young and devout minds soon rendered this pious custom general.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., has an account of 'The Catholic Missionaries from France and Germany,' in a recent issue of the *Catholic World*. After introducing his readers to general sources of information in regard to the actual administration of the Catholic Church, such as the 'Missiones Catholicae' of the Roman authorities, 'Die Katholische Kirche,' by the Germans, and the works published by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, of which the familiar *Annals* is a specimen, he takes up the Abbé Kannengieser's new volume on the Catholic missions of France and Germany, and shows us how truly and admirably France has won her right to the French protectorate of Catholicism in the Orient. 'It seems incredible,' he says, 'that 7,745 French missionaries, mostly priests, are scattered through the foreign missions—a body that almost equals the entire Catholic clergy of the United States in the last census. They are everywhere, in Turkey and China, in farther Asia and in Africa, in Madagascar and in Egypt, in Palestine and in Persia, wherever the name of Christ is preached.' Yet the Catholic women of France have surpassed the missionaries. In January of this year there were 9,150 French Sisters attached to Catholic missions in Asia Minor, China, Africa and India. Surely the race that has produced such men and women as these must not only, as Dr. Shahan says, one day return to its high pedestal among the nations of the earth, but to a higher station still. And Catholic Germany, while by no means so far to the front, is making noble strides forward. 'The total of the genuine army of salvation that labors on the foreign missions of Catholicism is about 60,000 men and women, priests and Brothers.'

The art union in aid of the schools and churches of the Hawera parish has been unavoidably postponed to March 17. The winning numbers will appear in our issue of March 28.—*.*

Tussicura.—The most wonderful remedy of the age for coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. Those suffering should obtain it at once. Give it a trial.—*.*

Mr. W. Langford, undertaker and embalmer, Christchurch, has a business notice in this issue. Mr. Langford has been in business in the City of the Plains for a great number of years, in fact he claims that his firm is the oldest established in the Colony.—*.*

Residents in Christchurch and district who are about to build would do well to visit the establishment of Mr W. Sey, Colombo street, where they will find a select assortment of artistic wall papers at moderate prices. Mr Sey is also a wholesale and retail oil, color, and glass merchant, and keeps an extensive stock of these goods.

Messrs Dwan Bros, the well known hotel-brokers and estate agents, of Wellington, have several hotels in various parts of the Colony for sale. Among these are houses in Rangitikei, Wellington city, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Feilding, and Marton. *Bona fide* purchasers will be supplied with full particulars on application.—*.*

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co., of Dunedin, claim that if their tailoring department is visited, and the stock carefully examined, it will be demonstrated that their prices are in accord with the highest standard of quality, style and fit being beyond question. No attempt is made at cheapness at the expense of excellence of material and work. Visitors to Dunedin should not fail to visit this well-known establishment.—*.*

The desire for lightness in tyres, from the racing crack to the road rider, brings in its wake trouble and worrying delays. To ride anything on the road but a Roadster Dunlop is a short-sighted policy indeed, for whilst the pace may be effected in the slightest degree on good roads by riding a little heavier tyre, the loss of speed is more than compensated for by the gain in comfort—coupled with less chance of puncturing. Again, the Dunlop Tyre Company guarantee all their roadster tyres for 12 months, a big concession to cyclists who do much road riding.—*.*