

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has caused St. Patrick's Day to be no longer a fast day in Australasia, or a day of abstinence, unless it happens to fall on a Friday or during the Quatuor Tense.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employment—according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meats on the days appointed—unless exempted for a legitimate cause, of which the respective pastors are the judges.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion, are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which, in this Diocese, commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the Octave of Saints Peter and Paul.

The collection for the Holy Places in Palestine will take place on Good Friday.

The collection for the Seminary Fund will be held on Whitsunday, or on the Sunday or Sundays following, when there are two or more churches in the district.

The collection for our Holy Father will take place on the Sunday within the Octave of the Feasts of Saints Peter and Paul, or on the Sunday or Sundays following, when there are two or more churches in the district.

The collection for the Missions among the Aborigines of Australasia, as required by the late Plenary Council of Sydney, will take place on the first Sunday in September, or on the Sunday or Sundays following, when there are two or more churches in the district.

The Clergy are requested to read these Regulations from the several altars as soon as possible, and cause a copy of them to be placed in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

✠ FRANCIS, Archbishop of Wellington.

Wellington, January 19, 1891.

NEWS FROM THE MISSIONARIES.

READERS of the *Pilot* will thank us for this extract from a letter just received from the Very Rev. Thomas Jackson, from Father Byron, a young Irish priest, working in the dominions of the North Borneo Company.

"An incident has just happened which has given us much joy—the baptism of four Murut boys. They are the first of their race upon whom the water of holy baptism has been poured. They now desire to return with one of the Fathers to teach their people to know and serve God, in order that they, too, may enjoy the happiness which is already theirs. The oldest is about thirteen, the youngest eleven. The last-mentioned is quite enthusiastic over it. When he speaks of it his little bright eyes glisten with the pleasure of one day being able to help the Fathers to teach his people. Yet he would like to go alone, poor little fellow! He is the son of the chief who refused to submit to this Government three years ago. Five soldiers were sent to take him. These he led into the jungle, and nothing more was heard of them—the Muruts had taken their heads.

"The Government then sent a large force against the villagers, of which he was the head. His people had fled, soon after killing the five soldiers, into the jungle, and lived there for a long time, subsiding on very little. The soldiers, however, sent against them did not succeed in catching the refractory chief. But what they did not do themselves was accomplished by a Murut friendly to the Government. He invited the chief to his house, and having borrowed his sword under pretence of examining the beautiful workmanship of the blade, struck off his head with it and sent it to the soldiers.—His little son's name is Aloysius.

"Another boy, Michael, lost his mother at the same time. She was wandering in the jungle with her little baby tied on her back, when some Dyak soldiers discovered her. They only too gladly took her head, as you know they always do, but they spared the baby. We received the poor orphan boy from the wretches, and had there been Sisters here at the time we should have had little difficulty in obtaining the baby also.

"Another boy, Luke, had been hidden in the jungle for three days without any food except a few roots. The Dyaks had supposed that all the Muruti had either been killed or fled. On seeing the poor boy, their first thought was to add his head to the number already taken, but there were some who thought the half-starved Murut boy might be useful in showing them the way out of the jungle to the coast. So after much talk it was decided that Ungang, who was afterwards to receive in baptism the name of Luke, should be spared on condition of his showing them the shortest way to the coast.

"Some months ago the Resident of the Interior, as he is styled, called at our school and expressed a wish to see Luke. He told him that he was about to return to see the Murut country, and among other places Luke's house. He added that the governor had decided that he could now return home. The poor boy thought he had to leave us and began to look most dejected. Tears filled his eyes, but he did not speak. The Resident was surprised, as he expected to see signs of joy. 'Don't you wish to return to your country?' said the Resident. 'You will again see your mother and your other relations.' His reply was short and simple. 'With the Fathers, yes,' he said; 'without them, no.' The Governor was told of this incident, and gave orders that the boy should have his own way in the matter."

The Rev. Father Currier, C.S.S.B., writes as follows to the *Pilot*:—

In connection with Guiana, I will here give you an extract of a letter I received to-day from the Right Rev. Bishop Waulfingh, written soon after his return to the country subject to his jurisdiction. It is dated September 19th.

"I pray most fervently to God that He may bless the Hoffbauer Society in America, that I may be enabled to do not only a little, but much, very much, for my poor people, my wretched children, my unfortunate lepers. How hard it is to have to behold misery and not to be able to alleviate it for want of means! God's will be done! I will also try to bear this cross, although there is no greater suffering than to behold the suffering of others without being able to render assistance. It seems to me that it is much less difficult to endure one's own pain.

"I am now engaged in building a church, school, and house at the plantation Vierkinderen. Rev. Father Vancoll, the Apostle of the Indians, will take charge of it. From that station he will be able to visit several times a week the Indian tribes who can only see him now, at most, once a month. How many disappointments are, however, linked to such an undertaking! Money seems to melt away as snow in the rays of the sun. Nevertheless, I will persevere; it is the will of God, and we shall triumph in spite of the obstacles.

"I really believe that hell is conspiring to prevent us from executing our cherished plan, the amelioration of the condition of the lepers. I told you that Batavia is a hell, even more for the soul than for the body. You, who are acquainted with the condition of lepers, know full well what the body has to endure. I had engaged the boat of the plantation Marienburg in order to visit Batavia. At the moment of departure ten Coolies had escaped, and the boat had to be used in their pursuit. My efforts to obtain one of the Government vessels failed, as none could be disposed of. I was equally disappointed in trying to obtain the boat of Mr. S. However, after many fruitless efforts, I succeeded in obtaining the "Eldorado" from Mr. H. We set out on September 11, at 4 p.m. Everything went well until 7 p.m., when a terrible fire broke out in the little boat. Some of the equipage fled away, leaving Father Beukers, myself and the first machinist to wrestle with a fire of which you can form no idea. I thought we would certainly have been killed, but God, in His mercy, spared us, and no one was hurt. We spent the night ashore in hammocks and on chairs and benches, while the mosquitoes tormented us most fearfully. The next morning we returned to Paramaribo on a raft. The Governor, having been informed of this accident, very politely offered us the use of one of the Government vessels. You understand that these disappointments only serve to spur me on, and, moreover, you will see the necessity of our having a boat of our own."

The poor colony of Surinam is greatly in need of the assistance of charitable persons, any offerings for the mission in that country, or for the lepers of Guiana, will be thankfully received by me at Ilchester College, Howard Co. M., or they may be sent to the mission Church, Boston.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS FOE.

CREEPS upon us unawares like an assassin in the dark and whose dangerous proximity we never suspect until it makes the last fatal clutch on some vital organ. We are always warned in ample time of the impending danger, but with criminal carelessness neglect these warnings: That tired feeling, those aching limbs, and that grand feeling one day and seedy condition the next, the sour taste on waking on a morning, and the frequent sick and splitting headaches, all make their debut before serious illness sets in. All or any of these symptoms indicate the approach of disease, they are faithful signs that the liver and kidneys are not doing their duties, that the morbid and effete matter instead of being eliminated from the system, is being retained, and is positively poisoning and destroying the whole physical structure. Neglect in such cases is criminal recourse to rational treatment should be had at once, Clements Tonic should be taken to strengthen the digestion, purify and fortify the blood, to stimulate the liver and brace up the kidneys, to resolve and eliminate the poisonous urea. Liver and kidney complaints are the most prevalent diseases of this country, and so long as we consume such large quantities of animal food and condiments and drink so freely of tea and stimulants, so long will this unhealthy condition last. It is this mode of life that causes such numbers of deaths from heart disease, Bright's disease, dropsy, cancer, inflammation and enlargement of the liver, and similar causes, all of which herald their approach by feelings of lassitude, headache, languor, etc., and if prompt treatment at once is adopted by a regular use of Clements Tonic, the progress of disease is arrested, the stomach, liver and kidneys resume their normal action and the poisonous accumulations are expelled the system and normal health is restored. That Clements Tonic is reliable is proved beyond all question and we have grateful beneficiaries in every town and village who are continually writing us in terms similar to the following:—

St. Leonards, Sydney.—Dear Sir,—I can with pleasure bear witness to the great relief I have received from the use of Clements Tonic and Dr. Fletcher's Pills. I have been a great sufferer for 11 years from liver disease, with at times considerable enlargement, which caused a swelling in the side under the ribs and was very painful, the abdomen, bowels, etc., always felt very tender on pressure, with most obstinate constipation for which I took Fletcher's Pills, the first dose caused a copious evacuation and gave great relief, and I Tonic as well this time and continued it for a couple of months, after the first dose I felt better and got rid of all the symptoms I used to have, as flushings of heat and cold, splitting headaches, pains in the side and small of the back, extreme lassitude, and the general feeling of 'all-right to-day, seedy to-morrow,' all these symptoms with many others I used to have, but now thanks to Clements Tonic I am quite cured. I can get up in a morning refreshed by the night's rest and can eat a good breakfast, whereas before taking the medicine I scarcely ever could eat anything, and when I did it nearly always made me vomit, but now I am quite well and have been so for 5 months, I have no cause to fear a relapse. I don't mind your publishing my case if you add nothing to it, as it may bring relief to similar sufferers.—Your very truly, H. GARKELL."