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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE progress of Catholicism in Dunedin is marked
A GOOD WORK. by the necessity that has arisen for the erection of a church in the North-East Valley. For some years past Mass has been celebrated there every Sunday in a public hall. The time, however, has arrived when this will no longer suffice, and when the need of having a church is pressingly felt by the Catholics of the district. A piece of ground has been secured for a site, in every respect desirably situated, and the intention is to erect on it a building which will not only serve as a church, to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart, but which, when the occasion arises, as the probabilities are it will ere long, may also be used for a schoolroom. The people of the Valley, who have always taken their full part in any charitable work connected with the city, and who proved themselves most generous when St. Joseph's Cathedral was in the course of erection, have a claim on the Catholic community generally which cannot be disputed, and no member of it will withhold from them such aid as it lies in his power to give. The sum required is not much. About £300 will be sufficient for the present need, and no very great effort should be demanded to make up the amount. As a beginning a concert will be given in the Garrison Hall, on Tuesday, February 10th., which, if as successful as there is every reason to hope it will be, should go a long way towards forming a substantial nucleus. The music will be under the direction of Signor Squarise, and the services of several of our most noted amateurs, including Mrs. Angus-Miss Blau y, and Mr. Densem, have been already secured. We need, however, hardly dwell at any great length on the matter. The task of marking the advance and growth of Catholicism by the erection of a church is one that every Catholic will rejoice to have his share in, and all that is wanted to obtain willing aid is to announce that the time has come for entering on the task alluded to.

TWO rather important publications with reference
STILL ON THE MOVE. to labour have just been made by the daily papers. The one contains regulations adopted by the U.S.S. Company in dealing with their men. The other takes the form of some rules proposed by the Building Trades' Union. The rate of wages paid, the hours of labour, and similar matters are explained by the Company, and they seem to be of a nature to which little exception can be taken. A wise arrangement, moreover, is that which provides for the settlement of doubtful or disputed questions by the appointment on the part of the crew of spokesmen, one for each of their two departments, to bring the case in point before the captain or chief engineer—the appointment only to last a month, so that each member of the crew may fill it in turn. But what if the spokesman for the time being be a man of few words? Men there are, as we know, who find it hard to express themselves, and who, for various reasons, prefer to leave the talk to others. Men there are, on the contrary, to whom the gift of the gab is a choice inheritance and a glory. Was it, for example, with some view towards the repression of such men that the Company adopted the plan of regular succession? It should, at least, have some effect in preventing what, perhaps, has occasionally been heard of, that is, the hatching of grievances by men gifted with a talent for speech, so that they might have a chance of exercising their endowment. To foster an interesting excitement, and then have it all spoiled by some fellow not having a word to throw to a dog would be but a melancholy undertaking. Had the U.S.S. Company something of this kind within sight in making their rule? In any case, it was a wise step to appoint means for a legitimate expression of dissatisfaction. The proposals of the Building Trades' Union are to make forty-four hours' labour—already to all intents and purposes existing as a rule, a fixed rule of the trades; to reduce the working day by a quarter or a half for a period not exceeding six months, should the step at any time seem desirable; and to permit members, unable to do a man's full work, to take lower wages. The intention of reducing the length of the working day is that of providing for the employment of a larger

number of men during slack times—it being understood that employers would be no less anxious for the completion of their jobs. The intention of the remaining clause is also benevolent—many working-men, for one reason or another more or less incapacitated, being, as circumstances are, in evil plight. Whatever may be thought of the two first proposals—and against either objections may possibly be urged—it is difficult to see that this last can deserve anything but approval. The labour world, as we see, therefore, is still on the *qui vive*. But whether, as Mr. W. Hutchison, M.H.R., in a letter to the *Otago Daily Times*, seems to suggest, our coming Parliament is to settle all its affairs once and for ever on a firm and progressive basis remains to be seen. As yet we see nothing of it—no, not even with the eye of the mind.

PEOPLE interested in the welfare of New Zealand
AN ALARMING RESPONSE. could hardly be pleased at the response made last week in Dunedin to an advertisement for pick-and-shovel men for a railway in Tasmania. Two hundred men were wanted, and we are told that nearly four hundred names were booked. We may, perhaps, make some allowance for the fact that Tasmania may now be regarded as, *par excellence*, the El Dorado of the colonies. As our knowledge of the Spanish tongue is limited, we may claim indulgence for a bull. Silver, not gold, is the metal in question. Doubtless some of the men applying, or even a good many of them, were attracted by the exciting prospects. Colonial experience would warn them against entertaining too exuberant hopes of becoming silver kings, but still something good they might look for. This, nevertheless, does not account for everything. The desired exodus must still reflect unfavourably on the state of things among us. Verily, it is not easy to forget Sir Harry Atkinson's airy explanation that the decrease of the population of the colony was due only to a laudable and spirited wish of the emigrants, which it would be a thousand pities to check, to see something more of the world. There can be little doubt that the great majority of this four hundred, notwithstanding the temptation of the silver fields, would vastly prefer to stay in New Zealand were the means of gaining a livelihood here open to them. And, even allowing for the silver fields, why should our people in such numbers seek to leave the colony? Are there not districts rich in minerals, within our own confines, awaiting only the prospector? A gold or silver-field attracting people from New Zealand certainly casts a sinister reflection on a Government by which mining interests have been so much neglected. This numerous response, therefore, to the advertisement referred to may be looked at from more points than one—and from no point can it appear a matter for congratulation.

THERE are countries besides New Zealand
HOW MUCH "DEVIL"? where labour is alive and even very much alive. Strikes are again the order of the day in many places, and in England, and Scotland especially, some rather rough work has accompanied them. In London, for example, non-union sailors have been brutally used, and on Scotch railways all sorts of horse-play has occurred. The primeval navigator himself, in short, hardly needed a stronger fortification of heart-of-oak and triple brass than does the traveller by rail now when attempts to wreck trains are, as we are told, frequent. Is it not, in fact, a matter of felicitation on some lines when the train, with every precaution taken, or believed to be taken, for its safety, arrives intact at the terminus? What must it be if an attempt to molest it by the way were the not uncommon course of things? Such tricks as this would be bad anywhere, but when played among a docile population what are we to think of them, or into whose hands, indeed, have Scottish lines of railway passed? Surely the native fed on cakes, or even though nurtured on something stronger, we have the sight of our eyes for it that the Scotchman, as a rule, bears his cups as dily, is never accountable for the like of this. However it be, folk there are who still are not satisfied. Mr. John Burns it seems has horrified the "unco guid" at Glasgow, as horrified they well may be, by exhorting the strikers to put a little more "devil" into the fight. And there in fact is the danger of the strike. Without some degree of "devil" in it, it would seem but a weak, or almost worthless, instru-

ment. The great question is certainly how much "devil" shall we see before the matter is finally settled. It would be ill for us to be deceived. All has not ended with the collapse of the strikes in New Zealand, and the victory of the U.S.S. Company. An eddy here and there may ebb or flow; some more successful Mrs Partington may repulse a lesser current with her mop. But the tide still keeps rising, and sooner or later, it must reach its full. These strikes are but froth lashed up at different points by accidental winds. They may tell us something concerning the existence and the nature of the flood beneath, as well as of the manner in which the wind affects it. But they finally determine nothing. Successful or collapsed they leave the great question still to be settled.

MR. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, M.H.R., in the letter to the *Daily Times* to which we have already referred, lays out rather a formidable course to be pursued by our new Parliament. Speaking of the demand and supply of labour, he says: "We shall relegate this 'deeper question' to our coming Parliament. Its members will certainly have to strain their energies, crack their sinews, and all but break their hearts over its solution, for, according to Carlyle, 'This that they call the organisation of labour is the universal vital problem of the world. It is the problem of the whole future for all who will pretend to govern men.'" It sounds funny enough to hear such a course laid down for a Parliament at Wellington. Have we, indeed, been used to entertain such serious thoughts connected with that assembly? And yet Mr. Hutchison is right. The problem, the vital problem, is there to be solved. The riddle of the Sphinx was not more fateful for those to whom it was proposed than it is for all of us.—What chance is there that even our new Parliament, high as are the expectations formed respecting it, especially by its new Members, can solve it? Analogy, we are told, is the very guide of life. Alas, analogy is against us. No Parliament that has ever sat in New Zealand could settle the question. What, indeed, have they made of questions less important and far less difficult? Goethe likens the task that fell to the lot of Hamlet, to an oak tree planted in a china pot. The idea is, with some defiance, perhaps, of the laws of arboriculture, that the unstunted oak would break the pot. The task would burst up the weakling undertaking it. A straining of energies, a cracking of sinews, and a breaking of hearts at Wellington—supposing such an organ to beat there—we may possibly witness. But let us hope even against hope, or, pretend to do so, if that be any good. We doubt if Mr. Hutchison himself does much more than that.

THE Rev Dr. Parker, a light of the London Non-NICE POINTS. conformists, declares that the England of genteel poverty and genteel misery is darker even than the realm described by General Booth as "Darkest England."—An advertisement for a copying clerk at 26s a week, within his knowledge, brought more than 2000 replies within four postal deliveries, and many of these were from university graduates. Qualified govern-esses were walking the streets not knowing where the next crust of bread would come from. An educated youth told him that he dared not ask a slight increase to his pound a week, because 20 men were sitting on the office steps who would do all his work for half his income." But this is in great part the result of the education system as it now exists. Dr. Jessopp had already told us that it caused an inflow from the country to the towns, the little learning obtained giving birth to an ambition for a softer method of life. Dr. Parker recommends as a remedy that children should be brought up to trades. Is there, then, no danger lest these also become over-stocked? We see at least that in Dunedin it has been found desirable to propose means by which, when times are slack, work may be provided for tradesmen out of employment. Undoubtedly the labour question considered in all its bearings, not only as relates to handicraft but also including head-work, presents many nice and difficult points for settlement. Among them not the least important, or, possibly the least difficult, is that of bringing about such a state of mind, and perhaps also of body, among the multitude as will make rough occupations agreeable to more highly instructed people. The theory is we know that the question settles itself, but such facts as those quoted by Dr. Parker practically and completely overturn the theory.

Truth has been engaged of late, as, indeed, has A FAIR SPECIMEN, often been the case, in exposing a series of impostors. Is it not Henry Kingsley who, in one of his unpleasant and rather silly books, introduces his readers to an old lady who unites Evangelical principles to a devouring love of horse-racing? *Truth*, in his issue of November 20, introduces us in real life to a gentleman of very similar tastes. The individual in question is one Mr. James Butcher, secretary of an association bearing the double title of "The Prayer Book Revision Society and Protestant Lecture Society," and whose chief work, as *Truth* informs us, is the combating of "Romanising influences and tendencies." Mr. Butcher appears to be a man of approved piety and zealous in the

discharge of his duties. The Rev. Samuel Wainwright, D.D., called by *Truth* "a Boanerges of Protestantism," testifies to his "undertone of earnest moral purpose." Dr. Cranage, of Wellington, speaks of him as "a man of just the right stamp for these perilous times"—considered perilous, we presume, with an eye towards the encroachments of Rome. The Rev. Basil Duckett Aldwell, of Southsea, describes him as "conversant with the principles of the Reformation and eloquent in his exposition of them." "The flame of Protestantism," he adds, "burns in his heart." "While the Rev. J. B. Waddington, of Clitheroe, prays devoutly:—'May the Divine blessing manifestly rest on the work of this laborious servant of Christ.'" Mr. Butcher, nevertheless, also followed more sporting courses, and, as *Truth* tells us, persuaded one of his friends that "certain prominent lights of the Prayer Book Revision movement were desirous of supplementing the diffusion of Protestant principles by a system of extensive operations on the turf." To make a long story short, this light of anti-Romanising undertakings, by a pretence of operations on the turf conducted by a betting syndicate of gentlemen—having no connection with anything of the kind, and, further, by quoting the name of an honest broker on the Stock Exchange who had no real existence—swindled two friends of his out of a considerable sum of money. Evangelical pursuits and horse-racing, meantime, may or may not go together hand in hand. Henry Kingsley, if we recollect aright, suggests that such may be the case, and Mr. James Butcher gives us a practical proof that the combination, if not a still worse one, really exists. What it is important for us to note is the exposure that is once more made of the kind of men—and the women we know are not far behind them—who come forward and are accepted as exponents of the principles of the "Reformation" and champions against Rome—both offices, we also acknowledge, being worthily filled by them. For so much we are debtors to *Truth*.

THE members of our new Parliament are preparing A SUGGESTION. for their momentous assembling at Wellington. And, we confess, the meeting of our new Parliament, our labour Parliament, as at least it presents itself to the imagination, cannot fail to be interesting. What are the chances that it will prove equal to the work proposed for it? Will it help towards solving the problem suggested by Dr. Parker's revelation? In the late labour procession in Dunedin we noticed a display that struck us forcibly as of evil portent were it typical. Other such instances there may have been. We do not know. Every man's attention is caught by that which most nearly concerns himself. The compositors and printers made an imposing appearance, and prominent among their mottoes, was the well known one "The pen is mightier than the sword." There was not however, even one solitary representative of the pen to be seen. Is the consideration of brain-work, therefore, to be excluded from the labour question and is every calling to be viewed only with respect to its mechanical branches? Still even the position of the capitalist, the man who has had the wit to acquire wealth, may require to be duly considered if a true solution is to be arrived at. In the existence of the "mute inglorious Milton" we have no very firm belief. We hold that genius will out, and that brains, wherever they exist, must make themselves known. They are, indeed, too rare and valuable a possession to be permitted to remain useless in obscurity. We would fain hope that some, at any rate, of our new Members are Miltons cleaving their way to fame. We trust that the processional display to which we have alluded was not typical in their regard, but that, having brains themselves, they will be so placed as to give consideration to the claims, not only of the hands but also of the head, in the question to be settled.

A CHEAP edition of the late Charles Kingsley's ROOM TO PAUSE, famous romance, "Westward Ho!" has recently been published. It has had an enormous circulation, and, as a necessary consequence, the doings of the Spaniards in South America have been again condemned far and wide with horror. It is unfortunately impossible that a tenth of the people who have been misinformed in the manner alluded to will read Sir Arthur Helps' "Life of Las Casas," in which they would find set forth with truth the action of the Catholic Church in endeavouring to repress, rather than in co-operating with, the evil deeds of Spanish adventurers. What deeds of the Spaniards, however, could exceed some of those established as having attended on the expedition of Mr. Stanley, committed by men who had enjoyed the privileges of the Reformed religion and the full blaze of enlightenment as it had been developed during close upon four hundred years, and which still must have disgraced the most ferocious Spaniard bred in the darkness of the Sixteenth Century. Some reason, therefore, is there to take Charles Kingsley's random and bigotted statements with caution—as well as to modify the condemnation pronounced against the Spaniards, lest it should reflect unfavourably on the British civilisation of the period.

THE Behring Sea dispute still wears a somewhat serious aspect. The United States and Canada, so far as reported at the time at which we write, are at loggerheads about it. Still, there is the calm assurance that it will

come to nothing. It, nevertheless, seems unworthy of a great nation like the Americans to set up a claim that they have no intention of pressing. The claim has been very definitely made in the President's late message, in which, for instance, hope is expressed "that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble." But we are told the matter is all an electioneering trick. The Republicans, it would seem, are anxious to make capital for the presidential election now coming closer—the more anxious, perhaps, since the late victory of the Democrats. Hence, it seems desirable to them to tickle the Irish voter, and how can they do this more effectively than by making a pretence of flouting England? Such, we are told, is the true secret of the Behring Sea dispute. We do not know that this view of the case flatters the dignity of mankind in general. There is the American Government—that of one of the greatest nations of the world, stooping to unworthy tricks and false pretences. There is the British Government, occupying at least as high a place, and possibly claiming a much higher one, but still submitting to be flouted, and, if not entering into the spirit of the fun—nay, winking slyly at the flouter—falling in with the necessities of the case, and setting all its diplomatic engines and some of its war-ships in motion. There is the Canadian Government taking the matter seriously, and, all for nothing, putting itself much about. And there is the Irish voter, too big a fool to occupy so important a post. His disposition affects two mighty Governments, and yet he is stupid enough to be bamboozled by a mere transparent feint of hostility. Still the Irish emigrant is in some degree avenged. The British lion is placed in a humiliating position, and obliged to show his teeth and growl while he knows that he is being baited, as it were, with the shadow of a straw and to please a despised enemy. What room there is in all this for a proper maintenance of dignity it is difficult to see. Each of the parties concerned occupies a somewhat foolish position. If this, indeed, be the true explanation of the dispute the situation brings ridicule on every one connected with it. Is it the true explanation?—for that is the question.

THE "Light of Asia" appears not incapable of suffering eclipse. That, for example, is a very SPOTS IN THE SUNBEAM, suggestive report that comes from China relative to the massacre of Christians at places named respectively Ta-tsin and Ma-pao-chang. The massacre was the work of Buddhists, and followed immediately on a celebration of one of their religious festivals. Viewed in this connection the movement towards Buddhism now making progress in Europe becomes a grave consideration. We are told that not only is that modification of the creed known as Theosophism gaining ground there, but that Buddhists properly so-called may be met among the natives of France, and even among those of England. But if we may judge of Buddhist principles, as we probably may, from what they apparently produce among a population thoroughly imbued with them, and to whom they have descended from their forefathers, the spread of the creed in Europe can hardly add to the peace and comfort of society. Indeed we may doubt if it will, after all, be found to contrast very favourably with Christianity in any of its forms—much less to outshine them all as a system promotive of brotherly love and the elevation of mankind. But how strange it seems to point to the depths of China for a warning, in the persecution of Christian converts there, against a creed that has been introduced into Europe as superior to the Gospel of Christ. Is not some possibility discernible of the evils that are to presage the approaching end of the world?

Roman Notes.

THE Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin was made, this year, an occasion of special rejoicing at the country house of the Irish College. At night the house was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks took place. The spectacle formed a feature in the landscape for miles around. Among the visitors entertained on the occasion by Mgr. Kirby were the Bishops of Tivoli, Terracina, Etna, and Achonry. It is announced, meantime, that the Pope has ordered the erection, at a cost of one million francs, of a new Irish College in Rome.

Signor Crispi has threatened with the terrors of the penal code those members of the clergy and laity of Naples who took part in the protest against the late outrage offered to two convents. The condition of freedom can be understood under which provision is made for the punishment of those who complain of a bad law, or of the manner in which it is administered. It may be questioned whether even under the reign of the much-abused King "Bomba" any worse instance could be cited. We all know what the effects of giving a dog a bad name are. On the other hand, to give a dog a good name may be found equally fit to serve a purpose. At least this appears to be a lesson taught by much that takes place in connection with the much-vaunted liberty of the period.

Among the ingenious devices of the day is to be reckoned a pamphlet, written in French, but published at Southwark, in England, and which has been forwarded by an anonymous author to many of the higher ecclesiastical and to the Catholic newspapers of Rome. The pamphlet professes to give a full and true account of the encounter between the Bishop of Limerick and Mr. John Dillon. It, however, out-Herods Herod, as the saying is, and makes a violent attack on the National movement in all its branches. Ecclesiastics of even as exalted rank as that of the Archbishop of Dublin come under its lash, and the National Press also receives a castigation. The Dublin *Frieman* is particularly singled out, and very sharply dealt with. It is especially blamed for mingling religion with the crime of patriotism. Its publication for example, of a eulogium of Cardinal Newman, and, at the same time, one of John Boyle O'Reilly, who is denounced as a Fenian traitor, is severely censured. Virulent hatred of Ireland, in short, is rank in every line of it; and, although anonymously published, its origin is not difficult to guess. To do the Bishop of Limerick justice, no one believes he had anything whatever to do with it. The publication, moreover, has fallen flat at Rome, and the authors have earned but a scanty reward for their malevolence.

Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the Holy See is his weak point. His late utterances on the subject have been sharply criticised by the Catholic press of Italy. The papers ridicule him, and justly so, for blaming Lord Salisbury for doing what he himself had done without scruple. If anything, Lord Salisbury's overtures to the Vatican were more honourable than those that Mr. Gladstone quite certainly made. What, however, Catholic journalists remark as particularly fatuous, is Mr. Gladstone's confident manner of speaking of the Temporal Power as having finally passed away. How so acute and experienced a statesman can make so egregious and so palpable an error, baffles their understanding. They find it hardly possible to accredit him with sincerity. But has not every man his weak spot, some people might call it his monomania? Mr. Gladstone's views regarding the Papacy are his.

A project is now mooted to crown the works of impiety at Rome by erecting a statue to the Saviour bearing the inscription "To the Man Christ," and to serve as a monument of the overthrow of Christianity. This will be to descend even below the level of the heathen who of old were the masters of the city. It is asserted that one of their emperors erected a statue of Christ, and gave it a place equal to those of his gods. But in the Rome of to-day the statue will hold a rank not higher than that of the apostate Friar of Nola, beside which it is to stand. A society, also has been established, under the title of the Redeemer, to inculcate the doctrine of the red revolution. Can the eyes of Christian people who take side against the Pope with his oppressors and spoilers really remain blind to the nature of what is going on? The origin, at least, of the fog that obscures their sight, can hardly be doubtful to those who believe in the existence of the devil and do not partake of their prejudices.

The Holy Father has expressed a strong desire that the third centenary of St. Louis of Gonzaga, now approaching, should be celebrated with special devotion by the young. His Holiness has addressed a letter to the Society of Catholic Youth commending the steps taken by them in the matter. "It is well," he writes, "to pay extraordinary homage to the sanctity of Louis; it is still better that such homage should be rendered by the young generations, for, amidst the perils and temptations of youth, where can virtue find a better support than in the example and protection of this young man, this marvel of innocence? It is with this view that Benedict XIII., Our predecessor, proposed to studious youth that they should in a special manner have recourse to his aid, and should keep him before them as a model for imitation."

An absurd rumour was spread abroad to the effect that a visit recently paid to Rome by the Princess Hecle d'Orléans, a daughter of the Comte de Paris, had for its object to obtain from the Pope a dispensation to marry the elder son of the Prince of Wales, with the understanding that, while pretending conformity to the Protestant creed, she should remain in secret a Catholic. An offering of Peter's Pence, brought by the Princess from her Father, was said to be a bribe offered to obtain the desired permission. It is idle to contradict, for Catholic readers, a report which no Catholic could possibly believe to be true. Not even the members of the House of Orleans, complainant though they maybe, could think of such an accommodation as that.

The Pope has consented to receive, in September or October, a pilgrimage of French workmen, for which preparations have already been commenced, under the direction of Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Rheims. Such demonstrations as this form a relief in the disturbed conditions of the labour world, and especially give room for hope that the way to a true solution of the burning question is perceived at least by large and influential bodies of those most nearly concerned in it. A settlement based on religion—the only true settlement—in France could not fail to exercise a wholesome influence throughout the world.

The Pope has appointed a commission, formed of capable men, chosen for the purpose from several countries, to inquire into the social conditions of the day. The results must prove of great importance, and will doubtless throw light on much that is now misunderstood, or perhaps even totally unsuspected.

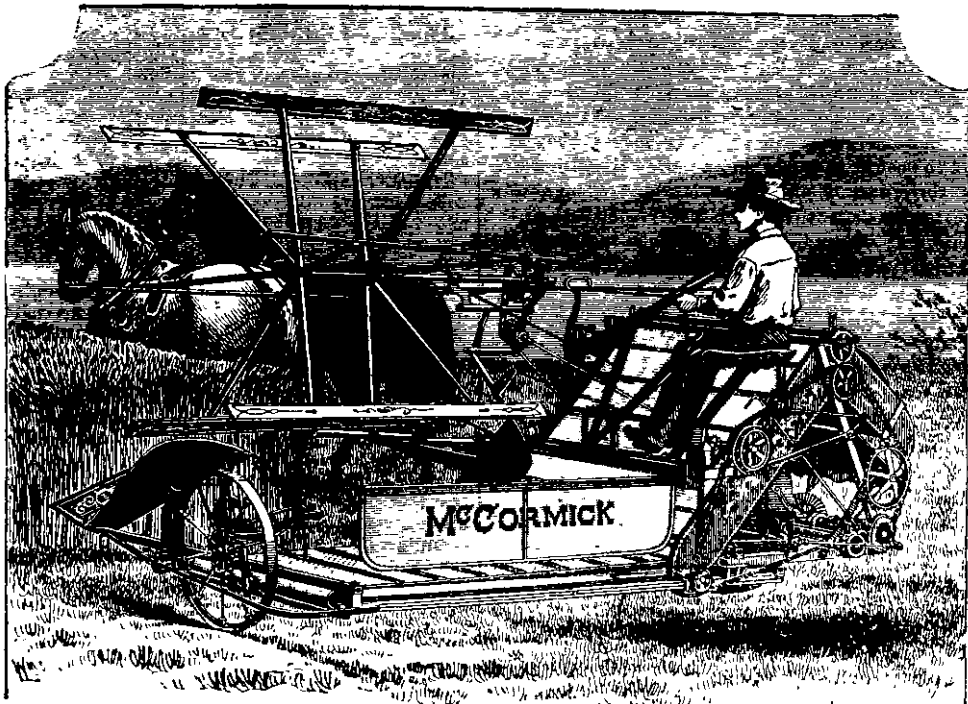
The Parliamentary elections recently held have resulted in a victory for the Government—that is to say, for Signor Crispi. The significance of the matter, however, is modified by the fact that, not only did the Catholics of the country, in obedience to the Pope's reiterated command, abstain from voting, but the Mazzinian Republicans, professing their disgust at the manner in which Parliamentary

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THIS Machine costs more than any machine ever built. The cheap Machines that will be offered for sale during the coming season are manufactured for less than this modern one will cost. The rigid inspection of material, the care used upon each detail of the construction, the perfect fitting of the joints and the careful alignment of every shaft and bearing cost money. A daub of paint will fill a crack, a loose shaft will run in angular bearings, and the unbushed box of the cheap machine does well enough for a season. Perhaps for a year or two it may appear to do as well as the reliable one, but by the time it should be nearly in its prime, its bearings brightened, and its whole mechanism smooth, for easy operation, it is so worn that it has to be thrown away.

EXAMINE THIS MODERN MACHINE OF STEEL.

Can you buy cheap machines for less than we can afford to sell at? We do not doubt it, but do not forget that their life-time will be numbered by three years, while this Modern Machine will be good for ten. What is a few pounds to the loss of a crop while waiting for repairs caused by the defective construction of a shabby machine. Our Modern Machine of Steel is the construction of this age. It contains better material, is built with more care, its construction is more mechanical, its whole mechanism is light, yet exceedingly stiff and strong, and it will cut more acres of grain in its life-time, with less outlay of horse-power and with less expense for repairs than any other machine that has ever been offered for sale.

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DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH.

work is carried on in Italy, did the same. The worth of Signor Crispi's triumph, therefore, may be calculated without difficulty. Meantime, the Count Campello, a Roman nobleman, has ventured to dissent from the directions given by the Holy Father. He has given some scandal by writing a letter to a Liberal paper, in which he assigns the abstention of Catholic electors as the cause of the anti-Catholic legislation that has taken place. Catholic feeling, however, is with the Pope, and Campello is generally condemned. Indeed, he has placed himself in an unenviable position. His Catholicism shuts him out from the sympathy of the anti-Catholic party, and his presumption in offering advice to the Pope has offended Catholics, who, so far, had regarded him with respect. Such weaknesses, however, must now and then occur while human nature remains unchanged.

FRAUDULENT STATISTICS EXPOSED.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

THERE is a class of Protestants—for the honour of human nature, be it said, a small one—whose hatred for the Catholic Church cannot be accounted for on human reasons. It is devilish, and expresses itself in devilish fashion—chiefly by an active propaganda of falsehood.

Bold ascriptions to prominent authorities of pronouncements against the Church which they never made; garbled quotations, dishonest statistics; misrepresentations of Catholic doctrinal and moral teaching, are unblushingly put forth; and, however often and authoritatively refuted, are practically never retracted.

It is true that the story of the decision of St. Thomas Aquinas (A.D. 1226, 1274) on the Constitution of the United States has been laughed out of print; and that Dr. Worcester, of Boston, has expunged from his "Christianity in the United States," language falsely attributed to Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia.

These are the exceptions, rarer than angels' visits.

We trust, however, to see Father Alfred Young's "History of a Fraud," in current *New York Freeman*, so widely disseminated that, the dishonest statistics of Mr. Dexter, A. Hawkins, John Jay, *et al.* will be shamed out of reputable publications.

In the school question symposium, in a recent number of the *New York Independent*, the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., of Minneapolis, made this statement:—

"It seems, according to the following statistics, gathered by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, from the census of 1870, that there are furnished to every 10,000 inhabitants in the United States:—

	Illiterates.	Paupers.	Criminals.
By Public Schools of State of Massachusetts,	71	69	11
By Public Schools of 21 States.	350	170	75
By Roman Catholic Schools.	1,400	410	160

"In the State of New York the Roman Catholic parochial school system turns out three and a half times as many paupers as the public school system."

Dr. Hoyt, in answer to Father Young's telegram, stated that he took these figures from documents published by the Evangelical Alliance, and that they could be found in a paper read at the Evangelical Alliance Conference, Montreal, October, 1888, by the Rev. J. M. King, D.D., entitled, "Jesuitical Romanism in Relation to Education."

Tracing them further, Father Young finds that they were first sent by the late Dexter A. Hawkins, who, by the way, was notoriously anti-Catholic and anti-Irish, to an English publication, the *Educational League*. Finally, they were embodied by Mr. Hawkins in a lecture, "The Relation of Education to Wealth and Morality, to Pauperism and Crime" which was printed in pamphlet form in 1883. Mr. Hawkins' statistical table reads:—

	Illiterates.	Paupers.	Criminals.	Inhabitants.
Parochial system	1,400	410	160	to the 10,000
Public school system in 21 States.	350	170	75	„ 10,000
Public school system in Massachusetts.	71	49	11	„ 10,000

Then, in order to compare "the effect of pauperism and crime of the two systems of education," he takes the poor cared for by the department of charities and correction from 1871 to 1875, and the number of police arrests from 1860 to 1875 in the city of New York, and makes the sum total of "Irish" paupers and criminals in the former case exceed, and in the latter almost equal, that of all other nationalities combined.

Society, he declares, under the parochial school, produces twenty times as many illiterates as under the public school. A child trained up in the parochial school is three and a-half times as likely to become a pauper, and during life more than three and a quarter times as likely to get into gaol as the child trained in the free public school. Dr. Hoyt's tables improve on Mr. Dexter's tables by substituting "Roman Catholic schools" for "parochial system," and he plainly intimates that the results were obtained, as Mr. Hawkins did not pretend they were, from returns of Roman Catholic schools in the United States.

Now, in the Census Report of 1870 there are no statistics whatever concerning illiteracy, pauperism, or crime, in any way made referable to parochial or Catholic schools, either in the whole country, in the twenty-one Northern States, in the State of Massachusetts, or in any other State.

Mr. Hawkins' statistics are his own unwarrantable inferences from the Census Report of the illiteracy of *foreign and native-born* people in the United States, which showed, by the way, that the percentage of illiterates among the foreign-born was but three and a half in excess of that among the native-born.

His anti-Irishism comes out strongly here; as he assumes that the foreign born are mostly Irish, and were, of course, educated in parochial schools, forgetting that Ireland has no parochial schools.

Mr. Hawkins carefully suppressed the heavy percentage of illiterates in the Southern States; probably, says Father Young, because they were neither Catholic nor Irish.

He also suppressed this paragraph from the Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1870, page 467:—"Some say: 'The illiterates are mostly fore goers from countries, where, in the interests of despotism the people are kept in ignorance.' This is true of *only a small portion* of the emigrants from Europe. Besides, our illiterates are, most of them, native born."

He has dealt with equal dishonesty with the statistics of pauperism and crime.

But dishonest as are Hawkins' statistics, they have been made worse by the malicious manipulation of the Hon. John Jay, who, in an article in the *International Review*, put them in the shape in which Dr. Hoyt found them. He made Hawkins' figures for New York City apply to the whole State, and changed "parochial system" to "Roman Catholic Schools."

Then the late Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, once editor of the *Universalist Review*, took up the Hawkins-Jay statistics, and spiced them with an ignorant fling at Catholic moral theology. The Revs. Philip S. Moxom and J. M. King, Senator Blair, and the Evangelical Alliance vigorously disseminate these falsehoods, and make use of them in pulpit, forum, and press to stir up fratricidal strife among American citizens.

Father Young finishes his response to John Jay's challenge by expressing his readiness for the conclusive answer which that gentleman promises.

But Mr. Jay writes in the same issue of the *Freeman*; and, without having seen Father Young's article, declares that "his evidence, whatever it may be, is delusive, and his charges wanting in truth!" What hope for the opponent who is determined to stick to the lie at all hazards!

AFRICAN EXPLORATION AND CANNIBALISM.

(Liverpool Catholic Review.)

ONE is, it need hardly be said, predisposed to refuse credence to the horrible charge preferred by the Arabic interpreter, Assad Farran, against the late Mr. Jameson. Easterns are, we know, endowed with extraordinary powers of imagination, and had Assad Farran's story been allowed to stand by itself there are few would consider it other than a wicked invention. But a letter from Mr. Jameson himself, written just before his death, has been published by his widow, and in this the writer makes astounding avowals as to the part he played in connection with the shocking cannibal feast. He was, he says, assured that a dance which had been indulged in was usually followed by "a lot of people being eaten." He professed to be sceptical, and an Arab said, "Give me a bit of cloth and see." He gave "a small piece of six handkerchiefs," and then followed a horrible scene of cannibalism. Mr. Jameson asserts that he deemed the Arab's request merely a plan for "getting something out of him," but we think that by his own evidence he could not have been deceived as to the object for which the gift was sought. The entire revelations which Mr. Stanley has made are one more illustration of the inhumanity of which civilised men are capable when they come in contact with savage races. We are glad to see that the *Spectator* demands that the recurrence of such dreadful scenes as were witnessed in the Yambuya Camp must be prevented, even if Parliament has to pass a strong measure forbidding British subjects to organise expeditions in Africa. Every day has been bringing fresh horrors to light; and some of the worst stories, stories which no one would be justified in believing without the strongest evidence, are practically proved by the exculpatory letters written by the relatives of the accused persons in the hope of clearing their characters. The British public had little idea, when they followed with such keen interest the fortunes of the Emin Relief Expedition, that the expedition was in great part composed of slaves, obtained from the men-stealers, and only prevented from escaping by the lash, the fetter, and the bullet. Of course, under such a system, horrible cruelties were certain to be committed. We can understand the reluctance of Mr. Stanley and others to bring these things to light, especially as two of the Englishmen most deeply implicated have since died. But it is a thousand times better that the truth should be known; for it is tolerably certain that Englishmen will not in future subscribe money for an African expedition without some guarantee that it will be conducted on principles very different from those on which the late Major Bartleot thought fit to act.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RELIGIOUS AT LOURDES.

(From the *Ava Maria*.)

AMONG the most remarkable of the recent cures at Lourdes was that of Sister Josephine-Marie, of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart, of St. Aubin, attached to the female orphan asylum of Goincourt, near Beauvais. She belongs to a family in which pulmonary consumption seems to be hereditary, her brother and sister having died of the disease. The incipient symptoms of this generally fatal malady became apparent in Sister Josephine-Marie some years ago, and increased alarmingly, notwithstanding medical care. She was seldom free from a cough, her breathing was oppressed, she spat blood frequently, had night sweats, and finally became reduced to a state of complete exhaustion by fever.

Sister Josephine-Marie was plunged three successive times into the piscina, during which she experienced a salutary change throughout her system: she could breathe freely, the cough suddenly stopped, and new life seemed infused in her. The following nights she slept well; her appetite also returned and she ate heartily, although for eighteen months previous her sole nourishment had been a small quantity of milk. At the examination before the medical bureau (composed of fourteen physicians from all parts of France) not the slightest trace of any organic lesion in the lungs was perceptible. After her return home she resumed all the duties of her laborious

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Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the lighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a man, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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FRESH BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

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office, the sisterhood greatly wondering and rejoicing to see her restored to health.

Dr. Levillant, the physician who attended Sister Josephine-Marie through her long illness, and who, before she set out on the pilgrimage, gave a detailed certificate of her tubercular affection; examined her again with the utmost care on her return to the convent and finding her completely cured, wrote the following statement in proof of the miraculous occurrence:

"I, the undersigned Levillant, medical doctor of the Faculty of Paris, certify having examined Sister Josephine-Marie on the 2nd of August, 1890, and having delivered to her a certificate to the effect that she was in an advanced state of pulmonary decline, with deep lesions in the left lung. To-day, August 23, 1890, called in again to see Sister Josephine-Marie, I find, neither on auscultation nor percussion, any symptom of her former disease, nor any trace of the tubercles, etc., etc. The general state of the sick nun before going to Lourdes was extremely dangerous—persistent cough, sleeplessness, profuse night sweats, hemorrhage, which state is so changed and improved that I can scarcely recognise my patient who was confined to bed for eighteen months. In truth of which I deliver the present attestation. Beauvais, August 29, 1890."

In forwarding this testimony, Dr. Levillant wrote that he was happy that Providence had chosen him as an instrument to confirm the authenticity of "this stupendous miracle."

SHAND'S TRACK.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

LAST Wednesday week presented a very lively aspect to the Catholic church, Shand's Track, by the beautiful yet fashionable wedding of Mr. Philip Ryan, Riccarton, to Miss Sarah Harty, Taitapu. The church was neatly decorated. The throng of invited guests took possession of a large part of the church; a great number of those who received invitations being absent on account of harvest anxieties. About half-past nine o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by many of his friends, drove to the entrance of the church, where they received a great ovation. The bride arrived within a short time after the entrance of the bridegroom. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. James Doyle, who gave her away—the bridesmaid being Miss Mary Doyle, and the bridegroom's best man being Mr. Philip Brown, his cousin. The bride wore a light, slate-coloured, silk-woven dress, with beautiful flowers, hat to match, and looked exceedingly nice. The little bridesmaids looked lovely in white cashmere, with blue water-silk sash trimmed with embroidery. Another intended bridesmaid was Miss Katie Cassidy, who, owing to some misunderstanding in reaching Taitapu, did not arrive until evening. The marriage ceremony commenced at 10 o'clock, when the Rev. Father Halbwachs, assisted by the Rev. Father Chervier, joined the happy pair in the holy bonds of wedlock. At the close of the ceremony the nuptial Mass was celebrated, the Rev. Father Halbwachs officiating. During the Mass the nuptial blessing was administered to the happy pair by the Rev. Father Chervier. After Church the wedding party proceeded to Mr. James Doyle's place, where they were met by many of their friends who could not attend Church, and where the wedding breakfast was held. After the *dejeuner* had concluded the Rev. Father Chervier, who occupied the head of the table, was heartily greeted on rising to toast the health of the newly-married couple. He in a short but expressive speech gave the toast to the bride and bridegroom. He wished them long life and prosperity, and the best blessings it was possible for him to wish. He would pray God to give them His choicest blessings, that He would guide them, that He would always have them in His holy keeping, and that He would cause their union to be fruitful of every good and a source of unceasing joy. Mr. McCable, the bridegroom's first teacher, and Mr. McNamara wished health, wealth, and happiness in a few well-chosen words to the bride and bridegroom, and at the same time proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, which was carried by acclamation.

TEMUKA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

SINCE my last writing the Christmas and New Year festivities have passed away. Temuka this year was much livelier than for years. On Christmas Day St. Joseph's Church presented a charming appearance, and there was a large congregation, Father Fauvel being celebrant. The choir was very successful in its rendition of the various selections. At St. Mary's, Pleasant Point, Father Aubry officiated, the church being crowded. The choir was extremely good. Services were held at both churches on New Year's Day.

The annual sports under the auspices of the Temuka Caledonian Society were held on Boxing Day, and were a great success. The attendance was estimated at about 3000. The Cumberland style of wrestling seemed to be the chief feature of attraction, and it was expected that some of the best wrestling seen in a New Zealand ring would be witnessed. These expectations met with a sad disappointment. The contestants were Ross, (American and New Zealand champion), Urn, (who threw Dunn in Christchurch twelve months ago), Thornley, Angland, F. Hall, J. Hall, and Sullivan. It soon became evident that Ross, and the Maori (Urn) were fighting the field, as when the others met one another only "exhibition" was indulged in, the best man winning without wasting any strength. Thornley threw Ross by a "fluke," and also the Maori. For first honors F. Hall permitted Thornley to vanquish him, as he had "done so well." Result: Thornley 1, F. Hall 2, Urn 3. Urn disposed of J. Hall (the Scotchman's pride) without the least trouble, once giving him a very heavy fall. These men met in Timaru on New Year's Day, Urn winning, sustaining only one fall, from F. Hall. The Maori is undoubtedly the best athlete of his race the Colony has yet seen, and possesses an extraordinary good nature.

The annual show in connection with the Temuka Floral and Horticultural Society was a great success. The display of floral and horticultural exhibits was surprisingly good, considering the weather we have experienced. The attendance amounted to over a thousand. The exhibition of ladies' fancy work was a great feature of the show, the principal of which was the work of the pupils of the Temuka and Kerrytown Convent schools. The prizes secured by those of the Temuka Convent were:—Poonah painting, Miss Minnie Quinn; painting in water colour, Miss Minnie Quinn; Miss Ellen Brosnan 2; drawing in pencil, Miss Minnie Quinn; special first prize, Miss Agnes Wareing highly commended; Berlin wool work, Miss Agnes Wareing; artificial flowers, Miss Ellen Brosnan. The Kerrytown honours were: Bracket in any work except macramé, Miss Debbie Hoare; cushion in any work except poonah painted, Miss Annie Hoare; painting, oil, Miss Lizzie Hoare; drawing in pencil, Miss Mary Coughlan; leather work, Miss Maggie Hoare, Miss Julia Coughlan 2, Miss K. Perry highly commended; a mantle draps by Miss Lizzie Hoare was favourable commented on by those who carefully looked it over, and certainly it should have got more consideration. It is needless to state that the exhibits were of the highest merit, and many flattering remarks were passed by others who examined them of the manner in which the pupils upheld the reputation of their respective schools. Three maps shown by the Temuka Convent school, two for exhibition, those of Masters T. Spillane and T. Brosnan being highly commended. The flower show at Geraldine was a great success, and a good many of the prizes fell to the Temuka competitors.

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Could you or any of the readers of your valuable paper inform me whether Catholic parents in the country districts fully avail themselves of the concessions granted by the Railway Department to send their children to the Catholic schools in the towns? As these concessions may be at any time withdrawn, it behoves Catholic parents and guardians to seize the opportunity, and make the best use of the facilities thus afforded to obtain for their children that instruction in the Christian doctrine and the rudiments of their religion necessary to equip them for the battle of life, and enable them to take their places hereafter as useful citizens and desirable colonists. During the last decade the secular system of education has had full sway in New Zealand. We see the result to-day. The youth of the Colony are growing up in religious indifference, full of evil propensities, and using what education they have acquired as a means to attain an unworthy end. That in many instances Catholics are not without blame goes without saying, but it is to be hoped that all good Catholics of the Colony will set an example, not only to their children, but to the whole world, by using their best endeavours to secure for their children the priceless bliss of a good Christian education.—I am, etc.,

January 13, 1891.

A. B.

INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

January 19th, 1891.

THE annual meeting of the Irish Athletic Society of Southland was held in the Shamrock Hotel on Friday evening, January 16. There was a fair attendance of members and Mr. J. T. Martin was voted to the chair. The balance-sheet, which showed the Society to be in a good financial position, was adopted. It was decided to hold the sports this year on Wednesday, March 18th, to be followed by a concert and ball. Sub-committees were appointed to draw up a code of rules, a programme of sports, etc. Some time ago the various athletic associations entered into an agreement with the Corporation to secure a 21 years' lease of the Park Reserve for holding their annual gatherings. The Irish Athletic Society's quota of £36 towards securing this lease was promptly paid, and everything promises to make the sports in March next one of the most successful and popular gatherings ever held in Southland. The Society has in the past earned for itself a well-merited reputation, owing not only to the attractive programmes consisting of many novel and interesting items, for which substantial prizes are offered, but to the able and efficient manner in which the games are carried out. I need not remind the Irishmen of Southland that it behoves them to give what assistance they can to maintain this reputation, and to make their national gathering of 1891 even more successful than those of former years.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read.—[ADVT.]

Mrs. O'Shea belongs to a well-known English Protestant family, the Woods of Essex, who have already given a Lord Chancellor to England, a Lord Mayor to London, and a distinguished General to the army. So far as I (correspondent, Liverpool *Catholic Times*), am aware the only Catholic in any way connected with the family is Lady Wood, Sir Evelyn Wood's wife. It has been sometimes reported that the gallant General is himself a Catholic, but this is not so, though his sons are being educated in their mother's religion.



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NEW STOCK row to hand, suitable for the coming season, imported direct, so that Goods may be offered at lowest prices. The greatest attention has been paid to quality, and, with a thorough knowledge of the requirements, he feels confident that the selection submitted to the public will be second to none in the Colony.

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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—
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IN thanking my many friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past ten years, both at the Victorian and Southern Cross Hotels, I beg respectfully to inform them that I have taken a long lease of that conveniently situated and commodious Hotel, hitherto known as BARRETT'S, and situated at the corner of Manchester and High Streets, which it is my intention to thoroughly renovate. The spacious bedrooms afford accommodation for over 100 persons, whilst the private sitting-rooms are second to none in any hotel in the Colony. The lofty and well-lighted dining-room is unsurpassed, and as I have secured the services of a first-class Chef, the Cuisine will be both liberal and professionally perfect, and I confidently hope that the satisfaction given by my catering for the Canterbury Saleyards Company, the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry for the past three years will be a sufficient guarantee that nothing shall be wanting as regards this department.—Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of Travelling Cricket or Football Teams, etc., and Rooms can be obtained at any time for the use of Clubs, Associations, and others wishing to hold meetings.

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M. NOLAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel has undergone a thorough renovating, and the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Irish News.

Armagh.—A farm belonging to Mrs. Cruickshank of Corrinshogo, containing sixteen statute acres, held at the yearly judicial rent of £15, was recently sold to Bernard Heaney for £300.

Carlow.—The members of Borris National League have decided to hold a convention in Bagnalstown to raise money for the Tenants' Defence Fund.

A branch of the Gas Workers and General Labourers' Union was recently established in Carlow. The meeting, a most enthusiastic one, was held in the Assembly Rooms. P. J. Conlan presided.

The condition of a well in Carlow which supplies the people in the upper end with water was discussed at a recent meeting of the Guardians, when it transpired that cattle also drank at the well. To remedy this Captain Newton said "the cattle and the people might drink out of the same well if it were fenced. This licks ex-Chief Secretary Jim Lowther, who, replying to a deputation in a distressed period, wisely suggested that the Irish people should sow "grass seeds."

Cavan.—The attendance at last meeting of the Cootehill branch of the National League was large. The escape of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, and their magnificent reception in America gave both pleasure and hope to the members; also the splendid Home Rule victory in Eccles, England. Both incidents were looked upon as marking the beginning of the end of British mis-rule in Ireland.

Cork.—Thomas Barry, Kilavullen, has obtained £50 damages for assault from two policemen. There will be a little consolation in this if he gets the cash.

Richard Willis, an o'd angler at Mallow, landed a salmon weighing 39 pounds; length, 4 feet 4 inches; and measuring in breadth 20 inches.

At Midleton Quarter Sessions, ejectment decrees were granted against a number of Ponsonby tenants. Between the failure of the potatoes, the inability of their neighbours to assist them, the scarcity of employment and their cruel eviction from the homes of their progenitors, it is a sad and trying time for the Ponsonby tenants.

The espionage age exercised by the police on Mr. Slattery's movements from being an annoyance has developed into a persecution. At recent Mallow fair he was seriously hampered in his business transactions, and subsequently on his arrival in Cork two of them followed him to the Steam Packet Company's offices and other places where he had important business to transact.

In response to a call of the chief magistrate of "Rebel Cork," one of the greatest meetings held in the city took place in the Assembly Rooms, October 27. The object of the meeting was to raise funds for the Tenants' Defence Fund. The hearts of the people throbbed in unison, and bishops, priests, members of Parliament, and the people generally vied with each other in responding to the call. A large amount of money was subscribed on the spot.

The quay labourers, seamen, and firemen employed by the Steam Packet Company have struck work because of the introduction of non-union workers. That the condition of trade is assuming an alarming aspect may be gathered from the fact that six of the company's ships now lie idle and undischarged, and a rumour prevails that the owners acting in concert with the Ship Owners' Federation, intend to lay their ships up and discharge all employees.

The conditions under which farming operations are conducted just now in Ireland fill the farmers' minds with continued uncertainty and alarm. At any moment they are liable to be stripped of all they possess. Daniel Moloney, Oregg, near Cork, has had seventeen milch cows and nine calves seized for rent. A seizure was also made of ninety-nine sheep and sixteen cattle, the property of Mrs. Ellen Forrest of Killeens.

Riverstown was a pretty lively place October 26. An immense gathering of the people, who believe in carrying on the war against landlordism until that baleful institution shall be completely destroyed, was assembled there. Contingents were present from Cork city, Douglas, Carrignavar, Whitechurch, New Glenmire, and Watergrasshill. Music was supplied by the Butter Exchange, Riverstown, and the SS. Peter and Paul's bands. The patriotic Mayor of Cork, Alderman Horgan, presided, and amongst those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Lane, Healy, and Flynn, M.P.s.

Donegal.—Mr. Dalton, M.P., for the division of Donegal, in which Gweedore is situated, a few Sundays ago addressed an immense gathering of his constituents in the district. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government to inaugurate relief works to assist the people in tiding over the winter.

Plans have been prepared and tenders received for the erection of a new Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Raphoe. While the cathedral is in course of erection a temporary chapel will be constructed in the vicinity. The cathedral will be constructed of Mountcharles stone, which will give a great impetus to the quarrying industry at that place. The total cost is expected to be from £25,000 to £30,000. The front elevation will be 75 feet in breadth, and the length 240 feet. A tower and spire 240 feet high will rise from the centre of the edifice, supported on massive pillars.

Down.—There were 500 stones of flax at Newtownards Flax market recently, which sold rapidly at prices ranging from 4s 10d to 6s 3d per stone, and some even as high as 8s 3d.

It has been stated on reliable authority that the present Parliamentary representative of North Down, Colonel Waring, will be opposed at next election. The Presbyterians will put forward a candidate with more liberal tendencies.

Dublin.—The triduum in honour of Blessed Peter Chanel, S.M., was brought to a close in the Catholic University Church with solemn High Mass, celebrated by Very Rev. M. J. Waters, Superior of the Marist House in Lower Leeson street. Rev. Dr. Keane, O.P., preached a magnificent panegyric on the martyr.

A meeting of South Dublin National Registration Association was held at 84 Upper George's street, Kingstown. William Field presided. The following resolution was adopted:—"That the question of collecting for the Tenants' Defence Fund be referred to the local branches to collect immediately, or as soon as they consider it advisable, according to the circumstances of the districts." A large sum was subscribed in the room.

Hostilities have been resumed in Newcomen Bridge, between the workmen employed by the Loop Line and the Midland Great Western Railway. Whilst one set of workmen were engaged in the act of construction the others were equally busy at destruction. Ultimately the engineer of the Loop Line called off his men, and the others replaced their barricades without hindrance. The matter will be settled in the law courts.

Fermanagh.—The landowners in county Fermanagh have very little respect for Mr. Balfour's Land Bill. At a meeting held recently in Enniskillen, Earl of Erne presiding, Lord Ashbourne's Act was pronounced most mischievous, but that Balfour's Act was much worse.

Galway.—The Town Commissioners and inhabitants of Loughrea presented a beautiful address to Sir Thomas Esmonde when he visited the town recently. It was signed by Peter Sweney, Chairman of the Commissioners. During his stay the distinguished visitor was received at Mount Carmel Convent by the nuns.

At Portlanna Petty Sessions several decrees for possession were recently granted against Clanricarde tenants. Other cases were dismissed, the most vile not being prepared with legal proof. In one of the latter cases the claim for arrears was illegally made under the old rate though the Land Commission had cut down the rent nearly fifty per cent.

Kerry.—It has been stated on reliable authority that the difficulties which existed between the original promoters of both the Kerry lines and the Great Southern and Western Railway have been overcome, and an amicable arrangement agreed upon. The Great Southern and Western Railway will commence the works forthwith.

Cattle was poured into the recent Caherciveen fair from all parts of Iveragh, and though buyers were numerous the demand was dull and prices low. Many farmers did not succeed in selling. Some springers and milch cows were sold at from £6 to £11 each; two-and-a-half-year old heifers and bullocks, from £5 to £7; and one-and-a-half-year olds, from £3 to £6. Sheep were sold at from 13s to £1 2s; lambs, from 10s to 18s; and bonhams (of which there was a supply), from 6s to 15s.

The serious condition of affairs in the county since the failure of the potato crop was discussed by the Tralee Guardians at last meeting, and a resolution adopted calling upon the Government to rescue the people by providing employment for them. The following formed portion of the resolution:—"We trust, in addition, that evictions will be stayed for six months, as we think it is a monstrous thing to evict a starving people, and that the landlords will help to meet the difficulty by giving a laqueate reduction to their tenants."

Kildare.—An enthusiastic meeting of the County Nationalists was held in Athy with the object of assisting to increase the Tenants' Defence Fund. The concert room was filled to its utmost capacity. Amongst those who addressed the assembly were Messrs. Leahy and Kilbride, M.P.s, and Messrs. Minch and Timmins.

John Dunne, wife, and six children were recently evicted in a rain-storm by Sir Erasmus Burrows, Barretstown Castle, Ballymore Eustace. The stony-hearted evictor would not allow the unfortunate family shelter even for a short time, and during three days and nights they lay in a ditch protected only by a few boards from the rains and winds of winter.

Limerick.—That even steamship companies must succumb when attacked with that terrible disease called "boycott" was proved last week in Cork. Some cattle belonging to the notorious Leader were forwarded to Cork for shipment to England, but when it became known the sailors and firemen walked ashore. The company were compelled to disembark the animals and send them per rail at their own expense.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., the celebrated temperance advocate, passed through Limerick recently. He visited all the places of public interest in the city, and then left for Galway.

A largely-attended demonstration was held at Bradford under the auspices of the local branch of the I.D.L.F. Deputations from surrounding branches attended. Resolutions of confidence in the Irish party, and demanding the liberation of John Daly were passed. John Ahern presided. A large meeting was also held in Bruff.

Longford.—All Moydow turned out last week to welcome home John and Patrick Ward from Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, where they were confined under the Coercion Act. The local band and the people met them a mile outside the town. Next morning they were again captured by an order from the Star-Chamber Court, and brought to Longford, but were discharged subject to a call on a future day.

The clergy and landlords of the Granard district were invited to attend the recent meeting of the Board of Guardians to consider the present deplorable condition of the country, brought on by the potato failure and ruthless evictions. The landlords were represented by Colonel Dopping and Eugene McManus. The clergy by Rev. F. O'Farrell, Abbeylara; Rev. M. Corcoran, Scrabby; Fathers O'Reilly and Kevil's, Granard; Rev. P. Moore, Mullaboran; Father O'Farrell Abbeylara; Rev. D. Gray, Mullinalaughts. Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling upon the Government to establish reproductive works, grant loans to farmers to improve their holdings, and stop evictions for non-payment of rent for a reasonable time.

Louth.—Drogheda October fair was a really good one. The number of cattle presented for sale was considerable and the demand brisk. Prices advanced somewhat. The railway service to meet the increased traffic was satisfactory.

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IMPORTER, 48 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS, PICTURE-FRAME MOULDINGS, and ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES
A large Stock of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS always on hand; also Patent Lustre, Diapre, Muranese, Venetian Rippled, Cathedral, and other kinds of Fancy Glass,
STANDARD GENUINE MIXED PAINTS, ready for use, made from the best materials, in patent self-opening tins.
STANDARD ENAMEL PAINTS, acknowledged to be equal to the best, and superior to many of the English brands.

Agent for WILLIAM HARLAND & SONS' VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Used in all parts of the world. Reliable, durable, brilliant economical. The Best Varnish is the Cheapest in the end.

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Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin,
FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

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(Marshall's) is now established as the universal remedy for Influenza (La Grippe), and one of the most useful medicines in family use for Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, etc., and as a disinfectant it has no equal. Ask Marshall's of all Chemists.—Price, 1s per bottle.

TOOTHACHE.—Why suffer such agonising pain from decayed teeth when a remedy like Marshall's Odontalgic can be purchased for 1s from all Chemists.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, with Hypophosphites, is so thoroughly established and recommended by medical men as the best remedial agent in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, and general Debility, that further comment is unnecessary, excepting to caution those who have to take it, that good results much depend on the quality of the Oil and purity of the Emulsion. In Marshall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion you have a guarantee of purity and freshness, as it is made only in such quantities to meet the demand. Sold by all Chemists.—Price, 2s and 3s 6d per bottle.

IN every town and village in New Zealand you can buy Marshall's renowned Corn Cure—Cura Clava. The only sure cure; gives no pain on application.—1s 6d everywhere.

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Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in stock.

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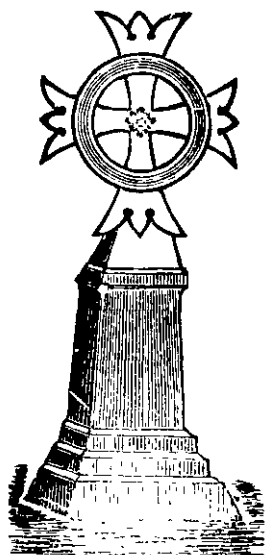
D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter in attendance.

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First Awards Ladies' Umbrellas and Sunshades;

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We have a Large Assortment of Fashionable Handles with Silver and Gilt Ribs, And all the Latest Shades of Plain and Shot Silk on Hand.

A.M. is now prepared to Make all kinds of Umbrellas and Parasols to Order.

We give a Twelve Months' Guarantee with all Umbrellas Manufactured by us. Repairs, etc., at the Very Lowest Prices in the City.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. RANDELL

Butcher, MacLaggan Street, Having taken more commodious Premises next door to Messrs. A. and J. McFarlane's, will OPEN there on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., and trusts to receive the same liberal support as he has hitherto done.

Capital ... £125,000.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. H. Reynolds M.L.C., W. Downie Stewart, Esq., M.H.R., Thomas Moodie, Esq., Walter Hislop, Esq.

MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

This Company acts as Executor or Trustee under wills and settlements; as Attorney for absentees or others; manage, properties; negotiates loans; collects interest rent, and dividends, and conducts all general agency business.

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MOLONEY AND BURMAN ... Proprietor

The above Hotel is now in full swing, the Proprietors having spared no expense to meet the wants and comforts of visitors to the field. They have also built a large hall with stage anti-room, dressing-room, etc. The accommodation provided is equal to any found in old-established goldfields towns, and every effort will be made to maintain a leading position. Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Best Brands only kept in stock.

N. MOLONEY, Manager.

KAITANGATA COAL.

This favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of standard quality, and is consistently used by all parties who have given it a trial.

Consumers who have not yet had it will increase their winter comforts by asking their Coal Merchant to send them KAITANGATA COAL.

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The FINEST DARK TOBACCOS

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FLAT WORK and 12in NAVY TWIST.

This Season's Crop.

To be had at MAX MENDERSHAUSEN'S

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN ... Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

The City Tram Cars pass the Hotel every few minutes from the City to the Ocean Beach.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN.

Mayo.—Fishery Inspectors, Sir Thomas Brady, Chairman; Mr. Hornsby, and Mr. Green held a public inquiry at Enniscrone recently as to the alleged injurious effects of steam trawling in Killala and Lacken Bays. No decision has been arrived at by the inspectors.

The Ballina Guardians were notified at last meeting that Lord Arran had evicted a tenant named Boyd, who with his wife and nine helpless children, had to live during the cold, wet weather, under the shelter of a boat. The evictor was present at the Board meeting when a most harrowing description of the hardship and misery of the family was given by Father Finnerty, but the tale stirred not one kindly feeling in the evictor's heart for the miserable people.

Father Greally, of Newport, has written to the *Freeman's Journal* the following emphatic contradiction of the reports appearing in the Dublin Tory Press of his interview with Mr. Balfour:—"I most emphatically contradict the statements attributed to me in some reports of interview with Mr. Balfour, namely,—"In his (Father Greally's) opinion there was no greater benefactor of Ireland than Mr. Balfour. He (Father Greally) thanked Mr. Balfour for his great speeches regarding Ireland." The entire report is inaccurate so far as concerns me. (Signed) P. GREALLY. Father Greally is President of the National League at Newport.

Queen's County.—Father Brennan presided at the Rathdowney National League meeting recently held. Arrangements were perfected for collecting the Tenants' Defence Fund through the parish. Complaint was made by Mrs. Bowe that grabbers were supplied in her locality.

Four members of the Durrow National League, owners of threshing machines, were called before the members of the branch at last meeting for having threshed for persons who were not members against a resolution passed some time ago. One was severely censured and the others' explanation was considered satisfactory, but it was determined that more effective measures would be taken next year to prevent a like occurrence. Father John Shortall presided and Father McGrath was present.

Sligo.—A great number of new members were enrolled at the last Soavey National League meeting, and all were unanimous in expressing their determination to assist the fighting men of Tipperary in their struggle against Smith-Barry.

Tipperary.—Miss Sadlier of Tipperary has been confined in Limerick gaol for refusing to give evidence in Tipperary Coercion cases. It has been stated that nine tenants had privately redeemed their holdings in the old town.

There are two years rent now due to Smith-Barry in Tipperary, which, between law costs and expenses, is calculated to amount to fully £30,000. His income here formerly amounted to £12,000 per annum—right well paid.

John Kelly of Dublin, who has just concluded his term of imprisonment in Tullamore Gaol for assisting Tipperarymen in their struggle against landlordism, was greeted on his release per telegram from Tipperary as follows:—"To the original John Kelly, Hayes's Hotel, Tullamore. Welcome back to our crowd—Father Humphries, David Sheehy, Tom Condon, John O'Connor, John Redmond, William Redmond, James Dalton, Denis Kilbride, O'Brien Dalton, etc.

The revival of Clogheen cattle fair has been successful, and a good supply of stock and a brisk demand were prominent features in the last market. Among the sales effected were fifteen bullocks belonging to Mr. Grubb, Castlegrace, for £191 5s; six heifers sold by L. Fennell, Clogheen, for £11 each; M. Cashin and M. Coughlan, Shahraban, sold several head of cattle from £10 10s to £14 each; D. English, Coolatlough, sold several bullocks at £12 each; M. J. Cashin, Clogheen, sold a large number of ewes at 50s each; Mr. Gilbert, Shanbally Demesne, bought a large number of yearlings at prices varying from £5 to £7 10s each.

Tyrone.—Irvinestown horse fair which was recently established has proved a great success, and will, it is hoped, become a leading County fair.

A farm of twenty-two acres in Drummey townland, near Stewartstown, was recently purchased by Robert M. Songton for £190. The annual rent is only £12.

There is now in course of erection in the Market Square, Dungannon, where several dilapidated houses stood, a splendid building, which is intended for the post-office and estate business.

Westmeath.—The members of the Holy Family Confraternity, numbering 1,000, assembled in the college grounds, Mullingar, on a recent Sunday, and headed by their band marched in procession to the Cathedral, where, to the great edification of the inhabitants, they approached the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist. Father O'Reilly, Spiritual Director, celebrated Mass.

A meeting of the Mullingar Trades and Labour Union was held recently. There was a large attendance. P. Turmyr presided. Several matters in connection with the question of amalgamation were discussed, and some letters from different trades bodies in Dublin were read by the Secretary, Michael Murtagh. It is now generally acknowledged that the only weapon calculated to materially improve the condition of the toilers is "Unionism."

Wicklow.—Fifty men of the Royal Irish Constabulary have been drafted from County Wexford stations to Aiklow to preserve the peace on Sundays while the "out-door religious services" are being held by Rev. Mr. Hallows and his co-religionists. No collision has occurred between the police and the people, yet the state of the town is anything but tranquil.

Rev. H. T. D. Ryder has been chosen as the new Superior of the Oratory, Edgbaston, in succession to Cardinal Newman.

A new comet has been discovered. Its location is described as follows: Its right ascension is 33deg. and 16min. and its declination is 33deg. 37min. north. It is the comet "E" of 1890, and will be visible from the earth for several months, and will probably be visible to the naked eye before long. As it is now the nebula is visible.

PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

THE B. V. E. Growney, Ballycargy, Meath, publishes a strong appeal in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* for November, on behalf of the effort being made for the preservation of the Irish language, observing regretfully that the number of Irish who can write their native language passably, or who have the slightest knowledge of its literature, is shamefully small. Out of the thousands of schools in Ireland but forty-five encourage it; out of the tens of thousands of Irish boys and girls in those schools only 826 were examined in it last year. Only about three or four hundred people in Ireland have a respectable knowledge of the written language. The school teachers cannot be blamed, as Irish is forbidden to be taught to children until they have reached the fifth class. In all Ireland only 274 passed in Irish at the late intermediate examinations. Of these 234 came from the Christian Brothers' schools, leaving 40 to all the seminaries and colleges. In none of the Irish speaking counties is the vernacular recognised in the local colleges, except in two. Still there are more to-day than there have been for the last two centuries who can read and write Irish. According to the last census 800,000 people in Ireland can speak Irish and 60,000 no other language, while more than two millions in America speak it. Yet, he avers, if things do not change, it is certain that in another century the spoken language will have disappeared for ever, a conclusion which the above figures hardly warrant. Father Growney points attention to the strange anomaly that it is Protestants and foreigners who have devoted most attention to the most Catholic literature in the world—the ancient literature of Ireland—while among the Irish Catholic clergy there are very few Irish scholars. He counts eight or nine in the Regular Orders, the secular clergy being represented by Dr. McCarthy and one or two others. Yet the Bishop of Waterford noted that Irish children who were first taught their own language had a better knowledge of their religious duties than children sent to school where Irish is not recognised as worth teaching. Upon Irish Catholics, the writer contends, the study of Irish literature has a special claim. They rightly maintain that the faith they hold is identical with that taught by St. Patrick and his successors in opposition to Irish Protestants who try to persuade their co-religionists to the contrary. Cardinal Newman had experience of the value of arguments drawn from Irish ecclesiastical literature, which is so extensively and so thoroughly Catholic, and which throws a flood of light on the exact belief of the early Celtic Church. The majority of those who study that literature are non-Catholics and might not see, or might be tempted to slur over, points which favour the Catholic contention.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

(*Irish World*, November 29.)

THE spirit in which [the twenty-third anniversary of the judicial murder, known as the martyrdom of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien in Manchester, was celebrated by the Irish race all the world over on the 23rd inst., showed clearly that the principle represented in the honouring of their memory is as dear as ever to the hearts of the Irish people. The shameless effrontery with which the English Government has been accustomed to employ the ingenuity of the law for the purpose of destroying the lives of Irish patriots, regardless of their guilt or innocence, was made patent to the whole world by the trial, verdict, and executions in this tragic and historic case. And so, also, has been presented in strong light the awe-inspiring majesty of Irish character in presence of the British scaffold and the blood-thirsty minions of oppression who surrounded it.

Five men were tried on the same indictments by the same court and jury, testified against by the same witnesses, declared guilty by the same inclusive verdict, and condemned to the same death penalty. After the verdict had been rendered the entire innocence of one of the condemned men was declared by intelligent and close observers of the trial to have been so clearly established as to arouse a widespread feeling against the whole farcical trial. The perjury of the suborned witnesses was made manifest by their absurd contradictions. The utter absence of any intention of causing death by the shot fired to break the lock of the prison van was clearly shown, but the cry for Irish blood had to be appeased.

Of the five men condemned to death for complicity in the rescue of Colonel Kelly, one was Thomas Maguire, a private in the marines, who never heard of Colonel Kelly's existence until his arrest. Another was Captain E. O'Meara Condon, an American citizen, who boldly avowed in Court his connection with the rescue and answered the jury's verdict of guilty with the historic prayer, "God Save Ireland!" which has since been made the National watchword, and the inspiring lines of T. D. Sullivan, commemorating the prayer of patriotic defiance, has been accepted everywhere as Ireland's National anthem. And yet, although the five were included in the one verdict of guilty and condemned by the one sentence, Maguire was pardoned for an offence of which he had no knowledge. Captain Condon was reprieved because he was an American citizen, and Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, none of whom was armed at the time of the rescue, were sent to the gallows.

They met their fate with a gentle and touching heroism which imparted to their execution all the religious impressiveness of a martyrdom for the Faith in the earlier persecutions. "In the olden time," said General O'Beirne in his eloquent address at the memorial meeting in Chickering Hall last Sunday evening, "the word 'martyr' meant witness, and here in our martyrs we have their memories with us as living witnesses of the cause for which they died." So long as the Celtic race, which has triumphed over every assault or persecution in the past, will maintain its identity and be known as a factor in civilisation, so long will "The Manchester Martyrs" be honoured for their devotion to Ireland's cause and their dying prayer, "God Save Ireland," rung in the ears of their guilty executioners until in God's own time Justice, so long a mockery, shall have been avenged.

M R S. L O F T ' S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, AND DRAPERY.

As this is a *bona fide* CLEARING SALE, the Public are requested to come and see the Prices and judge for themselves. No one asked to buy; but all are warned that they will be unable to resist the temptation when they

SEE THE VALUE OFFERED

Please Note.—This is one of the BEST SELECTED Stock of Goods there is in the Colony, consisting of English, Continental, and Colonial-made Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots in every variety.

A LARGE STOCK OF MINERS' AND SEA-BOOTS.

Owing to the alterations taking place in the Arcade, Mrs. Loft is compelled to

GIVE UP THE DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Heads of families will do well to VISIT THIS SALE and secure some of the Bargains which will be Sacrificed, as ch a chance may not occur again.

SHOP CLOSES AT SIX O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Note the Address—

M R S. L O F T,

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

J. M E R R E L L, M A N A G E R.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger iten Octagon, Dunedin.

FOR good Oils, Paints, paperhangings, try J. Nisbet, Octagon.

TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

PAINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

C R Y S T A L K E R O S E N E is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

CRYSTAL KEROSENE has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliancy, and Economy.

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

W I L L I A M R O B E R T S O N (from Southland)

Has opened that shop, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN, for the sale (Wholesale and Retail) of his CERTAIN CURES.

Robertson's CERTAIN CURES obtained First-Class Award at the late Exhibition for the best collection of Household Remedies.

COUGH: O MORE! Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 1 cures any ordinary cough or cold.—1s 6d; by post, 2s. Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 2 cures a cough of long standing.—2s; by post 2s 6d. Wonderful in its action.

Robertson's MAGNETISED OIL cures Rheumatics, Lumbago, and all pains of a like nature.—Price, 2s 6d; by post, 2s 10d.

Robertson's GARGAREON is a certain cure for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the throat.—1s 6d; by post, 2s.

Robertson's ENTERA FULVIS is a certain cure for Dysentery in young or old.—1s 6d; by post, 1s 9d.

Robertson's UNGUENTUM is a certain cure for Wounds, Ulcers, and all skin diseases. It has lately cured an ulcered leg of 30 years' standing, and a case of skin disease of 35 years.—1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 1s 10d and 3s.

Robertson's INDIGESTION MIXTURE acts like a charm.—2s. These cures should be in every home in New Zealand. Ask your grocer or your druggist for them; and if you cannot get ROBERTSON'S take no other, but write to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

N O T I C E.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT

J.

W.

M

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WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitskins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for sale, or for shipment on Growers' account. Also on Fat or Store Stock placed in our hands for sale.

We hold Auction Sales of Fat and Store Stock every Wednesday at the Burnside Yards. Sales of Wool, Hemp, Sheepskins, Rabbitskins, Hides, and Tallow every Tuesday; and of Grain and other Farm Produce every Monday.

Parties consigning Stock or Produce for Sale may rely on Sales being conducted to the very best advantage, and Account Sales rendered without delay.

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS. Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers, and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest current rates.

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers, Cumberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

D U T H I E B R O S.

DIRECT IMPORTERS,

174—GEORGE STREET—176

CAUTION.

DUTHIE BROS. Tailors. We hear repeated complaints from our country friends when in town against Clothing ordered from travellers and others, made to Order from Chart Measurement, being misfits and wearing badly. The price charged is as much and often more than for a Tailor-made Suit. The fact is these suits are all made at factories by Machines and Cheap Labour, often not cut to measure and most always fall to pieces in a short time. The cost of making Factory Suits is one-third of Tailor-made Suits, hence it is easy to account for the complaints. Hundreds of these Slop Suits are passed off as Tailor-made.

BEWARE

of this imposition, and place your orders with those who will give you First-class Tailor-made Garments at the price you are paying for Goods of half value.

DUTHIE BROS. Habit Makers.

SPRING STOCK

OF TWEEDS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, VESTINGS, Largest and Most Varied in Town.

Write for Patterns. Fit Guaranteed.

DUTHIE BROS. Outfitters.

SPECIAL.

We are now bust opening up Tons of SPRING Goods. Our Warehouse is stocked with Latest London and Paris Fashions. Write for anything you are unable to get elsewhere. Our stock is so large we never fail to execute an order.

DUTHIE BROS. General Drapers.

Patterns, Price Lists, and Catalogue Free by Post.

D U T H I E B R O S.,

General Drapers and Outfitters,

174—GEORGE STREET—176

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ended January 19th as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—We quote—best bullocks, £7 5s to £9 15s; medium to good, £5 12s 6d to £6 12s 6d; light, £3 15s to £5 5s; cows in proportion.

Fat Sheep.—2534 were penned. We quote—best crossbred wethers, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; medium, 10s 3d to 12s 3d; best do ewes, 11s 6d to 13s; medium, 7s 3d to 11s; merino wethers, 10s to 10s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—Best, 7s to 8s; a few extra prime, 9s 6d to 11s 9d. **Pigs.**—Suckers, 7s 6d to 10s; slips, 13s to 16s 6d; porkers, 20s to 23s; baconers, 24s to 30s; extra heavy, 34s.

Store Cattle.—The business done in these during the past week has only been to a very limited extent, doubtless due to the scarcity of feed. There are a good many offering of one sort and another, but there is no demand of any consequence, graziers being pretty well supplied in the meantime.

Store Sheep.—The market has been without much change since our last. There is a good deal of inquiry for nearly all sorts, but more especially young sheep, both crossbred and merino, which should lead to more business, and no doubt will, when sellers and buyers ideas of value are more in accord, a considerable number of aged merino wethers and ewes are now offering, the greater proportion only fit for boiling down, but are saleable although the stronger and sound mouthed portion have the preference, several sales of these being effected at from 2s 6d to 4s 6d. We sold during the week £4,000 at quotations.

Wool.—We have nothing now to report regarding this shape in the home market at the moment, nor is it likely that very much of any consequence will be known here until the opening of the first colonial wool sales in London about the end of the month. At the local market there is little or nothing doing pending the opening of the third series on the 21st inst., when good catalogues will again be submitted, notwithstanding the unsettled weather prevailing lately, and with quite as full an attendance of buyers as we had at our last sale, it is only reasonable to expect that prices current then will still be maintained.

Sheepskins.—We had the usual attendance of buyers at our weekly sale on Tuesday when a lengthy catalogue of various sorts was submitted, every lot of which was disposed of under good competition, and although prices for dry skins have lately been considerably easier last weeks rates were fully maintained. Green crossbred pelts carefully preserved and free from cuts are in increased demand with values tending upwards green lambskins are also in good request and thereby competed for. Country dry crossbreds inferior to medium brought 1s 8d to 3s 6d, do do merino, 1s 6d to 3s 3d, full woolled crossbreds 4s to 6s 8d, do do merino 3s 9d to 5s 11d, dry pelts 4d to 1s 5d, green crossbred pelts 1s 8d to 1s 7d 1s 6d 1s 5d 1s 4d do, lamb-kins 1s 8d 1s 7d 1s 6d 1s 5d 1s 4d 1s 3d.

Rabbitkins.—This being the off season the business passing is necessarily of little importance. The odd lots coming to hand being principally Farmers collections and comprise all sorts from suckers to fairly good summer skins all of which, however, are readily placed at prices according to quality, and in sympathy with those current lately in the London market. Quotations in the meantime would only be misleading.

Hides.—A steady demand continues to exist for these, but the market is unchanged as far as prices are concerned, although 65lb. hides and upwards in prime condition would command 4d to 1d more than rates now current if procurable; but while there is an over-supply of light and inferior sorts in the market, prime heavy weights are exceedingly scarce. There are hardly any being shipped, prices paid by local manufacturers leaving no margin for shipment. We quote for the general run of hides in the market, which as a rule are under 60lb.—good to best, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 2d; inferior and shippy, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—This market continues firm, and quite bare of stock—not sufficient coming forward to supply local requirements. All quantities of both tallow and fat have a very good demand, and realise prices quite in sympathy with those ruling at Home. We quote—prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s 6d to 15s 6d; rough fat—best mutton caul, 18s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no change to note in the position of the market this week which continues freely active, more especially for choice sorts, which are in most request, and are freely taken up at top quotations, while medium milling and fowl wheat is dealt in to a considerable extent at former prices. There is hardly any arriving, and as millers' stocks are being daily reduced it is quite evident that present values will be upheld till the new crop is on the market. We quote as last week, best Tuscan, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best white velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; extra prime, a shade more; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; best red wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; medium, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; inferior, which is very scarce, 3s to 3s 4d ex store.—Oats: A very good demand is experienced for these. Both shippers and speculators are operating. All in store and arriving, more especially bright, stout, short sorts, being taken up at prices slightly in advance of those quoted last week, other sorts are also firmer, although not so readily placed. There are very few being shipped in the meantime, and with a very considerable quantity still in store, also considering the near approach of harvest, and the absence of any encouraging reports from either the Home or the Australian markets, we think those holding would do well to quit while present prices, although a little low continue to be obtained. We quote, prime milling, bright, stout, and thin-skinned, 1s 6½d to 1s 6¾d; best short, stout feed, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; medium, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; inferior, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d, ex store, sacks extra.—Barley:—There is nothing of any consequence doing in local growth, owing to the absence of supplies, nor is there any likelihood of any business being done before the new crop comes to hand. But it is evident already that parcels of prime

malting of the new crop will command a considerable advance on prices ruling during the past season. In the absence of sales quotations are nominal, for prime malting, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; medium to good, 1s 6d to 2s 9d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 3d ex store.

Grass Seed.—The market is almost bare of rye grass-seed, but beyond the supplying of small lots to farmers occasionally there is no demand. There is none of the new crop yet to hand, but doubtless in the course of the next fortnight consignments will be turning up, when most likely some inquiry will be made. Meantime, we quote—best machine-dressed, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; farmers' best dressed, 3s to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel. Cockfoot seed has no attention of any consequence, but for which we quote 4d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—The market still continues over-supplied, and sales difficult to effect, unless they are really good and newly dug. Small and inferior sorts have no demand, and unsaleable, except at unsatisfactory prices. We quote—prime, £3 10s to £4 10s; Northern, £2 10s to £3 per ton.

Chaff.—Owing to a short supply, consignments having almost fallen off to nothing during the past week, any offering can be placed at an advance on late quotations, but during the last day or two consignments have come to hand more freely, and while £2 10s might be got on an emergency, buyers decline to give over 45s to 47s 6d for best per ton.

Dairy Produce.—There is a moderately fair demand for factory-made cheese, medium size, at from 3½d to 4d per lb., but rather than accept these prices sellers prefer to ship, considerable quantities now being sent forward to the London market. There is no improvement in the demand for butter; quotations unaltered.

Flax.—During the week we placed several parcels at late quotations, and find no difficulty in disposing of all consignments coming forward.

MESSRS. DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin, report for the week ending January 21, as follows:—

Wool.—Our next sale will be held on Thursday, the 29th January at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Dunedin. Clients wishing their wool catalogued for this sale will require to have it forward by Monday, the 26th, at the latest.

Sheepskins.—At our sale on Tuesday we offered a lengthy catalogue, part of which were dry lots from country clients the balance consisting of green skins from town butchers. There was a full gathering of buyers and brisk competition, prices being quite up to those ruling a fortnight ago. We quote—Dry crossbreds sold at, 2s 1d to 6s 1d; dry merinos, 1s 8d to 5s 4d; dry pelts and lambs, 6d to 2s 6d; green pelts, 1s 1d to 1s 8d; green lambs, 1s to 1s 6d.

Rabbitkins.—At auction on Monday we disposed of a moderate catalogue of late spring and summer take, which met with brisk competition.

Hides.—Since last reporting we have cleared out all on hand at lately ruling values. Arrivals during the past month have not been so heavy as usual, and a very large proportion have been light county parcels. We quote—Prime heavies, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2¾d; light, 1½d to 2d; inferior and shippy, 1½d to 1¾d per lb.

Tallow.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week, but mostly in mixed parcels, which find a ready sale to local manufacturers. We quote—Medium rendered, 15s to 17s; inferior, 11s 6d to 13s 6d; rough fat, 9s to 13s.

Grain.—Wheat—There is now a good demand for all qualities. Fowls feed is in much request, and commands almost equal to milling rates. Any parcels coming forward would meet with ready sale at quotations. We quote—Milling, prime, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; do, medium, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 3d.

Oats.—We quote—Prime milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6¾d; bright, heavy feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d (sacks extra).

Barley.—We quote—Malting, 2s 7d to 2s 10d; milling, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; feed, 1s 8d to 2s 1d.

Potatoes.—Supplies during the week have been somewhat above requirements. We quote—Prime, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; inferior, £2 to £3 5s.

Chaff.—A moderate supply forward but still inadequate to meet requirements. We quote—Prime heavy £2 5s to £2 10s; light and mixed, £1 17s 6d to £2.

Flax.—Well dressed, soft, bright fibre-edged, and free from tips, is in good demand. We quote—Best soft straw coloured, £20 to £20 10s; medium quality, £19 to £20; inferior, £10 to £13.

Ryegrass seed.—The weather of the last fortnight has been favourable for securing this crop, and there is every prospect of satisfactory crops of good quality being secured.

MESSRS DONALD STRONACH AND CO., Dunedin, report for week ending Wednesday, January 14, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—269 head were yarded to-day at Burnside, medium weights predominating. Bidding was not so brisk as at last week's sale, there being a slight decline in prices for all qualities. Best bullocks sold at from £7 to £8 12s 6d; medium, £5 10s to £6 10s; light, £3 12s 6d to £5 2s 6d; cows in proportion. Several pens were passed.

Fat Sheep.—2472 were yarded. Notwithstanding the small supply, a slight decline in prices was apparent. The above number, with exception of one pen merinos, consisted of crossbreds. Best crossbred wethers brought from 12s 6d to 13s 9d, a few extra heavy up to 14s; medium to good, 10s 6d to 12s 6d; best do ewes, 11s 3d to 12s 3d; medium, 8s 6d to 11s.

Fat Lambs.—With a supply coinciding with last week's, namely, 791, prices were slightly easier. Best, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium, 5s 6d to 8s 6d.

Pigs.—167 of these were penned. Suckers sold at 6s 6d to 10s; slips, 12s to 15s 6d; stores, 20s to 21s 6d; porkers, 20s to 25s. Baconers were difficult to dispose of at 27s to 29s. We sold a draft of small pigs on account of Mr. Walter Blackie, Mosgiel, at 9s 6d to 13s 6d.

Store Sheep.—The demand for these is active.

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 Yards.

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.

TIMBER! TIMBER! TIMBER!

FINDLAY AND MURDOCH,
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
CASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. **GEORGE FINDLAY** (late of Findlay and Co., Limited) and **JOHN MURDOCH**, of Invercargill, having purchased the old-established and well-known Business which was carried on for many years by **FINDLAY AND CO. (LIMITED)**, are prepared to execute all ORDERS entrusted to them in every Branch of the

TIMBER TRADE AND WOODWARE
MANUFACTURES,

Including
DOORS, SASHES, SPECIAL JOINERY
WORK, WHEELWRIGHT
MATERIAL, AND BUTTER
PACKAGES

(Specially prepared by patent sap-extracting process).

Cumberland Street, and Castle Streets,
DUNEDIN.

"ACME" BLACKING

IS now pronounced by the Public to be marvellous in its superior quality and effects. All grocers

"ACME" BLACKLEAD

HAS been tried. Astonishing results. Equal to "Acme" Blacking standard! Encourage the industry.

ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, first manufacturers of Blacklead in the colonies, are now prepared to supply

THE "ACME" BLUE.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

CABINETS, Ten Shillings a Dozen.
CARDS, Five Shillings.

BURTON BROTHERS
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
The Green and Gold Corner Verandah,
NUMBER FORTY-ONE
PRINCES STREET.

Portraits of the Most Rev. the Bishop and of the Clergy.

S M I T H B R O S.
GEORGE STREET.

FIRE.	FIRE.	FIRE.
FIRE.	FIRE.	FIRE.
FIRE.	FIRE.	FIRE.

THE GREAT SALE
THE GREAT SALE
OF

SALVAGE STOCK
SALVAGE STOCK
SALVAGE STOCK

Has Commenced,
Has Commenced,
AND

IS NOW ON
IS NOW ON
IS NOW ON

S M I T H B R O S.
S M I T H B R O S.
S M I T H B R O S.

Tons of Goods are daily being brought forward Damaged by Fire and Water.

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods damaged by water has been stowed up-stairs on the roof, and we are getting them into the shop daily.
£8,000 WORTH £8,000
WET AND DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE, AND WATER.

S M I T H B R O S.,
GEORGE STREET.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK
From Recent Fire
NOW ON
1,000 LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,
New Shapes.

The Boxes of these were only singed. These Bonnets were 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d each—now sold at 3s and 4d each.



**UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, LIMITED**

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR **LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON.** — **PENGUIN**, s.s., on Monday, January 26. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR **LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.** — **PENGUIN**, s.s., on Monday, January 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR **AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.** — **ROTOMAHANA**, s.s., on Wednesday, January 28. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR **SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.** — **ROTOMAHANA**, s.s., on Wednesday, January 26. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR **SYDNEY**, via **LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON.** — **TEKAPO**, s.s., on Monday, January 26.

FOR **MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.** — **WAIHORI**, s.s., on Thursday, January 29. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR **OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTELTON.** — **BEAUTIFUL STAR**, s.s., on MONDAY, January 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at midnight.

FOR **WESTPORT**, via **TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON** — **BRUNNER**, s.s., on Friday, January 30.

FOR **GHEYMOUTH**, via **OAMARU, TIMARU, WELLINGTON** — Steamer early.

FOR **FIJI**, from **AUCKLAND.** — **TAUPO**, s.s., about February 2.

FOR **TONGA and SAMOA**, from **AUCKLAND.** — **WAINUI**, s.s., about Wednesday, February 11.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

[CARD.]

V. OSBORNE CLOSS
(M.B., C.M., Edin.),

Has commenced Medical Practice in

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Between Albany and Union Streets.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
4 PRINCES STREET.

W. HARRIS has just received his new shipments of Goods from leading English and Continental Manufactories, comprising Ladies' and Gents' SHOES AND BOOTS in numerous varieties, and is expecting duplicate orders, also New Goods by every direct steamer. Inspection respectfully invited.

Ladies' Walking Shoes, in Button and Lace, from 6s 6d per pair.

Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.

Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.

Gent's Shoes from 9s 6d per pair.

English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

Note the Address:

W. HARRIS, IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
4 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Wool.—The second of the series of Dunedin wool sales commenced at the Chamber of Commerce Hall on Thursday, January 8 and continued on Friday, catalogues comprising about 6300 bales. With an excellent attendance of buyers, both New Zealand and foreign, competition for certain classes was spirited, the demand being chiefly for light, fine crossbred and halfbreds; merino and heavier wools being neglected. Altogether, prices obtained should be satisfactory to growers. Next sales open on 29th of the present month.

Sheepskins.—Small catalogues only are being offered—chiefly pelts and dried country skins. For all lots there is a fair demand. Quotations are—for woolled crossbreds, 3s 9d to 6s; do do merino, 3s 4d to 5s 6d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 3d; green do, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; lambskins, 1s 2d to 1s 10d.

Rabbitskins.—Only small lots are coming to hand, most of them inferior quality, in fact little business is being done, low season skins being from 4½d to 9½d; suckers and half-grown, 1½d to 3d per lb.

Hides.—There is no change to report, the local trade taking all hides coming forward at—best ox 2½d to 2¾d; extra heavy, 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; slippery and inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—There is good demand for all parcels coming to store. Prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior to mixed, 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Rough fat is also quickly disposed of; for best mutton caul, 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

Grain.—There is no change to report in this from last week, and quotations may be repeated. Wheat: Best Tuscan 3s 9d to 3s 10d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; best red wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium 3s 4d to 3s 5d; broken, inferior, and rusty, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (ex store). Oats: Prime milling (bright and stout) 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d; best short bright feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; inferior and rusty, 1s to 1s 3d; good Danish, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d (ex store, sacks extra). Barley: For prime malting, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 2d; (ex store).

Grass Seed.—Inquiry is made for large parcels of machine-dressed rye-grass, but at no advance on prices given last week. Quotations: Best machine-dressed ryegrass seed, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; farmers' best dressed, 3s to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d (ex store); cocksfoot seed, with little demand, 4d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—Supplies of unsaleable sorts are plentiful, while good lots are coming in somewhat more freely than a week ago, prices in consequence having receded slightly. Inferior, £3 5d to £4; best, £5 10s to £6.

Chaff.—Consignments are readily disposed of, at say, for best oaten, well-screened, and cut, 42s 6d to 45s; extra good, 47s 6d; inferior to medium, 30s to 40s per ton.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN NEW GUINEA.

(Melbourne *Advocate*.)

THE Catholic missionaries in New Guinea are not in the habit of advertising themselves and their labours by making frequent appeals to the colonies for support, accompanied by touching tales of the privations they are obliged to endure in striving to convert the heathen. They prefer to leave such proceedings to others, whose tact and energy in this particular line of business is very inadequately requited by the results of their labours in the mission field. One of the consequences of the modesty of the Catholic Fathers is that their co-religionists here rarely obtain a reliable information of their missionary successes. Occasionally, however, information of a gratifying character reaches us, and usually from unexpected quarters. In the annual report of the Administrator for British New Guinea, Sir William Macgregor, whose anti-Catholic feelings are well known, says:—"All the stations of the Society of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart were visited by me during the year. Two Brothers were in charge of the school for the two native villages of Roro (Yule Island). About two dozen children knew the alphabet, and about half that number were beginning to read. On the mainland they had one establishment at work and well grounded, at the village of Mou, in charge of a kind, devoted, and intelligent teacher, Père Tousblanc, and one Brother. School work there was progressing very satisfactorily, and a large influence for good has been gained there by the mission. Some thirty children were seen at school, about half the number on the roll, and these all knew the alphabet, and were beginning to read. Schools were opened lately, from Mou as a centre, at two other villages in the vicinity of that place. Unfortunately the members of this mission have suffered greatly from fever, apparently attributable in a great measure to defective diet, to the performance of much manual labour in the sun, and to the notorious insalubrity of Roro Island. Clearly they have undergone a great deal of suffering and hardship, and their progress has thereby been retarded. The plans of Bishop Virgus for extending the work of the mission until it embraces the whole of the St. Joseph district appear to be good, and he possesses in a marked manner the energy, intelligence, and ability required to carry them out."

Later in the report Sir William adds:—"Father Tousblanc is a man of a very quiet and kindly disposition. The first thing one notices on entering the village is the playful trust and confidence the children have in him as they gambled and skipped around about him. They are now able to give more time to teaching work. The house was built about a year ago; the Bishop and some of the Brothers sawed the wood and built the house. The natives were hostile at first, and there were threats of violence. At 4 p.m. we had service and school, at which some fifty or sixty adults were present. The Bishop preached. There are on the school roll thirty-one boys and thirty-two girls, about half of whom were present. They all know the alphabet, and are beginning to spell. School is held forenoon and afternoon. The scholars are about seven to twelve years of age. Singing appears to be rather neglected, but all the children present seemed to know their prayers very well."

It is interesting to compare the above with the accounts of the Administrator's visits to districts under the control of the London Missionary Society at one of which the rev. gentleman in charge seemed "impressed with the utter inutility of his labours." Turning over the pages of the voluminous report, we find that the Catholic missionaries have not only instructed the natives on the east in the knowledge of Christianity, but have fearlessly made long excursions into the interior, and explored and prepared charts of the country. These charts are copied into Sir William Macgregor's report, and they certainly are not the least valuable part of it. An inspection of them could not fail to convince anyone who takes an interest in the exploration of New Guinea that the Fathers of the Sacred Heart have contributed largely to the geographical knowledge of the British portion of Papua.

THE ZINBABYE RUINS.

(Fort Beaufort *Advocate*.)

THE re-discovery of the Zinbabwe ruins during the Pioneers' march to Fort Hampden and the long details published in the English papers of their appearance, has excited the keenest interest in historical and archaeological circles. To commercial men these ruins simply confirm their hopes that at last, a new, or rather an older Klondike has been reached, and is ready for exploration. But to the scholar and the antiquarian, the widest field is open for study and speculation, we have dug up Homer, Herodotus, and a good deal of Bible history, and it now remains whether we may not also dig up in the ruins of Zinbabwe, the story of the land of Ophir, and the building of the Temple of Solomon. Neither the *Times*' correspondent nor the *Morning Post* attempts to give any clue to the date or style or builders of those mighty walls they describe. It may be that like the round towers of Ireland and the prehistoric remains of Southern Mexico, they remain for ever a puzzle to antiquaries, the silent but unreadable records of an extinguished race.

The oldest account we find of the existence of those ruins is in a work published at Cologne in Latin, in the year 1615, by the Jesuit Father Iaric, a Portuguese, in his life of Gonsales Silveira, missionary in the Kingdom of Morotopata now Mashonaland, and translated into English some few years ago by the Rev. Dr. Allen, of King's Williamstown. Describing the scene of Father Silveira's labours, the writer says:—"The Kingdom abounds in gold, especially in Toroa where even now (1530), the ruins of some old stone edifices are standing, which for size and magnificence might well be compared with the buildings of the ancient Romans. Hence, some think that this was the land of Ophir. The next traveller who described the ruins was Carl Mauch, a German scientist in 1871, after a break of 300 years. He fixes the position at "Limbae" in lat. 20 south, 31 east, and 4,200 feet above sea level. One group covers the side of a hill and another stands on a bold granite kopje. The walls are built of hewn granite blocks about the size of bricks, and put together without mortar. Some walls are 30 feet high, and tapering from ten feet at the base to seven at the top, several long beams of stone, cut eight by three, project from the inner side of the walls as if to carry a balcony. Some of these stones have ornaments cut on them, lozenge shaped figures, separated by zig-zag horizontal lines." The Pioneer correspondent adds that the walls are circular and concentric with a large open space in the centre, and that they found a massive conical tower 80 feet high, and also noted a zig-zag line of ornament along the top of one of the walls. These particulars still leave us quite in the dark as to the builders or the builders of the concentric walls point to a Motomedan origin, as well as the ornament. We know the Portuguese found a powerful civilised people in South East Africa with unlimited slave labour at their command, which they called Morisco or Moors. Whether these southern offshoots of Arab civilisation were the builders of these mighty edifices, already ruined in Father Silveira's time or whether they are of still more ancient origin—Phoenician or Egyptian—has yet to be investigated. It would be premature now to hazard an opinion.

A few weeks ago we *Irish World* published from some of the Chilean papers the account of an attempt made by a special correspondent of the London *Times*, one Mr. Thomson, to insult the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Hon. Patrick Egan, in the personal apartments of the President of the Republic, in the Palace of the Moneda at Santiago, and of the ready and able manner in which Mr. Egan turned the tables upon this worthy representative of the Forger. We have just learned from a special correspondent in Valparaiso the gratifying intelligence that the affair, when it became known, occasioned unbounded indignation among the Chilean people, who possess to the fullest extent the old Spanish spirit of courtesy and hospitality, and who consequently could have no toleration for a London cad. So strong was the feeling, especially in Government circles, where Mr. Egan is quite a favourite, that Mr. Thomson found it convenient to curtail his visit and clear out of Santiago immediately and out of Chile within a few days although he had previously expressed his intention to remain for several weeks.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co., report as follows:—Only a moderate number of horses were entered to-day, and with the exception of one or two very good buggy horses and hacks those offered were only of a common description. A good inquiry was experienced from farmers for draught for harvest work, and had there been suitable horses forward a very good business could have been done in these. Notwithstanding a fair number of horses of both light harness spring cart, and inferior draught horses changed hands at quotations. We quote:—Really first-class heavy draught geldings, £22 to £27; medium draught horses, £14 to £20; light and aged draught horses, £7 to £12; good spring-carters, £10 to £15; well-matched carriage pairs, £40 to £50; well-matched buggy pairs, £30 to £40; first-class hunters, £20 to £30.

EXPIRY OF LEASE. EXPIRY OF LEASE.

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OF
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Term of Lease has EXPIRED. Fresh business arrangements being necessary, and extensive alteration to premises, they will offer the Cash-buying Public a very Superior Stock of CLOTHING AND BOOTS, at Enormous Reductions from ordinary Cash Prices.
NO BOGUS SALE! but 20 to 75 per cent. reduction on regular prices

J. HARDIE & CO., while thanking their numerous customers for their liberal support during the past 15 years, would specially draw their attention to the present Sale, which will enable them to make advantageous purchases for Cash, and trust they will make an early call and secure some of the very choice bargains in the under-mentioned lines:—

Men's Suits, Sacs, Pagets, Jackets, Overcoats, Waterproof Goods, Trousers, Pants, Trousers and Vests, Dust Coats in Silk, Linen, and Lustre, Mole Trousers, Vests, Overalls and Combinations, Tweeds, and Coatings.

Boys' School Suits, odd Trousers, Coats, Vests, &c., Boys' Cotton and Woollen Shirts, Hose, Braces and Belts, Collars, Ties, and Scarfs.

Youths' Suits, Sacs, Tweed and Mole Trousers, Shirts and Drawers. Men's Felt and Tweed Hats and Caps, Men's Underclothing, Jean and Twill Shirts, Regatta and White Shirts, Tweed and Tennis Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sox, Gloves, Braces, Belts, Scarfs, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Blankets and Rugs, Fannels and Shirting, Calicoes and Sheetings, Dress Materials, Silks and Satins.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—Men's Bluchers, Watertights, and Balmorals, all superior qualities; Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Tennis and Boating Shoes. Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Evening Shoes, and House Slippers. Boys' and Girls' School Boots, standard qualities. Steel and Leather Trunks, Bags, &c.

In our **TAILORING DEPARTMENT** the same liberal reduction will be made on all material selected for making up.

Buyers of Wholesale Parcels will be offered Special Inducements during the Sale.

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Of bullocks young and wether sheep,

Fat porkers, veal, and lambs,

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This is indeed no empty boast,

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where Furniture is Repaired, Re-covered, and Polished, Mattresses Re-made, and Pictures Framed at lowest possible prices.

American Organ, 16 Stops—a Bargain.

Parlour Suites from £7 15s; Organ Stools 25s; Piano Stools, 20s; Fullsize Iron Bedsteads from 24s up.—All Goods Guaranteed.

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	£	s.	d.
Mr. P. Mullane, Kennington	...	2	0 0
„ J. McLoughlin, Shingle Creek	...	1	12 0
„ P. Sheridan, Groopers Bush	...	0	10 0
Miss L. Coleman, Milton	...	1	0 0
Mr. O'Reilly, Dunedin	...	1	10 0
„ W. Neayor, Lower Hutt	...	1	10 0
„ P. Walsh, Hokanui	...	2	0 0
„ E. B. Leake, Blenheim	...	0	14 0
S. H. Valentine Esq. M.H.R.	...	2	0 0

(To be Continued.)

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LARGE BAR, 6d; HALF-BAR, 3d.

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BROOKE'S SOAP for 1000 Other Things

WON'T WASH CLOTHES,

Yet No Household Complete Without It!

Sold Everywhere.

Large Bar, 6d. Half Bar, 3d.

DEATH.

TOAL.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law (W. Rossbotham, Heriot row), Andrew, the beloved husband of Mary Ann Toal (late of Melbourne street, South Dunedin), in his 51st year. Deeply regretted.—**R.I.P.**

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

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.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

At the present moment two questions of very great importance are before the public for discussion and decision. These are: the removal of the cemeteries from this city and the erection of a new Hospital. In these two questions many others are involved, as, for example, the health of the city and the progress of medical science. It is to be hoped that in both cases a wise decision may be made. It is quite unnecessary to delay in adducing arguments in favour of the removal of the cemeteries from this city to the country, if the question be viewed apart from pecuniary considerations as regards indi-

viduals, for as to the public at large, nothing of a pecuniary character is to be gained, but, on the contrary, a great deal is to be lost. This is self-evident, and is a point on which we fancy all are agreed. But the consideration, as far as individuals are concerned, ought not to be permitted to prevail as against the public good. There is no doubt cemeteries in the midst of a dense population are a menace to the public health; on this all are agreed. And such being the case it appears strange that any hesitation should exist as to the propriety of immediate action on the part of the citizens of Dunedin. Here there are two cemeteries in the very midst of the people, and as there appears no insuperable difficulty in applying a remedy, why should the remedy be deferred? The only difficulty we have heard mooted is the additional expense to which the Corporation would be put in providing a general cemetery at a sufficient distance from the city and the increased expenditure this would involve so far as the funerals of the poor are concerned. The first is not worth serious consideration. The new cemetery would more than pay for itself, and would cause no additional burden to be placed on the finances of the Corporation, and surely some arrangement could be made by which the funerals of the poor would not cost any more than at present. What has been done elsewhere can be done here. An arrangement could be made whereby a funeral train or tram could be despatched daily at certain hours to the new cemetery, as is done in London and the other great cities of England at a very moderate expense. It is easier to make such an arrangement here than in England where the railways are not public property as they are here. This is a question that cannot be safely postponed, and which, therefore, demands prompt decision. Our cemeteries are already nearly full, and new burial accommodation must be provided immediately. It is hopeless to expect that any part of the town reserve can be utilised in this direction; and even if a part of the Town Belt could be procured, it would not be wise to continue intermural burials. The Corporation ought to lose no time in coming to a final decision on this point, and procuring fifty, or even a hundred, acres for a cemetery in a suitable place at a sufficient distance from the city. Parliament ought to be asked to enable the city to take such a quantity of land in a suitable locality at a fair valuation. We say this because it is not at all unlikely that an exorbitant sum might be asked by the vendor. It is for the interests of citizens to press this subject on the attention of our City Fathers, and to insist that no time be lost in coming to a decision on the matter. As to the desirability and even necessity of erecting a new Hospital there is, we should say, no difference of opinion, certainly not on the part of any who are competent to form an opinion on the subject, and we think that the suggested site on the Town Belt is wise. We have no sympathy with the bigoted presence of our endowments, when such a project as the erection of a new Hospital is concerned. And we think some portion of the Town Belt could not be more usefully applied than as a site for a new Hospital. Indeed we go further and say that in our opinion some part of our reserve could be and ought to be sold, in order to provide funds for the beautifying of what would remain. In our opinion, a part of the Town Belt could be so disposed of greatly to the interests of the citizens, the beauty of the rest, and the promotion of the sanitary condition of Dunedin and its suburbs.

His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, accompanied by the Very Rev. Father McNamara, V.G., and the Rev. Fathers Yardin and Power, visited the French flag-ship *Dubourdieu* on Thursday. His Grace was honoured by a salute of 13 guns.

THE Christian Brothers' School (St. Joseph's), Dunedin, will reopen on Monday next, the 26th inst. Parents in the country desirous of placing their sons under the care of the Brothers can, we understand, have their boys accommodated at respectable boarding-houses in the city whilst they attend the day school. Judging from the results of the pupils' examinations at the end of last year and from the very creditable display made by the lads at their Christmas break-up, we are quite satisfied that a good and profitable year's study was gone through by the boys. We heartily wish our young friends a still greater measure of success in the scholastic year they are now about commencing.

THE Diocesan Synod of Dunedin will assemble in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. On the following morning a solemn office for the dead and High Mass of *Requiem* will be

celebrated in the Cathedral, as the twelve-months' mind of the late Right Rev. Monsignor Coleman, commencing at 7 o'clock.

MR. FITZGERALD, the Australian labour delegate, has protested in London against making the colonies "the dumping ground for the rubbish of the old world."—And yet mankind have before their eyes an example of brilliant effects to be so obtained. Ulster, the queen province of Ireland, the very blossom of Protestant civilisation, was settled in just such a manner. The rubbish of Great Britain—of Scotland particularly—was dumped there, and behold the result. Decidedly if we may judge by Ulster—and all we hear be true—thieves and scamps, and human rubbish generally, make the finest ancestors possible. To shut out such rubbish from the colonies, therefore, is to inflict an injury upon their future.

A WELL-KNOWN athlete in Wellington (says the *Wellington Post* of the 16th inst.) is about to take up his residence in another part of the colony. We refer to Mr. B. P. M'Mahon, who has been connected with St. Patrick's College since its establishment, and who has now received an appointment as master of the Catholic school at Beeston. Mr. M'Mahon is an excellent footballer and cricketer, while on the running track he has won several prizes. Up to the present time he has been secretary of the Rugby Football Union, and has discharged the duties of the office very satisfactorily ever since his election. Before he left the College he was entertained at dinner and presented by the Rev. Dr. Watters with an illustrated edition of "Cook's Travels Round the World," and several choice works by Hallam. He leaves for his new sphere of labours to-day, and will carry with him the best wishes of a large section of our readers.

MORE brutality, contained in a small space, than the following it would be difficult to find. We take the passage from a congenial source, the *Napier Daily Telegraph*:—"The fact is the Red Indian is not at all that James Fenimore Cooper pictured him. He is, not to put too fine a point on it, an evil smelling, dirty, treacherous, cruel coward, and if, as our cablegrams have told us, the present war may lead to his extermination, we are not at all sure it need be regretted. The world, it is true, is pretty wide, but it is not quite wide enough just now to hold a race that refuses to come under the banners of civilisation."—Verily, the spirit of Bartelot and Jameson survives them.

THE submission of the Indians and their sending their chiefs to Washington to beg for kinder usage bears out what Father Kraft said, in the interview to which we alluded last week. The matter savours very little of fanaticism, or the influence of a false Messiah. Poor people, they seem hardly to need such excitement to make them discontented with their lot. Among the means of harassing them appear to be also the Wild West shows that have of recent years become so common. A band of the unfortunates, for example, who had been exhibited by one Dr. Carver, arrived in New York a few weeks ago, with the intention if possible of getting back to their country. They were, however, penniless, and told piteous tales of the cruelty with which they had been treated. Anglo-Saxon utterances, like that of our Napier contemporary, make this easy for us to believe. But the poor Indians are only too willing to become civilised. Indeed it is their readiness to do so and the danger of loss in consequence arising to well-paid officials that goes far towards creating their trouble. Father Kraft spoke well of General Miles and described him as friendly to the tribes. He further expressed himself anxious that the Indian Department should be done away with, and the War Department appointed to act in its place.

"THE police report on the working of the Prison Gate Brigade (says a Melbourne cablegram) contains some curious revelations. It is alleged that the brigade clothe and feed criminals who at night are engaged in crime."—But the tendency of the Army's sayings and doings generally seems to be to bring into practice Luther's advice—*Pecca fortiter*. Hardly any other result can be expected among crowds labouring under continual excitement and whose motto is in effect "The greater the sinner the greater the saint."

ON Tuesday last (says the *Nelson Colonist* of the 15th inst.), the children of the St. Mary's Girl's Orphanage to the number of one hundred and thirty, and ranging from three years of age to fourteen were taken for their annual picnic. The locality selected for the occasion was the Peninsula, near the Maori Pah, Wakapuaka, and at about ten in the morning a couple of coaches and several traps left the Orphanage in Manuka Street, the children being accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Mahorey, Father Landaur, the Rev. Mother and Sisters in charge of the Convent as well as Mr. Hoult and a few friends. The drive out was not the least enjoyable part of the programme, and after arriving at their destination the children rambled on the sea shore till lunch was ready. In the afternoon a number of games and sports were entered upon heartily, and at five o'clock tea was provided for the children, who later on enjoyed more fun,

Before leaving the ground they gave hearty cheers for all who had assisted in providing for them such a happy holiday, and for Fathers Mahoney and Landaar and the Sisters. The Very Rev. Father Mahoney made a few remarks telling the girls that their thanks were due in the first place to the liberality of the public who had subscribed so generously for their picnic, and in the second place to Mr. M. Hunt, through whose instrumentality the subscriptions were obtained. About seven o'clock the homeward ride was commenced and the many songs sung by the girls on their way to town gave evidence that happiness reigned.

AN opening for Russian Jews, expelled from their own country, would seem to exist in South Africa. A committee of the Dutch Reformed Church reports having assisted one of their number who had been converted—converted to what we cannot exactly say, for we are not fully informed as to what a reformed Dutchman—especially a Boer—may be. The committee further reports that more Jews have of late been converted than formerly—again a rather indefinite pronouncement, the number or average of such former conversions not being stated. We may, however, conclude perhaps that the condition of certain Jews is more necessitous than it was in former years.—Meantime, there is an opening for Russian Jews to become reformed Dutchmen if they will. There appears, nevertheless, to be some reason to doubt their good will in the matter. A rev. member of the Dutch Reformed Synod, for instance, expressed his opinion that it would be best to dissolve the Jews' committee, and turn their thoughts to the conversion of Mahomedans. What are the chances that the Dutch Reformed Church will gain a large accession of proselytes from either people?

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER recommends that all the languages now spoken throughout the world—in number, we believe, about 2000—should be silenced with the exception of four, namely, English, French, German, and Italian or Spanish. But might not the phonograph be brought into use in the choice? Much heart-burning and contention, no doubt, would be aroused by an attempt to put the proposal in practice—as Professor Muller seems, in fact, to recognise. Every one would fight for the retention of his own particular tongue, and would claim it as the best. But if the difference could be shown in plain black and white, the matter should become more simple. The phonograph can be utilised to show the manner in which the air is affected by sound. We saw it the other day here in Dunedin—a regularly marked line for an organ note and a violently jagged sort of a line for quite a common sentence in English. Why, therefore, should not every language be tested by the phonograph, so that it might be ascertained which approached nearest to music? The musical tongue is that which has always been held in most esteem; that therefore, which should be selected in preference. Professor Max Muller proposes for preservation the “most efficient instrument of communication.” But that is a sordid idea, out of keeping with an æsthetic age. Let the phonograph, we say, decide the matter.

IN St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington, on Sunday last (says a local daily of the 14th inst.), was commenced the ceremony of the forty hours' Adoration, and the ceremony was continued on Monday and yesterday mornings. Solemn High Mass was celebrated on Sunday, in the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, by the Very Rev. Father McNamara (Vicar-General), assisted by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais (deacon), the Very Rev. Father Kerrigan (sub-deacon), and the Rev. Father Power, Master of Ceremonies. The altar was magnificently decorated, it being lined with crimson hangings and beautified by quantities of natural flowers and large numbers of candles. There was a large congregation present. The music was rendered by the Cathedral choir under Mr. Macdunn Boyd. Mozart's First Mass was sung very effectively, and after the procession of the Blessed Sacrament the Litany of the Saints was rendered. In the evening, Vespers, His Grace the Archbishop preached an eloquent sermon on the Blessed Sacrament, his remarks being listened to with wrapt attention. On Monday morning Mass was again celebrated at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, who was assisted by the Very Rev. Father McNamara (deacon) and the Very Rev. Father Kerrigan (sub-deacon). The music was rendered by the Sisters of Mercy, and consisted of Concone's Mass, and at the offertory “Jesu Doloris Victimæ.” After the elevation, “Ave Verum” was sung. Adoration was continued during the day, and the church was visited by a large number of the faithful. The Mass of Deposition was begun yesterday morning, the celebrant being the Very Rev. Father McNamara (deacon) Rev. Father Doherty, (sub-deacon) Very Rev. Father Kerrigan. The usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, in which the different confraternities took part. The music was again rendered by the Sisters of Mercy, and was the same as on Monday night.

THE half-yearly meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, H.A.C.B.S. (says the Wellington Post of the 14th inst.), was held at the Marist Brothers' schoolroom last night, Bro. G. Bradley (President) in the

chair. The election of officers for the ensuing six months resulted as follows:—President, Bro. J. Stratford; Vice-President, Bro. E. Daly; Treasurer, Bro. M. Bhan; Secretary, Bro. W. J. Grant; Warden, Bro. J. Clancy; Guardian, Bro. T. Burke; Sick Visitors, Bros. P. Morris, J. Clancy, T. O'Brien, and W. Feeney; Auditors, Bros. T. Burke and J. Curry; Medical Attendant, Dr. Cahill. A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers. It was decided to act in conjunction with the juvenile branch in holding a concert on St. Patrick's Night, and a committee was also appointed to consider and report as to the manner in which the holiday shall be spent.

MATTERS in Ireland seem to continue much as they were. The situation is most unfortunate—humiliating to everyone in sympathy with the National movement, and injurious to the cause.

THE attitude of Sir W. V. Harcourt is probably that which, under the present circumstances, most of us would also prefer. Sir William is reported to have written a letter in which he declares that “he prefers the comfort of his own fireside to political activity just at present.” Decidedly, when political activity involves vexation and confusion enough to drive a man half-mad, a quiet fireside offers infinite attractions. Men, however, who have nailed their colours to the mast must go through with it, whatever they have to face. Let us for once take as our own the brag of our Anglo-Saxon brother and refuse to acknowledge defeat until we have secured the victory. Not, of course, that we would accense our Anglo-Saxon brother of making a bull. We reserve our Hibernian privilege in addition to what we borrow from him. Sir William Harcourt may toss his toes in the ashes, but Irish Nationalists must weather the storm, keeping their wits about them, and their “hair on.”

MR. STEAD narrates the effect produced on the late Canon Liddon by a visit which he induced him to make to a Salvation Army meeting. The Canon bitterly contrasted the condition of his own Church, in whose advantages and complete possession of the truth he, nevertheless, professed a strange confidence, with what he witnessed. “We could not get such men to St. Paul's,” he said. And great indeed is the guilt of a religious system that has driven the poor out to seek for heavenly comfort and peace in fanaticism and spasmodic excitement. The contrast to the Catholic Church is also remarkable. She has always been the Church of the poor. Nay, her enemies reproach her with the ignorance and poverty of the masses who throng her shrines. The fidelity of the poor, not proved as yet, nor, as we are convinced, ever to be proved, to the Salvation Army, is certainly a valid test of where the Gospel of Christ is to be found.

THE retirement of Sir William Fitzherbert from the Seekership of the Legislative Council is very much to be regretted. Sir William Fitzherbert joins to high attainments, truly liberal principles, and statesmanlike qualities of great ability. In the position filled by him he invariably performed his duties in a manner alike creditable to himself, worthy of the colony in whose legislature he held so exalted a place, and beneficial to the community. Sir William's retirement is the more to be regretted since it is said to be caused in some degree by delicacy of health. Rumour is busy, meantime, with the names of gentlemen looked upon as likely to succeed to the vacant office. The name of Sir Maurice O'Rorke, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, is especially prominent in the matter, and there is no doubt that should the appointment be thus made, as expected, it would be most appropriately bestowed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor appears to have said what he ought to have said in opening the Science Congress in Christchurch the other day. He was great on secularism, though we may hope he would not have been quite so much so if he could help himself. We may however, perhaps, admit that Lord Onslow has genuine pity for nursery-maids. He contrasted education here and at Home. “Here,” he said, “it is without direct cost to the parents, who are relieved of the charge of the children during the troublesome years of infancy, and who, by leaving them at school during riper years, obtain for them something more than education which is elementary.”—Perhaps, indeed, they obtain more than they bargain for. His Excellency, meantime, when he goes Home should make a good all-round Tory. He turns off clap-trap easily, and that is about all his party can honestly require of him.

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A company has been organised to construct a ship canal to connect Brussels with the sea.

One of the daughters of Mr. Burnand, the editor of *Punch*, bids fair to gain distinction as a dramatic authoress.

THE PIGOTT PLOT.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

BEFORE we open up the chapter of Pigott's writings and doings in the service of the enemies of the Irish cause and its leader (says Davitt in the *Labour World*), we will summarise the facts we have established, and the charges we have explicitly made against the employers of "Red Jim," the Dublin Castle spy.

Mr. Davitt points out that M'Dermott, after going about in Dublin advocating dynamite and a policy of violence, was next found in Cork, where he attended a meeting of five or six men, and proposed the blowing up of the Government stores in Cork Harbour. He gave money to a man named Fetherston, and to another named Deasy, for the purchase of explosives; that he gave Deasy a recipe for the manufacture of nitro glycerine; that he sent Deasy with explosives to Liverpool, with a note to a man named Flanagan, which was signed in M'Dermott's writing, "Fetherston;" that these three men were arrested, tried, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, for the possession of dynamite furnished by M'Dermott.

M'Dermott next proceeded to London, and, by similar means to those resorted to by him in Cork, succeeded in securing the arrest of men with whom he had planned dynamite outrage for the blowing up of the House of Commons and other Government buildings.

M'Dermott, in a letter to O'Donovan Rossa on the 3rd April, 1888, was told, over his own name, the part which he played in the Cork, Liverpool, and London dynamite plots.

M'Dermott tried to organise in Paris similar dynamite conspiracies, and in that city he cashed a draft of 50,000 francs, payable to him under the name of "Robert Nunan," for the work which he had done for Dublin Castle in Cork, Liverpool, and London.

Shortly after arriving in New York in June, 1883, he was sent to Canada by orders of Mr. Hoare, the present British Consul in New York, to carry on a dynamite agitation in the Dominion, and that money from Mr. Hoare was given him for that purpose.

Mr. Hoare requested Mr. Jenkinson, of Dublin Castle to write to the Canadian Government to obtain its permission for Mr. M'Dermott to perform the work which he was sent to perform, which permission the Canadian Government peremptorily refused.

M'Dermott endeavoured, while in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and other Canadian cities, to entice Irishmen into dynamite plots, as he had succeeded in doing in Cork, Liverpool, and London.

After his flight from New York, he was arrested by the orders of Mr. Jenkinson, and taken before the stipendiary magistrate in Liverpool, with the intention of deceiving the magistrate and the public, and especially the Irishmen of Liverpool, as to the real character of the spy.

Although he was arrested on the charge of complicity in the so-called conspiracy at Cork, he was ultimately spirited away from the Waltham Gaol by an agent of Mr. Jenkinson and taken to Switzerland.

From that time until now he has been in receipt of the Secret Service money for the work he has done for Dublin Castle and the Intelligence Department of the Home Office.

We have also introduced the case of John Daly and James Egan, who were tried at the Warwick Assizes on August 1, 1884; and we have proved, on the testimony of Alderman Manton, of Birmingham, and the admissions of the Chief of Police of that city, that the bombs found upon the prisoner Daly, and for the possession of which he was sentenced to penal servitude for life, were given to him by an agent of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Mr. Hoare, the British Consul in New York, has attempted to "bluff" us with an indignant denial of our statements. We have issued a challenge to Mr. Hoare to instruct his legal representatives in London to proceed against the *Labour World* for libel, and to vindicate himself in a Court of Law from the allegations we have made against him. To this challenge we have received no reply. Mr. Hoare contents himself by saying "he leaves the matter to Government." Very well, we invite the Home Government, whoever or whatever that expression means to act as his substitute, and to put to the test of a judicial proceeding the truth or otherwise of the charges we have made against him and other Government officials.

Richard Pigott was of obscure origin. His father was a native of the County Meath. Pigott senior made his way to Dublin, where he was for some time employed as a clerk in the office of the *Tablet*, a publication then edited by the late Frederick Lucas. The elder Pigott was at one period in the service of a Government contractor, named Parcell, who, previous to the year 1840, undertook the conveyance of the Irish mails from Dublin to the provinces. George Pigott, the father of Richard, next obtained a position on the staff of a newspaper called the *Monitor*, then published in Lower Abbey street, Dublin, upon premises subsequently occupied by the *Nation*.

It was after the foundation of the *Nation*, in 1842, that Richard Pigott made his debut in the humble role of an office boy.

Pigott's after position of editor and proprietor of the *Irishman* and the *Flag of Ireland* newspapers, the reputed organs of the physical force party, gave him exceptional opportunities of learning whatever "secrets" belonged to the revolutionary bodies. Though never an enrolled Fenian, it was generally believed that he was either a member of the Supreme Council, or, at least, one of the leading lights of the secret organisation. He encouraged this belief when speaking or writing to members or subordinate officers, in order to be made the repository of a confidence which he could turn to account as opportunity might offer. On one occasion the sum of £600 reached him from America for the families of imprisoned Fenians. He inserted an acknowledgment of the money in the *Irishman*, and had a small number of copies struck off which represented the number of subscribers to the paper in the city from whence the money came, and he then had the acknowledgment taken out, and the whole weeks' edition of the paper printed without a word appearing about the large sum having come into his hands.

Pigott was perfectly impartial in his scheming and thieving. He found revolutionists and constitutionalists trusting or using him, and he made them pay for the attention he bestowed upon them.

When the late Mr. Isaac Butt founded the Home Rule movement Pigott subjected him and many of his colleagues to a systematic blackmailing. He threatened them with the active opposition of the Fenian organisation, declaring that if he was not relieved from his pecuniary difficulties he would be compelled to make terms with others.

The father of the Home Rule movement, a great lawyer though he was, fell an easy victim to the practised schemer, and frequently, when Mr. Butt, who was himself always poor, had not many pounds to spare, he would share with this unconscionable rogue, who knew so well how to play upon the innate goodness and generosity of the last of Ireland's great lawyers. From the very inception of the Land League Pigott became its underhand and open enemy.

Meanwhile the Land League was growing in influence and power. Members of Parliament were charged with helping themselves liberally out of the League treasury, and so on, the object of these calumnious statements being to sow distrust in the public mind as to the honesty of purpose of the leaders of the League.

Pigott was not slow to avail himself of the means which this line of attack offered to his blackmailing practices. He wrote to Mr. Egan informing him that two strangers, whom he suspected of being emissaries of Dublin Castle, had called upon him, and had offered him a sum of £500 if he would publish a certain document in the *Irishman*, which was to be an *expose* of the squandering of the moneys of the League. This letter of Pigott's was read during the Parnell Commission. It was from this correspondence between Pigott and Mr. Egan we may date the origin of the conspiracy which eventuated in the publication of "Parnellism and Crime." It was, likewise, as if in poetic retribution, from the letters written by Pigott on this occasion and shortly afterwards, when the *Irishman* was sold to Messrs. Parnell and Egan, that the authorship of the forged letters was first discovered by Mr. Patrick Egan.

The plot for the moral assassination of the Land League and its leaders, which "the two agents of Dublin Castle" attempted to set going in February, 1881, with the aid of Richard Pigott, was not abandoned, as the history of the Parnell Commission records.

No sooner had Pigott disposed of his papers in the ill-advised purchase of them by Messrs. Parnell and Egan in August, 1881, than he began to put into execution the scheme of defamation which had been suggested to him by Dublin Castle in the February previous. Pigott was either the inspiration or the author of many of the attacks made upon the Land League for its falsely-alleged identity with outrage and malversation of funds which appeared in leading landlord and Tory organs in Dublin and London from 1881 to the publication of "Parnellism and Crime." And it is only right to say that, years previous to the appearance of these libels in the *Times*, articles similar in character were contributed by Richard Pigott to such papers as the *Dublin Express*, the *(Dublin) Standard*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Evening News*, *Morning Post*, the *Globe*, society journals like *Vanity Fair*, and other organs of anti-Irish opinion. From December, 1881, down to the time in 1885 when Houston employed him to write an enlarged edition of the pamphlet, "Parnellism," and commissioned him to proceed to New York, Pigott kept up a ceaseless attack upon the League and the Irish leaders in the columns of the above papers.

In 1883-4, during the excitement caused by the dynamite outrages which, as we have shown, were organised by James M'Dermott, who was in the pay of Mr. Jenkinson, of Dublin Castle, Pigott may be said to have been "the dynamite editor" of the *St. James's Gazette* and the *Evening News* (now the *Evening News and Post*). Articles and notes tracing the dynamite agitation to Land League policy, attacks upon Mr. Parnell and the more prominent of his lieutenants, denunciations of Mr. Gladstone's Government for the extension of the Franchise to Ireland were regularly contributed by Pigott to the above London papers.

On the 10th of December Pigott received from the *Standard* £11 16s 3d for contribution up to date. On the 24th of the same month, £20; on the 23rd March, 1882, a further sum of £11 11s; while so late as October 1, 1885, a letter was sent to Pigott from the *Evening Standard* explaining that some information inserted from Dublin was "independent of the report sent by you."

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 4d to 1s 6½d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; fowls, 3s 3d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market bare—£2 5s to £2 10s; hay, oats, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, old, none in market; new, 4s per cwt. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, very plentiful, value from 4d to 7d; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 9d. Oatmeal, in 25 lb bags, 2s.

A number of relics of the House of Stuart, which were shown at the Stuart Exhibition, were sold on Monday at Howell's. A heart-shaped reliquary containing a lock of the hair and a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots fetched 60 guineas; a locket with the portrait of Prince Charles Edward at the age of one year, 85 guineas; and a pair of silver sleeve links belonging to the same ill-fated prince, 82 guineas.

A number of Ministers of the D. R. Church, now in Synod in Cape Town, took a trip by rail to Stellenbosch. Among them was the Rev. A. P. Kriel, with Mrs. Kriel and their three-year-old boy. After the train had sometime left Durban Road Station the door of the compartment in which the Rev. A. P. Kriel was suddenly flew open, and Master Kriel, who, it appears must have fumbled with the handle, fell out of the train. The distracting cries and signals of both father and friends to both engine-driver and guard to stop the train were unavailing, and the father subsequently felt himself compelled to proceed along the footboards of the compartments to the front of the train, where he at last succeeded in getting the driver to stop. The circumstances of the case having been explained, the train slowly put back to enable a search to be made for the unlucky little passenger. After the train had put back they found the youngster toddling towards it and calling most lustily, "Pa, I have run to meet the train." The youngster was wholly uninjured, to the great joy of father and mother.—South African paper.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

In his latest speech the magnanimous Mr. Galfour seeks to defile the grave of a high-souled patriot to whom he is no more to be compared than a snarling, cowardly cur to a lion. He waxes wroth with Mr. Gladstone for his noble tribute to the memory of John Blake Dillon, "the worthy father of a worthy son." To Mr. Galfour John Blake Dillon is a dead "rebel and traitor," and he calls on all true Coercionists to spit upon his grave. But in this controversy Mr. Galfour must count, not merely with Mr. Gladstone, but with Mr. John Bright, for whom it is the present fashion for Coercionists to affect a reverent admiration:—"I formed a very high opinion of his character. There was that in his eye and the tone of his voice which marked him altogether for an honourable and just man. I believe that amongst all her worthy and noble sons Ireland has no more worthy or nobler son than John Blake Dillon." This was John Bright's tribute, spoken in the Rotundo of Dublin to the memory of the man whose honourable grave this base and contemptible coward now seeks to defile. In one respect, however, Mr. Galfour gives the lie to his hypocritical associates, whose practice it is to praise dead patriots at the expense of the living. Mr. Galfour confesses the Irish cause in one and indivisible. Irish patriots of all ages—Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet and Lord Edward, Davis and Blake Dillon and O'Connell—were all, in his view, infamous criminals on a level with the pick-pocket and the burglar. We confess we prefer this frank brutality to the hypocrisy which makes an affected admiration for the dead an excuse for reviling the living, who are struggling in the same cause.

The municipal elections which took place throughout the country week ending November 29, resulted largely in favour of the National party; but the chief interest in the contests centered on those in Dublin. Here some very stirring struggles took place, and after very close fights in a couple of cases the Nationalists scored again. Six seats were to be contested, and, aided by some flaws in the register, by which a considerable number of Nationalist votes were lost, the Tories made desperate efforts to capture some of these. They cannot be congratulated on their success, for though they won a seat in the South City Ward, where Mr. Walker ousted Mr. Carroll, they lost one in the Mansion House Ward, where Mr. Tallon triumphed over Mr. Maple. A most strenuous effort was made to oust a Protestant Nationalist, Mr. James Shanks, from the representation of the Royal Exchange Ward; but though the Tory party put forth the most desperate exertions, Mr. Shanks was returned by a considerably augmented majority. The Dublin Corporation are to be congratulated on this result, as Mr. Shanks has proved himself to be a representative well worth having, both from his high character and his admirable business qualities. An attempt was also made to oust Mr. P. Cummins from the representation of the Rotundo Ward, but it resulted in a ridiculous failure. In the gross result the Nationalist strength in the Dublin Corporation remains precisely as it was before the elections came off.

Two great meetings were held on Monday, 24th November, for protecting purchasers who had been allowed the proud privilege of buying at double the value from a marquis and a duke, respectively, and still strange to say, were not happy. At a great gathering of the tenants of the Duke of Leinster, held in Kildare, the devices were made patent by which they had been forced into purchase at an exorbitant price. They now find it impossible to pay the instalments, and, failing payment, they are threatened with eviction without mercy or respite. The forfeiture is inexorable and cruel. Their entire interest will be confiscated for one trifling and inevitable default. They make a piteous plea for relief to the Commissioners who have already publicly declared their inability to help them. The State, into whose power they have now come, is inexorable as a mowing-machine. It can only go straight on and cut them down. Of the 365 tenants who have been rooted in the soil by Lord Ashbourne's patent process, five have been already uprooted by the Government that planted them. If there be no extension of time or reduction of instalments there must be a clean sweep on the estate, as full and prompt payment, the tenants declare, is impossible. A charming sight it will be—and eminently tending to the preservation of law and order—this benevolent Government exterminating the tenantry wholesale on its own account. But its troubles will not rightly begin until it tries to dispose of the evicted farms, which Mr. Townsend Trench, Lord Lansdowne's ex-agent, speaking with all the authority of experience, once accurately described as "a menagerie of white elephants." Under Mr. Balfour's Act the funds for the medical relief and education of the poor and for the support of the insane would all be confiscated to supply the deficiency.

Mr. Balfour again donned the robes of rhetoric which he had temporarily cast aside during his Irish scamper and appeared in all his ancient war-paint on the Liverpool platform, week ending November 22. He delivered one of his belligerent speeches, stuffed full of sneers and jeers, and a more than usual admixture of those peculiar perversions of history which make this statesman's public deliverance so interesting, if not valuable, for future students. So full of gems was the entire address that we would fain give it in all its pristine amplitude and beauty were we not restricted by considerations of journalistic space. But an idea of the character of the oration may be gleaned from a couple of passages in it. In the one, Mr. Balfour went again into the subject of the Mitchelstown "legend," as a reply to Mr. Gladstone's recent versions of the story, and, referring to the famous telegram of Plunkett's, "Don't hesitate to shoot," accepted full responsibility for the message, and defended it on the ground of humanity, as we take it; for he claimed for the order that its issue was the means of averting bloodshed. The audacity of this claim need hardly be pointed out. No one knows better than Mr. Balfour that the instruction, "Don't hesitate to shoot," was a secret order from Plunkett to the subordinate, and the publicity given to it

in these columns was never contemplated by its author; yet now that author takes credit for the beneficent effects of the unforeseen publication. This is not the first time the artless Balfour has resorted to the same paltry trick. The other choice example of Mr. Balfour's regard for truth is his scornful denial of the fact that a man was sent to gaol for merely taking off his hat to Mr. Wm. O'Brien. Mr. Balfour cannot laugh recorded facts, however, out of existence. The story is in print officially. The man who was arrested and convicted for this "offence" was Mr. William Moore Stack, and the person who ordered his arrest who one known as Cecil Roche.

Messrs. T. M. Healy and Dickson, M.P.s, as arbitrators in the Drapers' estate dispute, have performed a feat which many might think well-nigh an impossibility. They have made an award which is described as pleasing to both parties in the controversy. The decision was delivered on Saturday, November 22, in the Courthouse in Magherafelt. The arbitration was a somewhat singular one in as much as though there were two opposite arbitrators, there was no umpire, as at the outset the two chosen for the office agreed to agree and not to differ. It is not often that matters of monetary dispute are arranged in such an amicable way as this; but those who seek an explanation of the abnormality will find it perhaps in the fact that the principals in the dispute really wanted a friendly settlement and not to perpetuate ill-feeling or create mischief, like the rich interloper in the Ponsonby estate. The Drapers' Company have proved themselves a bright exception to the great body of the London Companies who lord it over the Ulster estates. They acted most generously from the moment the hint was thrown out in Court that arbitration might be resorted to in place of litigation. They closed on the suggestion right off, appointing Mr. Dickson to act for them, while Mr. Healy was nominated as the spokesman for the tenants. A very large amount of arrears had accumulated on the estate—as much through the Company's own ill-management as through the tenants' fault—and these, by the terms of the award, are now wiped out to the extent of about £17,000. The old judicial rental of the property was £4,900; the award now fixes it at £3,600. Those tenants who were evicted are to be reinstated and allowed a half year's rent as a *solatium* for their sufferings. The purchase terms will be arranged on the basis of the revised judicial rents; and it is creditable to the Drapers' Company that they do not seek to make the tenants pay a shilling by way of law-costs. The decision will immediately come before the Land Commission for formal ratification. Why is it that the principal is not adopted elsewhere? What is there to prevent any ordinarily humane Government telling such persons as Olphert, Smith-Barry, Clanciarde and Co., that they must exhaust all reasonable means of settling with their tenants before putting the expense of their unholly exterminating raids upon the taxpayers. There is nothing—not even the want of that which should be an indispensable qualification for the high function of Government—a solicitude for the welfare and preservation of the people whose lives and fortunes are given into its control.

The epilogue to Mr. Balfour's dread farce in Donegal came to an end week ending November 22. We mean the frightful eviction campaign of the destroyer Olphert. That scourge of Donegal has now done his work pretty effectually. He has done his level best to make a desert in Falcarragh. The armies of Attila sweeping over Europe were not more destructive in their way than the proportionate ravages of this hoary old hypocrite; and if the truth were known the barbarians whom Attila led may have been more humane than the emissaries of Olphert who flung out under the drenching rain and the fierce Atlantic mid-winter blasts poor women weak from recent childbirth and poor old men, blind and tottering, into the grave from the weight of patriarchal years. This epilogue to Mr. Balfour's famous play will long be memorable in Ireland from the horror of its circumstances. It was carried out under natural conditions so awful that the officer in command of the well-fed and strong-framed Constabulary, Colonel Milling, thought it just to pay a special tribute to his men, when the "devil's work" was over, on their endurance and good temper while going through the fearful ordeal. What must that ordeal have been to the half-famished, half-naked, feeble peasants whom the old tyrant with a heart of lead flung out *sub Jove* in the appalling weather of last week? When it tried the nerve and endurance of the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, what can we say of the devoted ladies from England who came over to witness the horror, and saw it through from the opening to the close? Ireland ought never to forget the services of those brave women—Mrs. and Miss Amos, Miss Borthwick, Miss Maud Gonne, and Miss Mary Gonne; and if we had such an institution as a Legion of Honour they would certainly claim its highest decoration for their chivalrous services in Donegal.

"Marry in haste and repent in leisure" is an old proverb which might be applied to other fields of enterprise besides matrimony. It seems to be especially applicable to the case of those misguided farmers who have purchased their holdings under the Ashbourne Act. They will have plenty of leisure to repent during the forty-nine years which must elapse before they get rid of the millstone which their own hands have hung around their necks. Their only hope of relief lies in a makeshift—the extension of the period of repentance; but this is denied them by the recent decision of the Land Commissioners, keeping them to the letter of their bond as regards the period for paying the instalments of the purchase-money to the Treasury. Several meetings of these unhappy purchasers were held lately—the largest one at Kildare last Sunday. Those present were mostly men who had purchased their farms from the Duke of Leinster. They had taken their holdings at what must now be regarded as the exorbitant figure of from 17 to 20 years' purchase, and now they find themselves, as a consequence of the disastrous period for agriculture through which the country is passing, utterly unable to meet the instalments they have agreed to pay. If they would pay those instalments—many of them—they must sell the implements and the stock necessary for the working of their farms; and if they do not pay, out they go, and they lose their all. The tenants on this estate may be said to have purchased their holdings under compulsion. Eviction was staring them in the face, and many of them were seriously in arrears.

The talk of free contract under such circumstances is simply to talk fudge. They now ask the Parliamentary party, the leaders of whom warned them pretty often against foolish bargains, to interfere between the Government and themselves; and no doubt the appeal will be responded to should the opportunity be given. The case for the purchasers was put very forcibly by Dr. Counsel, but to understand it clearly in its historical aspect the speech of Father Staples, who has borne a considerable part in it, should be read. Another meeting of discontented purchasers was held at Carrickmacross, and a memorial setting forth the stress under which they had been compelled to buy their holdings from the Marquis of Bath, and praying the Land Commission for relief was adopted. It shows clearly that at the time of the sale the tenants had absolutely no alternative but to buy or go.

If the Heptarchy, of which the Coercionists prate so constantly, were actually established in Ireland—nay, if the seven were multiplied by seventy-seven, there could not be a more absolute variety in the law and administration of the law in different districts than is at present exhibited to a bewildered public. We do not allude so much now to the purely geographical offence—punishable with six months' imprisonment—of attending in a proclaimed district a meeting of the National League, which is absolutely legal on the other side of an imaginary line. We have more specially in our minds the recent action of the Government in reference to the celebration of the anniversary of the death of the self-devoted Manchester Martyrs. It is only very lately that the suggestion of any illegality in this celebration, which has been held annually for the last twenty-three years past, dawned on the authorities at the Castle.

At present the law on the subject seems erratic and chaotic in the extreme. The chief celebration it appears is absolutely legal in Dublin, where the proceedings were conducted under the eyes of the police no interference was attempted, and where everything passed off (as is always the case when the police abstain from disturbance) in perfect harmony. In Athlone it is also within the zone of legality. But the celebration is illegal and proclaimed in Waterford, Belfast, Dungannon, and Enniscorthy, and anyone attempting to take part in it is liable to have his head broken by the police as a pleasant preliminary to imprisonment. Indeed, the inhabitants of Enniscorthy, where the celebration has been held year after year without any attempt at interruption, foolishly presuming on the supposed uniformity of the law, again this year pursuing their ordinary custom, were speedily taught their mistake by the cogent reasoning of police batons. Here is a brief account of what occurred:—"About eight o'clock last evening two bands marched out to Templeshannon, where they halted and played the "Dead March" and other airs. Songs were also sung. Afterwards when the bands and the crowd were proceeding down the street they were met at the bridge by a force of one hundred police, under District-Inspector Tottenham, who put up his hand as a command to cease playing. The bands however, continued to play and the people were at once bludgeoned, many women being amongst the sufferers. The police bustled about groups who were standing on the footpaths, and some stones were thrown. Several men were then batoned without distinction. One man, on his way to a surgeon to have his broken head dressed, was again set upon by the police and batoned about the shoulders. To-day a large number of additional police arrived."

To fully appreciate this ruffianism it must be remembered that precisely the same ceremony, band-playing and all, was being gone through in Dublin at the same time, under the eyes of the police, without the slightest attempt at interruption. Men's minds in Ireland are kept constantly oscillating between indignation and contempt for the mingled savagery and absurdity of the Castle Government.

Of course the defendants in the bogus Tipperary prosecutions were right to reserve their defences, and give the police and their commander-in-chief, Removable Cad, an unrestricted field for free perjury. The display on the occasion was very fine. It leaves all previous performances, even of the constabulary, completely in the shade. Five Removables, all in a row watched the display with unaffected interest and sympathy. The notion of offering evidence for the defence before them was too palpably absurd. The accused did not deem themselves justified in promoting further perjury by cross-examination of the police, so to the great disgust of Removable Gardiner they were left their own lies their own way without any pretence even of regarding them seriously. When the case was concluded, as Mr. Ryder Haggard would say, a "strange thing happened." The Removables decided to adjourn to consider whether or not they would send the accused forward for trial. Now the evidence, such as it was, was all one way. A battalion of police witnesses, led by Removable Cad, swore bravely, steadily, and unanimously to the assault. They never displayed half as much discipline at their drill. There was no attempt to contradict them. If one word of their evidence could be believed, the accused must be sent forward as a matter of course. The only question that could arise for consideration was whether the evidence of the police was, on the face of it, such manifest and unmitigated perjury, that impartial and God-fearing Removables could not act on it even for the purpose of sending the accused forward for trial.

We hardly think this explanation of their adjournment to consider will please the Removables. So we have puzzled our brains for the real solution, and think we have found it. It is the custom, as everyone knows, for the Removables sitting in Coercion courts invariably go through the solemn farce of "retiring to consider their decision" for an hour or so before reaching out the pre-arranged conviction and sentence. This device, the poor rogues seem to fancy, will delude the public into a belief as to their discretion and impartiality. They have not intelligence enough to discriminate between a case in which a defence is offered and where it is reserved. They, therefore, mechanically retired in Tipperary, after their usual fashion, ostensibly to consider whether they could act on the uncontradicted evidence of the police. It is always the way with incompetent actors; they overdo the part.

THE BANSHEE'S WARNING: A STORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

(By JAMES MURPHY, Author of "The Forge of Cloughogue," "The Cross of Glencarrig, etc., etc.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

Maurice pondered long over the news thus told him—told him in words so cold and unimpassioned that he never dreamt of the cruel wounds in the heart of him that uttered them.

They were now in the patrimony of the O'Byrnes, where it stretches into Kildare. Arrived among their own people, the weary and worn horsemen stopped for refreshments and rest. Many of them were wounded, but all tired, weary, and worn, and bearing within them the depressing sense of defeat.

It was here that Colonel O'Byrne learned of the serious condition of his brother. Wounded and ill, he had, when banded over to the clansmen by Maurice on the causeway through the bog, lifted his spirits in the prospect of soon seeing his native hills. But he had no sooner been lifted from the saddle than it became evident his wounds were very serious. Oney Na Coppal, whose skill in human ailments was but little inferior to his knowledge of those in the animal from whom he took his cognomen, was called in. He saw at once that the lamp of life was fast fading. The strong, buoyant spirit and courage of the youth carried him thus far; it could bear him no farther. He died in his brother's arms during the night.

In the dawn of the morning, when the first faint rays of light began to tint the summits of the hill with gold, they set forward on their march, over which an additional and darker shade of gloom was cast. Those who were strongest, youngest, and unwounded formed a rough couch with their lances, and on this they carried the dead form of the gallant youth over the hills to his late home.

It was a melancholy journey, and a sad welcoming at the end of it. The warning apparition at the foot of the oak-tree, arranging her tresses in the moonlight, had proved prophetic enough.

The wounds which Maurice had received were not considerable. Wicklow men were skilful from long habit in treating wounds, and as soon as he had rested he hastened to see Carrie Mordaunt. He was uneasy to be away again. Insensibly he had grown anxious for the cause he had so reluctantly and by sheer accident joined; the dauntless zeal of Tully, the enthusiastic hopefulness of O'Moore, and the chivalrous disinterestedness of the Wicklow chieftain had impressed him. He felt for the cause so helpless and hopeless, needing the necessary war material, and resolved to use all his energies abroad to have them supplied. He had many friends still, as in the days of his pagehood at the court of Spain, and he hoped to get their aid. To this end the sooner his wedding with the fair Sassenach took place the better. They could travel over the sunny regions of Spain and France, and the health and strength which had been sadly tried by the events of the past few months would find ample room for recuperation in these delightful lands. The world, so hard and harsh of late, would lose its unpleasant features in one delightful dream of love. Maurice could scarcely delay to take the needful rest before he visited her. The sequestered vale of Aghavumagh was to him the one sweet spot on earth worth visiting—the grey fortalice far exceeding in interest the proudest palace on earth. Nowhere could the sun shine so brightly, nowhere the mountain airs come more soft and fragrant. Her face was in his dreams whilst he rested, was in his thought when he awoke. The flash of the sunbeam on the leaping cascade reminded him of the love-light leaping from her eye; whatever was beautiful in sea or sky of the supreme loveliness of her face. Never was crusader home from warring on the sands of Palestine more anxious to see the "ladye of his pledge" than Maurice to see the sister of him whose hand had been raised with such deadly intent so lately. The hate that he entertained for her brother—the deadly malignity that existed between them—seemed but to add to the intense and passionate love that he bore her.

Accordingly, a few days after his return, when the decencies of mourning had been complied with, Maurice, taking Oney with him, mounted his horse and rode across the heathy hills, reversing the course taken the last time they had crossed them.

His heart was unaccountably heavy. He could not help remembering the youth who, in the pride of life and opening manhood, had ridden with him, then full of enthusiasm, high spirit, and chivalry, but who was now lying in the earth of the graveyard. The fate of Ireland might be light or lowly, victory or defeat might surround her banners, but it would never either way stir the dead pulses of his heart. In accordance with the sad story, the heath and mountain, even the sea in the distance, and the sky overhead, seemed to assume a tint of gray melancholy. To dispel it, and his gloomy thoughts, he entered into conversation with his companion.

From him he learned much that had passed during his illness—learned more of Ellen Maguire's fortunes than Roger Leix had time to tell; learned what he paused a moment in surprise to hear, that Raymond Mordaunt had been entrusted with high command in the Parliamentary forces in England, and that he had made arrangements to sail as soon as he reached Dublin. From him Maurice learned, too, to his utter astonishment, that the Parliament in England had actually joined issues with the King's troops on the battle-field, and that the Earl of Warwick had command of the fleet, and the Earl of Essex of the land forces, and that Charles was likely to be hard pressed.

"From whom did you learn all this?" asked Maurice, in amazement.

"Father Tully," said Oney, simply.

"Father Tully seems to know everything, Oney," said Maurice, reflectively. "How did he come to know this?"

"Who could tell? Faix, it's himself does know everybody and everything. If there was many like him in Ireland, it's the different way things 'ud be. D'ye know what he was doing when he gave me the message to bring to you—to hurry an' lave this land an' go to France?"

"No."

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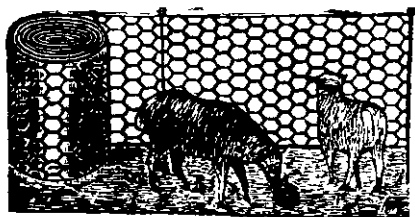
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"Well, he was kneelin', wid his stole around his n-ck an' a soldier's coat upon him, attendin' to the dyin' on the hillside—hearin' their confessions afore they went to the other world. But Ireland was so strong in his head that he could not, even at that moment, keep from counsellin' what was best."

"He is a wonderful man, Oney."

"Wonderful?" said Oney, enthusiastically, "wonderful is no name for it. He spares himself no hardship or danger if he can do good or forward the cause. But he has not been the same since Ellen Maguire left us. He is downhearted like."

"Sorry for her, Oney?"

"Ah, they were old friends since they were little. If Frank Tully had not become a priest Lady Ellen Maguire would have taken him before the son of a king. But his mind was the other way. And may be it was all for the best. But it's a pity—oh, my! what a pity—she should have given up her own, in creed and land, an' joined the foe and the stranger; joined the Sassenach with his cold creed, and his hate an' scorn for hers and her race. Oh, my!"

Maurice's reflection left him but little room to attend to the jere-miad of Oney Na Coppal; his thoughts went from Ellen Maguire and Raymond Mordaunt to the radiant girl brightening like a ray of sunshine the gray castle of Aughnamagh. A gleam of sun-bright glory, streaming in through storied window in some gray and falling in mellow radiance on silver shrine, was the only parallel the cavalier could call up in his mind. His thoughts grew so intense that his anxiety to see her redoubled in his breast; and he was about giving the word to Oney to ride quicker when his attention was attracted by a curious figure advancing towards them. Puzzled immeasurably, he reined up his horse.

"Oney, what's that?" he asked.

Oney's thoughts, like Maurice's, had been absorbed, but in different ways and for different reasons, but now he raised his head, looked in the direction indicated, and after a pause said:

"That's the weaver—Manus."

"Who?" asked Maurice.

"Manus, the weaver—don't you remember?—in the nook at Dublin Castle—who came to the ship at—"

"Yes, to be sure. Is this he? Why, so it is, I declare. What brings him here? How strangely he looks!"

Manus did indeed look strangely. He would, from his hunch-back and dwarfed form, have seemed strange anywhere on horseback, but here he seemed a veritable elf grown out of the surrounding heather. Maurice looked at him with curious interest whilst he advanced and came near.

"Colonel O'Connor—Colonel Maurice O'Connor—"

"Yes, Manus," said Maurice, with unaffected delight. "I'm glad to meet you, and to thank you for—"

"Maurice O'Connor, I was about going as messenger for you. Miss Mordaunt—sent me for you—wants to see you—as quick as you can go."

"To see me!" said Maurice, with a pleasurable sensation, diffusing a thrill of joy at his heart.

"Aye. Ride, ride swiftly—that was her desire," said the weaver with a curious expression on his face. "Don't delay a minute."

"Carrie, sweet love, is as impatient as myself," thought Maurice blithely, as he put spurs to his horse and galloped off.

Arrived at the castle, he entered the courtyard; threw his reins over the iron crook that stood beside the door; passed through the ever open entrance; and ran up the broad and wide oaken staircase. He knew where Carrie generally read or reposed, and needed no guide.

But at the head of the stairs he was confronted by one of the young ladies clad in deep mourning. She placed her finger on her lip in token of silence.

Maurice paused in silence.

"Colonel O'Connor," said the pale girl, "sorrow comes to all they say. It came to us. I fear it is coming to you. Prepare yourself for a surprise."

Maurice, taken aback, thought that by some curious change in events, Raymond Mordaunt had come to demand his sister, and almost looked around for the armed forces.

"Where is Carrie, Una?—let me see her," he said—not knowing what else to say.

Silent herself from deep sorrow and sleepless nights she led him along the corridors. Through one window the mountains were visible, through the opposite the line of distant sea gemmed the horizon. The young lady opened a chamber door at the end.

"Follow me!" she whispered, "and command yourself."

Maurice entered.

"You are just in time, Colonel O'Connor," whispered a young lady who knelt by the bedside, arising and greeting him. "Carrie Mordaunt is not long for this world—she is dying."

Maurice, dazed, could not comprehend.

"She took ill this morning, and the doctor says she cannot last long. Heart disease," said the young lady, explainingly, "but she sees you—knows you too, poor girl! Look!"

With something of the sensation of one suddenly plunged from a height into pure space, conscious of some vague, impending danger which he could not stay, Maurice turned his gaze in the direction indicated. The blue eyes, filled with love-light, bright with rejoicing at his presence, were turned to him, and the sweet face still so full of wondrous loveliness, but, oh, how changed!

"Maurice!"

"Carrie, Carrie!" he cried, "is it thus I see you? Oh, Carrie, why was I not made aware you were ill?"

He placed his arms around her, and she threw hers around his neck.

"Maurice it came suddenly. The shock and fright of that night in the marshes, and the long ride afterwards! I am sorry to leave you, Maurice, for I loved you well and dearly—but it cannot be helped. Keep your arms round me, beloved of my heart, and let me feel when I am dying that you are near!"

"Carrie, Carrie," he whispered, brokenly, whilst a great weight pressed like red hot iron at his heart, do not speak so—it is a mistake—it cannot be. Death is *not* near. It cannot be. Heaven could not permit it!"

"Maurice, let me feel your arms around me. Speak to me—there are strange noises in my ears. Keep your face near me—strange lights are before my eyes. Maurice, my heart and my love was yours—remember me when—"

There was a shiver through the frame; she had lifted herself to press her lips to his when she fell back. The light had fled from her eyes; the pulses ceased at her breast; the voice and breath failed simultaneously. The throb of life was over—death, that cometh to us all at some time, had laid his cold hand on her heart—and all was still!

Maurice was led from the room; and for many months hovered between life and death—between the lamp of intelligence and reason always crowded, and sometimes well-nigh extinguished and still seeking to recover itself, and recurring periods of reason and intelligence.

The combat ended in his favour; the light of reason grew once more through the mists and clouded night of unconsciousness, and the life, well nigh stilled in his breast, grew and developed again. But the struggle lasted many months, and the form that was helped on the deck of the "Chartreuse" in one of the Wicklow bays, on his way to Spain, was very unlike the bright and handsome young cavalier who landed on the streets of Dublin city twelve short months before.

"Maurice O'Connor," said O'Byrne, who saw him aboard, "do you know who this is?"

"Oney Na Coppal," said Maurice, with a faint smile.

"And these two ladies, Maurice?"

Maurice shook his head; he did not remember them.

Oney whispered him. "This is Becca, Colonel O'Connor, and this is—"

"Maurice, do you not remember me? Maurice O'Connor, could you—could you—forget me?" cried the second, with an expression of blended pain and mortification, in her musical voice.

"Lady Clare!"

"Oh, Maurice O'Connor, Maurice O'Connor—if you had only taken my advice that summer night, amidst the thunder and the lightning, and gone back, what pain and trouble and torment would have been saved! Oh, Maurice O'Connor," she cried, as she held his hand and looked at his shattered form, "what an unhappy land this Ireland is! There seems a spell of sorrow and malediction over it. Will you let me sail with you away from it—never more to come near it; never more to come near the blood-stained and warring shores? Will you let me sail with you? I—Maurice O'Connor—I shall be your guiding star in the future."

And Maurice said—"Yes!"

Maurice O'Connor recovered his strength of mind and body rapidly.

To the efforts he made in Spain and France the Confederate Council owed their ability to carry on the war for freedom in Ireland so long as they did.

By degrees the incidents in Ireland became to him like a bazy dream, dimly recollected, like a painful legend travelling down the long descent of centuries and having no connection with the present and so by degrees there grew up another love in his heart on the ruins of that which had once been there, a love which was true and sincere as the first, and in which there came the shadow of no parting.

Lady Clare O'Connor had sufficient influence at Court to make reconciliation between her husband and the king, if, indeed, in the hour when trials and reverses surrounded him, he needed any better negotiator than the recommendation of a stout heart and strong arm. In many of the bloodiest battles of the War of the Revolution he rode beside Prince Rupert, and when the Cavalier chivalry went down before the Puritan spears and were rolled in the dust on the bloody day of Naseby the regiment that guarded the beaten monarch to Hereford and afterwards Abergavenny was commanded by Colonel Maurice O'Connor.

But he never saw Ireland again.

(THE END.)

FATHER MATHEW.

(Temperance column of the *Irish World*.)

THE writer of the following statement is a Protestant gentleman—Dr. Barter of Blarney—whose hydropatic establishment of St. Anne's is one of the best in the United Kingdom. This statement is the result of a conversation which I recently had with Dr. Barter as to the alleged power of working cures attributed to Father Mathew, and in which the doctor mentioned such facts—which came under his notice in the summer of 1853—as induced me to request that he would be good enough to reduce them to writing. This he willingly did, at the same time giving me permission to make the fullest use of his name. The following is the document written by Dr. Barter, and bearing his signature:—

"As a resident for months in my establishment, to which Father Mathew had come for the restoration of his health, I had ample opportunity of studying his character and habits; and well do I remember his unceasing labour in the cause of suffering humanity.

"The crowds that came daily from distant parts of the country to seek his aid were legion; yet to every one, from the highest to the lowest, he was ever accessible and never seemed tired of doing good. I often remonstrated with him on the injury which must follow from such severe physical and mental labour, but to no purpose; his love for his fellowman and his goodness of heart banished from his noble breast every selfish feeling and he disregarded my repeated warn-

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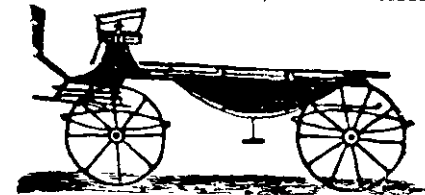
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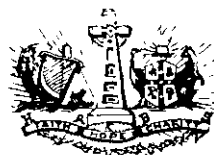
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"Several came to be cured of painful disease; and I often witnessed great relief afforded by him to people suffering from various affections and in some cases I was satisfied that permanent good was effected by his administration. Such satisfactory results, on so large a scale, too, made him the more earnest in his purpose and gave the recipient unbounded faith in his power: and the result, from such a favourable combination of circumstances, could not be otherwise than beneficial to the patient. Father Mathew possessed in a large degree the power of animal magnetism, and I believe that the paralytic affection from which he suffered and which brought his valuable life to an untimely end was produced by an undue expenditure of this power. His nervous power was lowered by imparting his health and vigour to thousands. I have often seen injurious results from such a cause and have experienced them in my own person. Ought not this to endear his memory to us, and more particularly to those who have received benefit from the exercise of his power?"

The doctor's theory is that the magnetic power controls and directs the nervous power, thereby substituting a healthy for a morbid action of the system. Upon this theory or principle—whether it be sound or erroneous I offer no opinion—Dr. Barter accounts for what he himself witnessed during a period of some months at his establishment in Blarney, and of which many others were equally cognisant. I value his testimony on this account—that it furnishes the evidence of an intelligent and unprejudiced witness as to the fact that, from whatever cause or through whatever means or agency, Father Mathew did afford relief to persons suffering from disease.

From a long letter, overflowing with gratitude to the memory of Father Mathew, written by a man of good character and credibility, who states that he had received his education in the school which his benefactor had established shortly after he commenced his mission in Cork, I extract the following passage, merely adding that I know the writer to be that which I have represented him:—

"I could tell you of people that he cured, only it would occupy too long, but I can tell you what happened to myself. My eyes got very bad, and I was afraid I was going to lose my sight entirely, which would have brought me to ruin. I was obliged to stay away from my business in the market I became so blind, so I said I would go over to Cove street and see his reverence, which I did. I was so bad that I got a boy to lead me in the streets. Father Mathew was there before me, and was glad to see me and shook hands with me, as he always did; he was kind to simple and gentle, and there was no sort of pride in him at all. So I told him how bad I was, and sure he saw that, for he asked me how did I get so bad. I knelt down, and he prayed for me and put his hand on my head, and made the sign of the cross on my eyes, and he said it wouldn't signify, and that I would be well shortly; and sure I was for I walked home without the boy helping me and I was as well as ever that day. I brought my wife to him another day and he cured her of a sore bosom, as all the neighbours know."

Not only were those afflicted with bodily ailments brought to him, but those likewise who suffered from mental infirmity. A young man was being taken by his friends to the Lunatic Asylum of Cork, and the treatment which he received at their hands was not such as to improve his condition. Bound on a car, his limbs tied with cords, and his head exposed to the rays of a fierce sun, he was thus being conveyed to the asylum, when the conductors conceived the idea of first taking him to Father Mathew. The idea was fortunately acted upon, and they turned the horse's head towards Lehenagh. Father Mathew's heart was filled with compassion at the spectacle of a human being bound like a wild beast, uttering strange cries, and foaming at the mouth. He spoke to him kindly and gently, and thus soothed his chafed spirit; and he then desired his friends to loose the cords that bound him and to protect his head from the sun. The effect of the kind voice, the gentle words, and the soothing touch was marvelous upon the patient, who had suffered violent paroxysms shortly before. The poor fellow recognised Father Mathew, in whose power to serve him he seemed to have confidence, and he promised that if he were brought home he would do everything that he was asked to do; and upon Father Mathew's intercession he was brought back, instead of being placed in the Asylum. In a month afterwards a fine, handsome young man, well dressed and in well-mannered, came to Lehenagh to return thanks for "what he had done for him."

Another case which I shall mention was that of a young girl from Macroom, who was brought to him by her parents, who were afraid that she would die of starvation, as she had obstinately refused to eat anything for a number of days or to utter a single word. Her head was seriously affected and she could not sleep. She was taken three times to Father Mathew. Through the first visit some good was effected, and after the third visit she was perfectly restored to her natural appetite and sleep. Before she left Lehenagh she ate and drank what was offered to her and spoke rationally and without reluctance.

Another girl, whose hands were tightly clenched, and the nails of whose fingers were buried in the flesh of her palms, was also brought to him by her parents. For weeks she had been in that condition; and though the physicians who had been consulted endeavoured to open her hands, they tried in vain. "Allow me, my dear," said Father Mathew, in his winning voice; and taking her hand in his, and gently unlocking and extending her fingers, he brought it into its natural form. This was a case of pure hysteria affecting the limbs, such as is frequently seen in the hospitals.

Cases such as these—which will be accounted for in various ways—confirmed the people in the belief in his power to cure. When he was asked by members of his family, or by his more intimate friends, how he could himself account for some cures which were too potent to be denied or doubted, his invariable reply was—"It is faith—the great faith of the people."

To Father Mathew's own words, spoken in Dublin in the year 1840, I would refer the reader—those words being an authentic exposition of his ideas and feelings on this delicate subject.

I shall conclude my allusion to it with the mention of an

appropriate fact—that in accordance with the time-honoured custom of praying at the graves of holy men who had been remarkable for the sanctity of their lives, numbers of people—most of them afflicted with ailments of various kinds—constantly come to pray at the tomb of Theobald Mathew. The sexton of the cemetery relates many instances of relief being obtained or cures being effected through visits to his grave. One thing is certain—that people who entered as cripples supported by crutches have left their crutches inside the railing of the tomb and returned without aid or assistance to their homes. Votive offerings of this description have been frequently found in the same place, but have been invariably removed by order of the clergyman to whom the charge of the cemetery belongs. I mention the fact of such visits being made and of such testimonies being offered by pilgrims to the tomb of Father Mathew as an evidence of that belief in his holiness and sanctity which exists—and which, no doubt will long continue to exist—in the minds of a grateful and religious people.

FATHER DOMINIC, C.P.

(Liverpool Catholic Times, November 28.)

THE cause of the beatification and canonisation of Father Dominic of the Mother of God, Passionist, of which the Rev. Pius Davine, C.P., of Mount Argus, Dublin, is the postulator, is at present before the Roman Curia. Father Dominic, who introduced the Congregation of the Passion into England—an event, the foreknowledge of which was divinely communicated to the founder, St. Paul of the Cross—was a poor shepherd boy, born near Viterbo, not far from Rome. Possessed of great natural talents and exalted virtues, he became one of the principal men of light and leading in the religious body to which he became attached, and, after a laborious missionary career, died at Reading on the 27th of August, 1849. It was he who received Cardinal Newman into the Church. The eminent Oratorian thus relates that historic incident in his "Apologia": "One of my friends at Littlemore had been received into the Church on Michaelmas Day, at the Passionist house at Aston, near Stone, by Father Dominic, the Superior. At the beginning of October the latter was passing through London to Belgium; and, as I was in some perplexity what steps to take for being received myself, I assented to the proposition made to me that the good priest should take Littlemore in his way, with the view to his doing for me the same charitable service as he had done for my friend. On October the 8th I wrote to a number of friends the following letter:—Littlemore, October 8th, 1845: I am this night expecting Father Dominic, the Passionist, who, from his youth, has been led to have distinct and direct thoughts, first of the countries of the North, then of England. After thirty years' (almost) waiting, he was without his own act sent here. But he has had little to do with the conversions. I saw him here for a few minutes on St. John Baptist's Day last year. He is a simple, holy man, and withal gifted with remarkable powers." He did missionary work in England and Ireland from 1842 until his death. There must be some still living who remember him and can bear evidence to his virtues and zeal. They are requested to correspond with the Rev. Pius Davine, C.P., St. Paul's Retreat, Mount Argus, Dublin. The life of Father Dominic has been written by Father Davine, who proposes bringing it out next June. He will be going to Rome in January. It is expected that the cause of Father Dominic, at present in the preliminary stage, will be formally introduced about three months hence, when he will be declared venerable.

CARDINAL MANNING ON GENERAL BOOTH'S PLAN.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MANNING, in an interview with a representative of the Liverpool Catholic Times, made a most important statement on the subject of General Booth's scheme.

Asked what was his opinion of the proposal, his Eminence, in the first place, guarded what he had to say by restricting it entirely to the social aspect of the question. There was no discussion on the Salvation Army as a religious and missionary agency, and all that was said bore only upon the proposed plan of a great campaign to rescue from their sufferings the helpless thousands of "Darkest England."

Touching the first portion of General Booth's book, his Eminence said that he felt quite sure the General's facts and figures as to the extent of the existing misery were not exaggerated, that they were if anything within the truth, and then the Cardinal went on to say:—

"I have no words to express the indignant impatience with which I have for years regarded the refusal of the authorities to acknowledge the existence of the enormous misery suffered by the families of honest workmen, especially in winter, through want of employment. Beyond this periodical misery there is the perpetual degradation and consequent suffering of the helpless, the worthless, the vicious, the criminal, who nevertheless ought not by a Christian people and in a Christian land to be left uncared for by the rich and by responsible authorities.

"General Booth's plan," the Cardinal continued, "is a resolute effort to save the lost, and as such is worthy of all sympathy. The many schemes he proposes will be assailed and obstructed as transient palliatives, but by them multitudes may be saved, and a part of the remedy is better than a heartless refusal to help the lost."

With reference to the stereotyped criticism on such a scheme that the gradual progress of society will in due time solve the difficulty and that such things are best left to the operation of natural laws the Cardinal said:—"I look upon the theory that society will in the end absorb all the unemployed to be a cruel mockery. It can only be accomplished in a generation, even if true; in the meanwhile men, women, and children will die by hundreds of thousands in extreme misery. The law of God condemns such a heartless policy. I therefore wish General Booth's work all success."

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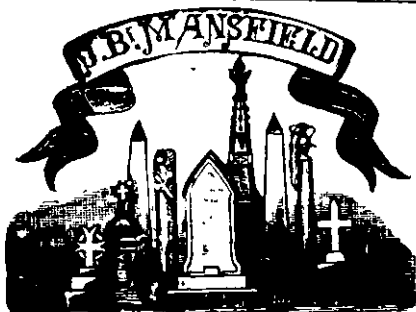
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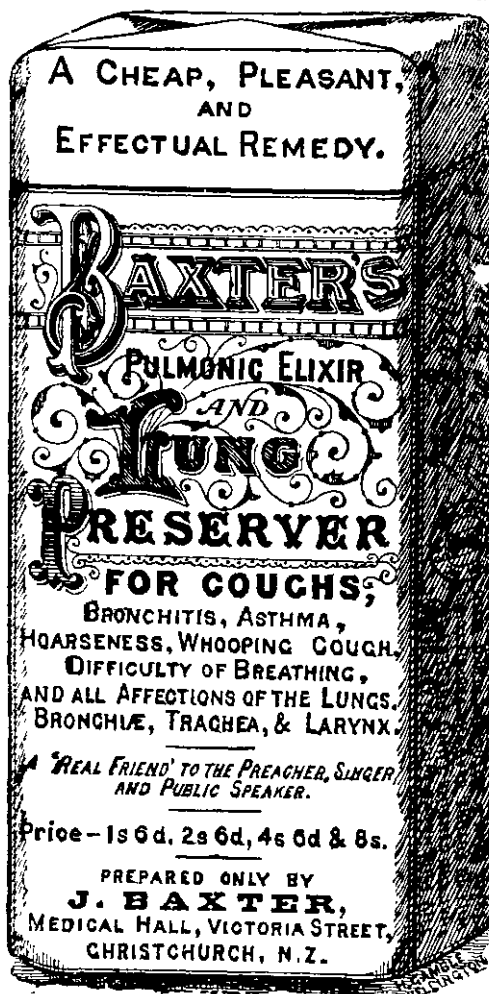
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To a suggestion that General Booth in his book seemed hardly to taken sufficiently into account existing agencies, the Cardinal replied that this was so to some extent, but attributed it to the point of view taken in the book. The book is a proposal for a general campaign against the hopeless misery of the slums, a campaign which would be something very different from the isolated efforts, excellent as far as they go, of such agencies for instances as Toynbee Hall and the University missions in the East End. As to Catholic action in the same direction the Cardinal said that our priests and nuns were already doing an immense amount of work in this very direction of succouring and saving the hopeless and the lost, but it was work done for those already at least nominally within the bonds of Catholic unity. So far we had not been able to attempt anything for the masses outside, and it was these masses that the General was trying to help.

Striking out a new line of thought, the Cardinal added that he was heartily glad the book had been published, if only because it would do so much to wake people up to the necessity of seriously facing the question of common action for the very poor, the unemployed, and even those whose idleness is a cause of their misery. "It is one more shock," he said, "to that false political economy of which we have been having too much for years back. What is sound political economy but a dealing with the affairs of the community as if it were a household. That is what the word means. Well, here in England it has been taken to be a dealing with the affairs of the community as if it were not a household, but a counting-house, a place where the one question is profit and loss. One would think, to listen to some of our professors, that speculation and business were the whole life of the nation instead of one of its inner departments. But happily the time is over for the doctrine of buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and buy your men's labour at the cheapest rate to which competition can beat it down. The true political economy takes into account the value of human life, and I am glad to see in this scheme of General Booth's one more useful contribution to the solution of the great question of the day."

"LIFE OF JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY."

MESSRS. CASSELL AND CO., of New York, announce for publication by January 1, 1891, at latest, the "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly." It is written by James Jeffrey Keche, an intimate friend of the lamented dead during all his life in Boston, and for many years his associate in the editorship of the *Pilot*. This work has the full sanction of Mr. O'Reilly's family and is the only authorised life.

It opens with a noble introduction by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, who was always a warm admirer of John Boyle O'Reilly. The Cardinal's words at the announcement of Mr. O'Reilly's death will be remembered: "A loss to the Country, a loss to the Church and a loss to Humanity." In this preface, His Eminence has paid a most appropriate tribute to the life and the work of the dead poet.

In writing the biography, Mr. Keche has had rare advantages, in his own long and intimate association with the subject of it, and in matter furnished by the family, and friends both in Ireland and America. Indeed, he finds himself able to make it largely autobiographical. The dead will speak for himself through his letters, and his great words on historic occasions all through the crowded years of his short life. The book will be a revelation even to those who knew the departed well, of the place he filled, and the international influence he exercised.

Following the life come his complete poems and speeches, edited by his wife, Mary O'Reilly. Some poems unpublished at the time of his death are included in this collection, at the suggestion of friends unwilling to lose any word left by the beloved dead.

His orations and addresses, including "Illustrious Irishmen of One Century," "Irish Poetry and Music," the "Common Citizen Soldier," the great speech for the negroes in Faneuil Hall, etc., will close the volume.

The book will be beautifully illustrated, and printed and bound in the best style of the bookmaker's art.

THE TWO "CRIMINALS."

(Irish World, November 29.)

THERE are two men now in the United States as visitors who, wherever they go, are received by the whole people with extraordinary manifestations of respect and honour. In every town they visit they are met and welcomed enthusiastically, not merely by vast masses of the inhabitants, but by the high public officials and leading citizens. Governors of States, members of Legislatures, mayors of cities, professional and business men gather around them and take prominent and active part in demonstrations of esteem and regard. The two men who are thus honoured wherever they appear in America are two Irishmen, who, if they were at the present moment to set foot on their own native land, would be promptly seized by policemen and put into gaol as criminals and kept there for six months.

Here is a strange state of things which would seem to require explanation. Why do American citizens, including high Government officials, honour men who in their own country have been "found guilty" of crime and sentenced to imprisonment? Are American citizens so regardless of law as to pay tributes of respect to those who violate it? By law in Ireland John Dillon and William O'Brien are sentenced convicts—they are "fugitives from justice." Why then, do Americans welcome and applaud them?

There can be but one answer to this question. It is because Americans do not believe those men to be criminals, do not believe the law which condemned them to be a just law. So far from regarding John Dillon and William O'Brien as vile law-breakers and

outlaws, Americans regard them as honest men and true patriots, and the law under which such men are made convicts Americans regard as a law of tyrants and oppressors, a law which has no moral sanction or moral force, and, therefore, deserving only the contempt of free men.

In America law is respected by all good citizens because it is the expression of the people's will, made by the people for the people. In America the executors and administrators of law, from the chief magistrate of the nation to the common policeman, are respected and honoured because they are chosen by the people themselves, and are the guardians of the people's lives and properties and rights. The ministers of the law in America are not the hirelings and tools of tyrants; they do not insult the people and the people's representatives. They are, in fact, themselves representatives of the people and in performance of their duties are doing the people's work.

In Ireland it is all quite different. Law there is on one side and popular sympathy on the other—law and its administrators are hated by the people because they are known to be the people's enemies. Law in Ireland has plundered and oppressed and banished millions of the Irish race. Hence it is that it is no stigma on a man's reputation to be condemned by that law; hence it is that John Dillon and William O'Brien instead of being dishonoured by conviction and sentence in the Tipperary court, are the more endeared to their countrymen and the more respected by lovers of liberty and justice all the world over.

WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HIS INITIALS ARE "J. D."

WHEN a woman travels ten miles merely to ask a few questions we may assume that her curiosity is excited.

In the year 1883, a story went forth from Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, which aroused great interest in all the region thereabout. People came from various directions to enquire into the matter; what was alleged to have occurred had to do mostly with one man. If the story turned out to be true some good was likely to come of it; if false, it would only put the community more on their guard against all sorts of wild rumours. Among the women who were bound to get at the foundation of it was one from St. Albans and a cook from Langley.

How strangely things work out in this queer world. Seven years have passed and the facts are now to become generally public for the first time. It appears that about the first of January, 1883, an old resident of the place above named was said, and commonly believed, to be in a dying condition.

For five months an able and clever physician had been attending him constantly, no medical man could have done more. His ailment was decided to be gout and rheumatism, which are now held to be practically the same malady differently located.

Well, this began back in July, 1882. As time ran along the patient grew worse. The doctor's ability and experience didn't seem to count. The sufferer's ankles, feet, and hands, became badly swollen. We all know this must have been a scary symptom because that the fluids of his body (and the body is nearly all fluid anyway)—instead of being carried off as they naturally should be, were flowing over their channels and inundating the parts around them, just as a stream does after heavy rains.

The doctor said, the danger of this state of things lay in the fact, that when the water reached the heart or lungs it might end in sudden death. The cause of dropsy is the refusal of the kidneys to carry off the water; so much is plain. But what makes the kidneys strike work? We now know the reason of that. It is because they are partially paralysed by a poison in the blood, arising from undigested food in the stomach. In plain English, a chronic state of indigestion and dyspepsia was responsible for results which now threatened our unknown friend's life. It was reported—and of its truth there isn't a doubt—that his abdomen was blown like a bladder on account of the water which soaked all through his flesh. In a conversation a few weeks ago he said "All my friends now looked on me as a dying man."

And reasonably enough too; for what chance is there for a man who is gradually drowning in this way?—For that is what it was—drowning and nothing else in the world. Medicine appeared to be of no use, and the physician suggested that possibly the poor man might be benefited if he could go away from home and try the baths, mineral waters, and change of scene and air.—But nobody believed in that plan, and in honest truth, it is hardly likely that the wise physician believed in it himself. At all events the idea wasn't put in a practice.

About this time the patient's wife happened to be in the shop of a chemist at Hemel Hempstead, and he gave her a little book, a sort of small pamphlet, and said she might like to read it. She did read it, and found in it a full description of the very complaint that was fast sending her husband to the grave, and also the name of what was asserted to be a remedy for it. After some trouble she got him to consent to try it, and sent for a bottle. He began, and kept it up for four months, taking twenty-six bottles altogether. At the end of that time he was a well, sound man, and is so to-day. The whole neighbourhood was amazed.—His recovery, when he had been looked upon as no better than a dead man, set tongues wagging all around the country. He now says: "I should not have been here now, if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup."

Our friend requests us not to publish his full name, but says we may print his initials, which are "J. D." Address: Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. He will answer letters.

The Marquis of Ripon has written to General Booth, expressing approval of his scheme, and enclosing a cheque for £100.

A colossal monument to the memory of the Comte de Chambord is to be erected at St. Anne d'Auray, in Brittany. The statue of the Comte is nearly ready, and will be unveiled early next year.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to call and inspect the
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Are now prepared with Choice Stocks of REASONABLE DRAPERY ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES in all Departments, comprising the latest HOME and CONTINENTAL FASHIONS for the PRESENT SEASON, and trust they will be found of a character that will maintain the reputation B. E. & Co. have so long maintained for keeping HIGH CLASS GOODS at MODERATE PRICES that will bear comparison with any other house in New Zealand.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.—For general Summer wear in city or country nothing is more stylish and durable than the light weight Tweeds and Cheviots, the latter being shown in greater variety than ever. The following are a few of the many lovely Fabrics shown by us:—Harris Dress Tweeds, Noppe Dress Tweeds, Fancy Knicker Tweeds, French Crape de Serges, Black Grenadines, Donegal Rough Tweeds, Flaked Snow Tweeds, Natural Diagonals, French Model Robes, New Black Lace Cloths, etc., etc.

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Novelties in Ladies' Fashionable Lace Dolmans, Ladies' Fashionable Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Figaro Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Capes, Ladies' Fashionable Dust Cloaks, Garibaldi's, Sunshades in New Shot Effects, very taking handles.

MILLINERY.—The fancy for transparent effects is still maintained. The new Floral Hats and Bonnets are very pretty. Children's and Misses' Millinery in endless variety.

The above Goods are all bought from the Makers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing manufactured at our Manse street factory. Heads of Families are invited to inspect the Boys' Clothing. Only tested Colonial Tweeds kept in Stock. Any particular style can be made to order at a few hours' notice. We are showing a nice range of Washing Shirts at moderate prices.

CUSTOMERS unable to make personal selections will have prompt and careful attention assured to all their orders by post. Goods forwarded to any part of the Colony on receipt of remittance or satisfactory references.

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All New and of the Most Reliable Strains.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds select and true to name. Large supply of Horticultural Requisites.

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The most complete implement of its kind.

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Simple, accurate, and reliable.

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Capable of several most useful combinations.

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Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms and Money to Lend to build thereon.

C E N T R A L H O T E L
PALMERSTON NORTH.

MAURICE CRONIN, late of Wellington, has just taken over the well-known Central Hotel, where he intends conducting business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is reported that the great Catholic historian of Germany, Dr. Janssens, is to succeed Cardinal Hergenrother as keeper of the Vatican archives.

Seven Sisters of Charity left Trent in the Tyrol last week for the Chinese mission. They are to go to Hankow, in the province of Eastern Hon-pe.

A few days ago Mr. William Cavley, Henry Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were received into the Catholic Church at Whitby, Yorks, by Father McLaughlin.

La Politique Sociale is the title of a vigorously written Catholic weekly review of economic questions published in Paris. It makes the Eight Hours Labour-day one of the principal points in its programme.

A correspondent telegraphing from the city of Mexico says: "Deputy Juan. A. Natoes will present in the Chamber of Deputies a bill which, if made law, will cause three-fourths of the clergy to leave Mexico. Nearly all the Catholic churches in Mexico belong to the Government, and the bill proposes that only native priests be allowed to occupy the pulpits. Nearly three-fourths of the priests are Spaniards.

The number of persons applying for permission to study and refer to documents in the Vatican Library at Rome have of late become so great that the rooms allotted to students have become too small. Leo XIII. has consequently had a new reading room constructed.

The non-Catholic Press in Germany has been discussing the position of Protestantism in the Empire. Several newspapers have published articles lamenting the disorganisation and decay of the Protestant Church, contrasting so strikingly with the energetic activity of the Catholic body.

The German Catholic papers have been calling attention to the negligent way in which the French protectorate of the Holy Places in Palestine has been exercised in late years, and assert that Russia has been allowed to make serious encroachments upon the rights possessed by the Catholics for centuries.

A branch of the Trappist monastery at Oka is to be established at Lake St. John, Canada.

The Dominican Fathers are establishing a school of Oriental language and Scriptural studies at Jerusalem.

Mrs. Herbert Dickens—wife of Rev. Herbert Dickens, chaplain to Warwick County Asylum, son of Rev. Dr. Dickens, Vicar of Emscote, Warwick—has been received into the Church.

Monsignor Zaleski, who has been sent to India to preside at Goa over a conference of Bishops who are to discuss the question of reorganising the Catholic dioceses of India, speaks twelve languages.

The Dominion Government has a serious religious question to settle. The Governor-General has received a memorial signed by over 10,000 Catholics, including Archbishop Tache, of Winnipeg, asking his Government to disallow the Acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature abolishing separate Catholic schools and the dual language.

There is now a Father Damien in Japan. He is a French priest who has established a regular leper settlement on land between the mountains of Hakone and Fujiame. A former resident in Japan, a graduate of Cambridge University, to whom the devoted missionary is personally known, sends to the *Daily News* an account of the humble settlement, and desires it to state, for the benefit of those who are interested in work of this character, that the founder of the settlement is the Rev. G. Testivande, French Church, Yokohama, Japan.

The Aurora, Ill., *Daily Express*, says: "While three hundred preachers of the Rock River Conference have been for the past week legislating for the conversion of the heathen—Catholic and all the other sects of Christianity and heathenism opposed to the sect founded by John Wesley—St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this city, is quietly receiving Methodist sheep into green fields and pastures new. It may not be a common occurrence, but it is nevertheless true that, while the Methodist preachers are pleasantly engaged in denouncing Catholicism, Catholicism is just as pleasantly employed increasing her membership from the Methodist fold. Rev. Thomas F. Leydon, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, yesterday afternoon, baptised three of the Methodist sect—two ladies and one gentleman—and they are now in full communion with the Catholic Church."

The Votive Church of the Sacred Heart, Montmartre, Paris, is rapidly progressing. Meanwhile the temporary church and the crypt are the scenes of much devotion. During the past month thirteen Bishops visited Montmartre, eight hundred and ten priests said Mass there, seven thousand received Holy Communion, four hundred and sixty worshippers spent the night before the Blessed Sacrament, and nineteen thousand persons in all paid a visit to the sanctuary. The first stone of the basilica was blessed by Cardinal Guibert, June 16th, 1875. It is expected that Cardinal Richard will be able to consecrate the church in the June of next year. According to a statement recently published by Monsieur Dauchez, treasurer of the committee, and Father Voirin, O.M.I., Superior of the Chaplains, the sum of £300,000 has already been expended on this work undertaken by "Gallia pœnitens et devota."

At the recent Catholic Congress at Angers, Mgr. Freppel made an important speech on State Socialism. He gave his views on the premissability of State intervention in the social problems as follows:—"When questions of salubrity or the common interests of man demand the State has a right to inquire into the material conditions of workshops and manufactories. Nor does it exceed its right when, taking a Divine law as its starting point, it fixes the first day of the week to be observed as a day of rest. In either of these cases it is but acting as guardian of justice and morality in the carrying out of the great labour contract. But, when it arrogates to itself the right of fixing the terms of this labour contract, the case is widely different. Then we have to combat the principle of pure State Socialism, the goal towards which Western Europe seems to be moving at the present time." The result of this speech was that the Congress formally

accepted the Bishop of Angers' view on State Socialism, and drew up a number of propositions to this effect.

The French Government are playing a difficult game in endeavouring to reduce and extinguish the power of religion. They thought they dealt a mortal blow at the Church by passing a law which compels students for the priesthood to spend a year in barracks. What is the fact? That the number of vocations for the sacred ministry have not in the least degree diminished, whilst the seminarians in the role of soldiers are exercising an apostolate amongst their comrades. Their going forth to service has been the occasion of special services, of inspiring sermons, and of edifying acts of devotion. Since they have been installed in their quarters, reports from all sides testify that they are not only winning the respect and esteem of all with whom they come in contact but gaining numerous recruits for the Church. It is in vain that the irreligious fight against the designs of God.

Letters from the Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Su-Chuen gave some details of the recent massacre of Chinese Christians. It appears that on August 4, during a Buddhist festival, an anti-Christian riot took place at Ta-tsin. Several Catholics were ill-treated by the mob, but no lives were lost, and next day it was supposed that all danger was over. But on August 11, towards evening, an organised body of 200 men attacked the houses of the Christians and killed twelve of them, the Catholic missionary in charge of the place having a very narrow escape. Next day a still larger mob attacked and wrecked the houses of the Catholics in the adjacent town of Ma-pao-chang. The local militia tried to quell the tumult but were put to flight, and before the mob dispersed they had sacked a large number of houses and killed and wounded several of the native converts. The exact number had not been ascertained when Mgr. Retterly, the Vicar Apostolic, sent off his letter.

Mr. Ivan Petroff, the special agent for the Alaska division of the census, in his report to the department, pays a high tribute of praise to the Catholic missionaries in that far-off region and "the wonderful success achieved by those toilers in the wilderness in the way of educating and civilising savage children." Away in the interior of the territory, up the river Yukon, he reports being received with cordial hospitality at the Mission of the Holy Cross, conducted by Jesuit Fathers, and three Sisters of the Order of St. Anne. At St. Michael, four hundred miles distant from that point, he found more Jesuit Fathers labouring zealously in the sacred civilising and Christianising mission. Even where

"The wolf's long howl on Oonalascha's shore" was being disturbed for the first time by the hardy pioneers of civilisation Mr. Petroff reports his pleasure at meeting Mr. James Finnegan, agent for that district, and speaks of "finding everywhere evidence of Mr. Finnegan's labours" throughout a journey of seven or eight hundred miles.

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."

