

him in the principles and truths of his religion, and at the same time to impart to him that training in secular knowledge which would enable him to earn an honest livelihood, which would enable him to be a good citizen, and, above and beyond all things else, to impart to him an education which would enable him to live the life of a true and devoted child of the Holy Church.

**Unlawful Combination.**—At the Munster Assizes seven members of a branch of the United Irish League were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of unlawfully combining to compel a man named Scanlon to give up possession of a plot of land.

**Mr. T. W. Russell's Programme.**—Mr. T. W. Russell's proposals to buy out the Irish landlords having excited the ire of the Tories, Lord Salisbury was obliged to dispense with the services of the member for South Tyrone. Mr. Russell outlines his future programme in a letter to a constituent, in which he says:—'The first shot in the battle for compulsory sale has been fired. To-day I cease to be a member of the Government, Lord Salisbury being strongly opposed under existing circumstances to my proposals on Irish land. However much I may regret the severance from my work at the Local Government Board—work in which I took more than a mere official interest—I cannot help recognising that my restoration to the position of a private member leaves me free for work of which there is abundance in connection with Ulster politics. And I write you to say that to two questions I intend in the future to devote the whole of my time and energies. First, I hope to do something to organise the Ulster farmers. Their influence in the past has been very far from what it ought to be, and in and out of Parliament I shall do one man's work in making the present land system impossible. There are stirring and eventful times before us in Ireland, and the satisfaction I feel at being free to take my share in the work quite outweighs any regret I feel at my severance from official duties. Second, I hope to give more time to temperance work both in its legislative and social aspects. This is work which, as you know, has always had my deepest sympathy. It will in future have a little more of my time than I have been able to give in the past. After I had spoken at Clonber on the 20th September I told my friends that the speech would in all probability result in my exclusion from the Ministry. I spoke, therefore, with full deliberation. The tie between myself and my constituency will not be weakened by the fact that the first blow in this battle has fallen upon their representative. The battle will go forward, and when Lord Salisbury's 'existing circumstances' are changed, as changed they ere long will be, the way will be cleared for some such settlement as I outlined in that speech, which was carefully thought out, and to the substance of which, after all that has been said, I resolutely adhere.'

**The Irish Land Question.**—Few people (says the *Catholic Times*) who have lived all their life out of Ireland would claim to understand the nature or the basis of the grievances which afflict tenants in that country. We in England have heard of so much legislation on land questions in the Sister Island that we conclude, almost as a matter of course, there can be no further legislation needed. Such a view is far from the fact, as is proved by the recent elections and by the more recent adhesion of Mr. Horace Plunkett to Mr. T. W. Russell's land programme. Grievances, deep rooted and serious, still remain. As the *London Pilot* said in a recent issue: 'After nearly 20 years of agrarian legislation it might have been thought that the relative claims of landlord and tenant had been pretty well ascertained. The fact is, however, that when one contributes all the plant and all the labor and the other only the soil it is almost impossible to estimate the share of each. The soil would be worth absolutely nothing but for what the tenant has added to it, and though it is equally true that the tenant's contribution to the joint total would be useless if there were no soil on which to place it, labor and plant come nearer a positive value than an acre of bog or rock.' And our contemporary goes on to say 'The majority of Irish landlords have never been landlords in the sense which the word bears in England. They have not been co-partners in an industry. The landlord has simply lent his land to the tenant, and down to 1870 the difference between a bad landlord and a good one was merely that the one did, while the other did not, appropriate from time to time the added value of the tenant's work and the tenant's money. The legislation of 1881 effectually prevented this last abuse, but it left the landlord still in possession of land which owed all that made it worth having to the money and skill which the occupier had laid out on it. A dual ownership of this kind has every vice that can belong to a system of tenure. The landlord is little better than an incumbrancer. The tenant, though he is protected against wrongdoing, does not feel that his holding is his own, and so has none of the romantic affection for it which is created by the sense of property.' We commend this excellent statement of the Irish tenants' grievances to such of our readers as have no personal acquaintance with the conditions governing land tenure in Ireland.

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price, only 15s. Morrow, Bassett and Co., sole agents.—\*.\*

The Grand Prix was the highest award obtainable at the Paris Exhibition, and the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, secured this coveted honor, and not only this but they obtained more special prizes than all other competitors. Such a tribute to the worth of the McCormick machines is proof positive of their excellence. Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, are the agents for the Company's manufactures in New Zealand.—\*.\*

## People We Hear About.

Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has sent from Canada £80 to the fund for the erection of a statue to Bossuet in the Cathedral of Meaux. The amount collected for the purpose is £2,000. The Government will provide the marble for this monument.

Mr. T. B. Curran, jun., late Nationalist member for North Donegal, left England on 4th December with his wife for Australia, where he intends to practice at the Bar.

The late Queen some time ago ordered a three-fold carved screen, the design being in shamrocks, to be made by the Killarney Industries School. Her Majesty intended this as a gift for the Empress Eugenie.

Mr. Marcus A. Daly, the 'Copper King,' who died recently in New York, though in poverty when young, amassed 40,000,000 dollars as a mine owner in Montana. The funeral services included a *Requiem* High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Lavelle officiating.

The death took place recently of the Abbe Dufresne, a blind priest, who was an Apostolic missionary at Geneva and Soissons. He was a grandson of M. Foisset, author of a life of Pere Lacordaire. Abbe Dufresne became suddenly blind while studying his theology and was allowed to go on preparing for the priesthood by special permission of Pope Pius IX.

Before his departure from Rome, where he had been on a visit, Mr. Chamberlain had a lengthy conference with Monsignor Stanley with reference to Catholic missions in the East and affairs in South Africa. Monsignor Stanley afterwards paid a visit to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool, has been paying a visit to Washington. He called on President McKinley, by whom he was received in the most friendly way. A reception recently given in honor of the Monsignor by Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, friends of his, was attended by a large number of distinguished people and was a brilliant affair.

Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., whose appointment as County Court judge in succession to Judge Lushington, resigned, was recently announced (says an English paper), has been transferred to Circuit No. 7, embracing Birkenhead, Northwich, and Warrington. The new judge, who is a convert, is a man of high ability both as a lawyer, a speaker, and a writer.

The appeal issued a year ago on behalf of Mr. John Augustus O'Shea was not as successful as the committee expected. They hoped that at least £250 would be subscribed, in which event there was reason to look forward to an equal amount from the Royal Bounty Fund. The subscriptions, however, amount only to £180. The appeal has been renewed with a view to obtaining an additional £70. This distinguished and versatile litterateur, who is now incapacitated from work in his declining years, has laid the public, and especially Catholics, under a large debt of gratitude.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene O'Sullivan, whose masterly defence of Master-Gunner Acheson has resulted in a verdict of acquittal, was Brigade-Major at Shoeburyness before he retired to the reserve of officers, from which he returned lately to do duty as Brigade-Major, R.A., South-Eastern District. He stands over six feet in height, and would make an excellent advocate, being a P.S.C., and having had much legal experience in his official capacity. He is very little over fifty years of age. He never had any active service, but has a son, a captain, who is out in China at the present time.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Charles Vaughan, 7th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Colonel F. B. Vaughan, J.P., D.L., of Courtfield, Herefordshire, and nephew of his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, and Katie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, of Beauhieu, South Norwood Hill, and Saltillo, Mexico. Mr. Charles Vaughan has had an adventurous career. He was given a commission in the 6th Dragoons, went to the war, was almost immediately wounded, returned home and acted as best man at a marriage at which Mrs. Purcell was bridesmaid. He is the eldest of the three sons of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, one of his brothers being a priest and the other on his way to become one. Cardinal Vaughan will officiate at the marriage of his nephew, who, by the way, still carries in his body the bullet that sent him from war to love.

### A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—\*.\*