

private Protestantism; but neither the Government nor the people would ever consent to make a Babel of the gloriously united Catholic Spain."

SIGNOR Garibaldi has been doing the grand in some descriptive reports of the battles, sieges, and fortunes that he passed, and these have appeared in the Australasian newspaper. In one sketch an account is given of the taking of a German flag. The 'Geelong Advertiser,' however, wants to know, you know, whether as a matter of fact, the flag was taken in fair fight, and states that it was obtained surreptitiously, and consequently returned to the Germans from whom it was—well, I will say annexed. Be careful, my youthful hero. It's a grand thing to do the Baron Munchausen, and manufacture big lies for a too credulous public to swallow, but there is strong temptation to go a little too far for even old John Bull to gulp. That flag business having a slight basis of fact, was dangerous ground. Keep to the description of imaginary contests, of which you were the hero. The public will swallow the inventions as gospel, and you are not so liable to be bowled out. Facts are stubborn things—let them severely alone. Stick to fiction. Above all things "keep your eye on your father—he'll pull you through."—Tapley in the 'Advocate.'

THE number of models of invention by American women exhibited in the Centennial Exhibition is greater than people have supposed. There are seventy-four of them, including a blanket-washer, a mangle, a frame for stretching and dyeing lace curtains, an ironer, bedsteads, easels, a composition building material, window-fasteners, lunch-heater, bureau, travelling bags, life preservers, dress elevators, flower stands, &c. The women of other countries have made divers contributions, Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Japan, Egypt, England, and Canada are all represented. A large wall space is covered, and several cases are filled by needle work from the Kensington Art School, and there are models of convent buildings and gardens from Montreal. With its central fountain of blue and gray, &c., the masses of brightly colored pictures, the Women's Pavillion will wear perforce a cheerful if not elegant guise, and the exhibition will at least be valuable as showing that women are not idlers. It would be neither true nor just to call it forcible or wonderful in any way.

MANY years ago, a gentleman in a subordinate department of the Bank of Ireland discovered a device more useful than hair-splitting, though of the like nature: he found out a way of splitting bank-notes, so that each note became two, and to all appearance were the same as when they were one, including of course, the water-mark and all the rest of it. He was an honest man, and informed the Government of the result of his ingenuity; whereupon, on his solemn promise of never revealing the secret, they made him Governor of the Bank. Another gentleman, but who, unhappily, is a rogue, has lately made his appearance in London; he has invented a certain acid which causes the writing to disappear from the cheque, and then he fills up the blank space according to his aspirations. His *modus operandi* is the following: He procures a real cheque, drawn by a good name, for seventeen or nineteen pounds; the word "pounds" is obliterated so completely that no trace of the original writing can be discerned even under the microscope, and the words "hundred pounds" inserted in its place; two ciphers are added to the figures, and then the thing is done, since all other parts of the document, including the signature, are quite correct. This ingenious plan is causing great consternation in London, and the gentleman who invented it could get a good round sum to retire from business.

A FEW days since an exhibition of the new Oestberg fire extinguishing apparatus took place on the Linden Strasse in Berlin in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Swedish Minister, the Ministers of War and Interior, and other distinguished persons. The inventor, who is a Swede named Oestberg, and Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki, who had charge of the exhibition were presented to the Emperor before the experiment took place. Captain Ahlstrom appeared in a peculiar looking costume made of the Oestberg invention, and walked into an immense fire made of wood saturated with petroleum. The heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within 80 paces without being burnt or scorched. The captain, however, walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally quietly seating himself on the coals. He remained in the fire 15 minutes, and on his coming out, every one pressed round to see how much he had been injured. He was unharmed, and in spite of the Emperor's asseverations that he had seen enough of so dangerous an experiment, Captain Ahlstrom went again into the fiery oven. On finally emerging, he took off the suit, and appeared clothed in red flannel. The Emperor said, "One must see this to form any just conception of it." He then asked Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki about the patent in Prussia, and when informed that the application for a patent had been refused, expressed great surprise.—'Kölnische Zeitung.'

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Standard' says: "The art of killing made easy has made great progress of late years, but nowhere, perhaps, more than in France. The guillotine is already a very different object from it was when it left the hands of its learned inventor, and promises in time to become such a complete and attractive piece of mechanism that condemned men may ultimately embrace it, if not with joy, at all events with a kind of curiosity and confidence. That high and mighty personage in France known as *l'exécuteur des hautes-œuvres*—in plain English, the public executioner—has just added another important modification to the fatal French instrument of death, by which it will be entirely self acting. He has invented a few mysterious grooves which so work that as soon as the sufferer falls or is pushed on to the *bascule*, his head runs into the *lunette*, and the knife comes down the next second. Really French criminals cannot complain of the kind attention shown to them by the powers that be."

The San Francisco 'Bulletin' of May 22, reports that a few days ago the Gable Brothers, residing in Hungry Hollow, Yolo county, about five miles from Cache Creek, unearthed a pure ivory tusk, seven feet long and eight inches in diameter at the largest end. They

observed the point of the tusk protruding from the bank of a washout or gully, about fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, and excavated for two days before they were able to remove this relic of the ancient mastodon without breaking it. The tusk, which in some places is clear, smooth, and susceptible of the finest polish, is carved almost to the shape of a crescent. Rev. Winfield Scott, who closely examined it, thinks that the point of the smaller end, ten or twelve inches in length, has been broken off. The specimen is now in possession of the discoverers, and is in a state of excellent preservation. Mr. Scott sought to purchase it for the Baptist University, but the owners decline to sell. They talk of sending it to Philadelphia for exhibition. The weight of the tusk is estimated at one hundred and fifty pounds. The mastodon that flourished it up and down the valley some centuries ago, must have been about four times as large as an ordinary-sized elephant.

The Bombay 'Catholic Examiner' (March 11) says:—Mr. John M. Francis, an editor, politician, and diplomatist of high repute in the State of New York, has given evidence, in the plainest language, showing how imbecile and inefficient Protestantism has proved itself to be in India, where for two hundred years Protestant England has had at her command every human appliance to conquer, to convert, and to civilise. Mr. Francis is neither a Catholic nor a friend of Catholics. How does he speak, from his own personal experience, during his travels in India? "I have little faith that the people will ever be civilised into our ways. England's rule in Calcutta for nearly two hundred years has not accomplished that, nor has it made hardly a beginning towards reformation and the extirpation of heathenism. I conscientiously believe that missionary efforts in their behalf is in large part money and labor wasted. I believe that such agency, with half the expenditure of treasure and Christian work, would accomplish in our own country ten times more of blessed results than is possible of accomplishment here. The missionaries, so far as I know and believe, are sincere workers, and are doing their best for this people, under what seems to me very great discouragements. But here in Calcutta, in this city of British possession and government, America furnishes at least two missionaries to one that is put to that labor by English missionary organizations. Our missionaries are laboring earnestly here with what appears to me exceedingly small results in a Christian and, indeed, civilising point of view. I only wish these zealous labors were bestowed upon our heathen and the children of ignorance, poverty and sin, at home, as I feel sure they might be with far more effective results."

The native Catholics of Malta, like the colored Catholics of Washington, have been made the subjects of some unpleasant criticism concerning their conduct in the last Holy Week. There was no Lincoln monument unveiled in Malta, but there was the equivalent of that event in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and what seemed to be the apathy with which he was received, especially by the Maltese nobility, was commented on in the style with which everybody is familiar. The Maltese, however, are contented to appear wanting in loyalty, and they have explained that as the Prince visited them in Holy Week, it was manifestly impossible for them to attend balls and banquets even though given in his honor. Had he come at any other time they would have offered him a dinner, but a banquet at which the guest alone feasted while his hosts were fasting, could not but have been embarrassing on both sides. They did what they could for him, as some of them explain in letters to the 'Osservatore Romano' and the 'Voce della Verità,' by attending the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in one of their churches where a *triduum* was celebrated for the express purpose of praying for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their future sovereign. And as to the rest, though this the Maltese Catholics do not say, the attitude of the Prince toward the Catholic Church while in Malta was not such as to arouse any very ardent expressions of respect or affection toward him personally. His office, however, would have been treated with due respect at any time when that great Event which dwarfs all others into their true dimensions, did not attract all Catholic and Christian hearts to itself.—'Catholic Review.'

"DUKE OF EDINBURGH."—The old wooden structure that did duty as the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, in Russell-street for so many years, has, we are pleased to observe, given place to a new brick building, erected at considerable cost, in order to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of this popular and important part of the city. The present proprietor, Mr D. HARRIS, has spared no reasonable expense in furnishing and fitting the building with every modern comfort and convenience. The situation is extremely healthy, and commands splendid views of the ocean and harbour, and is within easy reach of the business part of the city. Persons in pursuit of a respectable and comfortable residence will do well to go to the "Duke of Edinburgh" Hotel, Russell-street, Dunedin.—[Advt.]

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Woolls, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.